

AVAILABLE
DISPONIBLE

TIGHT BINDING
RELURE TROP RIGIDE

ROYAL SOCIETY
DON.

... BUILDING,
... Principal Towns.

... are unsurpassed
... made available.

... MILLER, M.D., &c.

... D. WETMORE.

... and Late York,
... for Leaf, Flat Dutch,
... Drumheads, 2 cases
... London Market and
... J. CHALONER,
... and German-st.

... LOT in Main-street,
... given immediately
... N. BEE,
... ad of North West.

... STREET.

... OFFICE

... Stock being of the
... and election and manufac-
... no other House
... B. PUNTING.

... ASSES, &c.,
... ching Tea,
... Brooms,
... Goods for sale at low
... STEVES,
... Prime Wm. street.

... Goods

... R. 21st May, 1861.

... sent articles
... Stentforth & Co.,
... 2 cases of
... or Martin's do,
... 16 pairs Black
... Griffin's Sycamore
... 100 Spikes, 100 bags
... Boat and Slat
... 1000 lbs. of
... Camp Ovens, Grit-
... malle Frying Pan, 1
... 1 case Kidney
... 2 packages Shae and
... 100 lbs. of
... BRASS GOODS
... and Bond
... BRASS WHITE

... Rubber and Salt
... Packing, Hoar,
... W. H. ADAMS.

... DANIEL & JOHN
... FRARRERS,
... appointed Agents
... in this Province, will
... be imported from
... above last season,
... to supply the de-
... which will please send
... MAN & OLIVE,
... King st.

... 1861

... from London
... Cabbage Seed, viz—
... Dutch, Early Dutch,
... Blood Red Sugar
... of America,
... 100 lbs. of
... T. S. King's Warr.

... Landing at
... Barbados
... T. S. King's Warr.

... CHEAP
... and numerous
... S. STAPLES,
... General-st.

... DICINES.

... of Drugs, Medic-
... will be opened im-
... S. STAPLES,
... General-st.

... GOODS. Yellow
... Furniture
... CHALONER,
... German-st.

... Finance Company.

... \$500,000.

... C. P. Miller,
... Ricker, Secy.

... Miller, Shipley W
... Oakes, John A.
... Principal Towns in
... against Loss and

... reduction.

... odstock.

... batham.

... halhonic

... whole

... by Verie.

... and Calais

... Andrew.

... orchester.

... ing a County.

... George.

... Albert.

... Windsor

... Charlotte Town, P.E.I.

... General Agent.

... this Agency is

... by a paid up

... led.

... dictations are signed

... John, both a. h. d.

... filed in rovin-
... WETMORE.

... Agent, St. John.

... the New Baptist
... on the 10th day
... an organ
... New

... at any time

... WETMORE.

... WETMORE.

... WETMORE.

... WETMORE.

The Christian

G. W. DAY, Printer. BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—BY LOVE UNFEIGNED.—St. Paul. REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M., Editor

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861. NO. 23

From the Morning Globe.
NOMINATION DAY.
On Saturday last the various Candidates for Representation of the City of Saint John and the County of Saint John, were nominated. The High Sheriff opened his Court at the Court House at 11 o'clock, A. M., and after reading the law under which the election is to be held, and certain instructions relative to the mode of balloting, the following gentlemen were duly nominated—

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY.
Hon. R. D. Wilmot—Nominated by G. C. Curran and Robert Douglas, Esquires.
Hon. John H. Gray—By Elisha Broad, Robert Keltie and G. C. Curran, Esqs.
J. W. Cadlip, Esq.—By James Smith and Lawrence McLaughlin, Esqs.
John Jordan, Esq.—By Robert Bowes and Robert Douglas, Esqs.
John F. Godard, Esq.—By J. C. Littlehale and G. G. Gilbert, Esqs.
Abraham Magee, Esq.—By R. S. Deveber and James Adams, Esqs.
William A. Robertson, Esq.—By William McLeod and William Leavitt, Esqs.
S. R. Thompson, Esq.—By Robert Keltie, Thomas Parks, Boyle Arverson, M. D., and J. G. Campbell, Esqs.
Charles N. Skinner, Esq.—By Thomas Vaughan and Robert Jardine, Esqs.
T. W. Anglin, Esq.—By George Carrill and J. W. Nicholson, Esqs.
D. J. McLaughlin, Esq.—By L. H. Deveber and Elisha Broad, Esqs.

FOR THE CITY.
Hon. S. L. Tilley—Nominated by T. W. Daniel and John McLaughlin, Esqs.
Hon. Charles W. Waters—By Lewis Burns and Alex. McLaughlin, Esqs.
J. W. Lawrence, Esq.—By L. H. Deveber and Robert Keltie, Esqs.
W. H. Scovil, Esq.—By L. H. Deveber and Thomas Parks, Esqs.

In order to make room for other matter we have been compelled to condense the speeches made by the various candidates, but the following contains the substance of their remarks.

At the time the nomination closed those numbers of people had gathered to listen to the remarks of the various candidates. The best order was maintained throughout the whole proceedings, all present conducting themselves in a proper and becoming manner.

The nominations being closed, the candidates proceeded to the Portico in front of the Court House and separately addressed the concourse of people.

Mr. Cadlip was the first speaker, but owing to the bustle occasioned by the persons in the Court Room endeavoring to get outside it was impossible, from where we stood, to hear what Mr. Cadlip said. However, he was heartily cheered upon making his appearance.

We much regret that we did not hear his remarks, as we learn from some who did hear him that his address was an able one, and appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Wilmot followed and commenced his remarks in true Tory style, by denouncing the ballot system. He said he was opposed to it, and had spoken and voted against it on the floor of the House. He had heard that some of the young candidates had asserted that despotism reigned in this country before the advent of the Liberal party, and he argued that such was not the case. He boasted that he had, while a representative of the people, opposed free trade and advocated protection; he denounced party government, and told those present that the country had a right to be, and the results were damaging to the interests of the Province. He alleged that the present Government, upon coming in power, made a "clean sweep" of the public officials, and maintained that the act was unjustifiable. After endeavoring to justify his conduct in betraying the people who elected him to oppose the Street government; he alluded to the management of the Crown Land Office, and said he had filled the office of Surveyor General, and while holding it had endeavored to do his duty. Upon making this remark a voice from the crowd was heard saying, "not with reference to Mount Theobald," but Mr. Wilmot did not attempt to make any explanation, and went on denouncing the management of the department, when presently the same voice asked, "where is the Crown Land record of 1847." Mr. Wilmot made no reply, but went on to say that he had got none of the public land, and after some further remarks upon this subject he said that when he left office in 1854 there was money in the Treasury, but at the present time there was not one copper on hand. The next topic was the railway policy. He said he did not approve of the purchase from Jackson & Co.; he had never acquiesced in the action taken regarding that arrangement.

The next subject he took up was Family Compaction. He said previous Governments had been charged with adhering to that principle, and he asserted that more of that element existed now than before the present Party came into power. He alleged that the party now in power had pledged themselves to carry out a policy of intrenchment, but instead of the expenses of the Government being lessened they were increased. He charged the Government with dividing the public lands among their friends and supporters, and after denouncing upon this subject for some time, he told those present that it was very easy to get mon-

ey for Railway purposes, while the Provincial credit was good, and with the Barings, but that now, that credit was at an end, and that persons in power the next four years would find that what he now stated was correct.

Mr. Gray followed Mr. Wilmot and commenced by telling the people that in selecting representatives they should have in view their own interests and not those of any particular candidate. He said that while in the House he tried to do his duty, but that it was indeed a hard task to please all. He referred to the defeat of his party in 1847 and the causes which led to it, and he wished the people to try the present Government by the same standard they tried his at that time. He said he had no hesitation in now declaring that he was opposed to the policy of the present Government, but his opposition had never assumed a factious nature. He complained that the present Government had introduced no measures although the state of the country required governmental action. In referring to the Railway he said he had always been an advocate of its construction, and was in favor of extension so soon as the financial state of the Province would warrant an expenditure for that purpose. He did not seem satisfied with the way the construction of the St. John and Shediac road had been managed, and asserted that no committee of enquiry could possibly get at all the facts concerning the expenditure until they were in a position to get at all the books and papers, and become acquainted with what had been going on behind the scenes. He referred to the Railway report laid before the House at the last session and said that according to that the commissioners had tendered their resignation, but that the Government had not introduced any measure to relieve those officers of their duty, and save their salary to the country. He thought there was some mismanagement connected with the public departments, but when he attacked the Government it was not because he thought Departmental Government wrong in principle, but for the reason that the management was not judiciously or properly conducted. He was severe upon the Board of Works for their action concerning the building of the Grand Falls Bridge. He thought that the Government should have compelled the contractor's sureties to pay damages, because the bridge fell before completion. He eulogized the character of some of the bills he had introduced since he had been in the Legislature and made special reference to his criminal court bill. He was confident that it was sound in principle. He made reference to other bills he had introduced and endeavored to show that they were such as the country required at the present time.

Mr. Jordan was the next speaker. He was brief in his remarks; he said he had for 18 years represented the City and County of St. John, and during that time he had endeavored to do his duty. He stated that he was in principle a Liberal, and had been upon this occasion nominated by the Liberal Party. He argued that the Representatives of the people should not be so much interested in the interests of the Province generally. In referring to the construction of the Railway he commended the former Commissioners for what they done with respect to building the Railway over the Marsh in the winter time. He alleged that it was a waste of money, as the nature of the soil was such as to render it impossible to make a solid structure at that season of the year.

Mr. McLaughlin was the next speaker. His remarks were few, and made in so low a tone that we could not hear one single sentence.

Mr. Godard followed and made a short but spirited speech. He said that in the House of Assembly and out of it, he had always remained true to the Conservative Party, but for some reason that Party had not nominated him on their ticket to run the coming Election. He did not know for what reason they had acted as they did, except it was because he was poor; but poverty was no disgrace, and he declared that he was as good and as true a man as he was in the days of prosperity. The party had cast him aside, and he now threw himself upon the people; he was in their hands, and would be content to abide by their decision.

Mr. Thompson next came upon the stand. He said he did not come before the people with a catalogue of political sins to stave for, nor a host of virtues to boast of, as this was his first public appearance as a politician. He declared himself opposed to the Government as at present constituted. He was a Conservative, but he believed a moderate one. What he meant by this was, that if a Government introduced a good measure he would support it, he would not look at it from a party standpoint. He would not allow party feelings to govern him, and in coming forward at the present time, it was not as the Representative of any particular party. He did not approve of the manner the Government had transacted the public business, and spoke of their being divided upon questions of public policy. He told the people that he was an Irishman. In again referring to political parties he said he could not discover any two great questions at present for the people to divide upon; the people should look rather to men than to party.

He lamented that so much party feeling existed at the present time; he thought it detrimental to the interests of the people. After some lengthy remarks Mr. Thompson decided to step severely upon the Conservatives for the action they had taken in nominating the County ticket, and spoke about the way the nomination was brought about. He seemed displeased with the manner the several meetings of a few of the party had been conducted.

Julging from his remarks we infer that he would rather have offered for the City, but he said that as a ticket of both parties had been framed, he had concluded not to interfere with it.

Mr. Anglin was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that the circumstances connected with the Conservative nominations were of a most extraordinary character. Mr. Anglin seemed to feel that the party in consideration of past services rendered should have placed him upon the ticket and he dealt prettily severely with them for not doing so. Like Mr. Thompson he would have liked to have been on the city ticket, but as it was likely to be a fair fight he was not disposed to interfere. He said he knew nothing of the plans of the conservative party; some hole and corner meetings had been held, but those meetings repudiated the voice of the people almost entirely. He complained that he had not been asked to attend the meetings of the party, and that the nominations made by the few had not been submitted to the general meeting for ratification.

He referred to the rebellion in Ireland and dwelt at some length upon the state of that country when he left it, and certainly the tone of his remarks upon this subject was not of the most loyal character. He attacked the government and some of the measures they had introduced, and was particularly severe upon the Election Law. He made a "why" at the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and laid down as a principle that no man had a right to dictate to another what he should eat, drink, or wear. He said that some of the men who spoke in favor of the law were drinking themselves with brandy before speaking upon it. He next attempted to do the same, and used much the same language as he has through the *Freeman* upon several occasions when dealing with this subject. He declared that if elected he would do all in his power to oust the present Government, for the reason that they had trifled with the people and wasted the public money. Unlike Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Anglin said that under the circumstances he approved of the purchase of the Railway Plant, &c., from Jackson & Co. He said that the Government had not introduced any measure to relieve those officers of their duty, and save their salary to the country. He thought there was some mismanagement connected with the public departments, but when he attacked the Government it was not because he thought Departmental Government wrong in principle, but for the reason that the management was not judiciously or properly conducted. He was severe upon the Board of Works for their action concerning the building of the Grand Falls Bridge. He thought that the Government should have compelled the contractor's sureties to pay damages, because the bridge fell before completion. He eulogized the character of some of the bills he had introduced since he had been in the Legislature and made special reference to his criminal court bill. He was confident that it was sound in principle. He made reference to other bills he had introduced and endeavored to show that they were such as the country required at the present time.

Mr. Robertson came next and spoke briefly. He had always been, and would remain a Liberal whether elected upon this occasion or not. He had sailed under Liberal banners, and those colours he was not ashamed of. He promised if elected he would use every effort to advance the interest of the country. Mr. Robertson's speech was neat and appropriate.

Mr. Magee followed. He said he had resided in this country 27 years, and during that time he had conducted himself he thought in an honorable and straightforward manner. This was his adopted country. It was the place he intended to live and die in. His interests and those of the people were the same; what tended to his interest also advanced that of the people generally. If elected he should use all the power at his command to better the condition of this adopted home.

Mr. Skinner then addressed the Electors present. He referred to the fact that from a poor boy he had worked himself up in life. He had no political career to refer to, but if elected would interest himself for the public welfare. He did not know the good feeling manifested upon this occasion, and hoped it would continue throughout the contest. He was the representative of no particular faction, and if elected would represent all classes of persons, and every interest of the country.

Mr. Waters spoke next. He combatted the attack Mr. Anglin made upon the Government, and said there was no truth in the charge that the Government had coerced the contractor of the Grand Falls bridge to purchase iron from the St. John Forge Company. The Government had not even asked the contractor to do so. With reference to the alleged increase of cost of the Bridge beyond the amount of the first contract, Mr. Waters showed that after the first structure fell the Government concluded to erect a first-class Suspension bridge different in character entirely from the

first one. He next demolished some of the charges made by Mr. Anglin against the Railway management. He showed that when the cry of jobbing was first raised, a committee of enquiry was formed and Mr. Gray was Chairman of it, and that the committee brought in a report entirely exculpating the management from any improper conduct. He referred to the manner the Tory Government had carried on the work during the brief time they had it in charge. They went on contrary to law; they did not at first appoint Commissioners as the law directed, but proceeded without them. He showed that the various committees had reported a marked improvement in the method of keeping the Railway books and accounts since the present Government assumed the management. He spoke of the desire manifested by the present Government and Railway Commissioners to encourage domestic manufacture by employing our own mechanics to build the Cars and Locomotives. He promised that if elected he would do all he possibly could for the benefit of the country.

Mr. Tilley then came on the platform and was received with tremendous cheers. He commenced by saying that he had been charged with the commission of crimes of various nature, and was glad to have an opportunity this day to defend himself. After some general remarks he noticed the statement made by Mr. Anglin, that the Government had coerced the contractor of the Grand Falls Bridge to buy iron from the St. John Forge Company. He appealed to Mr. Gray who was chairman of a committee of enquiry into that matter to state the facts of the case.

Mr. Gray then manfully spoke up and said that the contractor had told him that he purchased the iron there of his own accord, and that he was not in any way influenced by the Government.

Mr. Tilley next referred to what Mr. Wilmot had said about the present Government making a clean sweep when they came into office, and denied that they did so, and mentioned several instances where they had allowed men opposed in politics to enjoy offices of emolument undisturbed. Mr. Tilley next combatted some of the charges preferred against the railway management, after which he detailed the advantages the Province had gained by the construction of that work.

The railway measure was inaugurated by the Liberal Government, by the consent and with the concurrence of the people. Commercial men were now beginning to feel the advantages of that road; it secured to them the trade of P. E. Island, and the North Shore, which formerly Nova Scotia enjoyed. He maintained that it was a necessary and a wise undertaking, and he was glad to hear Mr. Anglin express his approval of the policy of the Government in buying out Jackson & Co.

After some remarks about the inability of Jackson & Co. to fulfill their contract, Mr. Tilley referred to Mr. Wilmot's opposition to the undertaking. That gentleman had repeatedly preferred charges against the management, and he (Mr. T.) had as often refuted them. Mr. Tilley asked Mr. Wilmot why he did not repeal the law authorizing the purchase from Jackson & Co. at the special session of 1856 if he thought that policy contrary to the interests of the country. They upon that occasion repealed the Prohibitory law, and the same opportunity was open respecting the Railway law. But they made no attempt at repeal, but on the contrary actually commenced the work without appointing Commissioners as the law directed. With respect to the whole Railway policy Mr. Tilley asserted that the present Government had, during their term of office, acted in a manner conducive to the public interests, and with a due regard to economy.

Mr. Tilley then proceeded to refute the stories that had been circulated about jobbing in connection with the construction of the Railway, and referred to a letter Mr. Connell had read in the House of Assembly. This letter purported to be from Mr. Foster, Railway Contractor, and concerning some rock cutting upon the line. Mr. Connell had quoted that letter for the purpose of damaging the Government and Railway Commissioners. Now what was the fact? He (Mr. Tilley) was in possession of information that justified him in stating positively that the letter read by Mr. Connell was a forgery.

Mr. Tilley then went on to explain about the reduction of the grade of the Railway, and in this way accounted for the increase of cost of rock cutting beyond the original estimate. After a lengthy and full explanation of matters connected with increase of cost in the construction of the Railway, Mr. Tilley proceeded to speak of the charges preferred about the paucity of Government measures. He defied the opposition to show wherein the measures introduced by them when in power compared in character and magnitude to those brought in by the present Government.

Something had been said about the present Executive being divided upon questions of public policy. This he denied. The College Bill had been introduced as a case in point. Now what was the fact? Mr. Gray had himself said that the College Bill should not be made a party question; and it was not brought in as a Government measure. It was an open question for the representatives of the people

to deal with, and in this spirit was introduced. He believed the College would yet rise and become one of the grand and permanent institutions of the country.

Mr. Thompson had asserted that the Government were divided upon the measure they introduced. He added that gentleman to point to a single instance wherein they were divided upon a measure emanating directly from the Executive. He next referred to the objections Mr. Anglin had taken to the Election Law. He (Mr. Tilley) asserted that it was a good measure, and if it present some little inconvenience it might accompany its workings, he was sure that before another Election the people would adapt themselves to it, and the excellence of its provisions would then become apparent. He then explained the object and provisions of that law. Its great leading principle was to enfranchise the intelligence of the country. In the City and County of St. John alone, 1500 men were made voters by that law, which had it not been enacted could not have lifted their voice to say what men should administer the affairs of the country.

In speaking of measures he referred to the Jury Law which was a Government measure. Before the enactment of that law a jury of 12 men were picked up until they would agree upon a verdict; now a majority of seven men could decide upon the merits of a case, and it he contended was a decided improvement upon the old system. There again, was the Educational Bill; that was a Government measure. It was admitted this was a boon to the country. Mr. Gray had said that he had introduced a similar one, but what was the use of a man introducing a measure if he could not command influence enough to carry it through? Then the establishing of a Board of Works was a Government measure, and the result of that action had proved beneficial to the country. It had been said that since the Board of Works had been established there had been no decrease in the number of supervisors. This mattered little; as these officers were not in receipt of a Salary, they cost commission upon the amount of money they expended upon the roads and bridges.

Some parties had asserted that the supporters of the Government were at all times ready to cry yes, yes, to every act of the Government, but he denied that the supporter was unjust, and said that if any charge of yes, yes, could be brought against members of the House, it was applicable to the opposition. He then spoke of the inconsistency of Mr. Wilmot in voting for the Prohibitory law, and then again for its repeal. There were men who followed Mr. Wilmot and cried yes, yes, for the law, and when its repeal was proposed, again cried yes, yes. Mr. Tilley next entered into an explanation of the Grand Falls bridge affair, and stated all the circumstances connected with its fall and reconstruction. After referring to the Decennial Currency bill, Mr. Tilley went largely into the circumstances which led to establishing the Postmaster Generalship. The Liberal Government had passed a law authorizing the appointment of P. M. G. whenever it should be deemed expedient to do so. There was nothing compulsory about it, but yet when the Tory government came in power they lost no time in appointing that officer. Then there was the Agricultural bill; that was a Government measure, and the utility of it he thought no sensible man would dispute. There again there was the Mining bill which placed the minerals of the Province in the hands of the people.

Mr. Tilley then referred to the Decennial Currency bill. He said the Government had been asked, where is the coin you were to get? Mr. Tilley then explained that the Government had communicated with the House Government concerning the matter, but that from some cause the reply was delayed. The order was however sent, and after a time the Provincial Government received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, advising them to get some coin from Canada, as at that time the mint was employed striking a new coin. The Government of this Province felt that New Brunswick had on the other side of the Atlantic been long enough recognized as a part of Canada, and they did not feel disposed to perpetuate this state of things, so they refused. For convenience sake they had imported a few cents from Canada, but he was pleased to be now enabled to state that the Government had received a letter from their Agents, the Messrs. Barings, informing them that the new coin would soon be ready.

Mr. Tilley then referred to what had been said about the Crown Land Jobbing. He believed that the present law, although it might in some instances be evaded, was so near just and equitable that few would advocate its repeal. The Government had been censured for not reserving the lands along the Railway. Now that fact had been taken up while the old Government was in power.

In June, 1856, the old Government was in power, and those lands were then being disposed of. Why did they not alter the law then if they thought it not right? What was the fact? During the thirteen months the Gray and Wilmot Government was in power, no less than 13,000 acres of land along the line of Railway was disposed of.—This was in the Counties of King's and Westmorland. The Government had been asked, why did you not put a high price

upon the lands along the line? Had they have done so the cry would have been raised that the Government were foolish; they were placing the land beyond the reach of settlers.

After some further remarks upon this subject, Mr. Tilley referred to his own case. It had been asserted that the written document he handed the Investigating Committee contained false statements. This he denied, and asserted that every statement contained therein was correct. He wished to distinctly understand that he never applied for any Government land while he was a member of the Government, or even on the floor of the House. What he had bought had been while he was a private citizen, and at public competition for cash down. The purchase of lands from Mr. Arnold was an open and fair transaction. Mr. Arnold had bought them from the Crown at public sale for 2s. 5d. per acre, and he (Mr. Tilley) had bought them from Arnold at private bargain for 3s. per acre. After going into all matters connected with his land purchases he referred to the manner he had been treated by a portion of the public press. A certain paper had taken special pains to place him in a false position. Upon Mr. Tilley making this remark some person in the crowd asked, "what paper was it?"

Mr. Tilley replied it was the *Colonial Freeman*. That paper, which in its prospectus promised to be independent, and boasted that it was started for the purpose of giving a tone to the provincial press, had published a false telegram, which stated that he had got lands through the agency of John S. Trites and John J. Fraser, when the fact was that he never had any land dealings with either of those men. He said the person who reported the proceedings of the Committee for that paper could not have seen it, and that it was manufactured in this city for the purpose of damaging his (Mr. Tilley's) reputation. Mr. Tilley then said: "in the distance I observe one of the conductors of that paper, (pointing to Mr. Thomas McHenry) and I challenge him to prove that he got the telegram in question from Frederick Trites." Mr. Tilley further remarked that Mr. McHenry could produce the manuscript of that telegram he would pay for all the despatches the *Empire* had got from Frederick Trites during last Session.

Mr. McHenry who stood among the crowd shouted out, "the *Colonial Freeman* retracted that statement." Ah! said Mr. Tilley, but when? not until after it had been published in the Baptist and Visitor and circulated throughout the country; not until four weeks after he (Mr. Tilley) had proved the statement of the *Empire* false. Another word about the *Empire*. That paper had in publishing Mr. Inches evidence before the Committee omitted that gentleman's name, making it read as if he (Mr. Tilley) was the person giving testimony. He believed this proceeding was resorted to for the purpose of injuring his (Mr. Tilley's) character, and prejudicing the minds of the people against him.

After effectually disposing of this matter Mr. Tilley took up the Finance question. Mr. Wilmot had said that in the year 1854 there was £2,000 in the treasury, but admitting that to be a fact it was a poor legacy considering the manner in which it was encumbered. After going minutely into the state of the finances at that time, Mr. Tilley remarked at the close of the present year the Province had £47,000 on hand. Mr. Tilley next referred to the system of framing the Revenue bill that existed in '53, and the old method of granting supplies. In times past the Revenue bill was framed by a committee of one member from each County, and in making it up the greatest difficulty was experienced. He then remarked that the Liberal Government changed that order of things, and framed the first Revenue bill under the system of responsible Government. He contended that had these changes not been made it would have been impossible at the present time to float our Provincial bonds in the English market. In summing up, Mr. Tilley said that the Government, after providing for the interest due by the Province, were able to give £2,000 more for roads than last year, and more for Educational purposes, and provide for the Provincial Exhibition at Sussex, and have a surplus left. The Government had never used money obtained for Railway construction for any other purpose than its legitimate object. After remarking upon the character of the bill introduced by Mr. Gray to enable persons having claims against the Province to have the same adjudicated upon by a Court of Law, (this bill he cordemned) he declared himself in favor of Railway Extension so soon as the state of the Province would warrant it. Mr. Tilley spoke at great length and successfully refuted all the base charges made against the Government by certain interested parties. He showed the difference between his land purchases and those of the Attorney General. The latter had got and held more than 200 acres of land under the instalment system which was a direct violation of the law and regulations.

Mr. Lawrence was the next speaker, but want of space prevents us from making any note of his remarks. He spoke in his usual style, and was particularly severe upon the Railway management and the policy of the Government generally.

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In June, 1856, the old Government was in power, and those lands were then being disposed of. Why did they not alter the law then if they thought it not right? What was the fact? During the thirteen months the Gray and Wilmot Government was in power, no less than 13,000 acres of land along the line of Railway was disposed of.—This was in the Counties of King's and Westmorland. The Government had been asked, why did you not put a high price

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Mr. Tilley replied it was the *Colonial Freeman*. That paper, which in its prospectus promised to be independent, and boasted that it was started for the purpose of giving a tone to the provincial press, had published a false telegram, which stated that he had got lands through the agency of John S. Trites and John J. Fraser, when the fact was that he never had any land dealings with either of those men. He said the person who reported the proceedings of the Committee for that paper could not have seen it, and that it was manufactured in this city for the purpose of damaging his (Mr. Tilley's) reputation. Mr. Tilley then said: "in the distance I observe one of the conductors of that paper, (pointing to Mr. Thomas McHenry) and I challenge him to prove that he got the telegram in question from Frederick Trites." Mr. Tilley further remarked that Mr. McHenry could produce the manuscript of that telegram he would pay for all the despatches the *Empire* had got from Frederick Trites during last Session.

Mr. McHenry who stood among the crowd shouted out, "the *Colonial Freeman* retracted that statement." Ah! said Mr. Tilley, but when? not until after it had been published in the Baptist and Visitor and circulated throughout the country; not until four weeks after he (Mr. Tilley) had proved the statement of the *Empire* false. Another word about the *Empire*. That paper had in publishing Mr. Inches evidence before the Committee omitted that gentleman's name, making it read as if he (Mr. Tilley) was the person giving testimony. He believed this proceeding was resorted to for the purpose of injuring his (Mr. Tilley's) character, and prejudicing the minds of the people against him.

After effectually disposing of this matter Mr. Tilley took up the Finance question. Mr. Wilmot had said that in the year 1854 there was £2,000 in the treasury, but admitting that to be a fact it was a poor legacy considering the manner in which it was encumbered. After going minutely into the state of the finances at that time, Mr. Tilley remarked at the close of the present year the Province had £47,000 on hand. Mr. Tilley next referred to the system of framing the Revenue bill that existed in '53, and the old method of granting supplies. In times past the Revenue bill was framed by a committee of one member from each County, and in making it up the greatest difficulty was experienced. He then remarked that the Liberal Government changed that order of things, and framed the first Revenue bill under the system of responsible Government. He contended that had these changes not been made it would have been impossible at the present time to float our Provincial bonds in the English market. In summing up, Mr. Tilley said that the Government, after providing for the interest due by the Province, were able to give £2,000 more for roads than last year, and more for Educational purposes, and provide for the Provincial Exhibition at Sussex, and have a surplus left. The Government had never used money obtained for Railway construction for any other purpose than its legitimate object. After remarking upon the character of the bill introduced by Mr. Gray to enable persons having claims against the Province to have the same adjudicated upon by a Court of Law, (this bill he cordemned) he declared himself in favor of Railway Extension so soon as the state of the Province would warrant it. Mr. Tilley spoke at great length and successfully refuted all the base charges made against the Government by certain interested parties. He showed the difference between his land purchases and those of the Attorney General. The latter had got and held more than 200 acres of land under the instalment system which was a direct violation of the law and regulations.

Mr. Lawrence was the next speaker, but want of space prevents us from making any note of his remarks. He spoke in his usual style, and was particularly severe upon the Railway management and the policy of the Government generally.

to deal with, and in this spirit was introduced. He believed the College would yet rise and become one of the grand and permanent institutions of the country.

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