

Mechanics Institute
Box 162

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 5.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

NUMBER 41.

OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are a promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country means of railroads, &c., an increase of the schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money without price, and supported by Direct Taxation. The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., by Wm. R. Melville for an Editor, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, in advance, one and three quarter dollars each, in arrears. Subscriptions for ten, one dollar and a half each. N. B.—To any person who makes up a club of these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for the year, gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged. Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

By arrangements with the proprietors of the following periodicals we are enabled to offer them with the Journal at the low rates mentioned.

The Atlantic Monthly; an original American Magazine of the very highest merit, published at Boston by Phillips, Sampson, and Company. Price three dollars a year in advance, and by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was commenced in the January number, and will be continued through successive issues. Thirty thousand copies of this number was issued as a first edition. We will give the Atlantic and the Journal for four dollars a year.

Life Illustrated; a weekly journal; the American Phrenological Journal, (monthly); and the Water Cure Journal, (monthly); all published by Fowler & Wells, New York. The first is two dollars a year, and the latter one dollar each. All are very readable and useful works, and are deservedly popular. We can furnish them along with the Journal, very cheaply. For the Journal and Life Illustrated, three dollars a year. For the Journal and Water Cure Journal, or Phrenological Journal, two dollars and a half. For the Journal and all three of Fowler & Wells' periodicals, four dollars.

Miscellaneous.

MILITARY FORCES OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.—The prospect of war in Europe renders a glance at the extent of military preparation there somewhat interesting at this time.

It appears from official statements made as late as the 16th of February last, that the military forces of Europe embraced more than four millions of soldiers under arms, without counting sailors, garrisons, civil, national, or militia of all kinds, of which the number reaches a much larger figure.

The effective force of France on the 1st June 1858 was 672,400 men, 165 batteries de campagne; marine, 417 vessels of war, 300 sailing, 117 steamers, 27,000 mariners.

The Austrian army consists of 670,477 men of which 520,400 were infantry, 70,300 cavalry, 59,292 artillery, 11,116 engineers, 9,217 pontoneers; marine, 104 vessels of war.

The Prussian army consists of 525,366, of which 419,000 are of the active force, and Landwehr of 1st con; marine, 50 vessels of war, 3,500 mariners.

England has an army of 229,000 men, including those dispersed in the colonies; marine, 600 vessels of war, 309 sailing, 251 steam; 40 vessels of the line, carrying 17,292 guns and 60,500 sailors.

The Russian army consists of 1,637,600 men, including the reserves; and 224,000 irregulars; marine, 177 vessels, 62,000 marines and gunners.

Spain has a peace establishment of 75,000 troops, and for war 500,600; marine, 410 vessels, 15,000 mariners.

The Sardinian army consists of 50,600 men; marine 40 vessels, and 2,560 sailors.

Two Sicilies.—The army is 100,000, of which 10,000 are Swiss; marine, 60 vessels, 12 sailing, 25 steamers, 100 cannoniers, 5,362 sailors.

Rome maintains an army of 16,000, infantry and 1,515 cavalry. Tuscany has an army of 16,000 men.

The German States have a federal army of 250,000 men. The German Confederation have an army of 525,000 men, 49,500 cavalry, including the Austrian and Prussian contingents.

London has grown like a mighty tree, by extension rather than by the internal aggregation of constituent parts; and while foreign cities, girded round by walls, have grown denser, and have risen vertically, London has extended its boundaries freely all around, and covers now 78,029 acres—31,576 hectares—121 square miles—a square of eleven miles to the side. The population in this area amounted in the year 1801 to 958,863 and in the year 1851 to 2,362,236. The London of 1858 is equal to three Londons of 1801.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE.

Like the Pagan Jupiter, who at one time covered the heavens with frightful storms, which, at another time, he, the same Jupiter, with equal celerity removed, the Emperor Napoleon, after having terrified us so long with the rumors of approaching war, now deigns to soothe us with the accents of peace and security. It was full time. The prospects of a year of uncommon promise have been partly blighted, and more than two months already lost to the friends of civilization and advancement, by the generally diffused dread of a European war. When a few words can so easily allay the terrors that convulse the world, we may naturally regret that they have so long remained unspoken, and that our hearts have been allowed to wander in that outer darkness, which a single ray of that light, which burns like Rosicrucian flame in the sacred bureau of the *Moniteur*, could so speedily and entirely dispel. We do not relish practical jokes, and we certainly should hardly have suspected that so much grave humor could lurk in the Imperial breast. To hoax a whole continent is a joke on a most gigantic scale, so large that it ceases to be a joke at all. The student of the history of Rome is struck against his will with a kind of keeping or fitness between the enormous crimes of the Caesars and the stupendous theatres on which they were perpetrated; and the false alarm in which Europe has been plunged during the last two months is on a scale worthy of the Prince who has caused it. However, thank Heaven! the period of groundless terror is at an end. The merry gentleman who has dressed himself up as a ghost to frighten us, has resumed his ordinary habiliments, and the grinning mask and turning lantern shake our nerves no more. It was very dreadful while it lasted, but now we know that it meant nothing, and are reassured accordingly. We can assure the Emperor of the French that no Mohammedan prisoner ever listened to the preaching of the Koran under the uplifted semitars of his conquerors, no fair haired Saxon placed between the preacher and the executioner heard Charlemagne's Bishop with a more sincere and ardent desire to be converted, than we do when, through the columns of the *Moniteur*, he attempts to persuade us that we have been altogether wrong in supposing for a moment that there was the slightest probability of the disturbance of the peace of Europe. No one ever desired more earnestly to be persuaded.

We therefore receive with the most unhesitating belief the assertion of the non-official portion of the *Moniteur*, which seems always peculiarly set apart for official communications, that the language of the French journals is not in any way to be confounded with that of the Government, and that though they say, without warning or censure, breathe the very flames of war, we must not on that account entertain the slightest doubt of the continuance of peace until the Government itself shall formally announce the commencement of hostilities. This is indeed a comfortable doctrine, and frees us at once from all those ghastly apprehensions of impending war which the recent remarks of the *Frederick*, and the *Scots*, and, perhaps, the circular of the Minister of the Interior, may have inspired. We are only too willing to recent our heresies. We are delighted to believe "that our inquietudes are ill founded," and that, while we were half inclined to suppose something less complimentary, the Emperor is only "prudent, loyal, and vigilant; and that he has promised to assist Piedmont in case of her invasion by Austria, but has promised nothing more. We are willing to confess with shame and confusion that we have mistaken the provision of difficulties and the weighing of consequences for something more immediately connected with action, and we learn with grief that in so doing we have been guilty of imagination, falsehood and madness. We admit that we mistook for an establishment on a war footing that army, that navy, and that material which the Emperor has established for the purpose of profound peace; and that to buy 4,000 horses for the artillery is quite within regulation limits, and the most natural thing in the world for a State whose only object is to allay the apprehensions of its neighbors. Like us, France has to change the nature of her artillery; like us she has to reconstruct her navy. How could we confound the bustle in her arsenals occasioned by these purely pacific labors with the din and tumult that herald the calamities of a coming war? Who could grudge France the construction of four frigates to transport her troops from France to Algeria, and from Algeria to France, and who could misconstrue the four mixed transports destined to provide for the wants of Civita Vecchia and the re-equipping of the expedition to Cochinchina? How could we ever "throw clouds on so clear a situation," or lend publicity to those "vague and absurd" rumors which represented "to public credulity" the Emperor of the French as seriously preparing for war? We submit humbly to the rebuke of the *Moniteur*, and desire nothing more than that the Emperor will condescend to prove beneficent by his actions as conclusively as already by his words how vain and idle have been our apprehensions. We will enter into no argument to disprove any of his statements. Let him but make them true for the future, and we are quite content that he should assume them to be true for the past. We desire no victory in the controversy, we ask for nothing but peace, and if that peace, from some rebellious efforts of our reason, shall be found to "pass all understanding" as Sir Francis Head says, we will not object to it on that account. Whether it be the pleasure of the Emperor of the French to say that he once remonstrated with the Senate, his Ministers, and his people, to exchange war for peace; or whether, as now, he labors to expiate all Europe—the terrors which have agitated all Europe—and no part of it more than his own dominions—are vague and groundless hallucinations, we will show ourselves equally docile and tractable if he will only take care that the future, at least, shall be in accordance with his view of the past. No questions shall be asked, no awkward reminiscences shall be invoked; pamphlets, speeches, and circulars shall be buried in the oblivion pool deeper than even Froese's books, the happier if in exchange for these or any other concessions we can receive an assurance that the peace of Europe will remain intact. We fear that the error has originated from our not having formed a sufficiently magnificent and military notion of the true nature of peace, and not having observed in vast military monarchies how close is the relation that Peace bears to War. We cannot allege a better instance of this than that while the elements of the Empire are engaged in substituting a more powerful but much lighter artillery for the guns already in use, it is necessary at the same time to buy up suddenly 4,000 new horses to move the newly created batteries. We will endeavor to cultivate more military notions of peace, vigilance, foresight, and loyalty, and all the other fine things the *Moniteur* promises us, and perhaps when we have done so we shall be better able to do justice to the present intentions and future prospects of France.

We trust, however, we may be forgiven the wish that the new kind of Peace the Emperor has invented could be a little less expensive to his neighbors, and that France could be induced to sit under her vine and her fig-tree, to reap her harvests and press her olives, without a tremendous apparatus of the materials of destruction, which though it doubtless contributes much to her domestic peace and happiness, and the development of her resources, and the economy of her finances, imposes a most

serious and intolerable burden in the shape of counter preparations upon us, her less fortunate and wealthy neighbors and allies. We are delighted to hear that she is cultivating the arts of peace, only our growing mercantile spirit makes us wish that they could be cultivated at a less expense of money, of credit, and of security.

WRECK OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—The New York Post of Saturday gives the following account of the loss of a British vessel of war: "Mr. Samuel Dunbar, a passenger from Havana on the steamship Karnak, which arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning, has given our reporter the details of a terrible shipwreck off the coast of Jamaica. It appears that the intelligence of the disaster had not been made public before the closing of the mails for New York, but that the news arrived from a port on the south of the island, a short time before the sailing of the Karnak, and Mr. Dunbar accidentally came in possession of the main facts, and what we state rests solely upon his authority.

The British war steamer *Jasseur*, which was lying at Jamaica on the 1st instant, received orders to set out immediately on a cruising voyage, and directly sailed from that port. On the night of the 4th inst. she struck a hidden rock to the northward of Jamaica. The pumps were immediately manned and kept working until daylight, when it was discovered that the water was rapidly gaining, and that it would be impossible to keep her up but a short time.

The captain ordered a raft to be constructed, and to this raft were attached the two tops belonging to the vessel, and the men, sixty in number, all went aboard, with such scanty provisions as they were able to secure from the sinking wreck.

A heavy gale set in soon after the men took to the raft, and they had not been out above two hours when two of the men were swept overboard and drowned. All efforts to rescue them were hopeless, the men had all they could do to prevent being washed away after them.

The captain, seeing it was useless to cling longer to the raft, took nineteen men with him in the smaller boat, and the mate the remaining twenty-nine into the larger one. It was considered useless to attempt to keep together, and the captain said they would each make the best of their way to the land, without reference to each other. In a short time the boats were separated by the wind, and the larger boat, containing thirty men, has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost with all on board.

The little provision the men on the small boat had taken with them was soon consumed, and the wretched party was subjected to the double sufferings of cold and famine. At last, when all were completely exhausted and perishing, the boat was driven to a port on the Southern coast of Cuba, and the entire party survived.

The government immediately sent out two vessels to cruise in search of the missing boat; but their search had proved fruitless.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL CAPTURED BY INDIANS.—The San Francisco papers publish a letter from David K. Welden, late master of the brig *Swiss Boy*, giving an account of the capture of his vessel by the Indians of Vancouver's Island, and the temporary captivity of himself and crew among savages. It seems that the *Swiss Boy* sailed from Port Orchard, Washington Territory, January 28, with a cargo of lumber for San Francisco. The next day, during a gale of wind, the vessel sprung a leak, and, as it increased rapidly, her head was turned to land. On the 30th Vancouver's Island was made, and the brig was run into Nilnas Sound. On the 31st the vessel was worked to within three hundred yards of the beach, where it was intended

to lay her for repairs, when a party of 300 armed Indians, part of whom were on board, and the rest in canoes alongside, took possession of the vessel, and after robbing the cabin of its contents, cut up the sails and rigging.

The captain and crew escaped to the shore in a boat, but were immediately taken prisoners and held for ten days, when they were allowed to depart under promise of the captain that he would return with a ship-load of presents for the Indians. During their captivity their lives were frequently threatened. Capt. Welden and his men arrived at Victoria Feb. 15, when the Governor offered to send the "Satellite" to recover the brig and her cargo, but as when last seen she was on fire, the offer was declined. Governor Douglas told Captain Welden that the brig was a lawful prize; that he had no right to go into any harbor in Vancouver Island, in distress, except a port of entry, as his vessel was under a foreign flag.

A LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND LIVES.—Near Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, a catastrophe occurred, about the beginning of February last, which involved a loss of life unparalleled except by memorable earthquakes of volcanic eruptions. It appears that some three thousand inhabitants of Taganrog relying on the promises of fair weather made by the genial atmosphere and the cloudless sky, proceeded to the Azoff Sea to indulge in the sport of fishing beneath the ice—a favourite pastime of that region. The atmosphere continuing serene, the party were lulled into a feeling of security, and ventured further than usual upon the ice, in the hope of obtaining a good haul. Suddenly a breeze sprang up from the east, which growing boisterous by degrees, whirled the loose snow and fine particles of ice in all directions, and before long succeeded in detaching the ice from the shore. The large ice field then broke into numerous pieces, which with their terrified and helpless human freight, drifted towards the open sea. No assistance could be rendered the unhappy beings by their frantic relatives and friends on shore, and within two hours not a sign of life was visible on the surface of the sea. On the following day a cake of ice drifted in shore upon which were five unfortunate—three of them dead, and the other two numb and insensible. The two latter—a girl and an old man—were restored by means of the usual appliances; the girl, however, survived but a few hours; the man recovered, but lost the use of his tongue—a consequence, probably, of the fright caused by the scenes he had passed through. He prepared a written narrative of the occurrence of that fearful night on the Azoff. By this catastrophe at least three thousand persons found a watery grave.

KOSSUTH IN THE FIELD.—The *Eco d'Italia* of March 19th learns from good authority, which it is not allowed to name, that the Hungarian patriot Kossuth passed through France, with the consent and connivance of the French Government, and arrived incognito at Genoa. It is supposed that he will place himself at the head of the Hungarian soldiers now in Lombardy. It is a well-known fact that during the last ten years Kossuth has been studying military science.

It is affirmed that in the last ten years 4,000,000 of immigrants have reached the shores of the United States, each bringing on an average \$100 in gold making an aggregate of \$400,000,000 of currency.

Southern papers concur in the statement that vegetation in that latitude is at least one month in advance of ordinary years. Fruit trees are in blossom, and flowers of various kinds are in full bloom.

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Chronic Pleurisy, Dyspepsia, Diseases that have been established for years. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Druggists Everywhere. WOODSTOCK JOURNAL, 102 FULTON ST., N. Y. Sold, and all Druggists, Woodstock, Vermont; J. D. Heardley; S. F. Grosvenor, Eel River.

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The admittance of all nations, as well as of a leading hospital of the most famous of the world, stamp the medicinal Agent as the greatest healing agent ever made known to suffering humanity. Its penetrating qualities are made manifest through the external of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, the seat of the internal disease; and its normal action is anti-inflammatory, and its virtues surpass anything else of the kind in Nature's great ally.

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One of the most common and virulent diseases on this continent, the most intractable, and especially antagonistic to the "operation" is first to eradicate it and then complete the cure.

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Of many years standing that have refused to yield to any other treatment, have invariably received applications of this powerful ointment.

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Coming from a bad state of the blood, these eruptions are cured, and a healthy surface regained by the application. It surpasses many of the other and toilet appliances in its dispels rashes and other disfigurements.

Piles and Fistula.
The form and feature of this prevalent disease is eradicated completely by the use of this ointment; and should precede its application. Its qualities will be found to be thoroughly reliable.

Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Eruptions, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

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There is considerable saving in taking larger sizes.
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Agent for Woodstock.

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Full assortment of all kinds of weighing scales and store furniture for sale at low prices. Also, Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.
For sale by Wm. R. Melville, Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their Customers in Woodstock and the Country that they are prepared to receive orders for FLOUR deliverable at St. Andrews, and forward the same by Railway boat at St. Andrews will not exceed the price in St. John.
Parties ordering by this route will be glad to take delivery of the goods at St. Andrews, and forward the same by transport from that place.
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St. John, Dec 1, 1858.

Tight Binding

House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, March 21. KING'S COLLEGE DESPATCHES.—(Continued.)

Mr. Williston said that being the youngest member of that House, for he believed that he had been a shorter time in it than any other member, having been there but two sessions, he approached this question with diffidence. But he felt that he owed to himself and to the people a duty with respect to it. Our Government was now admitted to be responsible to that House, and the plain question before them was whether the well understood wishes of the people, in respect to the King's College Act, had been carried out by the Government. The question of King's College had been before the Legislature since 1852. He was not now going into the policy of the Act of last session. He was very glad when the hon. Provincial Secretary proposed to the Bill his amendment, which, it had been passed, he (Mr. W.) believed would have made King's College an institution which would have commended itself to the people throughout the Province. And he believed that if the Secretary in his Bill had left the locality of the College fixed in Fredericton, instead of leaving it blank, his Bill would have been carried, for he (Mr. W.) believed that the members for Sunbury were frightened that if the amendment was carried the College might be removed from Fredericton, and therefore were induced to vote against it, when if the locality had not been left blank they would have supported it. But when that amendment was rejected, and he found that there was not spirit enough in the House to reform and resuscitate the College, he came to the conclusion that he should vote to sweep it away entirely. The Bill passed this House by a vote of twenty-seven to twelve, and also passed the Legislative Council, and it then became the duty of the Government to see that the wishes of the Legislature were carried out. What steps had the Government taken to carry out this matter? The Attorney General and Provincial Secretary voted against the petition against the Act from the College Council; but what further steps did they take to inform the Queen of the wishes of the Legislature and of the country? In 1855 Mr. Johnson voted in the House against the Prohibitory Law; but when that law had once passed both branches of the Legislature he had sunk his feelings as a member of the House, and joined his colleagues in the Executive in recommending His Excellency to give his assent to the Act of the Legislature. If the faith of the Crown could be compromised by the passage of the College Bill the Attorney General must have been aware of it when the Bill was before the Legislature last year, and it was the duty of the Government on that occasion to have met the Bill on the floor of the House fairly, and opposed its passage on that ground. Failing in doing so, and dividing on a question of such importance, and involving such principles, and permitting the Bill to pass, they must be prepared to support the views of the majority, or give place to another administration. These were his views on the point of Executive responsibility. Had they opposed it on the floor of the House, on the ground that it conflicted with Imperial interests, he for one would have been ready to support them in opposing it. The correct rule was that the Governor could do wrong; and knowing this to be the rule, His Excellency in his reply to the memorandum of his Council asking for copies of the letters, invites them to make their opinions on the Act known to the Queen; and yet they allowed the Act, and the letters hostile to it, to go home without any representations concerning them. To must say that he thought there was the same backdoor influence at work against this Act that the men now in office had so much reprehended in former occasions, when they were in opposition.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—These influences did not affect the passing of the Act. Mr. Williston.—The principle was the same whether the influences had or had not any effect. There should have been from the Executive Council a clear and explicit representation to the Queen as to the allowance of the Bill. If the Council had made that representation, and had done proper exertions to carry out the well understood wishes of the people with respect to the College, they could have come before the House with clean hands; but in the despatch of His Excellency they had not even given the numbers for and against the Bill. Hon. Mr. Smith.—The despatch is the Secretary's and not ours. Mr. Williston.—He held that any despatch from the Government was the action of the Executive Council. Hon. Mr. Smith.—You hold what is wrong then. Mr. Williston.—He repeated that he held the Council responsible for the acts of the Governor, and he held that a despatch from the Governor is a despatch of the Executive Government, and, therefore, holding these opinions, he should vote against the amendment, and for the original resolution. Progress was then reported.

SATURDAY, March 26. The House went again into committee

upon the King's College Despatches, Mr. McClellan in the chair.

Mr. Gillmore said that the speech of the hon. mover of the resolution was an attack upon the Government, but his resolution was an attack upon the Governor. The charge was that his Excellency had violated the constitution; but the hon. mover had failed to prove it; in fact had not attempted to prove it. The resolution conveyed the opinion that the Council were responsible for all the acts of the Governor in writing despatches; but that assumption was not proved. It was important in the discussion of this question to remember that this Province was a colony, and that the Governor was here in a two-fold capacity,—as head of the local Government, and as agent of the Crown; and it had not been proved that it was the duty of the Governor to exhibit to his Council the despatches written by him in the latter capacity. The Attorney General had told them that the Council had never seen the correspondence from the College Council and the Professors; but the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary having been present at the meeting of the College Council, as ex officio members, learned the fact of the petition being prepared for transmission home through His Excellency. But if they had not been present at that meeting—if they had been prevented by absence from Fredericton—there was no way in the wide world in which they could have obtained the information. Would the hon. mover of the resolution then hold them responsible? He thought that the Government had acted wisely part; they asked His Excellency to let them see the papers; and when he replied that this was a new feature and could not be granted without a reference to the Colonial Secretary, they proceeded to follow up the matter until the point was conceded by the Colonial Secretary, and was now made a part of our constitution. He (Mr. G.) thought that we ought to stand to our bargains. Part of the endowment of the College was from the Civil List, and part from the General Revenues of the Province; he would not say that the difference between the two was sufficient to prevent our legislating upon the former; but there was a difference which had an influence upon the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers. The despatch itself (Mr. G.) did not like; although he could not put his finger upon any word or sentence which contained anything absolutely wrong, the general tone of it was adverse to the Act. The supporters of the resolution went on an assumption which was not proved. The proper way for the House to proceed was first to secure the privileges and then hold the Council responsible for their preservation.

Mr. McPhelin said that he had never heard such a flow of patriotism and loyalty as that which they had just been listening to; it was perfectly overwhelming. He held that there was no reflection on the Governor in the resolution. The present Attorney General in the "Political Primer" took the ground in reference to our Governor that he stood in the same position as the Queen, who could do no wrong; and if this was so, how could the resolution reflect upon him? He had as high respect for the Governor as any man, and would be the very last to give utterance to any reflections upon him. The reflections of the resolution came directly upon the Government, ("Can't see it," from the Prov. Secretary.) If the majority of the Committee took his (Mr. P.'s) view of the resolution, the Government would both see and feel it, for they would soon be out of office. ("You can't put us out," from Hon. Mr. Smith.) He did not want to put them out; but he wanted to do his duty. The member from Gloucester (Mr. End) had thought proper to abuse a sister Province, calling it "rebellious Canada"; but it was this "rebellious" Canada which had won for us our constitutional liberties; to the efforts of these very "rebels" we owed the introduction into New Brunswick of responsible Government, and the right to control our own local affairs. Why were the men who for their part in the rebellion were proscribed, driven into exile, denounced, and forced to fly for their lives, allowed to return to their country and their homes, and not only allowed to return, but in time elevated to posts of honor, emolument, and trust? Mr. End. I'll tell the hon. member why because the Crown exercised towards them the Royal prerogative of mercy. Mr. McPhelin.—Merry! Why was Papineau more fortunate to return and enjoy once more the joys of public life? ("He ought to have been hanged," from Mr. End.) Hanged! The hon. member from Gloucester was not worthy to be hanged! ("Great laughter.") While ready to give all respect to the Governor and the Imperial Government, he would not yield the liberties of the people. The Government were direct in duty, or they would have insisted on seeing the despatches. If they had asked for them, they would have received them. One of the principal reasons why the Bill did not receive the Royal assent was that the Government were divided upon it. He could support every part of the resolution, and should vote for it. Progress was then reported.

MONDAY, March 28. At 2 P. M. the House for the fourth time went into committee upon the King's

College despatches, Mr. McClellan in the chair.

Mr. Gray said that he had been waiting to hear the hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Smith) speak upon this question; but that gentleman had sicken still, feeling, no doubt, that as he held a position which he could not constitutionally defend, his best policy was silence. He was the more surprised at the hon. Member's quietness that he had seen a few days since a sketch of him in a newspaper, in which he was described as being in appearance and manner distinguished by aggressiveness. He had hoped that from the characteristics of the hon. member, as given in that sketch, they should have heard from him, and that he would have given life and spirit to this debate. Before going into this question he (Mr. Gray) had some preliminary remarks to make, as to the mode in which this question now came before the House. He would take hon. members back to the time at which the hon. member (Mr. Smith) first came into the House, in 1852, (laughter) from Mr. Smith. Well, when he first came into the House he looked around at the aspect of public affairs, and selected for the commencement of his political labors the greatest grievance which he could find—King's College. The year after he made his first onslaught upon the College he entered the Government of the country. The year following he laid no further measure concerning the College before the House. If he (Mr. Gray) remembered bright the hon. member at the session before that at which he joined the administration, seated on the floor of the House that he would never go into a Government, or remain a member of a Government, that would not take up the College as a Government question. ("I did not say so," from Mr. Smith.) The impression on his mind was that the hon. member did say so; but that did not matter. In 1856 another gentleman, the present Postmaster General, brought in the same Bill respecting the College, which had been in 1852 introduced by the hon. member for Westmorland, Mr. Smith's Bill was carried in the House, but lost in the Legislative Council. In 1858 the hon. member from Carleton brought in the Bill which now formed partially the subject of this discussion. He introduced it, after that gentleman also was taken into the Government; and this session he had taken no further step in the matter. Now the hon. member from Charlotte (Mr. McAdam) had taken up the Bill, and he supposed that next year it would be taken into the Government. Looking at these facts, he really thought it would be an unfortunate thing to do away with this grievance, as it appeared to be a most valuable aid to hon. members who were seeking advancement into the Government of the country. ("You had better try it," from Mr. Smith.) On one thing in this debate he must compliment the members of the Government—the valuable assistance which they had received from the hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. End) whom he was sorry was not now in his place. It could not be supposed that they adopted the principles which that hon. member had enunciated. When he (Mr. Gray) heard our sister colonies, and particularly Canada, spoken of in the terms which that gentleman applied to that Province, he could not help thinking of the session on which he heard a member of the present Government refer to it as giving to us the freedom and the constitutional privileges which we possess. He could not think that the Government would adopt either the language or the principles which the House had heard from the hon. member. He had said that he should like to see the Government General use the sword with which he was entrusted by his sovereign; he had also denounced responsible Government principles which were entirely inconsistent with those which the Government party professed. But he (Mr. End) went further. He said that he would vote against the resolution because he could find in history no single instance of such a reflection upon a British Sovereign, or the Governor of a British Colony, and had referred to the time of Charles the First. Now he (Mr. Gray) differed entirely from the hon. member as to the construction of the resolution; but did it bear the meaning which the hon. member put upon it, had he entirely forgotten the session of 1837, in which the House of which he was one member, passed a resolution which was a direct vote of censure, in language strong and unmistakable, upon the then Governor Sir Archibald Campbell? When he talked yesterday so loudly of loyalty he (Mr. Gray) would be reminded that that same Governor was a man who had supported the glorious old flag of England in many a bloody struggle on the fields of Spain and on Burnside's burning sands. But he (Mr. Gray) took the position that the resolution was not a personal reflection upon the Governor. If he could so regard it, no man would give it a more determined opposition than would he. He defied any one to point out an example of a more constitutional Colonial Governor than ours; he believed that he would not do anything which would militate against constitutional principles, but would aid in carrying them out.

Mr. End (who had entered the House after Mr. Gray had been speaking for some time) said that he was sorry that the hon.

member should suppose that he could have voted for the resolution reflecting on Sir Archibald Campbell. The occurrence was long before the introduction of responsible Government. The resolution was an abominable one, and the Journals would show that he had voted against it.

Mr. Gray.—The hon. member had said that there was no instance of a resolution never by a Governor, and he had reflected upon a Governor, and he had produced this. As to its being before the introduction of responsible Government, that did not mend the matter. In truth it was the very fact of the existence of the Executive Council for the acts of the Governor which removed from this or any similar resolution the character of a reflection upon the Governor. Then a resolution of this kind was personal, but now the Governor's acts were recognized as the acts of the Executive. His individuality never came before them; his name should never be mentioned in debates in that House; and he was sorry that the hon. member (Mr. End) could think of dragging in the name of the Governor. He made these remarks because there was no personal allusion in the resolution. The Government in seeking to distort the resolution into a reflection upon the Governor, were making a cowardly attempt to evade their own responsibility, and were acting in an unconstitutional manner, and contrary to the principles of Responsible Government. He (Mr. Gray) should hold the Government responsible for all acts emanating from the Governor. The way in which he looked at the matter was this: therefore or meaning of a resolution depended greatly upon arrangement of its parts. What was the fundamental principle of the resolution? He would call attention to its different clauses. If the hon. member had allowed it to have been seen before moving it, perhaps it might have been worded differently. (Laughter.) He had not said that it would have been better worded, but it might have been so arranged as not to be open to the objection which had been urged against it. What was its fundamental principle? Its first recital was that the Governor in his despatch "urged objections to the College Act which are at variance with the clear and undoubted rights of the Legislature, and the best interests of the people of this Province." This was a recital of facts, not of opinions. The second recital, "that the despatch was calculated to create an unfavorable impression upon the minds of the British Ministry, and thereby to defeat the action of the Legislature," was simply the allegation of a consequence resulting from a fact already stated. In the third recital by the fundamental principles of this resolution. It read thus:—

"Whereas the responsibility of His Excellency's advisers for the opinions enunciated in despatches emanating from the Executive Government, relative to the local affairs of this Province, as they take duty to take the necessary steps to obtain Her Majesty's assent to the Act of the Legislature, has been fully admitted;— If this clause had been put first in the resolution then its fundamental principle would have been the prominent point. The question was not whether the Council had a right to see the despatches; the principle was that they were responsible for it whether they had seen it or not, and he should be prepared to show that this was the constitutional principle. He would show how the Attorney General attempted to evade the question. He (Attorney General) wished to know now the Council could see the despatch before it was sent, but that was not the allegation of the resolution; he would ask them to point out such an allegation in it if they could. He should in a few minutes show that the constitutional responsibility of the members of the Executive extended to every case, whether they saw the despatch or not; but before doing this he should call attention to the first recital of the resolution. The hon. member from Gloucester asked how he could see that the "best interests of the people of this Province" were injured by the Act which proposed the College from destruction. But that was not the question at all; the question was as to the rights of the Legislature—it was as to the rights of that Assembly to legislate on all local matters. The Hon. Provincial Secretary, in his address, admitted that the question was partly a local one. If so, was it not the highest, and best, and purest interest of this Province that the right of our Legislature to deal with local questions should be preserved? He apprehended that to be the meaning of the resolution. Could there be any doubt but that it was our highest and best interest to retain the right to legislate upon local questions? He thought that that principle would be admitted by every member in that House; and if so, then the language of the resolution was correct. He desired to ignore, openly and plainly, the idea that the decision of this question affected in any way the fate of the College. He had always been opposed to the destruction of the College; and he never should do anything to deprive the young men of the Province of the means of obtaining the best education that wealth and experience could secure, and which would enable them not only to make a lasting fame for themselves at home and abroad, but would enable them to raise and improve the position of this country. There-

fore the decision of this question would no way affect the question respecting College itself.

He should now proceed to the question of the responsibility of the Executive Council, and refer to the short session of 1852. Let them compare our government with the Imperial government. The same maxim of the British Constitution was: "The Queen could do no wrong." In the Province we had the same responsibility of ministers to the Legislature, and by the same maxim would apply to the Province; the Governor was the representative of the Queen, and the ministers were responsible for every local act. To have an example of this in 1856; the Governor desired a dissolution of the Legislative Council, but his advisers having refused responsibility of such an act, he was obliged to find a new ministry who would accept that responsibility. If the Queen should take some step without the advice of her ministers, or if they refused to accept the responsibility, and resign, and no other men could be found to take the responsibility, the act would be null and void; but if her ministers remained in office, so that our Governor took any such step, he was responsible for it. So that our Governor took any such step, he was responsible for it, and his Council were in office, they adopted that act. This was no new doctrine which he pronounced; he was the clear and undoubted principle of our constitution. With regard to Imperial interests the matter was entirely different; therefore, a despatch from the Governor embraced anything of which the Executive Council did not approve, and they remained in office, they adopted that despatch as its contents, and their responsibility was not a whit increased by their seeing or seeing that despatch; their responsibility would be quite as great as though they had written the despatch themselves. The authority on the general principle would quote Lord Durham's Report, p. 55 and 56.

"Since the revolution of 1838, the ability of the English constitution has been secured by that true principle of our Government, which has vested the direct of the national policy, and the distributing of patronage, in the hands of the Parliamentary majority. However partial a monarch might be to particular Ministers, or however he might have personally committed himself to their policy, he has invariably been constrained to abandon both, soon as the opinion of the people has been irrevocably pronounced against him, through the medium of the House of Commons. It is difficult to understand how any English statesman could have imagined that representative and irresponsible government could be successfully combined. It has never been very clearly explained—what are the Imperial interests, which require this complete abdication of representative government? But if there be such a necessity, it is clear that a representative government of a Colony must be a mockery and a source of confusion." "The powers for which the Assembly contended appear in both instances to be such as it was perfectly justified in demanding. It is difficult to conceive who could have been their theory of Government, who imagined that in any Colony England a body invested with the name and character of a representative Assembly could be deprived of any of the powers, which, in the opinion of Englishmen, are inherent in a popular legislature. It was a vain delusion to imagine that more limitations in the Constitutional Act or an exclusive system of Government, body strong in the consciousness of being the public opinion of the majority could regard certain portions of the Imperial revenues as sacred from its control, could confine itself to the mere business of making laws, and look on as a passive and inert spectator, while those who were carried to the country conducted the business, in whose intentions or capacity had not the slightest confidence." He applied these principles in this case.—If the Legislature were right in passing an Act, and the Governor differed from the Legislature, but could not find an Executive Council to take the responsibility of his course, he would have to abandon the Act of the Legislature, and would have carried out. Another point for consideration was, What are Imperial and what are local interests. (Here Mr. Gray again quoted from Lord Durham.) If the Legislature cannot carry out these principles, then responsible Government is a mockery and a delusion. Is now proceeding to quote from the Political Primer he did not do so; to show that his hon. friends the members of the Government, had different opinions now from what they had in 1851; on the contrary he assumed that they held the same opinion now. The Attorney General in reply to the hon. mover of the resolution had said that even supposing the words quoted were uttered by him he would be bound by them forever. It was rather a singular position, to say the least of it; when a certain object was gained the Attorney General put forward certain principles; but when the object was gained, and the Attorney General was in the Government, and his principles were made the ground of assent upon him, he put forward the proposition that he was not to be bound by them

ever. But he would proceed to the authorities on the principles. He would quote the words of Fisher in 1854 as to the duty of the Legislature. It would be better to repeal the subject of legislation of that Bill, and of its having passed by a majority of 31 to 17. Now where the opinion of the hon. mover of the Government to give effect? That Bill was precisely the same grounds as the Bill in both cases the holding office were in question amendment respecting them; it was passed now; and he (Mr. Gray) would quote the Political Primer; "I have had not authority to legislate a subject they were now on page 24 and 25 he would refer to the allowance of the Bill—"The inaction of the Bill was powerless. The Judges—either the Judges or the Legislature." Now, a reference to the College Bill—"The action of the Government of the officers of King ruled the Legislature!" Government saw the "The hon. member wanted point at issue. 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the decision of this question would be to refer the question respecting the Bill to the Executive Council. He should now proceed to the question of the responsibility of the Executive Council, and refer to the short session of 1854. Then compare our government with the Imperial government. The family of the British Constitution was the Queen could do no wrong. In a province we had the same responsibility to the Legislature, and by the same maxim would apply to a province; the Governor was the Representative of the Queen, and the minister responsible for every local act. The example of this in 1856; the Governor desired a dissolution of the Legislature, but his advisers having refused responsibility of such an act, he was obliged to find a new ministry who would accept responsibility. If the Queen should take some step without the advice of her ministers, if they refused to accept the responsibility, and resigned, no other men could be found to accept responsibility; the act would be null; but if her ministry remained in office they adapted the act and were responsible. So our Governor took any step consistent with the doctrine and maxims of the day, and his Council remained in office, they adopted that act. This was the doctrine which he pronounced in his clear and undoubted principles. With regard to Imperial Government, a despatch was entirely different, therefore, a despatch from the Governor anything of which the Executive Council did not approve, and they remained in office, they adopted that despatch, and their responsibility was increased by their seeing or acting that despatch; their responsibility would be quite as great as though they had written the despatch themselves. Authority on the general principle, Lord Durham's report, page 56.

Since the revolution of 1838, the constitution of the English constitution has been destroyed by that true principle of our Government, which has vested the direct national policy, and the distribution of patronage, in the hands of the Parliamentary majority. However partial a measure might be to particular Ministers, however he might have personally engaged himself to their policy, he has been constrained to abandon both as the opinion of the people has been avocably pronounced against the measure through the medium of the House of Commons. It is difficult to understand how English statesmen could have imagined that representative and irresponsible Government could be successfully combined.

It has never been explained—what are the Imperial duties, which require this complete separation of representative government from the Executive? If there be such a necessity, it is equally true that a representative government should be a mockery and a confusion.

The powers for which the Assembly appeared in both instances to be as it was perfectly justified in doing. It is difficult to conceive how it had been their theory of Government, who imagined that in any Colony, and a body invested with the name of a representative of the people, could be deprived of any of the powers which in the opinion of Englishmen are inherent in a popular legislature. It is a vain delusion to imagine that the limitations in the Constitutional Act are an exclusive system of Government, strong in the consciousness of the public opinion of the majority, and regard certain portions of the Imperial revenues as sacred from the control and confine itself to the mere business laws, and look on as a practical different spectator, while those laws are carried into effect or evaded, and the business of the country conducted in a way which is not the slightest condoned.

He applied these principles in his speech to the Legislature were right in passing the Act, and the Governor differed in the Legislature, but could not find an Executive Council to take the responsibility of the course, he would have to abandon the Act of the Legislature would be null. Another point for consideration was, What are Imperial and what are Provincial? Here Mr. Gray again quoted Lord Durham. If the Legislature did not carry out these principles, then the Imperial Government is a mockery and a confusion. In now proceeding to the Political Primer he did not show that his hon. friends the members of the Government had different opinions from what they had in 1854; on the contrary he assumed that they held the same opinion now. The Attorney General replied to the hon. member of the Government, he said that even supposing the despatches were uttered by him he would be bound by them forever. He rather a singular position, to say that when a certain object was attained the Attorney General put certain principles; but when the object was gained, and the Attorney General was in the Government, and his principles were made the ground of action, he was not to be bound by them.

But he would proceed with the authorities on the principles which govern us. He would quote the opinion of Mr. Fisher in 1854 as to the duty of the Government in carrying out the Acts of the Legislature. It would be remembered that the Judges' Fees Bill was for some years a popular subject of legislation. Speaking of that Bill, and of its having passed the House by a majority of 31 to 4, he said:—“Now where the opinion of the Legislature had been so clearly expressed, it was the duty of the Government to endeavor to give it effect.” That Bill was refused upon the same grounds as the College Bill. In both cases the rights of persons holding office were in question. If his argument respecting them was sound, then it was sound now; and he says (page 22 of the Political Primer):—“If the Legislature had not authority to legislate upon such a subject they were powerless enough.” And on page 24 and 25 he says, with respect to the allowance of the Judges' Fees Bill:—“The sanction of the Government with regard to the Bill proved that they were powerless. The Governor and the Judges—over the Judges—over the Legislature.” Now, suppose that in reference to the College Bill he should say:—“The action of the Governor and one or two of the officers of King's College overruled the Legislature!” (“The Street Government saw the representations.”—from Mr. Smith.) That was not the case. The hon. member wanted to evade the real point at issue. The Government by remaining in office adopted the responsibility of all that had passed as much as though they had seen the representations. In reply to the minute of Council asking for copies of the letters sent home His Excellency invited them to forward any arguments or remonstrances of their own. In 1854 Mr. Fisher (page 25) charged the Government with allowing a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to pass without remark or remonstrance, though it was a direct attempt to restrict them in the right of self-government. He would ask them if this was not an attempt to restrict them in the right of self-government? And even when invited by His Excellency to forward a remonstrance they had not done so. The Attorney General now was adopting the very opinions of Mr. Street, the correctness of which in 1854 he denied. The Attorney General had just reversed his position since 1854. He then affirmed that Mr. Street said that “a despatch from the Colonial Secretary was not more of importance than an Act of the Legislature; he would put it to every member of the House if it was not so? He would ask attention to another remark of Mr. Fisher's in 1854. He said then that that debate would put an end to Government by despatches.” If this Bill was overruled by a despatch was not that a government by despatches? If the hon. members of the Government were right then, and got the benefit of these principles, the same opinions were right now, and they must take the consequences now. He would now call attention to Mr. Smith's remarks in the same Political Primer. This book was a work of great value, and he never opened it without thinking of the remark of a celebrated man, “O that mine enemy would write a book!” (Great laughter.) The hon. members of the Government had taken pains to have this volume prepared and published, and certainly they made it a monument of their political opinions, which will last for generations. Surely the publication of this Primer was a fortunate thing. The Government say that they did not see the Governor's despatch on the College Bill, and that they did not remonstrate. But it was the despatch which prevented the Royal assent being given to the Bill, not the representations of the officers of the College. The Colonial Secretary so stated in his reply. Mr. Street said that he did not see the Judges' letters; the Government now say that they did not see the despatch. Mr. Smith said then that Mr. Street ought to have seen the letters; he (Mr. Gray) now said that the Government ought to have seen the despatch. They then held Mr. Street responsible for the letters, although they knew that it was at that time without precedent for the Governor to exhibit such letters. At that time the principle was recognized and admitted that it was the right of every man in this Province to petition the Crown, and the Judges had only done what it was the right of all to do. Mr. Street said that he had not seen these letters of the Judges; Mr. Smith said that he ought to have seen them, or if he had not he “knew their import,” and that “he believed it was done with the privacy of all concerned, and that the Judges' letters were allowed to go, in order to prevent the effect of the Bill.” Leaving the Bill? Could not he (Mr. Gray) say to his hon. friends now that “they knew the import of the remonstrances from the Council and Professors of the College, and that they were allowed to go with the privacy of all concerned, in order that they might have the effect of deterring the Bill?” Was the House to say that the Governor had invited them by a memorandum to send home any arguments and representations in favor of the Bill, and they knew a remonstrance against the Bill had not been sent, and they forwarded not one word,

that they had done their duty? How could they ask the House to believe that they did not know about the representations now, when they would not allow the exercise of privacy in 1854? They must take the consequences of their own acts in 1854. Mr. Smith then “put it to Mr. Street whether he ever wrote to Her Majesty's Government requesting them to pass the Bill.” Mr. Street replied that “he never wrote any despatch upon the subject.” Mr. Smith went on—“When he contended that the Attorney General was not to be held responsible for the despatches, and he contended that he would now put it to them if they had ever written to Her Majesty's Government, requesting them to pass the College Bill; and as they said that they ought to have written, and contended that they had not, he contended that they ought to have written, and contended that they ought to have written, and contended that they ought to have written.” (Laughter.) He would ask any man of an ordinary mind when he put these questions to the Government what could they say about it? The Government saw that these constitutional principles were recognized by the House in 1854, but in respect to the College Bill they took no steps to carry them out; even the opportunity furnished by the delegation to London was neglected. The House would have been pleased had the Attorney General and the hon. member from Westmoreland turned their attention to the College Act; while in London, they would have been delighted to find that the delegation had done some good.

Hon. Mr. Smith.—“Do you mean to say that we did not?” (Laughter.)

Mr. Gray.—“Very little indeed. (Great laughter.) The Colonial Secretary's despatch did not come out until they reached England.”

The Attorney General.—“It was sent out before we reached England.”

Mr. Gray.—“He would ask them if they had spoken to the Colonial Secretary on the subject? If they had done so they might have had the effect of revoking the disallowance of the Bill. He would ask them in the face of that House and in the face of the country if they were in London, knowing the feeling of the Legislature and what they alleged to be the feeling of the country with respect to King's College, took any steps to place the matter in its proper light before the Imperial Government? He had no doubt but that the hon. member (Mr. Smith), true to that aggressive disposition which had been described in the sketch to which he had alluded in the commencement of his speech, would have liked to have had a brush with the Colonial Secretary on the matter. (Laughter.) It would have been an additional feather in his cap on his return to this Province to have heard the British Lion in his den. (Continued laughter.) But the Attorney General was in a different position; he was opposed to the Bill; and they no doubt thought it best to have the dispute between themselves, and not fall out in the presence of the Colonial Secretary, and exhibit to him their differences. It would have been a rather singular sight for Sir Bulwer Lytton, far in England they did not understand Ministers differing on a matter of state, and yet continuing in the same ministry.

He had taken the following positions: first, that we had the control of our local affairs; secondly, that the Executive Council were responsible for despatches whether they saw them or not. He had laid down these principles in 1851 on the question of Bounties. “The amendment to this resolution was artfully drawn, for although the Attorney General acknowledged the correctness of the principle of granting bounties, he sheltered himself and his Government under the plea that they were not responsible for despatches written by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. This plea would not, however, avail the Government, for he did not attempt to make the Government responsible for the doctrine enunciated in these despatches, but for the adoption of that doctrine. If the local Government were permitted to escape on a plea of this kind, the effect would be that so long as they conformed to despatches received from the Colonial Office, so long were they entitled to remain in power, as they were in no wise responsible for such despatches, no matter what the effect to the country might be.”

To get to a thorough understanding of this question, let them suppose that there was no responsibility on the part of the Executive Council for despatches written by the Governor, and that all the members of the Executive were opposed to the passage of a certain Bill. As they were not responsible for any despatch which might be written to the Imperial Government, relative to the allowance or disallowance of the Bill, the effect would be that the passage of any Bill might be thwarted without any person being responsible. If the Executive were not held responsible they would thwart the legislation of the country. But he held that they remained in power they were responsible for the adoption of any despatch or action of the Governor. These principles were clear and undoubted. But the Attorney General was for turning the question off in another way; he asked now could they be held responsible for not seeing the despatch. That was not the point; the point was that the responsibility commenced when the Council remained in office after they had seen the despatches. The hon. Pro-

vincial Secretary differed from the Attorney General on this point. He (the Secretary) admitted that we have the right of control in our local affairs, but said that the College Bill was of a complex character, being partly local and partly Imperial; and that was the reason why we could not legislate upon it. Why did they not tell the House that last year, when the Bill was under discussion? He would ask the House if the hon. Provincial Secretary had told them this when the Bill was before them last year? Did he state that they could not legislate upon this subject?

The Provincial Secretary said that his statement on Saturday was this: that the House had the right to pass the Act; that the question was of a complex character—the Bill being local in its operation, but affecting Imperial interests.

Mr. Gray.—“He found every member of the Government but the Attorney General voting for it. He asked the House why the Government did not last year tell us that it affected Imperial interests, and could not pass? (I did not say you)—“from the Attorney General.” Then he would ask what was the object of the Government in voting for it? Was it to bring the House into collision with the Imperial Government? The Government ought to have said that it could not pass, and have opposed it in the House. There was another singular point. The Attorney General told them that when in England the delegates had, wherever they went, proclaimed that New Brunswick would never repudiate. Yet at the same moment there was on its way out to this country a despatch, informing the Executive of the disallowance of the Bill, on the ground that it did repudiate the Civil List arrangement. Did the House then, in passing the Bill, really repudiate? Did the five Executive Councillors who voted for it repudiate? Were the gentlemen prepared to admit that they had repudiated? Which was right—the Legislature or the Colonial Secretary? He (Mr. Gray) was not prepared to believe that this House had repudiated. Let them analyze this question, and see whether there was an Imperial interest affected by the Bill. In the Civil List Bill £1,000 a year was appropriated for the College. It was not distributed to particular individuals, and it did not say that it should be distributed. There were two duties to be performed on both sides. The Imperial Government agreed to give a certain sum of money for a certain work; if that work was not performed the compact was at an end. If the £1,000 had been distributed in the Civil List Bill to certain persons it might be argued that the same distribution ought to be continued. But the Bill merely appropriated £1,000 for a College for this country; and how could we convey to the British Government an opinion as to the mode in which their trust respecting the College should be employed but by Act of this Legislature? The British Government might say that the money was granted for purposes of education, and that it was granted for King's College, and not for any other College; but there was nothing in the Compact or Civil List Act to show that it was to be given to particular individuals. In all the other items on the Civil List the application of those items was clearly defined—the salaries of the Judges were set forth as such—the salaries of all the other officers were set forth as such—but there was no appropriation of this specific sum of £1,000 to the salaries of the Professors of the College, or to the Professors in any way; neither to themselves personally nor to their offices was it appropriated. It was a trust fund for the benefit of the College, and to be applied in such way as would most advance the interests of the College. And how was the Imperial Government to know the best way to use that trust but through the action of the local Legislature? He contended that the officers did not stand on the Civil List as others particularly mentioned. It was purely a local matter, and it should be left to the local Legislature to settle their claims, whatever they might be. The Imperial Government would leave the settlement of these matters to us.—In Canada the settlement of the Clergy Reserves was left to the local Government, with a stipulation that individual interests were not to be affected. And in this College question he had no doubt that the British Government if properly informed upon the matter would have left it to us to settle, and to make such provision as we chose for the Professors, subject to its approval. Did the compact imply that there could be no change in the amount of the sums paid to Professors? Certainly not; it only implied a certain sum for the purposes of the College. With reference to the despatch of the Government—“No, not ours”—from several members of the Government? Yes; they could not get over it; it was their despatch. The Atty. Gen. justified the despatch on the ground that the Royal Instructions required the Governor to send the “reasons for the passing of any Act.” But the despatch assigned no reason for its passing, but many reasons why it should not pass. No single reason is assigned why the Bill should pass, and even after the invitation from the Governor contained in the last paragraph of his reply to their memorandum—“No, no; there was no invitation”—from the Provincial Secretary. He contended that there was an invitation; he would read the paragraph:—“His Excel-

lency, however, has no desire to throw any impediment in the way of the transmission by the members of the Executive Council, of any representations or arguments which they may desire to submit to Her Majesty's Government respecting the Act referred to; and he will forward by this mail to the Secretary of State, for his instructions a copy of their memorandum.” (Here there occurred a lengthy altercation between Mr. Gray and members of the Government, he contending that the two parts of this sentence referred to different matters, and they that His Excellency in saying that he “desired to throw no impediment in the way” had reference to the representations from the College officials not to the Act itself. Mr. Gray continued. The Government endeavored to mystify everything; if they had any doubt about the meaning of the paragraph why did they not ask His Excellency for an explanation? It was on their part nothing but an evasion, and a cowardly evasion, in order to throw the responsibility on the Governor personally. At the door of the Government rested at this moment the disallowance of this Bill. But in what position were his hon. friends? They had always contended that these matters were within our own control. But the House found them, the first time at which the principle was applied to their own position, falling off from their principles. It reminded him of a circumstance in the Crusades. Hon. members would remember that the first step towards the Crusades was taken by Peter the Hermit, who clothed—if he might use the expression—in sackcloth and in serge, bare-headed and bare footed, and his pilgrim's staff in his hand travelled throughout Europe, calling upon men of all degrees to go forth and rescue the Redeemer's tomb from the hands of the infidel; they would remember how he was joined in this work by the priests and the monks of all Christendom—how all Europe was stirred to its depths—how from all countries poured forth men of all degrees, and of all classes to the conflict—how Malta sent her Knights and Germany and Spain sent forth their chivalry—and Richard of England, and Philip of France, with mighty armies, made the long voyage to Asia, to rescue the Holy Land—so that, in the words of the accomplished Princess of the Greeks, “All Europe was torn from its foundation and hurled upon Asia.” And the monks who had stirred up this fearful conflict—when the soldiers of the Cross were falling by thousands beneath the walls of Acre—when the bones of our countrymen were bleaching on the plains of Aschelon—when plague and famine, and sickness, and death were raging on every side—where were they? Were they foremost in the fight? Were they too braving the dangers and suffering the hardships to which they had driven their fellow men? No. While the noblest blood of Europe was being poured out like water beneath the walls of Jerusalem, and on the plains of Asia, the monks were at home enjoying the comforts of their monasteries, and living on the fatness of the land! Just so was it with the members of this Government.—They had advocated the control of our local affairs by our local Legislature; they had preached a crusade against Downing street; and had stirred up throughout the country a strong feeling in favor of the principles which they had advocated; and they had worked themselves by these means into fat and comfortable livings.—But now when the rights of the Legislature and of the people were invaded, they submitted tamely, and flung away the principles by which they had been elevated into place and power. The Primer was then their political Bible, but now they had got a new revelation, and he supposed that the Primer would come out in a new and revised edition. The present Speaker said in 1854 that the Government “were not only responsible for the acts of the Governor, unless they repudiated these acts by immediate resignation, but for the acts and declarations of each member of the Government, unless they at once caused him to resign or resigned themselves.” In the language of the Speaker he would ask, “What stopped that Bill?” It was the despatch written by the Governor.—Then, by the law laid down in 1854 by the Speaker, which he had just quoted, the Government were responsible for its defects. The Government might say that the law did not apply now; he would leave it to the House to settle that question. He could not forget the words used by the present Attorney General in 1854,—“what were cattle, and corn, and timber, and minerals? They were as dust in the balance when placed in opposition to the liberties of the people.” He (Mr. Gray) put that question to him now; while he would wish to preserve the College, he would uphold the right of the Legislature to do with it what it thought proper. It should be, and ought to be, and is, under our control. The Government were responsible for the effect which their votes might have upon men who were in power, to uphold these rights. The amendment moved by the hon. Atty. General was tantamount to nothing. It recites that “it is desirable that the Executive Council should have the right of seeing despatches.” Was that any expression of opinion that we had, or that we ought to have that right? Why should they pass this when they now had a responsibility for whatever was contained in

these despatches? It was their duty to uphold the constitution in its strength and its integrity. It was the interest of every one that it should be so upheld; and they never should agree to allow any right which it gave them to be impaired. They had the responsibility for despatches now; and it would therefore be impolitic to impair or endanger that right by passing such a resolution as that of the Attorney General. He should say no more at present, but should do as the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General did—reserve his right to speak again, should anything occur in the debate to render it necessary.

The Journal.
Thursday, April 14, 1859.
Editorial Correspondence.

Scenes in the House.
Tuesday morning, April 5th; House about half full; and members looking very quiet and indifferent.

Mr. McPHELM.—“Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the hon. member from Gloucester whether he intends to proceed with the Judges' Fees Bill?”

Mr. ENO.—(“the hon. member from Gloucester” alluded to)—“Mr. Speaker, I should like to know from the hon. member from Kent whether he intends to proceed in the Bill relating to the tenure of Judicial Officers, or with the Bill for changing the constitution of the Legislative Council?” (Laughter.)

Mr. McPHELM.—“In reply to the hon. member I now move that the House do now go into committee of the whole upon the Judicial tenure Bill.”

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—“That's no answer to the question.”

Mr. McPHELM.—“That's my answer.”

The SOLICITOR GENERAL.—“Mr. Speaker, I move that motion be amended by striking out the word ‘now,’ and substituting the word ‘this day three months.’”

The SPEAKER puts the question on the amendment, and announces that it is carried.

Mr. ALLEN.—“Mr. Speaker, I move the reconsideration of this question.—This Bill is of really too much importance to be disposed of in this unceremonious manner.”

Mr. McPHELM, (rather angrily) “I second the motion, and shall have the names taken on the division. The Solicitor General has only to nod his head to call to his assistance a faction in the House ready to reject any measure which I may bring in.”

The SPEAKER puts the question on the reconsideration, and announces that it is lost. The House subsides into silence.

FRIDAY, April 6.

Yesterday was one of the most interesting during the Session. At 2 P.M. McAdam's Bill to suspend the £1100 granted out of the ordinary revenue of the Province to King's College was committed. The Atty. General moved to substitute for it another Bill, which is substantially that prepared by the College Council, known as Judge Wilmore's, and urged upon the Committee the necessity for the preservation and reform of the College. Smith followed in a lengthy, able, amusing and exceedingly bitter speech against the College and the Attorney General. He traced the history of the College from 1829 to the present time, contending that it was founded in injustice, and that every attempt to remodel and liberalise it had been met with the determined opposition of those interested. He expatiated upon the condition of the College and the immense expense for the small return. He ridiculed the College and the paucity of its graduates. Much of his speech was directed to the Atty. General. Time after time Smith twisted him with being Registrar of the College, and denounced his conduct in supporting it. His language to his colleague in the Government was if not absolutely insulting, very near it. Mr. Smith made the astounding announcement of his belief that if the real condition of the College and its utter failure had been made known to the Home Government the Bill would have been sanctioned.

[SEE PAGE 326]

Poetry.

SPRING IS COME.

Ye coax the timid verdure
Along the hills of Spring,
Blue skies and gentle breezes,
And soft clouds wandering!

The gay translucent morning
Lies glittering in the sea,
The noontide sprinkles shadows
Athwart the daisied lea;

Our earth has not grown aged,
With all her countless years;
She works, and never wearies,
Is glad, and nothing fears:

O, rich in song and colors,
Thou joy-reviving Spring!
Some hopes are chilled with winter
Whose term thou canst not bring.

The distant flying swallow,
The upward yearning seed,
Find nature's promise faithful,
Attain the humble need.

Great Parent! thou hast also formed
These hearts which throbb and bleed!
With love, truth, hope, their life has
warm'd, And what is best, decreed.

Select Story.

The Pirate of the Caribbean.

BY S. B. SLACK.

It was high meridian on a certain day, between the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century, and the officer of the deck of His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Chatham had just "made it so," by order of the first lieutenant. The galleon vessel was bowling along at the rate of seven knots, with a moderate trade wind on her quarter, on the south coast of Cuba. The peaks of the Isle of Pines were in sight in the dim distance, when the watch in the main-top hailed the deck:

"On deck there."
"Halloo," responded the second lieutenant, whose watch it was on deck.
"A sail!" shouted the topman.
"Where away?" rejoined the officer.
"Two points off the weather bow," was the answer.
"Quartermaster, how is her head?" inquired the second lieutenant.
"North-by-west, sir," rejoined the officer of the watch.

And away went the gallant craft, scattering the spray on either side of her bows, and leaving a long wake behind her stern. In the course of twenty minutes from the time the look out man had hailed the deck, a sail was just discernable from the quarter-deck of the Chatham, in a line between that vessel and the Isle of Pines. Plain and plainer the stranger rose to view as the sloop of war neared her, till at length she was discerned as a long, low schooner, with tall, tapering rakish spars, and a hull painted perfectly black. Every telescope was soon in requisition, and many were the comments passed upon the stranger, whose appearance and manoeuvres were such as to justify suspicions as to her character.

Shortly after the schooner had become visible from the deck of the Chatham, Captain Russel, who commanded her and to whom the appearance of the strange sail had been duly notified, had ordered that all the ports of the sloop should be closed, that all the men should retire below save about a dozen hands, that the ship should be put in as slovenly a trim as possible, in fact that pains should be taken to render her in every respect like a merchant ship, and that she should bear away from the stranger. The reason for these precautions will soon appear; and perhaps the following conversation, which took place between a knot of seamen who were assembled in the fore-castle, will throw some light on the matter:

"I say, Ben," inquired a young seaman of an old salt, whose deeply furrowed ma-

hogany visage, and iron grey hair, betokened that he had lived a long and rough life, "I say, Ben, what's in the wind now?"
"Mayhap," replied Ben, turning his quid, and giving his inexpressibles a hitch, "that 'ere customer that's just been made out from the main-top may turn out to be a picaroon, and our skipper is shammin' himself to be a merchantman, so as to draw him on, and then nab him. You have heard tell of the Zaragazaga?"

"I have heard tell of her," rejoined the young sailor. "They say as how the bloody villain wot commands her never spares nobody wot falls into his hand. Don't I wish we may fall in with him. It would be glorious fun to see the scoundrel's strung up at Gallows Point."
"Yes," said old Ben; "and this 'ere is about his crusin' ground. T'other side of that 'ere island they say is his rendezvous. My eyes, if them trees could only speak, what stories they would tell about throat cuttin', and other kind o' devil's work wot has been done hereabouts. But only let the Zaragazaga come within range of the Chatham's broadside—that's all?"

"Why, wot's the good of that?" inquired an old topman, "when the pirate is protected by Satan. You might as well attempt to take the Flying Dutchman as to make a prize of the Zaragazaga. I have heard as how no ball can't touch her s'cause why, d'y'e see, Davy Jones has made her shot proof."

At this speech, a smile of incredulity settled on the faces of the group, and a succession of nods and winks passed round the crowd, in anticipation of one of the old tar's tough yarns. These telegraphic signals did not escape the notice of the speaker, who evinced his knowledge of what was passing in the minds of his auditors by quietly saying:

"You may shake your heads, and wink your eyes, messmates, which is all as one as if you was to say you don't believe a word of what I have said; but if you was to have seen the strange sights that I have seen, you wouldn't be so hard of believin'. I remember once, when I was on board the Bully Buffin. We had just landed Boney at St. Helena, and we was returnin' home, and had just lost sight of land. I was on the starboard watch, when just at eight bells, on a bright moon-light night, when, before the look out man on the top could hail the deck, we seed—"

But what the old sailor had seen must for ever remain in oblivion, for just at that moment his yarn was cut short by the report of a broadside to windward, followed by the sound of the drum and fire on the deck of the Chatham, beating to quarters; and in a minute every man was at his post.

The schooner had overtaken the sloop-of-war—the latter having by means of those nautical manoeuvres well known to the initiated, suffered the former to gain on her till the broadsides of the two vessels were directly opposite to each other, at about a musket shot apart. The Chatham had hoisted the British ensign, and the stranger had thrown off all disguise by hoisting the flag ornamented with the ghastly skull and cross bones. The two vessels were in this position when, suddenly, the pirate opened her fire upon the supposed merchantman, which had the effect of slightly injuring her running rigging, but hit none of her crew.

As the smoke curled in wreaths up the rigging, and around the tall, taper spars of the schooner, the commander of the Chatham ordered the ports of that vessel to be thrown open, and a broadside to be poured into her antagonist, which was instantly done. The shot took effect in the pirate's hull, and had evidently injured several of the crew, to judge from the shrieks which followed the sound of the cannon. Orders were now given on board the Chatham to wear ship, with the double object of bringing her other broadside to bear, and to cut off the pirate's retreat between the Isle of Pines and the mainland.

Part of the manoeuvre was successfully accomplished. The Chatham wore round, discharging her other broadside as she came round, but without effect, as the pirate had shifted her position, which could not be well discovered through the dense smoke. As it cleared off it was seen that the Chatham had not succeeded in cutting off the rover, which, after the momentary surprise of the vessel of war's first broadside had been got over, suspecting the de-

sign of her powerful antagonist, had succeeded in wearing before the other, and as she still retained the weather gauge, there was now no chance of the Chatham's capturing her ere she got into shoal water, unless a success shot early in the chase should succeed in crippling her. Both vessels now crowded all sail, and the Chatham made liberal use of her bow chasers, which were answered from the stern of the pirate, but without any damage on either side. It was soon evident that the sailing qualities of the schooner were far superior to those of the sloop-of-war, and that the former must escape among the keys with which that part of the coast of Cuba is thickly studded. Fully convinced of this, the commander of the Chatham abandoned the chase, and called his officers to a consultation with him in the cabin, when it was determined that an attempt should be made after dark to cut the schooner out, and thus rid the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico of a vessel that had long been the terror of those waters.

"Bat, gentlemen," inquired Captain Russel, "it is necessary to have some one to pilot the boats in. Do any of you know the coast?"
It seemed, however, that none of the officers present had the necessary knowledge.

"That is unfortunate," observed the captain; "a knowledge of the place would greatly facilitate success."
"Captain Russel," observed Mr. Bruce, the second lieutenant, "there is a gentleman on board who claims to be well acquainted with the locality. I allude to Lieutenant Humphreys of the United States Navy, who is taking his passage with us to Havana. I had some conversation with him a while ago, and he says he has visited the supposed haunt of the pirates, in search of this very vessel which has just escaped, and which, he says, is the terrible Zaragazaga. His search was unsuccessful, for the bird had flown. He has expressed his perfect willingness to take part in any expedition against this nest of pirates, and as none of us know the place, I respectfully submit that it would not be amiss to invite Mr. Humphreys to unite with us on this occasion."

"A very good suggestion," replied Capt. Russel. "Let us have the gallant American, by all means."
A message was accordingly sent to Lieut. Humphreys, with Capt. Russel's compliments, inviting him to attend the council of war.

The stranger soon made his appearance in the cabin. In person he was rather above the middle height, with a countenance exhibiting great intellectuality. His expansive forehead denoted thought, and his beautifully chiselled lips were indicative of firmness, while his sinewy but not bulky limbs showed him to be possessed of considerable muscular strength. At the invitation of the captain he took a chair at the table, when, in answer to a question, he expressed his willingness to act as pilot to the expedition, and to participate generally therein.

"I thank you sir," said Captain Russel, "our arrangements are that Mr. Bruce, the second lieutenant, takes charge of the first cutter, and leads the van. You will accompany him. Mr. Simpson, the third lieutenant, will command the second cutter; the Master's mate, the yawl; and the boatswain, the barge. I shall leave you to settle the mode of attack among yourselves, as circumstances may dictate. And now, gentlemen, I shall expect you all to dinner at seven o'clock. At ten, you will start on the expedition."

Night had fallen over the expanse of waters. The day had been beautifully clear; but as night approached, dark masses of cloud were to be seen on the western horizon, roiling up to the zenith; and shortly after sunset, the whole heavens were obscured, effectually shutting out the light of the stars. No sooner had darkness completely fallen, than orders were given to stand in towards the land, and by the time dinner was over in the Captain's cabin, the Chatham was within a short distance of the coast, to the eastward of the Isle of Pines. The trade wind had gradually died away, and had by this time given way to the land wind, which was now blowing gently from the Cuban Coast. Everything bore a favorable appearance for the success of the expedition.

Precisely at ten o'clock, the four boats were lowered into the water, each being mounted with a small swivel—famously called, by the sailors, a ball dog—in the bow. The men who had been detailed for the perilous duty were all seated in their places; oars were muffled, and Mr. Humphreys had taken his seat by the side of the second lieutenant, in the stern sheets of the first cutter; a hurried "God speed" had been spoken on board the Chatham; the blades of the oars simultaneously dipped into the water, and away shot the boats, scattering the spray, which foamed and hissed as it parted on either side of the several craft. Entering the passage between the Isle of Pines and the mainland, the foremost boat, directed by the American officer, took a north east direction towards the coast of Cuba, closely followed by her consorts. A couple of hours brisk pulling brought them so close in shore, as almost to touch the boughs of the mangrove trees, which grew luxuriantly along the margin of the coast. The clouds with which the heavens had been overcast, had now partially cleared away, and a few stars, by the light of which the expedition was guided, shone out. After coasting along for about half an hour, a narrow opening proving a creek, was discovered in the midst of the obscurity, among the mangrove trees.

"Eureka!" exclaimed the American officer; "here is the entrance to the pirates' den. My life on it, we shall now catch the villains, like rats in a trap. A mile or two inward, and the tug of war will commence. Mr. Bruce, let me advise you to order the men to be careful, and to make as little noise as possible with the oars."
The necessary order was given, and the boats proceeded as noiselessly as it was possible to do. They had proceeded about a mile, when the narrow creek began to spread rapidly, and presently the first cutter entered a sort of basin, of an irregular oval form, about three miles in circumference. Resting on their oars, the expedition paused, while every eye swept the circumference of the lagoon, in the hope of catching sight of the pirate. Nothing however, was to be seen save the expanse of water surrounded by the mangroves, whose umbrageous branches stretched far beyond their trunks, while the roots springing from the soil, considerably above the water into which they dipped, formed an infatigable of arches as they bent gracefully downward and entered deep into the sandy mud beneath. The lagoon was as smooth as a mill pond; the land wind which prevailed scarcely sufficed to cause the tiniest ripple on its glassy surface, and, save an occasional scream from some night bird, and the prolonged and shrill chirrup of the cicada, all was still.

The officers and crew of the several boats had been peering into the dim obscurity for some time, in the vain endeavor to discover the pirate, and various were the conjectures as to her whereabouts, when a dark mass of cloud rolled away from the south and revealed to the practised eye of the second lieutenant the tall, tapering spars of the schooner, shooting upwards above the tops of the mangrove trees.

Making known his discovery, Mr. Bruce described his plan of attack, and soon the boats were gliding over the glassy surface of the lagoon towards the opposite shore, where lay the pirate schooner. As the boats approached, the black hull of the schooner became dimly defined, but no signs of life were on board, and it became evident that the rovers were taken unawares. But it was not destined that possession should be gained without a struggle, and a severe one. At about a cable's length from the schooner the boats separated into two divisions, the first cutter and the barge proceeding towards the starboard side of the schooner, and the second cutter and the yawl diverging towards the port side. At this moment the alarm was given on board the schooner, and the noise of feet, mixed with shouting, were heard hurrying up on deck. As further concealment was useless the boats made a dash forward, and a few vigorous strokes of the oars soon laid them along side.

The onset was so sudden that the pirates, who had drunk themselves to sleep, had not sufficient time to discharge their broadsides on the approaching enemy.—They had barely time to fire an ill directed volley of musketry, which took no ef-

fect, when the boats were alongside, and in a minute the man-of-war's men had gained the deck of the schooner. Soon the half-drunken crew of the pirate vessel began to tumble up from the hatch ways, armed with such weapons as they could clutch in their haste, though not without several of them being knocked on the head ere they could reach the deck. A dreadful hand to hand engagement now took place. Pistols were discharged, cutlasses were drawn, and rang with a dreadful din as steel clashed against steel, and curses and execrations in English and Spanish were intermingled with the sounds of the strife. The pirates fought with desperation, like men with halters round their necks, and the deck became slippery with gore. Several had fallen, and many more were wounded, and some of them mortally. Two or three of the British had been killed also, and a few more hurt, but not dangerously. The battle had raged for some time, when, cutting his way through a small knot of pirates, Lieutenant Humphreys approached the stern, just in time to parry a violent blow, aimed by a ferocious-looking desperado at the second lieutenant. Baffled in his murderous intent, the pirate captain—for he it was—turned with a howl of rage on the American, and their weapons crossed just as the second lieutenant was compelled to defend himself from the attack of another pirate in his rear. The combat lasted several minutes, the combatants being pretty equally matched, when the pirate captain, in aiming a furious lunge at his adversary, lost his footing and received his opponent's sword in his breast, and fell to the deck just as the second lieutenant had given the quietus to his assailant.

It was soon ascertained by the pirates that their captain had fallen, whereupon a panic seized them, and they ceased to offer resistance. Several of them leaped overboard and swam ashore; but about thirty were secured, and the schooner became the prize of his Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Chatham.

The conflict over and the prisoners secured, the officers entered the cabin of the pirate schooner, which was beautifully fitted up in rosewood, and gorgeously furnished. But a sight arrested their attention and chained them to the spot. This was a group of three persons, who, with clasped hands, were on their knees in a posture of mute supplication. One of the persons composing the group was a gentleman whose thin hair, slightly tinged with grey, denoted that he had passed the meridian of life; the second was a comely matronly lady, the wife of the gentleman; and the third was a fair young girl, whose raven tresses hung dishevelled over a neck and shoulders of ivory whiteness. In age she might have been eighteen years; she was surpassingly beautiful, and perhaps the posture in which she was found enhanced her almost angelic loveliness. A single glance proclaimed the relationship which existed between her and the elder pair.

The eye had scarcely time to take in these details, when the young lady casting a lightning glance at the American officer sprang to her feet and rushed towards him, exclaiming frantically, "Oh, Henry, heaven has surely sent you hither; save my father and my mother." And overcome with her emotions, the lovely girl would have fallen, had not Henry Humphreys caught her in his arms.

Tenderly bearing his precious burden to a sofa, the young American began to bathe her temples with water, in which task he was soon superseded by her mother, who had now recovered from the stupefaction into which she had fallen, and in a short time consciousness returned.

In the meantime order had been restored on the deck of the schooner, the wounded on both sides were attended to, and the schooner was now being towed out of the creek towards the open sea, which was reached about daylight; and about nine o'clock Mr. Bruce had gone on board of the Chatham, made his report to the commander, and received the congratulations of his shipmates. A prize crew, under command of the third lieutenant, was placed on board the pirate schooner, which was the veritable Zaragazaga, with orders to proceed to Port Royal, Jamaica, report to the Commodore on the station there, and hand over the prisoners to the civil

authorities. Among the prisoners the captain, who had been severely wounded, but not killed, in his conflict with Lieutenant Humphreys.

The family found on board the schooner had been transferred to the main, which vessel kept on her way to the Havans, with the intention of appearing at the trial of the pirates, where they were found to be Mr. and Mrs. and their daughter Alice, another way from New York to Havana, where Mr. Lorimer was carrying on a large mercantile business on a large scale. They were overhauled by the Gulf of Mexico two days before their arrival at New Orleans, they were to be married. Henry had graciously offered a passage from New Orleans, whence he could be removed to New Orleans, when he was to be arrested, under Providence, his betrothed from a fatal death.

Seven days after her capture the Zaragazaga entered Port Royal, where the prisoners were at once removed to Kingston, to await their trial at the Court of Admiralty, for pirates on the high seas. In the meantime the merchants of the capture of a vessel, which crippled their commerce; and Chatham arrived at Havana, had to undergo any amount of flogging; but the principal young American officer, who obtained a wife from among the prisoners, only for the sake of the homages which beauty to valor, long before Timisthuc.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," was a double claim, on the part of affection and the right of trial of the pirates for piracy on the high seas, and for the murder of a son, master of the brig A. York, and others on board took place before the Admiralty at the Court House, King's case was fully proven by the testimony of two seamen, and the well as of the prisoners; a man, including the captain's sentence of death, which was Gallows Point, situated on a strip of land, terminating at Port Royal, opposite Kingston, the Caribbean Sea and Mexico have been free from no more victims have been the offended laws on the shore earned its dreadful name of frequency of executions there.

A couple of months after the capture of the schooner, his inter parents, took passage of Orleans, Henry bearing with breakfast service of richly a wedding present from the Kingston, by way of testifying gallant conduct, and the money afforded to these trade story ends in the good old a joyous wedding, and afterwards, with romping children grandmamma, and the priest, and for ought we know the young couple—no may be grandparents then.

A NEGRO IN DANGER.—and Delta tells this story. "Not long since there was a great excitement among the neighborhood of Smith were baptized nearly every occasion the colored people a big nigger named Bob to baptize him. Bob was a white man, and coming to a water down he went, dragging for him. After considering and spluttering they both when Bob, very much embarrassed thus: "Now, look here! so nigger yet, by dis—n—f The solemnity of the occasion disturbed by this concluded that hydrophobia the thing, marched off

When the boats were alongside, and the man-of-war's men had the deck of the schooner. Soon the drunken crew of the pirate vessel tumbled up from the hatch ways, with such weapons as they could find in their haste, though not without some being knocked on the head, and to hand engagement now took place. Pistols were discharged, cutlasses drawn, and rang with a dreadful din, as the English and Spanish were mingled with the sounds of the pirates fought with desperation. The men with halts round the deck and the deck became slippery with blood. Several had fallen, and many more were wounded, and some of the British had been killed, and a few more hurt, but not seriously. The battle had raged for some time, when cutting his way through the knot of pirates, Lieutenant Humphreys approached the stern, just in time to receive a violent blow, aimed by a ferocious desperado at the second lieutenant. Baffled in his murderous intent, the captain—for he it was—turned a howl of rage on the American, and the second lieutenant crossed just as the second lieutenant was about to defend himself in the attack of another pirate in the combat. The combat lasted several minutes, the combatants being pretty equally matched, when the pirate captain, in a sudden lunge at his adversary, losing and received his opponent's blow, and fell to the deck. The second lieutenant had given orders to his assailant.

It was soon ascertained by the pirates that the captain had fallen, whereupon they seized them, and they ceased to resist. Several of them leaped ashore and swam ashore; but about a dozen were secured, and the schooner being the prize of his Britannic Majesty's war Chatham.

Over the officers and the prisoners, the officers entered the cabin of the schooner, which was beautifully furnished in rosewood, and gorgeously furnished. But a sight arrested their attention, and they stepped to the spot. This group of three persons, who, with hands, were on their knees in a state of mute supplication. One of the composing the group was a gentleman whose thin hair, slightly tinged with gray, denoted that he had passed the prime of life; the second was a comely lady, the wife of the gentleman; the third was a fair young girl, whose raven hair dishevelled over a neck adorned of ivory white; her eyes had been eighteen years; she was amazingly beautiful, and perhaps more so in which she was found than almost angelic loveliness. A glance proclaimed the relationship existed between her and the elder

He had scarcely time to take in the scene, when the young lady casting a glance at the American officer to her feet and rushed towards him, claiming frantically, "Oh, Henry, as surely sent you hither; save me and my mother." And over her other emotions, the lovely girl had fallen, had not Henry Humphreys caught her in his arms.

By bearing his precious burden to the young American began to bathe his face with water, in which task he was superseded by her mother, who recovered from the stupefaction in which she had fallen, and in a short time consciousness returned.

The lieutenant had been restoring order had been restoring order to the deck of the schooner, the wounded sides were attended to, and the vessel was now being towed out of the harbor towards the open sea, which was about daylight; and about nine o'clock, Bruce had gone on board of the schooner, and made his report to the command and received the congratulations of the crew. A prize crew, under the command of the third lieutenant, was boarded the pirate schooner, which was the Zarakaga, with orders to Port Royal, Jamaica, report Commodore on the station there, and over the prisoners to the civil

authorities. Among the prisoners was the captain, who had been severely wounded, but not killed, in his encounter with Lieutenant Humphreys.

The family found on board the pirate schooner had been transferred to the Chatham, which vessel kept on her course to the Havana, with the intention of proceeding from there to Port Royal, in order to appear at the trial of the pirates. They were found to be Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer, and their daughter Alice, and were on their way from New York to New Orleans, where Mr. Lorimer was engaged in mercantile business on a large scale, when they were overhauled by the pirate in the Gulf of Mexico two days before. The captain, officers and crew, with the exception of two seamen, and the black cook, had been murdered, and the vessel set on fire, between Henry Humphreys and Alice Lorimer, a sincere affection existed, and it had been arranged that on the lieutenant's arrival at New Orleans the young people were to be married. Henry had been courteously offered a passage from Port Royal to Havana, whence he could easily reach New Orleans, when he was made the instrument, under Providence, of rescuing his betrothed from a fate worse than death.

Seven days after her capture, the terrible Zarakaga entered Port Royal, when the prisoners were at once removed to the jail at Kingston, to await their trial by the Court of Admiralty, for piracy and murder on the high seas. Intense was the delight of the merchants of Kingston at the capture of a vessel which had long crippled their commerce; and when the Chatham arrived at Havana, her officers had to undergo any amount of balling and flogging; but the principal lion was the young American officer, who could have obtained a wife from among the fairest and the wealthiest, only for the seeking. Such is the homage which beauty has ever paid to valor, long before Timotheus sung:

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

But Henry was loyal to Alice to whom he had a double claim, on the score of mutual affection and the right of conquest.

The rest of this story is soon told. The trial of the pirates for piracy on the high seas, and for the murder of James Anderson, master of the brig Ariel, of New York, and others on board the said brig, took place before the Admiralty Court, held at the Court House, Kingston. The case was fully proven by the evidence of the two seamen, and the black cook, as well as of the prisoners; and eighteen of them, including the captain, received sentence of death, which was carried out on Gallows Point, situated on the narrow strip of land, terminating in the town of Port Royal, opposite Kingston City. Since then the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico have been free from pirates, and no more victims have been offered up to the offended laws on the spot which had earned its dreadful name by the former frequency of executions there.

A couple of months after the trial, Lieutenant Humphreys, his intended bride, and her parents, took passage direct from New Orleans, Henry bearing with him a superb breakfast service of richly chased silver, as a wedding present from the merchants of Kingston; by way of testimonial to his gallant conduct, and the protection thereby afforded to the trade. Of course our story ends in the good old orthodox style, a joyous wedding, and a happy life thereafter, with romping children, the plague of grandmamma, and the pride of grandpapa; and, for ought we know to the contrary, the young couple—no longer young—may be grandparents themselves, ere now.

A NIGGER IN DANGER.—The Cairo Times and Delta tells this story:

"Not long since there was a great religious excitement among negroes in the neighborhood of Smithland. Numbers were baptized nearly every day. On one occasion the colored preacher was leading a big nigger named Bob into the water to baptize him. Bob was a little in advance, and coming to a 'stepping-off place,' down he went, dragging the preacher after him. After considerable hounding and spluttering they both reached the shore when Bob, very much excited, delivered himself thus:

"Now, look here! some man'll lose a ligger yet, by dis d—n foolishness!"

The solemnity of the occasion was somewhat disturbed by this outburst, and Bob concluded that hydrophobia was not exactly the thing, marched off.

Variety.

HOW TO SUSTAIN YOUR LOCAL PAPER.—1.—Lay aside your fears that the editor will get rich faster than his neighbors.—We have never heard of a man making more than a decent living by a publication of a country newspaper, even if he had ever such a good business. A case in point is an acquaintance of ours, who has been publishing some six or seven years, has had all the business of his own town and country, and a large portion of that of the surrounding; but with all this he gets as tight pinched for money to buy his white paper with as any other publisher with whom we are acquainted.

2.—If the paper agrees with your way of thinking, subscribe and pay for it, and persuade your neighbors of the same mind to "go and do likewise." Do not tell the editor to send your paper without paying, and when you get to owe two or three dollars tell your friends who speak of it, that the paper is of no account, that it will burst up one of those days. The way under such a state of the case, to keep a paper from "bursting up," is for each subscriber to keep the creditor's books free from charges against himself. Once we had to close, and posting up, found that we had booked and outstanding some \$200 more than we had capital invested. This thing of applying the credit system to the newspaper business may be likened to a farmer selling out his crop, a bushel to the man. The sum each owes for the bushel does not seem of any account to the debtor, but the aggregate of these bushels may make or break the poor deliver in the soil.

3. If you have a father, mother, brother, sister, or friend of any kind, residing at a distance, and are able to subscribe, pay for and send them a copy.

4. If you have any printing you wish done, do not "jew" the editor down to a starvation price, and when he comes to make a purchase of you, "spike on the tariff."

5. If you have any advertising or job work to be done, take it to your country paper, except, perhaps, you may wish to advertise in more than one paper.

6. Do not run off to a distant city to get your handbills, labels, cards, &c., printed, because, forsooth, you can get a reduction of a few cents in price. Support your own as you wish to be supported. A man who is always running away from home with his business, little deserves the patronage of the community in which he lives; and, as far as we are concerned, such will receive the "cold shoulder."

7. If you have the control of any legal advertising, send it to your friend. This kind of business pays better than any other and the more you can send to the editor of your paper, the better for him and it. In proportion to the amount of the receipts of a paper, is an editor enabled to make it useful, amusing and entertaining to the community in which it is published.

8. Do not expect much of a paper when an editor is driven to be his own compositor, proof-reader, pressman and "devil," and has to run all over town every forenoon in vain search for a "quarter" to buy something for his dinner.

9. Do not expect the editor to make honorable mention of you or your business every few weeks for nothing. The space in a paper, and a man's time, are worth something, and every notice comes back to the drawer of the recipient in dollars and cents. An editor should not be allowed to go hungry, bare backed or bare footed. They "eat, drink and wear, just like other people."

10. If the editor owes you a shilling, do not chase him from "rosy morn to balmy eve" for it and when you happen to get the balance on the other side, "cut the gentleman's acquaintance."

11. "Finally, my brethren," if you wish to properly sustain your country paper, to live the balance of your days in peace with God and man, and occupy a seat in Paradise after death, practice the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would wish they would do unto you," under like circumstances.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.—The very best Sewing-Machine a man can have is a wife. It is one that requires but a kind word to set it in motion, rarely gets out of repair, makes but little noise, is seldom the cause of a dust, and, once in motion will go on uninterruptedly for hours, without the slightest trimming, or the smallest personal supervision being necessary. It

will make shirts, darn stockings, sew on buttons, mark pocket handkerchiefs, cut out pinafores, and manufacture children's frocks out of any old thing you may give it; and this it will do behind your back just as well as before your face. In fact you may leave the house for days, and it will go on working just the same. If it does get out of order a little, from being overworked, it mends itself by being left alone for a short time, after which it returns to its sewing with greater vigor than ever.—Of course, sewing machines vary a great deal. Some are much quicker than others. It depends in a vast measure upon the particular pattern you select. If you are fortunate in picking out the choicest pattern of a Wife—one for instance, that sings whilst working, and seems to be never so happy as when the husband's linen is to hand—the Sewing-Machine may be pronounced perfect of its kind; so much so, that there is no make-shift in the world that can possibly replace it, either for love or money. In short, no gentleman's establishment is complete without one of these Sewing Machines in the house.

—[Punch.

GRUMBING.—What on earth is gained by this puerile, mean, and diabolical practice? It is unmanly, unwomanly, ungodly, foolish, and demoralizing. Nothing is gained thereby—it is unsocial, disagreeable, cowardly, contemptible and devilish. It is unworthy of man, woman or child—of anything but fiends and demons. Show me a habitual grumbler and I will show you a weak mind, an unsocial, unhappy person, and a small, unprogressive, stunted soul. It is a habit of the most injurious nature and worst tendency. God has surrounded us with blessings innumerable, given us every cause to be thankful and a repelling, grumbling spirit is rebellious and insulting towards the Most High. Let no grumbler imagine himself pious; piety makes men happy.—[Life Illustrated.

THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER.—When temptation appears, and we are almost persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's words of warning will be recalled to mind and the snare broken. Yes, the memory of a good mother has saved many a poor mortal from going astray. Long grass may be growing over the felled spot where all her earthly remains repose. The dying leaves of autumn may be whirled over it, or the chill white mantle of winter cover it from sight, yet the spirit of her, when he walks in the right path, appears, and gently, sadly, mournfully, calls to him when wandering off into ways of error and to crime.

THE DEAD SEA.—Probably nature does not afford a more desolate scene than that of the Dead Sea. It lies in a basin, four thousand feet below the Mediterranean.—It is bounded on the north by the plain of Jericho; on the east its waves wash the base of the calcined hills of Moab; on the west the barren mountains of the desert of Judea rise above its shore; while its southern extremity touches the regions of Arabia Petra. The eye looks in vain for any sign or vestige of human life. No living creature inhabits its shores; no fish swim in it; no birds dip their wings in its waters. One endless range of mist-wreathed waters—one endless range of barren hills meet you on every side. There is no escape—no refuge from the desolation that begets you. This sea, which receives the living Jordan, has no outlet. It remains a problem—an enigma to science. Numerous efforts to explain it have been made, many adventurous travelers have lost their lives in the attempt; and Mr. Lynch, whose survey is so imperfect, lost his assistant.—Even the wild Bedouin, whose home is the desert, shuns it in his wild wanderings. Its origin involves a wild and fearful history. The shores itaves once teemed with life. Its waves roll on the sites of the "Cities of the plain." Deep down its accursed depths lies dead and damned Gomorrah. And Sodom and the cities that sinned with her are rotting there to

devotion. Of the incidents we cannot fail to note one; a brother called out in stenographic voice:—

"Who dat praying ober dar?"

The response was:—"Dat's brudder Moses." Hold on dar, now, brudder Moses! was the dictum of the former, 'you let brudder Ryan pray, he is better' quainted wid de Lord dan you am!'—Brudder Moses dried up, and brudder Ryan prayed.

Don't You Do It.—When you are offered a great bargain, the value of which you know nothing about, but which you are to get at half price, 'being you'—don't you do it.

When a young lady catches you alone, laying violent hands on you, expressing 'kisses' in every glance—don't you do it!

When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return—don't you do it.

Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the printers tell you to whistle louder—don't you do it.

If on an odd occasion your wife should exclaim to you, 'now, tumble over the cradle and break your neck, do I'—don't you do it.

When you have any business to transact with a modern financier, and he asks you to go and dine with him—don't you do it.

Plant potatoes soon after the ground thaws in the spring if you would be sure of a crop. No matter if they freeze in, they will not be injured.

An eastern editor says that he owns a sow that has twenty pigs at a litter.

Why is a thief in a garret like an honest man? Because he is above doing wrong.

Most kind of roots and barks are now used as medicines, except cube root and the bark of dogs.

How would you prove that black was white? By seizing hold of an Ethiopian scoundrel and giving his face a good washing.

When your wife begins to scold draw up to the stove, put your feet up, and enjoy a comfortable smoke while the storm is raging.

To make a girl love you, coax her to love somebody else. If there be anything that women relish it is to be contrary.

How sublime the thought that the spirit of man is of more value than all the stars which glitter in the midnight firmament, and shall outlive them all in peerless beauty, if sanctified and regenerated in the Holy Spirit.

One Saturday our apprentice went sparking a minister's daughter. The next day he went to church, when the good old man preached from the text:—"My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

At Havana a young lady was fined ten thalers for having worn so large a crinoline as to entirely fill the foot pavement and impede circulation.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Positively 50¢ 60 give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholera.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS A PELLANS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

For sale by Dr. Smith, at Proprietor's prices.

JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Liquors, Groceries & Provisions
OF ALL KINDS,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Opposite the Officer's Square.

Here's for Comfort!
By Greene's
ACCOMMODATION LINE,
ON THE FERREPIE ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour.

Books kept at the Waroly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Barker House, Fredericton.

The subscribers' Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines.

JAMES GREENE,
THOS. E. GREENE
St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DEWING & SONS,
CALAIS, ME.
Offer for Sale Low for Cash
80 HDS Superior Muscovado
Molasses,
Duty paid at St. Stephen,
10 bbls. Burning Fluid,
Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of
Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades,
A large assortment of
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
5 Bales Heavy Sheetings,
2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard
India Rubber Machine Belting and packing
all widths, at manufacturer's prices,
A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale,
Galais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

D. K. CHASE,
CLI, MINE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel,
Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting
POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's
Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad
Shovels, Picks, &c.
Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof
SAVES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Bice,
Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON
Is the largest and best arranged
Hotel in the New England States; is
centrally located, and easy of access
from all the routes of travel. It contains
all the modern improvements, and every convenience
for the comfort and accommodation of the
travelling public. The sleeping rooms are
large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms
are well arranged, and completely furnished
for families, and large travelling parties, and
the house will continue to be kept as a first
class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859.

FRONTIER HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.
Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.
THE attention of travellers from
the Upper St. John is called to this
House. It is situated almost in the
centre of the business portion of the city. Every
attention paid to the convenience and
comfort of travellers and permanent boarders.
Calais, Jan. 9th, 1859.

AT WILLIAMS'
Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe
AND RUBBER STORE,
CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS
CALAIS, MAINE.
CAN always be found the largest and best
ASSORTED STOCK in the City.
To the Cash buyers at wholesale of
ROSSUTH HATS
we will offer such inducements as cannot be
beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK.
NO SECOND PRICE!
The highest market price paid for ship
and manufacturing FURS.
Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED.
Ex. "Bercaldine" from London.
4 HDS choice Brandy. (Hennessy's)
2 do Fine Port,
Also a choice selection of Cordials comprising
6 doz Orange Bova,
6 do Noyau,
6 do Mint,
6 do Shrub,
6 do Ginger Brandy,
6 do Tonic Bitters, and
6 do Boreas Sardinia.

For Sale by the Subscriber,
THOS. LLOYD EVANS,
Next door to the British Hotel.
Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

By Railway.
JUST RECEIVED FROM ST.
Stephen a fine article of MUSCOVALDO
MOLASSES which will be sold at
2s. 3d. per Gallon.
ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP,
from 5s. upwards. Together with PARAFFINE
Oil and Wicks, and spare oilcans for Paraffine
Lamps.
January 13.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL
offers his services to the public as an
Auctioneer and Commission
AGENT.
St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

Tight Binding

Messrs Hannington, Gillmor, Connell and others denounced the College. Messrs Mc Phelim, Tilley, Gray and others supported the amendment. Being out of the House we missed hearing Mr Tilley. Mr. Gray spoke for three quarters of an hour. His address was in composition, in language, in ideas, and in delivery the most exquisite specimen of forensic oratory to which it was ever our privilege to listen. He dwelt upon the value of Collegiate education, and the necessity for having in our province an institution in which our young men could obtain this education without being obliged to seek it in foreign countries. He frankly acknowledged that the College had hitherto been an almost total failure; but he pleaded for it with an earnestness and an eloquence which showed that his whole heart was in the subject. Let us try it a little longer, he said; let us remodel and reform it, and give it another trial, before we relinquish it in utter despair. In short his speech was a perfect masterpiece,—almost sufficient in itself, as one of his political opponents remarked, to make him a reputation. When he sat down there was a silence for some quarter of an hour, the division being delayed until Mr. Montgomery, who was confined to his lodging by sickness, could be sent for. Before he arrived the debate recommenced, and went on for some time. At length the division was taken. The Conservatives rallied to the rescue, and stood up for giving the people of New Brunswick one more opportunity of securing a Provincial University. For the amendment there were sixteen Conservatives and six Liberals; against it there were seventeen Liberals and one Conservative. Mr. Smith then rose, looking exceedingly bitter, and announced that he should oppose the amendment clause by clause.

THURSDAY, April 7.
Mr. CHARLES PERLEY moved for an address to His Excellency to cause a survey and estimate to be made by the Board of Works for a bridge across the River at Woodstock. The motion was lost, 12 to 8.

KING'S COLLEGE.
All the afternoon, from two till six was occupied with the King's College Bill.

The first section was carried without opposition. On the second section coming up Hon. Mr. Smith delivered another tremendous philippic against the College, the Bill and the Attorney General for endeavoring to pass it. He argued that it was too late in the session to bring up a Bill of such importance—that the people did not understand its provisions—that there was no material difference between this Bill and the present law—that the endeavor to throw the blame on Doctor Jacob was very convenient, but was unjust—that £3000 a year was more than could be afforded for one institution—and concluded by moving an amendment to suspend the £1100 grant from the ordinary revenue. This was lost, 13 to 21; and the section was carried, 21 to 11.

On the third section coming up, Hon. Mr. Smith made another onslaught on the Bill, and moved a clause directing the corporation to sell all the lands, buildings, &c., and purchase others at St. John, removing the College thither.—This led to a discussion of some length. Messrs. Tilley and Gray stated that the proposition, if carried, would defeat the Bill, and although they thought that the College would flourish better at St. John, they were not willing to lose it altogether from any local feeling. Mr. Cudlip said that the people of St. John would never send their sons here to be ruined; they would as soon send them to a tap-room. This brought up several members in defense of Fredericton, and its morals, when Mr. Cudlip explained that he referred to the College, and not to the city. Several members stated that they believed it was the want of discipline which had raised so much prejudice against the College and helped to cause its failure. Mr. Gillmor made a flaming speech against the College, and the Government for not being united upon it; and urged that the question should

now be referred to the Government.—Mr. Wilmot said that he had heard a hundred times more about the College in the House than he had in all his travels through the county. The success of the measure would depend upon the men who composed the senate. Mr. Brown said that he had voted against the Bill in the first place, but its principle being sustained should offer no factions opposition. Mr. Smith favored the House with another philippic. The amendment was lost, 7 to 30; and the third section was carried, 23 to 14.—Progress was then reported. The Atty-General proposed to make the Bill the order of the day for twelve to-morrow; Cudlip moved two in the afternoon in amendment. Mr. Smith again pitched into the Bill and its supporters, extending the favor of his abuse beyond Fisher to Tilley and Brown. Mr. Tilley replied with some warmth; and after two divisions twelve o'clock was carried. The opponents of the Bill are trying every mode to defeat it. They oppose it with a bitterness and rancour which could scarcely be supposed possible in men chosen to represent a liberal and enlightened people. They seem to hate the College with a hatred almost surpassing belief; and some of them, at least, are anxious that no means should be adopted by which it might become successful. The conduct of Mr. Smith and a few others in opposing the Bill with such pertinacity and bitterness after its principles have been sustained some half dozen times in two or three days is disgraceful in the extreme. They sink themselves below the dignity of legislators; they degrade themselves into a miserable, petty, disappointed, but furious and rancorous faction.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.
FREDERICTON, MONDAY, April 11.
Fisher's College bill agreed to in committee, with title of bill to establish University of New Brunswick. Bill to give Municipal Councils power to create parochial municipalities, to give Parishes a representation in the County Council according to population, and not equal representation, agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 12.
Railway Committee report exonerate management from fraud. They speak highly of system of book-keeping, and read as of highest character. They express no opinion as to economy of construction, and recommend that one of Commissioners should be Executive and Legislature. House accepted report, and resolved to publish evidence.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.
Mr. Lawrence submitted a proposition signed by Samuel Watts and James Edgar, offering to report fully the proceedings of next session for the sum of £150, when, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the proposition was accepted, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for printing and publishing the reports. Committee: Lawrence, End and Gillmor.

The report of Contingent Committee was taken up and agreed to, after the usual economical expression of opinion and an addition of £10 to the amount (£10) was recommended to Thos. Hill for reporting. Each of the other reporters, six in number, was allowed £31 13s. 4d.

At 12 o'clock His Excellency came down and prorogued the House by the following speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
During the present session many questions of importance, affecting the material and social interests of the people, have engaged your attention. Your exertions in the performance of your legislative duties claim my acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty. The Act for raising a Revenue will, I hope, afford ample provision for the requirements of the public service.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;
I congratulate you on the termination of your labors, and in releasing you from further attendance I heartily wish you success in the occupations which await you at your homes.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

New York, April 12.
Steamship City of Baltimore arrived this morning, with dates of four days later. Less confidence in peace is felt in Paris. Vienna and Turin Funds depressed.—Warlike preparations continue active. Peace Congress will meet on 1st May, probably, at Baden. Austrian force in Lombardy amounts to 220,000 men. Reform debate in Parliament continued. Breadstuffs dull; provisions unchanged. Consols 97 3/8 to 7 8.

SONS OF ST. ANDREW, GIE TENT!
A MEETING of the "St. Andrew's Society of Woodstock," is requested at Mr. Donaldson's Hotel on the evening of the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.
By Order of the President,
J. T. ALLAN, Secretary.
April 12, 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF John Perkins, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of John Perkins, an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic, Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said John Perkins are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them; and all creditors of the said John Perkins are required to deliver to us, on or before the twenty seventh day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said John Perkins.

DAVID MUNRO, } Assignee.
JAMES T. NASH, } Assignee.
Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

IN THE MATTER OF George Clowes, Jr., AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the estate and effects of George Clowes, Jr., an insolvent debtor, and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic, Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and all creditors of the said George Clowes, Jr. are required to deliver to us, on or before the thirtieth day of June next, their respective claims and accounts against the said George Clowes, Jr.

DAVID MUNRO, } Assignee.
JAMES T. NASH, } Assignee.
Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1859.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY (limited).
WHEREAS the Manager, before going to England, by advertisement dated the 10th of February last gave notice that it might be found necessary, or desirable, from the state of the weather affecting the works, to discontinue the running of the Passenger and Freight Trains between St. Andrews and Canterbury during the month of May; and, whereas it is now found that the works have not been so far advanced as was anticipated;

FURTHER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Passenger and Freight Train (collectively) will be continued between St. Andrews and Canterbury on alternate days according to the following advertisement, viz:—

NOTICE.—That on and after Friday the 1st day of April, 1859, the train will run on each alternate day, until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Leave St. Andrews, 2.30 A. M.
do. Canterbury, 12 M.
Arr. Canterbury, 3.30 P. M.
St. Andrews, 5.50 P. M.
J. J. ROBINSON, Commissioner.
St. Andrews, March 29, 1859.—47.

For Sale,
THE Farm adjoining Hamilton Yeats's on the Hodgden Road, containing two hundred acres, eighty acres of which are cleared; cuts about twenty-five tons of Hay, with a good dwelling House and Barn on the premises. Will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply to FAIRFAX KIRK, 11th Settlement, Richmond, April 5, 1859.

Domestic Manufacture.
THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LORRY, GIES, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount.
JOHN C. McINTOSH,
45, Dock-street.

P.S.—On hand, CONFECED Condensers for sweetening the breath.
J. C. McI.,
St. John, April 5, 1859.

Earthenware.
SPRING Importation—Just received, Extra Grade, from Liverpool—50 crates of assorted EARthenWARE, selected expressly for the Country Trade, wholesale by
E. CLEMENTSON,
29 Dock-Street.
St. John, April 6, 1859.

Cheese!
APPLY in time to 10
Dairy for sale by DAVID MUNRO,
Iron Works Store,
Upper Woodstock, March 23d 1859.

Applotees
FOR Sale by the Subscriber, at his residence in Jacksonville, of superior quality and great variety. Gristed,
RALPH KETCHUM.
April 4, 1859.

AUCTION.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the fourth day of May next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton:—All that Lot of Land in the Parish of Wicklow in the County of Carleton aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at a marked Beech Tree standing on the western side of a reserved road, and at the north eastern angle of Lot number 17, in the fifth range located to Adam Stewart; thence running by the magnet west sixty seven chains of four poles each; thence north thirty chains; thence east sixty seven chains to the western side of the reserved road; thence south thirty chains to the place of beginning; containing two hundred acres more or less pursuant to a power of sale contained in a mortgage from David Oliver and wife to one Andrew J. Tracy, default having been made in payment of the money thereby secured, which said mortgage has been assigned to me.

JANE BEDELL,
Dated the 29th day of March, A. D. 1859.

Land Sale.
TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Central Bank Agency in Woodstock, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, the Right, Title, and Interest of the undersigned, of, in, and to a certain Lot of Land, known as the south half of Lot Number one in the sixth tier of the Jacksonville Settlement, bounded on the north by the northern half of said lot number one, and on the south by land formerly owned by Francis McGrath, but now by William Scott, being the same land mortgaged by the late Matthew Stephenson Junior in his lifetime to Charles Emery, and by the said Charles Emery assigned to the undersigned, and containing seventy acres more or less. Terms made known at time of sale.

Dated twenty-third day of March, 1859.
JAMES MAGRATH, } Executors of Patrick
PATRICK MURPHY, } Dougherty decd.

Land Sale.
TO be sold at Public Auction, by the undersigned, on Thursday the thirtieth day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Central Bank Agency office, in Woodstock, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, in a case of Edward B. Chandler, Junior, Plaintiff, and Edwin J. Jacob, James Ketchum and Ralph Ketchum, Defendants:—

All that certain block of land situate and intersected by the River Wakeham, or as more commonly designated the Little Presquale, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and consisting of six conjoint lots and containing about six hundred acres, as more fully described in the grant thereof from the Crown, and being the land described in a mortgage from the said Edwin J. Jacob to the said Edward B. Chandler, Junior, dated the 10th day of February, 1854.

Terms made known on application to the undersigned at J. L. Moore, Esquire, the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated at Woodstock the 10th day of March 1859.
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Barrister at Law.

Sheriff's Sale.
Will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's office, Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.:—

All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of Hezekiah Stoddard, of, in, and to that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the said Hezekiah Stoddard, described as follows:—Situate lying and being in the Town and County aforesaid, between the Town of Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, and west of the main highway, commencing at the northerly corner of lands owned by Dr. James Wood; and from thence running along the main highway a northerly course 12 rods; thence west twenty-seven rods, or a sufficient distance to contain two acres; thence south 12 rods, thence east twenty-seven rods, or to the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 39, and the same piece of land and premises decided by said Hezekiah Stoddard to one Elisha Baker, by deed dated 25th July 1842. The same having been seized and taken under the Supreme Court at the suit of William Grievous against the said Hezekiah Stoddard and one Stephen L. Parsons.

F. R. J. DIBBLE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Woodstock, March 15, 1859.

BEEF!
16 CWT. CORNED BEEF for sale at the
CITY MARKET.
Wanted,
A few Fat Cattle!
A few Fat Calves!
A few Fat Sheep!
A few Fat Hogs!
and a few hundred dozen of EGGS,
at the
CITY MARKET.

Land for sale.
INTENDING buyers of land in Carleton County or Victoria, may by inquiring of FRANCIS E. WINSLOW at Central Bank Agency obtain information with reference to several most desirable situations for sale on most reasonable terms.

IN THE MATTER OF Robert B. Davis, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Robert B. Davis, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Cabinet Maker, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint SATURDAY the sixteenth day of June next, at my office in Woodstock, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Robert B. Davis, for the purpose of auditing the claims of the creditors, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.
Dated the eighth day of March, 1859.
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of Peace for County Carleton
A. N. GARDNER, Sol.

IN THE MATTER OF Isaac L. Cornelison, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Isaac L. Cornelison, of Wakefield in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint SATURDAY the sixth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Isaac L. Cornelison for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.
Dated the thirty-first day of January, 1859.
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of Peace for the County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF Darius Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of Darius Dickinson, of Wakefield in the County of Carleton, Lumberer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, Cap. 17, I appoint MONDAY the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said Darius Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.
Dated the second day of February, A. D. 1859.
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF John Dickinson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield in the County of Carleton, Lumberer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria Cap. 17, I appoint MONDAY the ninth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at twelve o'clock noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the Creditors of the said John Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.
Dated the second day of February, A. D. 1859.
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF Alexander Jackson, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond in the County of Carleton, Laborer, made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Victoria, chapter 17, I appoint MONDAY, the second day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Jackson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.
Dated the twenty-fifth day of January 1859.
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of Peace for County Carleton.

IN THE MATTER OF James J. Montgomery, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the Estate and effects of James J. Montgomery, an Insolvent Debtor; and have been duly sworn according to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17. All persons indebted to the said James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us said property and effects; and all creditors of the said James J. Montgomery are required to deliver to us, on or before the 27th day of July, next, their respective claims and accounts against the said James J. Montgomery.
Dated the 12th day of April, 1859.
DAVID MUNRO, } Assignee.
ROBERT HARPER, } Assignee.

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his property at Upper Woodstock for sale, and possession given on the first of May next. On the premises is a comfortable HOUSE with Office, STABLE and large BARN, a good GARDEN and young ORCHARD with nearly six acres of excellent LAND attached under good cultivation and well fenced. Should the property not be sold prior to the first of May next, it will be leased for one or more years. For further particulars apply to Francis E. Winslow, Esq., at Woodstock or to the subscriber at St. Andrews.
H. M. G. GARDNER,
Woodstock, March 3, 1859. (11)

Nails and Glass.
D. D. 4d. 5d. 6d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS Also 6 inch SPIKES.
7x9, 8x10, 9x13, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 14x20, WINDSOR GLASS, for sale lowly
JOHN EGGAR
Feb. 8, 1859.

Just Received
AND FOR SALE AT THE
MEDICAL HALL
A new and full supply of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINE
of every description,
HERBALS,
DIETETICS,
PHARMACEUTICALS,
and American, 94 Broad
Street, New York. For
Circulars for Catalogues,
Apply to
J. C. WOODSTOCK,
111, Nassau Street, New
York.

Confessionary
A large Variety. Canned City
Peas, Flavouring Extracts for
Cakes, Arrowroot, Yeast Powder, &c.
Also direct from New York
a quantity of Stationery and
Books, a list of which will be
sent on application.
J. C. WOODSTOCK,
111, Nassau Street, New
York.

Paints.
White Lead, Black, Blue, Green,
Red Paint, dry colors in
Tubs.
Dried and Raw Linseed, Pale
Safford, Turpentine, Copal and
Resins, Burning Fluid, &c.
ON HAND.
A quantity of Curtils & Perkins
which will be sold at low
prices.
Doctor Smith continues to attend
to his profession, and may be
seen in the above Establishment,
thence next door.
Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1859.

Real Estate for Sale.
TO be sold and possession
given immediately. That VALUABLE
estate within the limits of a
good tract, between the main high-
way and the river, and the strand
of the Anthony Baker farm
containing 120 acres more or
less, and with a small outlay of
money, to suit purchasers.
Persons wishing to purchase a healthy
town of Woodstock, will then
ordinarily, which will never again
be sold with such a small outlay of
money, as the present opportunity.
For particulars enquire of the
SAMUEL
WOODSTOCK, Lower Corner, A. D.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell
LAND containing near 100
acres, and running west to the
main highway, and east to the
River, and 20 acres on the front and
back, and laid down to grass;
and running westerly from the
main highway, having a good frame
and about 25 acres cleared; also
a good house, and a well fenced
pasture, and a small outlay of
money, to suit purchasers.
Persons wishing to purchase a healthy
town of Woodstock, will then
ordinarily, which will never again
be sold with such a small outlay of
money, as the present opportunity.
For particulars enquire of the
SAMUEL
WOODSTOCK, Lower Corner, A. D.

JUST RECEIVED
IRON WORKS
UPPER WOODSTOCK
104 SACKS SALT;
200 lbs. S. fine F
20 lbs. No. 1 HE
1 lb. REDWOOD
2 chests EXTRA S
4 Hds. MOLASSES
6 Cook STOVE
2 Agricultural - 2
Daily Exercise - 2
and White Wares, which
and Store, will be sold
Country Produce, on deliv
ect. 7. DAV

Farm in Jackso
SALE.
FOR SALE in Jackso
n, including two hundred
acres. It is about two and
the Iron Works, and five
The soil is equal to any
agricultural district. There
is a green acre. The
If applied for soon t
sold at a bargain.
For further particulars
to be posted, to the Bur
Woodstock, Ca

Brandy on 400
THE Subscriber has no
and offer fo
10 Quarter Cases Bran
I. Hennessy & O'Gar
The above is offered at
each or approved paymen
MYSHER
Fredericton, Feb. 22, 18

Tight Binding



St. John Marble Works

South side King Square, St. John, N. B. The Proprietors of this Establishment...

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND Blackwood's Magazine. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE

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WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

DAVID BROWN INFORMS his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his STOCK OF GOODS...

CLOTHING LINE, which he will dispose of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

BROAD CLOTHS, Milton and Sattara Cloths, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear CLOTHS;

CASSIMERES, DOENSKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

Over Coats and Under Coats, in all the various materials and most fashionable styles.

VESTS AND PANTS, in great variety, and in all qualities and prices.

Gents' Finishing Goods, Consisting of Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Braces, &c.

Garments made to Order in the most fashionable styles;—and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship.

Those who wish to examine the Stock, or to purchase, will please find the shop under the sign of the "Woollen Hall" Clothing Store.

ROBERT BROWN, WOULD AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO HIS FALL STOCK OF GOODS...

MANTLES, SHAWLS, in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY; Silks, Bonettes, CASHMERE, COBURG, ORLEANS, All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS, CALICOES and GINGHAMS, DRESS MATERIALS, Grey and White COTTONS;

Hats and Caps in new styles, Ladies' BOOTS, SPURS, Over BOOTS and RUBBERS, Gents' and Childrens BOOTS & RUBBERS, warranted a prime article

New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company.

Punctuality, Expedition and Economy. THE Public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for running a FOUR HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement...

Through Passengers shillings and six pence. The Coach will leave Woodstock every morning at 9 A. M., arriving at the Station in sufficient time to allow passengers to dine before taking the Cars; and will return to Woodstock on the arrival of the train from St. Andrews.

Planes by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance onward from the Howard Settlement to Woodstock, even should the regular coach be full.

Will leave the North Market Wharf, Saint John, and the Railroad Wharf, St. Andrews, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, in each week.

For Freight and Passage apply to D. J. Seely, No. 70, Water Street, St. John, or to the Captain on board.

This line of Packets runs in connection with the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad, and affords the most expeditious and economical route for travellers to the upper sections of the Province, as well as for the transportation of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce.

These schooners possess excellent and comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager. St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1858.

Tailoring!! IN CONNECTION WITH THE "WOOLLEN HALL," Will always be found a practical and experienced CUTTER.

The Subscriber having fitted up a SHOP in the rear of his Establishment, he is now prepared to say to the Public, YOU who want a KASHMIRE GARMENT made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, This is the Place!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibblee, Esq., where he intends keeping a Grocery & Provision STORE, with an assortment of DRY GOODS, Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, &c.

He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

R. R. R. NO MORE PAIN.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM, or Stiffness of the Joints, Lameness, Toothache, or suffering from other bodily Infirmities.

The Rapid and Complete Efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, in instantly stopping the most excruciating Pain and Ache, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., &c., renders it important that every family keep a supply of it in the house.

Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. Thousands of lives of persons have been saved by its timely use, who were suddenly seized in the night time with Cholera, Spasms, Vomiting, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and other violent diseases.

Let a dose of this Remedy be taken internally, as the case may require, when suddenly seized with Pain or Sickness, and it will instantly relieve the patient from pain, and arrest the disease!

Radway's Ready Relief, HAS CURED Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Diarrhoea, Toothache, Spasms, Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Cholera, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Burns, Erosive Bites, Paralysis, &c. &c.

AND IN ALL CASES OF Bruises, Wounds, Strains, and Sprains, at the moment it is applied to the injured parts, all pain and uneasiness cease.

Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE. The Great Grand Discovery. R. R. R. (No. 3) Radway's Regulating Pills.

Dr. Radway & Co. have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with Radway's REGULATING PILLS—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that, while the system is undergoing a thorough physicking, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

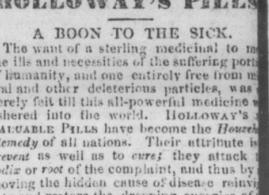
Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Puffiness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these PILLS. They are pleasant to take—elegantly coated with gum—free from taste, and will not grip, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Puffiness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these PILLS.

SKIN DISEASES, Chronic Eczema, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, &c.

And all diseases that have been established in the system for years. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. RADWAY & CO., 112 Fulton St., N. Y. W. T. Baird, and all Druggists, Woodstock, N. B. Newcomb, Tobique; J. D. Heard, G and Falls; S. F. Grosvenor, Eel River.



The Great Ambassador OF HEALTH TO ALL MANKIND. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. A BOON TO THE SICK.

The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ill and necessities of the suffering part of humanity, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious particles, was very felt till this all-powerful medicine was ushered into the world.

VALUABLE PILLS have become the Household Remedy of all nations. Their attribute is present as well as to cure; they attack a root or root of the complaint, and thus by moving the hidden cause of disease, obviate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of vindictive and judicious REFORMATION.

THE GREAT SCOURGE of this continent is quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills and the digestive organs are restored to the proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, it searching and unerring remedy disperses from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. From whatever cause, loss of spirits, or all other signs of a diseased liver, and all disorganization of the system, which are the attending influence of this all-powerful medicine and detergent remedy.

ILLUOUS DISORDERS. The proper quantity and right condition of the bile is of momentous importance to the health of the human frame, this medicine expels the hidden seeds of the complaint, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, cleansing and reconstituting the vital functions of the body.

SICKLY FEMALES. Should lose no time in trying a few of these pills, and restoring their health, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periods and all disorganizations of the system.

UNREPEATED PROOF. The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of this remedy, and certifies in every living language, that it is the most effectual of their REMEDIES.



OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, and social interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims, are the promotion of immigration, the improvement of the roads, the opening of new lines of railroads, &c., no industry, school, or generally, a representation in the Assembly, from the highest being to the all without price, and support of taxation.

The Journal is published every week at Woodstock, N. B., by Wm. R. Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars. Clubs of six, one and three quarters. Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half. To any person who may at these rates, and sends us the money, we will send a copy of the year gratis.

When payment is not made in dollars and a half, and when played beyond the year, three dollars charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and all others, will be continued at a dollar and a half a year.

The Editor of the Journal, Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

By arrangements with the proprietor, the following periodicals are sent to those who subscribe to the Journal at the following rates:

The Atlantic Monthly; an American Magazine of the very highest quality, published by Phillips, Company. Price three dollars a year.

A new romance by Fenimore Cooper, and a new volume of his works, are sent to those who subscribe to the Journal at the following rates:

Life Illustrated; a weekly American Pictorial, containing the most interesting and beautiful illustrations of the human mind, published by Fowler & Wells. Price one dollar a year.