

Mechanics Institute - Bp 16

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

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OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the population in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the Lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

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The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

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Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MR. GRAY'S RESOLUTION.

MR. GRAY.—He should be sorry to offend the delicate ears of members by the use of such a term. (Laughter.) Other grants were carried in the same way. No man wanted to throw impediments in the way of the dispatch of public business; but every member had a right to demand evidence that the public accounts were properly kept, and that the money was expended in accordance with the law of the land. For this reason he should press his resolution. The principle involved in it was one essential to the security of the Treasury, and to the public welfare.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that this was a question for the House as a whole to decide; but he wished to disabuse the minds of hon. members of any impression that the Government wished to interfere with the bringing forward and disposing of local Bills; every time and opportunity would be allowed for that, and the session would not be closed until the business before the Legislature was disposed of.

From the remarks of some hon. members one would be led to imagine that there had really been no information afforded upon the expenditure of the past year. But what more could be given than had been laid before the House? The report of the Auditor General upon all the principal accounts was laid on the table within ten days after the opening of the session; the report of the Railway Commissioners was also in; a list of all warrants issued since the end of the fiscal year up to this month had been laid on the table; in fact, the fullest information in the power of any Govt. to give had been afforded. He was not surprised to hear the hon. member from St. John contend that the Auditor General had not done his duty; it seemed to be the only ground which he could take; and he wanted no stronger argument against the necessity for the resolution of the hon. member than the

fact that he had found the ground that sufficient information had not been afforded so untenable that he had abandoned it and fallen back upon a weaker position. (Mr. Gray.—"I don't abandon that position.") The fact that the hon. member fell back upon a weaker position was evidence that he did not himself believe in the stronger one which he had taken. He differed with the hon. member upon the construction of the law respecting railway expenditure. The Government had not deviated from it; the Act did not say that no greater sum than £200,000 should be expended in any one year, but that the money should not be expended beyond the rate of £200,000 a-year.

MR. GRAY.—See the expression used by your own Railway Commissioners in their Report: "A sum larger than authorized by law."

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—They were not called upon to take the view of the Commissioners; the hon. member would not himself have been guided by Mr. Jardine's view of the law if he did not think it correct; the Government were satisfied that the construction which he (the Provincial Secretary) had stated was the correct one. But, abandoning that entirely, the question which the Government had to decide was whether it was desirable that such a sum should be expended as would enable them to have the road finished in 1860. When laying the estimate before the House he had stated the reasons which induced them to assent to the request of the Board, and another

was exceedingly desirable that the work should be mostly done before the winter, that the embankments might have upon them the action of the winter frost, and have time to settle, before the track was laid, otherwise from the settling of the roadway the whole track might have to be taken up and relaid; and they thought that it was important that the country should have the use of the road at as early a day as possible. For these reasons the Government authorized the additional expenditure, with the conviction that the House would sustain them in the act. The hon. member from St. John could not imagine that the committee on public accounts would not report; why, that committee had not reported for the last two years; and the chairman stated that it would be most difficult for them to make such an examination this session as would enable them to report. A comparison of the accounts with the appropriations of last year would give hon. members ample information. What items of the accounts had the hon. member referred to as unsatisfactory? Only one single item; and the Auditor General probably did not consider the amount of sufficient importance to call the person to Fredericton to afford an explanation upon it. The hon. member said that the resolution involved a principle; but the only principle which he had mentioned as involved in it was that he wanted further information respecting certain expenditures. Now, he had laid the House that before he asked a vote upon the estimates for the same services this year he would lay the information asked for upon the table. He could not understand, then, what the hon. member meant by this principle; it did strike him that the only principle in the matter was that the hon. member meant to divide the House upon his resolution, and carry it if he could. (Laughter.) (Hon. Mr. Smith.—That's the leading feature in it.) He was surprised that the hon. member from Kent (Mr. DesBrisay) when he spoke so emphatically of the Province being in a deplorable condition brought forward no evidence in support of the assertion but the fact that some Deputy Treasurers had balances in their hands, and had not sent in their accounts; he had anticipated from

the manner in which the hon. member commenced his remarks, that he had some dreadful revelation to make. But he was pleased to hear the hon. member declare that hon. members should not only pay over all monies in their hands, but should render their accounts promptly. He wanted the hon. member to carry out that principle in his own case; and he would refer to a case in which he thought the hon. member had not acted upon his own rule. In 1853, a warrant for £160 was issued to pay some claims upon the sick and disabled seamen's fund in the port of Richibucto, of which his hon. friend was a Commissioner. During the last session Mr. D. informed him that there was about £70 belonging to the fund, and there was still due to parties who had claims against the Commissioners some £90, and by the hon. member's request the Treasurer advanced him as one of the Commissioners £90, the balance due to be deducted from the fund when collected in the spring.—In July last Dr. Wilson informed the Government that his claim of £46, and one of the payments to be made out of the warrants issued, had not been paid by Mr. D. He saw Mr. D. some time after in Fredericton, and his hon. friend then applied for a warrant for advances made by the Commissioners in 1859. He (Secretary) informed him that a warrant could not be issued until those claims had been properly audited and reported upon. On the 16th September, he wrote the hon. member again, on the 1st December he

complained that the money was not paid, and since the hon. member and arrived in Fredericton, he (Provincial Secretary) had received still another letter on the same subject.

MR. DESBRISAY explained.—He said he was sorry that the Secretary had brought private matters into the debate; but as he had alluded to this affair he felt called upon to state the facts; when the House would have another instance of the truth of the saying, that one story was good until another was told. For many years he had been largely in advance to the sick and disabled seamen's fund of Richibucto. In 1858, the Deputy Treasurer came to him, and offered him £21 on his claim. As he knew that £42 had been collected, he asked him what he had done with the other half of the money, and was informed that he had paid it to one of the other Commissioners, who also had a claim. He then told the Deputy Treasurer that £21 was sufficient to pay the claim of the other Commissioner in full; that there were other claims upon the fund beside theirs; that if the money was divided *pro rata* among all the claimants, he would accept his share, but that he would not accept any sum if the other Commissioner was to be paid in full, and other claimants to receive nothing. Some time after, the Deputy Treasurer, having collected further funds, again offered him a portion of his claim, which he refused, upon the same grounds as before. Finding that he would not accept it, the warrant was sent back to Fredericton, and the name of another Commissioner, who had nothing to do with the accounts, was interlined in it.—When he was in Fredericton last session, he complained to the Secretary of the course pursued, by thus inserting the name of another Commissioner in the warrant, and thus presenting him from getting his money. The Government then agreed that he should be paid the amount of his claim, and as a warrant was about to be issued for £140, they authorized him to draw on the Treasurer for £90, the amount of the claim, which he did, and placed the amount to the credit of the fund.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY resumed.—He only mentioned the matter to induce the honorable member to deal more leniently with the Deputy Treasurers, whom

he seemed to desire to bring to a strict account. He would now make a few remarks in reply to the observations of the honorable member from the county of St. John (Mr. Wilmor) made yesterday evening. He had heard of persons being affected by the moon, but his hon. friend seemed influenced by the setting of the sun, for almost every day, about sunset, he rose to make some remarks upon the lamentable condition of the Province.—[Laughter.] The honorable member went very clearly and minutely into the finances of the Province, and gave an account of them from 1854 up to 1859. And here he might observe, with respect to what was said about the manner in which the public accounts were kept, that he did not hesitate to say that with the abstract laid before the House in his hand, any ordinary man in any part of the country could ascertain in a moment the exact indebtedness of the Province. His hon. friend from St. John stated that the Province was £1,100,000 in debt; and went on to contrast the present indebtedness of the Province with its liabilities in 1854. Now, he (Provincial Secretary) did not think that it was at all remarkable that the country having in four years spent £300,000 in the construction of railways, should at the end of those four years find itself much more in debt than at their commencement. He thought that there was not a man in the country but could understand that if the country came to the conclusion to borrow money to build railroads it must

of the Province, that he might be called the chief mourner in the House.

MR. WILMOR.—"The country will mourn by and bye."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—Well, when they found they had cause to mourn it would be time enough to begin. His hon. friend was fond of quoting a favorite saying of Canning's, that "figures were great fallacies, and the only greater fallacies are facts." If he had shown that from 1854 to 1859—during the whole of which time the members of the present Government might be said to have had charge of the late administration they did not introduce a budget—they had taxed the people more than did the Government of which his hon. friend was a member, then he might have some cause to mourn over the effects of their administration, and might charge them with taxing the Province unnecessarily. But what did he find? He found that in 1852-3, during which his hon. friend was in power, the whole revenue raised amounted to £525,002, 0 6, without the Government having any railroad interest for which to provide. This was an average sum per year of £175,334. In 1855-6-7-8-9, under the present administration, the whole sum raised was £770,353 4 3, being £154,070 12 10 a year, or about £21,000 less a year than the sum raised by the old Government. At that time, too, the population was less. The old Government taxed the people seven shillings and six pence per head; the present Government had taxed them but fifteen shillings. In 1854, as the member had told them, the revenue was £203,000; in 1855, under the first year of the Government, it fell to £118,000. The present Government had never at their disposal such a sum of money for all the interests of the country, and recently for the interest upon the railway debt beside. In 1855 they had not so much revenue at their disposal by £75,000 as his hon. friend's Government had the year before, and since that time they had conducted the affairs of the Province successfully through a general commercial depression, such as had been almost unknown. But what was the actual increase in the ordinary debt of the Province since 1854? In that year, the principal debt was £93,834 4 10, due the Savings Bank; the debt now, exclusive of the railway expenditure, was Savings Bank, £107,553 42 6; Debt on Loan Act, £154,613 14 4; making a total of £154,613 14 4; or £27,236 10 more than the debt in 1854. But although the debt appeared to be greater now than then, the House must not forget that they raised revenue from the people at the same rate as did the Government of his hon. friend in 1852-3-4, they

could not only have paid the difference of £27,000, but have had remaining a surplus of £40,000. (Mr. Wilmor.—"How was our revenue expended?") How was it expended?—He knew that, as the hon. member had stated, the appropriation for roads and bridges in 1854 was £26,000; but this year the estimate for that service was between forty and fifty thousand; and there was, besides, the interest upon the railway debt, which was as legitimate an expenditure for public works, as any great or bye road grant; because it was as much a matter of benefit as any. There were two principles recognized as those upon which a revenue law should be framed: first, that a certain amount should be raised to meet certain necessary expenses; and, secondly, that the tariff should, as far as possible, aid and protect domestic industry and enterprise. Now, Mr. Wilmor's Government took from the people at the rate of £175,000 a-year; theirs at the rate of only £154,000; and he did not think that, under these circumstances, the hon. member had any reason to be alarmed at the conduct of affairs by the present administration. His hon. friend had stated that he had seen in a report of a lecture of his (Secretary's,) two principles enunciated, from which he must differ. He would tell the hon. member and the House, what he had said to his constituents in St. John, in his lecture. He stated that the connection of New Brunswick with Canada and the United States was merely a question of time. But in considering the question of extension, two important considerations must be kept in view. The first was, how far can we go at present, without imposing a burden upon the people that would be prejudicial to general interests; the other was, to guard against any legislation that would in any way damage our credit abroad. However desirable it might be to construct railways or other public works, he did not think the Legislature

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deadly interests were to be cramped thereby. These were the principles which he had enunciated before his constituents in St. John; and he had given them advisedly, because the feeling abroad in favour of the railway extension was so powerful, that he felt it needed checking, rather than otherwise. There had been a vast deal of discussion in the House upon the railway question, and he held that it was not time lost. With respect to the bond of Mr. Binney, taken by the Deputy Treasurer at Moncton, of which the hon. member from St. John (Mr. Wilmor) had complained, it had been taken while that honorable member was in the Government, though he did not know that it had been with the consent of the Government.—He was not then in the Legislature. All the bonds which had been mentioned always appeared in the statement of the assets of the Province, and no Provincial Secretary had a right to give up any of these bonds, for upon some of them commissions had been given them. He contended that no case had been made out why the House should not go into committee, and pass the two or three votes of which he had spoken, and upon which there was little or no discussion. He would repeat what he had already said: that the Government would not press the supply further than these, until all the information asked for had been furnished; and that no attempt would be made to interfere with the other business before the House; for nothing would justify any Government in taking advantage of the passing of the supplies to prologue the Assembly, and prevent the completion of business which members might have brought before it.—But as no case had been made out by the opponents of his motion, he should ask the House to agree to it, and go into committee; and when the two or three votes mentioned had been passed, he would consent to the postponement of further consideration of supply for a reasonable time. The House then divided upon Mr. Gray's amendment, when it was lost, 26 to 13.

Yeas.—Gray, Gilbert, Wilmor, DesBrisay, McIntosh, Scovil, Vail, McPhelin, Lawrence, Allen, Williston Botsford Macpherson.

Nays.—Tibbitts, C. Perley, Connell, Tilley, Fisher, Wright, Cadlip, Chandler, Gilmore, Brown, McLeod, Huntington, Smith, Steadman, Mitchell, Lewis, McGeorge, Tapley, W. E. Perley, Kerr, Read, Eud, Watters, McAdam, McMillan, Ferris.

The Provincial Secretary's motion to go into committee of supply was then put and carried without a division.

The SECRETARY moved a sum for Legislative expenses.

MR. WILMOR said that he would merely

ofula, or King's Evil
constitutional disease, a corruption of
by which this fluid becomes vitiated
and poor. Being in the circulation
the whole body, and may burst
on any part of it. No organ is
attacks, nor is there one which it
destroy. The scrofulous taint is various
by mercurial disease, low living,
or unhealthy food, impure air,
illthy habits, the depressing vices,
all, by the venereal infection. Wh
e its origin, it is hereditary in the
oe, descending "from parents to child
he third and fourth generation;" in
ns to be the rod of Him who says,
visit the iniquities of the fathers upon
children."

effects commence by deposition from
of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which,
lungs, liver, and internal organs, is ter
in the glands, swellings; and
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ergies of life, so that scrofulous con
not only suffer from scrofulous con
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the attacks of other diseases; conse
y, vast numbers perish by disease,
although not scrofulous in their nature,
all rendered fatal by this taint in the
l. Most of the consumptions which de
the human family has its origin direct
scrofulous contamination; and most
diseases of the liver, kidneys, bronch
nded, of all the organs, arise from a
gravated by the same cause.

quarter of all our people are scrofulous
persons are invaded by this lurking
n, and their health is undermined by
hence it from the system we must remove
by an alternative medicine, and in
te it by healthy food and exercise,
a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla
most effectual remedy which the medicine
of our times can devise for this ever
prevailing and fatal malady. It is com
from the most active remedies that have
discovered for the expurgation of this
from the blood, and the rescue of the
from its destructive consequences,
it should be employed for the cure of
which scrofula, but also those other aff
which arise from it, such as ERYSIPEL
SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE
OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES,
HEAD, BRUISES AND BOILS, THROAT, TERTI
ARY SYPHILIS, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM,
WARTS, STY, AND MERCURIAL DERMATITIS,
DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and
ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE
BLOOD. The popular belief that the
purity of the blood "is founded in truth
is a degeneration of the blood. The
ular purpose and virtue of this Sarsapa
to purify and regenerate this vital fluid,
at which sound health is impossible in
degenerated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN
composed that disease within the range of
tion can rarely withstand or evade them
penetrating properties search, and disem
puritate every portion of the human org
recting its diseased action, and restoring
thy vitalities. As a consequence of these
the invalid who is bowed down with
physical debility is astonished to find his
or energy restored by a remedy at once
and invigorating.

only do they cure the every-day complaints
y body, but also many formidable and
ous diseases. The agent below named is
to furnish gratis my American Almanac
ing certificates of their cures and direct
r use in the following complaints: Cough
earburn, Headache arising from disor
h, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Mor
n of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of App
andice, and other kindred complaints
from a low state of the body or obstruct
ions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Bronchitis, Incipient Consump
and for the relief of Consumpti
ents in advanced stages of the
disease.

is in the field of its usefulness and so
are the cases of its cures, that almost
of country abounds in persons per
own, who have been restored from alarm
in desperate diseases of the lungs by it.
When once tried, its superiority over
efficacy of its kind is too apparent to es
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ary organs that are incident to our clim
many inferior remedies thrust upon th
city have failed and been discarded, th
ed friends by every trial, conferred benef
afflicted they can never forget, and pr
were too numerous and too remarkable
to mention.

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