

of Education  
Charlotte held  
y of April, 1887

Mr. MacLean,  
Mr. Cummings,  
oglas, Esquire,  
latch, Esquire.

the election of  
intimously re-  
Lean should be  
J. H. Whitlock  
rd Board.

me on the  
y next, at the  
ds on the first  
ceeding month,  
such persons as  
in Parish School

THE  
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK, BY  
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.  
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.  
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

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at the discretion of the printer.  
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Each repetition of Do 1s.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d per line.  
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

# SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1887. Number 32.

MONTHLY ALMANAC				
1887.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week
Aug.	1	8	15	22
Tuesday	2	9	16	23
Wednesday	3	10	17	24
Thursday	4	11	18	25
Friday	5	12	19	26
Saturday	6	13	20	27
Sunday	7	14	21	28

  

MOON		MOON'S PHASES	
Rise	Set	Rise	Set
11 45	5 35	11 45	5 35
12 15	6 15	12 15	6 15
12 55	7 00	12 55	7 00
1 45	7 55	1 45	7 55
2 40	9 00	2 40	9 00
3 40	10 15	3 40	10 15
4 45	11 45	4 45	11 45
5 55	1 30	5 55	1 30
7 10	3 15	7 10	3 15
8 30	5 15	8 30	5 15
9 55	7 30	9 55	7 30
11 25	9 45	11 25	9 45
12 55	12 15	12 55	12 15

Minutes.  
K. Secretary.  
& RUM.  
booner Armide  
Halifax.  
Subscriber.  
60 Fernambuco  
Spirits, Proof 21,  
AMES BOYD.  
S.  
ations for Gents  
have acquired a  
business, and are  
of the liberal  
ed to supply their  
a superior article  
fair discount giv-

VAUGHAN,  
1837.

TICE  
A list of a small  
and of about 20 tons  
3d. inst. near the  
proceed to have been  
and will come for  
to law, will please

FRANKLAND,  
IRANLEY.

ed.  
Scientific and Bront  
erac Brandy, 1/2  
London Shouls and  
upward.

W. STREET.

BLE  
RTY,  
18.

ers for sale 40  
acity land on the  
00 acre lots, 50  
road from Fred  
St. George now  
0 acres adjoining  
and, and 3 acres  
is laid down in  
an erected there-  
2 Town lots  
Bello with a well  
outbuildings, &c.  
num. Payments

HATHWAY,  
1837.

NGEMENT.  
LIVE.  
as at 1 p. m.  
deriction &c by Steam

as at 1 p. m.  
Fredricton &c by  
as at 1 p. m.  
as at 5 p. m.  
as at 1 p. m.  
Fredricton &c. by  
as at 1 p. m.  
as at 5 p. m.  
deriction &c. 10 a m

ed States.  
r St. John Fredericton  
ed States.  
ed States.  
ed States.  
do steamboat  
ed States.  
Stephen  
John, Fredericton, &c  
June, 1837.

WARD.  
at. One in advance  
off at the shortest  
delivery.

WTS  
nick, Wenz  
via, Chateau &  
ampbell, Salt Water  
ter, Oak Hill,  
her, Oak Hill,  
ore Esq. Dennis Miller  
n Esq. Tower Hill,  
mora, Oak Bay,  
Turner, Bonaventure,  
M Gill, Digby,  
Rogers, Lower Falls  
Lilke, Upper Falls  
Craig, Esq. Angley, M  
sher Esq. W. Lee  
lan Esq.  
ston Esq.  
er Esq.  
vid Esq.  
Jewerly,  
Grant  
Squires,

LONDON, JUNE 30.  
LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO THE  
ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH  
OF STROUD.

Gentlemen—The lamented death of the late King  
will render necessary an early dissolution of Parlia-  
ment—and it is my intention again to request that  
you should have the honor of being one of your repre-  
sentatives.

The Queen has been pleased to confide in Lord  
Melbourne and his colleagues for the administration  
of public affairs, and it will be their duty to give to  
Her Majesty such advice as may be, in their judg-  
ment, best calculated to fulfil her Majesty's gene-  
rous intentions of maintaining the liberties and im-  
proving the laws of the Kingdom which she has been  
called by Divine Providence to govern.

Nor will Her Majesty expect in vain from a loyal  
people that support which to the Sovereign of a free  
country is the source of strength, dignity and power.  
Since I have had the honor of seeing you in Parlia-  
ment, some important steps have been taken to  
improve the existing laws.

By the Act for the Amendment of Municipal Cor-  
porations, the householders of our town have ob-  
tained that due control over their own local affairs  
which is agreeable to the spirit of our constitution,  
conformable to the intention of ancient charters, and  
due to their own worth.

The Session of 1835 was not barren of Legislative  
measures.

The Act for the commutation of Tithes in Eng-  
land provides an efficient method for exchanging  
the tithes for a cash payment, and the purchase  
of the land into regular and fixed payments.

Thus the landowner and the farmer can improve  
the soil without fear of loss, and the clergy can  
enjoy their just incomes, neither blamed for extor-  
tion nor impoverished by foreclosure.

In the same session the Protestant Dissenters ob-  
tained the right of solemnizing marriages according to  
their own forms, and the whole community gained  
a general and uniform system of registration for  
births and marriages.

In the present session, interrupted as it has been  
in its course, and abruptly terminated as it must be,  
a considerable mitigation will, I trust, be made in  
the provisions of our statutes relating to capital of-  
fences, and some improvement effected in other dis-  
positions of the law.

More than this has in fact been obtained. The  
foundations have been laid for a better, because just-  
er, system of legislation towards Ireland, and we  
are no longer to be even by our opponents, that the  
absolute denial of municipal corporations to that  
country is essential to the maintenance of the Pro-  
testant church.

In administering the affairs of Ireland yet more ef-  
ficient progress has been maintained by the enforce-  
ment of the ordinary operations of the law, and the  
unaccustomed blessings of a vast majority of the  
people have given vigor to the executive authority,  
and strength to the legislative union.

Who, then, are the persons reckless enough to  
place themselves between the Queen and her sub-  
jects, intercepting the benefits of a just protection,  
and chilling the impulse of a grateful loyalty?

The conduct of those who usually oppose Govern-  
ment has been various.

The Duke of Wellington, raising himself above  
party views, has supported the Poor Law Amend-  
ment Act with a fearlessness and sincerity which  
have been little imitated by the mass of his party.—  
In the House of Commons the chief effort of the so-  
called Conservatives has been directed (travelling)  
towards the mark of disunion on their countrymen,  
reluctantly contending in arms in a foreign land. In  
the country their adherents have been dishonestly ac-  
tive in sowing the seeds of religious intolerance and  
national discord.

The future Parliament will have to consider many  
serious and weighty matters.

The settlement of the Civil List will not, I trust,  
excite much difference of opinion. It is not for the  
honour of the Crown to select, consecrated, as  
we are with respect to its revenue and expenditure,  
but is for the interest and accord to the feelings  
of the people to diminish the becoming dignity of  
the Sovereign.

The authors and supporters of the Poor Law  
Amendment Act have never shrunk from an exami-  
nation or discussion of that reforming measure; and  
if any improvements can be made in its enactments  
as to its administration, they will be willing to con-  
sider and adopt them. But of the utility of the mea-  
sure itself I cannot entertain a doubt.

With respect to other questions of great impor-  
tance, my opinions and conduct during the past session  
will be an indication for the future.

I have endeavored to strengthen our institutions  
by proposing them; to obtain complete and full li-  
berty for every religious opinion; to give to Ireland  
the franchises of Great Britain. But in so doing I  
have been cautious not to innovate as to admit  
any principle by which our ancient institutions  
might be endangered; not so to define religious li-  
berty as to weaken the established Church; not so  
to provide for the wants and wishes of the people  
of Ireland as to break or disturb the unity of the  
empire. In this spirit I must always oppose any  
proposition for the adoption of an elective House  
of Lords, or of the voluntary principle in religion.  
There is but one subject more to which I shall  
particularly allude, as it has been little discussed in  
Parliament, I mean the extension of education. The  
sentiment in this matter is a paramount duty to perform.  
It was the benevolent wish of George III. that every  
child in the dominions might be able to read the  
Bible. May his illustrious descendant see that  
what he accomplished! May the diffusion of know-  
ledge, the increase of religion and morality, and the  
augmented happiness of the people, make the pro-  
sperity more truly glorious than triumph in the  
field; may his victories be less renowned than  
war.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obliged and faithful servant,  
J. RUSSELL.

Willow-crescent, June 29.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.—Lord  
John Russell's address to the electors of  
Stroud appears as above in our paper,  
and is worthy of public attention, as an ex-  
position of what Ministers have done, and the  
policy they mean to pursue. The Noble  
Lord and his friends steadily adhere to their  
plan of strengthening our institutions by re-  
forming them, of obtaining complete and full  
liberty for every religious opinion, and giving  
to Ireland the franchises of Great Britain. In  
his patriotic and wise plan they seem hereaf-  
ter likely to be joined by the Duke of Wel-  
lington. His Grace and his friends have al-  
ready found out, apparently, that the  
length to the stability of our institutions nor to  
the dignity of Parliament for the Peers to be

annually opposed to the Commons and the  
Ministers, and he last night expressed him-  
self, in relation to the Irish measures, to the  
following effect:—  
"At the same time he must say it was his  
anxious wish to put an end to the discussion  
of all those bills by bringing them to an amicable  
termination. He earnestly wished to put an  
end to the question which was introduced  
seven years ago. It was also his wish that  
some arrangement should be made for a pro-  
vision for the poor in Ireland. It was his  
wish to see the corporation question settled,  
arrangements could be made for carrying out  
other questions connected with it. He was  
most anxious that the Parliamentary discussion  
now occurred on those questions from  
year to year should be brought to a close;  
and he could assure the Noble Viscount, that  
if in the next Parliament they should meet  
in the same relative positions, he (the Duke  
of Wellington) would be prepared to concur  
with him on all these subjects in any reason-  
able measures he might introduce for their  
satisfactory settlement."

So far then from concurring with the po-  
litical fanatics who would reconquer Ireland,  
or the religious fanatics who would sacrifice  
the peace of the empire to preserve a worse  
than worthless Church Establishment, the  
Duke of Wellington announces his intention  
to concur with Lord Melbourne, at the be-  
ginning of the next session, in any reasonable  
measures for the final and satisfactory settle-  
ment of the Tithe and Municipal questions  
in Ireland. His Grace gives up the absurd  
opinion contended for by his partisans, that  
municipal reform must be denied to Ireland  
lest that political inquiry the Irish Church should  
be endangered. What the noble denouncer  
of the Irish as aliens,—what that virulent  
morning journal, of which Lord Lyndhurst  
is the echo,—or what that evening contem-  
porary, who always speaks of the Catholics as  
traitors and rebels—will say of the Duke of  
Wellington's better opinions, will most likely  
be very amusing but it cannot be of the small-  
est importance, and we are content with the  
moderate and wise sentiments of the Noble  
Duke as of the most judicious and sagacious  
of the commencement of the new reign. His High  
character and commanding talents have never  
been questioned; and now that His Grace  
gives up those erroneous political opinions  
which, and casts off those mischievous political  
associations, who have damaged him in public  
estimation, he will be restored to all that po-  
pularity his long and never to be appreci-  
ated Military services deserve. His indirect  
sanction to the policy of the Ministers is a  
confession of error, and will recommend both  
him and them to the increased confidence of  
the public. The notion of maintaining a sys-  
tem of Government or a law in opposition to  
a majority of a nation he gives up. Such a  
mischievous and even vulgar mode of carry-  
ing on the Government of a country he re-  
signs, as a party theme of discussion, to the  
columns of the Tory Journals, and avows his  
readiness to settle on reasonable terms, those  
important subjects, the tithes and the mu-  
nicipalities, to which the people, or the popu-  
lar party, rather than the government first  
gave importance by their demands.

We congratulate our readers on the cheer-  
ing prospect this opens for the country. At  
peace with the whole world, prosperous almost  
beyond example, the language of the Duke  
of Wellington, reminds us that party violence  
is on the decline. There is now a probabi-  
lity that those legislative measures which are  
demanded by our domestic relations, will next  
session be considered more on their own me-  
rits than as they may bear on the interests of  
faction, and that improvements will be made  
worthy of the Reformed Parliament. The  
Ministers, by their reiterated assurances  
that they only seek to preserve the Church in  
the affections of the people by making it  
more useful, will cease their untimely and ar-  
rogant resistance to essential reforms. The  
Dissenters, seeing that those are in power who  
for a series of years have struggled to procure  
Justice for them, will not be apprehensive of  
a continuance of injustice.—The bulk too  
of the people, seeing the Court and the offices  
of the State filled by those who have long  
been advocates for extending their rights, will  
look with less distrust on Royalty and on the  
Aristocracy than they were wont, and finding  
in the Legislature a disposition to do all which  
legislation can do to promote their happiness  
and being confident of receiving justice, will  
pursue in quietness and peace their industri-  
ous occupations. Mutual forbearance and  
mutual confidence characterize, we think, the  
commencement of the new reign; and it  
those who may be at the head of affairs, taught  
by the events of the few past years that the  
power of the Government can never be suc-  
cessfully exerted against the progress and  
opinions of society, will only look forward to  
the future, and shape their measures accord-  
ingly, the continuance of that reign and its  
termination, though it should as it may, ex-  
ceed the longest reign in our history, will be  
brighter and more prosperous than its com-  
mencement.

The case as it has come to our knowledge  
is as follows:—A colored woman, nearly white  
and who has been married and a resident of  
this city for many years—the mother of a

But it is necessary to lay down some ge-  
neral rules by which the Electors, if they  
incide in their property, should be governed  
at the approaching contest.

1st. No representative who has proved him-  
self faithful to the trust reposed in him, should  
be re-elected; on the contrary, he should if neces-  
sary, be solicited by them to come forward, and  
even at personal sacrifice, do all in his power  
for the benefit of his country.

2d. Every man who has basely bartered his  
public duty for his own personal advantage  
or that of his dependants, should be rejected  
with scorn and contempt.

3d. Amongst the new candidates that may  
present themselves for our suffrages, none  
should be encouraged, except those whose  
characters place them above the suspicion of  
venality, and give them a just ground for pub-  
lic confidence.

4th. No candidate whatever should receive  
the support of Freemen, who will not be pre-  
pared to pledge himself to attend regularly  
to his Parliamentary duties: who will not, in  
and out of the House resist, by his ability  
and his influence, the shameful oppressions  
that have been hitherto tolerated: who will  
not pledge himself to support such measures  
as may be introduced to exclude pensioners  
and placemen from both Houses of Parlia-  
ment, as well as limit the number of all, who,  
without virtue, or capacity, or shame, and  
without having rendered any just equivalent  
to the country, live on the public treasury,  
against the public will, who will not pledge  
himself to use every exertion within his capacity  
to render the Legislative and Executive  
Councils in such manner as may be suited  
to the wants and wishes of the age; and who  
will not promise to promote, to the extent of  
his ability, a salutary improvement in the re-  
presentation of the people.

Those who may decline to make such  
pledges to their respective constituencies, on  
the ground, that pledges are incompatible with  
the freedom of action, and the honor of a re-  
presentative, or upon any other ground what-  
ever, cannot be considered likely to become  
faithful servants of the people, nor are they  
entitled to the confidence of honest men.

Freedom of action, and the honor of a re-  
presentative, are high sounding titles, "of  
pretence only." What freedom of action can  
he claim for himself, who undertakes to do  
the business of others? He must either be  
governed by their will, or claim for himself,  
because they were loth enough to employ  
him, the freedom of acting against their will.  
To secure the one, and guard against the  
other, pledges appear to us to be absolutely  
necessary, nor can we conceive why any  
man should hesitate to make them, if indeed  
it be his intention to redeem them, any more  
than a person should hesitate to give his prom-  
issory note for a debt payable within a given  
time, if he really be inclined to pay it  
within that time. In the Commercial relations  
of Society, the utmost particularity is  
observed;—and bonds and notes, and mort-  
gages are taken, in preference to a man's  
word or his honor; and are we to be less  
particular, and not look even for a verbal  
pledge of fidelity and duty, when we entrust  
to others our lives and our liberties—And as  
to honor, that can be always preserved un-  
scathed, inasmuch as members have it always  
in their power to retire into private life, if  
required, by those whom they represent, to  
violate its dictates. In one word, Members  
of our Commons' House of Assembly, are  
nothing more or less than a high order of  
servants;—they are the servants of the people,  
and should, faithfully and diligently, per-  
form the duties assigned to them, having  
power to withdraw, whenever these duties be-  
come too onerous or disagreeable.

The time is fast approaching when you  
will be called upon to discharge this sacred  
and paramount obligation. Prepare your-  
selves, then, in time, in the knowledge, that  
the strength of the whole Province consists  
in the well directed exertions of each part of it.  
The individual, therefore, who neglects his  
duty, or omits what he has in his power to  
contribute to the stock of public virtue, how-  
ever trifling it may be, must be deservedly  
looked upon as an enemy to the rights of  
man.—The principal desideratum in this  
country—the only true source from which  
we can expect to derive an efficient remedy  
for our manifold grievances, is an upright and  
intelligent House of Assembly. Is it not our  
duty, then, to endeavour to create one of this  
character? Or will we suffer ourselves to be  
tempted to sacrifice public virtue at the un-  
hallowed shrine of selfishness? One of the  
most upright and intelligent men and polished  
scholars declares, that all the evils we com-  
plain of may be traced to the hustings.—  
This should not now be forgotten, unless  
indeed, it be intended that those evils should  
be entailed on us, in perpetuity. If ever we  
are to be disincumbered from them, what  
opportunity more favourable, than that which  
now presents itself to our acceptance.

We will conclude this long headed article  
by conjuring the honest Electors of the whole  
Province, by every social and honorable tie,  
to reflect (before they pledge themselves) on  
the important trust reposed in them, and  
which in a very short time they will be called  
on to execute.

late-able Tories, furious Orangemen, and  
bigoted High Churchmen and revolutionists  
will be as unacceptable to the Duke of Wel-  
lington as to Lord Melbourne. The country  
has been greatly carried by the Whig  
Minister, though a period of great political  
excitement, by acting on a systematic plan  
of moderate reform. Antidote to that  
principle is necessary. Apostates, being ever  
the most zealous, cannot give it effect.—  
Those who declare that no reform in the  
Church and State is wanted, are also to be  
rejected, and those men alone are to be con-  
fided in who advocate reform like Lord John  
Russell, without identifying any principle by  
which our ancient institutions might them-  
selves be endangered.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!  
Fall of Scaffold, &c. of St. John Baptist  
Town Six to Eight Lives lost, &c. &c.

It falls to our lot today, to announce  
though in a very brief and imperfect man-  
ner (owing to the impossibility of procuring any  
accurate statement in time) one of the most  
dreadful calamities which has ever happened  
in this City or Province viz: The Fall of  
Scaffolding and part of the Bridge erected  
between Portland and Carleton, (which was  
supported by Chains and suspended between  
the Towers and Abutments,) by which from  
six to eight of the work men were killed, and  
several others severely or mortally wound-  
ed. The accident occurred a few minutes  
after nine o'clock, this morning, just as the  
men were about resuming their work after  
breakfast; we learn that from twenty to twenty-  
five men were upon it when it first began  
to give way, of whom ten were fortunate  
enough to effect their escape before it fell.—  
The accident, as we learn, was caused by the  
chains breaking, and thus precipitating with  
a tremendous crash which was distinctly heard  
in the City, the whole ponderous mass of wood  
and iron, with the workmen, into the river,  
and in a few minutes the timber composing  
it were by the strength of the tide (it being  
low water) swept into the harbor, in a wild  
and truly unrelaxable spectacle, beset with  
the mangled bodies of the dead and dy-  
ing. We are informed that the Scaffold-  
ing, after falling part of the way, brought up  
or held fast, as it were, for a moment or two  
and then fell bodily. It first gave way on  
the Carleton side.—We have not been able to  
learn the names of the unfortunate men who  
have been thus so suddenly snatched from  
time into eternity, but will be able to give  
particulars next week. We sincerely sympa-  
tize with their bereaved families; as also  
with the Stockholders of the Company, who  
have now in so awful a manner met with a  
heavy loss and check in their truly  
laudable attempt to erect a Bridge across our  
River.—The abutments, towers, and trans-  
verses remain, but in a damaged state.—Ob-  
s.

P. S.—We have been favored with the  
following list of persons killed, wounded and  
missing, as far as ascertained at two o'clock  
We think it will be found however that more  
were killed or are since dead than are stated.  
But the reports are so numerous and so con-  
tradictory, that it can hardly be expected that  
the exact numbers can yet be known.

George Buckley, James Buckley, (son of  
the former,) Michael Watts, and Daniel Le-  
hany, dead.

David Ballman, dead, Henry Lord, Do-  
nald Robertson, and John Farris, missing.

Denis Morrison, John Parks, Robert M.  
Inyrie, William M. Inyrie, badly wounded.

Several persons who fell with the Scaff-  
olding, received no material injury.

THE WANDERING PIPER.—This individual  
has addressed a letter to the New York  
Commercial Advertiser which concludes as  
follows:—  
"I am enabled, (having finished my  
piping in America,) to conclude with the  
name given me by my godfathers and  
godmothers at my baptism, and with that  
little ecc added to it by his sacred majesty  
George IV. I trust you will find it neither  
wanting in latitude or longitude.

I am with the highest respect,  
Your most obliged and obt'd servant,  
Alexander Graham Stuart de Vere."

Since the appearance of the foregoing, the  
following significant question has been put by  
the New York Star.

QUESTION TO THE WANDERING PIPER.—  
We are requested by a correspondent to  
ask the "Wandering Piper," if he ever  
was acquainted with Mr. McDonald, a  
respectable singing master at Kircudbright  
small town in the south of Scotland.

AFFECTING SLAVE CASE.—We learn that a  
trial which has been pending through several  
mornings of the matter was decided yesterday  
morning and that the final decision rendered  
in conformity to the law and the pronuncia-  
ment of which was favorable on the part of the  
judge has created great excitement, nearly one  
thousand persons we learn having been  
congregated around the court room where  
the ultimatum was to be known.

The case as it has come to our knowledge  
is as follows:—A colored woman, nearly white  
and who has been married and a resident of  
this city for many years—the mother of a

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and placemen from both Houses of Parlia-  
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his ability, a salutary improvement in the re-  
presentation of the people.

Those who may decline to make such  
pledges to their respective constituencies, on  
the ground, that pledges are incompatible with  
the freedom of action, and the honor of a re-  
presentative, or upon any other ground what-  
ever, cannot be considered likely to become  
faithful servants of the people, nor are they  
entitled to the confidence of honest men.

Freedom of action, and the honor of a re-  
presentative, are high sounding titles, "of  
pretence only." What freedom of action can  
he claim for himself, who undertakes to do  
the business of others? He must either be  
governed by their will, or claim for himself,  
because they were loth enough to employ  
him, the freedom of acting against their will.  
To secure the one, and guard against the  
other, pledges appear to us to be absolutely  
necessary, nor can we conceive why any  
man should hesitate to make them, if indeed  
it be his intention to redeem them, any more  
than a person should hesitate to give his prom-  
issory note for a debt payable within a given  
time, if he really be inclined to pay it  
within that time. In the Commercial relations  
of Society, the utmost particularity is  
observed;—and bonds and notes, and mort-  
gages are taken, in preference to a man's  
word or his honor; and are we to be less  
particular, and not look even for a verbal  
pledge of fidelity and duty, when we entrust  
to others our lives and our liberties—And as  
to honor, that can be always preserved un-  
scathed, inasmuch as members have it always  
in their power to retire into private life, if  
required, by those whom they represent, to  
violate its dictates. In one word, Members  
of our Commons' House of Assembly, are  
nothing more or less than a high order of  
servants;—they are the servants of the people,  
and should, faithfully and diligently, per-  
form the duties assigned to them, having  
power to withdraw, whenever these duties be-  
come too onerous or disagreeable.

The time is fast approaching when you  
will be called upon to discharge this sacred  
and paramount obligation. Prepare your-  
selves, then, in time, in the knowledge, that  
the strength of the whole Province consists  
in the well directed exertions of each part of it.  
The individual, therefore, who neglects his  
duty, or omits what he has in his power to  
contribute to the stock of public virtue, how-  
ever trifling it may be, must be deservedly  
looked upon as an enemy to the rights of  
man.—The principal desideratum in this  
country—the only true source from which  
we can expect to derive an efficient remedy  
for our manifold grievances, is an upright and  
intelligent House of Assembly. Is it not our  
duty, then, to endeavour to create one of this  
character? Or will we suffer ourselves to be  
tempted to sacrifice public virtue at the un-  
hallowed shrine of selfishness? One of the  
most upright and intelligent men and polished  
scholars declares, that all the evils we com-  
plain of may be traced to the hustings.—  
This should not now be forgotten, unless  
indeed, it be intended that those evils should  
be entailed on us, in perpetuity. If ever we  
are to be disincumbered from them, what  
opportunity more favourable, than that which  
now presents itself to our acceptance.

We will conclude this long headed article  
by conjuring the honest Electors of the whole  
Province, by every social and honorable tie,  
to reflect (before they pledge themselves) on  
the important trust reposed in them, and  
which in a very short time they will be called  
on to execute.

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