er Majesty's health takes longer be able to discharge ch belong to the sovereign nd rumor points to the pos- ication. It is an undoubted e departure of the Queen rime Minister has several rince of Wales. On Tues- interview with His Royal e than an hour's duration, would seem to be since to harging the duties of the d to public affairs during taly. In a matter where ly a good deal of specula- ddle to make definite state- are those who think that a g surprise is in store for e the present session closes.

g to observe the progressive the London "Times" in f the Letellier case to the In an article published on paper containing which days ago, it said:—

St. Just found himself last n to Ministers and to the supported the Ministers. By he situation he dismissed his upon the leader of the Op- new Ministry, and dissolved he new Assembly thereupon rted the new Ministry by a nd the action of M. Letellier ms justified by its success, ly not surprising that this he opinion at Ottawa. A ad happened for the Domin- or the Province. Mr. Mac- ether friends of M. Letellier r John A. Macdonald had nistry, and the circumstances sirable that a new Lieutenant be appointed at Quebec were ient to an incoming Prime upon to satisfy the wants of Sir John A. Macdonald ac- pended the Governor General Letellier from his post, but Lord ined—at all events, for the ting on this advice, and has ble matter home for the con- Home Government. An an- s this course had been taken Dominion House of Commons it is not difficult to under- of the excitement that follow- as the advice of the Dominion rded, but a prize that must of their supporters was with- e denounced the action of the constitutional and M. Mous- nservative lawyer, has since a formal resolution that the English Ministry of the advice Ministers, upon a question of rative character, was subver- ciples of responsible govern- Canada. Sir John A. Mac- npted to appease the feelings Commons, expressing his re- former General had not acted he Government, but couplingief that the matter was safe the Queen; and the last news lready said, that the discon- have resolved to await the Home Government before er steps in the occasion.

at two questions are raised in an difficulty—the first, whether bound to act upon the advice in removing M. Letellier de e second whether, supposing nd, he has exercised a sound lining to remove this Lieut- The first question must be Confederation Act, the provi- e before us. It is there provi- ioned at the outset, that the rnor of a Province shall be Governor-General in Council by the Governor-General act- the advice of his Ministers. ferent language is held on the by the Lieutenant-Governor. ing with this declares that rnor shall hold office during e Governor-General; subject, ovisos that "he shall not be re- five years from his appoint- cause assigned," to be com- n and to each House of the ent. It is obviously intend- utenant Governors should not th every change of party, but ir offices for five years certain ient cause could be assigned Who is to decide on the cause proposed to be assigned? municating the cause to the and to the Dominion Legisla- ntersigned by a Minister, and the Governor General are thus e sufficiency of the cause; but arily follow that a Governor to accept their assignment of quent recommendation that a ld be dismissed, and Lord relies on the words that a rnor holds office "during the Governor General," where the ill" are not added. We may e has read the Constitution he was not bound to dismiss has he been discreet in his orne probably holds, and that M. Letellier was right h his Ministers and Legisla- ew election in Quebec has l his action. But this does uestion. It must be confess- nor General refuses to act Ministers, he does so sub- ion of accepting their resigna- r it, and of calling in other Government; and his action supported if he did not thus g a new Ministry that could e Dominion Parliament. It other Ministry could be forme- e present Ministers retired. donald and his friends have ecessary to resign because eferred acting on their advice; stained from going to this ex- nviction that Ministers who ed must have their way. The John Macdonald in the dis- me Government will there- justified. The removal of M. ust may be a departure from he Canadian Constitution, but hat was from the first fore- Lord Lorne is justified in n, he will be ultimately under accepting the advice of his e supported by the Canadian untry.

lated to give comfort to the iently demand the dismissal ut some days after appeared summarised as follows in n to the Toronto "Globe": says Lord Dufferin had the him, and he failed to dismiss ellier. The Mackenzie Gov- ouse of Commons which that lled took the responsibility tter entirely to the Quebec resent Government, though ion until coerced. The recent e was a strictly party vote; Marquis of Lorne had accept- e his Ministers gave him, he administering a censure not to their predecessors, to the mmons, and to the late Gov-

uthoritative sound, which "Times" received the in- hich it is based from an d that, in all probability, was furnished because of f the article of April 9th.

scene of the long debate on ndon (Ont.,) "Advertiser"

at half-past two o'clock on to speak. Sir Albert Smith use should be adjourned, as he debate could be finished. osition had not spoken, and n and night had been con- pous and empty speech of Halifax, and by the bull- Mr. Plumb; but Mr. Tilley, the House, was not anxious from New Brunswick, and read speeches from men of nce and ability as Mr. Ang- Smith. Mr. Tilley would adjournment; the Govern- d to go on until a division of be reached; and Mr. Anglin k after half-past two o'clock A speech made at any hour en to a friendly audience, is d Mr. Anglin spoke under ntages. He was constantly oans, yells, derisive cheers, nd repetitions of his own rs on the Ministerial side. complacently. He permit- until nearly five o'clock with- ffort to secure order or to ls into behaving decently, g all these disadvantages, a most able speech. He fluency and energy. There in Parliament more capable e questions than Mr. Anglin, t degree discreditable to a nd a representative to Par- nothing better than dis- er by putting his head un- elling like a hyena, as did P., last Friday morning.

o say anything about it, for of our business, but then at e would like to bet Her horrible officials a good three re is more smuggling going ime in one week than there three years. Protection ng!—St. Clair (Mich.) Re-

ada $1,052,222 to keep 400 edpath's sugar refinery.

The debate on the tariff resolutions closed last week. All the efforts of the Opposition in the House of Commons failed to effect the slightest change in them. Facts and the experience of the world, argument and logic, were all on their side—indeed the feebleness exhibited in the efforts made by some of the supporters of the Government to make fallacies pass for facts, was very remarkable; but to the tariff, as the Government chose to frame it, and to the changes which the Government, yielding to outside influences, chose to make, the Government majority gave in the House their almost unqualified support. Some of them voted against the duty on wheat, some against the duty on corn, and some against the duty on flour, and this showed that all the country does not approve of this tariff, and that in all probability it will not exist very long; but it can scarcely be supposed that even the men on the Government side, who proposed some of those resolutions, had any desire that they should be carried. They are much too devoted partizans to wish seriously to embarrass the Government. Mr. Tilley showed very frequently that he did not himself quite understand the tariff, which admittedly is the work of several others, but he wisely stuck to it as it was, even when at the close of a debate on some of the items it appeared that he had never even thought what their effect would be until the debate had arisen. It was pitiful to hear him plead that the resolutions were prepared by the Commissioner of Customs, and that although their meaning in some cases was at least obscure, he "felt delicate" about making the slightest change in them without the Commissioner's assent being previously obtained. He could not, in many instances, tell what the effect of particular imposts would be, how much they would add to the revenue, &c. After the first evening on which questions of this kind were pressed upon him, he came armed with written statements, but these did not always cover all the ground, and outside of these he often appeared as possessing no knowledge. Possibly during all these weeks his attention was absorbed by the consideration of the demands made by those deputations of manufacturers and the effort to reconcile the apparently irreconcileable, and that he had no time to prepare the special information which the House of Commons had a right to expect he would furnish, even (which is doubtful) if he had a clear view at any time of what his duty in this respect was. Making due allowance for this, he conducted the contest on his side with much ability. Whenever he possessed special information he made the most of it, met attack boldly, and frequently resorted to counter attack. When he was hard pressed, and his knowledge of the matter under consideration was defective, or he felt that facts and arguments were against him, he resorted defiantly and recklessly to the use of those stock fallacies of the protectionists about keeping money in the country, about the great advantages farmers will derive from the enlargement of their home market, &c. He did not scruple in the least, asserting in one breath that protection would advance the price of some articles, and in the next that its effect would be to make everything cheaper; that it will give the farmer a better price for his wheat but that it will not increase the price of flour; that it will so increase the price of locks, screws, marble slabs and other articles used by the furniture maker that he is entitled to a duty of 35 per cent., but that it will not make furniture any dearer to those who use it, etc. The cotton mills have already put up the price of cotton, and he did not hesitate to say that the increase has been caused solely by the increase in the price of raw cotton, although, in fact, that is not equal to a fourth of the increase in the price of cloth. The price of sugar has fallen greatly in the markets of the world within a few weeks, and the Redpath's, notwithstanding the high protection they enjoyed, are obliged to sell sugar at half a cent or thereabouts less than sugar of the same quality sold for before the National Policy was enforced, and Mr. Tilley did not hesitate to speak of this reduction in price as proof that the new tariff will not increase the price of sugar to the consumers. Indeed he never hesitated to propound the most absurd fallacy when he had nothing better within his reach, and he stuck boldly to anything he propounded. His greatest weakness was exhibited in the long speech in which it was expected that he would reply to the New Brunswick members, and refute the calculations of Mr. Burpee as to the amount we must pay under this tariff, and the calculations of Mr. King and Mr. Snowball as to the effect of this tariff on the lumber trade, and the calculations of Mr. Weldon and Sir Albert Smith as to its effect on shipbuilding. He did not venture to grapple with Mr. Burpee's statements, but again resorting to the use of the stock fallacies, asserted that protection will create competition and the prices will thereby be so reduced, after a time, that the consumers will even pay less than if no protection had been afforded. Mr. Tilley and Dr. Tupper and others who use this fallacy repeatedly, never hesitate to assert that in the United States, whose population and manufactures are ten times as great, combinations are formed for the purpose of breaking down Canadian manufactures. Even in the iron trade Dr. Tupper says there was such a combination to crush out the Londonderry Mines, yet amongst the few Canadian manufacturers, combinations for the purpose of keeping up prices they choose to regard as impossible. Mr. Tilley's reply to Mr. King and Mr. Snowball was very inconclusive, and his promise of a drawback on all ships' materials, save cordage, was not very satisfactory. Mr. Tilley appeared to catch eagerly at any opportunity of entering into a personal controversy, and his replies to Mr. Cartwright, Sir Albert Smith and others were meant to be crushing. They were loud and vehement. His great strength was in sticking closely to the resolutions as they stood, no matter how the arguments went, and relying on his faithful majority. Had he given way so far as to make even the few slight changes which he almost admitted to be necessary, that conglomerate tariff would inevitably have gone to pieces.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.—During April the Relief and Aid Society had 1255 applications for relief. Of these 726 were assisted with rations, clothing, &c., and 529 were refused assistance. The 726 relieved represented a total of 3196 persons.

Provisions were issued to 440 applicants; clothing to 37 applicants, and 827 persons were afforded shelter and assistance in cash.

The total value of the supplies issued for the month was $5,079.21.

The Inland Revenue receipts at St. John for April last show a falling off of $6,000, as compared with April, 1878.

The Boston Pilot says: Another victim of English barbarity in Millbank is dead—murdered by officials. Daniel Reddin, whose death at Kingstown is reported by cable, was released from jail a helpless and hopeless paralytic. The cruelties practised upon poor Reddin at Millbank would seem incredible if there were not absolute proof of their perpetration. His feet were deliberately pierced with needles by the prison surgeon, every nerve in his body was racked by galvanic batteries, he was then plunged into a cold bath, and his head kept under water by the warder's feet, until he was almost suffocated, and when dragged out of the bath he was struck in the stomach by the warder until he vomited. Soon after this horrible barbarity the unfortunate man became paralyzed, and then he was released. Hiscomplaint of cruel treatment led to an investigation, which, as might be expected, was simply a whitewashing process. The prison authorities were sustained, but that the barbarism which they practised on Daniel Reddin was the cause of his disease and death is as certain as that they also killed Sergeant Chambers.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

THURSDAY, April 24.

Bills were introduced to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to weights and measures; to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commission to readjust the harbour tolls, &c; to place the management of the harbour of North Sydney in the hands of three Commissioners; to amend the Act respecting the harbour of Pictou; to amend the Pilotage Act of 1873; and to amend the Seamen's Act of 1873.

On the third reading of the Truro and Pictou Railway Transfer Act, Mr. Anglin said it interfered with the rights of Mr. Gregory, a bondholder.

Dr. Tupper said he had looked into it and considered it would benefit Mr. Gregory, as the bonds would be worthless otherwise.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The tariff resolutions were taken up again.

On the vegetable item, Mr. Anglin said that St. John was dependant for early vegetables on its imports. All classes would suffer from this.

Mr. Tilley admitted that the consumer would have to pay something extra.

Mr. Charlton objected to the placing of wool on the free list, instead of giving the producer protection.

Mr. Tilley said the home market provided for it would give all the protection needed.

Mr. Tilley said he expected $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 worth would be made in the country.

Mr. Cartwright denounced the duty and the tariff generally as taking the most money out of the people in comparison with what it put into the treasury of any tariff that could have been devised.

The free list passed without opposition.

The last resolution passed at 10.45. A bill founded upon them was introduced and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 25.

Sir John introduced a Bill to amend the Indian act.

Mr. Bechard introduced a Bill, to reduce the pay of ministers, of Senators, members of the Commons, &c. It provides that the Ministers shall receive $5,000 per annum, and the Speakers of both Houses $3,200 per annum; the members to receive $6.00 per day if the session does not last more than thirty days, and $600 for the session if extending over thirty days; Senators to receive $4.00 a day for less than thirty days, and $400 if session extends beyond; it also provides that the salaries of the Lieut. Governors shall be reduced by $4,000. The Act, if passed, is to go into operation on the first of July next.

The House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Penitentiary Act.

Mr. Anglin asked if the Minister of Justice concurred in the opinion of the deputy minister respecting the claims of New Brunswick on the penitentiary dispute.

Mr. James McDonald said the subject was still under discussion.

The House adopted the resolution providing for two additional judges in British Columbia and in the retirement of five stipendiary magistrates.

The Bill relating to tonnage dues was read a third time and passed. Sir Albert Smith said it overrides an imperial statute and would not probably be assented to.

The Bill to amend the Banking Act was read a third time and referred to the Committee.

The House in Committee of Supply passed a number of items.

On the penitentiaries item Mr. Anglin called attention to the decreased appropriation for St. Vincent de Paul. James McDonald said the cost of maintenance per head at that institution was $324 as compared with $170 at Kingston. It was intended to try and reduce the expense at St. Vincent.

Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the attack which Sir John Macdonald made on the Government last session on account of the employment of prison labor in manufacturing, and asked if the policy of employing the prisoners had been changed.

Sir John said that changes would be made as fast as possible, so that the labor of prisoners would not compete with honest labor.

Mr. Mackenzie said any kind of work to which they could be put would enter into competition with outside labor. He had the furniture for the Military College and the iron work for the library made in Kingston, that was taking so much from the cabinet makers and iron workers. Did the Ministers mean to say that these things should have been bought outside?

Messrs. Courcel and Houde spoke in favor of employing the men wholly on manufactures and sending the products or their labor to be slaughtered in the United States market, so as not to interfere with our own.

Mr. Mackenzie said there was a delightfully comic air about the proposal.

On the item of House of Commons salaries, Mr. Anglin said it had always been understood that the Speaker's salary went on until his successor took office. He drew his salary up to Dec. 31st, and when he went for his salary for January and thirteen days of February, he found that the Deputy Minister had given an opinion that he was not entitled to it. His predecessors had always been paid up to the election of their successors. He was entitled to about $500, and he hoped the Government would settle the principle involved.

Mr. James McDonald said the matter was under consideration and ample justice would be done.

Mr. Mills, Mr. Anglin and others condemned the employment of so many clerks, messengers, etc. There was nothing for half of them to do.

Mr. Anglin asked, on the immigration item, why so large a staff was kept up, after the complaints made last session and the assertions that no more immigrants were wanted?

Mr. J. H. Pope said no money would be expended for laborers to come to this country and compete with the over-stocked labor market. We wanted settlers to colonize the Northwest.

Mr. Anglin said it appeared that while there was to be a serious reduction in the expense of procuring emigrants, the expense of receiving them was to be kept up as large as before.

Mr. Pope said, in reply to a question, that Thos. Potts was dismissed.

At 10.40 Mr. Mackenzie asked that no further progress be made, and Sir John assented to the committee's rising.

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 28.

Dr. Tupper introduced a Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868.

In reply to Sir Albert Smith Dr. Tupper said that the report of the engineer regarding the building of branch roads from the I. C. R. to Cape Tormentine and from the P. E. I. road to Cape Traverse, would be laid before the House. The Dr. also promised in a few days to lay before the House additional reports, etc., as to the best route for the Pacific Railway.

Mr. Wallace moved his paper currency resolution and supported it in a lengthy speech. Mr. Charlton opposed the Bill and moved the six months hoist. The debate was adjourned at recess.

The Bill to repeal the Marine Telegraph Act was opposed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Anglin, Holton and others and supported by Sir John and Mr. McCarthy. The Bill was read a third time.

Several other Bills were agreed to, among them the Bill making the 1st July a public holiday.

After some discussion Mr. Bechard's Bill for the repeal of the Insolvency Law was allowed to stand over until the Bill reported by the Committee for the amendment of the law has been disposed of.

Mr. Methot's Bill to fix the rate of interest and prohibit usury received the six months hoist.

Sir John announced that the House will sit on Saturdays during the remainder of the session.

TUESDAY, April 29.

A return was laid on the table of the papers respecting the investigation of charges against Mr. Ketchum, warden of the St. John Penitentiary. They consisted of the inspector's report, affidavits of Mr. Ketchum and others, and a letter from A. A. Stockton. Inspector Moylan reports that he found undue familiarity existing between the members of the warden's family and the prisoners. He discredited the warden's charges against Burke; found Ketchum guilty of denying, on oath, what he was proved to have stated in conversation; of keeping an inefficient guard on; of employing a discharged prisoner in his house; of borrowing money from a guard; of irregularity of buying and selling old junk, lumber, etc., and regarded his management of the prisoner Agnew's money so suspiciously that he had it deposited in the name of the Minister of Justice. He closes as follows: "In view of the facts and evidence elicited during the course of the inquiry, it seems that the warden proved himself to be deficient in administrative ability, in self-respect and in that high moral tone of character so essential in one holding his position. His want of fitness is apparent, so far as the past is concerned. In his vindication submitted herewith, the warden appears to be sensible of his short-comings. He expresses regret at his failure to give satisfaction and promises to do better for the future. I would be too happy to meet the views of the warden, and request your favorable consideration in his regard could I properly do so. The result of the inquiry, in my judgement is of too serious a character to warrant me in assuming the responsibility which such a course would entail.

The warden would doubtless prove himself a good officer, under the immediate direction of a superior, but in a head or administrative capacity he is not, in my opinion, competent. Hence I respectfully recommend that a change be made."

Mr. Jas. McDonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act. It provides for another term to be held in October; allows appeals direct from the court of the first instance, makes the Courts of Probate of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Superior Courts for the purposes of the act, and allows the appeal from the decision of any court or judge on any preliminary objection to an election petition, the allowance of which would put an end to the petition.

Mr. Pope's Bill respecting trade marks, &c., was read a second time and agreed to in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Colby moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Insolvency Law. Mr. Colby and Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) supported the motion in lengthy speeches.

Mr. Bechard moved in amendment a resolution declaring the expediency of unconditionally repealing the Insolvent Laws. After a protracted debate, the amendment was carried by a vote of: yeas 90; nays 77.

Mr. Bechard then moved the second reading of his Bill to repeal the Insolvency Law, and after some further discussion the second reading was carried, yeas 117; nays 60.

The House adjourned at 12.35.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

The report of the engineer of the Cape Tormentine Railway was laid on the table.

Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the report in the papers regarding the publication in England of a despatch from the Governor General, regarding the tariff, and asked that the papers be brought down.

Mr. Tilley said he would communicate with His Excellency and reply to-morrow.

The House in Committee of Supply passed a number of items.

On the militia item Mr. Bowell said 21,000 men would be drilled this year, the regiments to be selected by ballot.

On the St. John deep water item, Dr. Tupper said $213,000 had been expended up to the close of the last fiscal year. The whole cost would be $337,937, including dredging.

Mr. I. Burpee said that St. John was in need of a new railway station, and Dr. Tupper promised to "look into" the matter.

Messrs. Anglin and Mackenzie spoke of the coming secession of British Columbia, and remarked on the absence of any special provision for its prevention. Mr. Mackenzie said that Sir John, who had not been in the House to-day, was probably packing up.

Dr. Tupper said that Sir John, if deprived of his seat, could readily get another.

Mr. Mackenzie—That is consoling.

On the New Brunswick public buildings item, Mr. Domville called attention to the delay in reconstructing the St. John Custom House and Post Office. It was disgraceful to the late Government.

Mr. Mackenzie said that no city had more reason than St. John, without it was Halifax, to be thankful to the late Government.

Mr. Anglin said that many private buildings were left unfinished the first year for want of labour.

Mr. Domville said the vault doors were ordered from the United States and then under pressure contracted for duplicates in St. John.

Mr. Mackenzie explained several cases of delay.

Mr. Isaac Burpee confirmed Mr. Mackenzie's statements in reference to the sinking fundations.

On the harbour items Mr. Anglin deprecated the failure of the appropriation for Shippegan breakwater.

Dr. Tupper said the unexpended balance would be expended before the end of the fiscal year.

The House adjourned at 12.45. The estimates it is said are more than half voted.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

REMOVAL.

THE FREEMAN OFFICE has been removed to Chubb's Corner, Prince Wm. street. First floor, room immediately over the Prince Wm. street entrance.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is endorsed by the first medical authority. Its intrinsic merit alone introduces it into general use.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Preparations are being made for the rebuilding of Trinity Church in this city. The corner stone will be laid on May 19.

A three mile foot race between Michael Happeny and Patrick Duffy for a stake of $100 a side—so it is said—will take place on Moosepath Park on Friday next.

THE Walking Mania has extended to Moncton. On the Queen's Birth Day there will be a 12 hours match, in which some St. John peds. are expected to take part.

THE "TELEGRAPH" BUILDING.—The "Telegraph" is now issued from the new building on Canterbury street. The establishment is one of the most complete of its kind in the Dominion.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of Harris vs Stanley, the Chief Justice finished his charge on Saturday last. The Jury after four hours' absence failed to agree and were discharged. The case occupied 28 days.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The receipts for customs duties at St John for the month of April this year show a falling off of over $100,000, as compared with April 1878. The figures are —1878, $164,519; 1879, $64,164. In Halifax the decrease was over $40.000.

SENTENCED—At the County Court on Wednesday, Alex. Donahey was convicted on an indictment for larency, and was sentenced to three years' in the Penitentiary. A second charge against him was not pressed.

THE FRESHET.—The late rains caused a rise of several feet in the river. Comparatively little damage has been done however, and the freshet is not as great as was expected some weeks ago.

THE Free Masons of St. John, assisted by the brethren of other cities, are making preparations for a Grand Bazaar to be held in the new Masonic Hall during the coming Summer. Committees are already actively at work, and the affair promises to be a great success, financially and otherwise.

SUICIDE.—A man, named Joseph McNaughton, aged 60 years, living on Pisgah Mountain, about three miles from Penobsquis, committed suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday morning. The cause of his committing the act is unknown.

THAT $10,000.—The question of the payment of the $10,000 promised St. John after the great fire was discussed at the Montreal City Council on Monday last. Some aldermen thought it should be paid and others that it should not. The question of the legality of the demand for the money was submitted to the city attorney for his opinion.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT SUSSEX.—A most daring robbery was committed at Sussex on Sunday last. Some person or persons entered the dwelling house of Mr. G. L. Slipp, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Railway station, and during the absence of the family at church, stole from a trunk in the bed-room 25 $20 notes, one $10 note, a $50 note of the Bank of British North America, and a lot of other notes and silver, in all amounting to something over $600.

THE City Cornet Band will give an entertainment in St. Malachi's Hall on Tuesday evening next. The entertainments given by the Band have always been very enjoyable, and from what we can learn of the preparations for the comming affair, we believe it will be the most successful they have ever given.

THE RIVER.—The river was clear of ice on Tuesday, and the Fredericton steamers commenced their regular trips on Wednesday morning.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The "Gazette" of last week contained the appointments of no less than seventy additional Justices of the Peace in the Counties of Albert, Gloucester, Restigouche, Madawask, and Westmoreland, of several additional Coroners, Parish Court Commissioners, etc., etc.

Hon. Thos. R. Jones has been appointed a Sitting Magistrate at the Police office in this city.

Hon. A. Mc L. Seely, T. W. Daniel, and A. C. Smith have been appointed Commissioners for the further extension of Canterbury street.

James McNichol, Jr., has been appointed a Slaughter House Commissioner in place of A. G. Blakslee, resigned.

The Permissive Bill was adopted in Carleton and Albert Counties, on Saturday last. The vote in both places was small, not nearly half the electors going to the polls. While people in this province are allowing themselves to be cajoled into voting for this measure, in Ontario, where a similar Act has been in force for some years, the repeal of the law has been carried in many places by large majorities.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The Schools in St. Peter's Hall, and in the Convent, Portland, were examined on Friday last. In the first named building grades 2 and 3 are taught by Sister Urban; grade 1 by Sister Christiana; grade 4 by Sister Jerome. The examinations consisted of reading, spelling, arithmetic, etc. There wese also recitations, singing, etc. The children were all of tender years, and the majority of them appeared to have taken advantage of their opportunity for study, and were quite proficient. Sister Jerome's class—all girls—contained many bright and promising faces.

In the Convent building, Mother Mary Frances and Sister Aloysius teaches grades 5 and 6 and Sister Beatrice teach grades 7 and 8. The rooms are bright and cheerful, and presented a neat appearance. In the first school mentioned, the pupils were examined in reading, spelling, geography, grammar, history and arithmetic, and all displayed a creditable degree of proficiency. There was a short programme of exercises, opening with the chorus "Spring Time." "A Welcome" was recited by one of the pupils; several others took part in dialogues entitled "Lillie's Complaint" and a "Hard Case," and there was a concluding chorus "Smiling Faces." These exercises were admirably carried out by the little girls, who have evidently profited by the instruction of their teachers. The Pupils in Sister Beatrice's room are more advanced in their studies, and they were subjected to a pretty thorough examination in reading, analysis and parsing, history, geography, chemistry, and book-keeping. The examination was conducted by Supt. Trueman and Father McDevitt, and the answers to many difficult questions were very quickly given. The pupils received the visitors by singing "Welcome, Smilling Spring," and they sang "Angel Voices" in conclusion. A very interesting feature of the exhibition was the production of a dialogue, entitled "The Faculties of the Mind," in which several of the more advanced pupils took part. The dialogue was cleverly presented. At the conclusion of the exercises an address was presented to Mr. Trueman, on behalf of the scholars, expressing their regret at his approaching retirement from the Superintendency.

THE NEW HOTEL.—At a second meeting of the gentlemen who are interesting themselves in the project of erecting a new Hotel on Prince Wm. street, the Committee appointed at the first meeting submitted a report in the form of a heading for a subscription list, which was agreed to as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to pay Fred. A. Jones or his assignees the several amounts opposite our names and bind ourselves to the payment thereof upon the following conditions:

Provided a first-class hotel is erected by said Fred. A. Jones upon the site of the late Barnes Hotel, Prince William street, at a cost of not less than [$40,000, exclusive of the land,] in within 12 months from its day of May, 1879.

Provided such hotel and the land upon which the same is erected is not subject to any mortgage or mortgages exceeding the cost of the building [viz, $40,000].

Provided the amount of subscription does not exceed $15,000 [to be secured by a mortgage for that sum to rank after the mortgage or mortgages of $40,000 before mentioned).

Provided such subscription shall be secured by mortgage, payable in say from 8 to 10 years, and to bear interest from the 1st day of May, 1881, and to be subject only to the before mentioned mortgage or mortgages. Such subscription is to be paid on demand in three instalments, not exceeding three months from first call, when and as soon as the sum of $25,000 has been certified by the architect to have been expended on the building.

The subscription list will be circulated in a few days, and it is thought probable that the erection of the building will be commenced at an early date.

SMALL POX.—The Telegraph on Wednesday published the following account of several cases of small pox in the city and at Apohaqui:—

On the 24th of March, Miss Fanny Crawford, of 45 Exmouth street, in this city, after having been down King street in the morning, complained of severe pain in the head—a physician was called in, but the patient died on Friday evening, after much suffering. To Dr. L. N. Sharp, who was called in, the disease presented the appearance of Roseola, but it was so malignant and death so sudden that, no doubt, the medical gentleman was not sufficient to admit of a perfect diagnosis. As the family belonged to Springfield, K. C., the body of Miss Crawford was interred at Norton on the 31st of March. As the illness of Miss Crawford's mother immediately followed, and also that of Mr. Mullen, who boarded in the house, and Miss Crawford's sister, Dr. Sharp made a particular examination of the new cases, calling in Dr. James Christie who did the same. Dr. Wm. Bayard was also consulted, and the physicians recalling Miss Crawford's symptoms, arrived at the conclusion that the new patients were suffering from varioloid, a mild form of small pox. The inference was obvious, that Miss Crawford had died from malignant small pox in an undeveloped state, but how she could have caught the contagion is an utter mystery. It is also remarkable that of the many persons who visited the house in connection with her sickness and funeral obsequies, including several Sunday school children, no cases of illness are known to have occured. On the 7th inst., Mr. Mullen, who had become convalescent, went up to Apohaqui and stopped at the residence of Mrs. Sharp, mother of Mr. E. N. Sharp. On the 23rd, Mrs. Sharp took ill; and next day Miss Sharp came down to St. John, visited Exmouth street and became acquainted with the symptoms of the disease, the name of which, we presume, she had not then learned. The next case of illness was that of Mr. David Little, who had been much with Mullin in his illness, took very ill of the same disease at his father's residence, Mill Stream. The two Misses Sharp, one of whom visited St. John, are also ill, the cases, doubtless, being all of the same kind.

The house in Exmouth street has since been isolated, and other precautions against the spread of the disease have been taken by the Board of Health.

Mr. W. A. Lockhart sold seven stalls in the City Market by auction Wednesday morning; also the tolls from the markets and scales. No bids could be procured for four wholesale racks in the City Market. The market stalls were purchased as follows:—

No. 2 to Richard Cotter,	$250 10
No. 3 to M. Ryan,	260 10
No. 4 to James Hayes,	280 00
No. 5 to O'Neil Bros.,	295 00
No. 10 to D. J. Gillies,	250 10
No. 11 to M. O'Keefe,	250 10
No. 12 to A. McMillin,	250 10

The tolls were sold as follows:

City Market to B. P. Potts, for	$3,501 00
Walker Market to Hazen Laydon,	$10 00
West Side Market to Andrew Forbes,	6 50
Fish Market to James Tole,	67 00

The weighing tolls were purchased as follows:—

T. W. Robinson—North Slip,	$ 5 00
W. J. McGowan—Wellington Market,	75 00
C. E. Robinson—Reed's Point,	4 00
H. Doherty—Brittain street,	2 00
George Wilson—Rodney Slip,	20 00

A NUMBER of stone-cutters, charged with unlawful assembly and interfering with the men at work on the Custom House have been committed for trial by the Police Magistrate.

PARADE.—The 62nd Battalion and the several batteries of Artillery, will parade in full full force on the Queen's Birth Day, and it is expected that Capt. Cropley's Fredericton Company will take part.

THE Saving Bank is now located in the new building, corner of Princess and Canterbury streets. The Assistant Receiver General and the Auditor have their offices in the same building.

FIRES.—On Saturday last, the saw and grist mill of Geo. Dutcher, at Black Point, Restigouche, was burned, together with a quantity of lumber.

On the same day the dwelling of James Bunnell at Cardwell, K. C., was destroyed by fire. The greater part of the furniture was saved.

On Monday morning a house and barn on Wesley street, Moncton, belonging to the Moore estate, were badly damaged by fire.

ARBITRATION REFUSED.—Mr. Travis, counsel for defendant in the case of Harris vs Stanley, which occupied so much of the time of the last Circuit Court, says that he proposed to leave the Sayre vs Harris case, which promises to be still more protracted and expensive, to arbitration on the evidence submitted in the Harris-Stanley trial, but that the proposition has been refused by the other side.

SALMON have made their appearance in the harbour of St. John. We saw two caught on Wednesday last. Gaspereaux are still very scarce.

THE Domville Building, corner of King and Prince Wm. streets is approaching completion. The Maritime Bank and the Bank of Montreal will soon be in occupation of their respective premises. Both are handsomely fitted up. The upper storeys of the building are intended for Club Rooms and when completed will possess all the modern Club room requirements, card room, smoking room, reading room, dining room, kitchen, billiard room, wine room, &c., &c., all elaborately fitted up.

THE CARLETON BRANCH.—Workmen have been engaged during the past week in performing the work necessary to render secure the railway track near where the land slide took place some time ago.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A case of stabbing which came near resulting fataly took place on Tuesday evening last in Sheffield street. Francis Williams, a colored man, known as "Frenchy" was pitching cents and silver pieces with some youngsters at the street corner, when a young man named James O'Brien came along and snatched one of the coins. A fight ensued, but accounts differ as to who struck the first blow. After several blows had been exchanged the darkey drew from his pocket a sheath knife or dirk, and before the bystanders had time to interfere inflicted four ugly wounds on O'Brien—one on the back of his head, and three on his left side. None of them are considered danger ous, but O'Brien, who was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, had a narrow escape from death. Williams was arrested some hours later. He was perfectly sober at the time of the occurrence, and at the Police Court next morning said that he never drank liquor. He was remanded until O'Brien is able to appear against him.

Later.—O'Brien's injuries are said to be more serious than was at first supposed. It is feared that there has been considerable hemorrhage internally. His condition on Thursday was somewhat improved, but all danger had not passed.

THE HARBOUR COMMISSION.—It is said that a delegation of the Common Council will soon proceed to Ottawa to arrange the conditions of placing St. John harbour in the hands of Commissioners.

THE Temperance Act has gone into operation in Fredericton and throughout the whole county of York. The liquor dealers, it is said, intend to test the legality of the law.

WOOD LAKE DISTRICT SCHOOL EXAMINATION, (OLD QUACO ROAD,) SAINT MARTINS.—The terminal examination of this school, which is conducted by Miss McKay, was held on Monday, April 27th, in the presence of a large number of the residents in the District.

The school room, which was very clean and tidy, was also neatly decorated, and the orderly and respectful conduct of the pupils was very noteworthy. The Trustees had specially invited the Rev. P. Belliveau, P. P., and the Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rector of the Parish, to be present; and, after those gentlemen had examined the pupils at length in writing, reading, geography, and arithmetic, they severally expressed their satisfaction with the marked progress made during the year past by the pupils; much of which is due to the painstaking quality of Miss McKay's work.

After the examination, the Trustees for their part, and the teacher for her's, formally thanked the Rev. Gentlemen for having come so far over bad roads, to take part in their exercises.

THE SCHOOL LAW IN ST. STEPHEN.—A St. Stephen correspondent writes as follows:—

I notice that on several occasions when allusion has been made to the Free Schools, the St. Stephen Catholics were spoken of as making terms with the Trustees here.

We made no terms at all, nor could we make any. We had to close our schools and send all our children to the Common Schools without the slightest reserve.

There is not a single Catholic teacher employed by the Board of Trustees, nor a single Catholic in either Board here or at Milltown, with one exception at Milltown.

So for want of means to carry on our own schools we are obliged to close them, and send our children were the Trustees choose for them.

We made the Trustees an offer sometime before the closing of our schools, as follows:—To give them our school houses rent free, all furniture, with taxes and insurance paid, if they would only give us one first class Catholic male teacher. Their answer was, we don't want your school houses, we have enough without them, and we will have only such teachers as we see fit. If you want Catholic teachers you may hire them, and pay for them, for we won't.

THE Great Sculling Match between Hanlan and Hawdon takes place on Monday next. During the past week all sorts of accounts have been telegraphed as to the condition of the men. One day it was seriously stated that Hanlan was very unwell, and that his backers talked of paying a forfeit, the next day it was Hawdon who was ill. The wheather it seems has been hardly so fine as the men would desire for training, but the probability is that both will be found to be quite well on the day of the race. The opinion on this side of the water is that Hanlan is sure to win, and it would appear that this is the opinion of the majority on the other side too, the last accounts stating that the Canadian was" the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1. The favorite does not always win, however, and accidents do sometimes occur, but still it does not seem possible that Hanlan can be beaten in in this match, unless there is some truth in the stories about his depression, etc.

The following is one of the latest despatches regarding the men:—

New York, May 1.—The "Herald" special from Newcastle, April 30 says:—There was a smooth tide to-day. The weather was dull, cloudy, and favorable for practice. In the morning Hanlan and Plaisted rowed four miles at a good pace, sculling well all the way, showing he has fully recovered from his late indisposition. Hawdon went three miles at his best speed, led by a double scull boat and Higgins, the ex-champion. He rowed well. In the afternoon practice Hanlan again rowed up stream as far as Stella Station, turned and rowed without easing to Derwent Gut, about 32 strokes all the way, accompanied by Plaisted. The latter's style does not please Tyneside critics, who say he is slovenly. Hawdon was out late accompanied by Higgins on a tub pair. They rowed from the boathouse to the Meadows, then turned and rowed to Scotswood at three quarter speed.

Betting remained unchanged, and little was done. Hawdon, after his hard morning's work, took land exercise only. Hanlan had a very long walk accompanied by Mr. Bright. At 4 o'clock he got afloat and took a hard pull down the stream two miles, rowing 34 strokes several times. Returning with tide, he rowed easy.

Hanlan says he feels better to-day than for a long time. He weighs 150 pounds.