

The Free Press.

VOL. 5.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

NO 31

THE RAYMOND IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE \$10.

This is the best low priced machine ever made. It does all kinds of family sewing from the finest to the coarsest. It is small, it is strong and compact, and is able to get out of order. It is given satisfaction wherever used, and is considered to be the best worth its price than any other sewing machine in the market. Every machine warranted.

G. A. KIRKLAND, Agent, Halifax.
ROBT. MUNROE, Traveling Agent.

Notice of Dissolution.

The Partnership business heretofore existing and carried on under the name and firm of Irvine & Troop, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties. All debts due to and by the late firm will be liquidated by Alfred Troop.

RICHARD IRVINE,
ALFRED TROOP.

Granville Ferry, June 25, 1868.

CARD.

Hugh M. Irvine, feeling grateful for past patronage, begs leave to inform the public, that on and after the first day of July, he will locate his late partner's place of business, (the Way Office) where, under his direction, and control, he will carry on the Commission business, in all its various branches, and hopes that the patronage extended to him in his old place of business will be continued in the New.

James A. Chipman,

Produce and General Commission Merchant,
No. 5 Duke Street,
New Brunswick, Express Office,
HALIFAX.

Particular interest taken in the sale of every kind of produce, and consignments of hay, grain, vegetables, lumber, shingles, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, and all other fresh produce. Place of business central, being near the horse cars, freight and the shipping interests, ample facilities for the storage of goods, all orders for goods promptly executed at the lowest prices. His friends may be assured that he will study their best interests as his own.

THE WINSBY FARM.

The above valuable farm is offered at private sale. It consists of 90 acres of superior land, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. On the premises is a comfortable

HOUSE,

as well as necessary out-buildings. There are also many bearing apple-trees, all grafted with choice varieties of fruiting, the premises and fruit young garden, and are in a healthy and flourishing condition. Though the Railway does not cross the Farm, it is within half a mile of a Railway station, and a Telegraph office—and of two Hotels. It is situated in one of the most flourishing localities in the upper part of the County of Annapolis.

Should not the above Farm be sold at public first of October next, it will then be sold at public Auction.

MARY WINSBY,
Wilmot, July 9th, 1868.

To the Descendants of Lydia And Ann Church.

A meeting of the heirs, will be held at Lawrenceton, Annapolis Co., on Friday the 22nd July at 2 P. M., for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to send to England, and to determine the mode of disposing of the same. Intelligence of an encouraging nature having been directly upon the estate of the late Thomas V. Church has determined the Committee in calling said meeting.

It is hoped that every heir will be present or represented. By order,
ALFRED STARRATT, Secy.

Strange but True

WHAT fell within eighteen months last at an attempt to prepare suitable and safe Combination for Leather, which could be used with safety and satisfaction as a dressing for Harness, Coach and Carriage Tops, Boots, Shoes, York Straps, &c., &c., and act as a Water-Proof Softener, Leather and Stitching preserver, as well as renovate the article dressed, have failed.

It is Equally Strange and True

That eighteen months ago E. Mack, of Queens County, N. S., discovered, prepared and is now manufacturing and circulating as fact as possible a combination of thirteen ingredients, known as E. Mack's Water-Proof Bleaching, which is warranted to accomplish all the above objects of money refunded, as agents and vendors are instructed to return the money in every case of failure, when satisfactory evidence is given that the article has been used, who will doubt when they read the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, have used E. Mack's Water-Proof Bleaching on our harness, boots, shoes, coach tops, &c., &c., and have proved it to be superior to any preparation of the kind we ever used, and we most heartily recommend the same to all who require a Leather Dressing as a convenient and valuable combination.

Rev. F. H. W. PICKLES, Mill Village, Q. C.
Messrs. CALDER & FRASER,
Dr. J. M. BARNARD, M. D.,
E. D. DAVISON, Esq.,
Dr. JAMES FORBES, M. P., Liverpool
CALVERT APPERSON,
JAMES TERNER, Esq., Jordan River, S. C.
THOMAS HINNE, Shelburne Town,
Rev. T. W. SMITH,
WILLIAM MCKAY, Esq., Clyde River
Rev. THOS. SMITH, Barrington,
WILLIAM SARGENT, Port Medway.
Business Notices.

REMOVAL.

TAILORING.

The subscribers has removed to the above in Water Street, lately occupied by Mr. Abner T. Troop, where he will carry on the

Tailoring Business in all its branches.

While he gratefully remembers the patronage he has hitherto enjoyed in this town, he is confident in soliciting the continuance of the public favor; those who may employ him may rest assured that the newest fashions, latest styles, and most substantial workmanship will characterize his efforts to satisfy his customers. He has the best of workmen in his establishment.

WILLIAM WATSON,
Bridgetown, July 14, 1868.

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A. M. GIDNEY, Editor.
I. B. GIDNEY, Proprietor.

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NEW AND GRAND EPIC IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Maggi's is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantities, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent cases by a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggi's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the so-called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggi's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggi's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, increase the appetite, and render the spirit light and buoyant. There is no griping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is enfeebled, its functions are restored; and if the incorrect system is feeble, it is invigorated. The last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the cure of delicate females. Ulcerous and other diseases are literally extinguished by the energetic power of Maggi's Salve. In fact it is here announced that Maggi's Bileous, Dyspeptic and Diarrhoeal Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggi's Salve is invaluable. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

CONTEMPERATE!—Buy no more Maggi's Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. Maggi on the box, with name of J. Maggi, M. D. The counterfeit have the pill surrounded with white powder.

Avery, Brown & Co., Agents.

Miscellaneous.

ROMANCE IN ROYAL LIFE.

Prince and Princess Duleep.

BY DUREIGHT.

Not far from London resides an Indian Prince, who bears the unpronounceable name of Maharajah Duleep Singh. He is called the Maharajah. His house is a palace, and he lives in regal style. His country seat—a few hours ride from London—is one of the most beautiful in England. His house is fitted up in the most gorgeous manner in which the Oriental and English features blend. The fair palaces described in the Arabian Nights, entertainments can scarcely exceed this residence in its gorgeous character. Ornaments of gold and silver, canopies and curtains of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold, luxurious cosies, and velvet carpets of the most brilliant hue and costly fabric, dishes of gold ornamented with precious jewels, are seen on all sides. Out of Buckingham Palace there is nothing so brilliant and splendid as the house of this Prince, near Sufluk.

Prince Duleep was the son of the King of Punjab, and heir to the throne. The British Government bought his title to the crown. Ten thousand acres of land were given to him for an estate, and an annual salary of £10,000 (\$50,000) was secured to him from the royal revenue of England. Besides this, he is very rich. His jewels are estimated to be worth more than a million pounds sterling. His court dress is royal velvet, thickly embossed with gold, and when he appears in state he produces a marked sensation. He is a young man of commanding personal appearance, very handsome, well educated and intelligent, and a decided Christian. He ranks next to the Royal Family of Great Britain, and takes precedence of dukes and duchesses, nobles and peers. When quite a young man, and before his right to the throne was purchased by the English, he came to London for his education. He was welcomed to all the palaces of the land. Being of royal birth, his alliance was sought by the highest families. In everything he was considered a match worth the taking.

But the ladies of the higher classes in England had no attractions for him. He was disgusted with the heartless and worthless manner in which they lived. He found that these noble ladies during the London season, divi-

ded themselves between driving, eating, and dressing, for routs, balls, and revels. With no aim in life but to sleep till noon or to be waked in season to be arrayed for the fashionable party or levee. To spend the night in flirtation and senseless amusements seemed to fill up all their days. To the astonishment of the titled Prince sailed for Egypt, having found no matrimonial engagements, and having turned his back on all the temptations to which his attention had been called.

In Cairo, Egypt, there is a Christian seminary for the education of the girls of that country. Nineteen years ago it was founded by the United Presbyterian Church of America. Missionaries sent out from this country took charge of the school, and it was opened to all who desired an education. The Prince had long been a patron of this Mission. To increase its usefulness he agreed to give \$500 annually as long as he lived. He also sent to the Mission a printing press, and agreed to pay the expenses of running it. To this school he paid a visit on his return to England. Among the pupils was a girl of 12 years of age who particularly attracted his attention. She was of very humble parentage. Her home was a lowly hut, where she lived in the utmost simplicity with her mother. She was distinguished for the simplicity and sweetness of her disposition, and spent her time in deeds of kindness, charity and religion among those more lowly than herself. There was a native grace and queenly dignity about her that won all hearts.

This simple-hearted native girl captivated the Prince, won his heart and called for him an offer of marriage. At her feet he laid his fortune and his honors. At this time she could not speak one word of English, nor, indeed, of the native language of the Prince. The parties could have no communication with each other except through a mutual friend. This young girl at that time had never eaten with a knife or fork, and did not know how to use them. She came to school daily, dressed in the humble garb of her station, bringing with her her fragrant aladdin, which she cut off of a plantain leaf or a piece of paper.

The Prince sent his proposal through a friend. He gave this friend a gold bracelet studded with jewels of immense value. If she accepted his proposal the bracelet was to be given to her. If she rejected him it was to be given to her; but in either case not till the answer had been given. The choice of the Prince filled everybody with astonishment. That a Royal personage, who was to make his home in England—who could marry one of the nobility—should propose to marry an Egyptian girl, with whom he could not exchange a word, was romantic indeed. The natives were alarmed. The affair for a time damaged the Seminary. It was reported that attractive native girls were put under the care of the Missionaries to be educated only to be sold and sent out of the country. It took much time to make them understand the matter.

The Prince was very frank and direct. He wanted a Christian wife, he said, who would unite with him in the works of benevolence and of religion which he proposed to perform. If he had wanted frivolity and fashion, he could have found it in England. He knew the young lady by report. He was charmed with her grace, beauty and simplicity. Her lowly condition was no obstacle, for he could raise her to a rank equal to himself.

The young lady received the proposal without embarrassment or astonishment. The offer was brilliant, she said, and far beyond her expectations or desires. She was inclined to reject the flattering proposal. She, however, told the friend who brought the proposition that when she resolved to be a whole-hearted Christian, and the wealth of the universe would tempt her to enter upon a position that would tempt her to consider the proposal, and at the end of which she promised to give a reply. Up to this time the Prince had never spoken a word to her; nor had he seen her except in school or at church; nor had he written to her a line. He now addressed her an open letter, through one of the Missionaries, and sailed for India, stating his intention to return in six months and receive her final answer. Quietly and prayerfully she came to her determination. With great force of character she commenced the study of English, and so mastered it that on the return of the Prince she was able to give him an answer in the tongue of his adopted country.

At her request the marriage was celebrated with the utmost simplicity in the little room where she first saw the Prince, and where she found the Saviour.

The bridal party sailed immediately for England. Her Majesty the Queen ordered apartments to be prepared for the Prince and his bride at the royal mansion at Windsor. The Queen met the timid bride at the threshold of the castle, gave her a mother's kiss, and promised to be her friend. She was guest of the Queen for some time. Her heart should glow cold, and the fountains of her new life should warm her from her resolution to devote herself to her Saviour, she commenced her mission work morning after her arrival at the castle. A part of the royal palace is devoted to the maintenance of sick, infirm and disabled soldiers. Among them the Prince labored. With fragrant flowers and little delicacies, kind attentions and reading passages of comfort from the Word of God, she won the hearts of all. On leaving Windsor for her own royal home, Queen Victoria presented her with a bracelet of great value, adorned with a portrait of the Prince Consort. At the head of one

of the most princely establishments in England, with servants without number to do her bidding, with every luxury that wealth can command, at Court outranking duchesses and noble ladies whose titles run back to the time of the Roman conquest, she is the same simple-hearted, modest, unassuming person that she was at the Mission School of Cairo. She is very beautiful and very queenly, with native talent and taste. She is beloved by her servants and adored by her tenants. She goes out every day on a mission to the poor and sick. She is the Bible reader of the whole region, and goes daily from cot to cot, and from house to house, on her mission of mercy.

The Prince on the morning of his marriage presented the Mission with £1000, which sum he has since presented on the anniversary of his wedding day. His home is the elegant abode of a Christian gentleman. All the missionaries in the East have a standing invitation to make it their home. He pays their expenses and from his house, and never sends them empty-handed away. His table is loaded with ornaments of gold and silver, and the services of the richest kind. His servants tend in the most gorgeous liveries, for he keeps up the Eastern custom. But no anachronism in his cell, sleeping on straw and living on rice, allows his guests with more simplicity than does the Prince and his wife.

A heathen girl brought up in idolatry, whose home was a poor native hut in Cairo—a charity scholar in a Mission School—finds herself transported as by magic to a palace home in England. Placed amid the temptations of regal and fashionable life, with wealth and luxury at her call, she maintains amid it all the quiet of the Christian womanhood; and, unmindful of the sneers of great ones, devotes all that she has to blessing the lowly, for His sake who had not where to lay his head. From the dark land of paganism she has given to the ladies of England the example of an earnest, consistent devotion to high principle.

From Late Papers.

MR. ADDERLEY'S SPEECH.

JUNE 16th, 1868.

Mr. Adderley said that the motion of the hon. member could not be regarded as raising in any way a party question, because both sides of the House were equally interested in this great Confederation of the North American Provinces obtaining a successful start, and were equally interested in the Act of last Session, which was passed almost unanimously. But, although the question raised was not a party question, it was one of the gravest importance, and ought not to be judged by outside appearances, but by the gravest and maturest consideration of the merits of the case. The question raised by the motion before the House was whether the province of Nova Scotia was wrongfully and in the dark drawn into this union by the Act of last Session, that it became the House to ask the Queen to issue a Royal Commission of inquiry on the spot on the part of this country into the arrangements of the local affairs of North America. The proposition was startling and obviously dangerous, and nothing but the strongest reasons should induce the House to assent to it. Great dissatisfaction undoubtedly has been recently shown in the province of Nova Scotia in connexion with the union of the North American Provinces. This dissatisfaction cannot be disputed, and he had no doubt that the House would deeply regret with him that it should exist. He could only say that Her Majesty's Government regretted the existence of that dissatisfaction as strongly as any one. Before the House could consent to the proposition they must in the first place consider the allegations upon which it was based, and, secondly, consider the nature of the recommendation which they were asked to agree to. He would endeavour, in the first place briefly to show that those allegations were wholly erroneous and without foundation; secondly, that if even the allegations which had been made were perfectly true, the recommendation of the hon. member was about the most insane thing the House could agree to; and, thirdly, that the just alarm and discontent in Nova Scotia could be much better met, and were rapidly being met, by a totally different process. The allegations were simply that Nova Scotia had been drawn into this union by surprise, and that the House was induced to pass the Act of last Session by a fraud practised upon them. The truth of these allegations he entirely denied. The Imperial Parliament simply passed ministerially the Act which had been drawn up by the Provinces themselves, and placed in the form of an imperial statute the *ipsum verba* of resolutions drawn up by the provinces themselves. The subject had been agitated for no less than 14 years by the Provinces, and in no instance had this country done more than accept the propositions made by the Provinces and carry them into effect. When those propositions were first made—the Duke of Newcastle was Colonial Secretary, and he received them very cautiously, saying,—"If you want this union, make it clear to us and we will entertain your proposition." When the proposition was made to the right hon. gentleman opposite he said,—"Confer with your colonial Legislatures and let us know the conclusion at which you arrive upon the subject." In both instances the Colonial Secretaries of State so far from initiating the proposition received it when made to them most cautiously. He did

not mean to say that the Government might not have treated the subject less scrupulously—far be it from him to say this country was not concerned in this Confederation. Although the Provinces were primarily concerned in the Confederation, this country was also most deeply interested in its success.

It was unnecessary to raise the question whether this country could not have formed this Confederation without the consent of the Provinces, because this country always felt that it was right that we should not even initiate will urge, such a union upon these Provinces. His object was to show the House that this proposition came from the Provinces themselves, and that history without any argument would dissipate to the winds the allegation either that Nova Scotia was taken by surprise, or that this House had been in any way imposed upon. The proposal for union was first initiated by the leaders of the two opposite parties in Nova Scotia in 1854, and a proposal to that effect, was made to this country by the then Colonial Government. In 1867 the proposition was renewed at the instance of the other party, and delegates were sent to this country upon the subject. The hon. gentleman had mystified himself by the distinction drawn by those who drew up the case for Nova Scotia between the various propositions for different kinds of union—Legislative union, Federal union, and union by actual representation in that House. The proposition for a union of some kind of all the North American Provinces had been a leading topic in Nova Scotia for 14 years, and was first initiated by the two leaders of the opposite parties in that province. In 1861 a unanimous resolution of the Nova Scotian Parliament in its favor stated that the subject had been mooted from time to time—this subject which in 1867 was to take that province by surprise. The election in 1863, instead of supporting the case of the hon. gentleman, went really the other way. The hon. gentleman said the topic of confederation was not made a party cry at that election, and seemed to think that that was in his favor; but the fact of the subject not having been made a party cry was a convincing proof that no strong feeling against the proposition existed. Had such a feeling existed the question undoubtedly would have been brought forward at the hustings. The fact was that all parties were agreed upon the subject, and therefore, it would have been simply ridiculous to have raised such a question at that election. In 1864 the proposition was again made, a resolution was passed approving it.

The hon. member said that when the delegates met at Charlottetown an "accident" came in unexpectedly. All he could say in reply to that statement was that Canada was invited to send delegates to the meeting, and therefore it could scarcely be said that the other provinces were taken by surprise by her taking part in these proceedings. When the conference was adjourned to Quebec, in 1864, a resolution was passed in language which was embodied in the Act of last year. The Legislature of New Brunswick, which was at first opposed to the proposition, subsequently gave its approval, and that change of opinion appeared to be incomprehensible by the hon. gentleman. That change of opinion, however, occurred only after the most mature consideration on the part of the Legislature of that province. It was not until after resolutions in favour of the union had been unanimously agreed to by the Legislatures of the respective provinces that the Act of last Session was passed by the Imperial Legislature. He would not waste the time of the House further in endeavouring to show that the Nova Scotians were not taken by surprise by the passing of the Act of last Session; but the hon. gentleman, departing from that ground which, he thought, he must have found a somewhat weak one on which to take his stand, appealed from the Legislature to the people. It was true he admitted that the Legislatures were in favour of the union, but then he contended that they did not faithfully represent the inhabitants at large. Now, what he had already said about the elections of 1863 fully disposed, in his opinion, of the hon. gentleman's argument on that point, for all parties were so unanimous on the question of confederation that it was not even raised on the hustings. But he would deal with hon. gentleman's proposition of an appeal to the people on such a question on grounds of abstract principle. The hon. gentleman had quoted the right hon. gentleman at the Head of the Government as having laid down the principle that an existing Legislature was not to deal with a great constitutional question without an appeal to the people. But had not the hon. gentleman himself, he would ask, repudiated that principle in the case of the question of the Irish Church this very Session? ("No, no.") He would appeal to right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire, who he was certain had repudiated that principle in the debates on the Irish Church; for he had quoted, and very justly, a speech of Mr. Pitt on the union with Ireland, in which he said that a principle so outrageous and democratic struck at the root of the foundations of all good government. The Irish union furnished a precedent against it, Commissioners being appointed on both sides to draw up terms, without an appeal to the people. Again in the case of the Canadian union in 1842 an appeal to the people was proposed and rejected; but perhaps, the best precedent was that which was furnished by Mr. Howe himself, who in 1863 passed a great Resolving Bill, reducing the constitutions of Nova Scotia by one-third without ever deeming it necessary to appeal to the people should be made. On the contrary, the change occurred immediately after his election, and he repudiated the making a fresh appeal to the people on the subject.

And he must remind the hon. member for Birmingham that in making the fresh appeal which he so strongly advocated he was asking that it should be made from the decision of a larger to that of a smaller constituency—to a

constituency which since 1863 had been diminished by one-third. And when the hon. gentleman talked of the old Constitution of Nova Scotia, and said that if care were not taken the people of that province would secede back to that Constitution, he would beg him to remember that the old Constitution of Nova Scotia was simply, after all, the gift of the Crown. The Governor who was sent out from this country had a commission which authorized him to summon an Assembly, and that was the extent of the liberties of the province. There was no charter for Nova Scotia, and no foundation for a constitution beyond that which he had just mentioned before the present constitution was granted. Yet, it was contended that they would like to fall back upon the old system instead of enjoying the advantages of that great constitution in which they had now their share, which was as free as our own and as powerful over those who lived under it as the House of Commons was over the people of this country.

But then the hon. gentleman having failed to show that the Legislature of Nova Scotia was opposed to the people was fairly demanded, laid stress upon the ground that in the recent elections in Nova Scotia since the union it has been triumphantly condemned. Now, he entirely disputed the justice of that statement, and he had taken the best means to inform himself as to what had been the real expression of feeling at those elections. Looking at a file of the Halifax Morning Chronicle, which was the organ of Mr. Howe, he found that the cry at the elections was not against the union generally, but that it had reference to two things—the possible injury that might accrue to the interests of Nova Scotia from confederation with the larger State of Canada, but still more to what was called the "Upper Arch-bishop party" and their misdeeds. It was certainly quite true that there was great dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia, but history furnished no instance in which a smaller State did not entertain some fear and jealousy of a larger State with which it happened to be confederated.

No man, for example, possessing a genius inferior to that of Washington could be believed to have effected that confederation of the United States, and it was not surprising that some jealousy of the nature to which he referred should prevail in the case of the smaller States in our North American Provinces. The hon. gentleman would, however, find that the existence of a feeling at the recent elections in Nova Scotia against the union with Canada was by no means so conclusively established as he seemed to suppose; but that, upon the contrary, the people of that province had for the most part made up their minds to give it a fair trial, the chief objects of unpopularity being the Fishery License Act and that imposing a compulsory education tax. Mr. Howe, he saw by the Halifax Morning Chronicle, was in favor of giving a fair trial to the new constitution, though he described the election as being against it. Mr. Annand, who declared for repeal, was ousted from his seat; and Mr. Stewart Campbell, the leader of the opposition to the union in the Assembly, stated that he would accept the Act, now that it was passed, and help to carry out in the interests of the colony. Cases of that description tended very much in his opinion to upset the general view which the hon. gentleman had taken of the elections. ("Hear, hear.") He might also observe that out of 48,000 electors only 23,000 had given their votes for what the hon. gentleman would call the popular or anti-union party.

He thought he had now shown that the allegations which had been made by the hon. gentleman were not true, and he should in the next year propose to contend, that even if they were his proposal for inquiry was about the worst which the House could adopt. Lord Durham no doubt had been sent out as a commissioner in 1830 to the North American provinces to institute inquiries, but then there was an attempt made to rule the colonies from Downing-street. Now, however, that right of self-government had been granted to them, it would not, he maintained, be wise to revert to the policy of 1830 again, and to send out a commission to investigate their affairs. If the Government sent out a commission they would be implicated in the results of the inquiry, and having taken on themselves the responsibility of adjusting the affairs of the North American Provinces, they would be taking back again upon themselves the government of the colonies.

What would be the effect of hanging out a commission of inquiry? Just at the present moment, when these despatched Government were enacting upon the difficult task of settling the affairs of the several provinces judiciously—a task no easy one, by the bye, and by the use of arguments in favour of the annexation of the colonies, one by one, to the United States—the hon. member declared that it would be a statesmanlike proceeding to hang out a commission of inquiry. Such a proceeding would paralyze the proceedings of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and strike a fatal blow at the welfare of the colonies. His effort, too, on great monetary transfers it would be disastrous, and he could assure the House that by the employment of other means any apprehensions which might have been entertained by the people of Nova Scotia were being rapidly dissipated at the present moment.

He believed that by following the line indicated in the last despatch of the Colonial Secretary, and by using all friendly and moral influence, the Government at long would be able, while avoiding all the evils of mischievous inter-