

THE CAMPAIGN IN QUEEN'S.

Mr. Travis had been *very* retained. The Confederates have nominated two young men, but Mr. Travis, which has made their efforts extremely farcical. Where Mr. Ferris sits, he had no prospect of success, those men can not even hope to be elected. Mr. Mosses, Perkins and Veomans, candidates against Confederation, is certain to doubt.

Mr. J. W. Lawrence and Mr. J. Travis addressed the Electors of Queen's Co. at their first meeting on Tuesday night in Government House where they had a most attentive audience of between two and three hundred. They spoke for nearly an hour, and their subject was carried throughout. The unanimous vote will be cast in the pro-Confederacy. — R. Bayard.

On Tuesday afternoon they addressed another meeting at Graham's, Petersville, where they met with a most enthusiastic reception. On Wednesday evening Mr. Travis addressed a meeting at Jerusalem Settlement for over an hour. Mr. Travis was present with a large number of his friends. The speakers, the latter of whom attempted to make a speech, but were promptly failed. As it

stood that Mr. Peters was there for the purpose of discussion, he was invited to the table, but upon his taking it a large portion of the electors present arose in a body and declared Mr. Peters commenced unjustly. The meeting arguments of Messrs. Tilly, G. and A. At several intervals he asked Mr. T. to give up certain arguments, which recourses he having been promptly complied with, Mr. Peters was urged to such a point that his *claqueurs* urged that he should then proceed to put his case without any reply on the part of Mr. T. Mr. T. was then silent to this, providing Mr. T. would attend a meeting on the following Tuesday evening, when all his remaining arguments would be fully refuted. Mr. P. consented to this, but there is little prospect of meeting upon his agreement. At the present meeting there were more than fifteen persons present, for Anti-Confederation, and more than thirty for Anti-Confederation, and Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Peters, invaded immediately after the meeting, and were present at a meeting at Gagetown on Thursday evening, when a crowded house was anticipated.

in the Canadian Legislature about the question in this Province, The Quebec Convention, in 1864, was called to order by the hon. member for North Hastings, and to repudiate the idea that American influence had anything to do with the Resolutions. New Brunswick declared that it was not one of their supporters, and that the candidates were agent for the Americans. The steamer, the National Line, which was to have taken the New Brunswick delegates, was not a portion of the stock of the company held in New Brunswick. (1864) The interests of New Brunswick were not the interests on the one side and British interests on the other; and those who were interested over Mr. Tilley's defeat were interested over the interests of the Province. There was a contest between prejudice and intelligence; between ignorance and intelligence; between the interests of the Province and the principles of British North America. I was for us to show the English that we were determined to adhere to our principles, and that we would not be overruled by a few weeks' influence. The people of St. John will be amused.

planning "misstatements" and that the candidates is agent for the International Chamber of Commerce, and not the winners of the contest is between B. B. American interests, although the "Swedish" descendants of the old Loyalists generally opposed the scheme, are quite alive to British interests as Mr. Macdonald. Such statements must bring into the discredited condition:—

Hon. John A. Macdonald declared that the Government was to present a referendum scheme to a decision as to the result home, and discuss it with the Imperial Government, speaking as the representative of the people of Canada, who are two-thirds of the whole population of North America."

This sounds very like a threat to us Canadian colonists merely intend to means of retaining office a little longer.

ASABURY.—On Saturday ex-Alderman William Jack, Esq., now residing in William Jack, Esq., now

ice door of that gentleman, on Rocky took him to task for some remarks made at a meeting in King's County, Mr. Robert Milligan's reasons, for signing a notorious manifesto issued on behalf of manufacturers. Mr. Jack replied that in said there was nothing to give offense, that he had not passed the limits of free discussion, and any one who reads the report that he did say will be satisfied that such was the case; but Mr. Milligan persisted in his demand, and when Mr. Jack, finding that

ination and remonstrance were of no avail that at all events he had spoken to Robert Milligan and not, of him, Mr. Milligan replied that he was the head of the family, and, we are told, added that he and Robert Milligan to slap his chops for the check, who kept retreating towards his room, and said that neither James nor Robert Milligan could slap his chops, and he states that he did not at any further provocation whatever. Mr. Milligan immediately struck him a heavy blow on the cheek, which, we believe, knocked him down and cut him rather severely. It is to be hoped as we can learn, a most unprovoked assault.

The *News* seems very anxious that we publish the names of the employers who charged workmen for voting according to science. In all cases we do what we thought and prudent, without the slightest regard to the wishes of the *News*. It is the paper the *News* and its coadjutor just now to our feelings, and in this the FREEMAN is willing to assist them.

Declaration Day in Fredericton, Mr. Macdonald's statement, made by Mr. G. S. D. Smith, one of the Prince Edward Island delegates, to which we believe attention has not been directed by the **FREEMAN**. It was in reference to the unfairness practised by Canadians. After the Report had been read, corrected, and signed at Montreal, they taken upon themselves to make a very important amendment, without consulting the delegates of the Maritime Provinces. "As the Report stood," Mr. Cole said, "when finally read, and signed, and approved, it was in substance, and in spirit, the work of the delegates of the Maritime Provinces. They were empowered to select the electoral districts for the Federal Parliament, and to re-arrange them when necessary." But, by the alteration which has been made, the delegates of the Maritime Provinces, the local Governments have been stripped of even that power; so that our Local Legislature would, if brought under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, be without the power of self-defence, and be possessed of less power than any City Corporation."

Haywards, it was said, declared that for his resignation the Government would attempt to force the Scheme through Legislature without making the appeal to people of which they had such good reason to be afraid. Neither of the reports of his conduct has any such declaration. He did not resign.

He was really astonished, considering all influences that had been brought to bear upon him, that he stood where he was. One he knew, if the Government had defeated him, would have given the money up and returned to the States, many would have done the same but not any other man in the Province.

The most base calumny had been circulated about the country concerning him. Mr. J. had said that he owed his election to the assistance given him by his brother; that he had gone to "Fred. Haywards's money." He denied it. He said that he had received assistance; his brother never had "put any into the pool." He then referred to the

that had been sworn broadcast over the air by placards displayed by a group of men who were shouting slogans, most emanated from some "underground, print-office," placards that sought to stir up against him the bitterest feelings; extracts from his diary, which he had written at the time that recorded his vote for a grant to a Catholic Seminary, and from which the name of Mr. Street was taken as the House at the time of its passage.

Mr. Hatheway then called the attention of his audience to Peter Mitchell. One evening, at a time he had sent in his resignation, Mitchell held hold of him, in the strictest confidence, and in his own (Hatheway's) house, waited for three hours with his audience, and then he said to Mitchell, "I am going to be held, had used the following language, which several persons had told him they heard." Perhaps Mr. Hatheway did not find it convenient to hold office—men may throw

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Ended the speech with a grand peroration, which had rather a ridiculous climax. If, he had fallen, he had fallen in defence of British connection, British freedom and British peace. And these had move to the same party, and that (drawing a miniature Union Jack from his breast pocket, it bore a suspicious resemblance to the little toy affairs with which Confectioners adorn their cakes) 'is the I wish to live under.'

There was so much laughter and noise in this remarkable incident, in the crowd, that Mr. Jones, on coming forward to deliver his address, felt hostile to himself, but the apprehension being rectified, the honorable gentleman proceeded, and was listened to with attention."

METEOROLOGY OF ST. JOHN.
FEBRUARY.
 Temperature.—February was more than
 pleasantly pleasant for a winter month. Its
 temperature was below that of last year, but
 was less extreme and changeable and above
 the average of a series of years. The ther-
 mometer was highest on the 27th (39°) and
 lowest on the 12th, when it was 1° above
 the extreme range for the month was thus
 12° or 12° less than for February, 1884.—
 The warmest day of the month had a mean
 temperature of 34°·3, and the coldest of 6°·

the greatest oscillation or change of heat in a day was 20° on the 4th, and the mean daily change for the month $10^{\circ}.46$. Last year this latter was $11^{\circ}.60$, and the average for 5 years is 12° . The mean temperature of the first week was 1.14 colder than the corresponding one in 1864, and the second $7^{\circ}.75$; the third, however, was $16^{\circ}.68$ warmer, while the fourth was $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees colder. The following are the hourly means for this year and last were as follows:—

	1895.	1896.
6 a.m.	28° .80	19° .46
10 a.m.	22° .07	23° .07
2 p.m.	26° .50	27° .55
6 p.m.	24° .53	26° .00
10 p.m.	21° .64	20° .18

Barometer.—The air was heaviest on the 13 (30.51 in.) and lightest on the 9th, when the mercury marked 29.104 inch. The extreme range of pressure was thus 1.316 inch. 1864 the highest reading of the barometer was 30.578 inch, and the extreme range 1.605 inch. The maximum of mean daily range was 23 inch, and the average for the month 0.302

Last year the former was 0.857 inch, and the latter 0.26 inch.

The tri-daily readings, corrected for temperature, were as follows, for this year and it:—

	1865.	1864.
8 a. m.	29.872	29.784 inch.
2 p. m.	29.834	29.728 "
10 p. m.	29.875	29.762 "
means	29.860	29.758 "
mean for 5 years.	29.891 inch.	

Water Vapor.—The greatest elastic force of vapor was 0.22 inch, and the least 0.034 inch. The greatest difference between the readings of a wet and dry thermometer was 5°., and the

west degree of relative humidity 24 per cent
the 10th.

The usual tri-daily means were as follows:

8 a. m.	0.090 inch.	70 per cent.
2 p. m.	0.116 "	74 "
10 p. m.	0.101 "	79 "
means,	0.102 "	76 "

In 1884, the mean elastic force of vapor was
120 inch. and the relative humidity 80 per
cent.

Wind.—On the 13th there was smart N. E.

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which he led perhaps there was a more conspicuous and imitation than the great churchman heids his notice. Others may be more remarkable for the hour, the year; but the path of Nicholas through the social and political horizon of his time was not without its erratic nor capricious. It was a path, and in accordance with the revealed laws. Ambitious he may be, but the very fullest acceptance of the ambition, however, was the achievement and the propagation of knowledge. He was an advocate and an upholder of his time, he always carried into the

tations, which were forced upon
 the humanity of a Christian, brightened
 by the courtesy of an accomplished
 and the profundity of a true scholar.
 In reasoning, he was the recog-
 nized authority in England of Catholic dogmas
 and great truths of Christianity against
 the wiliness, the craft, the craftiness,
 the wily, the erudite, and most dexterous
 When we consider the greatness
 of his labors and the multiplicity of the
 things left, we may well be filled with
 amazement at his energy and the
 greatness—the universality—of his
 needs and requirements.
 In the month of August, in the year eighteen

Two, Nicholas Wiseman was born in 1520, in Andalusia. His father, James was a merchant, of the city of Water-
Seville; and, according to some re-
sults, was one of antiquity, and
the county of Essex, at a period
the reign of Edward IV. Some
reformation." we find that Sir John
who had been one of the auditors,
younger under Henry VIII., and was
his bravery at the battle of Spurs
Mouchantfield Park in Essex. His
William, who married into the noble
line, afterwards Earl of Essex, was
sonnet, by Charles I. in 1628; and a
member of the baronet. We find record-

of Dromae. The title has continued direct line of succession to the third, and is now held by Sir Wm. Wiseman, eighth baronet, who is now Her Majesty's royal navy. The cardinal was descended from an ancient family. His mother was a Strange, whose family, despite of persecutions of their property under the Stuarts, still possesses Aylwards-town Castle, near Killybegs. The parents and relations of the cardinal were for many years settled in Seville. In the year 1807, when France invaded Spain, he was in England, the subject of this notice was young. He was accompanied by

a few attendants. The voyage
 as having been a long and a
 one; and the mother and her
 were landed in Portsmouth Jan.
 after sufficient rest Mrs. Wiseman
 and proceeded to Waterford, where
 in his first school—a boarding
 at city—for the purpose of having
 acquainted with the rudiments of
 he progressed rapidly both in vigor
 and age, and in the month of March,
 was taken to Durham for the purpose
 entered a student in St. Cuthbert's
 school. The illustrious Monsignor
 when recently preaching before the

the most interesting account of the youth and his mother at Durham. It seems, in a house opposite the hotel of the city, which is now the Sisters of Mercy. It was a time, on, as a severely contested election, and the boy, hearing a great in the street, went to a window to what was going on; but no sooner perceived attired in his academic dress, than he was assailed with yells, and the excited mob threatened to the house. His mother became and, and was seriously apprehensive of her son's A.A. reputation, the

But, as a cloud, and even kept him
of concealments until he was removed
age of Ushaw. Here he remained
eight years laying the foundation of
and varied erudition which, in
made him great even amongst the
1818 he left Ushaw for Rome,
period his career may be said to
enced. In December of that year he
the "Eternal City," and immedi-
as a student of the English College
then but recently established. His
philologist and master of eloquence
established, and the following year,

A young student, had the high-
 est upon him of having been com-
 mended by his Holiness Pius VII.
 on that memorable occasion has
 been as a masterly combination of
 and oratorical power. After this
 is nominated to maintain, in pub-
 lication on theology. His achieve-
 ment was rewarded by the
 doctor of Divinity. This distinction
 was conferred on him in the year, 1824, when
 he completed his twenty-second year.
 In the Spring of the following year, he was
 elected. Men in general, who have ac-
 quired a reputation of being deeply learned,

profound more than at most, a
; but Cardinal Wiseman was pro-
nounced on nearly every subject
of information which he acquired
making himself conversant with language
and modern, was positively im-
1827, he was nominated to the chair
language in the Roman University.
is he held the place of Vice-Rector
Irish College, and in 1829—the year
atholic Emancipation—he was ap-
pointed Rector of that institution. This
at the passing of the Catholic
at the time, may be said to have de-
the future career of the illustrious dis-
the education, and his daily con-

with students from England filled with species of enthusiasm, and we may say that he was not without ambition, and he resolved, it would seem, that the opportunity should arise, to make his sphere and the object of his labors, notwithstanding the pressure on his time by other demands made on his energies, his leisure to write his "Horræ Syriacæ" on the materials of which were procured from the Oriental MSS. in the Vatican. This work filled the minds with surprise and admiration, and cementing the fame of its author, prepared for his subsequent achievements as a scholar. But he still applied himself and con-

advance his inquiries. For years he had with an indomitable energy and perseverance, overcoming the greatest difficulties, the severest subtleties, and mastering what would be to him invincible and hopeless. His most learned. His energy was victorious, his industry and determination, still more remarkable—and his critics of the highest repute, held him most reverential esteem.

After an absence of seventeen years, he revisited England. During that year he delivered a series of lectures at the Sardinian Chapel, London, to crowded congregations, consisting of

of all Christian persuasions—his late Duke of Wellington being one of

"Holy Eucharist," which celebrated controversy with the afterwards Bishop of Ely.—quickly followed by Dr. Wislark entitled "Lectures on the Eucharist Science and Revealed Characterize the scope of this ability it exhibits is unnecessary since become a standard studied by the learned of all religions. It has passed into and as many languages, and it deem as to form a kind of text important subject with which After this the deceased made

ere subsequently made. On shop Griffiths, in 1848, Dr. pro-vicar apostolic of the ' ', and was soon afterwards tutor to Bishop Walsh, cum on that prelate being trans- On the death of Dr. Walsh, eman became Vicar-Apostolic-time that elapsed from his re-igland up to his succession in-ages in religious opinions, and within the very centres of the cities of Oxford and Cam-berings and writings of Au-erating. On the 6th of Au-

also a great philosopher, and
 a worlded genius. Perhaps at
 rear did this illustrious church-
 were dignified firmness and judg-
 ing the agitation which preceded
 the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in
 dust of that outburst of intello-
 gistry, Nicholas Wiseman never
 ved, and when the worst pas-
 sionant mob were aroused and
 al violence, the Cardinal Arch-
 firmness of a hero and the hu-
 r, r remained imperturbable, not
 at he was frequently in danger
 ence, and the cry "Papal ag-
 gh had been raised responded

ry circles as one of the ablest of the *Dublin Review*. Amongst which appeared in it, must be celebrated "Strictures on the Ant." which was subsequently in new shape, under the title of *Chains.*" His essays and contributions to the *Dublin Review* were collected with a preface by the author, and were supposed to have written, "The Catholic Church," and in the *Penny Cyclopaedia*. His numerous writings of high merit, must be assigned to his "Apollon and Good Feelings of the

to permit an occasional opportunity to stipulate at any length the many obligations of that visit. From the arrival to that of his departure from his journeys were as so many popular. His presence was everywhere, his affectionate veneration and acclaim "expressed" and feted. The people of the clergy everywhere flocked to wherever he received a true and real *cead-mille failte*. He continued to work—to work continually, indefatigably; but an insidious ailment all this time making inroads—a malady which, though delayed in its fatal results, could

er of the *Honorable Journal* (Temperance) that he will suspend the paper for a month, during which he will endeavour to place it on a permanent basis.

ates the rumors of contemplated
the South by Napoleon.