

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

Veritas sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

[Vol. 25]

PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

From the *Head Quarters Extra*, we take the following description of the closing scenes enacted in the House of Assembly, by the Radicals. The people of Fredericton were justly indignant, and so would witness such disgraceful proceedings. We hope our readers will give the Report their attention:

To-day one of the most disgraceful scenes took place in the House of Assembly that was ever witnessed in a British Colony. The Opposition who had so long taunted the Government with "If you cannot carry your measures, why don't you advise His Excellency to dissolve the House?" now, when the reality had come to them, showed wonderful reluctance to go back and appeal to the people whether they approved of their conduct in opposing every measure indiscriminately introduced for the benefit of the Country,—in turning the House of Assembly into a Debating Club for six weeks, where the only real question at issue was whether the minority could, or should, oust the majority and seize their offices—in leaving the country without a School Law, and declaring that, without any regard to the public interests, or justice of the recommendations, they would oppose the budget item by item. To return to their constituents and "face the music" after such shameful and selfish conduct, was no part of their policy.—It was a thing to *hush* of, not to *practise*, and as some of the bolder spirits were disposed to hold possession, and pay no attention to the commands of the Governor, or to the summons of His Excellency to the Black Rod. In fact, New Brunswick was threatened with a "Long Parliament," and it seemed that nothing but another Napoleon, and a *coup d'état* could clear the Province Hall. We will now state a few facts, ascertained chiefly from personal observation, and the remainder from indisputable authority.

Immediately after the Journals were read the Attorney General rose and stated, that in consequence of the determination announced by the members of the Opposition that they would oppose the Government in every thing until they compelled them either to resign or dissolve; and after the opinion expressed by a large majority of the House that a dissolution was the only remedy for the present state of things, the Executive Council, after mature consideration, believing the Opposition had retarded, and would so retard the business of the Legislature that it could not be carried on with advantage to the public interest, particularly as the rival parties in the House were so equally balanced; and it having been announced that the Opposition were a compact body acting in combination for the above purpose, had advised His Excellency to prorogue the House, with a view to an immediate dissolution; that in doing so the Council, as the constitutional advisers of the Crown, held themselves responsible to the country, that they had given this advice with a full knowledge of their responsibility, and in discharge of their duty to the people, upon whose decision they were prepared to stand or fall. He concluded by expressing a hope, that any aspersions that might have arisen during the session would be forgotten, and that they would meet elsewhere as gentlemen should meet with each other, although they might differ in politics.

Mr. Harding then moved an Address to His Excellency, relative to the payment of certain claims on the Disputed Territory Fund, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith then rose and moved the following Resolution:—

"Whereas the Members of the Executive Council in this House have declared their inability to carry on the business of the Country; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, they should immediately resign."

Mr. Street made a few remarks upon this most extraordinary Resolution, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Lawrence, who spoke at some length. After listening to his remarks for some considerable time, Mr. Johnson rose and contended that Mr. Lawrence was out of order, having no right to occupy so much time! Mr. Lawrence insisted that he was in order—that he had a perfect right to speak to the Resolution, and having the floor, he was not bound to time, and that he had authorities which he wished to cite, to show that the course taken by the Opposition was unconstitutional.

The Speaker, on being appealed to, decided that Mr. Lawrence was not out of order—that he or any other member had a right to speak to the Resolution as long as they thought proper, and he (the Speaker) had no right to stop them. The members of the Opposition generally then became very *dis* orderly in contending on a point of

"order." They treated the Speaker and his decision with contempt, crying out at the top of their voices "question! question!" "order, order! order!" "Mr. Speaker, I rise to order! Mr. Speaker, I rise to order!" resounded from the radical corner, (near "Solomon's Porch") as one after another sprung on his feet, until half-a-dozen were on their feet at once, endeavouring to cry down Mr. Lawrence. The Speaker's call of "order" could not be heard except at rare intervals. Mr. Lawrence held the advantage of a shrill clear voice, which was frequently heard distinctly above Mr. Sutton's growl, Mr. Smith's bellow, Mr. Johnson's cracked fiddle, and Mr. Harding's deep guttural, like "a double demisemiquaver down below." Sometimes, however, the din became general, and not a word could be distinctly heard. At last the graphic pencil of a Hogarth was not then present, to sketch Mr. Johnson, with coat sleeves turned up, his left hand uplifted in the act of denouncing Mr. Lawrence, while the latter appeared in the very act of throwing a book—the volume he was prevented from citing—at Mr. Johnson's head,—the Radical friends of the latter gathering around him to shield from impending danger that head which is already crammed too full of DeLolme, Blackstone, Coke, and Macaulay.

When there was a little lull in the Babel at Radical corner, the Speaker desired to know what question of order they were contending for? Mr. Johnson replied, that he, having called Mr. Lawrence to order, had a right to the floor, the question of order taking precedence of all others. The Speaker then decided that Mr. Lawrence was not out of order, and that the Resolution moved by Mr. Smith was decidedly out of order—that such a resolution was never moved in the House of Commons, and *never would be*,—that the Parliamentary course was this, whenever a Ministry was defeated, or supported by a very small majority, and announced officially in the House of Commons that on a certain day Her Majesty, acting upon their advice, would dissolve the House or prorogue it with a view to a dissolution, that put an end to further party struggles until the new House met. That this course had been pursued here by the Government, the declaration made that morning by the Attorney General being explicit, and therefore the Resolution offered by Mr. Smith was clearly unconstitutional, inasmuch as it called for the unconditional dismissal of the Ministry, which implied that there was no alternative, whereas His Excellency could at any time, by virtue of his prerogative, dissolve the House and appeal to the people.

The Speaker had scarcely delivered his decision ere Mr. Johnson muttered something about a "partizan Speaker." The words could not be very distinctly heard, as the uproar had recommenced, and was maintained with renewed vigour. As soon as the Speaker could again obtain a hearing, he announced that the standing order was moved, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries. But the people—surprised and indignant to see such disgraceful scenes enacted inside the hall—were unwilling to move, and the officer returned to the Speaker and informed him that he could not enforce the order. Mr. Johnson then asked why the standing order was moved, and was informed by the Speaker that it was because he (Mr. Johnson) had called him a *partizan Speaker*. Mr. Johnson denied that he had done so directly, but admitted that he had said "If things are allowed to proceed in this way, we shall soon have a partizan Speaker," or words to that effect. The Speaker said he would not sit there and suffer himself to be accused of being biased in his decisions by partizan feelings, and again requested the galleries to be cleared. As soon as the people knew that it was the Speaker's wish that they should leave, they began to move out; respect for the man, and for the high office he fills, effecting what could not have been very well effected by force. The galleries were soon cleared without any difficulty; but Mr. Smith, in his zeal for "order," could not wait, as others did, for the necessarily slow movement of a crowd, and pointing to a man of years and respectability, who had for many years been a member of the Assembly, said to the Sergeant-at-Arms "Put him out!" The gentleman thus wantonly insulted where he was debarring the privilege of retiring, turned round and hissed the porcupine who had thus abused the privilege of his "little brief authority."

With this single exception the large crowd of spectators retired in the most quiet and orderly manner. But Mr. Smith, furious and boiling over with courage where there were no things to fight, sprang on his feet, and roared, and spluttered, and threw his arms aloft, and asked if it had come to this, that the representatives of the people were to be assailed and intimidated by the

people in the galleries,—if he, and others, were to be insulted by a Fredericton mob! If this was to be the case, it was another strong argument in favour of moving the seat of Government to St. John. This sentiment was loudly cheered by the greater part of the Radicals.

The galleries and lobbies having been cleared, Mr. Smith immediately moved a Resolution that the seat of Government be moved from Fredericton to St. John; but the Speaker ruled it to be out of order at this stage of the debate, and nothing further was done upon it.

The sound of martial instruments now reached the Hall of Assembly—an hour before many of the Radicals expected to hear it—and the Guard of Honour turned out to receive his Excellency soon made its appearance, and took up their position in front of the Province Building. The Opposition members now became more violent than before. All sense of propriety, and of shame, seemed to have been forgotten by most of them. Some cried "Order!" and some "Question!" Some cheered; some bellowed and foamed, and distorted their bodies with rage; some stamped on the floor; one hissed at the troops; and one turned up the cuffs of his coat and put himself in a fighting attitude; and a scene of disorder ensued which would have been a disgrace to the lowest grogery in the Province. The public heard and saw all this through the windows, and a person who once had the misfortune to be an inmate of a lunatic asylum was heard to say that he had been an inmate of a mad-house ten years, and never had he witnessed such a scene of confusion.

The Speaker sat in his chair throughout the din unmoved. Mr. Lawrence still kept the floor and continued speaking, although scarcely a word could be heard; while the Government members kept their seats, and encouraged Mr. L. to "go on."

The scene was at length interrupted by the entrance of the Usher of the Black Rod, with a Message from the Lieutenant Governor, commanding the attendance of the members in the Council Chamber. The Officers, members of the Government, and their supporters obeyed the command; when His Excellency gave his assent to the Bills that had passed the Legislature, and prorogued the House.

Thus terminated the regular Session in the most disgraceful manner ever witnessed in a British Colonial Legislature. But as though this was not bad enough, while His Excellency was giving his assent to the Bills, and delivering his Speech, a scene, if possible more disgraceful still, was going on below. When the Usher of the Black Rod informed the House of His Excellency's command, the Radicals looked at each other, and being animated by the same spirit, not one of them moved, but they all kept their seats until the doors were locked upon them. Mr. McMonagle who had up to this time supported the Government, remained voluntarily; while a member or two on the Government side were accidentally locked in. From the latter we obtain our information, which may be relied on. The first movement was to call Mr. Gillmor to the Chair, which was modestly taken by that very temperate, if not very *discreet* gentleman. Then seeing a strange pigeon in the cot, the doves very naturally asked him what he was doing there, and why he had deserted his flock. The pigeon (Mr. McMonagle) replied that he had just discovered that he had been following the wrong flock—that this business of dissolving the House at the end of one year, when they were elected to serve four years, rather got over him—it was a business he could not understand. When he was entered to run on the King's race course, he understood that it was for the *first mile through*; but now he was sent back to run *heavens* and he did not like it. He was going back in opposition, and if he found he could not win himself, he would do his best to secure the prize for one who would oppose the present rulers of the turf, and endeavour to oust them. This declaration was received with loud cheers. A vote of want of confidence was passed, and a resolution to remove the Seat of Government to St. John; and there is no knowing what might have been accomplished had not the Speaker and other members returned and cut short their deliberations. Thus ended the Parliament of two short Sessions.

The New Brunswicker commenting on the foregoing report, says:—

"Bid as are the proceedings sketched in the above article, and disgraceful as they may seem to persons abroad, yet we have been informed by some of those present that the report does not come up to the reality;—that no language could possibly do justice to the ravings, the grotesque appearance and gestures, and the violent menaces and threats of the opposition to the supporters of the Government. At one time a general fight became so imminent among the members themselves

that we believe nothing restrained the opposition from commencing a general fight but the pressure from without. The people were disgusted with the ravings of the opposition members, who, when the die had been cast, and they were told that they should go back to their constituents, appeared perfectly frantic. They knew that they had betrayed the trust reposed in them, and that to meet the people under present circumstances would completely extinguish them as public men. Hence all the violence exhibited by these political traitors—these grovelling spirits—whose only ambition was self and pelf. But some of them, we are informed, so far repeated at the last moment that they promised to act differently if the Government would not urge a dissolution. Their cry for mercy and pardon came too late—the *fat* had gone forth, and they knew that their political doom was sealed.

The people will now breathe more freely since they have got rid of a pack of men whose only object was to retard the public business, and to give a death blow to all our great and varied interests, because they were not permitted to rule rough-shod over the Country for the next three years, and divide the spoils of office among themselves and their retainers.

The inhabitants of New Brunswick have now the whole matter in their own hands, and they will be called upon at an early day to pronounce their solemn verdict upon a great and important matter. We believe they will decide justly, and in a manner that will reflect credit upon themselves and the Country at large.

WATCH! MOTHER.

Mother! watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging, cellar, shed, and hall;
Never count the moments lost;
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray,
Guide, them, mother while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand,
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this heavy task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

A PEZZLER.—The Milwaukee Sentinel having placed upon his bulletin board an announcement of the Pacific's arrival, which was written, "War in statu quo," two men from the country walked up to the board and after reading demurely—"War in Statu Quo!" said one of them, "where in thunder's that?" "I don't know," said the other; "it'll spread all over the world yet."—"Shouldn't wonder if it did," said the first.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—We (*Dundee Advertiser*) have heard a good story of a journey that was performed not long ago by a very worthy farmer, who resides within twenty miles of this town. The gentleman attended a market here one day and was returning home on horseback. When he was so far on his way, by some unaccountable circumstance the saddle-girth got loose, and both rider and saddle fell to the ground.

The horse finding himself at liberty, then scampered off without waiting for his master. The gentleman, not knowing that the faithless Rozinante had fled immediately set about getting things put right again. Having got hold of the saddle, he placed it not on the horse's back but on a hedge at the road side, and then, supposing that all was right, he mounted. After some time, however, he found he was making very little progress, and it occurred to him that there was surely some mistake. Feeling quite convinced of this, he quitted his elevated position, and set forward to accomplish the rest of the journey on foot. We are happy to say that the gentleman and his steed both got home in perfect safety. Some persons observing the saddle dangling on the hedge next morning, and it was faithfully restored to its owner.

The fountain of content must spring up in a man's own mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

If we would have the kindness of others, we must endure their follies. He who cannot persuade himself to withdraw from society, must be content to pay a tribute of his time to a multitude of tyrants.

Mental pleasures never clog; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

THE TRIAL OF LIFE.

Life is not entirely made up of great evil or heavy trials; but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials is the ordinary and appointed exercise of the Christian graces. To bear with the failings of those about us, with their infirmities, their bad judgment, their ill-breeding, their perverse tempers; to endure neglect when we feel we deserve attention, and ingratitude when we expected thanks; to bear with the company of disagreeable people whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom he has perhaps provided or purposed for the trial of our virtue, these are the best exercises of patience and self-denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexation in business, with disappointment in our expectations, with interruptions of our retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance, in short with whatever opposes our will, contradicts our humor, this habitual acquiescence appears to be more of the essence of self-denial, than any little rigors or inflictions of our own imposing. These constant, inevitable, but inferior evils, properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline, and might, in the days of ignorance, have superseded pilgrimage and penance.—Hannah More

A gigantic enterprise is contemplated in London, namely, the adoption of Mr. Stephenson's magnificent plan to construct a railway from London to Calcutta direct—the only interruption being at the Straits of Dover and the Bosphorus. By this route, the distance will be accomplished in less than a week. It will occupy ten years in constructing. A surveyor is now making flying levels.

OLDEST NEGRO YET.

We have at last got hold of a particularly old negro. There have been countless cases of tolerably advanced blacks, but the case below, which we copy from an exchange, is said to be perfectly authentic, and finishes the list. She ought to be shown around:—

Some time ago I sent you an account of an old negro man, who died at Charleston at the advanced age of 118 years. Since then I have seen a statement of a negro woman, in Fauquier county, Va., aged 140.—A friend, who was formerly an officer in the U. States Army, relates that when he was stationed at Pas Christian, in Louisiana, he was in the habit, with his brother officers, of visiting an aged negress who sold butter-milk. On one occasion the following conversation took place:

"Old woman, how old are you?"
"I dunno, Massa."
"How long have you lived about here?"
"O, long time, long time, massa." She then went on to relate circumstances in connection with the history of the county, which proved that she must have arrived at a very advanced age.

"Well, can't you refer to any circumstance by which you may come at your age?"
"Well, massa, I've had nineteen children, and that gal, (pointing to an old woman), is the youngest; and I know she's nifty."

The old woman was quite active when our informant saw her last, and attended to the sale of her butter-milk herself, in preference to calling upon her "gal," whom she represented to be good for nothing."

When the last account of heroes is made up, it will contain some other names than those of the soldiers we are wont to honour with the title. The engineer who lies under the ice at Desjardins, the boy on the Central road whose dead fingers were found clutching his brake, and hundreds of other nameless heroes on our railway, who met death rather than desert duty, are entitled to higher monuments than the stormers of Malakoff and captors of Redans.—*Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator*.

Success prompts to exertion, and habit facilitates success. Habit also gives promptness, and the soul of despatch is decision. One may write a book or paint a picture, while another is deliberating about a plant or a title-page. The more we do, the more we can do. If we go forward with spirit and confidence, we shall succeed. The best are idle half the time, and he who does nothing, renders himself incapable of doing anything, while capacity is invigorated by occasions of necessity. Our expenditure of intellectual wealth makes us rich, and we acquire ideas of imparting them.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.
W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., President.
C. W. W. MEDDAW, Esq., Cashier.
Wellington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor.
Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will not be cashed until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.
J. T. OUEL, R. STEVENSON, E. R. O. HARRISON.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 8, 1857.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains a Proclamation dissolving the General Assembly of this Province. The Writs for calling a new General Assembly are to be issued forthwith, returnable on Saturday the 16th of May next. Consequently the elections throughout the Province must take place prior to that date.

THE ELECTION.

Within a few days past, as on the eve of every election, the usual shaking of hands, and enquiries for the good wife and children, &c., have been frequent, and no doubt these greetings will be sedulously followed up until the day of voting, after which those friendly and good natured customs will be discontinued until another dissolution takes place. The people now-a-days understand the true intention of these Candidates, and have their minds made up to give a hearty shake of the hand whether they will give the person a vote or not.

The Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, states that the Writs are returnable on the 16th of May next. It then behoves the Constituency of this County to be up and doing—no time should be lost—let those who wish well to the Province, and desire to preserve its integrity ORGANIZE, select a general committee in St. Andrews, as being the most central place; appoint sub-committees in every Parish, who will correspond once or twice a week, with the general committee,—meet every evening—and pass resolutions to support those men only, who will pledge themselves to uphold the Government—men who are not seeking office, and will not regard the business of the Legislature by a factious opposition—men who are known to possess loyal principles and will not desert their constituents—men of enlarged ideas who can express themselves in respectful and becoming language—men who have not banded themselves together to upset the Government in order that they may thrust their hands into the public purse.

"There is no one, however indifferent about the interests of the country, who will not readily confess, that the situation we are now reduced to, from the violence of faction, justifies the most melancholy apprehensions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wisdom or vigour is left among us." Let the friends of good government be on the alert, and use every honorable means to defeat the obstructions, whose inordinate vanity will lead them perhaps to bring in another abortion such as the "Prohibitory Law," or their "Election law," the only two measures they originated and the paternity of which they are welcome to. Now that these men must come before the bar of public opinion—after having wasted the time of the Legislature and put the Province to something about £6,000 expense—they have the hardihood to assert "the Government are to blame, we did not want a dissolution, we were willing to go on with the public business."

Thanks to the published Debates, their sayings are recorded; the self-styled "Liberals," from the very first week of the Session, were calling upon the Government to dissolve the House, and appeal to the Country. They have at last caught a Tartar: they will now come before the people (jury and judges), and notwithstanding their boasted popularity, and pseudo-liberalism, will receive a sentence of condemnation in every loyal County in the Province. Are the men who refused to give their attendance in the Council Chamber, while Her Majesty's Representative was prosecuting the Legislature, to be again elected as Representatives of any respectable and law-abiding people? For the credit of the Country we hope not. The greatest Charlatan even would not be guilty of such despicable conduct and disloyalty. As we said before, they should respect the office, and we trust they will be compelled to do so while they live under that glorious old "Flag" which, for a thousand years, has braved the battle and breeze. Long may it continue to wave

over us, is the hearty desire of every good and loyal subject.

THE CANDIDATES.—For the Government—Jas. Boyd, Esq., and Geo. D. Street, Esq., two other gentlemen we understand will be brought out on the same side. The Opposition have nominated J. McAdam, A. H. Gillmor, J. W. Chandler and James Brown.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for February, has been received from those enterprising publishers Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York. The contents are interesting, and consist of:—1.—Employment of Women. 2.—Modern Style. 3.—Dr. Samuel Brown. 4.—Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 5.—Mrs. Browning's Poems. 6.—Richard Hooker. 7.—Art Unions. 8.—The Trade in Opium. 9.—United States Politics, Foreign and Domestic.

The Asia arrived at New York 4th April, no news of importance.

POLITICAL SKETCH.

In compliance with the promise made in our last number, we will now endeavour to lay before our readers a slight political sketch of those Members of this County, who have been in opposition to the present Government; and we cannot doubt but the majority of the thinking members of the community will agree with us, that Messrs. Gillmor and McAdam have not truly represented the interests of this important County since their re-election last year, but have, on the contrary, in many instances, voted directly against principle and the known wishes of their constituents. We would premise, that it is only of the political character of these Gentlemen we speak—far be it from us to say one word against their private character or station. We have been at some pains (and some pain) to read the speeches of these Gentlemen in the published Debates during the recent Session, and out of their own mouths will convict them; let them explain themselves on the hustings if they can do so, but no mere assertion on their parts, in the face of facts, will avail them at the bar of public opinion, before which they will, we presume, shortly stand again. Before referring to the recent Session, we will say a few words regarding the short Session of 1856. Then, as now, we find both the subjects of our sketch arrayed against our independent and respected Governor and the Government, condemning the latter for taking office, and the former for dissolving the House of Assembly, with the advice of his Council, in order that the vexed question of the Liquor Law might be brought constitutionally before the people. We see them voting in the small minority, supporting the amendment to the Address to His Excellency's Speech, and when the great question on the repeal of the "Liquor Law" was taken, we find Mr. Gillmor, "knowing, as he must have known full well, that nine-tenths of the very men who returned him were desirous of having it repealed," speaking and voting to sustain that obnoxious Act!!! Why did he vote directly against his constituents' wishes? Why, as he had made up his mind how he would vote on this question, had he not the manliness like his colleague to declare his intentions, instead of *implying*, as he undoubtedly did on the hustings, and leading people otherwise generally to believe, that he would not oppose its repeal? These questions he will find it difficult to answer, and if Mr. McAdam's sweeping declaration, that "it is not safe to repose confidence in those who have once forfeited it," is to be the guiding rule of the people of Charlotte, we can imagine that Mr. Gillmor, after the approaching election, will find that he will have the winter months to devote to his private business, and perhaps be able to spare a little of the time he would be otherwise spending in the House, "in paying attention to the acts of the Government;" but we beg our readers' pardon, we are quoting from speeches made this Session, regarding which, however, our space will allow us to say but a few words. Mr. Gillmor's speech on the amendment to the Address, has been already before our readers; we pass by the prefacing remarks (pitifully the vulgarity which dictated them), and would merely draw attention to the fact, that "because the Government is in the hands of the same party who were turned out in 1854," (which we deny), and "because he conceived they were not fairly and honorably in power in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government," he (Mr. G.) was prepared to turn them out at once, without reference to their past doings or measures."

Comment on this tirade of nonsense, is surely superfluous; the people cannot forget that every Member of the Government in the House of Assembly has been before them and elected by overwhelming majorities; but perhaps Mr. G. "has been so much engaged with his private business," that besides being "unable to pay much attention to the acts of the Government," he was also unable to ascertain the above important fact. We cannot with patience pursue the subject further, but would beg Mr. Gillmor to believe, that "coming from a small place" he most certainly did make "a small speech" on the above occasion, and we think he will shortly be able to apply his vulgar quotation (which we forbear repeating) to his own case.

Our space this week forbids our making more than a passing remark on Mr. McAdam. He is a man of so few words that it is impossible from his speeches to discover the motives of his acts. "He thought" however "that the Government had not done anything to regain the confidence they had lost, and hoped they never would."—We would simply ask this gentleman, whose confidence the Government had lost, except that of the factious Opposition? Only one measure—the repeal of the Liquor Law, had at the opening of the present Session been brought forward, and neither the Country or the House had any idea (further than what appeared in His Excellency's opening Speech), of their past acts or future intentions, and we have too much faith in the honesty, integrity, and justice of the people to believe, that they are desirous of condemning any one unheard—that they will echo Mr. A.'s hope, or that they will blindly subscribe to his belief (thus shutting the door to any chance of reform whether in a Government or in a criminal), "that it is not safe to repose confidence in those who have once forfeited it,"—even if they supposed for a moment that the far-sighted Executive stood in the position assumed by the Honble. Member.

(To be continued.)

The last Royal Gazette contains a list of the Laws passed during the recent Session of the Legislature, from which we select the following local acts for the County of Charlotte:—

An Act to alter and amend Chapter 22, Title III, of the Revised Statutes, "Of sick and disabled Seamen."

An Act to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the County of Charlotte.

An Act to repeal an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Roads and Bridges in the Parishes of Campo Bello and Grand Manan, so far as it relates to the Parish of Grand Manan.

An Act to erect the eastern part of the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish.

An Act to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of All Saints' Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and convey the Glebe and Church Lands in the said Parish, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or securities.

An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

An Act to incorporate the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company.

An Act to incorporate the St. Stephens Academy.

An Act to incorporate the First Universalist Society at Milltown in the Parish of St. Stephen.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William Henry Scovill, Frederick W. Hatheway, and Joseph Myhrall, Esquires, to be Bailiffs and Commissioners under the Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 15.

William Henry Scovill, Esquire, to be Chairman of the Board.

By His Excellency's Command.
R. D. WILMOT,
Secretary's Office, March 30, 1857.

John F. W. Winslow, Esq., has been appointed High Sheriff of Carleton County. Sheriffs re-appointed in York, Sunbury, Queen's, King's, Westmorland, Albert, Charlotte, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche.

No appointment of Sheriffs in Kent, Victoria, or St. John.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the friends and supporters of the present Government was held last evening at the Hall of the Institute, which was crowded to excess, and hundreds had to go away, being unable to obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed by the Attorney-General, who spoke an hour and a half, by the Hon. Mr. Simonds, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Godard. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the different speakers were frequently greeted with rounds of applause.

The Attorney-General intimated that L. H. DEVEREUX, Esquire, will be a candidate for the City, to run with Mr. Lawrence. This announcement was met with great enthusiasm. [New Brunswick.]

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Ship News.

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3rd.—Packet Sisters, Gaskill, Grand Manan,—passengers, &c.
Barque Joseph, sailed from Carthagens, 2d, for St. Andrews.

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TO LET.

Possession given 1st May.
THAT Cottage at the upper end of Water Street, known as the "Springate house," with a garden attached. The house has been recently thoroughly repaired and painted, and contains a good cellar kitchen, with a never failing well of water.
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JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

ELECTION.

CHARLOTTE, to wit.

THOMAS JONES Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, having received Her Majesty's Writ for the Election of four able and discreet persons to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said County, do, in obedience thereto, hereby PROCLAIM and GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, that a Court will be held by me at the County Court House, in Town of St. Andrews, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of MAY, next, at eleven of the clock, A. M., for the purposes of the said Election; of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

And in case a Poll shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim, and give Public Notice, that POLLING Booths will be opened on THURSDAY the 7th day of MAY next at 8 of the clock A. M., and will continue open until four of the clock P. M., of the same day, at the following places, to wit:—

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For the parish of Dunbarton, at the Rolling Dam.
For the parish of St. George, at the Lower Falls.
For the parish of Penfield, at the School House, near the Episcopal Church.
For the Parish of Lepreau, at or near William McGowan's.
For the parishes of West Isles and Campo Bello at Indian Island, and
For the parish of Grand Manan, at Grand Harbour, for the purpose of taking the said Poll.

And I hereby further Proclaim and give Public Notice, that the said ELECTION will be

CLOSED ON MONDAY the 11th of May next,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M.

at the County Court House, and the persons chosen to serve in the General Assembly, will be then and there openly declared. Of all whom said Proclamation, all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. JONES,
High Sheriff of Charlotte,
April 7, 1857.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen,
In consequence of the Dissolution of the House of Assembly, I have consented to be one of your Representatives; and, in again coming before you to solicit your suffrages, after so short a tenure of the trust reposed in me, I deem it my duty to explain to you my views of the present position of affairs in this Province.

The result of the last Election, and the votes of a large majority of the House of Assembly, both on the Prohibitory Liquor Law and the course pursued in reference to that question by the Lieutenant-Governor, established the correctness and constitutionality of His Excellency's conduct, and I had hoped that those issues having been determined, the late House of Assembly would have proceeded with the business of the Country and independent of faction or party spirit, and would have been prepared to consider the measures submitted to them by the existing Government, and judge of them by their merits without reference to the particular individuals by whom those measures had been prepared.

As you will have observed, however, from the published proceedings of the late House of Assembly, a different course was pursued, and from the commencement of the Session to its abrupt termination, it seemed to be the combined determination of a strong party to obstruct the progress of public business, and to force the Government to resign their offices into the hands of their opponents. Believing as I did, and still do, that the Electors of this County whose votes I received at the last Election, did not wish me to pursue such a course, I did not hesitate to express my condemnation of it and my intention to support the present Government, if I approved of their measures, rather than throw the Government of the Country into the hands of men, who from their previous acts while in power, and their conduct when in opposition, did not appear to me to be at all events a bit better entitled to the confidence of the Country.

With these views I again offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages; and should they meet with your approval, I shall feel proud of the honor of being one of your Representatives.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
GEO. D. STREET.

County Accounts.

PERSONS having Accounts against the County, must leave them at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, by ten o'clock on Tuesday 11th April, instant.

New Brunswick & Canada Railway and Land Company.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N., Commissioner.
JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.
W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.
GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.
Geo. D. Street, Esq., President.
C. W. WADSWORTH, Esq., Cashier.
Wellington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor.
Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will not be cashed until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.
T. T. Ouel, R. Stevenson, C. O. Halloway.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, APRIL 8, 1857.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains a Proclamation dissolving the General Assembly of this Province. The Writs for calling a new General Assembly are to be issued forthwith, returnable on Saturday the 16th of May next. Consequently the elections throughout the Province must take place prior to that date.

THE ELECTION.

Within a few days past, as on the eve of every election, the usual shaking of hands, and enquiries for the good wife and children, &c., have been frequent, and no doubt these greetings will be sedulously followed up until the day of voting, after which those friendly and good natured customs will be discontinued until another dissolution takes place. The people now-a-days understand the true intention of these Candidates, and have their minds made up to give a hearty shake of the hand whether they will give the person a vote or not.

The Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, states that the Writs are returnable on the 16th of May next. It then behoves the Constituents of this County to be up and doing—no time should be lost—let those who wish well to the Province, and desire to preserve its integrity ORGANIZE, select a general committee in St. Andrews, as being the most central place; appoint sub-committees in every Parish, who will correspond once or twice a week, with the general committee,—meet every evening,—and pass resolutions to support those men only, who will pledge themselves to uphold the Government—men who are not seeking office, and will not retard the business of the Legislature by a factious opposition—men who are known to possess loyal principles and will not desert their constituents—men of enlarged ideas who can express themselves in respectful and becoming language—men who have not banded themselves together to upset the Government in order that they may thrust their hands into the public purse.

"There is no one, however indifferent about the interests of the country, who will not readily confess, that the situation we are now reduced to, from the violence of faction, justifies the most melancholy apprehensions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wisdom or vigour is left among us." Let the friends of good government be on the alert, and use every honorable means to defeat the obstructives, whose inordinate vanity will lead them perhaps to bring in another abortion such as the "Prohibitory Law," or their "Election law," the only two measures they originated and the paternity of which they are welcome to. Now that these men must come before the bar of public opinion—after having wasted the time of the Legislature and put the Province to something about £6,000 expense—they have the hardihood to assert "the Government are to blame, we did not want a dissolution, we were willing to go on with the public business."—Thanks to the published Debates, their sayings are recorded; the self-styled "Liberals," from the very first week of the Session, were calling upon the Government to dissolve the House, and appeal to the Country. They have at last caught a Tartar; they will now come before the people (their jury and judges), and notwithstanding their boasted popularity, and pseudo-liberalism, will receive a sentence of condemnation in every loyal County in the Province. Are the men who refused to give their attendance in the Council Chamber, while His Majesty's Representative was proroguing the Legislature, to be again elected as Representatives of any respectable and law-abiding people? For the credit of the Country we hope not. The greatest Chartist even would not be guilty of such despicable conduct and disloyalty. As we said before, they should respect the office, and we trust they will be compelled to do so while they live under that glorious old "Flag" which, for a thousand years, has braved the battle and breeze. Long may it continue to wave

over us, is the hearty desire of every good and loyal subject.

THE CANDIDATES.—For the Government—Jas. Boyd, Esq., and Geo. D. Street, Esq., two other gentlemen we understand will be brought out on the same side. The Opposition have nominated J. McAdam, A. H. Gillmor, J. W. Chandler and James Brown.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for February, has been received from those enterprising publishers Messrs. L. Scott & Co., New York. The contents are interesting, and consist of:—1.—Employment of Women. 2.—Modern Style. 3.—Dr. Samuel Brown. 4.—Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 5.—Mrs. Browning's Poems. 6.—Richard Hooker. 7.—Art Unions. 8.—The Trade in Opium. 9.—United States Politics, Foreign and Domestic.

The Asia arrived at New York 4th April, no news of importance.

POLITICAL SKETCH.

In compliance with the promise made in our last number, we will now endeavour to lay before our readers a slight political sketch of those Members of this County, who have been in opposition to the present Government; and we cannot doubt but the majority of the thinking members of the community will agree with us, that Messrs. Gillmor and McAdam have not truly represented the interests of this important County since their re-election last year, but have, on the contrary, in many instances, voted directly against principle and the known wishes of their constituents. We would premise, that it is only of the political character of these Gentlemen we speak—far be it from us to say one word against their private character or station. We have been at some pains (and some pain) to read the speeches of these Gentlemen in the published Debates during the recent Session, and out of their own mouths will convict them, let them explain themselves on the hustings if they can do so, but no mere assertion on their parts, in the face of facts, will avail them at the bar of public opinion, before which they will, we presume, shortly stand again. Before referring to the recent Session, we will say a few words regarding the short Session of 1856. Then, as now, we find both the subjects of our sketch arrayed against our independent and respected Governor, and the Government, condemning the latter for taking office, and the former for dissolving the House of Assembly, with the advice of his Council, in order that the vexed question of the Liquor Law might be brought constitutionally before the people. We see them voting in the small minority, supporting the amendment to the Address to His Excellency's Speech, and when the great question on the repeal of the "Liquor Law" was taken, we find Mr. Gillmor, (knowing as he must have known full well, that nine-tenths of the very men who returned here were desirous of having it repealed,) speaking and voting to sustain that obnoxious Act!!! Why did he vote directly against his constituents' wishes? Why, as he had made up his mind how he would vote on this question, had he not the manliness like his colleague to declare his intentions, instead of implying, as he undoubtedly did on the hustings, and leading people otherwise generally to believe, that he would not oppose its repeal? These questions he will find it difficult to answer, and if Mr. McAdam's sweeping declaration, that "it is not safe to repose confidence in those who have once forfeited it," is to be the guiding rule of the people of Charlotte, we can imagine that Mr. Gillmor, after the approaching election, will find that he will have the winter months to devote to his private business, and perhaps be able to spare a little of the time he would be otherwise spending in the House, "in paying attention to the acts of the Government;" but we beg our readers' pardon, we are quoting from speeches made this Session, regarding which, however, our space will allow us to say but a few words. Mr. Gillmor's speech on the amendment to the Address, has been already before our readers; we pass by the prefacing remarks (pitifully the vulgarity which dictated them), and would merely draw attention to the fact, that "because the Government is in the hands of the same party who were turned out in 1854," (which we deny), and "because he conceived they were not fairly and honorably in power in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government," he (Mr. G.) "was prepared to turn them out at once, without reference to their past doings or measures."

Comment on this tirade of nonsense, is surely superfluous; the people cannot forget that every Member of the Government in the House of Assembly has been before them and elected by overwhelming majorities; but perhaps Mr. G. "has been so much engaged with his private business," that besides being "unable to pay much attention to the acts of the Government," he was also unable to ascertain the above important fact. We cannot with patience pursue the subject further, but would beg Mr. Gillmor to believe, that "coming from a small place" he most certainly did make "a small speech" on the above occasion, and we think he will shortly be able to apply his vulgar quotation (which we forbear repeating) to his own case.

Our space this week forbids our making more than a passing remark on Mr. McAdam. He is a man of so few words that it is impossible from his speeches to discover the motives of his acts. "He thought" however, "that the Government had not done anything to regain the confidence they had lost, and hoped they never would." We would simply ask this gentleman, whose confidence the Government had lost, except that of the factious Opposition?—Only one measure—the repeal of the Liquor Law, had at the opening of the present Session been brought forward, and neither the Country or the House had any idea (further than what appeared in His Excellency's opening Speech), of their past acts or future intentions, and we have too much faith in the honesty, integrity, and justice of the people to believe, that they are desirous of condemning any one unheard-of that they will echo Mr. A.'s hope, or that they will blindly subscribe to his belief (thus shutting the door to any chance of reform whether in a Government or in a criminal), "that it is not safe to repose confidence in those who have once forfeited it,"—even if they supposed for a moment that the present Executive stood in the position assumed by the Honble. Member.

(To be continued.)

The last Royal Gazette contains a list of the Laws passed during the recent Session of the Legislature, from which we select the following local acts for the County of Charlotte:—

- An Act to alter and amend Chapter 22, Title III, of the Revised Statutes, "Of sick and disabled Seamen."
- An Act to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court in the County of Charlotte.
- An Act to repeal an Act to provide for the more effectually repairing the Roads and Bridges in the Parishes of Campo Bello and Grand Manan, so far as it relates to the Parish of Grand Manan.
- An Act to erect the eastern part of the Parish of Penfield, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate Town or Parish.
- An Act to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of A. I. Saints Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, to sell and convey the Glebe and Church Lands in the said Parish, and reconvert the proceeds in other Lands or securities.
- An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen.
- An Act to incorporate the Saint Andrews Rural Cemetery Company.
- An Act to incorporate the St. Stephens Academy.
- An Act to incorporate the First Universalist Society at Milltown in the Parish of St. Stephen.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William Henry Scovill, Frederick W. Hatheway, and Joseph Myhrall, Esquires, to be Railway Commissioners under the Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 15.

William Henry Scovill, Esquire, to be Chairman of the Board.
By His Excellency's Command.
R. D. WILMOT.
Secretary's Office, March 30, 1857.

John F. W. Winslow, Esq., has been appointed High Sheriff of Charlotte County. His Sheriff re-appointed in York, Sunbury, Queen's, King's, Westmorland, Albert, Charlotte, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche.

No appointment of Sheriffs in Kent, Victoria, or St. John.

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JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

[Provincialist, 1 in.]

ELECTION.

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And in case a Poll shall be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim and give Public Notice, that POLLING Books will be opened on THURSDAY the 7th day of MAY next at 8 of the clock A. M., and will continue open until four of the clock P. M., of the same day, at the following places, to wit:—
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For the Parish of St. David, at the head of Oak Bay.
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For the parish of St. James, at or near the Kirk on the Scotch Ridge, and at or near Jack King's, Battle settlement.
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Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
April 6, 1857.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen,
In consequence of the Dissolution of the House of Assembly, I have ceased to be one of your Representatives; and, in again coming before you to solicit your suffrages, after so short a tenure of the trust reposed in me, I deem it my duty to explain to you my views of the present position of affairs in this Province.

The result of the last Election, and the votes of a large majority of the House of Assembly, both on the Prohibitory Liquor Law and the course pursued in reference to that question by the Lieutenant-Governor, established the correctness and constitutionality of His Excellency's conduct; and I had hoped that these issues having been terminated, the late House of Assembly would have proceeded with the business of the Country independent of faction or party spirit, and would have been prepared to consider the measures submitted to them by the existing Government, and judge of them by their merits without reference to the particular individuals by whom those measures had been prepared.

As you will have observed, however, from the published proceedings of the late House of Assembly, a different course was pursued, and from the commencement of the Session to its abrupt termination, it seemed to be the combined determination of a strong party to obstruct the progress of public business, and to force the Government to resign their offices into the hands of their opponents. Believing as I did, and still do, that the Electors of this County whose votes I received at the last Election, did not wish me to pursue such a course, I did not hesitate to express my condemnation of it and my intention to support the present Government, if I approved of their measures, rather than throw the Government of the Country into the hands of men, who from their previous acts while in power, and their conduct when in opposition, did not appear to me to be at all events a bit better entitled to the confidence of the Country.

With these views I again offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages; and should they meet with your approval, I shall feel proud of the honor of being one of your Representatives.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
GEO. D. STREET.

County Accounts.

PERSONS having Accounts against the County, must leave them at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, by ten o'clock on Tuesday 11th April, instant.

