

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Johnston, Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,
S. H. Wortman.

LOCAL AGENTS.
E. V. Stewart, St. Paul's Ferry;
J. Gibson, Marysville;
J. H. Dykeman, Mackinac;
G. M. Stevens, Soudanville, C. C.;
Albert Boon, Geary;
Herbert Gray, Belle Isle;
C. A. Richards, Upper Mackinac;
C. J. Harrison, Soudanville;
C. M. Mumma, Stanley;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEVINE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 4, 1882.

EASTERN EXTENSION CLAIMS.

The debate in the Assembly on Monday, which is very fully reported in the Herald to-day, contains much information never before made public, in reference to the claims made by the Province upon the Dominion, on account of Eastern Extension. We regret to say that the debate, as a whole, left a most unsatisfactory impression upon the House. We have been accustomed to regard this claim for \$150,000 as so much money which the Province might reckon on receiving with certainty some time or other, and the Local Government have given the public reason to expect it at a very early day. It was with considerable surprise, therefore, that we heard the Provincial Secretary say, that "the abstract right of the Province to receive any such claim, coupled with that made by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, to the effect that Clark, Punchard & Co. were to receive the balance of the amount paid by the Dominion Government, over and above the \$250,000, which has already been paid to the Province, compels us, however unwillingly, to arrive at the conclusion that the public have been systematically deceived in this matter all the way through. It appears that the Province did not own Eastern Extension; but that Clark, Punchard & Co. owned it; that the Local Government, in urging the adoption of this road as a part of the Intercolonial, were simply the agents of this English firm, and that the price paid the Government for their influence and exertions was the sum of \$250,000 above referred to. We have been told repeatedly that the \$150,000 was claimed as a result of an undervaluation of the road, and certainly in equity, if not in law, an amount which may be paid by the Dominion Government in order to make the price of the road fair and reasonable, and would belong to the firm which owned the road and not to this Province. Upon this point we regret that the Government did not feel called upon to make an explicit declaration, in that the Attorney General "if not answer Mr. Blair's enquiry as to whether the receipt given by Clark, Punchard & Co., when they received the amount paid them, was not a qualified one. The result of the debate is not only to raise a doubt as to whether the claim will be paid, but as to whether the Province has any claim which ought to be recognized. To be sure the Attorney General makes in his speech some hints about what he expects; but the upshot of his remarks was that he had no information whatever to give the House. Now it is true that the Province has no claim, and the country has a right to expect that a Government which has had so much to say about these claims, which have been the subject of so much discussion in Ottawa, to have at least a declaration in the mouth of the Lieutenant Governor that they ought to be paid with interest—that such a Government should have been able to meet the question as to the relations in which Clark, Punchard & Co. stood toward the Province, with something like an explicit answer, and to have given a definite assurance that the money, when received, would go into the Provincial exchequer or to the benefit of the Province. Very many people who read the debate would not be surprised in saying that they do not believe the Province will ever get a dollar of the money. To those who watched the discussion closely it was clear beyond any question that the Government was greatly embarrassed. The awkward and unsatisfactory explanation they gave, their determination to shirk the real question involved point to one of two conclusions, either that for some undisclosed reason they wish to conceal the real facts, or that they are really ignorant of the true state of the case. Whichever is the right conclusion, the position which the Government occupies before the country upon the subject is not an enviable one.

MR. COLTHER'S BILL RELATING TO LUMBER.

There are three objections to Mr. Colther's Bill declaring that logs shall be deemed merchantable provided they are not less than six inches in diameter at the top end. One is that it is probably beyond the powers of the Local Legislature to pass such an act. Mr. King, when Attorney General, was of the opinion that it was *ultra vires* the Local Legislature to pass an act providing for the survey of shingles, the power to provide for the survey of articles to be exported being conferred upon the Dominion Parliament by the general authority to regulate trade and commerce; and it will be noted that the Legislature in passing the Consolidated Statutes did

not repeal and re-enact the law relating to the survey and exportation of lumber, as they did most of the other Provincial laws. A second objection is that the Bill will do no good if it does become law. There is nothing to prevent a man cutting six inch logs now if he wishes to; except the fact that the manufacturers of deal will only give a two-thirds price for small logs. Mr. Colther, or whoever is the real promoter of the bill, may as well try to pass an act declaring that cows shall give twenty quarts of milk a day as to endeavor by legislation to make that valuable which the consumers of lumber will not take except at a reduced rate. A six inch log is not a log at all. It is nothing more than a decent pole. What good is expected to be gained by authorizing the survey of such wood and declaring it merchantable. The law as it now stands says that "Logs for the manufacture of deal shall not be less than twenty feet in length and eleven inches in diameter," and surveyors are not to survey any which are smaller. As a matter of fact they do survey logs as small as nine inches at the top end; but this does not make them worth any more when they come to market, and if the new bill authorized the surveyor to stamp the six inch logs "merchantable by Act of Assembly," they would still remain six inch logs and go begging for a half price market.

A third and still more serious objection to the bill is that it will encourage waste. If it has come to that pass that we must cut six inch logs or else reduce the extent of lumber operations, it is better to adopt the latter course. In that way only can we prevent the early stoppage of a most valuable industry. Before the Legislature should attempt to deal with this subject at all, it should get the fullest possible information in respect to the extent of the Provincial timber reserves. We have a Surveyor General, who has not sufficient to occupy his attention in his office to make it necessary for him to spend much of his time in Fredericton and who usually gets something like a thousand dollars a year for travelling expenses. Now what has this gentleman to tell the House about the amount of lumber yet remaining in the Province? His report has not yet been laid before the House; but we venture a guess that there will be not a word in it which will throw any light upon this important subject. Nevertheless the subject is one which, as the Secretary would say, has both "urgency and constitutional importance to recommend it." A thorough enquiry should at once be made into the matter, and if it is found, as we believe it will be, that the supply of spruce is being seriously impaired, legislation should be had of a conservative character. It is certainly greatly to be regretted that in the fifteen years this Government has been in power it has not made a single step in the direction of the preservation of our forest wealth.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

In the demoralization which has come upon the Province since the adoption of political principles seem to have been lost sight of. A Government can do anything apparently, except commit larceny, and yet manage to keep the confidence of the House. We do not say that Mr. Blair has come forward with a charge of larceny against the local Government; but he has certainly brought one forward which, if it was made in reference to a transaction between private individuals, would be little short of embezzlement. He has taken a very serious responsibility upon himself in so doing, and the Provincial Secretary, who was put forward by the Government to give the matter a most emphatic denial, has also placed himself in such a position that, if the charge is sustained, any declaration which he may make hereafter will necessarily fail to receive the credit which should attach to ministerial statements. The issue presented is a very serious one. If the Provincial Secretary's statement is true, Mr. Blair's position before the Legislature will be unpleasant; but, if it appears on examination to be untrue, not only will the gentleman who occupies the office of Receiver General be convicted of giving false information to the Legislature, but the whole Government must share with him the responsibility of having concealed the receipt and payment of certain sums of money. That the actual issue may not be misunderstood, we state it in a few words: Mr. Blair says, in effect, that the Receiver General has received more fees from the Clerk of the Peace than he has given the Province credit for, and that the amount uncredited has been paid out without sanction of law. The Receiver General denies this, and the issue thus raised is to be determined by sworn testimony. In view of the gravity of the charge, the responsibility of the committee is unusually serious; and although we regret that two of the gentlemen upon the committee have a reputation for the facility with which they have heretofore managed to obstruct the free enquiry into the doings of the heads of departments, we are not without a hope that they will use every means to have this matter sifted to the bottom.

In passing it is worth while to call attention to the fact, as illustrating how the principles of responsible government are being lost sight of, that Mr. Blair's resolution was one of want of confidence. We cannot suppose the leader of the

Government so ignorant of Parliamentary practice as not to know this; and we can only account for his unwillingness to treat it as such, by the supposition that he was afraid to meet a square vote upon the subject, and preferred to trust to obstructive tactics when the matter came before a committee.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The decision of the Supreme Court in *ex parte Hekett* clear, the way of all difficulties in the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, and the public will require, at the hands of those charged with administering the law, very more efficient work than has heretofore been evident. It has been said, and we do not say truly said, that there are in Fredericton over thirty places where liquor can be obtained without difficulty. If this is true it is due largely to the violation of the law left in the hands of the Police Magistrate, who is not fettered by the unsatisfactory position taken by the Court. He is free now to act, and we feel sure that he will employ his large powers in a manner which will show him worthy of the important trust which has been confided to him. We dissent altogether from the proposition that there should be delay until the constitutionality of the Act is decided. The men who sell liquor are entitled to no consideration. The sale is illegal whatever may be the fate of the Canada Temperance Act. If that law were declared unconstitutional to-morrow the acts of these men would still be illegal. Therefore they have no standing whatever from which to appeal to public sympathy. We deny, and that too in the face of a certificate signed by officials, whose names ought never to have been appended to any document of such a character, that this Act cannot be enforced. The people must assert their dignity and compel its enforcement. If larger powers are needed by the police they must be obtained; if money is necessary it will be forthcoming; if men are needed to take the responsibility of making complaints they will be found. It will be a disgrace to the fair name of this Province if a few men can defy the recognized law of the land. Let there be such an assertion of public opinion as will carry with it into official circles as well as into the "shebeens" which the opponents of the Act speak of with such contempt, a conviction that the Canada Temperance Act, so long as it remains on the statute book, must be respected by all men, however humble or however exalted their position.

PUBLIC WORKS REPORT.

We are in receipt of the report of the Public Works Department for the past year. From it we learn that while the total grant for public works last year was \$129,208.94, making an apparent over-expenditure of \$2,856.57. What the actual over-expenditure is, it is impossible to gather from the report; because no amount is given for the payments which have been made by the Department for services performed before the close of the fiscal year, but which were not then charged against the Warrant account of the Department, nor of the balances due upon work performed during the last fiscal year. We note that notwithstanding the Government House was put in thorough repair a few years ago, and in spite of the reiterated statements of the Chief Commissioner that \$2,000 a year would pay the cost of it, \$2,872.34, or more than half the amount necessary to pay the interest on the cost of a bridge across the river at Fredericton, was expended on account of that institution last year. It costs the people of the Province \$1,228.33 a year to warm a single light a hour, which they had in 1879, of rent, to a gentleman who gets \$10,000 a year for doing little or nothing. The travelling expenses of the Chief Commissioner were \$850. Two things are noticeable in respect to this. First that it is nearly \$300 per day, or in other words, a mileage allowance as a representative of a member of the Executive, over \$100 a day for every day in the year except Sunday. This represents a very large amount of travelling and the curious thing about it is that it is exactly the amount of the sum voted by the House for that purpose. When it is remembered that \$850 was the estimated amount of the Chief's travelling expenses, we are lost in admiration of the careful management which brought the actual expense to nearly so exactly with it. A man who loved his ease might have only expended \$489; but our Chief Commissioner spends the exact figure, neither more nor less. We suggest that it would be desirable to have a detailed account of the travelling expenses of the Departmental Chiefs, that the public may know what they are paying those large sums for every year. The special expenditures for the year, for which no grant of the legislature was made, but which are under the authority of what has been called the Emergency Act, amount to \$9,081.4. Many of the items appear to be warranted; but some require explanation; such as W. O. Moore, grant Town Portland \$1,000.00; W. Magee, balance due on wharf \$50; Donald McDonald, on account balance claimed on wharf \$200. These are other items in the same class.

We are not suggesting that they are improper but simply that the payment of them in this way is irregular.

THE ESTIMATES.

The following is a summary of the Estimates submitted to Parliament by the Finance Minister:

| Service. | Total 1882-83. |
|---|----------------|
| Public debt, including sinking fund..... | \$9,147,280 |
| Charges of management..... | 189,834 |
| Civil Government..... | 973,155 |
| Administration of Justice..... | 613,590 |
| Police..... | 12,500 |
| Penitentiaries..... | 208,867 |
| Legislation..... | 635,063 |
| Arts, agriculture and statistics, including census..... | 91,200 |
| Immigration and quarantine..... | 378,307 |
| Pensions, including superannuations..... | 257,160 |
| Militia..... | 758,500 |
| Railways and Canals, chargeable to income..... | 94,350 |
| Public Works and buildings..... | 1,094,875 |
| Excise..... | 326,473 |
| Mail subsidies..... | 213,750 |
| Ocean and river service..... | 487,058 |
| Lighthouse and coast service..... | 93,000 |
| Fisheries..... | 49,400 |
| Scientific Institutions..... | 62,000 |
| Marine Hospitals, sick and distressed seamen..... | 12,000 |
| Superintendence of Insurance..... | 9,850 |
| Subsidies..... | 3,512,500 |
| Biological Survey..... | 90,000 |
| Indian Affairs..... | 909,368 |
| North West Mounted Police..... | 413,307 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 116,050 |

Below will be found a statement of the Fire Department for thirteen years, from which it appears that the average yearly expenditure for fire purposes is \$4,478.11. In the event of the adoption of water works, the steamers will not be needed any longer, and assuming that \$1,000 per annum will be sufficient to provide the necessary expenses of the several hose companies, there will be set free in the expenses of the Fire Department alone \$3,478, which will be sufficient to pay interest on \$69,500 at 5 per cent—a sum nearly sufficient (if not quite so) to pay all the expenses in connection with the introduction of water.

THE WATER WORKS.

ASSESSMENT AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT COMPARED.

| Year. | ASSESS. | EXPENDITURE. |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1868..... | \$5,042.24 | \$5,042.24 |
| 1869..... | 3,826.76 | 3,826.76 |
| 1870..... | 1,447.43 | 1,447.43 |
| 1871..... | 2,896.05 | 2,896.05 |
| 1872..... | 3,675.01 | 3,675.01 |
| 1873..... | 2,133.20 | 2,133.20 |
| 1874..... | 3,966.71 | 3,966.71 |
| 1875..... | 3,816.35 | 3,816.35 |
| 1876..... | 3,809.71 | 3,809.71 |
| 1877..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |
| 1878..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |
| 1879..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |
| 1880..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |
| 1881..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |
| 1882..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |

MISSIONARY MEETING AT MARYSVILLE.

The annual Missionary Meeting in connection with the Methodist Church of Marysville was held on Monday evening last. There was a large congregation present, and on the platform were seated the Rev. Messrs. Brewer, Evans, Waldman, and Shenton of Sackville. After singing the 79th hymn Rev. Mr. Waldman offered prayer. A Rowley, Esq., was very cordially invited by Rev. Mr. Brewer to occupy the chair. On his accepting the invitation Mr. Rowley made a very neat and appropriate speech. He referred to the object of the meeting—the interests of missions, and particularly those in connection with the Methodist Church. The work we are doing is a great one, and there is promise of abundant success. Men opposed to its progress may predict failure, but shall we be discouraged? Nehemiah, in his indefatigable exertions to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, met with many difficulties. He had enemies. To these the prophet said, in their designing conferences with him, "I am doing a great work, why should the work cease?" Mr. Rowley then called upon the Rev. Mr. Brewer to present the meeting with the usual report. Mr. Brewer said he would be brief. His report dealt with only the work of the Canadian Conference. Our income of the past year amounts to \$135,000, which gives us an advance of \$3,000 on the year previous. To this gross amount the Conference of N. B. and P. E. I. had contributed \$5,300, of which the Fredericton District had given \$800—the City giving \$136.99, Marysville \$275.00, and the balance being made up of smaller contributions. Marysville was then the banner circuit of its district, and save one, the banner circuit of the Province. Rev. Mr. Evans then addressed the meeting. In his introduction he referred to the exaltation of thought and feeling in contemplating the beautiful star-lit heavens. And as we contemplate this great missionary subject in its grandeur and vastness, our minds receive a broadness in no other way obtained. Christian missions have been no mistake nor failure. Their fruits justify my belief and assertion. The speaker then spoke of the errors into which some had fallen in supposing the number of annual converts to be only nine. He referred for a moment to mission fields in general, and spoke eloquently of the triumphs of Christianity in Pagan lands. A strong point was made in his correcting a mistake which occurred in a speech of the Archbishop of York, recently reported in an

English Review, in reference to the annual contributions of Englishmen per head, for drink and for missions. He gave some very instructive statistics which indicate the direct results of Missionary operations in India, Africa, Madagascar, and other foreign fields. After contrasting the apostolic age with our own, the Rev. gentleman closed his interesting speech with an exceedingly eloquent and impressive peroration. The choir then sang "We'll work till Jesus comes." Rev. Mr. Shenton spoke next. He began by speaking of the fact that God always raises up and qualifies men for his work among them he mentioned Carey, Livingstone, MacDonnell, and others. A nation is enlarged by growth of population, by colonization, and by conquest. To this the speaker compared the Christian religion. He pointed out individual duty and responsibility. We must pray. We must pay. The Lord expects his people to carry on the work. The results of Christian civilization were commercial and moral—the former are great, but the latter are greater. In concluding the speaker made an earnest and eloquent appeal to his hearers, to supply the Society with means in order to carry on this great and glorious work.

THE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The remodeling and improvements on the Free Baptist Church, York street, Rev. Jos. McLeod pastor, are now completed, and the main body of the church building, or church proper, will be opened for worship on Sunday next. The congregation has been worshipping for some time past in the basement or Sunday School. The old church had been standing for some twenty years without any change or repair to speak of, and the work of remodeling was commenced about the first of September last. The principal changes that have been made are in the main part of the church. An addition has been built on at the easterly end, 44 feet wide and 20 feet deep, which gives in the lower story or basement an infant class room, a committee room, and a kitchen, and in the church forms a place for the choir, being raised off from the platform, with which it is on a level, and on either side of it are rooms, one for the use of the minister and the other a retiring room. The one for the minister has connection with the rear entrance. Previous to this change there was an old fashioned pulpit, but the more modern platform has been put in its place. Under the platform is a baptistry, the floor running back on rollers. The gallery formerly occupied one end and two sides of the church. This has been taken out and is now replaced with a handsome gallery, a horse-shoe in form, which gives a greater seating capacity and more desirable sittings, while adding much to the general appearance of the church. The windows have all been changed, and where there were small clear glass lights, there are now long lights of opaque glass, in four large windows piercing through the gallery. There is ceiling ventilation now, which the church did not have before, and all the gas fixtures are new on either side of the main gas reflector. The ceiling assumes a large central reflector pendant from the ceiling, and four double jet gas brackets under the gallery; two of the same in the gallery and two of similar size on each side of the choir. The pews have been somewhat changed and rendered more comfortable. The stoves, with which the church was formerly heated, have been taken out and replaced by furnaces, which is an important change. The only changes in the basement are repainting and gas fitting. New furniture has been provided for the platform, and consists of a reading desk, minister's chair, and two other chairs, a book table and banquet stand. They are all very handsome and of elegant design, constructed of black walnut, beautifully carved, and upholstered in a deep crimson plush. New carpeting has also been put down throughout the building.

The church now presents an elegant and pleasing appearance. The walls are colored in French gray. The ends of the pews are faced with oak, with black mouldings. The face of the gallery and finish throughout is mahogany. The platform, railing, and pew posts and handrails of the steps leading up to it, are in black walnut and ash, as is also the panelling which runs around the walls just above the pews. Messrs. Bond & Milden, of St. John, did the remodeling; W. Nason, of Fredericton, did the painting; and the gas fixtures were imported direct from Mitchell, Vance & Co., New York, and were put up by Mr. A. Limerick. The church is now one of the best both pastor and congregation will be proud, and the improvements cost in the vicinity of \$2,500.

REMEMORANDUM.

REV. EZEKIEL McLEOD, for eight years Pastor of this Church. Born September 24th, 1812. Died March 17th, 1882.

"Jesus Christ is my righteousness, my salvation, my all!"

That the tablet is now where it is, is chiefly due to the efforts of Mrs. W. G. Gaunce, who promoted the idea and was most active in carrying it to completion. As it now stands, it is a tribute from a large number of friends and admirers of the late pastor, who was much beloved and respected by his congregation.

The services on Sunday next will be conducted by the pastor and the Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Woodstock. The collections at both services will be in aid of the furnishing fund.

The first lightning rod used in the world for the protection of a building from danger by lightning, was set up by Benjamin Franklin, in his dwelling house, southeast corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, in 1752.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Provincial Secretary Wedderburn informed the House on Saturday that "it is the intention of the Government to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Council. The time when such appointments shall be made is under the consideration of the Government." Note first, that it is the "intention" which is under the consideration of the Government. The appointments have been determined upon and the question suggests itself who are the four men who have been chosen. It would be interesting to know which of the Government supporters have been decided upon as those who are to enjoy the coveted retirement, the *offium dignitate* of the upper chamber. Note secondly, that although the law fixes the

number of Legislative Councillors at eighteen, the Government proposes to keep it at fourteen as long as it suits their convenience, notwithstanding the fact that only eleven of the members of the Council are able to be in their places. Note thirdly, that the Government which declared itself last year to be committed to the abolition of the Legislative Council is this year determined upon filling it up to its full strength, not because the Council is of any utility in a legislative point of view; but because the Assembly can be better controlled thereby. Mr. Wedderburn's answer was not very definite as to time. We will give the public the true answer. The Government will fill up the Legislative Council about the close of the present session or if not, then they will do so immediately after the elections have by their votes next summer sent to the selection of their homes the members, who have by their votes contributed to sustain in power the most incapable administration this Province ever had.

Below will be found a statement of the Fire Department for thirteen years, from which it appears that the average yearly expenditure for fire purposes is \$4,478.11. In the event of the adoption of water works, the steamers will not be needed any longer, and assuming that \$1,000 per annum will be sufficient to provide the necessary expenses of the several hose companies, there will be set free in the expenses of the Fire Department alone \$3,478, which will be sufficient to pay interest on \$69,500 at 5 per cent—a sum nearly sufficient (if not quite so) to pay all the expenses in connection with the introduction of water.

STATEMENT SHOWING ASSESSMENT AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR 13 YEARS.

| Year. | ASSESS. | EXPENDITURE. |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1868..... | \$5,042.24 | \$5,042.24 |
| 1869..... | 3,826.76 | 3,826.76 |
| 1870..... | 1,447.43 | 1,447.43 |
| 1871..... | 2,896.05 | 2,896.05 |
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| 1881..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |
| 1882..... | 3,965.37 | 3,965.37 |

Average for 13 years, \$4,083.82
Add half expense of 1881, 394.29
Total annual expenditure for Fire Purposes, \$4,478.11

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