St. John Chronicle

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume III. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, December 15, 1854. | Number 15.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Devebér & Son, west side Prince William Street.

Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally neatly executed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the publisher.

☞ Terms—12s. 6d., if paid within the year, 15s. if not paid until after expiration of the year.

All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ The *Chronicle* is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia* and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEBEDEE RING, } *Directors.*
S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER,
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor.*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
For Marine and Fire Risks.
ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN, }
GEORGE THOMAS, } Esquires.
THOMAS BEER, R. N. }
I. WOODWARD, *Agent.*
Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public

OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 26.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLES AND Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE,
May 1. DUKE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston,
Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, tuss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-8 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.

Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:

BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Cabbages;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Double Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Crimson and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Swedish, Laing's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory; together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1854. W. O. SMITH.

TO ARRIVE

Per *Lisbon* and *Bardara* from London—

600 KEGS Brandram's No. 1, White LEAD; 100 kegs Red, Yellow Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, Vandyke Brown, Indian Red, Quaker Green, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Terrado Siennas
4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
5 cases INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS;
20 cwt. Carbonate of Soda, in 1 cwt Kegs;
1 Ton Washing SODA; 1 1-2 ton ALUM;
10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 20 cwt. Blue Vitriol
gross assorted Pickles; 600 lb. CLOVES;
6 cwt. Alexandrian SENNA;
2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. GLUE;
6 cases Sallad Oil; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard;
1 case Spanish Annatto; 1 case Gold Leaf.
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.
May 5. S. L. TILLEY

MORRISON'S PILLS—Just received and for sale by October 23. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW GOODS for Fall Trade
COMMERCE HOUSE,
KING STREET.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Steamers "CANADA," and "NIAGARA," and Packet Ships David G. Fleming," "John Barbour," "John Bannerman," and "Joseph Tarratt":

101 Packages of English and French Goods.

Being a part of their extensive purchases for the Fall Business; and comprising a good assortment of every description of

WOLLENS, LINENS, COTTONS,
SILKS, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces,

and SMALL WARES of every description, which are offered to Wholesale Buyers at the lowest rates, and most favourable terms.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
NEW STYLES,—Oct. 2nd, 1854.

HORSFALL & SHARETON respectfully request the attention of persons furnishing house, to the following description of GOODS, the assortment of which is superior to any heretofore in this market, and are offered at rates to suit the most economical.

Rich Gilt and Mahogany Poles and Cornices, of superior style and finish;
DAMASKS and MOREENS, in all of the Fashionable Colours, with suitable Trimmings;
Silk Brocatelles, very rich;
Silk and Wollen DAMASKS;
Cords and Tassell, for Ottom
Rich Velvet Pile, and Tapes "CARPETINGS;
Brussels 3-ply Kid derminster d Scotch do.;
Hearth Rugs, Sheepskin and Rope Mats;
DRUGGETS, from 4-4 to 16-4;
English and American Floor Oil CLOTHS, new patterns, in all the useful widths;
BLANKETS, QUILTS and Counterpanes;
Table Linens and Sheetings;
Cloth, Worsted, and Linen Table COVERS, &c.
Oct. 4.

Mackerel, Socks, and Cheese.

50 BARRELS MACKEREL.
100 Doz. HOMESPUN SOCKS.
700 Lbs. CHEESE.
30 Quintals COD FISH, for Sale.
G. M. BURNS.
October 26. South Wharf

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
—All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported. In all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

Carding Machine for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Carding Machine, which is in the best of order, and is now in operation at Wiggins' Carding Establishment at the Grand Lake.

Also, 15 acres excellent Tillage LAND, with a good Frame Dwelling HOUSE, and other Buildings belonging to the establishment. The water privilege is second to none in the County.

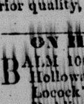
STEPHEN S. WIGGINS.
Grand Lake, (Q. C.) June, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out a License as an AUCTIONEER for KING'S COUNTY, takes this method to inform the Public that anything intrusted to his care will receive the best attention, with moderate Terms. J. D. MABEE.
Hampton Village, K. C., Sept. 29, 1854.

BURNING FLUID.—5 brls. superior ex 'Themis,' from Boston.
March 24. W. O. SMITH.

Ship for Sale.



THE HULL and Spars of a new Ship now on the Stocks at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, of the following dimensions, viz.: Length of Keel, 121 feet; Breadth of Beam, 26 "; Depth of Hold, 13 "

Can be launched early in September—will be sold on accomodating terms. Apply to G. M. BURNS.

German Toys.
On Consignment.

THE Subscriber has just received 6 Cases of GERMAN TOYS, which he will Sell by the CASE at a very small advance.

Ladies' Frizzettes, Braids, Ringletts, &c., &c.
August 4. [Courier] WM. MAJOR.

Children's Socks and Stockings.

45 DOZEN Pairs Children's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by
A. A. COUGHLAN.

ON HAND—A Full Supply of

BALM 1000 Flowers; Morrison's PILLS;
Holloway's PILLS and OINTMENT;
Locock's PULMONIC WAFERS;
Redding's RUSSIA SALVE;
Cockle's Anti-Billious PILLS;
Lyon's KATHARION;
Barry's TRYCOPHEROUS;
Buchan's Hungarian BALSAM;
Spohn's Elixir of Health;

And all the new proprietory MEDICINES, with a superb assortment of fine French, English and German CHEMICALS, Glass Ware, Drugs, Essential OILS, &c. &c. Warranted pure and genuine.
July 21. FELLOWS & CO.

GRANITE HALL NO. 1 Dock Street.

JUST RECEIVED:

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS;
Do. do. CASSIMERES;
Double and Single Mill'd Fancy DOESKINS;
Twists and Scotch TWEEDS;
Black and Fancy Silk and Satin VESTINGS;
Superior coloured VELVETS;
Do. Black Silk do.;
Do. Silk Plush VESTING, variety of shades;
Black, Drab, Blue, Brown BEAVERS;
Double Mill'd Black CLOTH, for Over Coats, a superior article;
Mohairs, Whitneys Pilots, &c. in great variety.

OBSERVE!

Gentlemen wishing a Garment made in a neat and substantial manner, at a low price, will get just the article they want by calling at this establishment.
November 3. THOMAS R. JONES.

TEN Barrels Northern Clover SEED—For Sale by G. M. BURNS.
April 14. South-Market-wharf.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197 10 0
Accumulated funds,	316,972 4 9
	£514,169 14 9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th Feb'ry last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materially diminished.

	1852.	1853.
Receipts,	£93,654	£113,612
Losses,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£33,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
SIR THOMAS BERNARD BIRCH, Bart., M. P.
ADAM HODSON, Esq., S. H. THOMPSON, Esqr.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Brocklebank, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Francis Haywood, Esq., } *Deputy Chairmen.*
Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., }

Thomas Booth, Esq.,	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Braun, Esq.,	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.,	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.,	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.,	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.,	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinal Tobin, Esq.,	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.,	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., *Secretary.*

The Agents at St. John, N. B., begs the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, } Agents,
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.
August 18, 1854.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bottees*;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.

In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 d-2

The British Colonies,

THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES: Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arrising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 160 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.
ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.
Saint John, April 21, 1854.

Geneva, Ale, Barley, &c.

Landing from the ships "Barbara" and 'Lisbon' from London:—

20 HHDS. fine Pale GENEVA;
50 Brls. Stout PORTER, "I. W. Bridges & Son;"
60 brls. East India Pale ALE, "Herberts;"
2 cases best Bengal Indigo; 4 cases No. 1 Starch;
30 kegs F. and S. F. MUSTARD;
20 do. best Ground Ginger;
4 cases Servants, Friend; 1 cask Nutmegs;
2 cases Liquorice JUICE;
5 casks Pickles, } "Crosse & Blacks.
2 do. Sauces, }
Ex "Selecia from Glasgow:
2 Puns. Cambelton WHISKY;
10 hhds. } Fine Pale GENEVA;
10 qr. casks }
20 matts Wine Bottles; 10 bales bottle Corks;
25 barrels fine Pot BARLEY;
5 bales Wrapping PAPER;
75 boxes Tobbacco Pipes, } very superior;
25 do. Woodstock, do }
10 casks Washing Soda; 2 do. Blue Vitriol;
1 cask Copperas; 2 brls. Cream Tartar.
For sale by ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
July 7. No. 7, Dock-street.

Intelligence Office.

MR. CROWLEY'S SCHOOL and INTELLIGENCE having been closed a few weeks on account of the Cholera, will be re-opened on the 7th inst., for business.

Persons interested may apply immediately at his old stand, Princess-st. Sept. 7.

Poetry.

THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.

[FOR MUSIC.]

Ring the joy bells—chime on chime!
England conquers as of yore
Ring for Alma's heights sublime,
Union Jack and Tricolor!
And let the people's voice
O'er all the land rejoice,
That in the great, immortal fight,
The glorious living and the dead,
For Freedom armed, for Justice bled,
And conquered in the Right!

Sound the requiem—deep and clear!
England weeps her children slain,
Mourns with sympathy sincere
Heroes lost, but not in vain.
And let the solemn peal
A nation's grief reveal.
Yet—be the tear of sorrow dried!
We owe their babes a glorious debt;
And grief is vain if it forget
The claims of those who died.

Ring the joy-bells! light the blaze!
And let deep-voiced cannon roar;
Join all hands in pray'r and praise;—
England conquers as of yore.
Our England and our France
In Freedom's cause advance,
And fight for truth and humankind!—
Their ancient glories are surpassed;—
Long may their generous friendship last
To brave a world combined!

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, October 26, 1854.

[MR. CUTLER'S SPEECH CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Let me ask is there anything of *concession* in this? Further—

"We also, of our Princely grace, for us, our heirs, and successors, straightly charge, make and ordain, that the said Province be of our allegiance, and that all and every subject of leige people of us, our heirs, and successors, brought or to be brought, and their children, whether then born or afterwards to be born, become natives and subjects of us, our heirs and successors, and be as free as they that were born in England; and so their inheritance within our Kingdom of England, or other our dominions, to seek, receive, take, hold, buy, and possess, and use, and enjoy them as his own, and to give, sell, alter, and bequeath them at their pleasure: and also freely, quietly, and peaceably, to have and possess all the liberties, franchises, and privileges of this Kingdom, and them to use and enjoy as leige people of England, whether born, or to be born, without impediment, molestation, vexation, injury, or trouble of us, our heirs, and successors."

—This Charter shews Sir, that the people hold not their rights at the will of the Sovereign.—This Charter shews that the majority govern, and that the particular form or idiom is conventional at the will of the majority, that an Englishman in Barbadoes is as much an Englishman in all respects as free as though he resided in any part of the mother country, and above all, and beyond all, there is no talk in this Charter about *concessions.* Sir, if we in this Colony fail to assert, and exercise our rights as Englishmen the fault is our own—the fault is among ourselves. By our ignorance and apathy we may become the victims of interested men. Sir, I envy not the feelings of those men who could tamely submit to see the joint action of the different branches of the Legislature set at nought by the Judges of the land. Of what avail for the members of the Government to say they were not aware of the representations made by the Judges against the Bill. You, Sir, will remember in the Session of 1852 a similar Bill was brought in by Mr. Botsford, and a most tedious and lenghthy discussion followed. I then said it was useless to legislate on the question of "Judges' Fees," so long as the Executive Government did not coincide. Mr. Speaker, had the Government desired to carry the measure it would have received the Royal assent; but I charge them *one* and *all* of *fraud* and hypocricy (I mean political). Suppose, Sir, they were taken by surprise in 1851 by the "Judges' Letters," and they thought the Bill abolishing Judges' Fees should become law, would they not have brought it down as a Government measure at the ensuing Session? Certainly they would. I said in 1851 it was useless to legislate in the matter of Judges' Fees until the Executive Government took the initiation in the matter, that the Government was adverse to abolishing those Fees and the more constitutional mode of dealing with the question would be a vote of want of confidence in the administration. The difficulty is in bringing people to their *senses.* We knew, or should have known, the Bill of 1851 was defeated by the negative or affirmative act of the Government, and in either case they were culpable and the majority that would reiterate in 1852 what they declared in 1851, if they were consistent men, should have supported a vote of "want of confidence in the Government." The period has arrived when I can say to them again, "you never had my confidence, and you never deserved it." Mr. Speaker, having proceeded so far, and having secured the *minds* of the House, I desire to call the attention of Hon. members to the subject of the Audit Office and Office of Revisor General; and here I must beg their attention, as without care they cannot follow me through the explanations I wish to make. It will be in the remembrance of Hon. members who were here in 1853, the difficulty which grew out of the mutilation of Public Accounts. In the Journals of that year on Pages 274 & 275 will be found an elaborate Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, which is worthy the consideration of the country, showing as it does the lax manner in which the peoples' interests have been attended to, and the shameless manner in which abuses have been *slurred over.*—The concluding paragraph in that Report is as follows, viz.:—

"The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the Offices of Auditors and Revisors General should be abolished; and the Committee deem it the duty of the Government, without delay, to adopt such measures as they may think most suitable for the future management and control of the Provincial Finances in prospect of a rapid increase of Revenue and of the heavy liabilities into which the country has entered."

This Report was submitted to the House on the 25th April, and *accepted.* Now, let Hon. members who are *young,* and don't understand a *dodge,* give me their attention, and the lesson may be useful. On the 25th April I moved the House in Committee of the whole in consideration of this Report After a long debate it was moved "*that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.*" Now, here was the *dodge*—*no day to sit again* was named—and I found it after that quite impossible to get the House in Committee on the Report. Mr. Speaker, a knowledge of Parliamentary practice is not intuitive, at least not with me. With me, Sir, it is acquired by serious and painful labour—but the *ruse* has made an impression on my mind not soon to be forgotten. Notwithstanding the number of *old members* then present, not one had the candor to tell me the omission I was making—though I think all knew the sincerity of my purpose. The first year I had a seat in this House it was my good fortune to sit beside the Hon. and gallant Colonel Howard, and *with him* I was always *safe,* but circumstances—say fate—placed him beyond my sphere. Now, if Hon. members will extend their indulgence to me I will shew them what followed.—The following Session on 24th February, Mr. Cutler called the attention of the Government to a Resolution passed the last Session relative to the Offices of Auditor and Revisor General, and wished to know if the Government was prepared to submit to this House the present Session a scheme for the more efficient management and controul of the Public Finances as recommended by the Committee on Public Accounts on the 25th April last? On the following day the Hon. Attorney General gave this answer to my enquiry:—

"The Government feel they have no power to move in the affair, however much inclined, until the initiation of money grants is placed in their hands."

Now, Sir, here is an answer worthy of a Statesman—indeed! I should like to know what the initiation of money votes has to do with the recommendation of the Committee on Public Accounts, "that the Offices of Auditor and Revisor Generals be abolished:" Why, Sir, there is no more connexion between the two subjects than there is between the "Goodwin Sands Steeple and the Tenterden Steeple." When the Hon. Attorney General gave his answer to my enquiry I saw (and not until then) the omission I had made, and resolved to repair it *as soon as possible.* I wish Hon. gentlemen to bear *this* in mind—in 1853 *we* the Committee of Accounts recommended, for reasons set forth in the Report, which, I trust, Honorable members will take the trouble to read, "that the Offices of Auditor and Revisor General be abolished." The way the Government evaded the matter I have just shewn. On the opening of the Session in 1854, the Committee on Public Accounts in the course of their enquiry, discovered that a more enormous wrong had been perpetrated than that brought under the notice of the public the previous Session—the former was merely a *mutillation* of an authenticated public document, but the latter was the substitution of 28 new leaves in the "Auditors' Report" on the Treasurer's Accounts after it had been laid before this House by command of His Excellency. Mr. Speaker, I forbear to go into the *minutiæ* of the transaction, but I earnestly entreat Hon. members who were not in the House at that time to read the Report of the Committee, submitted to this House on the 29th March last. The Report is full and gives data on which their conclusion is founded. The concluding paragraph says—

"With these facts before the Committee, and in the face of the Report of the Committee of last year (on the impropriety of any alteration being made in important Public documents after being laid before this House, without their sanction) and the body of evidence now before the Committee, as to the utter inefficiency of the present system of audit, they submit that the time has arrived when the Government should no longer permit such an important public department to continue in its present state, and they recommend that measures be immediately adopted to ensure a more efficient supervision of the Public Finances."

Sir, after this Report was accepted it was determined they should not slip off so easily again: accordingly on the 25th April I moved the House in Committee of the whole in consideration of the Report, and after various resolutions, bearing on the subject, the following was moved and adopted:—

"Whereas it appears to this House that the Office of Auditor General does not answer the Public demands as an efficient check on the management of the Public Finances: therefore, resolved, as the opinion of this House that the Executive Government should so deal with the subject as to secure the public interest."

Sir, we did not stop here, for on the 28th April the House, on motion, addressed His Excellency, praying him to carry the resolution relative to the Audit Office into effect. And now, Sir, let me say what has been done? Nothing, I say!—Nothing! The next subject to which I shall call the attention of the House is, perhaps, still more amusing, and instructive than the last, as exemplifying the difficulty of contending with Parliamentary tacticians. I refer to the case of Deputy Treasurer Peters Miramichi. For some years past it was quite clear that the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi held in his hands something like £500 of the Public money. My attention was first called to the fact by John A. Beckwith, Esq., referring me to the Auditor's Report. In 1851, with others, determined to allow it to remain no longer. The Committee of Accounts in their Report in '52, called the attention of the Government to the matter, but no notice was taken of it. By referring to the Journals of that year (1853) on Page 268, you will find the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts. On the Journals of the same year, Page 263, you will find the House in Committee on the Report, and the Report adopted by a large majority, declaring the balance due the Province, and in the hands of Mr. Peters, to be £519 7s. 1d. When this was accomplished, I, *simple* and *innocent* politician, thought my work was ended; and was pluming myself on the result, having brought an old sinecurist to Book for £500 to £600. Some time after the opening of the following Session (1854), my curiosity prompted me to make some enquiry about that money—for I really fancied I could see his contortions at being compelled to disgorge. Accordingly I put the following question to the Government:—"Has any action been taken by the Government during the recess, relative to the balance in the hands of Deputy Treasurer Peters, in accordance with the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts, dated 22d April last?" Now, Sir, here is the Attorney General's answer to my enquiry:—

"First.—The Government have not commenced any proceedings against the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi, for the sum it was alleged by the Committee he owed the Province; for, although the Committee Reported he did owe the sum, *they did not call upon the Government to institute* proceedings against him for the recovery thereof; nor did any *member of the Committee* move a resolution to that effect: the *Committee* merely reported what, in their opinion, was the fact, without *giving the Government any instructions* how they should proceed. If they had the Government would have been bound to execute their orders."

Mr. Speaker, this reply requires no comment from me, 'tis too transparent not to be seen through.—Here I was again at "*fault.*" Strange no *old* member had the candour to give me a *hint* and set me right; but, Sir, with a determination to repair the omission as early as possible, and to leave the Government without excuse, on the 25th April I moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas by a resolution of this House, in Committee of the whole, at the last Session of the Legislature, "affirming the Report of the Committee of Public Accounts," it was declared that the Hon. Thomas H. Peters, Deputy Treasurer, at the Port of Miramichi, held, in his hands, in excess of his salary, as allowed by law, the sum of Five Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Seven Shillings and One Penny. Therefore, Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to take measures to enforce payment of the same."

Thus, Sir, after three years' effort, all was *fixed* to the *satisfaction* of the Government, and I *now* put this question—*Where is the Money due by Deputy Treasurer Peters?* I say—Where? The next charge I have to bring against the Government is the "Crown Land Monopoly" in this Province. In the autumn of last year the *people* of Kent were astounded by the intelligence that all the Public domains between the Rechibucto River and the Shediac River, were in the hands of two or three persons, and THEY had not only the Right for one year but the privilege of renewing for two and three years. The *people,* I say, were astounded by this new move, but the deed was done. Now, Mr. Speaker, I trust Hon. members will follow me carefully through what I am about to detail, and if so I think they will agree with me that the Government does not deserve the confidence of the country. Sir, since I had a seat in this House one of the most prominent abuses brought before us was the monopolies of Timber Berths, &c. The task of bringing this subject up and of dilating on the enormities of the system by common consent devolved on an Hon. member not now here (Mr. Barberie). The evil was admitted, and almost every member had an idea of his own as to the remedy to be applied. I, like others, had mine; and let it suffice to say I agreed with none. One thing I was clear upon, and that was, before we made a change we should be certain of securing an improvement. I did not think, (I don't think now) the auction system can be dispensed with *entirely.* At present I shall not weary the House with my *schemes* for improvement. But what I want to explain is this that the smaller class of Mill Owners and Lumbermen felt the monopolies growing out of the system where lands were locked up for *one* year to be grievous; but when they found (without regular notice) these monopolies *for a term* of years, they felt *that "they had no inheritance in Judah."* Sir, early in the last Session a Petition was forwarded to me from the Mill Owners and Lumbermen of the County of Kent, praying relief against these monopolies.—Sir, I desire the particular attention of Honorable members because this is a *curious* affair, and I apprehend great public good may arise out of completely explaining some *curious* affairs connected with public matters. When I read the petition my first impulse was to have it referred to a Select Committee to *report upon,* but on second thought I found this would not do. If I moved for a Select Committee (this was the way I reasoned, and you will see I was beginning to learn) the Government would fill that Committee up in such a way as to defeat the object of the Petitioners. I will give you the reason. "If the allegations in that Petition were sustained on enquiry, it envolved a direct attack on the Government," and which must certainly follow. I, therefore, decided on *sliding* the Petition quietly into the House and referring it to the Committee on "Lumbering Interests." I shall say nothing about the composition of that Committee further than the Hon. John Montgomery, a member of the Government, was one, and shortly after my Petition, the Honorable Surveyor General was moved on that Committee as another. I was also on that Committee. Sir, time passed on, I often called on the Chairman (Mr. Williston) to make enquiry, and stated my anxiety respecting the Petition. By some "cantrip slight" I could never meet the Committee, except once by accident I came on them, and then an Hon. member, now in "my eye," was propounding a *scheme for relieving the Province of the expense of keeping up a Crown Land Office,* by having all the Public domains of the Province Surveyed in Townships at the public expense, and sold at auction to the highest bidder, on the American system. My enquiry after my Petition, or my presence, operated against his disinterested theory, for the Committee rose. Sir, the Session was drawing to a close—I became urgent—I asked the Chairman to make a Report—all I wished was to get the Petition before the House, which Honorable members will understand I could not do unless the Committee Reports all were discharged. I asked the Chairman to Report as Chairman as the other members of the Committee declined making any Report whatever. He declined doing so, and then, as a last resort, on the 18th of April I moved a Resolution to the effect that the Lumber Committee be discharged. Now, Sir, notwithstanding this Committee had determined they would not Report, notwithstanding they had determined they would do no business, when I moved that they be discharged, to enable me to bring the claims of the Petitioners before the House against this odious monopoly, the Government rallied and threw my Resolution out. The Hon. Surveyor General has pointed to the increased Revenues of the C. L. Department since he came into Office as evidence of his superior mode of management. Sir, I unhesitatingly admit the Hon. Surveyor General to be a good and efficient Officer, and believe the Department under him has been conducted on principles of economy and with strict impartiality and integrity: but I must also state that the great increase in the Revenues of that Office, to my mind, is no indication that the Public interest has been subserved by the Policy of the Hon. Gentleman. In my opinion, Sir, the increase of Revenue is not the only thing to look to. I conceive the true principle is not to ascertain what exactions and extortions individuals engaged in any branch of industry will submit to before abandoning their business, but rather to learn what is the *least possible* amount to be levied consistent with the public exigencies and the general good. Sir, I will state that my object in pressing that Petition on the House was to *test* the legality of the course adopted by the Governor and Council in granting Renewals of Licenses for a term of years. I am no lawyer but I hold that "Order in Council" to be in direct contravention of the 5th Section of the Civil List Act, passed in 1837. I am of opinion that "Order in Council" was in direct violation of the *spirit,* and also the letter, of that Act.—Without any pretensions to legal knowledge, a man may understand the principles on which all Law is based. The "Civil List Act" gave the Governor in Council no power to grant Licences, or liberties only by Public Auction: and let me enquire what does that term mean? Was it ever construed to mean the power to Licence, or Lease in perpetuity? Was such a thing ever thought of? Or if the question was propounded in this form would it be tolerated for one minute? No, certainly not. And yet such is the power which the Government has assumed to exercise over the Public domains of the Province. Some may say they only renew for three years, but I say if they have the power to renew for three years, they have it for thirty or fifty, or in perpetuity. Sir, the thing is too monstrous to be tolerated. It may suit *some* in this House and without this House, to seize on all the most valuable portions of the Public Lands, but it won't suit the People. And, Sir, I arraign the Executive Government of this Province for having assumed an excessive and arbitrary power in this matter; for having trampled on the Rights of the People, and by their act superseded a known and established Law of the Land.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

MR. STEVENS said he was not prepared to vote on this question when it first came under the notice of the House, as no question about the popularity or stability of the Government had arisen in Albert at the last General Election. He had recently communicated with his constituents, however, and had received instructions to support the amendment; but he had made up his mind to do so before these instructions arrived; for when he saw so many members opposing the Ministry, he came to the conclusion that there was something wrong. With respect to the Reciprocity Treaty there was something in it he did not like, and he was not yet prepared to say how he would vote when the Bill came before the House.