

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The mercury Tuesday night, touched 4° below zero.

The Pope has relieved the sufferers at Szegedin with 2,000 lire.

The resignation of the Waddington Cabinet, France, is expected.

Dr. W. F. Colman, of St. John will beat Dr. Gregory's to-morrow.

The wives of several of the members are in town, and the families of a few.

Messrs Chase and Myles, have purchased the hull of the ferry boat, which was on the river last week.

It is said a number of student teachers have failed as readers, according to a certain Miss Clarke's classification.

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Canadian Bank of Commerce are in circulation in the Upper Provinces.

The tariff has been announced, and a number of our Fredericton dealers have raised their prices.

The Ontario Legislature has been prorogued. The party is Liberal, and will likely stand "hard show" at next election.

Black leg is reported on contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway. One man has been brought to the hospital at Winnipeg, suffering with it.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The final examination began Tuesday. It will end for third class students to day, for second to-morrow and for first Saturday.

The Globe speaks in high terms of Miss Martin's singing. In "O Sultans," sung on St. Patrick's day, in St. John, it says her excellent alto voice was shown to advantage in the rendition of the piece.

It is currently reported at Montreal, that Mr. C. J. Brydges has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, vice Mr. D. Smith dismissed, at a salary of \$10,000 and travelling expenses. His head office will be in Montreal.

Mr. NANNARY has written Messrs. Wood and Mackey, that he can bring a company of 20 here, which are now playing in Halifax. Their expense would be \$150 a day. Messrs W. and M. recommend them to try 8 or 10 and think they would do well.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—This is the twenty first day! The Opposition leader promised a friend before the legislature was in session 21 days, he would be Attorney General. His horns were growing fast then, eh?

REPRIMANDED.—Lord Lindsay jumped up from the chair while the House of Lords were in committee yesterday, to buy a paper from the newsboy, in which, he said, by way of apology, his speech was. The Lords rebuked him severely.

AT FREDERICTON.—The Mayor of St. John and several members of the City Council and Municipal Council, and also deputations from Portland are at Fredericton in force. Lively discussions in the committees as well as in the House are expected. *Telegraph.*

A Mr. W. S. Farris, of Indiantown, St. John, has shown us a copy of a work on temperance—for \$1.00—written in the conventional style, by Ishmael, of St. John. It treats the temperance question pro and con, and a large portion of it is taken in discussing the movement in Fredericton. The names of Temple, Foster, McLeod, Dow, Neal—and McKenzie figure in it. Surely the fact of one having his name in a book will induce him to buy it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“True Catholics” We know where John Patience lives to a T. We will, we hope, be more successful in fishing, than he has been in attacking the STAR without cause. We will let him down softly this time on account of the surroundings. Should he, however, provoke us to speak again, we will tell him some wholesome truths which will cause him to remember the STAR as long as he lives. We will, in the meantime, preserve his two laubrications, to be included in the next edition of D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.

A Mysterious Fact.

It is now some days ago since two or three young lads, passing near a deserted house in the suburbs of this city, saw smoke issuing from a broken window overhead. The lads thought the house was on fire, and forcing open the door entered. They found inside a room well warmed, in which was a bed, and in it a man who said he was very ill and did not wish to be disturbed. The boys came out and told the story to Sergeant Woodworth, who immediately went to the place. There he found a man in bed, and “a man of pain and sorrow plain,” evidently about 22 years old. To the enquiries of the police he said he had been in the house three weeks; that he had been cut in the woods; that he had been scalded, &c. The manner of his replies—quite contradictory—aroused the suspicions of the police that he was not telling the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He said his leg was badly wounded, but would not show it. They

pressed him, and when he took off the bandage a heavy ragged gash was presented. They offered then to take him to the Poor House, but in the most piteous tones, and for God's sake, he asked them to let him remain there just that night. They granted his request and departed. In the room was a quantity of meal and flour, both in bags, a keg of molasses, a piece of pork, some butter and a few rude cooking utensils. The stove pipe went through the ceiling and up stairs: through a broken window the smoke escaped from the upper flat.

Som: days after the police visited the house but his inmate had gone, and where they could not tell. The matter ceased to be of interest, but some of the Maine papers publish a paragraph concerning a murder to which a provincial paper refers as follows:

“Some weeks ago, in a Main paper there was an account of a murder. The body was found by the roadside and suspicion pointed to a man who that day drove to a place near to the scene of the murder, and getting from the sleigh asked a staidler to hold his horse while he went toward the depot. The man did so, and the owner staying some time, thought of covering the horses with the buffalo robes. When he lifted them his hand grew wet and to his horror, he found it covered with blood. In the sleigh was an axe with blood and hair on it, and a gun, the barrel empty but the old cap still on. The man never came back to claim his team. That line of railroad led into this Province. Is there any connection between him and the mysterious stranger so lately among us?”

Could the murderer be the tenant of the house? Is the whole thing a sensation? Which.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 18.

Landry brought down papers on the transfer of Petodiac Bridge to the Government.

Lewis moved that said papers be referred to committee, of which were Lewis, Killam, Davidson, Morten, Beveridge.

Davidson moved the House into committee to continue consideration of making two parishes of that of North Esk.

Barbarie in the chair. The Bill passed with amendment.

Adams moved the House into committee to consider a bill to amend chap. 13, Consol. Statutes relating to Trespass on Crown Lands and other property of the Crown.

Thompson in the chair. Progress was reported.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Blair moved his resolution for a committee to investigate into all matters of the Grand Southern Railway Company.

In moving the resolution he made some explanation why the House should grant the committee. The Speaker gave his opinion that the resolution was not in order.

Hill opposed the resolution on the ground that it went beyond the powers of the Legislature to grant a committee to make an enquiry which plainly went into the private concerns of the company. Besides it entailed expense.

Fraser said the House should offer no objection to giving such committee, but in doing so it was travelling outside its privilege. While having full confidence in the Speaker's view that the resolution was “*ultra vires*,” yet if the House decided in favor of the resolution he would not object.

Covert thought there was nothing in the resolution that went outside the powers of the Legislature.

Lynott agreed with the Speaker's views, but should rather see an investigation. The status of the company had been impugned, and they courted rather than desired to shirk the enquiry.

Wills thought it was a matter with which the House was peculiarly fitted to deal. And it could not be shown there was a reasonable objection to it.

Wetherburn thought the Attorney General's remarks should have satisfied the House. The Government had no desire whatever to interpose as much as a pin's point in the way of carrying the resolution; but it would be humiliating for the House, if after having granted the committee to find it had transcended its powers. He remembered having heard of a similar case the other day which arose in Ottawa, Sir John McDonald protesting. When the Bill resolved England, it was found to be without precedent.

Blair disagreed. It was the particular province of the House to deal with this matter, and there was nothing in the resolution with which the House was incompetent to deal. The scope of the resolution is to enquire into such matters in relation to the company as relates to the province. If the House says it has not power to enquire a matter relating to the Province then they will have admitted that their powers as a Legislature are paralyzed, or that they have no powers at all. When rumors are afloat and in every mouth touching a public matter, then the time is, when the machinery of the legislature should be put in motion

and move beyond the realm of fancy to the realm of fact.

Hannington was thankful that the opposition leader had placed the matter properly before the house. He would not oppose the resolution if his honor called it in order; but in his opinion, it went far beyond the prerogative of the house, to deal with the private matters of any company.

Mr. Speaker ruled that as the resolution contained the phraseology, “All matters and things,” which would give to the committee the power to enquire into the private business of the company, it was out of order. He quoted several authorities sustaining this ruling, and read a telegram from Mr. Todd, the parliamentary authority in Ottawa.

Mr. Blair then submitted the resolution with amendment—that the investigation be within the scope given by a certain section of the consolidated statutes.

Several Hon. gentlemen held this also was out of order.

Mr. Landry thought that the amendment was little better in order than the resolution, and clearly showed where the limitation named in the amendment did not alter the scope of the resolution for it was preceded by the term “and enquire into all matters and things, &c.”

Ritchie differed from the Hon. gentleman, and cited a similar case in the Chatham Branch matter, where the House allowed the resolution to pass. He did not see how the Government could depart from this precedent.

Lynott—the cases are not parallel at all; the Government had stock in the Chatham Branch.

Elder said he was pleased with the desire which the Government showed to give the information; but he had become quite bewildered over the question of order. And the greatest puzzle to him was why the ruling of a British Parliament should decide a case dealing with the moneys of this province, to the exclusion of a precedent set down in our own legislature, dealing with an exactly similar case: the Chatham Branch matter, the terms of both being similar. If we are to be hampered with precedents at all, why not take those of this house? He said some sarcastic things to a certain Hon. gentleman.

Mr. Speaker then read the amended and corrected form of Blair's resolution and put the motion.

Adams said before putting the vote he begged to offer a remark. He had no hesitation in expressing his conviction that before any such resolution should pass the House, it should be on the strength of a warranting allegation. It is palpably unfair to throw such a resolution on the House; it was unfair to the Government, unfair to the company, and unfair to the House that a measure of this nature, founded on nothing but some idle rumor without existence in fact should be made to do the duty of a party whose only object was to sneak under the Government.

The Chatham Branch matter and the Grand Southern matter were not assented by Hon. gentlemen, parrot-like. The one grew out of a direct charge of collusion and fraud made against the company, which included members of the Government, on the floors of the House. No reasonable opposition could be given to this measure, but a case with nothing for a foundation but an idle rumor to pass the House is to establish a practice under which the private business of any company that may be connected some way with the Government, is to be searched into. He did not however oppose the resolution, but felt it to be his duty to point out these facts.

The motion was put and a few years carried it, the says much the larger portion not voting.

The committee is Blair, Ritchie, Butler, Killam, Leighton, Hill and Covert.

Adams moved the House into a committee of the whole to re-consider the Bill relating to trespass on Crown Lands.

Davidson's amendment was accepted. Covert said it would be a good Bill by time every member had got in an amending clause.

Adams—if it were depending on the honorable member from Sunbury it would remain just as it was for a long time.

The Bill passed. At 10 a. m. The House adjourned till yesterday at 10 a. m.

* Mr. Blair's amended motion, he corrected, after a suggestion from Mr. Landry.

Wednesday 19.

The House met at 10 o'clock. Some Bills had a second reading, some a third.

Davidson presented a petition praying that a bill do pass enabling the County Council of Northumberland to assess to pay off provincial loan of the County School Fund.

Leighton asked for the suspension of rules to introduce a bill by which capital invested by new comers into new enterprises be exempt from taxation.

The House took recess till 2.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Fraser moved the house into a committee of the whole to consider a bill relating to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General explained very clearly the object of the bill. He explained that as there was now 5 judges in the Supreme Court, in 1854 there were only 4, but then there was Court of Chancery, which was presided over by a Master of the Rolls. On the abolition of this court the Master was appointed to the Supreme Court. But since that time business has been accumulating

gradually gaining on the judges till now the courts are blocked, and business unsatisfactory.

Blair said he had to offer his most sturdy opposition to this measure. It was not far off the Dominion to appoint another judge to meet special cases. It is said there is now too much to be done in the courts that the business is, in consequence, blocked. But the blocking arose from the litigation in the free school measures, and the Carquet riots. But we were not to expect a repetition of like cases. Through demerits much of the work rises.

“Hear, hear,” from Covert.

Adams—What do you know about it. He received the matter at length and from his showing made the appointment of a sixth judge unnecessary. He thought the Bill was a hasty one.

Fraser said he was glad to hear the Hon. gentleman's opinions, for it was a matter on which there should be free discussion. He had more than an interview with the Chief Justice on the matter, who heartily approved of it. He had also submitted it to three other judges, and the matter had been freely and approvingly discussed by the barrister's society. Suppose the business does not increase which is unfair to assume, what is to be done with the business now blocked?

Blair said it was a notorious fact that there was a great deal of time wasted; that the County Court Judges were not employed one hour of their time. The special pleading should be abolished. Why was not a County Court Judge as competent to deal with a \$2,000 as a \$200 case?

Hill did not agree with the Bill; but thought the jurisdiction of County Court Judges should be extended.

Landry asked the leave of the committee to follow the question through. He then explained very clearly the mode of the different courts, how they are divided, calling attention to the duties with which the judges had to deal and which the opposition leader had ignored. It was not a good principle, increasing the jurisdiction of County Court Judges. Appeal or certiorari would be multiplied; indeed with the present limitation it seemed to be the tendency, and it is on the increase, not to abide by the verdict of the lower courts. Thus would the business be as great in the Supreme Court as ever.

Ritchie thought some change was necessary. The argument got out of the wrong block. The question was what was necessary to have an equity judge? Well, he had not had the experience in the courts that the Attorney General had. He would therefore defer to his opinion on the matter. He thought it would however facilitate business to have equity sittings in St. John as well as at Fredericton.

Sayre thought the appointment of a judge necessary, unless a bill was passed making every lawyer who argues more than an hour plank down \$20 for each hour afterwards. We would then have no live-long-day harangues. He would support the bill.

Covert, said the evil complained of could be remedied by increasing the jurisdiction of the county court.

Hannington thought it argued nothing wrong with the bill, that there were some lawyers in the Government. It was an accusation to announce the minds of ignorant people. It is a poor argument when recourse must be had to a personal taunt, to popular prejudice to oppose a measure. He thought that legal gentlemen had no desire to extend their arguments, if they got through soon, so much the better. It was like asking the goose that lays the golden egg.

Wetherburn—Then the client is the goose.

Hannington—It was not owing to unnecessary argument that the courts were blocked; it was owing to the fact that the House adjourned till to-day at 10.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Mr. Marshall has returned, weighed as usual with Bills.

The Saw Mills of Mr. Wm. Steven's of Bath, Carleton Co. were burnt by a supposed incendiary Friday night. Value 2,000; no insurance.

On Saturday night an attempt was made to burn Mr. Black's, M. P. P. shop in Sackville. He, therefore, says he met a steam reception.

TELEGRAPHIC!

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Sealing Fleet, &c.

MARCH 19.

A sheet of ice off White Bay, with the last in wind, was pressed close to the shore. Several of the people went out and killed many hundred seals.

The fleet is pushing north, and do not anticipate meeting any large quantities of ice north of the Strait of Belleisle.

OTTAWA.

Delegations to the Finance Minister,—A Request for readjustment.

MARCH 19.

A number of delegations, consisting of bridge builders, iron workers, &c., have waited on Hon. Mr. Tully, president, some for better protection, others for decrease. I have it, however, the exceptions. The main policy is approved generally throughout the Dominion. Mr. Tully bears all with patience, and in many points out the impossibility of complying with the demands of some, and promising the others further consideration.

(Special to Star.)

More Protection Asked For.

OTTAWA, March 19.

A delegation of cigar manufacturers from Toronto, arrived here to-day, and asks for an increased duty of 40 per cent on cigars.

Business Cards.

ALLEN & WILSON,
Barristers, Notaries Public, &c.

Wiley's Building, Queen St.,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Loans Negotiated. Accounts collected with despatch.

T. C. ALLEN, W. WILSON.

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against buying a note due March 20th. (to-day) in favor of ORWOOD & HURLEY, made by Mrs. E. L. HURLEY.

JOHN HURLEY.
Fron, March 20, 1878.

10 Bales

GRAIN BAGS

For Sale Low by the Bale.

P. McPEAKE.

“BARKER HOUSE”

LIVERY STABLES.

Stock First Class.

COACHES, HACKS & VEHICLES of all kinds fur. lashed on short notice. Good carriage drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty persons, &c.

ORR & HURLEY,
Fron, Jan. 23, '78.—3m Proprietors.

CARD.

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to all his old customers, and has plenty for new ones in his new and well stocked store, Queen Street.

His stock consists of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Meats, Flour, Meal, Apples, &c. Also always on hand Green Turkeys, Chickens, etc., dry, plucked and every variety of Wild Fowl in Feathers, Geese, Ducks, Partridges, Snipe, &c.

M. MORAN,
Queen Street, Opp. Stone Barracks.
Fron, Nov. 16, 1878.—14.

NOTICE.

MY connection with DR. ATHERTON having ceased, all bills for professional services, from February 8th, 1877, to October 19th, 1878, are payable to him.

G. HAYWARD COBURN, M. D.
Jan. 25, 1879.—6W

G. H. SIMMONS,

LEATHER

AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

All Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber for over six months, either by note or account, will please settle immediately and save cost.

OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Feb. —1.

TO THE WEST!

TO THE WEST!

SPECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to S. Emigrants for Manitoba, via the International Railway, also by Lake Shore, Erie, Canada Southern, and all the Great Leading Railways going West. A full line of through coupon tickets to all principal cities in the United States and Canada. For sale at JOHN RICHARDS, Fron, March 3, 1878.

TO BE RENTED.

THREE STORES now being finished in the suburbs of Fredericton. Possession given on or before the first day of May next. OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Feb. 4—14

TO LET.

THAT handsome and commodious house on the corner King and York streets, now occupied by Mrs. Picard. Suitable for Boarding House. Possession given on 1st of May. Apply to J. EDJECOM, E. & SONS, 11th Feb. 1879.—14.

JOHN C. FERGUSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in Flour, Dry and P. olei Fish, Fresh Fish, Ke. ose. e Onis, and ships' stores.

MARCH 19.

Agent for the sale of Western Canada, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Produce. Consignments of every description promptly received and promptly returned guaranteed. P. O. Box 133. Fron, Feb. 23.—14.

GROCERIES

10 BALS Herring, 5 Half lbs., Shad, 30 packed Cans and Shoulders, 6 Quills—Gold-f, 700 Lbs. Cheese.

For sale low by BENJAMIN EVANS, Q. v. County Court House, March 13

NOTICE TO THE OCCUPIERS.

THE store at present occupied by EDWIN STORY, Possession given on the first of May next. Apply to P. McPEAKE.

Feb. 11th 1879.

New Advertisements.

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,

English Pilots, Moscow Beavers, Elystan Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings, Meltons, Serges, Plain and Diagonal Overcoatings, Superior Beacadeoths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespuns, Flannels, &c.

MEY AND BOYS CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS.

Men and Boy's Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P. Coats, Crimean Flannels and Dress Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, &c., Laminé Wool and Merino Underclothing, Gent's Half-Hose Kid-lined and Cloth Gloves, Braaces, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

Men and Boy's Stylish Clothing,

Made to order, under the supervision of a “First Class Tailor.”

Buffalo Robes; S. with Sea Seal, Gorming, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Gaiters; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. G. O'CONNOR,
Fron, Nov. 19, 1878.—14

FUR AND FELT HAT

3 CASES just opened, fine quality, low prices. P. McPEAKE. Nov. 16.—14.

WHELPLEY'S

GROCERY STORE.

COY'S BLOCK,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

SOZOBONT,

FOR THE
TEETH.
—AT—

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Drug Store, cor. Queen & Regt Sts.
Fron, Oct. 31—W

This space is reserved for H.

A. Cropley, Esq.

The b's Barcain in Re-Estate in this City.

A DOUBLE-story Solid Brick Building, two high finished throughout with Bars, and Ambulances complete. Is offered at the extremely low price of \$2,000 to close an Estate. The building is situated on East side of King Street opposite the Madras School House and originally cost over \$2,000 to construct. The property soil Right and a decision bargain. Apply to G. O. C. HUNT, Druggist, Queen Street.

IRON! IRON!

DAILY EXPECTED PER SCHOONER “RANGOLA,” 700 Bars American Refined Iron, 200 Bundles “ “ “ “ “ “

Which will be sold as low as ANY IN THIS CITY. JAS. S. NEILL.

S. OWEN

QUEEN STREET.
HAS NOW IN HIS FULL WINTER STOCK

Settle and cheap for Cash Only. He will however take Socks, MRS. and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Give him a call at once. Queen St., opposite Custom House. NO BOOKS; NO CREDIT; S. OWEN. Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878.—6 mos.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOALS!

NEW PRICES!

Richard's Building, Queen Street.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS!

Now in Stock, and for sale at Bottom prices.

25 TONS of finest American Iron, 3 tons Sled Shoe Steel, 1 ton Sled Shoe Steel, 4 cwt