Poetry, &c.

A Lecture from Mrs. Brown.

Why Don't you Take a Paper, Brown?

Why don't you take a paper, Brown?
I'm sure it is a shame,
That we can't get the news from town
Before its old and tame:
There's deacon Jones, across the way,
Who gets one every week,
And he can beat you all, they say,
When called upon to speak.

The reason, sir, is plain you know,
For when he reads it through,
His words like milk and honey flow,
And all he tells is new;
So he is taken by the hand,
For what he can impart:
While young and old around him stand,
And say the deacon's smart!

Oh! is it not a shame, I say,
To hug your purse so tight,
When a mere bit of yellow clay
Would set the matter right?
What good is gold, now can you tell,
To any of your kind,
Unless it keeps the body well
And benefits the mind?

Why don't you take a paper, Brown?
I'm sure it is a shame,
That we can't get the news from town
Before its old and tame?
Now let us quit this simple way!
And take a worthy start,
And ere a year our friends will say
"The Browns are getting smart!"

Hints for Young Ladies.

If any young woman waste in trivial amusements, the prime season for improvement; which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their inability to direct and and assist the pursuits of their children, they find ignorance severe mortification and a real evil. Let this animate their industry, and let a modest opinion of their capacities be an encouragement to them in their endeavours after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and well-directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is often from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the sincerest pleasures, which would remain when almost every other forsakes them, of which neither fortune or age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.—*Mrs. Chapone.*

Winter Evenings.

Every season of the year has its advantages, and its offsets. In our northern climate, many seem to dread the cold winter coming. But with its disadvantages, there are also the privileges of the cold season, and we have always loved the winter, more for its lovely, bright evenings, than for its snows and sleigh-bells. These, around the domestic hearths of so many families, afford such an opportunity for the intellectual and moral improvement of tens of thousands of boys and girls, so soon to become useful men and women in the nation. Though some of our young folks have to work in the mills, or on the bench, or about house, a part of the long winter evening, there are multitudes who are left with two, three or four hours of leisure almost every evening during all the winter. And we were thinking how richly they can store their minds with knowledge that shall adorn and enrich them, if they will but improve this opportunity. Let some book of science, some history, or biography, employ your spare hours, young friends, during these good long evenings, and you shall acquire what will be better to you in every stage of life, than dollars or lands. Read; study, improve your evenings.—*Morning Star.*

The velocity of the electric fluid on the wires of the magnetic telegraph, according to Professor Loomis's recent astronomy, appears to be 19,000 miles in one second—or, in about one second the globe would be passed around—quick enough for ordinary purposes.—This velocity may not be uniform, and is far less than given by Wheatstone in England. The difference in the condition of the wire, and in its magnitude, as well as the tension of the electricity, as suggested by Prof. Loomis, may influence the velocity of the fluid on the wire.

The Chickasaw Indians have in council contributed $200 towards the erection of the Washington Monument. During the discussion of the matter, it was stated by the members that the nation had never shed the blood of white men in war, and that they venerated the memory of Washington as much as their white brethren.

The other day the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, driving a smart pace into Berwick-on-Tweed, were solicited by a wedding touter for the job of making them man and wife.

LIBRARY IN THE MAINE STATE PRISON.—The Editor of the Thomaston Miscellany has been furnished by the Warden with a catalogue of the books contained in the library of the prison. It numbers about 150 volumes, and has been selected with care. Perhaps a higher proportion of religious works would have been more in accordance with the views of many as to what constitutes a good prison library. Every evening the prison is brilliantly lighted up till nine o'clock, thus affording its inmates ample time for reading. This regulation cannot but have a salutary effect.

STEAMER FOUNDERED AT SEA.—*Wilmington, N. C. Feb.* .—Steamer America, from Philadelphia for Mobile, foundered on the 29th ult., during a severe gale. Schr. Champion, of Boston, picked up one of the boat's crew containing six men. The other two boats have not been heard from, but it is the general impression they were saved. The America was a new boat, built in Philadelphia, and sold to a company in Mobile.

Provincial Parliament of New-Brunswick.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 7th.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. PARTELOW considered the moving of a vote of want of confidence so early in the Session a want of courtesy towards Mr. Street.—As for himself, he had been returned for St. John six or seven times, and several times at the head of the poll. But, from some cause or other, certain parties had always been jealous of him, and young members of that House had often been cautioned to beware of him, as a dangerous man. He knew not why this had been done; he was conscious he did not deserve it. He had been accused of assisting hon. members from other counties to obtain grants of money, on condition that they would assist him in obtaining favourite grants; but he appealed to every old member in the House if such were the fact. He had not been an office-seeker. In Sir John Harvey's time he had been offered a seat in the Executive, but had declined. He had not sought for office upon Sir Edmund Head's arrival, and had no thought of joining the Government until he received a note requesting him to join, the administration being then partially formed. He had documents now in his possession, by which he could prove his assertions. He denied that the Government had been pulling different ways, as had been asserted; they had worked cordially together up to the period of Mr. Wilmot's promotion to the Bench. The hon. mover of the resolution had asked why they had not introduced certain measures, but what could they do? He (Mr. P.) as a representative of the people, whenever he wished for any particular measure, did not wait for the Government to introduce it, but always introduced it himself. He could refer to many measures, beneficial to the country, which owed their origin to him. He would merely instance the Loan Act. In reference to what the hon. and learned members had said about the Common Schools, he would state that Government had provided for training schools, and the classification of teachers, which it was hoped would work well. They had also attempted a measure to support the parochial schools by direct taxation, but the House rejected it. In reference to the remarks upon Agriculture, it should not be forgotten that an act was passed offering £150 to each county, for the support of Agricultural Schools. No money had been claimed, however, and the Act remained a dead letter. Further means of improvement had been suggested, but a Committee of farmers in the last House, to whom it had been referred, reported unfavourably. The Shediac Railway, to which the hon. member had adverted, was in some degree a local measure, and he would ask if ever a Government were unanimous on a local measure. With respect to the Initiation of Money Grants, he had formerly opposed the power being placed in the hands of the Executive, but, although he had not altered his mind, he was willing the Government should receive that power, if the House wished it. It must rest with the House whether they were willing to give it up or not. An attempt was made in 1849, but the House refused to surrender the power into the hands of the Executive. Government could not introduce any very great measure without that power.

He would now proceed to state what the Government had done since its formation in 1848.* He should not dwell upon the consolidation of the laws, because he was no lawyer,—he believed that the less he knew about law the better. An Act had passed (as he had already stated) to encourage Agricultural pursuits; an Act to facilitate the settlement of wild lands; an Act to enable poor settler to pay off the debts due on their farms by performing work on the roads. This Act had been found highly beneficial: already the returns shewed that over 300 persons had availed themselves of the privilege. An Act had passed relative to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; an Act to improve the navigation of the River St. John; and several local Acts for the improvement of the country. In reference to the Bills of last year for the reduction of salaries, he could inform the hon. member (Mr. Ritchie) that if he had not been in such a hurry with his resolution he would find, by a Despatch from Downing Street, that serious objections were entertained in that quarter, and that if the bills had passed the other branch they would not have gone into effect. Now he would ask what had the hon. and learned member himself done? He complained of the Government for doing nothing, but he Mr. R.) had been in the House four years, and he had accomplished nothing worthy of notice but the passing of an Act altering the terms of a Court, to suit his own convenience. He had, it was true, attempted to remove the seat of Government; but in that he had failed, and he (hon. Mr. P.) was one who opposed it, although representing St. John at the time. The Government had introduced the Act for vacating the seats of members in certain cases; the Act for incorporating the Carleton Mining Company; (Mr. Ritchie—"That was not a Government measure.") Yes; the Government introduced it. (Mr. Ritchie—"It was recommended by a Committee of the House.") There was a Committee; and the hon. and learned member signed the report, although he was not on the Committee. (Mr. Ritchie—"I did so at your request.") "I deny it. The hon. member thought it popular, and therefore signed it; I was perfectly astonished when I saw his signature. Mr. Partelow then continued—The hon. member was on the Committee who investigated Mr. Baillie's affairs, and reported that £513 was due to that gentleman by the Province. In consequence of that report, said sum was paid him, as arrears of salary. He (Mr. P.) upon coming into office, investigated the subject, and found not only that the aforementioned sum was overdrawn, but that Mr. Baillie had overdrawn about £1,700 besides. He drew up a report upon the subject, and most of the £513 had been paid back, with the sanction of the Home Government; and recently the same power had authorized the Provincial authorities toreclaim the larger sum; and that would be a matter for the house to deal with. Besides this saving to the Province, for which the Government deserved credit, they had saved money in other matters. It was by the very great exertions of the Government that the expenses incurred in supporting sick emigrants in 1849 had been repaid by the Home Government. Under the auspices of the Government, also, arrangements had been made for the transfer of the Post Office Department from Imperial to Local control, which would be carried into effect on the 6th of July next—The hon. and learned member had dwelt upon that part of the Speech of last year in reference to the coal mines. Well, Government had asked for £500 to explore. It was not for them at that time to tell the House how the money was to be expended; that was perfectly absurd; if Government could not be trusted with £500, why, let it go. In reply to what had been said about the fisheries, he would only say that Government had ordered surveys to be made, and the Reports had been printed and circulated. That gave the people information upon the subject, and that was all Government could do.

He did not know why the hon. member (Mr Ritchie) had attacked him so violently; the hon. member had almost called him a rogue. [Mr. Ritchie—"No, no."] He had certainly made use of the word while censuring the Government. At the last election he had met with the most determined opposition from the hon. members' brother-in-law and friends, although the hon member met him then with a fair face. The hon. member went about saying "I'm afraid Partelow will lose his election." On the morning of nomination at St. John, the hon. member came and clapped him (Mr. P.) on the shoulder, and said "All's right." He did not know whether the words were earnest or sinister,—perhaps the hon. member referred to his own case, and considered it "all right" for him (M. P.) to be out. (Laughter.)—(The hon. member then referred to his colleagues in eulogistic terms.) Four of these—Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Hazen, Rankin, and Hill—it was well known, were no office seekers. As to the Solicitor General, it was well known that he bore an excellent character, and possessed the confidence of the people. As for himself, he was by no means a rich man, nor was he very poor.—His new colleague, the Attorney General, was a very honest and respectable man; he was sorry he was not present to answer some of the objections taken by the hon. member from St. John. It was unnecessary to particularize further; he could only say that Government had done all they could to serve the best interests of the country.

With respect to his own career since he had been in that House, he could point to many Acts which, he thought, were beneficial to the country. He had taken an active part in consolidating the Customs, by which a great saving had been effected; he was also one of those who took part in obtaining from the Crown the surrender of the casual and Territorial Revenue,—a measure of the greatest importance to this Colony. With respect to what had been said about the Bills for the reduction of salaries, lost in the other branch last years, he could inform the hon. mover of the resolution that, had the bills passed both branches, they would have fallen to the ground; and that the only way to effect the reduction of salaries of present incumbents, was by negotiation. This the hon. member would have learned by a despatch, had he not been in such a hurry to bring forward his resolution. He regretted that he was no debater: he never was; he was a plain, matter-of-fact man, and unable to contend with the array of legal talent brought against him. He had but one colleague in the House, the hon. member from Northumberland (hon. Mr. Rankin), who seldom took much part in debate. Under those circumstances he merely asked for a trial,—he thought the House should await the return of the Attorney General.

*It had been correctly remarked that the late Government were composed of five Conservatives and four Liberals,—so they were known to the public; but in the Government he had always found the Conservatives the most liberal men.—The Government could not originate many important measures, while the House claimed the power of initiating money votes. He would not pretend to say that Government had done every thing they should have done. It was very difficult to get the members together from all parts of the Province, so as to have time for consultation They had done the best they could. One thing should not be forgotten; they had found the Province in a very depressed state, and now saw it flourishing

He did not know why the hon. mover wished to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Government. If this Government went out, a Government must be formed out of the opposition; but he did not believe that the hon. member would give up his practice at St. John, and come to Fredericton to reside, which he must do so long as this is the seat of Government, if he accepted the office of Attorney General. Would he not, then, attempt to remove the seat of Government to St. John? As for himself, he could safely say his salary had not enriched him, for he had been obliged to stand two contested elections. He was certainly beaten in St. John, but no man could have anticipated it, since he had polled many more votes (we understood the hon. gentleman to say 140—*Rep.*) than Mr. Wilmot polled in '46.—He knew he had a certain number of votes, and considered them sufficient; but he was mistaken. He was not defeated, however, because St. John was opposed to the Government, but on account of the appointment of the Mayor; the appointment of the Common Clerk, and a variety of other causes. In reference to the appointment of the Mayor, he did not see what other course the Government could have pursued. The Common Council divided between two Aldermen, six and six. Others were nominated, and obtained a smaller number of votes. The question, then, was this; should they appoint one of the men who had six votes, and give umbrage to the other party? or should they appoint one not so popular at the Council board? They considered it better to appoint some other person, and they chose an old citizen and popular man. He had, however, lost 75 votes by it. He knew he had many bitter enemies in St. John, but he thanked God he never felt a disposition to retaliate; he owed no man ill-will.

The hon. mover, in trying to make it appear that the people throughout the country were opposed to the Government, had referred to the late election in several counties, and among them King's. Now he could inform the hon. gentleman that a strong petition from that county had been presented to the Government, praying that one of the rejected members might be appointed to the Legislative Council; and the signature of one of the members elect was attached to that petition. In Queen's and Sunbury the elections were carried on without any reference to the Government. In Westmorland, the friends of the Government stood high on the poll. With respect to Victoria, a great friend of the hon. member (Mr. Ritchie) left St. John post haste to prevent his (Mr. Partelow's) election; he went so far as Woodstock, when he found his canvass forestalled, and that it was useless for him to proceed any further. The hon. member had taunted him with his ignorance of French; but the fact was, he could read French, although he could not read it very well. In reference to York County, he had been solicited to offer; he would not say he would have gone in if he had, but he would have made a good run. One of the new members for York, being then a candidate, offered to resign and support him if he would offer. Then in Charlotte County, he believed that most, if not all the members returned would support the present Government. He should say no more upon the subject. He hoped the House would pause before passing this resolution, and give the Government a fair trial.

Mr. GRAY said he agreed with his hon. and learned colleague, who opened this debate, that this was a most important question. He believed this was the first time the question had been mooted within those walls whether the Government should be supported *as men*, or whether they should take their stand upon principle, (hear, hear), Responsible Government had been formally adopted in this Province but he would ask hon. members if it had ever been carried out? Before he entered into the main point of the debate, he wished to remove two minor impressions which certain hon. members seemed to entertain. The first was, that the hon. Secretary had dwelt upon his conduct as a Representative, which had he conceived, nothing to do with the present question. If he understood the matter aright, every member of that House, in his legislative capacity, was responsible to his constituents for his acts; but a member of the Government was responsible to this House for the acts of that Government; the hon. Secretary's past conduct, as a Representative of St. John, therefore, was no excuse for the misconduct of the Government of which he was a member. The second erroneous idea set forth was, that the House would be acting unfairly towards the present Attorney General if they tried the Government during his absence. Now he (Mr. Gray) thought it highly complimentary towards that gentleman that they should do so. If they looked through the Journals of the last two sessions, they would find that Mr. Street very generally opposed the present Government, and last summer, in his address to his constituents, he pronounced them "politically dishonest." He called it the *present* Government, for the fact that Mr. Street went into the Government with six of the old members, no more changed the nature of the Government than the waters of the river St. John changed the Atlantic ocean into which they flowed. Those who supported the resolution offered yesterday by his hon. and learned colleague, did not arraign Mr. Street, but the Government which he opposed; he contended, therefore, that it was neither unfair, or discourteous, to bring the subject up thus early in the session. If Mr. Street had been called upon and formed a new Government, and had then gone back to his constituents, no hon. member would have brought forward a resolution of want of confidence during his absence. Having he trusted set the house right upon those points, he would now come down to the question under consideration whether the Government deserves the confidence of the people. He had no hesitation in saying that the people want the measures recommended in the Speech; but they had been promised the same measures last year, and did not get them.—The opening Speech of 1850 was most satisfactory to the country, but the Government, after pledging themselves to introduce the measures recommended in it, kept them back. Were the Initiation of money votes placed in the hands of the Executive, and Municipal Corporations established, it would invest the people with power to manage their own local concerns, and instead of this House being kept in Session two and half months, the whole business of the country could be done in a month, or a month and half. It was there they should commence their retrenchment. He was in favour of giving public officers a fair remuneration for their services, and no more. But one of the best things any Government could do at the present time, was to encourage Railways, for by so doing they would develope the resources of the country. It was the duty of the Government to bring forward measures like these; the people required them and a Government possessing the confidence of the House were the proper party to introduce them, because they alone had power to carry them. He contended whatever was recommended in the opening Speech, it was the duty of the Government to carry out, by measures introduced in this House. If the House rejected these measures, let them dissolve the House and appeal to the people and stand or fall by the result. No government should recommend what they did not conscienciously believe was for the good of the country; and if this rule was followed up, the Government should be prepared to stand or fall by such measures as they recommend. If the Executive Council last year did not recommend such measures as was referred to in the opening Speech, but the Governor undertook to do so without their advice, then he contended the Council should have recommended them. The hon. Secretary attributed his defeat in St. John last election to other causes than those connected with the Government; but he [Mr. Gray] knew of many of the hon. gentleman's old friends who voted against him for no other reason than their disapproval of the conduct of the Government. He (Mr. G.) was in the lobbey of this House last session when the question was put to the Government whether they intended to carry out the recommendations of the Speech, and the late Attorney General pledged himself to bring forward measures for that purpose. It was the most cheering announcement he had ever heard in this house. But nothing had been done. Now if Government falsified their pledges last year, what guarantee had they that they would do any better this year? Men should be called to the Government of a country not less for their integrity than for their ability; and should be prepared to stand or fall by their measures.

The question of removing the seat of Government was unfairly dragged in to this debate; it had nothing to do with the present question, and was mooted for nothing but to create local jealousy. What personal favour had he and his colleagues to ask of the Government that they should wish to remove the seat of Government to St. John that they might the more conveniently take office, as had been insinuated? He and his colleagues were independent of anything of the kind, and were placed in as comfortable situations as they would be, were they to accept of anything within the powers of Government to bestow, (Hear, hear,) and as long as he was in this House, and he believed he might say as much for his colleagues, he would do whatever he thought was right upon every occasion, independent of any local feeling. (hear, hear) They, as young men having professions, or being in business, had but one object in view—the prosperity of their country, with which they must stand or fall. This, then, was the proper time to bring the question up, for in order that a country may prosper it must be well governed. Let them now decide whether the Government possesses the confidence of the people or not, and if a dissolution of the House should be the consequence, there was nothing he would like better than return to his constituents upon this principle, (hear, hear) He did not believe the Government would bring forward the measures they had suggested—We had no confidence in them; but the question now before the House be decided either way, he was determined to support every measure he conceived to be good, and not to oppose, even though it emanated from the present Government.

Mr. MCLEOD said he had not intended to speak upon this occasion, but thought it his duty to raise after what had fallen from the hon. Secretary respecting the County of Kings. A petition had been got up in favor of Dr. Earle being called to the other branch, and he (Mr. McLeod) had signed it; but he did it for this reason: King's, one of the oldest counties in the Province, had never yet been represented in the upper Branch. Why that county had been always overlooked he did not known; but the people residing there were anxious to have a representative in that Branch to watch over their interests, as bills for their benefit, after passing this house, were frequently thrown out above through—he had almost said—the treachery of the Government.

Captain ROBINSON professed to have had but little confidence in the Government before the late changes were made; but as Mr. Street was now leader of the Government, he considered it his Government. He had great confidence in that gentleman's integrity; perhaps he was the leaven that would leaven the whole loaf. He thought the House should take no action in the matter until he returned from his county, and they had ascertained whether he would, or would not, carry out the recommendations of the opening Speech. On this ground he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. TILLEY differed altogether from the view taken of the subject by the last speaker. They were not trying Mr. Street, but the Government he had just joined. He did not think he was the leaven to leaven the whole lump; they were too corrupt for that. One man added to six old members, in whom the people have no confidence, could not materially effect the nature of the Government. He was very glad to hear from the hon. and learned member for Restiguouche that the people of that country are equal in intelligence to the people of St. John; he hoped they would give some proof of it on future occasions. Insinuations had been thrown out that the St. John members were actuated by local feelings. He denied it, both on the part of himself and his colleagues.—Honorable Members had expressed great confidence in the present Attorney General, and that he would introduce such measures as the country required. He must confess that he felt no such confidence. He recollected that the hon. Gentleman last year opposed the Address to Her Majesty in favour of elective Legislative Councils, and he remarked that in the Speech at the opening of ression the house was *cautioned* how the approach the matter. Now he (Mr. Tilley) considered this one of the measures the country required, and from the evidence before him, he had no confidence that Mr. Street would carry it out. He thought with his colleagues who had preceded him that this was the proper time to press the question, and he was prepared to vote for the amendment.

Mr. PICKARD had declared on the hustings that he was opposed to a Coalition Government; he thought a party Government could best carry on the business of the country. It was true, some changes had been made, but that was to suit their own selfish purposes. Mr. Wilmot was offered a seat on the Bench, and accepted it, leaving his constituents to take care of themselves; Mr. Fisher had resigned, as an election for the county of York was approaching; and rumour said the hon. member for Westmorland resigned that he might run for the Speaker's Chair, (Laughter.) He considered the whole affair a humbug, (Laughter). The hon. Secretary had stated that one of the candidates for the County of York, now a member, had offered to resign in his favor He was the person alluded to, and it happened thus. It was well known that the hon. Secretary had great influence in the House, and had a knack of getting grants passed; he could do more for his county in that way than any other man. One day, early in the canvass, before he (Mr. Pickard) had fully made up his mind to offer for the county, he met the honble. Secretary, and after some conversation told him that if he would offer for York, he (Mr. Pickard would retire. He did it that he might serve the interest of his county in a pecuniary way. But the hon. Gentleman declined; he said the people of St. John wanted him there, and he must go; he could not forsake his constituents. (Much laughter) The Government had done their best to prepare for the present trial. In making appointments to the other branch, they had kept it in their view. He believed the appointment of Mr. Odell was made because he might not stand in the way of a certain Gentleman at the approaching election for York. He considered the conduct of the late Attorney General, in going on the Bench—shelving himself on £600 a year for life—leaving the political field—after all his fine promises to the people, very reprehensible. As to the present Attorney General, he respected him much, both as a man and a lawyer; but he was a tory—he was not the man to carry out the principles of Responsible Government.—He believed the members of the present Government were all tories, with the exception of Mr. Hill, who might as well be in a nest of bumble-bees, (Laughter.) He (Mr. Pickard) had pledged himself on the hustings to oppose the Government, and was returned for that purpose. He had not altered his mind, and should redeem his pledge by voting for the amendment.

Mr. CUTLER said he came to this house with his mind made up, and whatever he might do in this matter, was the result of conviction that he was doing right, after calm and mature deliberation. He should irrespective of men, act entirely on principle. He was in favour of Responsible Government, and wished to see it fully carried out; he should therefore oppose the present Government becnuse they refused to carry it out. He came to the House with his mind made up to support a vote of no confidence, and he had heard nothing during this debate to alter his opinions.

Mr. BEARDSLEY had listened attentively yesterday to the Speech of the hon mover of the resolution (Mr. Ritchie) and must acknowledge there was too much truth in his statements. That hon. gentleman had given the House much information, which he (Mr. B.) believed to be correct. But they should recollect that this Government. was not precisely the same as that which the hont gentleman charged. He ascribed most of the sins of the late Government to the leader of that Government, the late Attorney General. It was notorious that people were disgusted with that gentleman's political career, & that he did not possess public confidence. The present Attorney General, on the contrary, was a man of strict integrity; he would not promise anything he was not fully determined to do, (Hear, hear.) He considered the present Government very different from the Government of two or three months ago He thought this a crisis when caution was required. If hon. member thought the present Government would redeem their promises, why should they attempt to turn them out? Let them be tried, and then, if they failed to carry out the measures recommended in the Speech, he would join the opposition, and assist in dismissing them These being his views, he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. WILMOT said he differed decidedly from the views taken of the subject by the hon. member from Carleton, and the hon. member from Charlotte. He did not pretend to be a great politician, but he was a practical man, and could take a common sense view of what was passing. If Mr. Street had formed a new Government, and then came before the House, he (Mr. W.) would not have opposed him until he had given him a fair trial; but his going in with six old members did not by any means make a new Government. He (Mr. W.) was a Protectionist, but neither an ultra Tory nor an ultra Liberal. When he first went into the House he found a Government in existence, of which he would say nothing now only that it was nothing to boast of. After that a Coalition was formed, embracing men of different political hues, from those of the old party down to Mr. Hill, who was well known in this House as an ultra Liberal and an ultra Free Trader. Did they go into the Government upon any principle? No, that was impossible; and therefore he (Mr. W.) opposed them. A Government should introduce measures for the benefit of the people; but they could not, because they held conflicting opinions. He considered the present Government essentially the same. He was surprised to hear the hon. member for Restiguouche accuse the opposition with office-seeking, and ascribe the present attempt to overthrow the Government to the mercenary motive of the outs to be ins and ins outs. If the hon. member had been aware of all that had transpired, he would not have hazarded the assertion. As to the removal of the seat of Government, it had been thrown out as a bugbear to frighten hon. members. It was well known that when the question was brought up he (Mr. W.) opposed it. Let them look at his acts in that House for the last four years, and they would find that he had never been governed by local feelings. He had first entered the House as a Protectionist, and his great endeavour had been to encourage home industry. He was sneered at for a while, and had encountered much opposition, but he was happy to say that his constituents appreciated his success, and the cause was gaining ground. He opposed the present government upon public grounds alone, and should support the amendment.

Mr. PORTER merely rose to make one observation. When Mr. Street addressed his constituents last summer, and denounced the Government as politically dishonest, the Government was differently composed; two or three had since gone out, and these were, most probably, the men to whom Mr. Street was politically hostile. He thought they should await his return.

Mr. TAYLOR was ready to acknowledge there was a great deal of truth in the charges brought against the Government by the hon mover of the resolution. When the coalition was formed he was quite surprised that two of his colleagues went in, as they never gave him the slightest intimation of their intentions. What could any one expect of such a coalition but that which had happened? The hon mover was not exatly fair, however, for he had charged the Government with all the sins they had ever committed, but gave them no credit for their good deeds. When the late Attorney General was elevated to the Bench in an unconstitutional manner, it was opinion that every member of the Government should have resigned, and then a new Government must have been formed. At the last election he had given no pledge to vote for a resolution such as the one now before the House, but he had stated that he would support, or oppose the Government according as their measures were good or bad. He had but little confidence in Government up to the time of Mr. Street's appointment; but he really thought that gentleman—being now the leader of the Government—should have an opportunity of explaining his views. It was his opinion, judging from that gentleman's character for honesty and integrity, that no better guarantee would be required that the measures recommended in the Speech would be introduced, and carried out. He thought it much more likely to be done by this Government than by a new one. He thought that, if the present Government—or rather the old members belonging to it—failed to assist the Attorney General in carrying out those measures, he would leave them. If they failed to carry out those measures, he (Mr. Taylor) would then oppose them. Although his feelings were much wounded by the conduct of the late Government. He thought some allowance ought to be made. They had to deal with a new system, and he was willing to believe they tried to do the best He would ask who were the leaders of the opposition? They were men distinguished in that House for bringing forward visionary measures.—He would instance the bill for the construction of the Shediac Railway,—a measures beneficial to St. John, perhaps, but ruinous to the country.—For the reasons he had given he should oppose the amendment.

Mr. NEEDHAM thought Government Members might justly exclaim "save us from our friends." The hon member who had last spoken had damaged the government more than any other hon. member who had spoken during the debate. He had represented Mr. Street as all that was honest and good upon which ground he would support the Government. Now the true interpretation of this was, if Mr. Street had not been appointed Attorney General, he (Mr. Taylor) would have opposed the Government,—that there was not another honest man among them, (Laughter). In answer to the hon. member from Restiguouche, who recommended short speeches, he would state at the outset that he should not be deterred by that hon. member, or any one else, from saying what he liked, and as much as he liked. The hon. member had but taken up an old dodge with lawyers; after having talked about an hour and half, he deprecated long speeches! (Laughter) He should avoid saying anything against private character, but every man's public conduct was open to investigation and animadversion, of which he should avail himself. It could not be denied that the Government had failed to carry out the principles of Responsible Government. The very fact that the late Attorney General was promoted to a Puisne Judgeship, and not made Chief Justice, was a proof of his assertion.

SATURDAY, February 8.

Mr. CRANE said, that before adverting to the motives by which the hon. mover of the resolution was apparently actuated, he would state that he did not expect any thing he could say would affect the question before the House; but he rose because he did not like to give a silent vote. Any person who had resided long in this Province, and had acquired a knowledge of the inhabitants, must have witnessed great political changes: a system had been introduced which, though it may have worked well elsewhere, did not work well here. At the same time, by the dispensations of Providence, crops had failed, business had been depreciated, and the people had suffered from poverty and hunger. Under these circumstances it was natural the people should seek for a change.—One great cause of public discontent, however, was in the adoption of the system called Responsible Government; the people expected great things from it; they had said one to another "Be patient; we shall get this new system, and things will be better by and bye." Having been disappointed, and being exasperated also at the extravagance of the last House, they began to cry out for a change of public men. "Oh," said they, "Responsible Government has not been fully carried out; the remains of old Toryism, and Family Compacts are in the Government, and we must have a change." If those who clamoured thus had lived so long in public life as some hon. members of that House, they would have known better. He thought the speech delivered by the hon. mover of the resolution would fully answer the expectations of the people he had described, until he came to the promises; but of them he was chary: he did not say what he would do were he in the Government. He had assisted in carrying on the delusion. In every Government he (Mr. Crane) had been connected with, or knew any thing about, they had always considered it their duty to ascertain what was best for the people, and carry it out; but the hon. member (Mr. Ritchie) considered it the duty of the Government to do just whatever the people requested. He (Mr. C.) did not believe that would do. He had listened attentively during the debate to hear what sins of commission could be laid to the door of the Government, but he had heard nothing; while the sins of omission were dwelt largely on. In reference to the Bill to reduce the Judges Salaries, which passed the Lower House in 1849, he, (Mr. C.) being then in the Legislative Council, was the only member of that House who opposed it upon the ground that it did not go far enough. The hon. mover (Mr. Ritchie) being in this House, why did he not then move a vote of want of confidence in the Government, instead of waiting till the present time? He (Mr. C.) had since learned, however, that Government supported a half measure because they despaired of getting anything more from the Home Government at that time, and that if the Bill had passed for an immediate reduction, it would have been rejected. Still, something had been done: the salary of the Chief Justice, and the salary of one of the Judges had been reduced, and a saving to the country effected.

The hon. mover had next termed the Bill for constructing a railway from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac a bantling. He thought the hon. member had a better knowledge of the affair than this would imply. In 1849 a measure was brought forward to construct a railway from Shediac to St. John. This had failed, and the next year they endeavoured to get a bill passed to construct the most important part of it—from tide to tide. That measure was also lost, and therefore the Government were not to blame. The hon. gentleman had then referred to the Fisheries. He (Mr. C.) was surprised to hear him complain of the fisheries being neglected; the public monies had been squandered in aid of them year after year, and yet there was no visible improvement; and why? Because the people preferred to invest their capital in other branches of industry. If it should be thought necessary to encourage the fisheries, it should be done by giving bounties, the same as was the practice in the United States. Our fishermen should imitate the fishermen of Marble Head; they catch fish during the summer, and make shoes in the winter. Few of our people liked to fish, because they think they can do better lumbering. He must now come to the personal character of the Gentlemen composing the Government. The present Attorney General was a man of strong intellect, and a man of honest integrity; he had full confidence in his honesty of purpose at the present crisis, and that he would carry out whatever he had promised.—The period had gone by for arbitrary control, and no doubt the Government would support liberal measures. Then there were two Gentlemen in the Government of high standing—men of wealth and respectability, which he thought was a high recommendation; they were above office-seeking—indeed, if he was not misinformed, one of them had recently refused the offer of the Chief Justiceship. He thought men of wealth should be called to the Government when practicable; and if those men were turned out he did not know how they could be replaced. Then there was another member of the Government (Mr. Kinnear), who once sat in this House as the representative of St. John; a man who had always borne an excellent character. As to the hon. Secretary, many complaints had been made of his undue influence in this House; but notwithstanding those complaints he was still here in his old place. He had not always agreed with the hon. Gentleman; he had always considered him too extravagant in the expenditure of public money. He had done more for distressed widows and damsels than any mailed Knight of History; (laughter). (The hon. member then enumerated the grants Mr. Partelow had been instrumental in procuring for the city and county of St. John.) After all this they had rejected him. Now he thought that when they rejected him they ought to send back the public money he had obtained for them over and above their share. He hoped Mr. Ritchie would be appointed a committee, and charged to get this money back.

The hon. mover of the resolution had attacked the Government for their extravagance, although he was one of the Committee who were the instruments, by their report, in causing Mr. Baillie to be overpaid. He (Mr. Crane) had been chosen by the House as one of the Delegation to England to effect the transfer of the Casual and Territorial revenues. He was intimately acquainted with the case, Lord Glenelg had, in one of his despatches, clearly defined that all the salaries should be paid in currency, Mr. Baillie's among the rest. This despatch the Committee must have overlooked.

The Government existing previous to this was complained of because it was not Liberal enough; consequently a Coalition was formed, Liberals having been taken in. Something had been said about this being a question between the ins and outs. He would not put it in precisely that light, but it was customary, when a Government was upset, for the leaders of the opposition to go in; in that case, were this Government to go out, the hon. mover of the Resolution would be Attorney General. He questioned if the Government led by that hon. Gentleman would be better than the one we have now.

Mr. GILBERT said he did not rise to make a long speech, but a short one. The ground had been well ploughed up during this debate, and it was now ready to receive the seed. The seed he wished to sow is this; to engraft on the Government as it now stood three agricultural gentlemen; (Hear hear) If they would give the ploughshare three shares in the Government, he would support it; if this was not done, he would support a vote of want of confidence. He would not say the Government was without sin, but let any hon. member who was free from sin cast the first stone. If this Government went out, who would they get in their stead? He was afraid they would fare worse. It reminded him of Nebuchadnezzar's dream. That monarch dreamt he saw seven fat kine, and that seven lean kine arose out of the river and swallowed up the fat kine. He feared the opposition were the lean kine. (Roars of laughter). He was disposed to leave well alone.

COLONEL HAYWARD considered the charges made against the Government were two-fold in their nature—general and specific. He acknowledged that they were but too true. Recommendations were made in the Speech of 1850 that could not be carried out; all the old members in the house knew that; the new members would ask why. He would tell them. In 1849 the house refused to yield up the Initiation of money grants, and of course they would have done the same the next year.—Then, it was very properly asked, why did they

[Continued on Second page.]

*The hon. Secretary spoke so rapidly and indistinctly, that we are necessarily obliged to omit some of the measures he named while on this part of his speech.—*Reporter*