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excited, by the contemplation of the great sum of human misery, as by selecting and dwelling upon particular instances of wretchedness and misfortune. It is quite possible that the rule may hold good, in estimating the extent of human happiness and prosperity—of the combined results of good luck and good management. Having set before you, therefore, in gross, the great sum of the disinterested patriotism of the Obstructives, let me now select a few conspicuous instances, by which the purity of motive—the personal sacrifices—the disdain of filthy lucre, ever evinced by that party, is brought out in strong contrast with the selfishness, cupidity, and corruption, of the "Responsibles."

I will take two men whose names and positions are pretty well known to every body, so that a few slight touches will at once fix public attention upon the strong points which I wish to illustrate. These are

THOMAS N. JEFFREY AND JOSEPH HOWE.

The reason why I begin with these, is, because both of them have been connected with the Press. Mr. Howe purchased, with the produce his own industry, printing materials to carry on the business to which he was bred, he placed his own name at the head of the paper he published—and, however he may have attacked the system with which Mr. Jeffrey was connected, always committed the unpardonable weakness of doing justice to that gentleman's public and private character. Mr. Jeffrey purchases printing materials with the overplus of an enormous official salary, withholds his name, but encourages others to scandalize and defame all those with whom he may happen to differ in politics. In an especial manner does he repay the simple candour and magnanimity of Mr. Howe, by causing that person to be stigmatized, week after week, by every vile epithet known to the English language. These little points of contrast will at once suggest the propriety of the sort of financial parallel which I am about to institute.

Joseph Howe came before the public in 1827, has been on the stage about 15 years—and has, during that period, given his entire time to the country. In the discussion of public questions he has written and spoken a good deal—has had his share of responsibility, anxiety, and labour, in supporting what he believed to be right, and has drawn from the Provincial Revenues, the enormous sum, for two years allowance as speaker, of £400. This vast amount of public money has of course fully justified the charges of venality and corruption—selfishness, and wasteful disregard of the resources of the country, showered upon him in the Times and Observer.

Thomas N. Jeffrey was a member of Council in 1811, and I presume, was at that time Collector of the Customs at this port. For many years subsequently the officers of that department were paid by fee, and, it has been conjectured that the Collector's share occasionally yielded from £3000 to £5000 per annum. Since the passage of the Colonial Act, Mr. Jeffrey's salary has been fixed at £2000 sterling, or £2,500 currency, and I am willing to take that as the maximum which he has received every year since 1811, and then it will appear that this great man has only drawn from the Revenues of the Country, in 31 years, the moderate and trifling sum of £77,500. This is really a very small amount for so distinguished a patriot—so able a writer—so eloquent a speaker—so accomplished a statesman—one who has done so much to advance the interests, elevate the intellectual character, and improve the institutions of Nova Scotia. The injustice done to this individual will be at once perceived, by placing his name, and earnings, side by side with those of the man who has nearly ruined the Country by swallowing up all its Revenues.

JOSEPH HOWE, For fifteen years service,	£400	T. N. JEFFREY, For thirty one years service,	£77,500
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Now can any body wonder that Jeffrey buys a Press, and puts it into the hands, now of a Parson, and then of a Lawyer, to expose the nefarious designs of a man who swallows up so much of the public revenue, and leaves him so paltry a share.

Let me take two other tolerably well known characters to form a second historical parallel.

HUGH BELL AND HENRY HEZEKIAH COGSWELL.

There are various reasons why I make this selection. Both have sprung from the humblest walks of life—both represented the Town of Halifax—both bear the title of Honourable—their ages are about the same, and both are very well known to the Community, for various reasons.

I have said that both sprung from the humblest walks of life. Mr. Bell's father was poor, and he was bred to a mechanical employment, and had to educate himself. Mr. Cogswell's origin was nearly, if not quite, as humble—but he contrived to get some education at Windsor, and studied Law,—his brother kept a butcher's shop for some time in Halifax, and his relatives are chiefly farmers in King's County. It will be seen, then, that in point of blood, and birth, and family connexions, there is no great difference between the two, and that those who blame Lord Falkland for selecting Mr. Bell, because he was not "born great," can scarcely approve of the conduct of those who selected Mr. Cogswell.

Both represented the town of Halifax. Mr. Cogswell was once elected, but, after one trial the people laid him aside, for reasons which were considered quite sufficient at the time, but which need not be gone into here. Mr. Bell was called into public life in 1835, by a numerous and most respectable deputation of his fellow citizens, and elected without opposition. At the general election which followed, he was again returned by a handsome majority, and would have been triumphantly re-elected in 1840, but retired to make a vacancy for a personal and political friend.

Both bear the title of "Honourable." Mr. Cogswell was elected to the Council after the people were tired of him, and the Sovereign getting tired of him also, he was subsequently again laid aside. Mr. Bell was elevated to the Council while possessing the confidence of the people, and still retains his seat and the confidence of the Crown.

Both have been industrious men, yet there is some difference in their worldly circumstances. Mr. Bell having had to encounter the ordinary risks and difficulties of business, and having "a heart open as day to melting charity," and exercising to all who had claims upon him, an unostentatious and generous hospitality, is descending into the vale of years with but a moderate independence. Mr. Cogswell, pursuing the safe business of an attorney, enjoying peculiar advantages, and giving his whole soul to the beautiful science of accumulation, has become, it is supposed, immensely rich: in the eyes of the world, therefore, he has some advantages, in the eyes of him who "loves a cheerful giver," and who has declared that it is difficult "for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven," the distinction may not be so much in his favour.

In one other respect, these men's fortunes have been very unlike. Mr. Bell has all his life long discharged his duties as a citizen—paid taxes, and contributed his quota to support the Government of the Country and the institutions of the Town; he has served five years in the Assembly, one in the City Council, and two in the upper Branch of the Legislature, but has never held any office of profit or emolument, and never drawn from the Revenues of the country one farthing. Mr. Cogswell was called to the Bar in 1798. Shortly after he was appointed Clerk to the Rotation Court, some of the Justices of which used to allow him to collect their fees in addition to his own, so that, almost from the commencement of his life, he tasted the sweets of office. Mr. Cogswell was subsequently employed as Deputy Secretary and Registrar of the Province, and afterwards received the appointment of Registrar of the Court of Chancery, which he held until a few years ago. What the profits of these offices were, in the hands of a man like Mr. Cogswell, it is impossible to conjecture. All the community know is, that a poor attorney, never distinguished at the Bar, but who nearly all his life contrived to be in an office of some kind, has grown enormously rich, and they are disposed to judge the streams by the character of the pasture which they have fertilized. In contrasting, then, the two men whom I have selected, this fact strikes the mind forcibly—that while Mr. Bell has never been in office, Mr. Cogswell has rarely been out of one. Had they changed places—had Mr. B. been the Registrar, and Mr. C. taken to the shop, it is quite possible that the wealth which is bragged of on the one side might have belonged to the other, although I a little doubt whether Mr. B.'s generosity would not have increased with his means.

There is another view in which the characters and public services of these men should be considered. Mr. Bell, whatever good he may have done to the City of Halifax, and the Province of Nova Scotia, has done neither any evil, while Mr. Cogswell has been a chief party to one of the widest spread and most afflictive calamities which has ever fallen upon both. You are aware that the Legislature, many years ago, made a small issue of Treasury Notes—these were increased, from time to time, as the exigencies of the country required; but the whole Revenue being pledged for their liquidation—the amount in circulation being definitely known, and the management controlled by the Legislature, whether the policy of

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