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[Vol. 24]

House of Assembly

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

The next charge against the Government arises out of the railway operations. When the Hon. mover of the Amendment made, on Monday, the statement that *monies* *sums* had been expended illegally and without authority of Law he was staggered and supposed the Government had done wrong, but upon examination he found the Act of Assembly empowered the Government to issue Debentures, and the faith of the Province was pledged for their payment, one principal ground of objection was that the works had not been carried on under the Commissioners, for whose appointment the Law has provided, and that, therefore, the issue of Debentures was illegal, but he could scarcely think that the Hon. ex Attorney General, would contend as a Lawyer, that the Debentures were not valid.

From his, (Mr. Street's), knowledge of the parties concerned with railroad works, he was convinced that the statements of the "leader," as read by his hon. colleague, were not correct. He knew that some portions of railroad works could be better carried on in winter than in summer. The Act provides that the Government should lay all accounts in detail before us, and when they do that it would be time to bring forward a charge of extravagance. He was not surprised that the hon. Solicitor General and other hon. gentlemen had been disgusted at the existing state of things, when a men-surable for office seemed to be the leading idea, in which the interests of the country were forgotten. This state of things—this hanging over government this year, and another year, was in his opinion calculated to injure the reputation of the country, and lessen its credit, and he thought it was

He (Mr. Street) claimed to be a conservative, and thought more of himself than if he was called a liberal. He did not like those self-styled Liberals, and could not repose much confidence in them. While his hon. colleague's speech was very amusing, he could not agree with the sentiments he

advanced. His comparison between conservatives and toads was quite laughable but, as he considered, very much out of place. He (Mr. Stroot) thought his henchman colleague might give his opponents some credit for sincerity. Before he (Mr. S.) would support the opposition in a vote of want of confidence in the present government, he must know who were to succeed them. He did not think there were any gentlemen in the House, that he could put his confidence in than those who were now in the Executive. The Prohibitory Law was passed while the Liberal were in power, and it was not till they were turned out that we got rid of that incubus on our freedom.

Mr. BOYD rose and addressed the House in the following speech, which the Reporter has given verbatim:—"The hon. ex-Artillery General complains that I laid on the table the proposed Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech." It was my intention to speak, and after moving that you read the Address, and after you had done so, I moved that you read the Address section by section, and before I had an opportunity to say one word, the Speaker moved for his resolution thinking it was proper for his speech, and expressing his willingness to give due attention to the several matters alluded to therein; and finding that to be the case I concluded to leave the speech, and let him make the most of it. His first charge against the government is for not carrying out the Election Law. Now I would ask, Mr. Speaker, what the government had to do with carrying out the Election Law? They were in possession of the seat the Law they carried out. At the times at which Parish Officers are chosen, had passed before the government had come into power, and whatever may have

been the duties of the Assessors, Revisors, or Clerks of the Peace, the government could have no information as to the lists made up, until they were returned by the Sheriffs of the different Counties, and the times for making such returns was not till late in December, and immediately after being in possession of these returns, they took immediate action, and what could they do more. Is it to be presumed that the government would or could interfere with the local authorities in the carrying out of that law? I think not. I have no objection to the Local Law. The next attack by that hon. gentleman was as to the manner in which Railway work was being carried on, and which must naturally lead to some great job. Why, says he, were not the Railway Directors appointed before any operations were commenced? Where was the necessity for the appointment of Directors? Was there any more work in contemplation? Was there any material alterations to make? I say there was none. The works on the line from the Bend to Shodice required no attention from Directors. The work commenced had only to be completed, no claims for extra work were to be made, then was the necessity for appointing Directors whose united salary would amount to £1500, besides perhaps £500 more for travel and expenses, when there was nothing for them to do, and aside from all this no provision had been made to provide means for carrying on these works. The government only came into power on the last day of May, and would it have been wise for them to make these appointments under these circumstances? No sir. Had they done so they would have been blamed from one end of the Province to the other. Did the government have to send home a delegation at an expense of some £500 to raise the money to complete the works, and then by a simple letter, the postage of which cost but one shilling and six pence. Thus you see that £2000 at least, had been expended

the Province. Couple that with the premium obtained on Debentures sold, and the interest saved, you have the whole cost and more money saved than the three miles of road in the vicinity of St. John will cost. Had the government stopped at the completion of the road from the Bend to Shediac, would not the changes be rung all over the land that the Government did not intend to carry out the Railway scheme, or had they not been so miserably disappointed, have the least chance of complaining of government for not appointing the Railway Directors. I say they would not, and it would have been the height of folly to have done so, under the circumstances.

Much ridicule has been cast upon the Government for commencing the works in the vicinity of St. John in the winter time. And the ex-Antagonist has staid the House, that from their commencement in which the work had been conducted, that it must necessarily lead to some job. I say, Germany has no objection to some money being paid to Hon. Mr. Chandler would lead him to the jobbing will any Hon. Member presume to say that he was not actuated by the highest of motives. What did he do in the

first instance, he called to his assistants and advice, men of high standing in their profession as Engineers, men who had large experience in great public works, men whose characters were unimpeachable, and men who were fully competent to carry out such works; with such auxiliaries there was no necessity for appointing Directors and paying them when there was nothing for them to do. As to the great jobbing spoken of by the Hon. Ex-Attorney General, I have the best proofs in the world that there never was so much work done on any Railroad for the same amount of money in England, not one solitary contract taken or piece of work done has been remunerative to the undertaker, and they knew not such would be the case when they undertook the work, and their principal motive for so undertaking was to make a commencement, get their men and material on the line, and trust to chance for better prices as the work progressed. I have some little idea of the value of completing a mile of Railway, and have seen some enough to know when the party contracting for paying job or men was at a constant cost and station with gentlemen much better qualified to judge of the value of such work than I am. So much for the jobbing and extravagance with which the Government is charged.

The next attack of the ex-Attorney General was charging the Government with offering a Railway Directorship to a member of the House in order as he would have it to bribe the party; such a charge comes with a bad grace from this gentleman. Who was it that offered the Chief Commissioners of Railways to a member of the present Administration with a prospect of making nineteen thousand pounds besides the salary attached to the office, was it the ex-Attorney General? Madame Tarnor says so—and more than that, she has in the *Head Quarters* of the 18th that such was the case. That matters of public and I presume it will be dealt with in public Debate is closed.— This matter I should not have taken any notice of, had not the government been charged with trying to bribe a member by offering him office in order to secure his support. The hon. member labored hard to make an impression that the monies so recklessly squandered or about to be squandered, would absorb three years By-road money.— This, Sir, looks all very pretty, and if such an idea were allowed to get abroad without contradiction, it would cause great dissatisfaction in the remote and rural districts; but, Sir, that hon. gentleman well knows that any expenditure on the By-roads cannot by any circumstance affect the By-roads, for they will be taken care of as long as the Roadways are taken care of. The money for railroads is borrowed from abroad and the two and a half percent. specially imposed for railway purposes will pay, and more than pay the interest of any money required for such undertakings.— Then why attempt to make the people believe they will lose their by-road money. The present Administration is said to have come in at the back door—that it is illegitimate,—a bastard government, &c. I would ask how the late government came into power; was it honest or honorable? I say it was not. It was a combination of the good, the bad, and the ugly of the Sons of Temperance, who by their converging and combination succeeded; and the good, the most honest and straight-forward man known in assisting their undertakings.

The next attack was on the scheme of the government of settling the Wild Lands of this Province. Mr. Speaker, I have given that scheme all the attention I was capable of, and came to the conclusion that the government was right, and that for the following reasons: First, it did not affect the present mode of disposing of the Wild Lands; they were still open for application. They could be purchased for cash down, or on credit payable by instalments, or under the labor Act. The scheme proposed by the government was for the purpose of inducing a good class of emigrants who had some means of their own, and no doubt that the inducements held out by the construction of great public works would cause large numbers to emigrate. Our public land and their growth is all that we have to meet the engagements undertaken. The whole Revenue, together with the lands, are pledged for the carrying on of Public Works, and cannot be given away. Look at the large amount of money due for lands sold by instalments; look at the large quantities of land purchased by speculators in the names of parties entirely unknown, and at the mode and manner in which they accomplish such purchases—simply by sending in the names of one hundred persons wishing to purchase lands. In actual settlement to the Crown Land Office, a day of sale is named; none of the parties appear on the day of sale but the speculator or his agent, who buys the whole tract; and what does he buy it for? Is it for the sake

the land: N. A. it is for the lumber, — that being the cheapest way in which to get them. At the same time he keeps the land locked up from settlement in order to obtain a fresh supply of logs. I well recollect when the late Sir General issued his peculiar calling on Crown Land debtors to pay their balances before the month of March, or lose their land; and the impression was strongly made on the minds of those debtors, that it was his own act and not the act of the Government. I took all the pains I could to clear that horn, gentleman from the charge, and put it where it ought to be — on the government — that truly liberal government, so much lauded. Liberal Government, truly! I also took pains to inform the parties not to be under any apprehension on that score — that the legislature at its next meeting would put a stop to it, and they did so. Much fault has been found with the management of the office of the Board of Works. The hon. gentleman who at the head of that department, tells you that the last three months of his incumbency was taken up in settling accounts against the late government, and in travelling over the Province, and that notwithstanding he had assistance from men well experienced in such works as came under his department and information from gen-

men in the different localities to whom he had referred certain matters, he was not endowed with the power of ubiquity; he could not be in two places at once and the same time, but that every thing under his charge had been duly and properly attended to. The Railway Acts, as quoted by the learned Sol. General, must satisfy an unprejudiced mind that the government are clothed with full and ample power to raise money for railway purposes. Then why so pertinaciously insist that the Government have not expended the money without the authority of Law? Mr. Chandler has carried on the work wisely and economically; much fault has been found with the works in the vicinity of St. John. I think the Government acted well and wisely in getting a terminus at the nearest point to the salt water; their object in so locating this line was two fold. First to accommodate the labourers working farther up the line by affording a quick and easy transit to and from their work. Secondly to get the Rails and other heavy material up the line, and from my knowledge of the expense in transporting material, the cost of transporting the material of transporting materials, &c., by the ordinary mode of drays would come to more than half the cost of the three miles in the vicinity of Saint John. I contend that the works being commenced in the worst time was judicious. The men who worked on the Shediac Road must now be discharged, or a large portion of them, if some other employment had not been found for them.—Let these men scatter and go on the works in Nova Scotia or Canada, and how are you going to get them back again? Early in the spring the men will be discharged. Men will not go on to public works when they are to be discharged in the fall.

More than that, there was a large labouring population in the City of St. John, who must have work or become chargeable on the Parish funds. Those men were all employed at moderate wages, and would be likely to continue on those works so long as they were sure of permanent employment. The Government has also been charged with employing men by the day. I can tell Hon. Members that if they had seen as much, as of the construction of railroads as I have, they would not be so apt to find fault; working on Railways by the day is not like working on the Roads or ordinary labouring work as the overseer, or boss, as we sometimes called him, was the exact answer to the question. I have seen a man under the charge—whether as to how many barrow-loads of earth he was to wheel away in an hour, or how many cubic yards of earth he could excavate in a day—and the labourer who could not come up to the standard would be immediately discharged. The Attack of the hon. member for York (Mr. H.) was not against the Government, so much as to indulge his spleen against his colleague. The hon. member for St. John, who spoke early in the debate, ridiculed the idea of building Railroads in the winter time, or by day's work; he ought to have recollected that by so doing employment was furnished to a very great many of his constituents, and was the last man that should have found fault with employing men by the day, or in the winter time. Mr. Hon. Colleague from St. George told you that small places produce small men, and made himself ridiculous by comparing a conscientious tradesman to a dishonest one. I am very glad he told you that. I am now looking for a type of a conservative, and at last by his reading he discovered that it was a tond, an animal that always keeps his mouth shut but blinked tremendously with his eye, and in fact that he was so unchargeable an animal

that you buried him under ground for 60 years, and then dug him up, in a few minutes was as lively as ever and blinking as usual. I do not think he paid a very high compliment to the County of Charlotte. I will not admit that Charlotte is a small place, I hold that Charlotte is second to no other County in the Province, and although he came from what he is pleased to term a small place, I think there are as many tall men in his own Parish and more fit to represent the people among whom he lives as there is any other part of the Province, but it is anything strange to see some of these small men when they arrive at the house of a seat in this House, that they begin to swell and swell like the frog in the fable until they burst, and my Hon. Friend has followed the example of the frog, has burst for a libelous accusation of the works of the Legislature, certainly not an original tale, you of blushing maid with powder and describe the puffing of the charges of powder, and the experiment in the River Marguadrine in order to get his vessel through two miles of ice, and what the result was, and then make a comparison as to the met between blowing his vessel out of the ice, and blowing up of the mud on the Marsh.

He next quoted from the *Leader*, a paper got up expressly to ridicule the present Government and supported by its most determined opponents, his remarks on the railway sleepers on the line, *and then, on the one side and decayed and rotten on the other* and was at pains to know which of them they intended to lay. I did not know that the unsoundness on the one side were rejected and thrown out as unfit for use, and that the decayed sleepers on the other, which had fallen away, were listened with attention to the speech of the host, and could gather nothing firm at but an attack on the Solicitor-General. For some remarks that fell from him respecting the conduct of some portions of the constituency of York. These remarks I consider unequalled for it was a matter for that gentleman to settle with his own constituents. Now, on more words. I maintain that the Government is legitimate, and that they came into power as a consequence of the late General Election; they had the confidence of the people and that is the only legitimate way of any man or set of men coming into a Government. I believe they have the confidence of the people, and I will support my own country and myself and all my friends to support them. If any member had cause to complain of improper treatment personally—I had; but I am not going to desert a Government because I have not got what I think I deserve.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
The Bill to enlarge and extend the Gas limits for County Charlotte was postponed for 3 months.

Petitions were brought before the House asking for Legislative aid towards establishment of communication between Canada and the Northern part of this Province.

Mr. Sutton gave notice of his intention of moving the following Resolution at an early day :—

Whereas, by chap. 70, vic. 12, of the Revised Statutes, it is enacted that the acceptance of any office of emolument vacates the seats of members of this House; and whereas, on the 19th Nov. 1856, James Boyd, Esq. a member of this House, was appointed and accepted the permanent office of Government Director in the Canada and New Brunswick Railway Land Company,

Therefore, Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that by the acceptance of said office, the said James Boyd, Esq. is disqualified as a member of this House from sitting and voting therein.

On motion of Mr. Smith, *Resolved*, That an address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform His House whether any and what amount of Provincial Debentures has been issued to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, since the month of May last, and also what amount of Debentures have been claimed by the said Company from the Executive Government, under any Act relating thereto; and a copy of any response thereto by the Government, be presented to the House; and the Government Director of the said Railroad, either in reference to his appointment as such Director, or salary thereof, and whether the amount of such salary has been fixed, and if so what amount.

Mr. McAdam gave notice of his intention to move an address to his Excellency asking to be laid before the House all papers and documents relating to the duties collected at the Port of St. Stephens.

On motion of Mr. Connel it was resolved that no Bill of a private or local nature be received by the House, until first read before the Council, and certified by the Secretary and Treasurer.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Wednesday, March 4.
Shortly after reading the Journals this morning, Mr. Hatherly arose and put a question of some importance to the Postmaster General. He inquired of this official if the Notice which appeared some time ago in the Royal Gazette requiring Postmasters to ask the head of the department for "leave of absence," was intended to apply to Way-Office Keepers. In Mr. Hatherly's own Parish, the keeper of the Way Office had occasion to be from home a great deal of his time; the remuneration was small, and if he were compelled to ask the Postmaster General for leave of absence every time he went from home, he would resign his office.

The head of the Department replied, that on one occasion since he was in office, a Postmaster had gone to Canada and left his business in great confusion, consequently he found it necessary to have this Notice put in the Gazette, which he did not seem to think should necessarily be strictly adhered to.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, it was Resolved, that Mr. Hatherly be presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the names of all persons, Members of the Assembly, who have been appointed on the part of the Government, Railway Directors on the European and North American Railway, and also on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway—with the date of their appointments—also, the names of any Members of the Assembly who have been appointed Commissioners on behalf of the Province, in relation to the Canada and New Brunswick disputed territory fund, together with the amount paid them respectively for expenses or otherwise, and also the name of any Commissioners appointed by the late and present Government, in pursuance of address from the Assembly relating to Mining Leases, with the amount of advances for expenses and Allowances, or otherwise, severally paid them.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of a Bill to repeal the existing law relating to Mill Reserves. The Bill gave rise to a round of speeches, some of them of considerable length. Most of the members seemed to be of opinion that these Mill Reserves were a monopoly, and should be broken up.

The following is the expression of the Government Railway policy:

Hon. Attorney General rose and submitted the following answers to the question proposed yesterday by Mr. Connell—
Ans. 1st. The Government are proceeding and will proceed with the construction of the line from St. John to the town of Moncton.

Answer 2d. The Government do not intend to proceed with the construction of the Railway extension from Fredericton to Woodstock, or from Shediac to Miramichi, the ensuing season; but will continue the survey already commenced.

Ans. 3d. Yes.

Ans. 4th. No. Entirely unnecessary.

THURSDAY, March 5.
Mr. McAdam has announced his intention (providing Mr. Connell is unwilling) to bring in a Bill to abolish the grant to King's College. He thinks this is too large a sum of money to be paid away at once without receiving anything in the shape of a corresponding return for the same. It is also expected that a new College Bill (which has been framed by eminent legal gentlemen) will be brought before the notice of the House of Assembly, and it is not improbable that many days will be spent in debating about the College. It is confidently expected that some independent member will also be bold enough to take a prominent stand in the arrangement of preliminaries for the removal of the seat of Government to St. John. What with the miserable defects in the present Legislative Hall, the fact that two-thirds of the members desire a removal, and the evils too numerous to mention, that have been caused by the seat of Government remaining here so long, is ample evidence of the necessity of change and satisfactory proof that it would produce the most desirable results. It is generally believed that now is the proper time to make a move, as soon or later the change must inevitably take place.

Mr. Harding arose, and after reflecting some base slanders that had appeared in the government organs, proceeded to ask the Attorney General if he had sought an office at any time from the present Government, and whether his acceptance of the office of the office of Commissioner, to settle the disputed territory, was not at the request of individuals who believed it would be for the interests of the country, that he (Mr. Harding) should accept such appointment.

The Attorney General admitted in reply, that Mr. Harding had never applied for an office from the present Government, nor from any Government, of which he (Mr. Gray) was formerly a member. He also stated that Mr. Harding had discharged the duties of his late office to the satisfaction of the Government.

His Honor the Speaker remarked that it was a crime and a misdemeanor for any member of a Government to come money to, or attempt to bribe a member of the House. His Honor alluded to the Parliamentary practice in this respect.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the

House the documents asked for by Mr. Smith in reference to Mr. Boyd's appointment, from which it seems that "no fixed salary" has been attached to this office held by Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Smith thought this was a mark of great injustice towards the honorable and gallant Colonel for the County of Charlotte, that he should work without pay.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—I have not the least intention of entering into a paper war with the doughty champion who has taken up the defence of the Magistracy and Constabulary of this town, and therefore will not again condescend to notice any of his twaddle; but I must request you, this once, to afford me a little space—first of all, to show how my opponent, instead of disproving my statements, actually acknowledges and confirms them; and then, to express my disgust and contempt for the underbred, impertinent self-sufficiency which he exhibits.

Sir, I complained in my letter that the Magistrates and Constables failed in their duty by allowing many notorious and self-evident nuisances to exist, without attempting to check them—two of which I particularly enumerated. This, I presume, I had a perfect right to do, for, in their capacity of servants of the public, they are certainly amenable to public remark and comment. For this exercise of a right then, on my part, this would be Defender of the "Bench," is evidently greatly enraged, so much so, apparently, that perhaps he is not himself aware, that there is not one single word, throughout the whole of his letter, which can, in any way, be considered as an accusation or justification of the Magistrates. On the contrary, he actually admits the existence of the nuisances complained of; but thinks there is no harm in the one "for want of better amusement," and believes the other to be no worse here than elsewhere.

The silliness of such arguments, Sir, cannot need much notice. I confess I should be glad to learn what is the meaning of a "harmless nuisance," or wherein consists the wisdom of putting up with one, because (even if it were true) others folk are blockheads enough to do so. But, Sir, I deny either that "coasting" is harmless; or, that other towns are equally ill governed with this. In no other town of the Province will you find "coasting" permitted in the public streets; nor, in St. John, Eastport, Calais, Boston, or any other city, will you be assailed by rude and unmannerly boys scrambling and actually landing your luggage out of your hands on landing from the steamboats. If your correspondent does not know this, I would recommend him to travel a little, when he will perhaps at one and the same time get rid of a little of his "native" simplicity, and some of that self-sufficiency, which is never more strongly developed than in a man of contracted ideas and little experience of the world. It is these qualities in your correspondent which led him to travel out of the record of the subject-matter on which he attempted to write, in order to enlighten your readers with his opinions of the conduct and behaviour of people coming from the Old Country, but which had as much to do with his subject as I have to do with the Grand Mogul.

It was, Sir, simply a piece of vulgar impertinence, for which ignorance is the only excuse, and so it may go for what it is worth. I only hope that the next time "A Native" wants to defend any of our native defects, he will do so to a better purpose than by his last letter.

I am yours obediently,
"NEMO."

FREDERICK, 6th March.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

DEAR SIR.—The Attorney General has brought in a Bill to revive for one year the old Election Law; his motive for so doing, is to put the Country in a position to meet any emergency that may arise; for instance, the resignation of a member appointed to office, or in the case of death, or a dissolution of the House.

It must be evident to all men, that in any of these cases there is nothing to fall back on, as the Counties by the neglect of the local officers are disfranchised, and Charlotte among the rest. I talked with Boyd upon the subject, and he says nothing would induce him to take any backward steps in legislation; that he is a strong supporter of registration, and the Ballot; and will never be satisfied until they are obtained; but that in this case, in order to meet any emergency that may arise, he conceives it to be his duty to support the bill. The Bill will be carried in spite of the opposition, as the supporters of the Government will stand unflinchingly together. Sutton's resolution to cause Boyd to vacate his seat, will be knocked into a Cocked Hat. Boyd's resolution to have laid before the House the names of all parties who have been appointed to office under the late and present governments, with the amount of advances, expense and payments to them respectively, will put quite a number of them at his mercy; you will recollect Mr. Smith moved a resolution to have laid on the table a statement of debentures. Issued to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, as also copies of all correspondence between the Government and Boyd on his acceptance of the office of Government Railway Director, together with the salary assigned, and what sums had been paid or advanced to him; the reply came in yesterday, which was in substance as follows:—no debentures, no correspondence,

no salary attached; this answer knocked the pins from under Sutton's feet, and he may now move it as soon as he pleases. I have talked with many of the opposition who assure me that though Boyd had a fixed salary, they would not vote to cause him to vacate the seat. Of course would be supported by the friends of the government and come out triumphantly.

McAdam's Bill to have Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at St. George and St. Stephen, will be a failure, but that part of it which goes to reduce the Tonnage duty for sick and disabled seamen will be carried. Gray's Election Bill is the order of the day for Monday next.

Notwithstanding all the squabbles among members within the walls of the House—out of doors all is sunshine among them, they seem to be the jolliest set of men that you could congregated together, some of the richest scenes imaginable frequently take place in the Barker House, but always ending in good humor.

Yours, &c.
YORK.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.
LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N. Commissioner.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.
W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.
Geo. D. Street, Esq., President.
C. W. WARDLAW, Esq., Cashier.
Wellington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor.
Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.
T. T. Odell, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Hatherly.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 11, 1857.

THE ELECTION LAW.

There appears to be no small stir among the Opposition in consequence of the Atty. General having brought in a Bill to revise the old Election Law until 1st May 1858. The object of the Hon. Mr. Gray is a laudable one as in the event of a vacancy occurring by death, or otherwise, there is no law to hold an election at present. We will not stop to enquire why this is the case, it is humiliating enough to know that several Counties in the Province are disfranchised by the present law, or rather, in consequence of the cumbersome machinery with which it is clogged.

The Government, it seems, are preparing for an immediate appeal to the people, believing and justly too, that they will not only be sustained, but that they will gain a good working majority—without those adventitious aids said by the Opposition to have been used at the late Election. This measure gives a flat contradiction to the threats and boasts of the Opposition,—it shows that the Government are not afraid to go before the people. It is much to be regretted that the Ballot and Registration do not exist in the old law, as the present Ministry would have a "fair field," whereas in the present instance they must contend with bribery, corruption, misrepresentation and even intimidation, which was freely used by the Opposition at the late Election.

Instead of finding fault with and badgering the Government on every occasion, it would be much better and more patriotic on the part of the Opposition to assist in carrying on the business of the Country. They call for measures. Why it is universally admitted, that no matter how popular or how much required the measure, or how liberal it may be, if introduced by the Ministerial Members, it will meet with a factious opposition from their opponents, who it is said are bound to oust them if they can. It is not surprising then, that the Hon. the Attorney General is desirous of re-creating a fair field, with all its defects, will give the people an opportunity (in case of a dissolution), to send men who will legislate for the benefit of the Province, and not take up the time of the country fighting for place and power.

We notice Mr. Fisher has introduced an amendment to the Election Bill—in the hope of defeating the Bill and thereby upsetting the Government—but, even should he succeed in carrying the amendment the Bill is not a Government measure.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO HER REV. WM. BISHOP.—Want of room precludes our publishing the Address and Reply this week; but will they appear in our next number.

We have devoted the first page of this day's paper to the Speeches of Messrs. G. D. Street and Jas. Boyd, on the Address, having, in a previous number, given those of Messrs. Gilmour and McAdam.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "Another Native" is received.

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January, 1857, has been received from Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. Its contents are, as usual, interesting.

European Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 6th.

The steamship Persia arrived at noon. Mr. D'Israeli moved in Parliament an amendment to the Financial Budget contemplating the repeal of the Income Tax, which would possibly overthrow the Ministry. The Persian difficulty had taken a new turn, the Persian ambassador having suddenly broken off negotiations.

The London Advertiser asserts that Government is in possession of despatches announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British.

MARKETS.—There is no change in Commercial matters. Breadstuffs extremely dull, except Corn, which is 6d. dearer. Common Congou Teas, 1s. 6d. per lb.

THE BURELL MURDER.—It has been reported that Governor King has sent written directions to the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, requiring him to take the necessary legal measures for the removal of Dr. Conner from his office as coroner. The charges upon which the Governor has proceeded in this matter, have, it is said, been drawn up by Mr. Clinton, counsel of Mrs. Cunningham, and are based upon the course of conduct, he pursued in the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Harvey Burrell. The coroner is, it appears, to be impeached on the grounds of incompetency and improper conduct; but he is determined to contest to the last the power and authority of the Governor, and for that purpose has already engaged counsel. The case will probably come before the proper Court in the course of three or four days.—New York Herald.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.
New York, Feb. 27.—Steamship Illinois, from Apia, arrived at this port about 7 o'clock P. M., with California mails of 26th inst. She connected at the lighthouse with the steamer Sonora, which brought down about \$1,700,000 in treasure, the bulk of which was transferred to the Illinois, but the exact amount is not stated.

The California news is generally unimportant. A committee of the Legislature reported that \$124,000 had been taken from the Treasury. The Treasurer accounts for the disappearance by exhibiting a bill for the Pacific Express Company, to pay next July interest on State debt. The validity of the bond was questioned, as it did not acknowledge receipt of the money. The Treasurer had been called on to give additional security for money in his keeping, and a proposition to impeach him was before the Legislature.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mariposa county it was resolved to resist Fremont's claim to the Mariposa tract. Iowa Hills, Placer county, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

FURTHER NEWS FROM KANSAS.—New York, Feb. 27.—The Kansas correspondent of the Tribune gives the following additional particulars of the outrage at Leecompton. The despatch is dated Leecompton Feb. 19. "An affray took place here last night in which Sheriff Sherrod was killed, and 3 other men wounded."

A meeting of Gov. Geary's friends was held at the capitol to sustain his course and to express disapprobation of the recent outrage to him. Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a liar and a coward. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepard. Miscellaneous firing then commenced and was continued for a long time. Mr. Shepard was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who came from Pennsylvania with Gov. Geary.

Sherrod has two wounds in his thigh and one on his head. Two others are slightly wounded.

The Sheriff men seeing they would be overpowered, offered no further violence after Sherrod fell.

Young Jones was arrested by a posse of Sheriff's, and after the meeting was broken up, Gov. Geary called the troops to prevent his being lynched.

The Governor has also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it at dusk last evening.

More violence is apprehended, as great excitement still prevails.

The Legislature has passed a territorial election law based on the census, which provides for the constitutional convention. Only those who may be in the territory in April and whose names shall be registered are to vote at the October election. The governor has sent in no more votes.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Recent heavy rains in Northern Illinois, and in Wisconsin, caused Rock river to rise to unusual heights. The Galena bridge at Sterling, is swept away, three miles of the track submerged, and the road bed in many places gone. The ice is piled up six feet, and serious damage has been done between Sterling and Fulton. It is estimated that the road is damaged to the amount of \$100,000.

ANOTHER DUEL.—Baltimore, Feb. 27.—Another duel took place at Savannah on Monday, between Mr. Hugenbrink and Kimbrough. They fought with rifles and the

former received a wound from which he died the following day.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—The day appointed for the nomination of candidates for the vacant seats in Annapolis, Cumberland, and Guysborough counties, and Pictou Township, is the 18th of March. The polling to take place on the 25th of March. Mr. William C. Whitman has issued his card as the opponent of Mr. Johnston in Annapolis. We are not aware that any candidates have offered themselves to the other constituencies as yet, to oppose the members of Government.

DR. BAURICK in his travels on the Cape of Good Hope says: "I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which they keep hung up by a string around the neck of the bottle, to a peg over their hammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. I thought it was a comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy, that people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturers Pills they told me that better purgatives grew all around them than any body could produce."

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.—The District Tribune publishes a card from Henry Garret, in which he says:

"I have just returned to city from a visit to Canada. I have visited every settlement of the colored people in Canada. As I am frequently inquired of by those appearing to be interested in their welfare—whether they are capable of self-government and industry, I can say that they are doing well, and other persons, according to their chances."

A man named Forner, living near Miltonburg, Ohio, on the 15th ult., lost a dollar that he could walk home, a distance of five miles, barefooted. He won his bet and lost both feet, which were so badly frozen as to require amputation.

Valuable Medicine.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly rapidly increasing. During the last year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of "Perry Davis Pain Killer."—Prov. Gen. Advertiser.

DEATH.—At Colchester, Canada West, on the 4th Feb., after a short illness, John Snell Esq., aged 84 years, a native of Bristol, Eng., Mr. Snell emigrated to New Brunswick upwards of 33 years ago, and settled in St. Andrews, where he resided until last November, when he removed to Canada West, with his son and family. The deceased was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and was deservedly respected by all who knew him. His many friends here sympathize with his respected family in their bereavement.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Mar. 10.—Schr. Enterprise, Brewer, New York, Flour, Corn &c.—T. B. Wilson, and J. F. Hanson & Co.

Schr. Adela, McKenzie, of and from St. George for New York got ashore on Shorefall Shoal, near Monomoy Point, night of 24th ult. She threw overboard part of deck load, and came off, and went into Monomoy Point. The next day she sailed for New York, but got ashore again at same place: was got off and taken into Monomoy harbour where she remained 27th.

Spoken Nov. 17th, lat 20 South, lon 29 West, ship Emperor, from St. John for Australia.

Ship Monmouth, at Liverpool 7th ult., from New Orleans, reports Jan. 3d, at lat 36, lon 67, passed several large water casks, two of which had the letters "J. H." painted in white on the heads; Jan. 4th experienced a very severe storm.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Sailed 23d Jan., ship Royal Windsor, Callos.

Crown Land Office.

March 4, 1857.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1857, from Bertha applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March instant. Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

"In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter."

All Berths within ten miles of the proposed Lines of Railroad will be subject to the prior-right of the European and North American Railway Company, to take Timber, or other material for the construction of the Railway.

No.	Name	Sq. Miles	Situation
441	Wm. Muirhead	2	Dungarvon-River.
442	Wm. A. McLennan	7	Old River.
443	London & Ayle	2	Baker's Brook.
444	Wm. A. McLennan	2	do.

(2nd) JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

Wanted, two Boys from 12 to 14 years old, who can read and write well, to learn the Printing business. Apply at the Standard Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Public Sale of Real Estate

Real Estate of E. Lynott

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON, on Saturday the 14th day of July

at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court

House in Saint Andrew's

All the right, title and interest of

EDWARD LYNOTT,

of in and to the following piece or Lot of

Land situate in the Parish of Saint George,

in the County of Charlotte, situated and

bounded thus, to wit: one acre and one

fourth of an acre, more or less, formerly

owned by the late James Maguadavie,

deceased, and being the Easterly half of

Numbered Fifty-four, in the Mascareen

Grant, which said half lot is estimated to

contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed

by William H. Lynott to the said Edward

Lynott, deceased.

The same having been seized and taken

to satisfy an execution at the suit of Sa-

muell, Gaily against said Edward Lynott,

endorsed to No. 10, besides Sheriff's fees,

and costs, and by the said Sheriff, I do hereby

offer for sale the same.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrew's,

29th Dec. 1856.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday the 14th day of July, next, at

12 o'clock, at the Court House in St.

Andrew's

All the right, title and interest of

EDWARD LYNOTT,

in that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in

the Mascareen Grant, bounded on the North

by the River Maguadavie, and containing

50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned

by William Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken

to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert

Loss against said Edward Lynott, endorsed

to No. 13 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees,

and costs, and by the said Sheriff, I do hereby

offer for sale the same.

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paid, 50c. The work is not the old

Book at the Patent, to the effect that

Remittances for any of the above

should always be addressed, post paid, to the

Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

No. 51 Gold Street, New York.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON, on Saturday the 14th day of July

at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court

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AYER'S

CHERRY

PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness.

It is a most valuable remedy for all

the above complaints, and is

especially adapted for the

rapid cure of Croup, Whooping

Cough, and all the other

affections of the Throat and

Lungs. It is a most valuable

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

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