

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LORENZ, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 17, 1882.

EDUCATION.

An educational institute in Michigan has determined to reverse the ordinary school curriculum. In teaching history it will begin at our day and trace back to early periods. In the languages it will begin by thoroughly grounding its pupils in English and such other modern tongues as they may desire to study and will then take up the dead languages. We are of the opinion that a change is needed in the method usually adopted in teaching these branches, which is such that the pupil generally has to depend upon his reading after he has left school for a knowledge of the subject which will be of practical value to him and while we do not omit to place a proper value upon principles and theories, without which indeed all education is useless, we claim that there is a distinction between those which are of practical utility to every man, and those which are of use only to the few. Let us take the ordinary school course as it is to-day. The boy, if he is quick to learn, is set when he is about twelve years of age to the study of Latin. Any clever lad can easily learn to read the language in a year or two, and he is put through a series of classical works, with the avowed object of familiarizing him with the best methods of composition. As a matter of fact there is not one lad in five hundred who is able to appreciate the elegance of Horace's odes, or the grand simplicity which characterizes Caesar or Tacitus. Models these writers no doubt are; but the young lad is unable to grasp them sufficiently to value them. Virgil's *Æneid* is to him not a grand epic, but a certain number of lines, which he has to translate as best he can, and scan with as much diligence as though all his after life were to be spent in writing hexameters. We do not object to this. It is good training, and in one sense the information is valuable; but it generally comes in at the wrong end of the curriculum. We imagine if young lads were taught to see the beauties of composition in our own mother tongue and afterwards when their minds had become more matured, given the productions of the great writers to study that two good results would follow: first the youth as he comes to manhood would have correct ideas of the literature of his own language and in most cases have formed a taste for the better kind of books, and secondly he would understand the classical modes better and be able to use them to great advantage in his own literary work, of which all men do more or less.

In teaching history, a very considerable change has been lately made; teachers and others recognizing the absurdity of a system which kept a youth among the fables and exaggerations of the past, so long that he was unable to devote any time to the present. It would be well, perhaps, if all men knew the whole history of this planet from the first daybreak until the present issue of the *Æneid*; but since this is impossible, education in history should be confined to those periods in which the pupil can be reasonably expected to take an intelligent interest, and not to those about which he can only feel a curiosity. We used to be taught a complete and continuous record of every important event or fiction in reference to Greece or Rome. If we could not tell all about Romulus and Remus, or give a good account of the Trojan war, teachers looked disappointed, and examiners shook their wise heads, as though they themselves had not forgotten half of what they expected us to know. But the more dense our ignorance was of modern history, the better. We might be ignorant as to whether there is any other Brotherham than the vehicle of that name, and still pass muster; but if we did not know all about Aristides or Themistocles we were in eternal disgrace. As we have said, there has been an important change in this respect; but we are not sure that the change might not be pushed further with advantage, and the great bulk of education in history be confined to the events of the centuries since the discovery of America, with only such an outline of previous events as would enable the pupil to have a general idea of them, and this general outline should by no means be confined to the history of Greece and Rome, but should be extended so as to embrace the Asiatic nations, whose early records are full of profound interest to the student of modern civilization and Christianity.

HOPE DEFERRED.

It is refreshing to read that the new docks at London were commenced within four days after the money was voted by the Imperial Parliament. But it is more than four months since the money was voted for new public buildings for Moncton and yet not even the site is selected.

The above is from the *Moncton Transcript*, and is a sad commentary upon the transitory nature of political promises. Not even the extraordinary conservatism by which the Westmoreland electors put Smith out and Wood in, can secure a fulfilment of the pledges made by the Government. Perhaps the expenditure is being withheld pending the new election, which will be held when Mr. Wood is adjudged guilty of bribery and corruption.

The Live Stock of the World.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* publishes a summary of the live stock of the world. We give the figures below and desire to call special attention to the very low place Canada holds upon the list. We do not know that this position is unfavorable; as it indicates the enormous field which exists for the expansion of this industry for which the soil and climate of Canada are so admirably adapted.

The following are the figures:

HORSES.	
Russia	20,000,000
United States	16,500,000
Austria & Hungary	4,500,000
France	3,500,000
Germany	3,000,000
Great Britain	2,000,000
Argentine Republic	2,000,000
Mexico	2,000,000
Brazil	2,000,000
Northern Europe	2,000,000
Canada	1,000,000
Australia	1,000,000
Africa	1,000,000
Italy	1,000,000
Spain	500,000

CATTLE.	
United States	38,500,000
India	30,000,000
Russia	28,000,000
Germany	26,000,000
France	22,000,000
Austria & Hungary	18,000,000
Spain	16,000,000
Uruguay	10,000,000
Australia	8,000,000
Central America	8,000,000
Northern Europe	6,000,000
Africa	6,000,000
Spain & Portugal	4,000,000
Mexico	3,000,000
Germany	3,000,000
Canada	2,000,000
Argentina	2,000,000
Italy	2,000,000
Turkey and Greece	1,000,000

SHEEP.	
Australia	80,000,000
Argentina	50,000,000
Russia	48,000,000
United States	36,000,000
Germany	30,000,000
Great Britain	28,000,000
France	22,000,000
Spain & Portugal	20,000,000
Uruguay	18,000,000
Germany	16,000,000
Austria & Hungary	16,000,000
South Africa	15,000,000
Turkey & Greece	12,000,000
Italy	7,000,000
China	6,000,000
Denmark	5,000,000
Denmark	5,000,000
Mexico	5,000,000
Canada	5,000,000
Central America	5,000,000
Venezuela	1,000,000

RECAPITULATION.	
Total Horses	53,500,000
" Cattle	218,500,000
" Sheep	400,000,000

The figures are instructive, as showing the enormous development possible for the live stock trade of Canada. With an area greater than that of the United States, and an extent of land available for cattle raising not much, if any, less than Russia, the Dominion falls far below the countries of very much less area. The figures properly apply only to the five eastern provinces, and a very few years will materially alter them. When once the West becomes peopled, and the vast regions along the base of the Rocky Mountains are utilized for stock raising, Canada may be expected to take a place among the nations which lead the list in cattle and sheep.

The North West.

A well informed gentleman writing from Winnipeg says that the influx of people into the North West is astonishing. He adds that no matter what their politics may have been at home, a few weeks sojourn in the West makes them determined opponents of the Tory administration. No one, it is said, who has not experienced by actual trial the oppression of the Synchona monopoly is able to form any idea of what a tremendous imposition it is. It is impossible that the people of the West will put up with this rule for the next quarter of a century. The pioneers of this country are not the men to submit to such impositions, and something will have to be done to meet their reasonable demands for untrammeled communication. A continual complaint is being made in reference to the land regulations. The tendency of the present arrangement is to lock up large blocks in the hands of speculators, and before the people of Canada have begun to realize the extent and value of their territory, it will have passed, for the most part, into the hands of men who will manipulate it for speculative purposes. The Government have much to answer for on account of their administration in the West.

LOYALIST MEMORIAL.

The impressionist St. John seems to be that the proposed project for a Loyalist Memorial in St. John has been killed by a resolution which was passed at a meeting held on Tuesday night to the following effect: That the meeting appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the other committees that have been appointed by the Common Council, Historical Society and Natural History Society, to see what steps should be taken to celebrate the centenary of the Loyalists.

An extensive conflagration occurred in Gardiner, Monday evening of last week. The fire started in a planing mill on the lower dam, and was soon beyond control. All the mills on that dam were soon swept away, and the flames, communicating with adjacent dwellings, destroyed them one after another to the number of forty. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. Insurance, \$86,250.

A HEAVY LAWSUIT.

An important law suit has been lately declared out West and as it concerns a railroad of which we have a good deal now-a-days, and gentlemen who are at the head of the greatest Canadian railway project. We publish a summary of the facts involved, which we take from the *Toronto Globe*:

Some rather astonishing developments, not generally known to Canadians, were brought to light in the United States court at St. Paul, where judgment was rendered in an important railway suit on the 15th of July last. The judgment of the court reflects not at all creditably on the prominent members of the Canada Pacific syndicate. The case is a very important one for Canadians to consider. The judgment, if it amounts to anything, amounts to this, that in order to wreck a railway which they were desirous of possessing, Donald A. Smith, J. J. Hill, R. B. Angus, Geo. Stephen, N. W. Kittson and others entered into collusion with the receiver of the railway, and by connivance with that officer and the court they depreciated the value of the bonds, bought them up and thereby secured the property of the line. The suit was instituted by J. P. Fairley, who brought his claim in equity against N. W. Kittson and others upon certain properties and undivided properties alleged to have accrued to Mr. Kittson and his co-defendants (the gentlemen mentioned above) out of their management of the affairs of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. Mr. Fairley was the latter receiver of the old St. Paul & Pacific, and claimed the property to be in trust for him, in the bonds of that concern. He also alleged that in 1876 he and the co-defendants engaged in a scheme to purchase all the bonds of the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific that could be got hold of, of the mortgagee later by using the said bonds in payment for the road when it should be sold under foreclosure. The bonds needed for the scheme were to be obtained from Donald A. Smith and the other Canadians above mentioned. Fairley also alleged that he was the possessor of certain information which was the key to success of the entire undertaking; that he was, with Messrs. Kittson and Hill, to have one half of the entire interest after the Canadian parties were provided for. Within two years, from 1877 to 1879, bonds to the amount, in face value, of \$25,000,000, were purchased. In May of the latest year the foreclosure sales took place, and all the property was acquired by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba company. The property bought comprised over 500 miles of road and 1,000,000 acres of land. The stock of the latter corporation represents Mr. Fairley's half of the money, stocks, bonds, and other effects received by them as profits of the enterprise. On the other hand, the defendants point to the fact that Fairley was the receiver of the lines of the St. Paul and Pacific, and that of course he could not lawfully make the agreement alleged to have been made with the defendants; that he occupied a position of great trust, and that by engaging to purchase the bonds he was guilty of a fraud upon the trustees and bondholders. The amount involved is very large, over \$15,000,000, and of this sum the plaintiff claimed a considerable share. The court held against the plaintiff, containing the fact that he had not been a party to the agreement, and that he was not a trustee or agent of the company, and that he was not guilty of a fraud upon the trustees and bondholders. The amount involved is very large, over \$15,000,000, and of this sum the plaintiff claimed a considerable share. The court held against the plaintiff, containing the fact that he had not been a party to the agreement, and that he was not a trustee or agent of the company, and that he was not guilty of a fraud upon the trustees and bondholders.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

It is stated that the Mayor proposes to call a public meeting for the purpose of getting stock subscribed to start a factory of some kind here. If this is the Mayor's intention, we congratulate him upon the steps he is taking. It is true, the project is somewhat ambitious, but it is a good one, and it is to be hoped that the public meeting will be well attended. The Mayor is a man of energy, and he is doing all that is in his power to improve the city. We are sure that the public meeting will be a success, and that the factory will be a boon to the community.

A young lady near Biggs, named Jessie Dollop, wears her hair over seven feet long. The hair is blonde, and she is said to be beautiful, with pink lips and sparkling blue eyes. She is 17 years old, and has admirers in the land all round. Her old man has plenty of coin, and the fellow who captures this sweet creature can count himself as being the luckiest mortal in the country.

A NEW STATE.

Washington Territory has appealed to be admitted as one of the States of the Union. The following interesting description of the Territory is taken from the *National Tribune*:

"The Territory, lies between British Columbia and Oregon, on the north and South, and Idaho and the Pacific Ocean, on the east and west. It possesses an area of 99,994 square miles—of which 3,114 are water—and in size is therefore a little larger than Missouri and a little smaller than Nebraska. Contained as it is, between the forty-fifth and forty-seventh parallels of North latitude, one would naturally suppose its climate to be that of Canada or northern Minnesota, but as a matter of fact it more nearly resembles that of California, the winter being moist and mild, and the summers dry and cool. Snow rarely falls, ice seldom forms, and the grass grows green the whole year round. The mean temperature of the winter months, as shown by meteorological records, is 39 degrees. Of the arable lands—amounting to 50,000 square miles—four-sevenths are heavily timbered with the most magnificent forests on the continent, two-sevenths are brush-grass prairie, and one-seventh alluvial bottom lands. Of course but a small percentage of the whole are as yet under cultivation, but if we can rely upon the agricultural reports, the fertility of the soil is something amazing. In the volume, the cereal crops grown in the Territory are surprisingly large, the 136,937 acres under cultivation yielding 4,108,370 bushels in 1879, while it is thought that the wheat crop alone will this year amount to 5,000,000 bushels. We have said the forests are the most magnificent on the continent. It may be added that they are almost inexhaustible, the estimated amount of timber being 160,000,000,000 feet, or sufficient at the present rate of consumption—250,000,000 feet per year—to last for seven centuries. The lumbering industry, although still in its infancy, keeps twenty mammoth saw mills busy, and it is noteworthy that on account of its superior quality the timber is in demand abroad as well as at home. The proximity of the forests to navigable waters affords the most favorable conditions for ship-building, and already 85 vessels, of which 39 were steamers, have been launched at the yards on the shores of Puget Sound. This magnificent sheet of water, which stretches inland for nearly two hundred miles, and is nowhere over twenty miles wide, is destined at some future day to be the highway of an immense commerce, for it is navigable for the largest ships, and bisects a region of the most extraordinary productive powers. To Washington Territory it must eventually become what the Erie Canal would be to New York and the commerce of the great lakes, if, instead of being a mere ditch, it were as deep and wide as the Hudson River at its mouth.

Washington Territory, unlike almost all her sisters, does not owe her development to any "gold fever." Gold has been discovered, it is true, within her borders, and some of the lately opened mines are reported to be very promising, but mining enterprises have chiefly concerned itself with the working of the coal and iron-fields which lie in such close proximity to each other as to admit of the manufacture of iron at a minimum of expense. The coal is of a superior quality, specially adapted for cooking and deposits of both bituminous and anthracite abound. The output up to the first of the year amounted to \$75,264 tons, and a regular line of steam colliers is now maintained to San Francisco. The deposits of iron ore—bog, hematite and magnetite—are also rich and extensive, and very easily mined. One deposit of bog ore, now in process of being opened, covers an area of 1,600 acres, is two feet in thickness, and lies but a few inches below the surface. The manufacture of pig-iron has only just begun, but the product last year, the first, amounted to 15,000 tons. It is beyond doubt that the furnaces of Puget Sound will at no distant day supply the iron market of the entire Pacific coast and a great portion of the territory lying northwest of the Missouri.

At present her population is estimated at between 125,000 and 150,000, the last census gave her 75,000, and since the 1st of January over 10,000 immigrants have entered her borders by way of the Pacific. The moment that the Northern Pacific Railroad reaches her eastern boundary, she will feel that the impetus of immigration from the East, and her growth is likely to be greatly accelerated, for there is no portion of the national domain that can offer such tempting inducements to the agriculturist, the mechanic and the miner as this. Settled as the Territory has been by an industrious and frugal people, its development possesses all the elements of stability, and when admitted to the Union, the State of Washington is sure to reflect fresh glory upon the Federation.

BEFORE THE WICKETS.

FREDERICTON vs. ST. JOHN.

FREDERICTON VICTORIOUS.

A game of cricket still excites a good deal of enthusiasm in Fredericton. Our little city was always the home of good cricketers. The old men tell how their fathers used to play, and many of these in middle life can remember when gray hairs were not an uncommon sight in the cricket field. Mr. Eggar, father of John Eggar now living with us, is admitted to have been one of the leading spirits in cricket in the early days of the city; but the Captain of whom the most is told, is Wiggins, whose undoubted feats of skill with the bat, in the field or at the bowlers' crease, are still told with much gusto by the members of defunct teams, who love to live in their recollections of the past. The last great cricket captain which Fredericton produced was John A. Beckwith. Most of our people can remember him as in the last days of his playing he posted his men and handled his bat with the ease and skill of a veteran. Many a match was gained by his superior skill alone. He was a safe tender and could always be counted upon to give a good account of himself. At one time he and others, by their own score defeated the St. John eleven. The presence of the Military stimulated cricket very greatly, and the result of matches was played in the last years with the garrison was very favorable to the development of the skill of our young people at the grand game. Our best eleven to-day is a very fair team; but we do not think it can compare with many other the city has produced in the past. Fifteen years ago there were strong school eleven, an excellent University eleven, a military eleven, and one or two citizens eleven. The matches played between these gave the practice in sharp fielding which is so essential to a good game of cricket, and which those, who were accustomed to watch the old games, miss very greatly in the playing they see nowadays.

Cricket is a very old game. It was played in England as early as the fourteenth century, when it was called "handyn-handout." It is if anything, more popular to-day than ever.

The game played yesterday was the best that has been played here for years, and resulted in an easy victory for the home eleven. The wickets were pitched at 10.30 the Fredericton team winning the toss and taking the field under the command of E. H. Allen. Hart and Flood appeared at the bat, the former taking the first over which was bowled by Richards but his last ball took Hart's middle stump (1 wicket for 0). Harvey took the bat but Barker's last ball took his middle stump the score being started by a leg bye. (2 wickets for 1 run.) In the next over the score was increased by two by a leg bye and a slip for one by Hamilton, Harvey's successor. In the over Hamilton slipped Richards for one but was cleaned bowled by Barker's first ball (3 wickets for 5). Richards then followed with a maiden over. O'Brien then took the ball, which was a maiden over, although a wide was bowled. Richards and O'Brien each followed with another maiden. The first ball of the next Flood struck to leg for one. In the next Flood cut O'Brien for one, but the second ball took Thompson's stump (4 wickets for 8 runs). In O'Brien's over a ball going to Thompson passed through the wicket, but did not knock off either balls. Harvey, c. Thompson's place, but the over was concluded without any runs. Richards second ball took Flood's wicket, who had batted carefully for several over (5 wickets for 9). The ball which took Flood's wicket broke the wicket. Finlay took Flood's place and a leg bye was added to the score. Finlay struck Barker to bye for one. Richards first ball took Finlay's wicket (6 wickets for 11). Thomas followed Finlay and batted well for five overs, and in the next over Barker drew Barker for one and Thomas slipped him for another. In the next Burpee struck O'Brien to bye for one and again for one. In the next over, Richards took Burpee's wicket (7 wickets for 16 runs). Jones then joined Thomas, and the over concluded without a score. In the next, Jones drove Barker for one, and Thomas slipped him for one. The last ball of the next over (Richard's) Thomas lost his wicket. Jones then cut Barker for one, and in the following cut Richards for one. O'Brien followed with a maiden. Harrington then slipped Richards for one. O'Brien followed with another. Richards followed with a maiden and O'Brien followed with a maiden. Allen then gave an over of underhand "twisters," during which Jones added one. Barker then disposed of Harrington with his first ball, and bowled and caught Skinner in the same over. The following is the score of the first inning:

ST. JOHN.	
Hart, b Richards	0
Flood, b Richards	0
Harvey, b Barker	0
Hamilton, b Barker	0
Thompson, b O'Brien	0
Burpee, b Richards	0
Finlay, b Richards	0
Jones, not out	3
Harrison, b Barker	3
Skinner, c and b Barker	0

Total	
Byes	19
Leg byes	3
Wides	2
Grand total	24

The home team then took the bat and began running up a score rapidly. When McLoughlin went in the playing was sharper nevertheless. In Thompson's over, McLoughlin struck him to leg for two. Harvey's next over was a maiden. Hart then took the ball, McLoughlin cutting him for one and Ratter cutting him for one. In the next Ratter slipped it for one, and McLoughlin played it for one. In Hart's next McLoughlin struck it to leg for one and Barker drew it for one, and McLoughlin tipped it for one. His last ball disposed of Ratter, making 5 wickets for 34 runs. Harvey took Ratter's place. In Harvey's next McLoughlin drove it to his off for two, which was followed by a leg, and then a leg hit for one by Harvey and a cut by McLoughlin. In the next over Hart's first was a wide, but the over was

BEFORE THE WICKETS.

FREDERICTON vs. ST. JOHN.

FREDERICTON VICTORIOUS.

The following is the score of the first inning:

FREDERICTON.	
Bliss, b Harvey	2
Hanson D., throw out Flood	3
Allen, b Harvey	2
Hanson M., L. B. W. b Harvey	6
Rutter, b Hanson	2
McLoughlin, not out	24
Sharkey, c Hamilton, b Sharkey	1
O'Brien, c Jones b Thompson	0
Richards, run out	0
Hamilton, b Thompson	1
Barker, b Thompson	1

Total	
Byes	3
Leg byes	3
Wides	4
Grand Total	63

Fall of Wickets.	
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th	
7 11 23 34 48 49 52 50 53	

Bowling Analysis.	
B W R M W	
Harvey	100 1 26 6 2
Hart	0 19 7 2
Harrison	30 3 5 2 1

In the second inning of the St. John it looked on one time as though they would be beaten in one inning, but Finlay and Hamilton made a stand, and having each some lives, ran the score up to 49 before parted.

The wickets were pitched at 10.30 the Fredericton team winning the toss and taking the field under the command of E. H. Allen. Hart and Flood appeared at the bat, the former taking the first over which was bowled by Richards but his last ball took Hart's middle stump (1 wicket for 0). Harvey took the bat but Barker's last ball took his middle stump the score being started by a leg bye. (2 wickets for 1 run.) In the next over the score was increased by two by a leg bye and a slip for one by Hamilton, Harvey's successor. In the over Hamilton slipped Richards for one but was cleaned bowled by Barker's first ball (3 wickets for 5). Richards then followed with a maiden over. O'Brien then took the ball, which was a maiden over, although a wide was bowled. Richards and O'Brien each followed with another maiden. The first ball of the next Flood struck to leg for one. In the next Flood cut O'Brien for one, but the second ball took Thompson's stump (4 wickets for 8 runs). In O'Brien's over a ball going to Thompson passed through the wicket, but did not knock off either balls. Harvey, c. Thompson's place, but the over was concluded without any runs. Richards second ball took Flood's wicket, who had batted carefully for several over (5 wickets for 9). The ball which took Flood's wicket broke the wicket. Finlay took Flood's place and a leg bye was added to the score. Finlay struck Barker to bye for one. Richards first ball took Finlay's wicket (6 wickets for 11). Thomas followed Finlay and batted well for five overs, and in the next over Barker drew Barker for one and Thomas slipped him for another. In the next Burpee struck O'Brien to bye for one and again for one. In the next over, Richards took Burpee's wicket (7 wickets for 16 runs). Jones then joined Thomas, and the over concluded without a score. In the next, Jones drove Barker for one, and Thomas slipped him for one. The last ball of the next over (Richard's) Thomas lost his wicket. Jones then cut Barker for one, and in the following cut Richards for one. O'Brien followed with a maiden. Harrington then slipped Richards for one. O'Brien followed with another. Richards followed with a maiden and O'Brien followed with a maiden. Allen then gave an over of underhand "twisters," during which Jones added one. Barker then disposed of Harrington with his first ball, and bowled and caught Skinner in the same over. The following is the score of the second inning:

FREDERICTON.	
Hanson D., c Thomas b Thompson	4
Bliss, c Harrison b Harvey	2
Allen, b Thompson	2
McLoughlin, not out	6
Hanson, M. b Thompson	0
Rutter, not out	3
Burpee, c Sharkey, b O'Brien	0
Finlay, c Barker, b Richards	0
Skinner, b O'Brien	0
Harrison, not out	1

Total	
Byes	7
Leg byes	2
Wides	4
Grand total	63

A large number of persons, both ladies and gentlemen, visited the ground during the afternoon and evinced a keen interest in the match. After the match the Fredericton Brass Band, present during the afternoon, marched in front of Or's "Tally-Ho," driven by Fredericton's master-wheeler, Harvey Strickland, and containing the cricketers, to the Barker House, where three cheers were given for the visiting team. In the evening a right jocular time was had at the Barker, the day's sport terminating at an early hour.

Personal.

Bishop Rogers passed through the city yesterday on his way to St. John. During the past week or two, Bishop Rogers has been engaged on a pastoral visit to the Churches in Malakawka, travelling as far as Saint Jacques, near the Quebec boundary, which is the end of his diocese in that direction. Tuesday, at Grand Falls, the Bishop, with a number of clergymen, laid the Corner Stone of a new Catholic Church in the presence of a very large number of people, and among others present were two daughters of the late Mr. Madigan of Hamilton. Everything passed off with great satisfaction, the day being remarkably fine. The Bishop left Grand Falls this morning in company with other clergymen, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Burk and Arnold. The latter, who is French, created some amusement among the return party by tracing the derivation of the name of one of the stations, now called "Bonifacy," and marked so on the map of New Brunswick, to the French term "Bois franc," which means "hard wood." We are informed by a gentleman of this city, who was present at the time, that there was a large number of people at the Grand Falls Hotel during the visit of Bishop Rogers, among whom was the Rev. Father Davenport. The same gentleman relates that a singular mistake was made by some young ladies, who were under the impression that the Rev. Mr. Davenport was a Roman Catholic clergyman, when he crossed himself before meals. This led them to be introduced to the "priest." Dr. Bernier is lying very ill at the Hotel Dieu, Madawaska. Fevers were entertained that he may lose his life. His father has been sent for from Quebec. It is said that he contracted a dangerous fever while attending a patient who was sick of the same disease.