

# IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF GOV.-GEN. YOUNG AND LIEUT. GOV. WILMOT.

St. John's, N. B., Sept. 6.—The Governor-General of the New Dominion has finished his tour through the Provinces and has gone to Ottawa. He left Halifax Monday morning last, passed through the centre of Nova Scotia meeting with a fair reception, and went through St. John hastily to Fredericton. Here he was cordially welcomed and remained the guest of Lieut. Gov. Wilmot, till Friday.

Sir John Young was officially received on Saturday. Addresses were presented from the Mayor and Corporation, the Sessions, the St. Andrew's Society, the St. Patrick's Society, and the Mechanics' Institute. A levee followed, at which several hundred people were presented. A public breakfast was tendered him by the citizens in the Victoria Skating Ring at 2 o'clock. The building was beautifully decorated with vases, flowers, evergreens, flags and streamers. The gallery was occupied by the band of the 16th Regiment, sent from Halifax for the occasion. Seats were provided only at the table of the Governor-General: at the others the wretched custom of standing was observed. Under such an arrangement it may be supposed that the dinner, although an excellent one, was soon over. The toasts followed, first, "The Queen," then "The Prince of Wales," and Col. Thurgar briefly introduced the Governor-General. After some preliminary remarks Sir John Young proceeded as follows:

In the course of the tour laid out for me through the Maritime Provinces. I have seen much to interest and much to reassure me, both as to the spirit of the people and the condition of various branches of trade. The change which has been effected in the Provinces, in reference to the great scheme of Confederation, is so recent and of so great magnitude, that it cannot fail to have touched many interests, to have jarred on previously cherished sentiments, and to have caused disturbance in one or another quarter, but I was glad to find that even among those who were the most doubtful of its policy, there was a growing disposition to accept the situation, and to work it out frankly and loyally. (Cheers.) Of course there are exceptions, but I believe that in the main, and with the vast majority, the true practical spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race is showing itself in this matter. They are taking facts for facts, and preparing to act upon them. They make allowance for the honest differences of opinion, and respect and sympathize with those who really are affected by the change; but they see through the designs of those who may seek to trade upon grievances; who bolster up a cause by assigning mischiefs arising out of other and obvious sources to Confederation (cheers), and who magnify every pressure and inconvenience so that they may have a better article of grievances to take to the market in which they trade (Laughter.) Everything, from a slackness in the demand for coal to a partial failure in the crops, the competition of iron with wood-built ships, to a misdirection in a shoal of mackerel, is laid at the same door. (Laughter.) Their complaints remind me of similar ones ridiculed by Dean Swift in the days of Queen Anne:

"Who made provisions and the Luddites rise?  
Who filled the butcher's shops with large blue flies?"

(Great Laughter.)

I have no disposition to touch mooted topics, but with regard to the Union of the British North American Provinces, I may express the English view, the view taken by every man on every side of politics, de-

serving the name of a statesman. It is that, in the interest of the Provinces themselves, union is indispensable, whether for their military strength and defence in case of attack, or for their advancement in commerce and the arts of peace. On the former point I do not wish to lay more stress than it will bear, for I cannot bring myself to believe in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain. (Cheers.) There is no question pending in reference to which honor necessitates an appeal to arms. There is, I am persuaded, good sense and good feeling enough on either side of the Atlantic, to prefer the milder alternative of arbitration to violence and bloodshed, and if this is so now, I should hope the same moderate counsels will prevail hereafter, and render peace perpetual in the interest of civilization and humanity. (Cheers.) As regards the advantages to be derived for commerce, from Union, they are those which France sought when in the last century she removed—those which England sought when she admitted first Scotland and then Ireland to perfectly free intercommunication with her, and with each other, and which the Zollverein in the last half century conferred upon the Duchies and Kingdoms of Germany. (Cheers.) In all these instances the change was warmly canvassed and opposed at first—eventually its success was great and universally admitted, and such I trust will be the event in our own case, as time rolls on, as our commercial exchanges are developed and misapprehension removed, (Cheers.) The safety of a State rests on the enlightenment of the people. The knowledge generally spread of the axioms which sound observers have deduced from the study of public affairs, has the greatest tendency to promote safe and tranquil improvement in the general condition of mankind. (Applause.) It shows that improvement is the interest of the Government, and stability the interest of the people. (Cheers.) If these axioms be but laid to heart and acted upon throughout the Dominion, the country, happily circumstanced as it is, may write its name in history. (Cheers.) It has a career before it which I am persuaded, it may pursue in honor and safety, not only unmolested, but with the complete good will of its powerful neighbor the United States, and with the support and applause of England and Europe. (Cheers.) The country has all the elements of greatness. Everywhere the sea and the land team with resources which invite exertion, and promise an abundant reward to industry. The inhabitants inherit their forefathers' qualities the self-reliance and the perseverance which fit them for self-government, and the form of government carefully modelled on the free institutions of England, and matured by the best wisdom of British and Canadian statesmen, seems eminently well fitted to foster and give scope to the energies of the people, and to enable them to make the most of the lavish wealth of nature which Providence, in its bounty has placed at their disposal. (Cheers.) If the various Provinces so happily circumstanced but stand together, and prove true to themselves and to each other, they cannot but achieve great things, and build up a fabric, the bidding shelter of industry, order and freedom, and the chosen and cherished home of a free, intelligent, God-fearing millions. (Immense cheering.)

The next toast proposed was: "The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick." Governor Wilmot thanked them most heartily for their reception. He had listened with interest to the speeches delivered that evening and to the addresses presented to His

Excellency in the Common Council Chamber. They were all charged with devotion to Her Majesty the Queen, whom might God preserve. (Cheers.) They all struck a key note that vibrated through his frame—it was the key note of loyalty. (Cheers.) There was no half-and-half feeling expressed—no doubtful sentiments; they virtually said, 'We are attached to the throne and ready to fight for it.' (Cheers.) They were not going to surrender an inheritance of constitutional government which would yet enable them to rival some of the greatest nations of antiquity. (Cheers.) They had the determined English spirit which was fitted to make a country [cheers] and the more these privileges cost them the more they would value them. [Great cheering.] Their stout hearts and strong arms would ratify that political creed. [Cheers.] How would pledge himself to the Queen that they would all do their duty. [Cheers.] 'The flag, the flag Sir John,' continued His Honor, 'that is what we love. We feel with you this is no time to trifle about allegiance.' [Cheers.] They were only beginning to develop their territory and their resources, and would rest content with nothing short of a railroad from Halifax to Vancouver's Island. (Cheers.) They had not yet had a chance to prove what they could do, but now, when their boundaries were being enlarged, they would take a fresh start and their march would be on ward. [Cheers.] After some further remarks, partly humorous, His Honor begged pardon for speaking so long, and was greeted with cries of 'go on! go on!' He felt it a high honor to be the first native Governor of New Brunswick. [Cheers.] He had been seventeen years in the Legislature, and seventeen on the Bench, and had been inspired by but one sentiment—palsied by the hand that would sever us or sunder our connection from the mother land. [Great cheering.] Let such feelings animate a people; let them be developed, and the results will be all that we can desire. God will abundantly bless us. Three hearty cheers were called for the Lieut. Governor, and given with enthusiasm.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

## BYRON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie makes the mysterious announcement that Byron's autobiography, which Moore, burned, "will yet see the light."—*Travelling paragraph.*

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie made this mysterious announcement not less than fifteen years ago. It will be found in a note to a conversation between Timothy Tickler, a sign Odoherty, and the Ettrick Shepherd, in the *Noctes* for June, 1824, on the subject of Byron's unpublished autobiography. Dr. Mackenzie's edition of *Noctes Ambrosianae* first appeared in the latter part of 1851 though bearing the imprint of 1855. The note we refer to will be found in the first volume, at page 436. It is as follows—

"The great Lady in Florence," for whose reading Byron's autobiography was copied, was the present Countess of Westmoreland. Her husband had been Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Tuscany. No copy was sent to Galinanni by Murray. Lady Blessington had the autobiography in her possession for weeks, and confessed to having transcribed every line of it. Moore remonstrated and Lady B. committed her manuscript to the flames but she did not tell that her sister, Mrs. Homo Purvis, had also made a copy. In fact several people had been allowed the like opportunity, and it is hard to believe that out of at least ten or twelve persons only three, and these women, had taken the trouble of transcribing. From the quantity