

# The Mirror Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,  
VOL. XIV.—No. 18.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, February 23, 1881.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 694.

**WAVERLY HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.  
**LIVERY STABLES,** with GOOD OUTFIT, on the premises.  
ALEX. STEWART,  
Late of Waverly House, St. John. Proprietor.  
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.  
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.  
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.  
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

**CANADA HOUSE,**  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of the wharves and landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.  
Good Stabling on the Premises.  
May 18th, 1878.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
KING SQUARE, CHATHAM, N. B.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and have renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL," always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.  
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.  
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.  
THOS. F. RAYMOND.  
St. John, July 9, 1877.

**WIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.**  
WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.

**WILLIAM LAWLER,**  
Importers of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, &c.  
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order. CAPS and SILLIS for windows supplied at short notice. FURNITURE WOOD in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.  
January 24, 1878.

**Leather & Shoe Findings.**  
The Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had at and at lowest rates of cash. Also, S. B. Foster & Son's Boots, Trunks, Luggage, and English Toys as well as home made Toys to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.  
J. J. CHRISTIE.  
No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.  
April 29, 1878.

**D. E. DUNHAM,**  
ARCHITECT.  
OFFICE—MARSHALL'S BUILDING,  
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**REFERENCES:**  
D. J. McLaughlin, STEPHEN WITTAKER, J. E. WILKINSON, & S. K. FOSTER, Owners of Commercial Block, King St., St. John, N. B.  
G. V. NOWLIN, SIMON JONES, A. L. PALMER, JAS. A. TUTTLE, JOHN V. ELLIS, DR. TRAVIS, DR. MACLEAREN, HENRY VAUGHAN, G. R. POGGLEY, DR. HAMILTON, F. TUTTLE, ETC., ETC.  
May 6, 1878.

**TAXIDERM.**  
WANTED.  
The subscriber will pay good prices for the following:  
Owls in the flesh, Saw Whet, Horned Larks and Mottled Owls; also Moore, Cariboo and Deer Heads.  
Returns promptly made to parties sending by express or otherwise.  
P. E. CAMPBELL, TAXIDERMIST.  
21 Cornhill St., St. John, N. B., Dec. 30, 1880.

**SAMUEL THOMSON,**  
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,  
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,  
NOTARY PUBLIC &c.

LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.  
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
July 17, 1878.

**JAMES P. MITCHELL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
OFFICE ADJOINING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HAYS BUILDING,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
February 17, 1880.

**Law and Collection Offices**  
—OF—  
**ADAMS & LAWLER,**  
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents. CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.  
OFFICES:  
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.  
M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLER.  
July 18th, 1878.

**JOHN R. MALTBY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.

OFFICE—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
February 24, 1880.

**L. J. TWEDDIE,**  
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER  
AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building  
May 13, 1874.

**A. H. JOHNSON,**  
BARRISTER AT LAW,  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,  
&c., &c.,  
CHATHAM, N. B.

**JOHN McALISTER,**  
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
CAMPELLTON, N. B.

**R. B. ADAMS,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Notary Public, &c.  
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING,  
Water Street, Chatham.  
July 21st, 1878.

**WILLET & QUICKEY,**  
Barristers, Attorneys,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,  
Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs).  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

John Willet,  
Rich'd F. Quigley, LL.B., B. C. L.,  
as Solicitors for Massachusetts.  
August 5, 1880.

**W. WATSON ALLEN,**  
Barrister-at-Law, Etc.,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.,  
SANDS' BUILDING,  
71 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Collections made in all parts of Canada and August 1st, 1878.

**SEELY & McMILLAN,**  
BARRISTERS, &c.,  
71 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.  
1879.

**TO LOBSTER PACKERS.**  
The Subscriber is prepared to enter into contracts for making up cases in any quantities, at any season of the year. Parties will find it greatly to their advantage to have their cases made in the early spring and summer, thus saving the interest on money expended on tin when made up in the winter season. Full information given as to prices, terms, &c., on application.  
On hand at my s.o.p., Cornhill Street, Chatham, a full supply of STOVES, TINWARE, &c. JOBBING of all kinds done with despatch.  
nov24-6m HUGH P. MARQUIS.

**DR. McDONALD,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE  
AT  
MESSRS. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN'S BUILDING,  
next to Mr. Jas. Davidson's, and directly opposite Mr. Jos. Hays' Store.  
Newcastle, March 26, 1877. April 18-1878

**R. McLEARN, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.  
OFFICE—At Mr. Dalton's,  
Pleasant Street.  
Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

**W. H. KNOWLES,**  
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
TRUNKS & VALISES,  
Ladies' and Gents' Travelling Trunks, SADDLES, SHAWL STRAPS, &c.  
Canvas Covers Made to Order. Repairing  
MASONIC BUILDING, GERMAIN STREET,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

**PETER LOGGIE,**  
Wood Moulding & Planing  
MILL,  
Near the Ferry Landing,  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**FINISHING**  
for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.  
Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.  
Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.  
Orders attended to with despatch.  
P. LOGGIE.

**GEORGE RAMAGE,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
**BOOTS AND SHOES UPPERS.**  
A GOOD SUPPLY OF  
**ENGLISH UPPERS**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
Orders from all parts of the Province will receive the very best attention.  
All work warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price list furnished on application.  
75 GERMAIN STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**FOSTER, JONES & CO.**  
Flour and Commission Merchants, Millers and shippers Agents,  
**ROBISON'S BLOCK,**  
MONCTON, N. B.

Orders taken for direct shipments of flour from Mills in car load lots, and drafts made direct on consignees. Flour a specialty. Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Meal, Pork, Seeds and Provisions, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and General Hardware, Groceries, Crockeryware, &c.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
Samples of all kinds of goods sent on application. Every description of country produce taken in exchange.  
Aug. 3, 1880.

**A. O. SKINNER'S**  
CARPET WAREHOUSE  
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS;  
WOOL AND DUTCH CARPETS;  
UNION AND HEMP CARPETS;  
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS;  
MATS AND HEARTH RUGS;  
MATTINGS, OF ALL KINDS;  
LACE CURTAINS AND CORNICES;  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.  
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.  
68 King Street, St. John.  
May 28.

**PITS & CROCKET,**  
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Old Books rebound and made as strong as new; also bound in first class style; all kinds of blank books made at reasonable rates. Send for our list of prices. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Ledgers, Journals and Day Books. Orders sent to Advance Office promptly attended to. We have yet on hand a few copies of the CANADIAN FAMILY COOK BOOK, price 10 cents. Every family should have one.  
Aug. 9, 1880.

**WILLIAM WYSE,**  
GENERAL DEALER,  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.  
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.  
AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.  
July 15, 1878.

**LUBRICATING OILS.**  
Now landing and in Warehouse:—  
EXTRA LARD OIL;  
EXTRA TALLOW OIL;  
SUPERIOR CYLINDER OIL;  
GLOBE A. OIL;  
WEST VIRGINIA OIL;  
EXTRA WOOL OIL;  
SPINDLE OIL.  
Our Stock Includes Oils for Mills, Railroads, Steamboats, Factories, &c., and can sell at reasonable rates by single barrel or car-load.  
ESTEE, ALLWOOD & CO.,  
Prince Wm. street,  
St. John, June 20, 1880.

**PROPERTIES FOR SALE.**  
THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of the late William Masson, of Newcastle, are offered for Sale:—  
**THE LOT AND HOUSE**  
thereon on the corner of Castle and Henry Street, near the Ferry.  
**THE WATER LOT,**  
with buildings thereon, on Castle Street, adjoining the Ferry Slip.  
**THE LOT,**  
with House, Barn and Out-buildings thereon, situated on Henry Street, now occupied by Mr. John G. Kethro.  
Ten desirable and pleasantly situated  
**BUILDING LOTS**  
situate between the residence of A. A. Davidson, Esq., and T. W. Crocker, Esq.,  
**A LOT OF LAND**  
in rear of the Railway Buildings, consisting of between six and seven acres, in a good state of cultivation.  
The above properties are offered for sale on liberal terms. Apply to  
WILLIAM MASSON,  
Executor of the Estate.  
Newcastle, August 10, 1880.

**Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment.**

**VEGETINE.**  
FEMALE WEAKNESSES.  
No better remedy in the whole materia medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unswerving certainty and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and to restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhoea or Whites, which are brought on either by some affection of the womb, or even by a cold in the system. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be heartily recommended. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has simply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

**A Splendid Medicine—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.**  
GRIGGSVILLE, ILL., JULY 25, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and in looking to the medicine and doctor with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 160 Eastern ave. Boston, Mass.

For all Ladies Who are Sufferers.  
CINCINNATI, O., March 28, 1877.

Mr. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female Weakness, and in looking to the medicine and doctor with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

It is What is Needed—Female Weakness.  
DES MOINES, IA., Sept. 6, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female Weakness, and a weak, sinking feeling at the stomach, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what I needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

Yours respectfully,  
Mrs. ANNABELLA HARDWOOD, 312 Fourth St.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness and all the ills to which the human system is subject, I have never found a more equal. I have sold Vegetine for years, and have never had a bottle returned. In its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness, it has never failed in one instance.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist,  
Sept. 18, 1878. Wilton, Ia.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, cures inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and neuralgia, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what I needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

**Vegetine.**  
PREPARED BY  
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass., and  
Toronto, Ont.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.  
Feb. 2, 1881.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**The Talebearer.**  
BY THE REV. THOS. ALEXANDER, M. A.

"The words of a talebearer are as wounds," Prov. xviii. 8.

There are other ways of the "doing murder" than by the use of the "cold knife or the poison; and, short of death, how much evil may be wrought on a man! The acutest pain is not always that which has its seat in the body; but very many are brought down with sorrow to their grave by the unseen yet barbed and poisoned arrows which stick fast in the soul.

"The words of a talebearer are as wounds," If an accurate estimate could be made of all the wreck and suffering of this world, it would be found, in our opinion, that war does not take the heaviest share to itself. War has its alleviations: it has its fierce joys and its pomp and circumstance—what men call "glory." War is not perpetual. The gates of the Temple of Janus have been shut: but from "the words of the talebearer" you have no cessation: to them there is no alleviation. In a fair stand-up fight you may vanquish your enemy and feel that you have finally made an end of him. With the talebearer you cannot grapple: he fights you at a distance, in the darkness; he stabs you as you sleep, or from behind. He follows you everywhere: east with you from your own dish, and then lifts up his heel against you. Besides, he is usually so weak, wretched, and worthless a thing, that you cannot even grasp him hard, for fear of causing the amputation that is ever so near him: you can only suffer silently, and possess your soul in patience.

"Have you heard the news?" he breathlessly begins. "A said to me that he heard B say to C, that you were heard saying"—saying something. Or you are speaking to the talebearer, or to some one in his presence, about a friend. He overhears part of your utterance, and immediately he is off to your friend with the intelligence of what you said, or did not say, of him "behind his back." He puts all his own ignorance and malice in his report—not one grain of your kindness, humor, and genuine love for your friend—and the deed is done. The poison is in the "wound" which "the words of the talebearer" have made, and you have one friend fewer, one enemy more, than you had in this world.

But that is only the source of the waters of wrath. *Crescit eundo.*—The river grows, and gathers strength and bitterness, as it flows on from mouth to mouth, and man to man.

"The beginning of strife is as when one leecheth out water;" and it is only "where there is no talebearer that strife ceaseth."

The talebearer is, almost of necessity, a liar. His tale is usually a reported one, and he makes no effort to sift its truthfulness, and to separate the false from the true. He is careful to inform you that he is not the originator, but simply the repeater or reporter of the story, and that he tells it you "exactly as it was told to him." He has lost part of the facts, however, by the way; does not repeat others; gives emphasis to such places as are capable of being made to look very black, and there he leaves it, and you, with a comfortable sense of having discharged a painful duty; he has been "faithful," and having sown the tares, he goes to sleep till they grow; and they do grow, very rapidly.

At other times he is unusually earnest; he has seen and heard himself. This time there can be no doubt, for he is the witness. "You may take my word for it, he actually did say so and so; I give you his very words; I could swear to them, if need were." Very likely, and yet in such a case there may be, and often is, the biggest and the blackest lie of all. For there are so many things that a man, who is even willing to report honestly and truthfully, cannot report. There are the circumstances out of which the conversation grew: there is the whole scope and drift of that which preceded and followed: there is the tone of voice, look, manner, each shading of which varies the meaning of words: there is, above all, the feeling in the heart of the speaker, which hardly ever is at any one time all conveyed by any one statement, and the part left behind unexpressed might, and most probably would, have changed the aspect of all the rest; and if you add, as you always ought, the ignorance and malice of the talebearer, where and what is "the truth" which could he sworn to?

It adds unexpectably to the poignancy of the "wounds" caused by the "words" of the talebearer that usually he has so little else to carry than "tales." Of his own, beyond coloring matter, and a little of the inventive faculty, he has most commonly next to nothing. In other respects he is frequently a harmless sort of creature, like the fly that will settle on your face, and which is sufficient to keep you awake. He does not always mean to make strife, only he must talk, and in the utter absence of other presentable materials, he is driven to that frequent refuge of the destitute—talebearing. There is a world of meaning in those two lines of Thomas Hood's, that—

"Evil is wrought by the want of thought  
As well as by want of heart."

If there were fewer that listened to idle tales, there would be fewer talebearers in the world. But men not only listen to the tale of the talebearer, they believe him, and in many cases act upon his utterances. It is astonishing what disregard men show for the simplest, most ordinary, and most obvious laws of evidence, when the talebearer is in question.

If the veriest blackguard is hailed from the street, brought into the presence of a magistrate, charged with the paltriest offence, and a sworn witness against him begins by saying—"Mr. A told me"—"Stop, sir," says the magistrate: "what Mr. A told you is not evidence. Bring Mr. A here, and let him tell what he himself. Be good enough, sir, to confine yourself to what you yourself saw and know." And, observe, all this must be said and done before the person accused. Behind his back, absolutely nothing can go on. At each stage he must be permitted to examine and cross-examine the witness, and explainations, call other witnesses to bring out all the facts of the case, and then reply on the whole evidence, before even committing can be arrived at. But the talebearer put himself in the witness-box: the accused party is absent and ignorant of the whole transaction: the talebearer is not sworn, often not examined nor cross-examined: no witnesses are heard for the defence, no explanations are asked, no corroborative evidence demanded: the other

party constitutes himself judge and jury, rapidly sums up, gives judgment, passes sentence, and immediately orders execution. And some times this sentence so arrived at is "death"—death to all friendship between him and me: "I shall never speak to him again." Death; let the sentence be executed without delay. How often has this most monstrous and summary proceeding been gone through in the reader's own experience!

Every honest man should set himself to the putting down of these pests of society. They should be hunted out, and exterminated, as the vilest of vermin. Men should combine, and go in league against them, as they do against vipers, snakes, and then the whole serpent tribe.

Traps, guns and snares, should be set for their feet, as for wild beasts and foxes. And the method of procedure is simple. Take it from another of those wise proverbs, given to us by God: "Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out." The fire will be effectually extinguished without the necessity of water, if only you stop the supply of the fuel. Cease to listen to the talebearer, and his fire will go out; his "wounds" and his "words" will be harmless. Cease to listen, or cease to give credence; hear as if you heard not; pass on to other matters; go clean over him and his tale, and forget it utterly. He who adds fuel to the fire by repeating the tale of the talebearer is only a shadow less guilty than he who originated it.

"Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in Thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor."

"He that backbiteth not with his tongue," i. e., he who is no talebearer. There is another side to it: "nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor." If there were fewer men to "take up" the evil reproach, there would be fewer to make it up, and fewer to carry it about when made. The talebearer usually concludes—for he is a coward—with, "Now, mind, do not for the world say that I told you; don't mention my name at all in the matter." He who acts on such "information" is as bad as the man who gives it, if not worse.

"Will you go with me and repeat all that before his face, that I may hear his explanation, and know where this is all true, whether I have got all the truth?" If not, then a speedy end ought to be made to the whole business—the heel put on the burning coal to crush it in the dust.

**Local Legislature.**  
FREDERICTON, Feb. 15.

It was somewhat of a surprise when at 9 o'clock to-night it became apparent that there was to be a division on the want of confidence motion which has been under discussion for several days past. No member of the Govt., except the Surveyor General, had spoken on the subject; those attacked personally did not reply, and few of their supporters considered it necessary to interpose in their behalf. The result, of course, was a foregone conclusion. A complete rout was looked for, and such it turned out to be. The roll call showed that the opposition mustered thirteen votes—Messrs. Blair, Ritchie, Willis, Covert, Hutchison, Vail, Gillespie, Barberie, Thompson, Cottrell, Kilham, Ryan, and White. The Government had twenty-four, with two members of the Executive absent, and a supporter in the Chair: Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn, Lindsay, Perley, Hanington, Marshall, Colter, Black, Theriot, Johnson, Beveridge, McLELLAN, Lighton, Woods, Morton, Hill, Lenoir, Elder, Sayre, McMANUS, Lewis, Butler, Turner, Kenny.

The St. John members came to the front in the discussion to-day. Mr. Ritchie opened the debate with a vigorous onslaught on the Government, speaking for an hour and a half, and keeping the close attention of the members. Mr. R. appears to be one of the best debaters in the House.

His speech to-day bristled with points, he supplied texts for several of the subsequent speakers, pro and con, and it was very well delivered.

Mr. McMANUS, of Gloucester, was the next speaker. He defined his position as an independent member who had supported the Government in the past, and who would support them while they do what is right. Those who preached consistency should be consistent themselves. Why did Mr. Ritchie support the Government in 1879; why didn't he object to the six lawyers? He (McMANUS) was prepared to defend himself inside or outside, whereupon Mr. Ritchie broke in: "Outside will do. There was no breach of the peace, however."

As Mr. White, of Carleton, was seen to rise, there was considerable speculation as to how he was going to act. All doubts were soon set at rest, for Mr. W. speedily came to the point. He found fault with the Government, particularly with the management of school affairs. The ex-

penses of legislation are too great.—The Government trifled with the Legislature on the Grand Southern Railway matter, or else were ignorant of the facts of the case; the Cabinet is too large; such were the complaints. The House then took recess—the Opposition happy because they had secured a convert, the Government apparently indifferent.

Mr. McLELLAN had a very large audience, including many ladies, when he took the floor after recess. He spoke for more than half an hour, and notwithstanding many interruptions, clearly defined his own position and his views of the case presented by the Opposition. Being elected an independent member, he chose to support the Government, and he would continue to support them while they did what is right. He criticised Mr. Blair's speech, and referring to what he had said regarding Provincial bonds, declared he (McLELLAN) could support no man who would repudiate their contracts. He was ready to take up, on behalf of the Government, the gauntlet thrown down in St. John County.

Next came Mr. Elder. The members who happened to be writing ceased that employment; the talkers stopped their conversations, and all braced up as the member for St. John rose to his feet. Whatever hope the opposition felt regarding Mr. Elder was dispelled in a few moments, for in the second sentence he uttered he condemned the amendment. He then went on to press upon the attention of the Government the necessity of legislation on law affairs. He dealt with the Exhibition and with the trip of the agricultural delegates; he referred to the necessity of providing ways and means for fitting up the new Parliament building, the procurement of mementoes of them who loved and labored for the Province for the centenary celebration in 1883, for taking care of the insane, for assisting the Deaf and Dumb School at Halifax, for aiding the agricultural interests, etc., etc. He wrung applause from the members more than once.

Mr. Kenny rose and proceeded to close the debate. One of the noticeable things he said was that the member for Carleton had jumped the fence.

As the Speaker was about to put the question, Mr. Blair claimed the right to speak, and a long discussion on the point of order took place.—Mr. Blair made an ingenious plea in support of his claim, and spoke at some length on the point. His object was to secure time to send for two supporters, who were at their homes. To the great amusement of the members and spectators, the Attorney General undertook in the most serious way to explain that Mr. Blair's point of order was no good. The arrival of the Opposition members brought the discussion to a close, and the vote was taken with the result above stated.

There was one defection from the Opposition ranks.—Mr. Butler, of Queen's, Ramor, says he is to be sent to the Legislative Council. As an offset, Mr. White has left the Govt. ranks.

It is likely other amendments to the address will be proposed.

Mr. Gillespie gave notice of a motion for a statement in detail of the number of Crown prosecutions tried by the Attorney General and Solicitor General each, with the Court in which the cause was tried; also the amount paid for prosecuting in each County of the Province and to whom.

FREDERICTON, FEB. 16.

The following notices of motion were given:—

By Mr. Gillespie, for an account in detail of all sums paid by each department of the Government for printing and advertising, names of persons to whom payment has been made, and amount paid each and when paid, from 1st Nov. 1879 to date.

By Mr. Willis for a complete statement of the several lots of land advertised for sale in the *Royal Gazette* under date Oct. 6th, 1880 to take place on the first Tuesday in November, 1880, comprising lands in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Saint John, Kings, York and Victoria, together with the names of the applicants, the amounts to be realized from the sale of the several lots, the names of the purchasers to whom transfers, if any, were made, the names of any persons acting as agents for the Government or for any person or persons not connected with the Government, a complete statement of the commissions allowed to agents and of the quantity of lands disposed of at such sales which were held under license.

The adoption of the second paragraph of the Address was then moved by Mr. Kenny.

On the motion being put, Mr. Blair rose and replied to some of the statements made by the Government side of the House. He denied that he had said the finances of the country were in a flourishing condition and also that a fuller or more complete statement of the finances was never submitted to the House than that made by the Prov. Secy. last year.—He thought that the finances could not be in a healthy condition, when notwithstanding the large increase in the revenue from the Crown Lands,

school teachers have had to wait for months for their drafts after they were due. He also complained of matters connected with the Chatham Branch, and said the Surveyor Genl had stipulated that there should be an investigation of the Branch, on the strength of which he had made the statement he did. When the Attorney General says, "there is a legal and constitutional way to deal with the Legislative Council," he apprehended he meant that that way was to make a reference to it in a speech and there let it remain. He had never before heard that it was the duty of an Opposition to concert measures. The Opposition had opposed the bill to appoint an additional judge and experience shows they were right; they opposed the changes in the School Law which have caused such dissatisfaction; they opposed the abolition of the Attachment and Garnishee Act, which is now admitted to have been a mistake. There was no occasion for the repeal of the Attachment Act—a few amendments would have removed any difficulty consequent upon the repeal of the Insolvent Act. Every measure that has been found unnecessary was opposed by the Opposition. He had merely wished to show the House where he had been misrepresented.

The paragraph was carried.

Mr. Black said, in reference to the third paragraph, that it was unwise to declare in so emphatic a manner that the Board of Agriculture would be successful; it could not be fully warranted. The power of the Board to appoint their own secretary was not conceded. If the records of the opinions of the Farmer's League can be an indication of the feelings of the farmers of the Province they are not in favor of this section of the act.—They concede the propriety of the Government appointing the president, but not the secretary. He read from a report submitted to the convention at Sackville by a committee who waited upon the Government, certified by the president and secretary, to show that what he stated in the House last year was in accord with the feelings of the farmers, and it was strange that it had not been published.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn noticed by the *Maritime Farmer*, which is publishing all the proceedings, that the whole proceedings of the meeting are being published, and it has not yet reached the time when the report would come in. He would state that so far from the co-sending of the report, he had received a copy of it, which would be laid before the Executive when it met. There had been no disposition on the part of the officers of the body to suppress it. There is no doubt the society is an exceedingly influential one, formed of gentlemen of the highest intelligence, but it does not represent a