POOR COPY

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

& J. ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OL. IX.—No. 18. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 1, 1876. | WHOLE No. 434.

PUNGS &

Just finished and

A LARGE AND

SORTME

PUNGS AND

IN LATEST STYLE

WORKM

CHEAP FO

CALL AND

W. A

Carriage Stock,

FOR SALE CHE

January 11, 1876.

NOT

The Subscriber has

well assort

GOLD AND SIL

WATCH

Gold, Silver and Gold

Gent

Ladies' Setts

Bracelets, Brooches,

Earrings, Plain and

Buttons, Shirt Studs,

REAL

Brooches, Earrings,

IMITATION JET

Thermometers, Barom

Spectacl

Also, a large

The above with a gen

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European and America

having had many yea

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Parties wishing

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Practical Wa

Chatham, N. B., No

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Are indispensably

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The Subscriber there

that he has on hand

NEWEST & MOST

STYLE

TABLE HANGING

AND

An assortment of

Style

COOKING & PA

guaranteed to be the

in this

Coal Scuttles, Fire

A nice assor

Silver Plat

Suitable for X'MAS PRE

Cake Baskets, Castors,

Butter Knives, Nutcrac

Dessert Spoons and Fo

These with his usu

HARDWARE, STAPL

GOODS, he offers as

at the most reasonable

FRANC

Chatham, 21st Dec., 1

Sewing Machine

Owing to a keen com

of Sewing Machines, I

the following Liberal

chasers of Sewing Mach

To every Lady

I will give the choice of

OIL CHROMOS; and

To every

the choice of a NEED

OIL CHROMO. The

in black walnut & gilt

I sell

FIRST CLASS

and have on hand 15

selection can be made

following:

Singer, Appleton, I

Improved Singer, E

& Wilson, Impr

All machines wa

faction.

This offer is made to

purchase at home and

A. A. D

Canada

Chatham, June 16, 18

JAMES J.

NEWCASTL

AGENT FOR THE

ESTEY AND

ORG

Which, for tone and po

by any instruments in

AGENT AL

First-Class Ame

PIANO STOOLS, AN

CONSTANTLY

A SPLEND

BURDETT

nine stops, with sub-bass

ble for a church, catalogue

sold to any Church or

discount.

Parties wanting

Pianoforte are cautioned

the so-called *cheap* inst

offered by travelling Age

ment will command a

purchaser will always

to buy the best. An ins

dear at any price.

Orders for instrument

sheet music, &c., attended

An inspection of the

(the first introduced into

pectfully invited.

Second hand ins

exchange.

Newcastle, Dec. 22, 187

The "Union A

Is published every We

at NEWCASTLE,

W. & J. ANSLOW.

TERMS

In advance, postpaid,

At end of year,

Single Copies,

ADVERTISING

For one inch space, 1st

Continuing do., per we

Special Rates for quarter

year, advertisements.

Birth and Marriage Notic

Deaths

Prompt attention given

description of JOB PRINTI

CANADA HOUSE,

THAM,.....NEW BRUNSWICK.

M. JOHNSTON, - - Proprietor.

DERABLE outlay has been made on this

to make it a first class Hotel, and tra-

s will find it a desirable temporary re-

ce both as regards location and comfort.

situated within two minutes walk of

boat landing. The proprietor returns

s to the public for the encouragement

him in the past, and will endeavor by

sy and attention to merit the same in

the future.

Good Stabling on the Premises.

13th. 1873. 14 1y

WAVERLY HOTEL,

ASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.

House has lately been refurnished, and

possible arrangement made to ensure

the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD

OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,

Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor.

castle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

ROYAL HOTEL,

(Formerly Stubbs')

RINCE WILLIAM STREET,

OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.

2nd, 1874. 24 1y

M. ADAMS,

ORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

ONVEYANCER, &c.,

WCASTLE, N. B.

nd LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICES,

t—two doors below store of K. F. Burns, Esq.

le—Over Mr. Richard Davidson's Store, Castle Street,

3, 1873.

J. TWEEDIE,

RNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW,

TARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

AM, - - - - - N. B.

CE—Snowball's Building.

874. 13

WM. A. PARK,

NEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

EYANCER, &c., &c.

nt for "Royal Canadian" and

ial" Fire Insurance Companies.

E—Over the Store of William

eet, - NEWCASTLE, N. B.

875. 5

M. S. BENSON,

at-Law Notary Public,

veyancer, &c.

Collected and Loans Negotiated.

OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.

REET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

ly 12, 1875. 21

. B. FRASER,

RNEY AT LAW,

Public, Conveyancer &c.,

CHATHAM, N. B.

FICE—WATER STREET.

r 1st, 1874.

ARLES J. DAVIS,

IST & APOTHECARY,

Fredericton, N. B.

—DIRECT IMPORTER—

LESALE & RETAIL

—DEALER IN—

E DRUGS, MEDICINES,

als, Druggist's Sundries, &c.

, 1874. 21 1y

CARD.

EEMAN wishes to intimate his

y engaged the Office of Dr.

n its becoming vacant, and that

resent be found at the "Waverly

pared to attend to professional

, April 13, 1875. 14

ATHESON & Co.,

ERS & BOILER MAKERS,

W GLASGOW, N. S.

TES FURNISHED FOR

NES AND BOILERS,

D OTHER MACHINERY.

1875. 6

J. CHRISTIE,

reet - - - - - ST. JOHN.

and Dealers in all kinds of Lea-

hoe Findings, Wholesale and

so all kinds of Mens Fitted

rder.

J. J. C.

74. j12yrly

W. & R. BRODIE,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN

Flour, Produce and Provisions,

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal,

f27 1y QUEBEC.

J. & W. REID,

PAPER MAKERS & GENERAL STATIONERS,

No. 40, ST. PAUL STREET, No. 40,

QUEBEC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Machine Made Paper Bags, Blank Books, &c.,

Dealers in all kinds of

Paper Stock and Paper Makers' Supplies, Room Papers, Roofing Materials, Scrap Iron & Metals, Naval Stores.

March 12th, 1874. 13 '72

HOSSACK, WOODS & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

Manufacturers of

STEAM CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY BISCUIT, AND OIL PASTE BLACKING.

PROPRIETORS OF

QUEBEC COFFEE & SPICE STEAM MILLS,

22 Notre Dame St., (lower town)

QUEBEC.

March 12th, 1872. mar13 '72

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,

[Awarded Four First Class Prizes at the Industrial Exhibition, 1871.]

Manufacturers of

CORN BROOMS, DUSTERS,

And all descriptions of

HAIR AND FANCY BRUSHES,

LOWER TOWN,

QUEBEC.

March 12th, 1872. mar13 '72

T. R. JONES & Co.,

Canterbury Street, - ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Importers of Every Description of

British & Foreign Dry Goods,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,

Homespuns, Horse Blankets, Larrakins

FURNISHING GOODS,

The best assorted stock in the lower Provinces for Country Stores, Lumberers, Mill Owners, Railway Contractors, &c.

Wholesale. - - - Terms Liberal.

July 1, 1874. 2 1y

S. F. SHUTE,

Direct Importer of

Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro-Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.

WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.

AGENT for the "Florence" SEWING MACHINE, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

Remember the Place.

S. F. SHUTE,

Dec, 22nd, 1873. Queen St., Fredericton. 24 1y

JAMES S. NEILL,

Importer, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Hardware, Glass, Paint, Oil, Turpentine and Putty

BAR IRON & STEEL,

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

OPPOSITE COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Dec. 22nd, 1874. 24 1y

LUMBERERS, ATTENTION!

I AM SOLE AGENT FOR THE

WOODBRIDGE SAW MILL,

which with the late improvements, stands unrivalled.

This Machine requires no expensive puffing, as it has by its own merits become the leading Saw Mill of Canada.

It is so geared that the Saw makes two revolutions to one stroke of the piston, thus avoiding the shaking caused by direct action.

CHAS. C. CARLYLE.

Jan. 29th, 1874.

TO MILL OWNERS!

THOMAS B. PEACE,

Of NEW YORK, a Practical Saw Manufacturer of 20 years experience, has just opened a

SAW MANUFACTORY

IN CHATHAM,

where all orders from Mill Owners in the Northern Counties will receive prompt attention.

Repairing made a Speciality.

A fine assortment of Saws of all kinds expected in a few days.

SHOP—WATER STREET,

May 10, '75. 1y12 CHATHAM, N.B

NEW UNION TRUNK FACTORY.

1875. TRUNKS. 1875.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS, &c., FOR SPRING TRADE.

Ladies' Saratoga Trunks,

In Zinc and Leather; Gent's Extra Bound do., do.; Solid Leather Overland Trunks and Valises; Canvas, Enamelled & Comp. Packing Trunks, and Trunks of every description made to order; Ladies' Reticules and Shopping Satchels; Gen'ts Pell Bags; Boy's School Satchels.

Will be sold at exceedingly low prices, for Cash.

W. H. KNOWLES,

Trunk Factory, 49 Germain st., St. John.

Receipt Books,

Draft Books,

Notes of Hand.

Usually kept on hand or printed to order.

M. K. MORRISON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

And a variety of other Goods suitable for general use.

AGENT for the Steamer *City of St. John.*

DALHOUSIE, N. B.

July 13, 1875. 1y

MITCHELL & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

SHIPPING AGENTS,

22 & 23.....COMMON STREET,

MONTREAL.

August 29, 1874. sep 9

CARD.

W. H. NAPIER,

BATHURST VILLAGE,

Is prepared to attend to Auction Sales in town and country at shortest notice.

Bathurst, May 1st, 1875.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

R. BLAKE

Has now in full operation, his ROTARY STEAM SAW MILL for the manufacture of

DIMENSIONED LUMBER

OF ALL SIZES,

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS &c.

LUMBER PLANED & MATCHED.

Arrangements will shortly be made for the manufacture of

Shingles & Clapboards.

Orders respectfully solicited.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Chatham, Oct. 19, 1874. 21

CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has opened a new Shop near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM, where he is prepared to execute, in the very best style of workmanship, all kinds of

MILL WORK AND GENERAL JOBBING,

having obtained improved machinery for that purpose.

Morticing Machines, & Hand Circular Sawing Machines,

for Joiners' use, made to order.

JOHN THORNTON.

Chatham, May 19, 1875. 1y 19

D. MAGEE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

Wholesale,

51 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. MAGEE. M. F. MANKS.

April 21st, 1874. 23 1y

MAIL STAGE.

THE Subscriber has received the Contract for carrying the Mails between the RAILWAY STATION & BATHURST POST OFFICE,

AND IS PREPARED TO CARRY

PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO MEET ALL TRAINS.

ORDERS left at his residence will be tended to.

THOS. A. HARRIS.

Bathurst, Nov 15, 1875. 1y 17

NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Newcastle and vicinity, that he has opened a

BAKERY

with every facility on CASTLE STREET, adjoining the Store of James White, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL BAKING

to all who may patronize him, and trusts by producing a

FIRST CLASS ARTICLE,

EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT

to that obtained abroad,

To receive a liberal share of patronage in this community.

HENRY WYSE, JR.

Newcastle, 7th Sept., 1875. 8

GLASS! GLASS!

IN STOCK:

1000 BOXES GLASS,

Assorted Sizes.

JUST RECEIVED:

4 TONS W. LEAD, A 1;

40 barrels RAW and BOILED OIL; 6 bbls. TURPENTINE; 2 tons PUTTY.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

BLAKSLEE & WHITENECT,

oct.6 22 Germain St., St. John. N.B.

DENTISTRY.

D. A. BAXTER,

DENTIST!

Intends leaving BATHURST for DALHOUSIE the FIRST OF JANUARY, where he will remain FIVE WEEKS ONLY.

Will be in CAMPBELLTON the FIFTH of FEBRUARY, and CHATHAM the FIRST of MARCH, for a short time.

December 21, 1875. 22

FIRE BRANCH.

ROBERT MARSHALL'S

FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Applications may be made to the following Representatives.

NEWCASTLE:—A. A. Davidson, M. Adams.
CHATHAM:—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
BATHURST:—Anthony Rainey.
DALHOUSIE:—George Haddow.
RICHIBUCTO:—H. Livingston, J. D. Phinney

Imperial Fire Insurance Com'y

OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 stg.

The Ætna Insurance Com'y,

INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Com'y.

INCORPORATED 1801.

Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Capital and Assets $600,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.

PHŒNIX COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Cash Capital & accumulated fund $2,000,000.

Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as Furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouse, Merchandize and Insurable property of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,

GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.

March 23, 1875. 30

The Citizens' Insurance Comp'y.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE.

Capital, $2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, President.
IRA CORNWALL, Gen'l Agent.

Every description of Insurance effected at lowest rates on application to

A. E. ALEXANDER,
Agent for North Shore.

Bathurst, Nov. 3, 1875. n3 1y

B. WILKINSON,

MILLWRIGHT AND ENGINEER.

Mill Work of all kinds attended to.

ORDERS FOR

Iron and Wood Working Machinery

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

All necessary information given.

RESIDENCE:—Near the Court House, Newcastle.

December 7, 1875. 3mpd-8

TAILORING.

The Subscriber is prepared to MAKE UP

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

In all the Latest Styles.

NEW FASHIONS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

SHOP.—In the building owned by Mr. Jos. Hays, fronting the Square, NEWCASTLE.

ROBERT WEIR.

December 7, 1875. 8

NOTICE.

W. J. WILLIAMS,

PHOTOGRAPHER!

HAS OPENED HIS NEW BUILDING, PUBLIC WHARF, NEWCASTLE,

—WITH A—

Choice Stock of SEWING MACHINES, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.

Which he will sell at his usual LOW PRICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS

of all sizes, in the latest Style of the Art.

OLD PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED, and nicely Framed, VERY CHEAP.

In connection with the above we are running an

Oyster and Dining Room,

Where Oysters and Meals can be obtained at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

November 23, 1875. 24

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,

Water St., - Chatham, N. B.

GENERAL

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AND MILL MACHINERY.

Ship, Plough, Stove, Cemetery, and every description of Castings.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Cooking, Hall & Parlour Stoves.

ORDERS may be addressed to JAMES W. FRASER.

W. J. FRASER, Proprietor.

December 15, 1875. 15

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, NAILS, SPIKES.

SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS

MILL SUPPLIES, STEAM PACKING, &c., &c., &c.

Constantly on hand.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

ROBT. B. PATTISON.

Chatham, May 19, 1875. 16

JOHN U. CAMPBELL,

DALHOUSIE, N. B.,

AUCTIONEER

FOR COUNTIES OF

RESTIGOUCHE & BONAVENTURE

All Business connected with Auction Sales in these Counties will receive prompt attention. Goods and produce sold on Commission.

Dalhousie, Oct. 30, 1875. 1y nov10

Selected Literature.

LOVE'S VICTORY.

BY B. L. FARJEON.

Published by Harper Brothers.

SCENE THE SECOND.

IN BELGRAVIA.

CHAPTER. XI.

SOCIETY PASSES JUDGMENT UPON MR. BARTON.

With the exception of Mr. Fangle, all the principal persons who play their parts in this story, and who were by this time agitated by so many conflicting emotions, were now assembled in one part of the reception-room. Mr. Fangle himself, with a paper in his hand, bustled toward them, and completed the list of *dramatis personae.* He had obtained a copy of the last edition of *The Moon,* and was glancing through it as he approached the group.

'You seem interested in that paper, Mr. Fangle,' observed Mrs. Chappell, with condescension. It was but seldom she noticed so small a personage as Mr. Fangle. 'What paper is it?'

'*The Moon,* madam, *The Moon*—most extraordinary little paper!—Comes out every hour with a phiz-z. Ought to be called the *Little Splutterer.*'

'Ah!' exclaimed Mr. Saint Fitzfaddle, with his usual contribution to the conversation. 'Very good!'

'Is there anything particular in it?'

Mr. Armstrong took the paper from Mr. Fangle, and running his eye over the columns, said,

'This appears to be the most important paragraph: 'At the last moment of going to press, we are informed, upon the best authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour concerning the foundering of the ship, the *Golden Mariner.*'

He handed the paper to Mr. Chappell who read the paragraph with a feeling of intense relief and satisfaction.

'Is there any reason, Mr. Armstrong,' inquired Mrs. Chappell, 'for special anxiety concerning this ship?'

'Some reason, my dear madam. It has been a long time out, and nothing has been heard of it. Its cargo is very valuable, and it is heavily insured.'

'I have heard,' said Mrs. Chappell, 'that these small papers occasionally print the wildest things. To make them sell, I suppose.'

'They certainly like to spice their dishes. They are the people's papers you must bear in mind.'

'I can't understand what the people want with such things. They ought to be abolished. Do you not agree with me, Lord Beaumorris!'

'They do no harm, madam,' said the old lord; 'they do—no harm. So long as society—keeps itself within bounds—everybody in his proper place—such papers as *The Moon* do no harm. The people—the people require—to be amused.'

Frederick Chappell saw his opportunity.

'Every body in his proper place, my lord. And if when a person gets into a wrong carriage?'

'Turn him out—turn him out. He has no business there. If I got into a third-class carriage—I should deserve—to be turned out.'

'The journalists of such papers as *The Moon,*' said Frederick, 'are continually hunting after the sensational, and, as Mr. Armstrong says, they like to spice their dishes. I know of a dish, however, which requires no spice to make it palatable when it gets into the papers.'

'Indeed, Frederick,' said Mrs. Chappell, 'what is the story?'

'You will admit that is an interesting one,' replied Frederick, who, by his pointed manner, had attracted the full attention of the circle. 'It is the story of a person—a young man—who came to London from a colony which was once a penal settlement. Having money—how gained is not known—he managed to intrude himself into fashionable society. By his plausible manner he made himself a favorite, and was much courted for a time, until—and here comes the point of the story—until it is suddenly discovered that he was the son of a convict—'

'The son of a convict!' exclaimed Mrs. Chappell. 'How shocking!'

'Ah!' said Mr. Saint Fitzfaddle. 'Very bad!'

'He had concealed this fact,' continued Frederick, 'from his new friends, dreading the consequences, perhaps. Possibly he thought, because he had a well-filled purse, that even if discovered, society would overlook his degraded position. At length exposure came, and then—but I am not privileged to disclose more at present. I am waiting with curiosity to learn the end of the story, which has just reached the stage at which I break off.

'You know this person, Frederick?' asked Mrs. Chappell.

'Oh, yes; and so do most of those present.

'In parliamentary fashion, then, we call name, name!'

'Wait. I am curious to hear your opinions. How will the story end?'

'There can be but one result of the exposure,' said Mrs. Chappell.—'Such a person must be at once expelled from the society of ladies and gentlemen. Eh, Mr. Chappell?'

'Undoubtedly,' asserted the banker; 'no lady or gentleman can associate with the son of a convict.

Laura placed her hand on her father's arm. The old man at these words looked nervously around, and then cast his eyes to the ground as in the days gone by.

Mrs. Chappell spoke again. 'What is your opinion, Mr. Armstrong?'

'I reserve it,' replied the American; 'there are two sides to every question. I like to hear both before passing judgment.'

'There is but one side,' said Lord Beaumorris, with an air of great dignity, 'to such a question as this. Mr. Frederick Chappell—in my opinion—bound to disclose name—of this person.'

'The story will soon become common enongh, my lord.'

'We have at least one gentleman among us,' said Mrs. Chappell, with a flattering smile at Richard, who had listened in silence to the conversation, and who was standing in such a position that his face was partially hidden from the company, 'who will not imitate Mr. Armstrong's reserve. Mr. Barton is from the colonies. His opinion will be valuable.'

At this direct appeal all eyes were directed toward Richard.

'I shall be surprised,' said Frederick Chappell, with distinct and malicious emphasis, 'if Mr. Barton's opinion upon this special case is not as curious as it is sure to be valuable.'

No one broke the silence that followed until Richard spoke.

'What,' he asked in a sad tone, 'if this young man's father was innocent?'

'Nonsense, sir—nonsense!' cried Lord Beaumorris. 'Did you not hear—what Mr. Chappell has told us? This person's father—was a convict—a convict, sir—and a verdict of guilty must have been passed upon him.—No man is innocent—no man—after he is found guilty!'

Richard raised his head proudly, and looking steadily at Lord Beaumorris, said,

'*My* father was, my lord!'

'Your father!' stammered Lord Beaumorris.

'Yes, my lord, my father. The story you have heard—though told for an unworthy end—is my story.—It is I, who, coming to England under some such circumstances as those narrated—with the exception of the lie that my father was guilty—have been admitted into society. But I did not force myself into it; unasked, it wooed and welcomed me. No man is innocent after he is found guilty! Fitting axiom, my lord, for the law's infallibility, whose unequal justice is sometimes administered by a fallible judge. Condemned to exile for a crime he did not commit—it was embezzlement from Mr. Chappell's bank he was charged with—my father lived and died in a distant land, torn from the dear associations of his youth, dead to friends, to family—a victim to pitiless injustice! He lived there a blameless life, and when upon his death-bed he told me his pitiless story, I swore to right his dear memory—and I will!'

Notwithstanding the manly though sorrowful tone in which this confession was made, the guests, one by one, fell back from the speaker, and stood apart from him.

Laura turned, sobbing to her father.

'Hush, child!' he murmured. 'It is of my brother he is speaking.'

'Armstrong,' said Richard, addressing himself to the American, 'when I promised to tell you my story before we parted to-night, I did not think you would hear it thus strangely.' Mr. Armstrong made no movement toward him, and a sad smile came upon Richard's lips. 'Lord Beaumorris—'

'Sir,' said the old lord, haughtily, 'we are strangers.'

'You took my hand an hour ago, my lord. It is an honest hand. My father was innocent.'

'Prove him so, sir, and I will take your hand again. Until then, do not presume to address me.'

'Mrs. Chappell—sir—'

Mrs. Chappell, with a freezing look, said,

'You must be aware, sir, that your presence here is an intrusion.'

'I will not trouble you much longer, madam,' replied Richard, bravely restraining his emotion.—'Mr. Rigby—'

'I share your humiliation,' responded the old man. 'Your father was my brother.'

'I knew it, sir; but I had resolved not to disclose myself until I had established his innocence. Even you, sir, his brother, wronged him in your thoughts. Laura, you know all now; we are cousins.'

He partly held out his arms to her, and in her love and pity she would have gone to him, but that Mr. Armstrong's restraining hand recalled her to herself.

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

Ottawa Correspondence.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The Opening of Parliament—The Supreme Court—A Lively Debate on the Address—A Breach in the Ministerial Ranks and how it was healed—The Father of the Government Snubbed.

OTTAWA, FEB. 18TH, 1876.

The third session of the second Parliament of the Dominion was opened on the 10th instant with more than usual *eclat,* the Government being evidently desirous of making up by the pomp of the ceremonies for the meagreness of the bill of fare submitted to the people's representatives. The galleries were thronged, the corridors and lobbies were lined with the host of spectators and even Parliament Square contained its thousands, who, being unable to gain admission to the House, stood outside admiring the Prætorian guards, Capt. Sparks' troop of cavalry, the field artillery and the gay equipages from Rideau Hall.

THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

were the most prominent among the select few who were assigned chairs on the floor of the Senate. They were gorgeous in their brilliant gowns of scarlet, trimmed with ermine and confined at the waist with black belts, and they could congratulate themselves that, although they have transacted no business yet in return for the $100,000 they have drawn from the public Treasury, they form a most attractive spectacle on state occasions. Speaking of the Supreme Court, I may mention that they have removed from the Central Building to a house on Wellington Street, formerly occupied by the Rideau Club, where they will be ready to try cases whenever any are appealed to them.

THE ADDRESS

in the reply to the speech from the Throne is usually one of the tamest of documents, being merely an echo of the words put into His Excellency's mouth by his advisers. This year it possessed no feature to relieve its dulness, and it would have been adopted as a matter of course after the tea-party speech of Mr. Casey in moving and the remarks of Mr. Taschereau in seconding it, if Hon. Mr. Holton had not introduced a matter wholly irrelevant to the subject, and set her Majesty's faithful Commons together by the ears. Mr. Holton is one of the oldest of our public men; he knows a great deal about the Constitution and British precedents, but fancies his experience and wisdom much greater than they really are. He sits near the treasury benches and takes the Government under his fatherly care. He votes for them, he talks for them, he extricates them from blunders and, occasionally, when he thinks it necessary, he chastises them in a paternal way. It was in this *role* that he played such an active part in the debate on the Address. He rose in his solemn manner, with his face stern and dark as a thunder cloud, and asked the Government whether they approved of

MR. HUNTINGTON'S ARGENTEUIL SPEECH,

in which that gentleman had made an onslaught on the Roman Catholics. He castigated the Postmaster General unmercifully for this 'unfortunate speech,' and demanded whether it was an indication of the policy of the Government or merely a playful freak of one of their members for which they would not hold themselves responsible. The Premier's reply was a model of 'how not to say it.' He sheltered himself behind a cloud of generalities, and when he resumed his seat Mr. Holton was none the wiser. But the subject having been introduced there was a general wrangle among the Quebec members which continued some hours, and which, being fully reported in *Hansard,* will be edifying literature for posterity. The Address was passed, but there was a breach in the Ministerial ranks when the House adjourned that night. Next morning the Grits of Ontario and the Ministerialists of the Maritime Provinces met in one room, the *Rouges* of Quebec in another,

IN CAUCUS

on the subject of Mr. Huntington's position in the Cabinet. Among the Grits there was but one sentiment: the Postmaster General, who had been the Joshua that led them into power after a twenty years sojourn in the wilderness of Opposition, must be sustained at all hazards. He knew too much about Geo. W. M'Millan and the Northern Pacific Railway to be treated roughly by his colleagues or his party. They felt it, and they declared whether Quebec deserted their standard or followed it, the hero of the Copper Pyrites Scandal must remain in the Government.—In the Rouge caucus there were conflicting opioions. They were true sons of the Church; they would like to have punished her enemy by ostracising him from public life, but they saw this was impossible. There remained, therefore, the alternative of pocketing the affront or resenting it by going into Opposition. Interest prevailed over principle; they liked the Church well, but they loved power better. Mr. Holton was pacified, the breach, to all appearance, was healed, and harmony prevails in the Government camp once more. Still the animosities engendered by the 'unfortunate speech' rankle in the hearts of the Catholic members as the Government will find whenever an opportunity presents itself to strike the fatal blow. That chance has not yet occurred. Since adoption of the Address there has been nothing of importance except the

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS

respecting the admission of Mr. Blake and Mr. Cauchon into the Cabinet. It will be remembered that Mr. Blake was opposed to his present colleagues last session on many important questions, notably the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and the Contracts for the Trans-continental Telegraph, and that Mr. Cauchon has been opposed to the Radical party all his life. Mr. Mackenzie reconciles the admission of such men into his Cabinet with his anti-coalition sentiments of the past, by arguing that he himself is the embodiment of Reform, that every one he clasps to his bosom must assimilate with him and that there cannot, therefore, be any coalition. This of course applies only to the present Ministry; no matter how well his predecessors agreed, they were a coalition if they had ever at any period of their lives differed on public questions. It is such inconsistency and equivocation as this that has earned for the Premier the title of the Frontispiece of the Organized Hypocrisy. Since his accession to power he has violated every principle enunciated and broken every platform reared by his party while in Opposition.

PLIMSOLL LEGISLATION AND CANADIAN SHIPPING.

The House was principally taken up this afternoon with Mr. Mitchell's motion for papers and correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governmentsin relation to legislation respecting shipping. He occupied the House for nearly an hour, placing his views before the House, and was listened to with marked attention and frequent applause. He reviewed the history of the Merchant Shipping Laws since 1854, as well of England as of Canada. He contended for the right of Canada to determine what was for her interests, knew best what would promote her prosperity and advance the interest of her tonnage, and as the fourth nation in the world in tonnage it became her sons to advocate that line that would best promote her own interests. He contended as we had legislated in everything that was necessary to avoid the evils complained of in England, we had a right to ask that our Shipping should be exempted from the operation of Imperial legislation. Mr. Mitchell spoke with great fluency and impressed the House with a thorough knowledge of his subject.

The Minister of Marine complimented Mr. Mitchell upon the able manner in which he had presented the case to the House, and spoke of the services he (Mr. M.) had accorded to Canada. Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Killam and others referred to the Dominion Lloyds. Mr. Miles, while supporting Mr. Mitchell in his motion, contended that with the British America Act the right was exclusively given to Canada to deal with Shipping and he ought not to mince matters, but say to England that we had a right claim and ought alone to impose restrictions. Mr. Mitchell's motion was unanimously carried. Your member is in his usual good humor, and to-morrow he has a motion in order for discussion in relation to the attempts of the Government to deprive the people of the Maritime Provinces of their rights of fishing off their own lands. A lively time is expected, as his well known persistency and determination is sure, if he meets opposition as certain, to cause a lively debate. As yet we have done no business, as some of the Government measures are yet to be taken up.

CARLETON.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, FEB. 23, 1876.

The glory of the opening day has vanished, the official trappings are doffed, and the pomp and circumstance that usher in the Session are ranked among the departed splendors that annually give *eclat* to incipient legislation. Most of the members have taken their seats, and have at once set down to their duties. Last year the Ministerialist benches were filled with persons whose countenances displayed the mingled feeling of power and security; alas, all is now changed, the meagreness of the speech from the Throne has disgusted some, the tone of Mr. Huntingdon's now famous Argenteuil oration has enraged others; the protectionists clamour for their principles to be carried out, and the free traders threaten to empty all the vials of their wrath on the Government should they show that their knees are weak on the subject of Trade. There is division in the Cabinet, and it needs no prophet to foretell the fate of any Government [illegible] for has not the voice [illegible] formed us concerning