

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

Veritas sumendum est optimum. - Cic.

12-64 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No 13

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857.

[Vol. 25]

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

DEBATE ON THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Boyd said: "That long previous to the meeting of the Legislature, it was trumpeted over the length and breadth of the land, that an opposition was getting up to overthrow the government. Meetings had been held in various Counties in the Province, attended by gentlemen who had tasted the sweets of office, and were longing to taste them again. Lascious indeed must be the flesh-pots of New Brunswick, when such scrabbling is resorted to in order to obtain them. Now, sir, as to the Bill brought in by the hon. Attorney General to revive the old Election Law, if I could be brought to think for one moment that it was intended by the hon. member to allow that Bill if it passed, to become the law of the land to regulate elections in future, I should oppose it. I am not for going backwards; progress is my motto, and I shall never consent to any Bill that does not embrace Registration, the Ballot, and a sufficient residence of the voter. Universal suffrage I will oppose, but I am perfectly willing to extend the franchise much further than the law commonly called the Fisher Act, does. It is no use to go on flunking up the Election Laws year after year. The franchise has been broken in upon; and it is just as well to come to the point at once and extend the franchise to rate-payers on property, as far as it is prudent to go for the safety of the Province."

I have given the subject all the attention it deserves, and have come to the conclusion that no better course can be taken to give equal justice to all. The amendment moved by the hon. member from Westmorland will not do that; it merely provides for the Counties or Parishes which have not complied with the Law; that the Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace may take up the assessment of last year and make that the list of voters; but that does not cure the evils of Mr. Fisher's Bill—it leaves it just as it is, with all its machinery and imperfections, and which never can be carried out. The hon. and learned member from Northumberland, complains of the conduct of the Sheriffs in several Counties for not carrying out the law by making Returns, and calls upon the Government to displace them. I can say for the Sheriff of Charlotte, that as he understood the law, he could not make the return required, as some Parishes had not filed any lists with the Clerk of the Peace; consequently he did not feel himself at liberty to make a partial return. The same gentleman tells you that the Bill prepared to remedy the existing law is unjust in its nature; and if the Bill passes, it must be sent home with a suspending clause. If I understand the Royal Instructions, as read by the hon. Solicitor General, there will be no necessity for a suspending clause, but his Excellency can give his assent at once. It will then become the law of the land for a limited period; and satisfied as I am, from the open pledges of the Government, that they will, as soon as the Bill passes, prepare and bring down a government measure, such a Bill as I have no doubt will be adopted by a large majority. We are told, Sir, that if that Bill passes, it will interfere with the rights of those enfranchised by the Act of 1853. That I take to be a fallacy; how can a man lose what he never had? Had any elections taken place under that law, the case would have been entirely different; but the privileges given by the late law to a certain class of voters, has never been acted on, consequently there is no infringement of their rights. The hon. and learned member from Westmorland has made a most patriotic appeal to those who support the government, and others whom he styles medium men, not to consider the introduction of the Bill as a matter that would affect the position of the government—that they would not be called upon to resign if the Bill was lost. Oh Sir, let me tell that most hon. gentleman that the supporters of the government know their duty and will do it. It is true, they have not been drilled and marshalled as the Opposition have been, but they will be found there shoulder to shoulder, and we may have another 20 to 200. That I expect, is the calculation of the Opposition; but would they not look very funny if we had an acquisition from their number? and I think we will. Sir, I believe that if the present administration was composed of gentlemen as pure and upright as the angels in Heaven, there would be found in the halls of the Legislature evil spirits enough to oppose and thwart if possible, any measure introduced by them. I feel confident, Sir, that a large majority of the people of this

Province would rather see the Fisher Law swept from the Statute Book, than suffer it to remain there any longer. My honorable colleague from St. George asks me if I did not vote for this Bill. I did; I took it as an instalment of something better than the old Election Law, and urged the necessity of going much further, as ultimately the Legislature would have to agree to a further extension of the franchise. I am now satisfied from experience that there are imperfections in the Bill; that the people have not equal rights under it. I could not help noticing the remarks of the hon. and learned member from Northumberland, and I took his words down at the time, and they run to the effect that the Sheriffs paid more attention to the wishes and desires of the government, than to the protection of the people. Did the hon. gentleman really mean that the government had tampered with the Sheriffs? for if the Sheriffs had been tampered with, I for one would desert them in a moment. I have too high an opinion of them to believe any thing of the kind. The Opposition talk of the manoeuvring of the government and their supporters; that comes from them with a very bad grace. Such a course of conduct is only applicable to themselves, and there I leave them."

FREDERICTON, March 24th.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill relating to the office of Registrar of Deeds and Wills were not agreed to by Lower House. Bill consequently lost.

Hon. Mr. Wilnot introduced a Bill to continue the Parish School Act, stating at the same time that in case a dissolution should occur, it was necessary to make provision whereby School Teachers could receive their pay.

Provincial Secretary charged the opposition with a determination to obstruct the business.

Johnson retorted, denying the charge, and another war followed.

Attorney General charged the opposition with being an oligarchy. Harding warmly replied, calling the Government an oligarchy and stating that the Government had not the confidence of the country.

Debate kept up with spirit until adjournment for dinner.

Opposition defended by Smith, Gillmor, Johnson, Harding and others.

Both sides seemed to agree that a dissolution was the only remedy for present state of things.

Speaker declared that the whole debate was irregular.

The Bill to revive the Parish School Act having received a second reading, the Provincial Secretary moved that the House go into committee of the whole in consideration of the Bill.

Several members opposed on the grounds that Government promised new measures in the speech.

Mr. McMonagle declared himself opposed to the revival of the old School Law and expressed it as his opinion that the Government should not resign.

Hon. Mr. Wilnot said he would not have introduced the Bill but for the speech of Mr. Johnson last evening, motion finally withdrawn.

Progress was reported on the Bill relating to the Court House in the County of York. Mr. McMonagle introduced a Bill to authorize the division of King's County. House adjourned 5 1/2.

SOUND SLEEP.—Any man who can bound out of bed as soon as he wakes of a mid-winter's morning, is worth something; no fear of his not making his way through the world creditably, because he has the elements of promptitude, decision and energy, which guarantee success. To invalidate we make a comfortable suggestion worth knowing. If you have force of will enough to keep you from taking a second nap—and it is the "second nap" which makes its baneful influence felt on the multitude—it is better for you to lie awake and think about it, until the feeling of weariness passes out of the limbs which you so commonly feel. But to sleep soundly, and to feel rested and refreshed when you wake up of a morning—four things are essential—

1. Go to bed with feet thoroughly dry and warm.
2. Take nothing for supper but some cold bread, and butter, and a single cup of weak warm tea of any kind.
3. Avoid over fatigue of body.
4. For the hour preceding bedtime, dismiss every engrossing subject from the mind, and let it be employed about something soothing and enlivening, in cheerful thankfulness.—*Hall's N. Y. Journal of Health.*

DEATH OF VETERAN MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Drs. Medhurst and Smith, the for-

mer of China, and the latter of Syria, have recently departed to rest. Dr. Medhurst was the colleague of Morrison in the translation of the Scriptures. Dr. Smith was the oldest missionary in Syria, and has been engaged for years in translating the Scriptures into the Arabic. The former died in England, the latter at Beyrout.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Standard.

ST. STEPHEN'S 24th March, 1857.
MR. EDITOR.—The completion of the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock may now be considered as a fact. The doubts and fears of the most skeptical are rapidly vanishing before the energetic progress now making on the works under the present management.

As the undertaking proceeded to assume the aspect of certainty, the St. Stephen people began to enquire about the branch secured to them by act of Assembly, and to discuss at what particular part of the Town the Iron horse should make his entry.—When lo! and behold, what a discovery was made, St. Stephen had no branch line to expect, a change had been surreptitiously made in the act of Assembly relating to this branch changing the terminus from St. Stephen, to a very indefinite locality, viz: to the St. Croix River, at or near the Ledge.

It is not at present my intention to enquire into the motives that influenced this change, yet with much propriety might the enquiry be made, for in the whole history of our Provincial legislation it would be difficult to find a parallel case, where local representatives have dared to change a legislative enactment in which the interests of their constituents were so deeply involved, without consulting the wishes of these constituents. An act of Liberalism by the way, which perhaps the *Patriot* can reconcile with the hackneyed professions of regard for the wishes of the *dear people*.

Under the amended, or rather distorted, act of Assembly, the Railway Company is bound to build a branch line to the St. Croix at or near the Ledge. Will it be for the interests of the Company simply to comply with the conditions of the act, in the least expensive way, touching the St. Croix as described—at the shortest point from their line, or will the interests of the Company not be further promoted by running their branch as direct as possible to St. Stephen, and thence to the Ledge, or would it not be more advisable to lay aside all local prejudices, and take a more extended and patriotic view of the question, and by an arrangement with the Provincial Government—which no doubt can be easily effected—locate this branch that is now part of the European and North American line.

These are questions not only of local, but of provincial importance, as well as of vast moment to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company. Taking for granted that the European & North American line will be extended from St. John to Calais, as undoubtedly will be the case in the next Railway schemes, an impartial observer would at once reply to the question involved, debate the branch that it may form part of the European road. It would appear to require no argument to sustain this conclusion. If by a timely understanding and arrangement between the Provincial Government and the Railway Company the necessity of building 12 or 14 miles of road can be obviated, at a cost of from forty to fifty thousand pounds, surely such arrangement should be immediately made.

St. John wishes a Railway connection with Woodstock. I doubt if this can be effected by any shorter route than by connecting with the St. Andrews road. This junction would at once place St. John in connection with Woodstock, and by a proper location of the St. Stephen branch form the continuous and desired line from St. John to the State of Maine.

What say you to the suggestion, Mr. Editor? Use your influence to bring the subject into notice, and to secure the co-operation of all concerned.

Your Obedt. Servant, G.

FALSE PRETENCE MARRIAGE.—The New York Mirror says that Mr. John G. Boker has commenced a suit against his ex-coachman, and would-be son-in-law, John Dean. It is an application on behalf of his daughter Marianna Petrinella, interested to avoid her alleged marriage with John Dean. Mr. Charles Edwards has received instructions from Mr. Boker to proceed with the case. It is a question whether the marriage is valid, when the parties go to the clergyman with a lie on their lips. Mr. Hatfield was told by the coachman Dean, that Miss Boker was a servant girl in a neighbouring family; and so the parson consented to tie them in his kitchen. Whereas, had there ever been any

false pretences in the case he never would have married the parties. Miss Marianna Petrinella (such a name is enough to make any girl ridiculously romantic) already begins to see her folly.

Latest from Europe!

New York, March 24.

Steamer Africa from Liverpool, morning 7th, arrived this forenoon.

It is reported that Sir John Bowering has been recalled from Canada.

Notice has been given in both branches of Parliament of a dissolution in May. In the meantime only necessary measures, requiring immediate action, will be attended to.

Lord Palmerston has been invited to become a member for the City of London.

The proposition to partially reduce the Income Tax has been carried by 62 majority.

The Treaty between Persia and England is officially announced.

A Treaty of Commerce between Persia and the United States has been ratified by the Senate.

The Conference on the Neuchâtel difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland has commenced at Paris.

Nothing late from China.

Markets generally remain dull, showing a continued decline in Breadstuffs.

ASSAULT ON MR. BUCHANAN.—Mr. Buchanan was insulted in Baltimore city by a gang of rowdies, who hissed and shouted at the carriage in which he was seated passed by; and much as the people of Baltimore may wish to deny it, the allegation can be proved by numbers who were present. That stones were repeatedly thrown among the procession, and several members of the Fenians injured thereby, is a fact too well known for denial. —*State of Maine.*

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday night a desperate fight occurred in a brothel in James street, New York, between a gang of rowdies, when the proprietor, a German named Schick, placed a pistol to the breast of one of the party, James Martin, and fired. Martin fell dead on the spot. Schick was taken into custody.

A POOR RELIANT THAT WORK WORK BOTH WAITS.—A countryman once went into an Ordinary's office and inquired if that was the place where people got licenses to get married. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he said he'd "take one." After "taking one," he inquired the price. The obliging official said:—"Well, the legal fee is one dollar and fifty cents, but gentlemen generally give whatever they please." "Well," says the countryman, "that's kind of you" at the same time throwing down a quarter. That Ordinary was "sold."

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS.—The following is an extract from a letter in the New York Express, dated Paris, Feb. 19th.—The Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston, has purchased the English Church in the Rue d'Aiguillon. As soon as the English found that the Americans were going to buy it for an American Church they were very anxious to get it back, and Mr. Kirk was strongly urged by Lord Cowley to that effect. But Mr. K. refused, and the English are in a "great bronze" about it. He has not obtained possession yet, and commenced services last Sunday in the Chapelle Taitebent, and as the object is to have a church in which all the Americans can unite, he has decided to use the American Common Prayer Book, and make an *ex tempore* prayer before and after the service. We heard an excellent sermon on Sunday. None of the Masons were there, as they should have been, to sustain the national character of the enterprise, but there was a presentation at Court on the same day, and twenty Americans were presented. I think it is a disgrace to the country that Americans will go in such crowds on Sunday. It is said that the Emperor adopted the Sabbath day in hope of getting rid of the swarm of Americans, and there was no wonder he should wish to, but he has not succeeded.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR CHLOROFORM.—The new agent, amyline, for the prevention of pain during surgical operation, was used, for the first time, at the Bristol General Hospital, a day or two ago, and with complete success. The surgeons speak of the insensibility to pain under amyline as being perfect, and say that its anesthetic effects are of shorter duration than those of chloroform.

MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WIDOW.—The first marriage of a Hindoo widow that ever occurred in Calcutta, took place on the 7th of December. This is better than burning herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. The parties in this transaction are of the highest respectability, and this

will prove a marked event in the history of Hindostan.

In an attempt made by one of the boarders in a leading hotel at Washington, to destroy rats, which were very troublesome, several gentlemen, including Mr. Buchanan, J. Glancy Jones, and others, came near being poisoned to death. Mr. Buchanan was quite unwell for some days in consequence, and Mr. Jones was considered dangerously ill up to the first part of last week. The unfortunate event occurred about the middle of February. Poison was scattered about the house profusely, the rats ate, and repaired forthwith to a water tank, drank and died. The water being used for cooking, &c., produced the result as above.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.—The crowds of men, women and children, congregated at the different places were enormous. At the depot, thousands were to be seen, and all the streets leading to the bridge, as well as the depot, were crowded with persons going to and coming from these points. The excitement at the station house, and around the immediate places of disaster, was intense. The baggage building, where the bodies were deposited, was surrounded with an expectant crowd, many of whom presented a most melancholy appearance. Hundreds of anxious hearts found relief in loud sobbing. Every crack was occupied by persons peering in among the stiffened corpses, to see whether the familiar face of some dear friend was not recognizable among the horribly mutilated dead, who lay in two rows upon the floor. A great many of the identified bodies have been removed by the friends of the unfortunate sufferers. The recognitions were characterized by the most awful and heart rending scenes. Some of the females exhibited the most agonising sufferings of the Hamilton (C. W.) *Banner* denies a rumour which had obtained circulation, that the accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch.

GERMAN HOT BEDS.

Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch it and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime-water, four ounces of linseed oil one ounce of white eggs separately, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread the mixture with a paint brush, over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water-proof. The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass:

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.
2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made.
3. They are light; they do not require watering, no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, or faded, or checked in growth; neither do they grow up long, sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light.
4. The heat entirely arising from below is equal and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and drops in drops upon the inside, and therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward flower seeds in season for transplanting.

For forcing early melons, tomatoes, &c., it is especially adapted, as the cloth can be tacked to boxes of any required size, and cut to fit them. Little rough square boxes, of the proper size and height, covered with the prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomato, melon, or other seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand, without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and packed away carefully for another season.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

THE SULTAN A DRUNKARD.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:—"The Sultan, noble minded, but weak, has, in his endeavor to become civilized, taken a fancy to wine drinking, and his health is now prostrate in consequence of habitual drunkenness. Should the happen to die, the succession might be contested between his uncle and his brother, both of them pretending to act as guardians of his son, who is a minor. A struggle might easily ensue, giving a handle to Russia, as well as to England and France for interfering. The condition of Europe is really not to be envied, since the continuance of peace all over the Continent rest upon such slender grounds as the health and life of Napoleon in France, and of the Sultan in Turkey."

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Europa.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., arrived at Halifax Friday morning at 11.45 A. M.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool on the 11th inst., with 272 passengers, and same day as Arago from Southampton, with 164 passengers and about \$150,000 for New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The country is excited by electioneering movements. The supposition is that Lord Palmerston will carry a majority, but a small one—Lord Palmerston continues to receive addresses of confidence. On the Commons notice book is a motion by Mr. Gordon to interrogate the Government respecting the present state of relations with the United States. Lord Egin has a similar notice in the House of Lords for Tuesday the 17th. The Commons recommended to the Queen to bestow an appropriate reward on Sir John McNeil and Col. Tulloch for their services as Crimean Commissioners.

Lord Carnarvon moved for copies of correspondence respecting the proposition of the cost of the war with Persia to be charged upon the Indian revenue or relating to the ways and means by which provision for such expenditure is to be made in India. (The motion was expressed a wish for information with regard to the treaty just concluded with Persia. The Earl of Clarendon replied that the treaty was of the most satisfactory nature.)

Persia undertook to evacuate Herat within three months after its ratification; and upon the fulfilment of that condition England would immediately evacuate Persian territory. Commercial advantages were also gained, as England was to be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, while all former disputes between Persia and Afghanistan were to be referred to the arbitration of England. The Earl of Elenborough regarded the treaty as an admission by Persia that she had adopted an improper policy, and that she had abandoned her designs upon Herat.

Mr. Labouchere said that from the most recent information it appears that the northern ports of China were perfectly tranquil.

The House having gone into Committee Lord Palmerston moved a resolution placing at the disposal of the Crown £4000 per annum, to be conferred upon the Speaker for the term of his natural life, which motion was carried.

In reply to a question respecting the Danish sound dues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the treaty about to be signed had given satisfaction not only to British Ministers but also to ministers of the other powers directly interested in the transit.

The West India Mail steamer was rescued and taken into Southampton.

The late arrival of Australian gold was delivered on Thursday, and nearly the whole was purchased on account of the Bank of France. The remainder scarcely sufficed for the general funds of the market, and about five thousand was taken from the Bank. There was an undiminished demand for money on Thursday both in the discount market and at the Bank of England.

FRANCE.

The Neuchâtel conference progresses but slowly; the next meeting would be held on the 14th. The Prussian minister wants for instructions. The Bank of France for the past month shows a cash increase of 23,464,000 fr., and an increase in Branch Banks of 3,472,000 francs. The Post's Paris correspondent states that an exchange of notes has taken place on the China difficulty between England and France, and the best understanding exists with reference to joint operations. Advice report favorable of the appearance of the crops in Normandy.

SPAIN.

The Country is quiet; preparations for an expedition against Mexico continue, but the final opinion of the Government has not transpired; it is thought probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz, and will not extend to landing a military, which the danger of the Country and climate might render hazardous.

CHINA.

Hong Kow, Jan. 30th.—Admiral Seymour had withdrawn from the Gardens and Duch Polly fort, as a reprisal for recent attack on the British fleet. Seymour had burned down the western sea boards of Canton.

PERSIA.

Intelligence from Bushire is to Jan. 23d. Health of British force good and supplies plenty. No further operations had taken place.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Cabinet had under consideration to-day the Dallas-Gladstone treaty, and approved it in the form annexed by the Senate. It will be conveyed to our Minister at the court of St. James by Alex. H. Evans of Washington, who as special messenger, will leave Boston for Europe on Wednesday next, and return to this country after visiting London and Paris.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.—The London Lancet publishes replies from physicians, surgeons, and others, to Mr. Solty's attack upon smoking. In answer to one remark from that gentleman, a correspondent says, "I believe the present Emperor of the French is an ardent admirer of the habit; and who will venture to assert that he lacks 'high intellectual activity'?" Hobbs and Locke were smokers; so were Byron, Moore, Shelley, Scott, and a host of others, whose names along the stream of time triumphant-

ly come down to us; and they will bear comparison with those personages to whom Solty had adverted." — *Clericus Anglicanus* says that some of the bishops are "noted smokers."

House of Assembly.

DEBATE ON THE ELECTION LAW.

MR. STREET said he had listened with a great deal of attention to the arguments that had been used on both sides, and it had been admitted that difficulties existed and that a remedy was necessary. After carefully reading the Act of 1855, he came to the conclusion that the Counties of York and Caledon had not a legal register. (The hon. gentleman here read from the Act, pointing out the manner in which Revisors and Assessors were elected, and their duties.) The sections to which he referred did not apply to incorporated counties, and therein existed the difficulty. No doubt it was the intention of the hon. member for York, and others who framed the Bill, that the Register should be a legal one, but there was an omission in the Act, and therefore the Register of voters for the County of York was not a legal one. Although it might be argued that the law had been carried out, difficulties would present themselves if an election were required to be held in this county to-morrow. In counties where the duties he had enunciated had devolved upon the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, the Register was legal. In the City of St. John it was expressly provided by a section that the lists should be revised by officers of the Common Council; and if similar provisions had been made for incorporated counties, the Register would have been legal. In his own county (Charlotte) there was no legal Register. Respecting what had been said of the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace as to the reconstruction put upon one of the sections of the Act, he believed that the Sheriff had done all in his power towards carrying out the law. There were discrepancies and defects in the Act and that was the reason why the law had not been complied with. He (Mr. S.) thought that a great deal of superfluous matter had been introduced in this debate. He maintained it would be better that as soon as we had a law there should be another appeal to the people, rather than have so much bickering and endless discussions on the floor of the House. Hon. members were not sent there to amuse themselves, but to be of service to their constituents. The hon. Attorney General had stated in the effect that the Bill was only intended to apply to an emergency which might occur by the death of a member or otherwise. But here we were met with another Bill in the shape of an amendment, and instead of hon. members confining themselves to this, they had made lengthy speeches denouncing a return to the old system. He (Mr. S.) could have seen the force of their appeals if the Province would be placed in any better position by passing the amendment; but this would not be the case. The amendment did not provide for a legal register of voters, but provided for adoption of another system contrary to the intention of the law. If the Bill took away rights, the amendment would have the same effect. It would be impossible to comply with the requirements of the law by taking the Assessors lists for a Register, and he contended that it would not meet the difficulty nor have the effect of carrying out the law of the land. It was highly essential that the first election under the law should be carried out according to its letter and spirit; but this could not be done under the amendment. It would be better to hold another Election under the old law bad as it was, than to hold one under a new and imperfect law. If the appeals made by certain honorable members had any import at all, it must be admitted that the Province was not now fairly represented.—He began to be of that opinion, after witnessing what had occurred thus far during the session. He believed the people of the Province would soon become disgusted with such a state of things. It might be amusing to some members but the people did not send them there to act in that way. Already had they been there one month and from day to day there was nothing but recrimination and party feeling displayed. Every thing seemed to be made a party question, and on every division some members seemed only to think of testing the strength of parties. It appeared to him that as soon as they had an election law there should be an appeal to the country to see if such a state of things could not be checked. His short experience had not given him much of a taste for Parliamentary life; but if another election occurred he should feel it his duty to place himself again before his constituents. He hoped the House would excuse him for digressing.—He was in favour of the bill but denied that he was for retrograding. There were many objectionable features in the old law. He was a warm advocate for Registration, but he had his doubts about the working of the ballot in his county at the present time. (The hon. gentleman spoke in a low tone

during the greater part of his speech, and the Reporter was unable to hear all that was said.)

FREEDOM, March 20th.

This has been a somewhat eventful day at Head Quarters; a day that will long be remembered; a day that has sealed the fate of some of those with whom the people had entrusted their interests, only to be betrayed.

The Attorney General rose and said that he would state, for the information of the House, that a full meeting of the Executive Council, held last evening, had unanimously resolved to advise His Excellency to prorogue the Assembly, with a view to a dissolution. Of that course the Government took upon themselves the full responsibility. He trusted that at the close of one of the stormy sessions ever known in New Brunswick, no member would indulge in any asperities or any personal remarks; and he trusted also that no member would carry away any feelings of resentment for what might have occurred during the session.

The Executive Council were immediately responsible for this act. If they had given His Excellency advice which would be detrimental to the interests of the Province, the people would disapprove of their conduct, and their punishment would be a warning to future Administrations. But if they had acted properly, the people would support them, and their success would be an encouragement to future Administrations to take a decided, straightforward, and manly course. He believed that the people would so decide this question, that future Governments would be placed in a position to carry on the business without that obstruction which had occurred this session. He did not, personally, desire an Election; but this was one of those periods in which all private feelings and predilections should be lost in a sense of a great public duty. Both sides of the House had expressed a desire for an immediate dissolution, and the wish had been responded to. He did hope that his desire that nothing unpleasant should occur before the prorogation would meet with a unanimous response from the House.

Mr. Fisher said, he had not time to enter upon the question of the constitutionality of the course of the Government; but he was entirely agreed with the Hon. Attorney General, that all asperities should be forgotten.

Mr. Harding said, that before the prorogation, there were some long standing claims upon the revenue should be settled. He referred to the claims of Mr. Tibbits and others, on the Disputed Territory Fund. He moved for an Address to the Governor for the payment of these demands.

Messrs. Kerr, Boyd, Barberie, J. Earle, Street, Smith, Lewis, DesBrassay, and Wilton opposed the motion.

The Speaker settled the matter by drawing attention to the Resolution of last session, yielding up to the Executive the origination of money grants. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith said, that he was astonished at the announcement made by the Attorney General. He thought the Government should have resigned. Having dissolved the late House, and having called the present session at their own time, they should either have carried through their measures, or have resigned. If in the next House they should again be defeated, would they again dissolve? Why did they not take their present course immediately after the division on the Want of Confidence Motion? For all the evils which had taken place, and which would occur from this session, he held the Government responsible. He had intended to move a resolution calling upon them to resign, and he believed it was the knowledge of this intention, and of the result, which had driven them to prorogue. He would now move, "that the Government, having declared their inability to carry on the business of the Country, this House call upon them to resign."

Mr. Street opposed the Resolution, showing that hitherto the Government had been in a majority in the House, and had carried their measures, and were therefore not called upon to resign; but that the announcement that the opposition were a united body coupled with the declaration that they were determined to drive the Government either to resign or dissolve, made a dissolution necessary. Besides, the Resolution bore a falsehood upon the face of it, in stating that "the Government had declared their inability to carry on the business." They had declared the very contrary, as the promised appeal to the country proved.

Mr. Lawrence said that he should produce authorities to prove from the practice in Great Britain that the Resolution was wrong in principle. He showed that a vast change had in a few days taken place in the Opposition; their cry was "Dissolve!" but they had changed it to "Resign!" He went on to show that the retardation in the business was caused by the Opposition. Several of its members had stated that there were twenty men, fast united together; their leader had declared that the Government course which would drive the Government to either dissolve or resign; and no one had risen to deny that Mr. Johnston spoke for him. The leader of the Government would never have made that assertion of those who supported him. Who then were the "tame followers?" Was this the course to be pursued by those who professed to come to that House to calmly, honestly, and dispassionately consider measures for the benefit of the Country? Were such expressions as those of Mr. Johnston such as should be heard in the Senate House of our enlightened Country? No! In these declarations were furnished to the Government an ample justification for the promised dissolution.

He then went on to speak of the Resolution moved upon the matter of appointments to the Legislative Council, when the members of the Opposition commenced shouting "order," and "question." The Speaker said, that Mr. Lawrence was perfectly in order; and he resumed his remarks. Then commenced a scene such as was never before seen in the Assembly of New Brunswick, and the like of which we trust will never again be seen; a scene which will reflect everlasting disgrace on a party, who assuming to themselves the name of liberal, outrage every principle of fair play, decency, and justice. Whenever Mr. Lawrence attempted to speak, he was saluted from members of the Opposition with loud and continual shouts of "order" and "question." The Speaker having quieted the noise, declared emphatically, that he would not put the question until Mr. Lawrence had finished his speech.

Again the voices of the Opposition broke loose, and the hon. member's voice was drowned. He folded his arms, and stood coolly surveying the "obstructives."

The Speaker wished to know what was the point of order which was raised.

Mr. Johnston said that Mr. Lawrence was not speaking to the Resolution.

Some applause having been given from the by-standers, an order was given to clear the galleries and lobby.

After a few minutes, His Excellency arrived, and was received with loud cheers.—A few minutes more and he re-appeared at the door, entered his carriage, and drove off amid loud cheers (led by the Mayor) for himself, Mr. Lawrence, and the Government.

And thus ended a session such as it is to be hoped will never again be seen in New Brunswick.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 1, 1857.

Prorogation of the Legislature.

Our readers are already aware, that the Legislature was prorogued on Thursday last, and that a dissolution will immediately take place. The motives which led the Executive Council to advise His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor to this course, will be appreciated by the country. The Opposition, from the commencement of the session, appeared determined to upset the Government; and their leader, Mr. Johnston, boldly asserted in his place in the Assembly, that he would pursue a course which "would drive the Government either to resign, or dissolve the House, and to accomplish his purpose he would sit there until next June."—The cat having been let out of the bag—that the ignominious twenty Members were bound together to oppose the Government, and obstruct every measure introduced by them. As there is to be an Election immediately, it behoves the constituency of this County to make immediate preparation and choose their Representatives. Let there be no squeamishness about coming out boldly and supporting the Government; stand shoulder to shoulder, having your guns ready, or, in other words, your minds made up. Elect those men who have proved themselves true patriots and honest representatives; men, who by their acts showed that they were anxious to do their duty, but were thwarted at every step by a party of unprincipled office seekers, whose great aim was to get hold of the purse strings and fat offices. Their motto is—"to the victors belong the spoils." Ah! there's the rub! the cloven of their party peeped out under the helms of professions of patriotism. They began with a factious opposition and ended with it, and we earnestly hope that it may be their last effort as legislators.—The closing scene of the session, as given in the Opposition papers, beggars description; such unseemly, rowdy conduct, was never before witnessed in any House of Parliament. The radicals tried every dodge to prevent Mr. Lawrence from speaking, crying "order," "question," shouting, but they were, (as we hope they will be at the polls,) defeated.

The Government seeing the position of affairs, instead of resigning as their Opponents wished and desired—very wisely determined to take an independent course, viz:—dissolve the House and appeal to the people, but here they met with a difficulty. The Election law of 1855 was not carried out in several Counties, and consequently two thirds of the Province was disfranchised; the Attorney General then brought in a Bill reviving the old Election law for one year from 1st May. This was the only course left, as their new Election Bill, which we are informed not only extended the franchise, but also contained the ballot system, with an easy method of registration—would have met with a dogged opposition from the radicals, who frequently said to the Government during the session, "Bring down your measures, or appeal to the Country." They knew that no dissolution could take place until an Election law passed; the Government resolved then to revive the old law for one year, and brought in a Bill to that effect, which passed after much opposition. The radicals then ceased from urging "an appeal to the people." But the Administration, who have not changed their opinions, nor desisted their constituents as their opponents have done, determined that the time of the country should be no longer wasted by a factious Opposition, advised the Lieut.-Governor to prorogue the House, with a view to its immediate dissolution. This has been done, and the Opposition, true to their own feelings, so far outraged common decency—yearning—as to absent themselves from the Council Chamber while *Mrs. Majesty's* Representative delivered his speech proroguing the legislature. For such unbecoming and unparliamentary conduct, we are happy to say, there is no precedent. If they had no respect for the person administering the Government, they should at least have respected the office. Will these men after this deceive the people by asserting, that they have a majority in the Assembly, they would not pass resolutions of such an unpleasant nature as to induce His Excellency to apply to the Imperial Government to be relieved from his Government?—Such attempts will be futile.

It is ridiculous for the Opposition to talk about loyalty, patriotism, and a high sense of honor. After such gross conduct no one will believe them; but "to the victors belong the spoils;" that's the great governing principle with them. We are not tied to the Government, nor have we, up to the moment of writing, received one penny of their money, nor solicited from them an office; we gave them our support independently, and will continue to do so while they conduct the affairs of the Province for the benefit of the people. It matters not who the men are who compose the Executive Council—whether they are rich men's sons, or poor mechanics, provided they possess sound principles, are progressive, and competent. The present Administration, we firmly believe, are the right men in the right places; but they have been vilified, misrepresented, bullied, and prevented from bringing forward measures for the benefit of the Country, by a clique and their tame followers, whose hungry maws will not be satisfied with anything less than *large salaries*, because "to the victors belong the spoils!" The people generally understand this, and we hope will mete out that punishment to those would-be-rulers, which they so richly deserve. At all events it is expected that they will leave a sufficient number of them at home to rusticate for the next four years, and elect men in their stead whose motto will be, "The noblest motive is the public good." We desire to be thus plain, that it may be known our flag has not been taken down. Political differences, however, do not interfere with our private friendships. We respect a friend in private life, as such; but when he becomes a public man, his acts are open to animadversion. Had the opponents yielded to the reasonable request of the Government, to allow the Supplies to be granted for the By-Roads, Schools, &c., and then appealed to the Country, they would not be regarded as a faction; but no, they were determined to upset the Government, and retard the business, if they remained in the House until June. It is more than probable that very month will sound their political death knell. Want of space precludes our pursuing the subject further this week, but in our next we may give a political sketch of some of them, which will be taken from the authorized Debates, and then the people can judge for themselves.

We commend to the attention of our readers, the speeches of Messrs. Boyd and Street, on the Election Bill, which will be seen in our columns this day. Mr. Boyd's is on the first page, and Mr. Street's on the second page. The debates not having reached us in time will account for their not being published in regular form.

We have received the first and second numbers of the "Western Recorder," published at Carleton, (opposite the city of St. John) by Mr. Edward Willis. The "Recorder" is neatly printed, and well filled with reading matter, judiciously selected—the Editorial department gives evidence of considerable talent; taking our contemporary altogether he bids fair not only to take a high stand in the corps editorial, but also to be a great acquisition to the place he has chosen for his local habitation.

