MPS &c., &c.
orted at the Depot No. 33, Prince
, a large and varied assortment of
, some of which are of the finest
consisting of:—
wo and three burners;
E LAMPS, splendidly finished,
erns, with large burners;
CK MARBLE STAND LAMPS;
escriptions and prices;
NG and SIDE Lamps;
MPS, Cottage Burners;
hree different sizes;
with Silver's Reflectors;
different sizes;
everal kinds, some to burn with
different kinds; the CONVEX
t Chimney;
PAPER SHADES, of the finest
HES and SCISSORS.
l be sold on reasonable terms by
etail.
JOHN McGRATH.

and Pain Killer.
ERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN
superior to all other Pain-Killers
tomach, Bowels or Side, Dysente-
ra, Cramp, Colic, Sore Throat,
&c. It can be used both internal-
Price—25 cents per bottle.
eceived, and for sale Wholesale
VERETT & CO., Druggists,
9 King street.

W CHICKERING
ANO-FORTES. $225.
AVE, Four Round Corners, Rose-
and Full Metallic Plate, for Two
enty-five Dollars.
Piccoli PIANOS from a Hundred
nd Second-hand PIANOS and
or Sale or to Let.
C. McCART,
56, Prince Wm. street,
Over City Shoe Store.

ch Calf Gaiter BOOTS;
mestic Calf do;
Buff Leather do;
ts' Patent Calf do:
ents' Enamelled Leather do;
Gents' Imitation Lace and buc-
kle Gaiters;
Shoes, and Gaiters, in every style
sewed and pegged.
BOOTS;
dmoral do;
Imitation Lace do;
adies' Buckle do;
Ladies' Laced do;
Shoes and Slippers, in every style
ed, pegged, and nailed, all fresh
styles, best quality, and lowest
D. H. HALL,
57, King street.

y Refuse Pine.
Dry Refuse PINE BOARDS,
PRUCE BOARDS and SCANT-
low by
R. S. DICKSON,
Portland Bridge.

Jugs!
antity of STONE JUGS, ass'd siz.
PAPER BAGS,
GEO. LYNCH,
57 Dock street.

and for Sale.
OT OF LAND, 307 feet, fronting
ad leading to the Lily Lake, and
dence of Robert Reed, Esq., con
acres. Terms liberal. Apply to
CUDLIP & SNIDER.

HAVE IN STOCK
y SILK DRESSES,
Newest Styles,
UCED IN PRICES.
FERGUSON BROS.

RTE AND MUSIC
AREROOM.

W MUSIC,
ER "NEW BRUNSWICK."
ortment of New and Fashionable
heet MUSIC;
rior PIANO-FORTES, of Chick
ke, warranted.
respectfully solicited.
A. LAURILLIARD.

OLIVE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
N AND AMERICAN
DWARE
SS MOUNTING,
AND
GE HARDWARE.
1 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

RAVELLERS.
S' Solid Leather TRUNKS—
l American Manufacture
KS and BONNET BOXES;
ent of Packing and Common
d Overlands in variety.
holesale and Retail.
THOS. R. JONES.

ECEIVED!
," FROM NEW YORK:—
RELS Extra State FLOUR.
—IN STORE—
Digby HERRINGS.
J. MARVEN,
Ward street.

AND VALISES.
EIVED AT THE
ern Clothing Store,
NG STREET,
of TRUNKS and VALISES,
be sold at the lowest possible
R. HUNTER.

nd Chimnies.
VED—10 bbls. best PARAF-
and 200 CHIMNIES, assorted.
J. F. SECORD,
King's Square.

PIPES.
e balance of our stock of Meer-
pes and Cigar Holders at cost
2) MAGEE BROS.

DING EX "NEREID,"
Bleached Canvass.
No. 1, 1611 yards;
olts 2, 1629 "
" 3, 1606½ "
" 4, 1217¾ "
" 5, 1226¾ "
" 6, 824 "
WM. & GEO. CARVILL.

Case Whiskey.
tewart's WHISKEY, 1 dozen
T. E. GRINDON,
1 North Wharf.

nd Tobaccos.
TS Prime English TEA;
chests do do;
ACCO.
H. McCULLOUGH.

Molasses.
OLASSES.
H. McCULLOUGH.

Wool Socks.
WOOL SOCKS. For sale low
H. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. street.

ishing Twine.
R SALE BY
BEAND & VENNING

TOBACCO.
—Just landing, ex "New
ick."
JAMES DEVER.

M WORK.
very description, made to or
onable prices, at the
E'S HOUSE,
nd fronting Market Squre.
D. S. MULLIN.

Druggists.
NS, WHOLLY FLAVORLESS,
H" ALCOHOL, 96 per Cent
JAMES DEVER.

HASTINGS,
AND DEALER IN
IQUORS, &c.,
TER STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ool Shawls.
" "Dagmar," and "Tas-
SHAWLS.
BEAND & VENNING,
Prince William street.

kly Freeman"
venings; contains the latest
es extensively in every
he Province.
ERMS:
$1.50 in advance; Single
Four Cents.
T. W. ANGLIN,
Editor and Proprietor.

The St. John Weekly Freeman.

Vol. XV. Saint John, New-Brunswick, December 8, 1865. No. 45.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE.
The European Life & Guarantee Society.
HEAD OFFICES—LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND MONTREAL.
IN addition to LIFE ASSURANCE this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding Government, Banking or other situations of trust.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons for whom this Society is surety can assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.
LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's suretyship, to a proportionate amount, at any time, free of expense.
All Premiums received in the Provinces invested in Provincial Securities.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
aug8 J. & F ROBINSON.

Liverpool & London and Globe
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FUND PAID UP AND INVESTED:
£3,212,343 5s. 1d. Sterling.
Premiums rec'd in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.
Losses paid in " " 523,459 "
Premiums in Life Risks in " " 230,243 "
Losses paid in " " " 143,167 "
In addition to the above large paid up capital the Shareholders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued.
EDWARD ALLISON,
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
COMMERCIAL BANK-BUILDING.
march23

THE ROYAL
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
THE ROYAL is one of the Largest Insurance Companies in the World.
Capital, - £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 1,000,000
Annual Income exceeds - - 600,000
In the year 1863 alone an amount exceeding £156,000 was added to the available Funds of the Company, after paying all claims and expenses.
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK:
JAMES J. KAYE,
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING.
St. John, June 22, 1865.

LONDON
Phœnix Fire Insurance Comp'y.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
OFFICES—Lombard St., and Charing Cross.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
Invested in Government Stocks, ... £500,000.
THE Business done by the Company may be estimated by the amount of Stamp Duty paid Government for the year 1860, £138,661 Stg.
The Shareholders exceed 45 in number, including Bankers, Merchants and others, of great wealth, each and all of them responsible to the whole extent of their fortunes for the engagements of the Company. Losses adjusted in the Province.
J. W. WELDON,
Agent for New Brunswick,
Office, 70½, Prince Wm. street.
St. John, Jan. 2, 1862.

Continental Fire Insurance Company,
WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $500,000.
Investments, 1st Jan., 1861, $1,024,152 28 Cents
POLICY HOLDERS receive three-fourths of the Nett Profits of the Business of this Company.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMONT, Secretary.
CYRUS PEck, Assistant Secretary.
List of Directors and Investments, and every other information furnished by
W. J. STARR,
Agent for New Brunswick.
St. John, N. B., 23th March, 1861.

MANTLES.
NOVEMBER 6TH, 1865.
WE have now OPEN and ready for Sale our full Stock of
WINTER MANTLES,
Wholesale and Retail.
FERGUSON BROS,
—ALSO—
A large Stock of Mantle Cloths,
Of every description.
nov7 F. B.

EMIGRATION.
LONDONDERRY, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND NORTH AMERICAN PACKETS.
THE ONLY IRISH LINE OF SAILING PACKETS DIRECT TO THE UNITED STATES.
THE following named First Class Ships sail from LONDONDERRY direct to NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

	Tons.	Captains.
"MINNEHAHA,"	1,800	McGRATH.
"STADACONA,"	1,800	STEWART.
"LADY EMILY PEEL,"	1,500	PENNY.
"MOHONGO,"	1,200	CASSIDY.
"VILLAGE BELLE,"	1,00	LITTLE.

The above-named magnificent Ships are admitted to be unrivalled for speed, and replete with every comfort and convenience for Passengers.
Friends of intending Emigrants should avail themselves of this excellent opportunity. Tickets can be obtained for forwarding Passengers to this Province.
For full particulars as to rate and date of sailing apply to the Owners.
WILLIAM McCORKELL & CO.,
Londonderry.
Or here to their Agent,
june13 news WILLIAM M. McLEAN, Water street.

Notice to Working Men:
MEN requiring Good WORKING SHIRTS will find it to their advantage to call at
P. MORGAN'S,
Clothing and Dry Goods Store,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND.
oct5

STAPLES & WHITLEY
INVITE an inspection of their large Stock of FURS, made from the best seasoned Skins.
oct28

New Wool Goods.
WE have recently purchased, and now offer, several cheap lots, viz.:—
Berlin Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, the Waterfall Hood, Children's Wool Leggins, &c.
nov21 ENNIS & GARDNER.

Just Received from Albert Co.
12 FIRKINS BUTTER. For sale by
dec2 THOS. R. JONES.

November 21st, 1865.
GENTS.' PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS AT THE
PEOPLE'S HOUSE.
Star Enamelled COLLARS;
Eagle do. do;
Garrotte do. do;
Byron do. do;
Empire Turn Down and Stand Up;
Gents. PAPER CUFFS, with a large assortment of NECK TIES, Silk and Woollen SCARFS. All to be sold low, at the
PEOPLE'S HOUSE,
Corner Dock Street and Market Square,
nov21 D. S. MULLIN.

CIGARS.
LOGAN & LINDSAY have received another Case of Real Havana CIGARS, same as former lot.
nov25 62, KING STREET.

COTTON FLANNELS,
Of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE CHEAP
At the VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
nov14 usl pap

BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON CONSIGNMENT
The Subscriber has just received from Boston:—
75 CASES of LEATHER GOODS, comprising Men's, Women's, Misses', Youths', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, which will be sold very Cheap for Cash or approved Paper.
oct6 FRANCIS COLLINS.

OATS—800 bushels, to arrive by the cars from P. E. I. For sale by
nov22 KINNEAR BROS.

The Freeman.

We scarcely know how to return thanks in a becoming manner to the papers in the interest of the Canadian party, for the exceeding great pleasure they are now affording the public. We do not remember when we enjoyed anything more than the exhibition of rage and fury, meanness and malice, they make. Their howlings are sweet music, and when they scream and yell their foul falsehoods, pour out their torrents of vituperation, and foam at the mouth and gnash their teeth in very desperation, we rejoice to think that the overthrow of their fondest hopes has been so complete that all their schemes have been so utterly frustrated. Not even after their defeat at the general elections did they rant and rave as they do now. We only hope that the Government, having made so fair a beginning, will afford a constant and steady supply of food for the wrath of the faction. The more furious they are the better will the country be satisfied with the conduct of the Government. Clemency, compassion, kindness, and gentleness are worse than wasted on those political hyænas, who can be rendered harmless only when their eyes are put out, and they are confined in an iron cage the bars of which are too strong to be broken.

As many of our readers do not see all the papers published in the Canadian interest, we will lay before them to-day some of the choicest passages from their articles on the appointments.

The *Reporter* says:—

"For several months past it is well known that the Government have been in a perfect agony in reference to this department of their duty; and now that they have delivered themselves of their grief, we turn for a moment to examine the fruit of their labor."

Immediately after the resignation of Sir James Carter, Judge Parker was appointed Chief Justice, and Mr. Allan Judge. That was only a few months ago. At that time no one could have anticipated that the newly appointed Chief would have enjoyed his honours for so short a period. The occurrence of a second vacancy was expected only for a few days before his death, and it was filled up without unnecessary delay. So the agony was wholly in the *Reporter's* imagination.

But the *Reporter* is particularly furious because Judge Wilmot has been treated as he so richly deserved. It says:—

"Yes, public opinion is pretty well agreed, thoroughly agreed, that it is the most outrageous, infamous act ever committed in the history of Colonial politics. It is playing a desperate game, and the Government will be led to see that private and public rights are not to be insulted with impunity. This thing is without precedent in the history of New Brunswick—when Judge Carter was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, he received the appointment as Senior Judge, so in the case of the late Chief Justice, and why has precedent not been acknowledged in the case of Judge Wilmot, and why has a gentleman standing infinitely superior to most men of his day, such for instance as compose the Executive of New Brunswick and foremost in the front rank of Colonial Statesmen, been subject to such an indignity? If Judge Wilmot be not fitted for the office of Chief Justice in its regular succession, then he is not fitted for a judge; but the reverse is just the case. For fifteen years he has been an ornament to the Bench as he was to the Bar previous to his elevation, and in all his public, private and social relationships, his talents, his integrity, and his usefulness have ever been the theme of praise and admiration from all classes in New Brunswick. The insult not only affects Judge Wilmot himself, but it brings the hot blood tingling to the cheeks of his friends in New Brunswick, and to every lover of Justice everywhere."

Well, in our opinion he is not "fitted for a judge;" the fulsome panegyric which the *Reporter* pronounces is altogether contrary to fact, and no precedent or principle gave him a claim to advancement. Judge Wilmot has the faculty of stringing words together very sonorously, and that is the full extent of his claim to talents or ability. A man who is no lawyer can scarcely be an ornament to the Bar or to the Bench, and yet it is the very parties who assail Judge Weldon in such unmeasured terms who laud Judge Wilmot's legal attainments so extravagantly. In the opinion of every member of the profession to whom we have spoken on the subject—with two exceptions—Judge Weldon is admirably qualified for the position he now holds. We have never heard any lawyer say as much for Judge Wilmot.

The only unpleasantness in all this hubbub is that Judge Wilmot's friends, and some who for political purposes now pretend to be his friends, persist in forcing upon the public the discussion of his merits as a lawyer and a judge. He is a judge and cannot be removed, and therefore we would willingly avoid such discussion if we could, for in the reputation of our Judges we all are concerned. From time to time we have felt it our duty to complain of Judge Wilmot's public acts, as when he assailed so wantonly and so violently the largest religious body in the Province, and when he used the Bench of Justice as a political rostrum; but when these occasions passed by, we avoided all allusion to him, willing that his errors and shortcomings should be kept as much as possible out of public view. But his friends and his party are determined now to make the most use they can of him, and we cannot help saying what every one knows to be true.

If they could be ashamed of anything the party ought to be ashamed of dealing with this subject as they do.

The *Reporter* says:—

"The Bar recognizes in it a political partizanship which has never hitherto characterized the Bench of New Brunswick, they see their own future rights degraded, and all precedent discarded; they see that in order to obtain the highest seat on the Bench, they must first become political tricksters and partizans, must throw themselves into the tide of passing politics, and depend upon the success of this or that party for their future advancement. What has hitherto been the boast of Britons everywhere? That the Bench is pure, that it is above suspicion, that its ubiquity (?) is unquestioned, that its occupants are above and beyond the reach of party clamor."

Now in the history of this Province which of the Judges first became a political partizan? Judge Wilmot. Which laboured to fasten on the Bench a new character? Judge Wilmot. Which first became a political trickster, throwing himself into the tide of passing politics and depending on the success of his party for advancement? Judge Wilmot. Which of them placed the Bench within the reach of party clamour, courting the cheers and huzzas of the crowd from the very seat of justice? Judge Wilmot. And yet after he had become a partizan, and played his game and lost, his friends, (and perhaps himself,) have the ineffable meanness to complain that he is treated as the partizan he is, and that he has to share the fortunes of the discomfited party to which he belongs. He is the first partizan Judge New Brunswick ever knew, the only partizan Judge that disgraces the Bench in any part of the Empire. Let him at least have the manliness to share, without all this murmuring and growling and vain fury, the fortunes of the party with which he cast his lot. But because the Government treated the partizan as a partizan the *Reporter* says:—

"The Government of New Brunswick have turned a new leaf in the history of Judicial appointments; it is pasted down, and upon that leaf will be recorded, mark our words, acts which in future years will stamp with shame the doings of our present ill-starred rulers. We might seek in vain for palliating circumstances in connection with this appointment. There are none. It is true, indeed, that on one occasion, and on one occasion only, Judge Wilmot, with loyalty in his heart and eloquence on his tongue, recommended Confederation to the people of York, in the days of its incipiency, when first mooted in the Province; but his Queen did the same, the British Cabinet did the same, the British people did the same, and the true British Colonist, Judge Wilmot, naturally expected, would re-echo the sentiments which he had on that occasion advanced. But was he ever accused, when the elections arrived, of holding caucuses at his residence, or of acting champion for this or that party, of throwing himself into the vortex of political strife, and compromising the dignity of the Bench by becoming a political partizan? Nay. Why then is he overlooked and insulted. Was it for his nobly avowed sentiments, then let the Government tell it. Will they dare to avow that these sentiments have subjected him to their displeasure, or will the secret be wrung from them at every poll, in every parish in every County throughout the land."

No wringing is necessary. The facts speak very plainly for themselves, and on our own behalf we must confess we think it very fortunate, on the whole, that Judge Wilmot acted as he did, and so probably saved the Province from the degradation of having such a man and such a lawyer Chief Justice of this Province.

What he did in his own house at any time we do not care to enquire. At his own table, or the table of a friend, a Judge may, without exposing himself to the charge of partizanship, express his opinion in the course of conversation on any subject, and if those who were present were gentlemen no improper use of such expression would ever be made. It is not required that when a man becomes a Judge he should never express an opinion except when formally pronouncing judgment; but it is expected that he will keep aloof from taking any part in political questions or political excitement, and that he to whom all look for justice shall never identify himself with party. The *Reporter's* nonsense about the Queen, and the true-British Colonist, is some of the dust which was useful at the York election; but it is thrown away in this case. Judge Wilmot did throw himself into the political vortex, and became a political partizan. Even at the very last York election he went to the polls and behaved there in a manner that might have led to a riot had all others been as demonstrative and ill-behaved as he was. And if a row had occurred what a pretty figure one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court would have cut as ringleader of one of the parties.

We may as well add here the description of Judge Wilmot's claims which his friend "Wee Johnny" gives in the *Morning News*. As a piece of irony we have seen nothing for some time that would have surpassed it, but it is written in all earnest, and the writer believes himself one word of what he has written—he is too intelligent and knows his man too well for that; but that he hopes others may believe it:—

"If character for legal attainments, for impartiality in the consideration of matters requiring judicial investigation, for clearness of perception and ability to state lucidly his views, for steady avoidance of the roll of the advocate where the calm demeanor of the Judge should alone be distinguishable, are deemed qualifications to fit a man for the first seat on the Bench, we think that on such grounds Judge Wilmot's claims to promotion were quite as prominent, if not more so, than those of his honored junior. If moral worth, christian bearing, charitable characteristics, and purity of life are ornaments to the Bench, we think we may safely say that Judge Wilmot may have equals but no superior either on the Bench or throughout the whole ramifications of the profession."

The *Reporter* winds up by saying:—

"Of the desperate resort to which the government were compelled in order to secure a majority for their well-tried friend Mr. Justice Ritchie, we may speak elsewhere, but political madmen must be taught that they cannot outrage a thinking public with impunity. What course Judge Wilmot may pursue under the circumstances, or what course his friends may induce him to pursue, is yet in the future, and we do not choose to make it a matter of speculation at present."

This is probably an allusion to a rumor which was current on Friday, that Judge Wilmot would resign, it was said that a telegram to that effect had been received from him by a friend in St. John. Catch him at it. He often talks of resigning, but he never has resigned—and he never will.

"Wee Johnny," poor fellow! has been set quite crazy by the appointments. It is said that he insulted Judge Weldon most grossly on the street, and he attacks Chief Justice Ritchie also, in the *News*, in a manner equally rude. This little man, whose presumption is only equalled by his ignorance of all that relates to the amenities of life, is indeed one who would be dictator in the Province if he could. Judge Ritchie, since his elevation to the Bench by the party then called Liberal, has never taken any part in politics. During the agitation of the Confederation question he never made the slightest allusion to that or any other political matter from the Bench, or in public in any way. Yet "Wee Johnny" now says:—

"If to desire the elevation of one's country politically, commercially and otherwise, or to profess, in addition to an expression of that desire, a strong friendship for British connection and a readiness to give proof of his determination to maintain it, makes Judge Wilmot a political partizan, a 'mere canvasser or electioneering agent,' and debars him from promotion, then his junior ought not to have received the promotion which has been accorded to him, for we believe it is within the memory of some of the many who will read these lines that at various times and in divers places he talked disparagingly of the projected Union with Canada, and recommended the deportation of certain of the New Brunswick framers of the scheme to some other land, because their ideas of progress did not harmonize with his own. If to vote on a question in which the safety of one's country is involved, and the retention of institutions and customs and laws which all loyal British subjects revere are concerned, is to bar a Judge from promotion, then ought the man who would encourage others to vote, and that too against the wish of our Sovereign, the policy of the Empire, the security of our homes and the progress of our country, but dare not ratify by the use of the ballot that which he approves with his tongue, to be equally ineligible for the high and honourable position of Chief Justice. If to desire the political elevation of one's country, its continuance under British rule, its material progress, be treason, and if such treason unfits a man for judicial functions, then ought the man who Smith, Mr. Cudlip and the rest of them and avow himself their champion."

"We may safely calculate that the breach between Mr. Anglin and the Government is now entirely healed. *They* have outraged public sentiment mainly to gratify him; and *he*, in return, will have so little regard for the opinions and interests of the people of the Province as to endorse even the Government's very worst deeds. That this shameful compact should exist — that the Government of the country should lend themselves to the perpetration of a deliberate outrage of all propriety has excited in this city an amount of indignation such as has never before been witnessed in the community. The Wesleyan body, we may say, feel the humiliation keenly, although to many it was plain from the first that a Government who have excluded from their ranks every Wesleyan—a Government entirely at the mercy of T. W. Anglin—would be exceedingly slow to offer promotion to so distinguished an ornament of the Wesleyan body as the gifted Justice Wilmot."

We are almost sorry that we cannot accept the high compliment the *Telegraph* pays Mr. Anglin. We could almost wish it were true that the very proper treatment he has received was due to Mr. Anglin's influence.

The breach between Mr. Anglin and the Government was on the subject of Western Extension, on which he still believes that he was right and they were wrong, and until the opinions of one party or the other are changed, this breach cannot be healed.

As in the past, so in the future, Mr. Anglin will deal with the acts of the Government precisely as they seem to him to deserve.

To comfort them in their misery, the Canadian faction have busied themselves in their favorite work of manufacturing stories. We are satisfied that no one outside the Government knows anything of the course which their deliberations took when they met to appoint a Judge; what gentlemen of the many whom the Canadian party now suddenly discover to be qualified for the position were named, or what divisions took place. But the Canadian faction are quick at invention, and if they cannot ascertain what was done, they can easily manufacture a story that will serve their turn much better than the truth would. The *Journal*, which on Friday made a special attack on Mr. Botsford for his share in the appointments, on Monday adopted the story published by one of its associates, and said:—

"If the appointments be creditable and right—if they be at all defensible—how is it that only a bare quorum of an unscrupulous fragmentary government, as is now, we believe, most truly asserted could be got to sanction them? How is it that the Hon. Messrs. Wilmot, Botsford and Odell refused to be parties to such an outrage on decency, leaving to the Hon. Messrs. Smith, Hatheway, Huchinson, Gillmor and Cudlip the sole glory of insulting alike the Bench and the Bar, and of fastening a special stigma on Judge Wilmot?"

No member of the Government is at liberty to answer any such questions—even to tell the men who make them that they are but dealing in falsehood. Their oath binds them to silence, and such attacks are therefore as dastardly as they are contemptible. But it is well to remark how completely these parties contradict themselves. At first they asserted that Judge Wilmot was passed over because he is a dissenter. Now they assert that this decision was opposed by three members of the Government who are members of the Church of England, and was carried by the votes of three who are dissenters. But thus it is always with those who deal in falsehood.

There is a Wesleyan in the Government.

In a recent competition in Waterloo, C. W., for the best half acre of turnips and carrots, the prize was adjudged for 54,610 lbs. turnips and 59,500lbs. carrots per acre.

The *News* foolishly tries to depreciate Mr. Smith's noble conduct with regard to the Chief Justiceship, and seems surprised that the FREEMAN, which condemns the Government Western Extension policy, applauds so highly that, which all good men must admire. It says:—

"They know that it was an understood thing that Mr. Allan was to have the first vacant Judgeship, and that the document signed by quite a number of members of the House of Assembly, which brought the Government to a prompt decision, expressly declared that the Chief Justiceship fell by right first to the Attorney General, and, in the event of his refusing to accept it, next to the senior Judge."

This understanding was the consequence of the other understanding that Mr. Smith did not desire a Judgeship. The document of which the *News* speaks was never seen by the Government we believe, and never had the slightest influence on their decisions.

But says the *News*:—

"They talk of his reluctant acceptance of the office of Attorney General after Mr. Allan's elevation to the Bench, when it is a fact that he himself in effect admitted that it was personal and not party considerations that induced him to take it, though it was given out that it was withheld from Mr. Wetmore, who expected it, because it was feared he would be defeated on returning to the people for re-election."

Who "gave this out" we can not tell, but we know that Mr. Smith took the office of Attorney General very reluctantly, and we believe the Government would not just then have appointed Mr. Wetmore to that office even if there were no danger of any opposition to his re-election.

According to the *News* Mr. Smith's conduct was nothing very wonderful after all:—

"They make much ado over his non-acceptance of the Chief Justiceship on becoming a second time vacant, ascribing his disinclination to take it to the extraordinary love which he entertains for his country's 'independence'—an independence which will lead to Yankee absorption—when it is quite generally admitted that his not over strong fondness for the legal profession, his large shipping interests, and his personal pride which induced an unwillingness to see crumbling to the earth his nursling the Government, or to see a scheme for connection with Canada adopted in the framing of which he had some hand, were the causes which led him to decline the post of honor. While we are willing to admit that in this last Mr. Smith displayed considerable spirit, we are not prepared to confess, nor do we believe Mr. S. will thank a sycophant press for asserting, that from all his previous acts self interest was entirely excluded. The organs had better at once cease playing the roll of flatterers. Their continuing to do so will not at all improve Mr. Smith in the eyes of the public, nor benefit the cause to which he adheres with such apparent tenacity."

Mr. Smith just now wants no improvement in the eyes of the public, nor can "Wee Johnny" "belittle" him.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—It is now nearly a month since the first sod was turned, and it is almost time that the friends of the company scheme reported progress. The *Globe* of last evening published a little editorial which scarcely requires comment. We were told months ago that all the means were provided—that was a formal official declaration; then that $500,000 would easily be raised in Banks; then that it not in [illegible] trouble. Now it appears that that amount is not yet made up, while the issue of bonds even before the work is fairly begun almost equals the issue of stock—a formidable feature in the proceedings, should this Province ever have to pay the bonds so recklessly issued.

The *Globe* says:—

"At a meeting of the Directors of the European and North American Rail way Company at the Bangor House, on the 28th ult., several gentlemen subscribed to the stock, increasing the subscription $112,000. The *Whig* says there seems to be no doubt of the prompt filling up of the subscription to the required amount of $500,000. From a late report of the Treasurer of the above Company to the Directors, it appears that the liabilities of the Company at this time are its stock issue of $100,000, its issue of bonds of $98,500, its unpaid coupons of $8,865, and its floating debt of less than $4,000.

"The work on this end of the road is progressing at a fair rate of speed—very fair for the winter months—but not as rapidly as it might do, if the contractor took advantage of the excellent weather we have had—ever since the sod was turned—for outdoor work. A great many people visited the scene of operations yesterday, and the most sceptical persons were convinced that a commencement had at last been made, and many expressed themselves surprised that so much has been done."

Those who were surprised that so much has been done must be very easily surprised, or must have expected very little indeed.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the local Bible Society:—

1. *Resolved unanimously*,—That in the deeply lamented death of the late Chief Justice Parker, for twenty-five years, President of the New Brunswick Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, this Committee and the Auxiliary have sustained an irreparable loss. During all those years the duties of the Committee have been made light and agreeable by his patient, painstaking and unflagging attention, and judicious management; while the members of the Committee have had opportunity beyond many less favored of their fellow citizens, to mark in *him* an illustrious instance of the possibility of combining the rarest and purest virtues of the Christian with all the essential qualities of a genuine scholar, a profound jurist, and a true man; the most conscientious and heartfelt preference and love for one Branch of Christ's Church, with a spirit so catholic and charitable as to secure the confidence and respect of all other denominations; the highest enjoyment of the privileges, and the most faithful regard to the obligations of our Holy Religion, with a rigid and scrupulous performance of duties the most exacting, the most delicate, and the most responsible of the ordinary vocations of life.

2. *And Whereas*, Just at this time, a special appeal has reached this Committee from the Parent Society for contributions in aid of the purchase and erection of new premises in London, rendered necessary in consequence of the present site being required by the public authorities, and also by the enlarged and increasing operations of the Society:—

Therefore Resolved, That a subscription list be at once opened to all persons willing to contribute expressly for the purpose of the appeal above mentioned, and that, as a tribute to the memory of one who will long be held in affectionate and respectful remembrance, and a memorial of his warm attachment to the principles of the great institution of which this is a branch, the amount so obtained shall be called—

"THE PARKER TESTIMONIAL FUND,

in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society," and as such be presented to the Society.

Another brutal murder has been perpetrated in New Zealand similar to that of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, which our readers will remember. A Mr. James Fullerton, Government Interpreter, and the Captain and crew (three in number) of a vessel were brutally murdered very near the place where the Volkner tragedy was enacted. The demons had just partaken of the hospitality of their victims when, at a preconcerted signal, the slaughter commenced.

The recent appointments are of course the theme of all the leading articles in all the city newspapers published since the appointments were made, and rage unmitigated and fury most wild appear to have seized on the writers of the opposition press. This, after all, is not much to be wondered at. For many years past no vacancy has occurred on the Bench, and amongst the adherents and leaders of the party now out of power are many men who, keeping their eyes anxiously and steadfastly fixed on that high position, had made as many political somersaults as seemed to them necessary to keep in the way of promotion; and now they are in hopeless opposition, and within a few short months the office of Chief Justice has been twice vacant, and two Puisne Judges have been appointed, and the hopes and promises which kept the corrupt leaders of a corrupt faction together have almost quite melted away, and in future there will be no retainer for their selfishness, no reward for their faithlessness to party or to principle, unless indeed what they may chance to get from Canada, should their Confederation scheme succeed.

But even in this Providential annihilation of the strength of the faction, they still found phoe of success. Mr. Smith, when he disapproved of the railway policy of the Government of which he was then Attorney General, threw up his office rather than assent, even in appearance, to that of which he disapproved, and thus "gave the world assurance" that he was a man who preferred honour and principle and his country's good to all besides. During the great Confederation campaign he, as others of the opponents of that scheme, was accused of seeking only his personal aggrandizement, and he indignantly repelled a charge made by men who judged of him by themselves. When by the resignation of Sir James Carter, the seat of the Chief Justice became vacant, Mr. Smith, as leader of the Government, could probably have occupied it if he had so chosen. The enemies of the Government, however, did not then seem to think it probable that he would seek or accept the position. But when, after Mr. Allen's elevation to the Bench, he was forced by the unanimous demand of his colleagues to take the office of Attorney General, and the Chief Justiceship again became vacant, and every obstacle to his stepping into that high position was removed, they seem to have imagined that the temptation was too great. To the depraved human nature with which alone they are acquainted, for which honour is but an empty name, and patriotism the cloak of selfishness and corruption, it would they well be knew be irresistible. The declarations made by Mr. Smith in reply to the charges levelled against him, could not possibly be so construed as, in the opinion of any reasonable person, to be a bar to his accepting an office, the object of the legitimate ambition of the members of his profession, thus fairly placed within his reach and the enemies of the Government believing that he would act as any one of them in like circumstances most assuredly would have acted; thinking it utterly incredible, nay quite impossible, that any lawyer who could become Chief Justice would for any reason put aside so great a prize—solaced themselves with the hope that the Government, weakened by his loss, would surely and quickly fall to pieces.

But they knew not the man. He had pledged himself to work while it was necessary for the protection of the interests of the country, and none but the enemies of the country have disturbed himself. He was born in Dorchester, Westmorland County, in June, 1806, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1829, before he had attained his majority. On the division of the County of Northumberland into three Counties in 1827, Mr. Weldon was elected a member of the General Assembly for the County of Kent, there being then only one member for each of the new Counties of Kent and Gloucester—and he continued to represent that County until the election of 1850. In 1838, Mr. Weldon was appointed to the Executive Council, but did not take his seat there until 1840. In 1842, in consequence of a difference of opinion with Sir William Colebrooke, relative to a school public measure, the late Hon. Hugh Johnston and Mr. Weldon resigned their seats in the Council. In 1843, Mr. Weldon was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, which office he held until the dissolution in 1850. His Speakership is remembered with great satisfaction by those who then held seats in the House. It will thus be seen that Judge Weldon has left a good record in the past."

Yet if you believe the *Journal* Mr. Weldon is a very obscure individual, who has neither knowledge, experience, nor ability, and who has failed in his profession as completely and totally as the editor of the *Journal* himself has failed in that of which he no doubt once hoped to be the ornament and the pride.

The *Journal*, which on Friday attacked Judge Weldon in a whole column of the vilest vituperation, now has the impudence to claim credit for not having assailed his personal as well as his professional character. It says:—

"They own that we have not assailed personal character or moral worth—that would be to copy the bad example of our opponents in similar circumstances—but they nevertheless declare that we are 'violent' which merely means that we are strong."

Judge Weldon's personal character the *Journal* did not venture to attack, because of that all men are competent judges, and all would have known that any such attack was proof only of the hate and rage of him who made it. Of the Judge's professional character few in St. John, outside the profession, have had an opportunity of judging, and therefore the attack on that may, it is thought, serve the purposes of the party.

The *Journal* is much in error if it really supposes that any one mistook its violence for strength or its vituperation for argument.

The *Journal* says:—

"The motives are easily discerned. The Government wished on the one hand to repay political services, and on the other, to avoid appointing the Barrister and M. P. P. who appeared to have had the strongest claims upon them."

Would the *Journal* explain why the Barrister and M. P. P. to whom it alludes has stronger claims than any other Barrister and M. P. P., or any Barrister of the party who is not an M. P. P. We must confess that although we believe him eligible in every respect we can not perceive that he has any such special claim as the *Journal* intimates.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Bible Society:—

The Hon. W. B. Kinnear, *President*.
L. Baron Botsford M.D., and } *Vice Presidents*.
James Paterson, Esq., LL.D., }
Henry W. Frith, Esq., *Recording Secretary*.
William Elder, Esq., A. M., *Corresponding Secretary*.

Who is William Elder, Esq.? We know a gentleman whom we use to hear and read and spoken of, as the Rev. William Elder, A. M. Is this the same, and if so when and how was the prefix Revd. laid aside, and the suffix Esq. assumed? Is this the editor of the *Presbyterian*, or the editor of the *Journal*?

The appointment of John Wesley Weldon, Esq., as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, took most persons by surprise. For some years past he has not been in political life, and probably he had long ago abandoned any hopes he may ever have entertained of becoming a Judge. People naturally looked amongst the politician lawyers of the present day for the new Judge, and when the rumour got afloat that Mr. Weldon was to be Judge, most persons heard it with incredulity.

We know nothing of the considerations that led the Executive to make this choice and prefer Mr. Weldon to so many other lawyers on their side amongst whom the public sought a Judge; but we do know that there can have been no improper motive, and that they have made the selection which to them, or the majority of them, seemed best calculated to secure the general welfare.

The opposition papers, losing in their fury all sense of decency, make the most violent assaults on the new Judge, and yet all the fault they can find with him is that in their opinion, which by the way is not of the highest office he is not a good lawyer. Against his personal character, his moral worth, his intelligence and respectability, they do not pretend to make any charge, and yet the *Journal*, which declares Judge Wilmot "conspicuous as a lawyer," is not ashamed to say:—

"Who can fail to feel that the bench has been prostituted, the ermine dragged in the mire, the bar insulted, and that the principle of the appointment utterly takes away the motives which stimulate the ornaments of the legal profession in aiming at the bench? Instead of giving their days and nights to the study of the great masters of English jurisprudence, our leading Barristers, looking at the moral of this appointment, had better betake themselves to other arts and pursuits as the surest passports to the highest judicial honors. What a high ideal of the grounds of professional preferment has been set before those who burn 'the midnight oil' in the noble study of the law! What exalted ideas of the qualifications of a judge are involved in this appointment! What a nice appreciation of legal etiquette has been manifested in these appointments by the Attorney General, and the Surveyor General, the only two lawyers who have seats in a Government which has had the temerity, in the most flagrant manner, to outrage