the hon. member of the Government, (Mr. Rankin) know the dangerous ground they were treading upon yesterday, when they charged the opposition with being actuated solely by a desire to obtain office? Did the hon. member of the Government know, when he read his speech, deliberately written, the unjust taunt, that situations in the Executive Council had been hawked about St. John? (Hon. Mr. Partelow,—prove it; name, name!) he could do so, but should not at present; it was a fact, however, that could not be denied. They would hear more about it before the debate was over. There was one thing remarkable in the hon. Secretary's defence; it was the first time, he believed, that hon. gentleman was known to make a speech without statistics before him. The hon. member from Westmorland, when defending the Government, was driven to comment upon their individual character. He had stated that Mr. Street was an honest man. He (Mr. Johnston) really believed he was an honest man, and therefore he was very sorry to see him where he was, for he believed he was just stepping into trouble.

The opening Speech of last year was just as good as the Speech of this year, but it was not carried out. What guarantee had they, then, that it would be any better this year? Was the Government a proper one—did it possess the confidence of the people—up to the time Mr. Street joined them? No: it was therefore like an old ship, every timber of which was rotten, putting to sea with a new figure-head. If the Government did not possess the confidence of the people previous to the late appointment, how could the appointment of one man make so much difference, though he be an honest man?

He (Mr. Johnston) did not altogether agree with Mr. Street in politics: the hon. Gentleman had, last year, opposed the reduction of salaries; and his hon. friend (hon. Mr. Rankin) actually resigned because his colleagues proposed a retrenchment measure, styling it a breach of public faith. He had no doubt but it was in consequence of the opinion of these Gentlemen that it was a fact which could not be controverted, that two members of the present government were opposed to the reduction of salaries. Again, Mr. Street had charged the government last year with being politically dishonest; and what change had come over them that they should be honest this year? If the other members of the government were dishonest—if they were unworthy of confidence before Mr. Street joined them, and his advent had made them honest and deserving of confidence, then was the Government, and the others ciphers. But they might prove obstructives, and he would repeat, that if this government carry out such measures as the country required, it would be in consequence of the opposition forcing them on: (Hear, hear). He had been returned to support the principles he had this day enunciated, and if, when he returned to his constituents, they should reject him, he would be enabled to say, "it is you that have changed, and not I." He considered it the duty of the Government not only to carry out the wishes of the people, but to lead the way. Holding and publicly avowing these opinions, he had been returned triumphantly, having polled 852 votes out of 1300, although the wealth and influence of his hon. colleague on his right was at first arrayed against him, and only withdrawn when it was evident he was going in.'

Mr. Botsford considered this a very important question, and they must all answer to their constituents for their votes. He had made no pledges at the hustings to support the Government, whatever others might have done. He had told them that if the Government brought down measures he considered suitable for the country he would support them; otherwise he would oppose them; he was therefore independent. Those who stood pledged should observe their pledge: he gave both parties credit for sincerity. For his own part he should not take the ipsi dixit of any man or any party, but should act independently of all. He should now consider what measures were enunciated in the Speech. There was Railways, an improved system of Education, the Initiation of Money Votes, and Municipal Corporations. These were satisfactory, and he would give the Government his support in carrying them out. But he would now give them to understand that merely enunciating their measures would not do—that would not satisfy the people; they must act, or they should meet with his determined opposition. There was one important matter omitted in the Speech, viz: the reduction of salaries. That was considered secondary by some, but his constituents considered it of the first importance; he would now, therefore give notice that, while he found enough good measures recommended in the Speech to warrant him in giving the Government a fair trial, yet, unless they come down with a bill for the reduction of salaries, after Mr. Street's return, he would then oppose them.

Mr. Williston said he was not pledged to oppose the Government, but he was sent to watch them, and to assist in carrying out measures for the good of the country. He thought the people of his county found more fault with the late House than with the Government; however, he came in without any show of hostility towards him, and was resolved to show fair play. A new leader had been appointed, who was not there to defend his views: the Government could not defend themselves: ("Hear, hear" from the opposition). He meant the leader of the Government. He did not think they ought to pass a vote of want of confidence during his absence.—Who ever heard of the House of Commons passing a vote of confidence in the Government, while the leader of that Government the Attorney General of England, was away in the country seeking for a seat! (Roars of laughter). He was astonished at the opposition. There were nearly forty members present, and the common object apparently, was to divide the loaves and fishes: (laughter). He was in favour of the reduction of Salaries. As for the fisheries, he had been sent there particularly to represent that interest; the American fishermen drew a bounty, and our fishermen could not compete with them. He did not think the Government should come down to the House and ask them to yield up the initiation of money votes—one of the dearest privileges of the people. If the House wished to give up the power, it was for them to say so. The hon. mover had attacked the members of the Government so rabidly that he had nearly torn their buttons off with his fangs. He (Mr. W.) could look upon the St. John Members as nothing better than a set of democrats.

Monday, February 10.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he was opposed to all coalitions. He saw in this movement to overturn the Government, Conservatives and Liberals. He would have nothing to do with it until he saw the opposition composed exclusively of Liberals; then he would go with them. For those reasons he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Earle said he had voted for the adoption of Responsible Government in 1848, not that he particularly liked the system, but because he wished to work under some well defined system, rather than do as they were doing before. When the present system was adopted, a Coalition Government was formed, but they had not carried out the principles they had adopted. The speech at the opening of the Session last year was very good, but the measures therein recommended were never introduced. There was a Bill brought in for the reduction of salaries, but too late in the Session to pass both Houses; that was well known to the Government,—they were not in earnest, and every member in the house knew it was nothing but a political electioneering humbug. (Hear hear.) They must reduce Salaries; the people demanded it, in the majesty of their power, and their voice would prevail. As to men he had no choice. He might be said to be on the fence betwixt the two parties. If his vote would overturn the present Government, he thought he should withhold it, but he would record his vote in favour of the amendment, to testify his disapproval of their past conduct. (much laughter.)

Mr. Montgomery spoke briefly, declaring his full confidence in the Government.

Mr. Ritchie arose and spoke nearly as follows—As nearly every hon. member in the House had given his opinions upon the subject of the debate he would, as the mover of the resolution make some concluding remarks, not only for the benefit of the House, but that they might go before the House, but that they might go before the country. The house had treated him with great indulgence when he opened the debate, he should, therefore, trespass as little as possible upon their patience on the present occasion. He had no doubt but this debate, and the conduct of hon. members upon the occasion, would pass in review before the people, and that though the Government may be supported in the House, their decision would be against them. It could not be contraverted that, during this debate, the arguments brought forward against the Government had not been refuted, and the facts were not denied; and the government would stand before the country corrected and condemned. This would be the decision whenever they surrendered up their power into the hands of the people; the decision of this day would then be reversed. It was a singular fact that during the whole of this debate only one hon. member (Mr Montgomery) had expressed full confidence in the government, and defended all their acts. He was the only hon. member who had returned to say he thought the government possessed the confidence of the people. If that was the hon. member's opinion, he was perfectly right to accord the government his support. The hon. member's colleague, however—as old member, who had pulled with the hon. Secretary hand and glove for many years—could not defend all the acts of the government. He sought to divert the attention of the House from the question at issue, by recrimination. He [Mr. R.] would not notice the recriminatory remarks,—he thought the hon. member had received such a lesson at the hands of the hon. and learned member from the city, and the hon. and learned member from Northumber, as would make him more cautious for the future.

The hon. Secretary had not denied many of his [Mr. R.'s] charges. He had not denied that the School Act had been allowed to stand over, but had pleaded want of time to prepare measures, and get them passed. What! had they not time to attend to one of the most important duties entrusted to their hands,—to devise measures for the instruction of the youth of the country! Must it be said the children of New Brunswick should grow up in ignorance, because the rulers of the country had no time to legislate for them! *Time!* Why was it necessary to prorogue the House on the particular day chosen? Why not sit a week—a month—aye, or even three months longer, rather than than the rising generation should lack education. He was much mistaken if the people would not condemn any member who neglected so important a duty on the plea of no time. The next subject he should notice was Municipal Corporations. It was recommended in the Speech last year, but the hon. Secretary had stated no reason why it was not introduced; he merely stated that the measure should be introduced this year. Why not have introduced it last year?—This was a measure which would cost nothing; government did not want straw to make this brick. But they passed it over; and how did the House know but they would pass it over again? In reference to agriculture, the hon. Secretary had stated that a law was in existence to encourage agricultural schools. True, but no thanks to the government for it, neither was it such a measure as the people required. The hon. Secretary had taunted him (Mr. R.) with having done nothing. What if his sins were as scarlet, would that make the sins of the hon. Secretary white as snow?—The Government were responsible to the House for their conduct,—a member to his constituents. Whatever he (Mr. R.) might have done, he had been tried by his constituents, and received a receipt in full at the late election, by virtue of which he now held a seat in this House. The hon. Secretary had been tried at the same time, and had been condemned, when, after trying Gloucester, he found a resting-place for his foot—where? Why, in the rapids of the Grand Falls; (laughter.)

He would next come to the hon. Secretary's accusation against him in reference to his conduct as one of the select committee on Mr. Baillie's affairs. He hoped hon. members would listen to the explanation he was now about to give.—He was a new member in the House when he was named on that committee. At that time the Liberals in the House were in the minority, and yet the committee was composed exclusively of Liberals. There was himself and his hon colleague (Mr. Wilmot); there was Mr. Esther, always a Liberal; Mr. Woodward, as also Liberal; and Mr. Hannington, considered as belonging to the Liberal ranks. It did occur to them at the time that they were singled out for that committee because it was likely their report would be unpopular, and that the other party did not like to assume the responsibility. However, they went to work fully determined to discharge their duty faithfully, and do justice according to the evidence before them. Mr. Baillie showed the committee that he was entitled to £1,200 sterling,—he produced evidence to that effect that they could not controvert by any evidence before them. They had not a tittle of evidence to prove that his claim was ever abandoned. They collected all the evidence they could. They did not possess the keys to unlock the Government archives, but they thought that, in the event of Government possessing any information upon the subject, their report could do no harm. They were careful in wording their report: they did not say what Mr. Baillie was entitled to, but what salary he was entitled to receive according to the evidence in their hands. But what was the conduct of the Hon. Secretary upon that occasion? When the report was brought in, his lips were as still as the grave. It was—he had almost said unmanly, to allow a report to be received without a single remark, if the hon. member knew at the time any evidence which would have enabled the committee to arrive at another conclusion. If the hon. Secretary knew of any thing to the effect of what he had stated, why did he not mention it at the time? He believed the hon. member had found this evidence at a later period,—that he had found a despatch on the files of the Executive, since his appointment to his present office, which he brought before the House last year, and then blamed the Committee. If the hon. Secretary had the evidence in his possession when the committee reported, and kept it back, he was guilty of a breach of faith to the people, and should be held responsible for the £1700 said to have been overpaid.

Instead of this debate showing, as was said, a want of courtesy toward Mr. Street, he thought a high compliment had been paid him, for the majority of those who were disposed to support the Government, had stated that their confidence lay in Mr. Street's integrity, and considered him the leaven the whole mass. He now had a word or two to say to the hon. member for York (Mr. Taylor). He was confident that the hon. member, in supporting the Government, did not represent the feelings of his constituents. The hon. member had stated that he made no pledges that he would oppose the Government; but if he did not make pledges, he (Mr. R.) was credibly informed that he made speeches in which he abused the Government, and he was elected upon the understanding that he should oppose them. But the hon. member had altered his mind quite recently. He had the authority of one of his constituents for saying that since the appointment of Mr. Street, he (Mr. Taylor) had stated, in the public street of Fredericton, that if the Government had done nothing else to be condemned, the last appointment, that of Mr. Street, was enough to damn them, (much laughter). The hon. member of the Government on his left (hon. Mr. Rankin) had read a speech, in which he attributed the present motion to a desire to obtain office. Did not the hon. Gentleman know, when he deliberately penned that speech—was it possible for him, a member of the Government not to know it—that (to say nothing of himself) there were two members of this House—two of his hon. colleagues—who might at this moment have been in the Government, if they would have sacrificed their political integrity!

He was pleased to hear the hon. member from the Isles, (Capt. Robinson,) a gentleman distinguished for his integrity—he was pleased to hear him so cautiously refrain from saying one word in defence of the Government, or in palliation of their conduct. On the contrary, he had declared his confidence to be placed in Mr. Street, whom he considered the leaven which was to leaven the whole mass; thus acknowledging that the mass wanted leavening.

He would next make a few comments on the speech delivered by the hon. member from Westmorland, (Mr. Crane). Some one had said that the best supporter a Government could get was one who could mystify; but the hon. member had gone further; he had mystified mysteries. He had stated that it was the duty of a Government to carry out the wishes of the people *when fully completed and finished*. (Roars of Laughter.) He hoped this Government, if sustained, would answer his expectations, and carry out all such measures as are completed and finished; (more laughter.)—Then the hon. member's notion as to the best way to carry on our fisheries, is for the men to fish in summer and cobble old shoes in the winter, (laughter.) He (Mr. R.) on the part of the fishermen among his constituents, thanked him for the suggestion, and he hoped the hon. member would next winter, send them down some old shoes to cobble; meantime he would endeavour to cobble up a few of the hon. member's arguments; (laughter.) The hon. member, in his notable delineation of character, had told some not very flattering truths; he had stated his opinion that the hon. Secretary was extravagant. He (Mr. R.) thought so too, and that was the way the public money went. The hon. Secretary was also called a financier; but he was on the Road Committee last year, and recommended a certain amount for bye-roads, which he, as a member of the Government, afterwards withheld. This did not look much like financiering. But that was not the worst reflection connected with the affair. The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) had described in a very feeling manner the miseries endured by the people of this Province, in consequence of the depressed state of trade and the failure of the crops. He (Mr. R.) had listened to that hon. gentleman's delineation with much interest, and his heart bled for the sufferings of the poor. But what had the government done? Just as the dawning of better days appeared, and the people began to look forward with hope, they withheld the bye-road grants. This proved that the feelings of the government were not in consonance with the feelings of the people.

The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr Crane) had dwelt upon the qualification of certain members of the government, principally because they were wealthy—because they had taken care of themselves. Now, if there was anything in this argument, the hon. member should turn out the hon Secretary, and take his place, for the hon. member bore the reputation of being particularly careful of number one: (Laughter); his reputation was so high in this respect, that he should be able to take care of the whole government in his own proper person. He (Mr. R.) would, for the benefit of the members, show an instance wherein the hon. member displayed admirable talents in in taking care of himself. Let hon. members look behind the Speaker's chair, and they would see a very beautiful picture of Lord Glenelg, nicely painted and framed, and said to be a correct likeness. That portrait cost the Province £500, and he would show how that sum, appropriated for that express purpose, was expended by Mr. Crane, who was in England as a Delegate, and acted as Commissioner in procuring the portrait. The hon. member, with that talent for negociation peculiar to him, did not pay the £500 for the portrait, but contracted for it with H. P. Briggs for the sum of £249 8s. 6d. There were certain incidental charges, amounting to a few pounds; but how was the balance laid out? Why, there was a charge of £45 3s. 6d. for prints, purchased from Duncan Brothers; what kind of prints they were he (Mr. R.) knew not; the hon. member had spoken of the hon. Secretary's services to widows and damsels, and perhaps there was some knight errantry in this affair; at all events it could not have been penny papers, for the hon. member, and the hon. member from Restigouche, would as soon handle a porcupine; (laughter.) But whatever kind of prints they were, they had all disappeared; he had never seen one of them, nor could he ever find out where they had gone to. Well, the hon. member, after paying for the portrait, the prints, freight, cartage, &c., reported a balance left in his hands amounting to £194 3s. 11d. What did he do with the balance? Hon. members would say, "repaid it back to the Treasury, to be sure." No such thing,—*he had put it into his own pocket!* (Tremendous Laughter.) Let not hon. members take his (Mr. R.'s) bare assertion, but let them listen to the language of the Treasurer's report, which they would find on the Journals of 1844.—The hon. member then read as follows:—

"The account is not attested by Mr Crane, and he has not made any charge for commission, but in a report sent in by him, he states, that when the subject was brought before the House of Assembly in 1840, he set forth that a balance remained in his hands, when there appeared to be a disposition amongst hon. members that he should be allowed to retain such a balance as a compensation for public services rendered by him in the important subject of Steam Communication to Halifax."

"Sink into the earth ye Cunards! The hon. member is the father of steam communication to Halifax!" (Much laughter.) Now the hon. member yesterday, when asserting that the hon. Secretary had procured an undue share of public money for St. John, had recommended that he (Mr. R.) be a committee to bring it back; he would endeavour to reciprocate, by recommending that the hon. member be a committee to pay back into the Treasury the £194 he had pocketted, (roars of laughter,) and as it was well known that the hon. member, in taking care of himself, never laid up his money in a napkin, he hoped he would be compelled to pay back every farthing of principal and interest: (laughter.)

He would notice the remarks made by the hon. member from Northumberland, (Mr. Williston), although they were scarcely worth replying to.—The hon. member stood in a peculiar position before the house; he was the child of accident. He (Mr. R.) was sometimes obliged to attack the public conduct of hon. members, but he endeavoured to do so in courteous language. The hon. member was but a new member, and he should understand that it was not permitted to make this House a bear garden. The hon. member, in alluding to him, had described him as ready to tear the buttons off hon. members' coats. If he had no more respect for hon. members than to make use of such language, he should have more respect for their respective constituencies. The hon. member had spoken in support of the Government during this debate, but in his address to his constituents at the last election he he had attacked the Government, saying they should do more than recommend measures in the speech—they should carry out what they recommended. A few years since the hon. member and the present Attorney General were mortal enemies; but a change had come over the spirit of his dream; he had been going—going—and was gone; they were now cheek by jowl—hand and glove together, cooing like two turtle doves! (laughter.) The hon. member said he did not want an office, and then his conscience checked him, and he added *not that he knew of at present!* (much laughter.)

The hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Hannington) had stated that they could not make farmers by legislative enactment; but surely they could assist agriculture by enactment! It was done in other countries, and should be done here. The hon. member boasted of having cleared a farm, but he had one of the Government teats to suck, [laughter,] and his situation was not analogous to the situation of new settlers generally.

He should make no further remarks, but he would warn hon. members that if this resolution should be negatived now, the time was fast approaching when it would pass. The Government was bound to go down before the voice of the people, and he would warn hon. members how they supported it now, lest when the end came they would find themselves buried in the crash of that fall.

Dr. Thompson, the mover of the Address, spoke briefly in support of the Government, although he did not attempt to defend their acts.—The question was then taken on the amendment, which was rejected by a division of twenty-two to fifteen.

For Mr Ritchie's Resolution—Messrs. Johnson, Cutler, Chapman, Steves, Earle, Hathewny, Pickard, Ritchie, Wilmot, Gray, Tilley, Needham, McLeod, Ryan, Purdy.—15.

Against the Resolution—Messrs. Montgomery, Barbarie, Gordon, Read, Rankin, Williston, McPhelim, Crane, Hannington, Botsford, Styles, Porter, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Thompson, Hayward, Scoullar, Gilbert, Taylor, Beardsley, Partelow, Rice,—22.

SLEIGH HIRE.

Monday, Feb. 17th.

Mr. Williston would ask whether a sleigh was employed to be in attendance on the House at the public expense. He had seen hon. members being conveyed to and from their lodgings in a covered sleigh, but had always walked himself, not being aware that the House had authorized the employment of a sleigh; he wished to know, however, if a person had been engaged with his sleigh, at the expense of the public, as in that case he would like to get his share of the riding.

His Honour the Speaker stated that a sleigh was in attendance, as heretofore, for the convenience of hon. members, and of course it was expected that the House would pay for it.

Mr. Needham moved a resolution that the attendance of a sleigh this Session be dispensed with; that this House will make no provision for the employment of a sleigh by the other Branch. He had never made use of it, nor did he think it right to employ one at the public expense.

Mr. Wilmot was willing to economise as much as possible, but did not think the attendance of a sleigh could be dispensed with, as committees had to go to Government House with addresses nearly every day, and sometimes several committees on the same day. It could not be expected hon. members should wade through the snow three or four miles, in the state in which the roads sometimes were.

Mr. Taylor expressed himself to the same effect. He did not want a sleigh to convey him to and from his home, but he felt for some hon. members whose age would not permit them to walk.

Mr. Porter said the road to Government House was sometimes so drifted up with snow that it was hardly possible to get along. He would like to see the hon. mover of the resolution, trudging through one of those storms: he feared his companions would be obliged to take him on their back and carry him; (laughter.)

Mr. Crane said if he was of the same age of the hon. member from the city, he would walk or run with him, (laughter), but age made it necessary to have some means of conveyance besides walking. If his constituents had said to him "go and serve us without pay," he would have complied; but if they wanted him to do without a sleigh, he would decline, and tell them to get another man.

Mr. Johnson remarked he saw by the Journals of last year that Mr. Turner got £100 for his attendance with his sleigh, £10 for extra services, and £2 10s. for extra sleighs to Government House when the Address was presented; making £112 10s. in all. He was not opposed to paying for the use of a sleigh; he thought it necessary one should be kept for the conveyance of committees to and from Government House; but he was opposed to the payment of extravagant charges; it was well known they kept running until twelve or one o'clk. in the night, for the convenience of certain hon. members, and for this service he was not disposed to pay.

Mr. Hannington did not want the sleigh for his own convenience—he seldom used it. He should vote for the resolution, if it were pressed.—He thought five dollars a day too high, and that if the House paid Mr. Turner one pound a day, and let hon. members pay him out of their own pockets when they employed him after night, he would be better paid than he is at present. He was willing to make an arrangement of that kind.

Mr. Scoullar said he scarcely ever availed himself of the sleigh, but there were elderly members in the House to whom it was indispensible; it was also required for the conveyance of Committees to and from Government House.

Mr. Beardsley was in favour of retrenchment, but he considered this a small affair; he thought the hon. and learned member from the city had better move that the Government House be brought down nearer to the Province Hall.—He did not believe there was a constituency in the Province who wished their Representatives to walk to Government House upon every occasion, through all sorts of weather.

Dr. Thomson and Mr. Cutler both offered a few brief remarks in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Hatheway said he should require the use of the sleigh as little as any hon. member in the House,—he was able to walk. But he felt for aged members, who could not walk far, or stand exposure. It was a little thing, and he was sorry to see it brought up for discussion; he thought it should have been settled in Committee; (Hear, hear).

Mr. Tilley hoped that hon. members who opposed this resolution, would not oppose paying Reporters when the question came up. That would be the means of diffusing information through the country, while this was merely for their own accommodation.

Mr. Barbarie would be delighted to see the hon. mover of the resolution walk to Government House in a snow storm. For his own part he did not like walking there in a storm, but at other times he cared nothing about a sleigh. He considered this sleigh a public accommodation, for without it committees would be a long time going to and returning from Government House, and the public business would be retarded. He knew very well, however, that certain hon. members liked to see these economical resolutions on the Journals; they looked well. The other day a resolution had been placed on the Journals restricting the stationary to 20s. each; but there was a way to evade the rule, and get the stationary without paying for it—by crimping for instance.—He thought it could be proved that an hon. member had done something of the kind who was very noisy about economy on the occasion to which he had referred.

Mr. Botsford said if the sleigh was employed for the private use of hon. members, he would support the resolution; but it was for the public service, in conveying committees to and from Government House; and for this reason he should oppose the resolution. He wished to be informed as to a point of order, and that was, could this House meddle with the rules on contingencies of the other Branch?

His Honour the Speaker said it had never been the practice of this House to interfere with the contingent bill of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Needham maintained that if this House had never yet analyzed the Contingent bill of the other Branch, it was high time they should, and he should bring the matter up whenever the proper time came. Hon. members had met his resolution by arguing against that which it did not contain. There was nothing in the resolution to prevent a sleigh from being hired, at the public expense, whenever committees had to go to Government House, and this was only thing hon. members had contended for—they had all admitted that a sleigh was not required for any other service.—As to the insinuations thrown out by the hon. member from Restiguche, about stationary, for him name his man; if he meant him (Mr. N.) let him say so, and he was prepared to meet the charge. In reference to the cost of a sleigh merely to carry committees to Government House, he would ask if that should cost five dollars a day? If three hundred committees went there in the course of a Session, it would not cost anything like that sum. He believed they could get it done by contract for from £20 to £30, or say £40 at the most. But the charge was so high at present on account of the night-work performed; and if he was correctly informed, certain hon. members employed the carriage during the recess upon the strength of the bill paid by the House; (Cries of "No, no.") He should press his resolution, but he would, if the House was willing, strike out that part having reference to the other Branch.—(This was objected to.)

The resolution was then put, and negatived 24 to 10. *Ayes*, Messrs. Needham, Steves, Gilbert, Ryan, McLeod, Pickard, Johnson, Ritchie, Tilley, and Hannington.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 21, 1851.

☞ The Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has purchased from his Brother, Mr. L. W. Durant, his portion of the Proprietorship of the *Chronicle* Printing Establishment. His brother retiring from ill health. The paper consequently will in future be conducted by himself. After returning his sincere thanks to those who for the last fifteen years, have stood by the Chronicle, in evil as well as in good report, he begs to solicit a continuance of their patronage. Having assumed the whole responsibility, he is determined that the Chronicle shall in future, in *matter, form*, and *information*, be second to no periodical in the Provinces—extensive arrangements having been entered into for that purpose. In politics, after stating that the Chronicle is essentially Protestant, he would further add, that it is wedded to no particular Protestant Church—but to all. For the unprecedented accession to his Subscription List, of late, he feels he owes the public a debt of gratitude, which language cannot adequately express, while to friends of longer standing, he would suggest the imperative necessity of settling up all arrears, to enable him satisfactorily to close the former concern.

WILLIAM DURANT.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of all his right and interest in the *Chronicle* Printing establishment to his brother, Mr. William Durant, takes this means of giving public notice of the same. He also takes the opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to the Patrons of the late Firm of Durant & Co., and to his individual friends, for the many favors received at their hands while conducting the Chronicle; and he respectfully requests that a continuance of their support may be conferred on the new proprietor.

All accounts connected with the late firm, will be arranged by Mr. Wm. Durant, who is fully authorised to make the required settlements.

LEWIS W. DURANT.

St. John, February 17, 1851.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD DO.

The Hon. J. A Street, having returned from his Constituency, with the full confidence of the people—we have a lively hope, judging from his former political consistancy, that he will carry out the whole *Ticket* of the people. This gentleman stands at this moment on a most commanding eminence, "the observed of all observers." The country look to him as their political saviour, and he has it in his power, by a liberal and honest course, to bring up from a grateful people, a universal shout of gratitude—while on the other hand should he attempt to thwart the current of public opinion, by the introduction of obstructive measures, he can expect nothing but the execrations of an insulted and betrayed populous.—The spirit of Reform is abroad, and is stalking through the land with giant strides; a patient and a confiding people, have become a firm and demanding people, and understanding their own interests and their own privileges, have determined to be satisfied with nothing short of their whole prerogative.

Two weeks have already been frittered away in the Halls of Legislation, and little or nothing has been done. We shall look now with great anxiety for a diligent and earnest routine of business, embracing all the important questions submitted for their consideration, and eschewing that procrastination for which fomer Houses have been notorious.

The news by last night's arrivals from Fredericton has quite revived us, and enabled us once more to take a long breath. It appears that a measure has come down from the Government adopting the "Facility Bill," and that Mr. Ritchie is preparing the Charter for that portion of the *European and North American Railway*, which passes through New-Brunswick.—The Bill provides that our Government shall take stock to the amount of £250,000, a sum sufficient to complete one half the distance. The amount subscribed by private individuals is £100,000, and we have every reason to believe that the Mechanics and Farmers of the Country will, if permitted to work on its construction, furnish without the slightest inconvenience to themselves, the balance required for its completion.

And now comes the Season for PROTECTION, when every avenue of our export business has been by England and America closed up—hermetically sealed—we say that it becomes a bounden duty that we owe to our own dignity as men, as well a just political policy, that this Province should not only commence to manufacture for itself, but that the Legislature should without delay give liberal Bounties to those who shall embark in such laudable undertakings—and that too irrespective of Downing Street dictation. The time we think has arrived, when an Import duty of 25 per cent. should be laid on the products of the British Loom, in order that our own people may be employed, and that by wearing our own Hoddin Grays, Bankruptcy may be no longer known in the land.

The Protective system has made England what she is—the gorgeous and wealthy Mistress of the World.—The same policy is adopted by our Western neighbours—and they too, are making rapid strides towards wealth and independence. Let then New-Brunswick learn a lesson from older and wiser nations, and by following in the track which has to others been productive of wealth and importance, become herself, a world within herself—abounding not only with all the elements of existence, but with no small share of its luxuries.

MECHANICS' MEETING.

Rail Roads.—A meeting of the Mechanics of this City and County has been called, for this evening at the Mechanics' Institute, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to render every aid in their power for facilitating the great and much desired object. From the Committee raised for carrying forward the good work, we learn, that the estimated number of Mechanics' who would take stock is 1,500 and that provided they are employed in its construction will take shares to the amount of *One Hundred Thousand Pounds*. It strikes us, that this demonstration of the "Honey Bees" is so far as it goes, putting the probability of success in the undertaking on the most feasible and solid basis; we trust it will be so viewed by the Lesiglature, and that even to the exclusion of either the grants in aid of Education, or the ordinary Roads of the province, all available resources will by them, be brought into requisition for the furtherance of this great design, to which thousands of our people trembling on the verge of ruin, are anxiously looking for preservation.—One of two things is morally certain, that either some public works must be started to employ our people, or this Country, by the desertion of the productive classes, must shortly return to its primitive insignificance. In reference to the Mission on this question of the Honble. Joseph Howe, to the Home Government, altho' flattering surmises have appeared in the Halifax papers, we confess we never entertained an idea that he would succeed, and which the Speech of his Excellency at the opening of the Legislature has fully confirmed. "*The Church Times*" of Halifax precisely agreeing with us on this point, says,

"On Monday an attempt to engage the Legislature in the passage of an Act of Incorporation to carry on the work, was made by Mr. Dickie, one of the Executive Committee of the Portland Railway. This proceeding may be viewed as an accompaniment to the speech of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, who has possibly enough received instructions to discountenance in every public way, the idea that the British Government will mix themselves up with the undertaking. This sets the seal upon the success of the Nova Scotia Delegate with the Government at home, and is quite explanatory of the emigration speech at Southampton. Members of the Government themselves, appear to anticipate the delegate's failure, and only await the next Steamer to decide their course."

What the course of the Government of Nova Scotia may be, or what may be the course pursued by our Government, is yet to be seen; but let them deal with the measure how they may, a Rail Road we shall most undoubtedly have; as if we as usual so nothing, our Yankee neighbours stand ready, *unless prevented*, to step in and complete the work at their own proper cost and charge, and for their *only* use and behoof, (we will not add for ever,) as we are not without a hope that futurity may produce a wiser and more public spirited generation. However fat in fear of the enlightenment of the age we may be, it is refreshing to contemplate that on the same continent—among the same race of people, and under the same flag and circumstances, a community exists that are not indifferent to the improvements of the age: proofs of which are to be found in the following extracts from Upper Canada papers:—

The Town Council sat on Tuesday night and pledged the Town to the extent of £15,000 in favour of the Railroad.—While our inhabitants generally are in favor of the Railroad, many think £15,000 too much for this place to subscribe for. £10,000 is considered a high enough figure.—[Belleville Chronicle.

Rail Roads.—The Counties Council have voted £50,000 to the Railroad between Toronto and Kingston—conditionally. Delegates sent by the Council to the Kingston Rail Road Convention. The Warden, J. Creighton and E. H. Smith (Murray) Esquires.—[Cobourg Star.

The Railroad in Middlesex.—We are glad to learn that this County has, by an unanimous vote, determined upon taking stock in the Great Western Railroad to the extent of £25,000—not £2,500, as the *Journal* has it. We learn further that this subscription will be doubled, if necessary.—[Hamilton Spectator.

After such an example being set us by a Province in its infancy when compared with this, we do sincerely *hope, trust* and *pray*, that every effort will be made by the Government to save the country from destruction, by affording every possible aid—placing every shoulder to the wheel, and with the voice of a Stentor, and a simultaneous shout, call upon Hercules to aid us in this good design.

The Free-Traders Waking Up.—Notwithstanding the repeated warnings given to the rabid Free Traders, by the Protectionists, that Brother Jonathan knew his own interest better, than to give a Reciprocal trade to these Colonies, still would they persist that if we set the example, they as a natural consequence would follow in our wake, and coalesce with us. Under this delusion all kinds of patriotic spouting, and *liberal* prophesying has been resorted to, by those who preferred figuring in the ranks of the "*truly enlightened*" to contenting themselves with the old fashioned maxim of experience. These gentry however have now nothing left, than to lament over the wreck of their fallacious hope.—The

Yankees have told Mr. B
will be remembered wen
to obtain a Reciprocal Tra
THAT THEY WILL
PROCATE.—Canada is n
to meet their Western nei
smashing Tariff on Articl
Let our Legislature learn
follow that pious resolution

New-Brunswick,—where i
question that has been asked a t
times, by the people of the Br
about to Emigrate to a foreig
question up to this moment, (
Government,) has never been a
become in the parent state, a g
opinion, that this province and
Esquimeaux are synonomous, th
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(during winter) like Greenland
less the spell be broken by o
whose duty it is, so to do, the de
probability remain to the end o
As Journalists we have made se
awake our sluggish Legislature
their duty on this important qu
has been their obtuse and dorm
that hitherto we have been who
—We have more than once su
gesty of either establishing *A A*
merican Advocate, in London, (
grant,) enlisting a London p
cause; or sending a qualified
Pamphlets descriptive of the Sou
&c. of the province) to Lecture
Rural district of the British Isl
good intentions have fallen sti
terrors of a New Brunswick clim
nursery capital, with which to
babies. We are pleased howeve
London prints, that the Honble.
is lecturing at South Hampton on
of Nova Scotia, as a home for E
listened to with much interest,
that genuine hospitality, so pure
we may believe the English pap
noticed Mr. Howe's movements,
strive at the conclusion, that he
by his individual efforts in the cau
country, than has ever been don
Government of the whole of the
We are not however without a
Reformed Legislature will yet du
Session, take up this important
adopt such measures, as shall fu
good folks on the other side of th
the unfounded prejudices existing
province.

We had the pleasure, previou
packed and sent off to England to
Exhibition, *at examining a Piano*
been finished by Messrs. J. W.
The Piano is a Cottage, of 7½ o
Canadian black walnut of a very f
and ornamented by our Canadian
beaver and the maple leaf, carved
ment by Mr. Harvey. It is one of
est of its kind that we have ever s
not, in our opinion its beauty that
chief attraction, but its tone, which
indeed we doubt if we ever heard
strument. We feel confident that
most favorably with any instrumen
in the Exhibition, and convey to
public a correct view of our Canadi

The above is from a Montre
affords us much pleasure to lear
Canada should have so far advance
Arts.—We have yet greater plea
able to state that this City also
Artists in the same line who are o
Piano's and other musical instrum
inferior to those made by the be
"The Worlds Metropolis." We
tablishment of Messrs. Kennay & S
week, when four Elegant Piano's
to order, were exhibited, and pro
professors of Music, and were pron
lent in all their properties. We re
Manufacturers have not a piece of
work for exhibition at the "Worlds
has been their success hitherto,
satisfaction given by their Instru
they have not yet been able to com
before it was purchased. With the
ing of this Community, we need
the necessity and policy of encourag
Manufactures rather than that of

Hogs.—The Eaton family who re
sex Vale, have this winter broug
twenty Hogs—fat, fair, and corn
which of two years old, weighed ne
The patriarch of th's family came to
some twenty years since, compara
man; he is now in circumstances
even by the rich. Agricultural skill
are the handmaidens of his establish
his prosperity.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMA

[*From our own Reporter.*

House of Assembly, Fre
Tuesday, February 1

The House was occupied for so
morning in receiving bills and petiti
the latter were thirteen in favour o
poration of Orange Lodges, contain
natures. Mr. Taylor presented a p
the Mayor, two magistrates, and 9
habitants of Fredericton, praying f
build the burnt district.

Among the petitions presented
one for *loss of time* in attendin
school at St. John!

Mr. Hatheway brought in a bill t
incorporating the City of Frede

Mr. Scoullar gave notice that h
the 24th inst. move a resolution,
a bill, for yielding up the
money votes to the Executive.

Mr. Needham protested against
asked if it was not competent o
House to prevent it appearing
He contended that this was
measures the Government should h
down, and that this was an attemp
of the responsibility by a side-wind.

Hon. Speaker declared that the n
order: it enabled hon. members to
on the 26th, when they would de
question as they chose.

Mr. Hannington and the hon. Sec
tended that it would be a breach o
for the Government to come down
this power; but Government was
take it if the House desired it.

Mr. Needham combated this do
contended there was an implied pro
Speech that Government would b
this measure.

The House went into Committee