WEEKLY CALENDAR—MARCH.

○ Full Moon, 7th day, 8h. 31m., morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 4h. 56m., morning.
● New Moon, 22d day, 9h. 43m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 39m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	Moon rises morn	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
18	Sunday	6 11	6 4	6 57	4 24	11 53
19	Monday	6 9	6 5	7 48	4 42	56
20	Tuesday	6 7	6 6	8 34	5 2	59
21	Wednesday	6 5	6 7	9 14	5 20	12 2
22	Thursday	6 3	6 8	10 51	sets.	5
23	Friday	6 1	6 9	10 25	7 52	8
24	Saturday	6 0	6 11	11 50	8 56	11

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Bill to Separate the Offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

[Continued from our last.]

Hon Col. GRAY rose for the purpose of explaining the circumstances which induced the Executive to withhold the sum of £100, voted last Session by the Legislative Council to Mr John Ball as second Assistant Clerk. He had, as a member of the Government, carefully examined the case, without reference to individual or party. He trusted he would in all cases do so. The Legislature had no power to vote anything to such an officer. The Statute virtually deprived them of any such authority, and if they could vote £100 in this manner, they might as well vote £1000.

Hon. Mr. COLES asked, how it was that the Council voted extra pay to Mr. DesBrisay and Mr. Morrison?

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—Because they were recognized by Statute.

Hon. Mr. PORE said that the ire of the leader of the opposition was excited, as the matter concerned the pecuniary interests of his son-in-law. For that reason, imputations were thrown out against the Government. The Statute provided a Clerk and Assistant for the Legislative Council, but the latter officer did not suit them, although he was more efficient than the one they had appointed.

Hon. Mr. COLES was not to be deterred from stating his views by any insinuations of the nature of that they just heard. As to the comparative efficiency of the gentlemen referred to, the late assistant would not suffer by comparison with Mr. Morrison. The present Government had not found fault with him, as to the manner in which he had performed his duties. He had been employed and had performed, as far as he was allowed, and was willing to complete, the duties of the situation to which he had been appointed. The laborer was worthy of his hire, and when the House voted the contingent expenses of the Council last Session, they were aware that Mr. Ball had been, and then was, employed as one of the Clerks. The duty of the Government was to have paid Mr. Ball, and notified him that in future they would recognize no vote in his favor. Had the House, last Session, intended to restrict the Council in its expenditure, they should have accompanied the vote with an express exception of the party referred to.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said that independently of the Statute, the right of appointment of Clerks to the Council was in the Government. Under the Statute passed in 1851, the Government appointed a Clerk to both Councils, and when it was found that one officer was not sufficient to perform the duties, an Act was passed in 1855, authorising the appointment of an Assistant. Last Session the legally appointed Assistant was not half an hour at the Clerk's table before the third Clerk was introduced. That gentleman was not, and could not be, constitutionally appointed. If, as had been said, the Government had acted in violation of law, the party aggrieved could appeal to the proper tribunal for redress, as had been done by Mr. Scott, a contractor under the late Government, who had made good his claim before a Court and Jury, and if Mr. Ball could prove his case, he would earn the credit of having triumphed over the Government. The usual and constitutional mode in such cases, was to vote a sum sufficient for the contingent expenses of the Council, and it would be most irregular and improper to make an exception against any individual.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—It was certainly very generous in the hon. member of the Government to refer a party who had performed his work, to a Court of Law, to get paid. He could only sue those who had employed him. In the year 1854 Mr. Morpeth was appointed Assistant Clerk to the Legislative Council, and when the liberals returned to power, they paid him £100, although he was a political opponent. They did not on that occasion withhold his pay on the plea that there was no law authorising his appointment.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—The Government in power when Mr. Morpeth acted as Assistant Clerk made no special agreement with him, and they did not pay him, because there was no law which would justify them in doing so, but were prepared to let his claim come before the House at the then next Session. He thought that Mr. Ball should have adopted a similar course; but as he had placed his claim on presumed legal rights, he should enforce it before the legal tribunals of the Country

The Bill was then read a first time, and the House adjourned.

W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

THURSDAY, February 23.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND moved the second order of the day, that the House go into Committee on the Bill for separating the offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Hon Mr. COLES said that his principal objection to the Bill was, that it provided for four salaried officials instead of two; it contemplated an increase of officials to do less work than was done before, as he would show. Formerly a copy of the minutes of the Executive Council had to be forwarded to the Home Government, but that was not required now; it had been done away with by the late Government. The business of the Executive Council was also less now than before, because there were fewer Council days. The members of the Government could not be called together on a short notice, as several of them resided at a considerable distance in the country, which circumstance he considered a great inconvenience. He then instanced a case of a person coming to Town all the way from Souris, on some business connected with the Council, which he was unable to get settled, as a meeting could not be called. Had the office of Deputy Colonial Secretary not been set aside, and the office of Road Correspondent not brought down to the Colonial Secretary's office, there would have been no necessity for the change contemplated by the Bill. It would be better for the Government at once to admit that they were in error when they changed the offices last Session. For example, to-day he believed the Colonial Secretary was unwell, and the door of the office was shut. A person should be appointed to the office as Assistant to do the business regularly. He did not know if he would oppose the Bill; he was only expressing his opinions.

Hon. Col. GRAY did not think the hon. member was very happy in his line of argument. He had twitted them with the appointment of officers, and again with their non-appointment. They were here pledged to carry out the wishes of the country, and if they had done away with the deputies, it was because the people demanded that it should be done. At present, no doubt, the Colonial Secretary labored under many disadvantages; but they must do as the country required. With regard to the observation respecting the meetings of Council, he repudiated the hon. member's objection. The great beauty in all government is regularity, and he saw no necessity for calling a meeting of Council whenever a man came in from the country. They had named the first and third Tuesdays of each month, which he considered sufficiently frequent. He contended that having a few more Council days scarcely gave the Clerk any more labor, because the work did not then accumulate in his hands so much as when there was considerable delay. Mr. DesBrisay had frequently told him that he could not, unassisted, do the business of the office. And here the system of the public offices was wrong—they had too many heads of departments, and too few Clerks.

Mr. HOWAT said that if they contemplated change, for the purpose of making more offices, and requiring more money, it would be objectionable. He thought the people did not care how many Clerks were employed, provided the principals paid them out of their own pockets. It was wrong to take the assistant out of another office and put him in the Colonial Secretary's office; but he contended if any addition was required, the principals should get assistants themselves.

Hon. Mr. COLES admitted that the Colonial Secretary had done without an assistant; but it was a great inconvenience in any office where papers had to be computed. The work was best done when best paid for. The Government had committed an error when they departed from the departmental system, to which they would do well to return. In the other Colonies the people were not opposed to it; and in Nova Scotia at the present time, the heads of departments lately appointed were going back to their constituents.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said there had been considerable irregularity this Session, for hon. members should only speak once when the Speaker was in the chair. With respect to the observation about going back to the departmental system, they had heard it very often from the hon. member who had just sat down. It was well known that the country desired to test the present system. To the people of this Island it was immaterial what system the other Provinces might adopt; but even in Nova Scotia the Leader of the present Government held no office of emolument—he was only laboring for honor. In speaking to the Bill, however, he would say that the work in the Road Correspondent's Office altogether depended on the manner in which the books were kept. If every item was properly entered, the labor was great, and nearly the same whether the grants for the service were large or small. From Mr. DesBrisay he had received the information that it was no advantage to have the Road Correspondent Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council, as the former office required his undivided attention. Respecting the offices in which a change was contemplated by the Bill, the expense would only be £55 more than under the Government of 1858.

Hon. Mr. WISHMAN had no objection to the second reading of the Bill, because he believed that during the time he was in the government, no officer was more overworked than Mr. DesBrisay. He was willing to take the public money to pay an assistant to that gentleman. Notwithstanding all that had been said at the last Election respecting assistants or deputies, he felt certain the Government would have to go back to the old system. Were the Treasurer or Colonial Secretary to be paid at the same rate as common servants? He maintained that as the Treasurer had to take £150 out of his salary for his assistant, he was shamefully underpaid; and so also was the Colonial Secretary. It was disgraceful that a Colony with a revenue upwards of £30,000, could not afford to give more respectable salaries to its public officers.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Murray Harbor. For his own part he had no objection to the Bill under consideration One of its provisions was for the appointment of an assistant to the Clerk of the Executive Council, therefore it would have his support.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH had not much to say on this subject. The Bill had been introduced for the purpose of facilitating the public business, or enabling the officers to do it with more satisfaction to the country. The duties devolving upon the Clerk of the Executive were every day becoming more arduous. They had at present but one Clerk in the office, and he was advanced in years. It was unsafe to have only one person to look to, for should he be suddenly taken away, there would not be another qualified to step into his place, as it required a long training to render a person familiar with the peculiar nature of the duties to be performed. If Mr. DesBrisay was left without an assistant, he would soon be broken down with the increasing business of the Colony. It was, therefore, the duty of the House to provide a remedy.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The remedy was there.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The remedy was not there. True, the Road Correspondent had been nominally assistant; but he had very little time to devote to the office. When the Committee on public accounts came to examine the books, they would be able to form an idea of the labor which the officers had to perform; and they would also see whether the accounts were not better kept now than they were under the late Government. A good deal had been said in reference to the policy of the Government—that their object was to create offices. But it was well known that they had curtailed the expenditure to a very considerable extent. They had made a reduction of £100 a year in each of the principal offices of the Colony, and though by this Bill £55 additional would be required, yet the expenditure would not be equal to that of last year. Mr. DesBrisay would only have to do with one office; but one which required his undivided attention, as the Clerk of the Executive Council must be acquainted with all the books, and be able to give information respecting every grant when asked. The Clerk of the Legislative Council was to receive £75, which would be quite sufficient. They had considered it necessary to fix the sum which that officer should receive, to prevent misapplication of the public money. £150 had been granted by the Legislative Council for the important purpose of drawing up a few sheets of paper, or indexing the Journals. That an irresponsible body should vote what money they pleased was not proper. The Bill was a wholesome one. It was the duty of the Representatives of the people to take the responsibility of appropriating the public money upon their own shoulders. Hon. Mr. Coles' argument respecting Council days was unsound. It was better to have regular days; but extra meetings were sometimes necessary. The case which had been referred to of the person who came in from a distant part of the country on business with the Government, did not invalidate the arguments in favor of regular days. He was acquainted with the case, and knew that the reason the individual had to return without accomplishing the object of his journey, was not as had been stated by the leader of the opposition, for all the members of the Government were consulted; but because they declined to pay him for the contract until the matter was laid before the House, which alone had the right of granting public money.

Mr. SINCLAIR wished to make a few remarks on the Bill. He thought if they on this side of the House desired to injure the Government they would allow it to pass without opposition. But he came not there for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. He considered it to be his duty to oppose every increase of the expenditure of the public money. He was inclined to give the Government a bit of advice. The country was very sensitive on the point of money; and if they continued going on year after year bringing in Bills to increase the expenses of the Colony, they might know what to expect. It was well known that the people were opposed to deputies, because they thought these were doing the work while the principals were going about doing nothing. If Clerks were once appointed, they soon must have higher salaries; thus the grants gradually crept up. He thought if the present Government carried on in this manner, they would not stand as long as the last. He objected to the Bill, as it was only for increasing the number of Clerks.

Mr. DOWSE was surprised to hear the remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down. Mr. DesBrisay's duties were very arduous, and instead of giving him an assistant, he thought that he should now receive a pension. The most competent person in the Colony ought to be found to fill his place, and he should now have case. To object to the Bill because it would require the paltry sum of £50 additional—he was ashamed to hear it mentioned. He would vote for the Bill though the sum were four times as much. With regard to the Registrar of Deeds, he did not know the person who held the office at present; but he deserved the greatest credit. Under the late Government, when the situation was filled by an individual—a member of this House, too—who could scarcely write his own name, he (Mr. Dowse) could not get any work done in the office without waiting five or six weeks; but now he could get it whenever he pleased. The time might come when they would regret carelessness in that office, for by a slight change or omission in a deed, hundreds of pounds might be lost. He thought there ought to be an assistant in the office.

Mr. DAVIES approved of the change contemplated by the Bill; indeed he considered it absolutely necessary. The Bank could as well do without a Cashier as the Clerk of the Executive Council without an assistant. Mr. DesBrisay had, no doubt, been overworked; and if he had received any little assistance from the late Road Correspondent, he thought he had tendered quite as much in return. Mr. Sinclair seemed to be of opinion that so many clerks were not required; but an assistant was indispensable when a number of vouchers had to be prepared, as it was highly important they should be made out correctly. To provide for an assistant to Mr. DesBrisay would not be an unnecessary expenditure.

On the question being put that the Bill be now read a second time, it was unanimously agreed to. The Bill was then read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the first clause being read—

Hon. Mr. COLES rose and remarked, that notwithstanding all that had fallen from hon. members on the Government side of the House, he had heard nothing to convince him of the necessity of the Bill. Mr. Davies said that the late Road Correspondent had rendered very little assistance in the office; but he (Mr. Coles) never heard any complaint at the time. They were going to separate the office of assistant Clerk of the Council from that of Road Correspondent, and appoint an additional officer. But the Road Correspondent, he presumed, was to receive £100, and be assistant to the Colonial Secretary, which amounted to pretty much the same as it was under the late Government. Mr. Longworth had commented on the necessity of fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council. It was all very well to talk about the independence of the Representatives of the people, and their right to appropriate the public money; but when they went to the upper branch of the Legislature, it might object to the measure.

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported progress. House adjourned for an hour.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Committee on Bill to separate the Offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils—resumed.

Mr. CONNOR did not fully comprehend the whole scope of the Bill. If it were intended to increase the salary and lessen the duties of Mr. DesBrisay, it should receive his hearty support. That gentleman was a most efficient public servant, and the manner in which the duties of his office were discharged, and the character of the documents which issued from it, were a credit to himself and the Colony which received the benefit of his services. He was an old man now, and had long and faithfully served his country.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The Bill would diminish his salary; it contemplated allowing him £200, while his salary had been some years £275. Last year it was £240, on account of the employment of Mr. Ball.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—By the Bill the principal duties and responsibilities of the Clerkship of the Executive Council would still devolve upon Mr. DesBrisay, who, it was evident, could not discharge the multifarious duties of principal Officer to both Councils. He cordially concurred in the tributes to his efficiency and devotion to the public service which had fallen from other hon. members, and the length of time he had spent in the public service, and his advancing years, rendered it but an act of justice that they should not overtax his energies of body and mind. It was proposed to give him £200 a year as Assistant Clerk of the Executive, and to pay £75 to a Clerk of the Legislative Council. £200 a year was as little as Mr. DesBrisay could be expected to live on. It was considered expedient for the promotion of the public business that the Colonial Secretary should be *ex officio* Chief Clerk of the Executive Council, without salary; and that Mr. DesBrisay should have an assistant under him.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—Then I understand that Mr. DesBrisay, as Assistant Clerk, is to have £300 a year, out of which he is to provide for an assistant if he chooses.

Hon. Mr. COLES said that in other Colonies, where the Departmental system obtained, the Colonial Secretary was a member of the Government, and so he should be here. The Government probably would wish his presence in Council, that he might assist in their deliberations, although not a responsible member of the Board.

Hon. Col. GRAY supposed the hon. member was not aware of the advantages which would accrue to the public service from having the Secretary *ex officio* Clerk to the Council. It would tend greatly to facilitate all arrangements adopted in Council. At present the Clerk takes the instructions of the Council, and has afterwards to refer to the Secretary's Office. It was merely proposed to admit him, under oath, to the Council Chamber, to save unnecessary intermediate communication. The Secretary could not be a member of the Council, because the people had willed otherwise. He admitted that the case was different in other Colonies; but the question of his appointment as Chief Clerk of the Council rested with the Executive; the House could not interfere with it.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The people had expressly declared their opinion against the Secretary being a member of the Council, his admission to which, as a sworn Clerk, would tend to facilitate the public business.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The Government were beginning to find themselves involved in difficulties, as he had foreseen would be the result of the course they had adopted, in excluding Departmental Officers from the floors of the House. They had become a laughing stock to the other Colonies. How was it possible that the Secretary could be in his office while he was attending a sitting of the Executive Council? One deviation from correct principle leads to others. This was the only Colony where officials were excluded from the Legislature. The Government professed great admiration of British institutions, and prided themselves on their attachment to the British Constitution; but they adopted the system which obtains in the neighboring Republic. Their cry for excluding Departmental Officers was a mere electioneering *ruse*, and they had better now face the difficulty of their position in a manly way, and confess that they had been deceived. Let them admit that they had been deceived by a popular cry, and, acting on their convictions, put the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary in the House. As to the Bill, it was admitted by all, that Mr. DesBrisay was overworked; but the Bill did not specify that he was to have an assistant. There was no reason for departing from the plan adopted by the late Government. The Road Correspondent and Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council could also be Assistant Clerk of the Executive, as, during the Session of the Legislature, that officer had nothing to do as Road Correspondent. Mr. DesBrisay might attend to the Executive Council alone.

Hon. Mr. MCAULAY could not understand the motive for the anxiety manifested by the leader of the late Government. He had intimated such a knowledge of the Executive Council, of which he was not a member, that it might be presumed that he had been listening at the wainscot of the Council Chamber. That hon. member recommended the Government to fall back upon the rotten system which had been scouted and condemned by the people, who had no idea of longer maintaining a set of fat, lazy officials, who did nothing for their salaries, while their assistants were overtaxed, to do the work which their principals were incompetent to perform. What revelation had the hon. member received of the change in the sentiments of the people, since the time when he went scouring Districts in King's County, telling young men that they should vote for his party, because that party had given them the privilege of voting! He returned from his tour rather crestfallen, although it was no trifling matter which would have that effect upon him. In this matter the Government were more interested than the House. The latter body had to take care that they did not vote money to keep a set of useless drones in the public offices, and the appointment of the Clerks of the Council rested solely with the Government.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The hon. member had but little cause to boast of his own popularity, for he had not been returned at the first general election after the expiration of the old House. He found a seat through the influence of his friends in the House.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The motive of the hon member was easily perceptible. He desired to disparage the present Government, and sound the praises of his own. The difference between the two systems was, that now, heads of departments were not in the Legislature. The issue on that difference had been broadly put, and unequivocally decided, by the people at the last election. It was perfectly proper that the minority should oppose the system; they were returned to do so; but the majority were sent there to support it. The Executive, at present, consists of members of the Legislature, not holding office, who would introduce such measures as they might deem conducive to the public interests. The Bill had been introduced in accordance with such principle. The Statute expressly stated that the Clerk of both Councils must be one and the same person. If the Secretary should be appointed *ex officio* Clerk of the Executive Council, such appointment would be a violation of the law. It therefore became necessary to repeal the clause of the Act, which united the two Clerkships in one person. The Bill expressly gave the emoluments to the Assistant Clerk. He was willing to test the comparative purity of the two Governments by the practical working of the Bill. Although he did not suppose that the opposition would support the measure, the people were quite able to form their own opinions as to the advantages or disadvantages resulting from its adoption.

Mr. HOWAT repudiated the assertion that the people were in error on the subject of the exclusion of office-holders from the Legislature, and the recommendation of the hon. leader of the opposition, that the Government should adopt the practice of the late one, was founded on a desire to bring the present Government into the same degree of unpopularity as the last—the members of which were now luxuriating in the cool shades of opposition. He was probably acting on the principle that misery loves company, and, like the fox which had lost his tail, he wished to reduce others to the same state as himself. The country had affirmed the principle of exclusion by two elections, and the Government and the majority recognized the right of the people to have their wishes carried out.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Where would be the difference if two or three heads of departments held seats in the House? Its independence would not be diminished. Last session a member of the Government told certain of his colleagues in the House that they must change their votes, which they accordingly did.

On the clause authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Clerk to the Executive Council being read—

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said, if the Crown could appoint a Chief Clerk without a Bill, it could in the same manner appoint an Assistant. Then why not appoint a head Clerk and specify his salary in the Bill?

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—Because the Secretary, although *ex officio* Chief Clerk, receives no salary.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON, after highly eulogising the present incumbent, Mr. DesBrisay, said he would be happy to hear of his appointment. He would ask, however, if the Bill would effect any saving of the public money?

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH would answer the hon. member, although the question was irregular. The Bill would not effect an actual saving in the sums already paid, but the greater efficiency which would be infused into the public service, would largely overbalance the trifling addition the Bill would make to the amount of the salaries. The Government had already paved hundreds in the costs of the different offices, and the only additional charge under the Bill would be £55.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—The last House was accused of extravagance, which the present Government was to check. As to any saving they had made, when the public accounts would be laid on the table, he would thank them for all they should have saved. It had been stated that the late Government had reduced the country to the verge of Bankruptcy by their extravagance; but he perceived that this House was called on to vote amounts equal to the last.

Mr. BREN could not see the force of the arguments of the opposition. They, in common with the members of the majority, admitted that Mr. DesBrisay was overworked, and that an Assistant to that gentleman was absolutely required, yet they were frittering away the time of the House, by opposing the appointment, the necessity of which they admitted.

Progress reported.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 25th Feb.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said that it had been deemed advisable that the appointment of the second Assistant Clerk should be vested in the Government. In case of the illness of Mr. DesBrisay, this plan would provide an officer recognized by the Government. He therefore moved that the salaries be fixed at £200 for the Assistant Clerk, and £100 to the second. Agreed to, and the clause was altered to give the Government the appointment of the second Assistant.

Bill reported as amended.

On the question being put in the House on the report, Hon. Mr Coles moved that it be received that day three months, for the reasons already given, that it created two new offices, which were not required; and that it involved by the admission of the Government themselves, an increase of £55 a year; but as the Government refused to pay Mr. Ball, it augmented the expenses of the Councils by £155, beyond what they were last Session. They had added £50 to the Colonial Secretary's salary, and he had an Assistant in the person of the Road Correspondent.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH replied, shewing that the Government had reduced the cost of the Public Departments very materially; and that the addition of £55, caused by the adoption of the Bill, bore no proportion to the amounts saved by the expenditure of the late Government.

After a few brief observations, the purport of which has been already given, Mr. Coles' amendment was seconded by Mr. SINCLAIR, who opposed the Bill, as creating new offices at an unnecessary expense. In 1858 the Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils was paid by statute £125 per annum; and now it was proposed to pay £300 for the Clerkship of the Executive alone. The Government might say that the only increase was £55, but the Legislative Council had paid extra for the preparation of the Indices for their Journals; but what security had the House that they would not continue the practice after the passage of the Bill? One of the principal complaints against the late Government had been that they created new offices, and increased the salaries. Last year the present Government did practise a little economy, but they were now adding to the public expenditure, and increasing the evils of which, while in opposition, they had so loudly complained.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—The sum formerly paid was, within a trifle, as large as that provided by the Bill. He supported the Bill as being a fair and honest mode of voting the public money, by which the secret and underhand practice which had hitherto been pursued would be done away, and the efficiency of the public service increased without increasing the public burdens.

Two or three members having reiterated some of the arguments already reported, the report was received on the following division:—

For Mr. Coles' amendment—Messrs. Coles, Whelan, Kelly, Cooper, Sutherland, Sinclair and Doyle—7.

Against it—Messrs. Haviland, Laird, Howat, Holm, Davies, Perry, Thornton, Gray, Pope, Longworth, Douse, Montgomery, Ramsay, Beer, J. Yeo, McNeill, Wightman, McAulay, Owen, and Conroy—20.

W. M. HOWE, Reporter.

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Tower's Common School Grammar, Grammar of composition Gradual Readers, Gradual Primers, Intellectual Algebra.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

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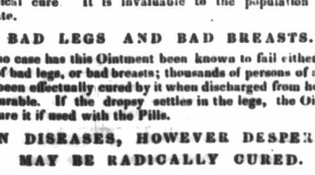

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