The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

THE STATISTICS OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE REPORT of the Chief Superintendent of Education has reached us, and in it are contained many gratifying facts which clearly show that outside of the antagonism arising from the Separate School party, our new system of education has been so far attended with great success.—With those who are open to conviction, the figures presented by Superintendent Rand in his report, will form a strong argument for the per- [illegible] tuation of our free school system, [illegible] gh to those unreasonable beings [illegible] are blinded by prejudice and [illegible] down by priestly influence, [illegible] however convincing they [illegible] only serve the purpose [illegible] uctionists in [illegible] e martyrdom, [illegible] g appearance of [illegible] on the side [illegible] ition. The [illegible] has been [illegible] Glouces- [illegible] County, [illegible] chools, [illegible] ed in [illegible]

[illegible] ruptcy laws are to receive some attention and the Bay Verte Canal is to be built. An attempt is to be made to induce the United States to grant us Reciprocity, with what hopefulness of success we need not say. The Immigration policy of the late Government is faintly eulogised, and increase of Taxation is spoken of thus:—"I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. It will therefore be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency." We can readily imagine the howl which would have risen from the Opposition benches against the Government during former sessions had this section been read from the throne.

In a word the new Government has borrowed the leading points in the brilliant policy of the late Government, and as that had our confidence we cannot say much against it. We hope, however, that the composition of the Speech is not a prophecy concerning the weakness of the Government, for we never read such fine intentions recorded in such miserable language. The author of the language of the Speech would not lose much by one session's study at our "Godless Schools" in New Brunswick, and we verily believe that our Local Legislature would be found willing to pass a special grant in favor of the completion of the author's education, Lord Dufferin read it, but he never wrote it. We only wish he had revised it before he read it.

Our Member in the Government.

An absurd rumour has been for some time afloat, (the work no doubt of a personal enemy) that the Executive, fearing that the Hon. Mr. [illegible] will not be re-elected next summer, have advised that gentleman to accept a seat in the Legislative Council. The *Freeman* and other enemies of the Government have not been idle to make capital out of the rumour, [illegible] roadly state that the Execu- [illegible] to pitch our member over- [illegible] quainted with Mr. [illegible], and the influence [illegible] ouncil Board, have [illegible] nowing its utter [illegible] y. In our [illegible] annot be de- [illegible] stood the test [illegible] holding his [illegible] unchingly, in [illegible] and we may say, [illegible] sition; and in a [illegible] has done his [illegible] terests of the [illegible] od authority [illegible] candidate at [illegible] and that his chances, [illegible] stand point, are of [illegible] favorable character. The [illegible] free, non-sectarian edu- [illegible] fail to rally around [illegible] has boldly nailed his [illegible] mast, displaying there- [illegible] "death before sur- [illegible]

[illegible] That Vote.

[illegible] ough's motion, equivalent to [illegible] of confidence, has met [illegible] richly deserved, and [illegible] Gough himself knew [illegible] ask the [illegible] ticles to examine [illegible] and nays" of [illegible] y may learn [illegible] or Opposi- [illegible] e coun- [illegible] suc- [illegible] the [illegible] he [illegible] ions [illegible] untry [illegible] aining- [illegible] Secretary, Mr. [illegible] ollector, and [illegible] of their Gov- [illegible]

New Publications.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April is to hand with its usual interesting and varied table of contents, many of the articles being illustrated in a very pleasing manner. Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan are the Agents for New Brunswick.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY for April has also been received. List of contents as follows:—Canada First; Where; By the Somme; Sonnets; Personal Recollections of some American Authors; Poor Silver Hair; By the Sea; Travels and Adventures in the South; The Wayside Inn; The Walpurgis Night; The Curl; Current events; Scraplana. Printed by Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan for the Maritime Monthly Club, price $2.00 per annum in advance.

THE ALDINE for April is a very interesting number, is beautifully illustrated, and should have a place on the table of every lover of literature and art. Subscription $5.00, with oil chromos free. It is published by Messrs. James Sutton & Co., 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

☞ From Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan we have been favored with a neat pamphlet of a sermon by Bishop Cummins on the Prayer Book. There are a few copies for sale at the store of W. C. Anslow.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—The annual boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews came off on Saturday last, the Cambridge crew coming in four lengths ahead of their opponents, time 23 minutes 35 seconds. The course rowed over was the usual one, being four miles and two furlongs in length. This is the fifth consecutive victory won by Cambridge.

REGISTRATION OF SHIPPING.—A late Order in Council gives the following list of Ports in New Brunswick for the Registration of Shipping:—Chatham, Dorchester, Richibucto, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. John. Fees for registration up to 100 tons $2; 200 tons $3; 400 tons $4; 1,000 tons $5; above that $6.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.—The St. John *Telegraph* of Saturday last says "It is rumored that Mr. J. J. Anslow, of the *Union Advocate*, will be a candidate for the Legislature at the coming election."

BASS FISHING.—We would direct the attention of fishermen to the regulations respecting Bass fishing &c., made last year, now published in our advertising columns, and hope this regulation for the protection of one of our most valuable fisheries will be respected by those interested. It is the intention of the Fishery Overseer, Mr. John Hogan, to prosecute any person he may discover breaking this regulation.

☞ Colin Livingston has been reappointed Agent for Potter's Standard of Family Bibles and will supply them at the old price.

REMOVAL.—Any of our readers ordering goods from the firm of Messrs. Blakslee and Whitenect, St. John, will take notice that they are now to be found at No. 22, Germain Street.

☞ Don't forget the Auction at the residence of Mr. T. B. Ryley, to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 2nd April, C. Marshall, Auctioneer; also that of Furniture &c. at Mr. Wm. Wheten's, Chatham, on Saturday next, A. D. Shirreff Auctioneer.

☞ Rev. Mr. Waterhouse will preach (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Sunday evening next.

Died.

At Newcastle, on Thursday last the 26th March, after a short illness, FREEMAN SPARROW, a native of Bangor, Maine, U. S., aged 50 years.

In Sherbrooke, C. E., on Monday, March [illegible] after a lingering and severe illness which bore with christian resignation to the [illegible] the Will, THOMAS HENRY, formerly of [illegible] miichi, N. B., in the 40th year of his age. [illegible] was well known in this vicinity as a [illegible] industrious man, and his death is regretted by many friends and acquaintances. [Portland Me. papers please copy.]

Born.

At Gordonvale, York Co., on the 6th ult., the wife of Mr. John Hinchey of a son.

At the same place, on the 19th ult., the wife of Joseph Calhoon Esq., of a daughter.

Newcastle Police Court.

BEFORE JOHN LAWLOR, J. P.

March 19th, 1874.

Samuel Johnston, Newcastle, drunk on the streets. Fined $2 and costs.

20th.

John Hanington, Douglastown, drunk on the streets. Fined $2 and costs.

Thomas King, Douglastown, drunk within the precincts of the gaol. Fined $2 and costs or 8 days in goal.

BEFORE WILLIAM MASSON JR. J. P.

21st.

[illegible] Wright and Robert Lumson, [illegible] on the streets, Wright was fined $3 [illegible] costs, Lumson acquitted.

BEFORE J. NIVEN, J. P.

24th.

[illegible], Newcastle, Drunk, and [illegible] $2 and costs or 10 days [illegible]

[illegible], Newcastle, drunk, on [illegible] and costs, or 8 days in [illegible]

[illegible] J. P.

[illegible] town' drunk [illegible]

26th.

[illegible] fault [illegible] 1 cost [illegible]

House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 26.

Dear Advocate.

The session is dragging along its weary length. Long-winded orators have carried out most successfully their design of prolonging the session, and we very much fear that unless the sitting of the Legislature is prolonged at considerable expense to the country, much of the business which should legitimately come before the House, will have to lie over for twelve months, thus causing to parties seeking legislation on matters of public interest, much inconvenience and perhaps serious loss. This may be called legislation, but it is of that class which does not tend to advance the general interests of the country, for we contend that forty days is ample time to transact the business, and if certain members, by their long winded declamations choose to unnecessarily extend the session beyond that time, such conduct is not what the people expect from their representatives.—Then, we have also noticed, that when the time of the session is thus taken up, that at the close, hurry and bustle is the order of the day, bills are rushed through with undue haste, and were it not that such bills could not become law until brought under the scrutiny of the Upper Branch, unwise legislation would sometimes be the result. Considerable discussion took place during the passage of Supply, the Opposition unfurling their standard and led on by the iron-throated member for Westmorland, and the lion of the North, made an onslaught into the Government ranks, but with no serious result. Mr. Hanington particularly distinguished himself as an extensionist. He seemed for the time to take the lead of the Opposition, as he made his thrusts at hon. gentlemen who had performed services for the country, and had been paid for the same, trying most ineffectually to make it appear that the money so received was a bribe from the Government to gain support. As a tedious and long-winded debater he has not an equal in the Assembly. The attack was generally directed against Mr. Lindsay, of Carleton, who received a commission for superintending the building of a bridge in Carleton County; Mr. Tibbits, for supplying lumber to the Danish settlers in Hellerup, Victoria County, for erection of houses; Mr. Phillips for receiving $200 for inspecting log houses built for emigrants in the Balmoral Settlement, Restigouche; and Mr. Napier, for the alleged appropriation of bye road monies entrusted to him. The investigation of these sums has cost the Province considerable money. Of course, we do not attempt to deny the right of any representative to search into any matter which looks suspicious; but what we do argue is, that for the mere vanity of making a "spread," it was scarcely necessary that days should be occupied in hammering away at these amounts, reiterating day after day statements which had been propounded again and again, and with long-winded utterances to bore the house and squander away in a ruthless manner the valuable time of the country. Making a rough estimate, we are of the opinion that Mr. Hanington has occupied about one third of the session, and must candidly admit that it would have been much more to his credit, and a saving to the country, had that gentleman learned a few lessons in the art of condensation. Mr. Gough and others of opposition argued that it was not the persons merely that they were aiming at, but the principle involved in the payment of monies to members of the Legislature which ought lawfully to be paid to officers who were sworn to do their duty, and to give bonds for the faithful expenditure of the public monies entrusted to their keeping. The principle contended for is no doubt a good one, and ought to be upheld when practicable, but cases of emergency may arise when it may be found necessary to entrust the representatives of the people with monies to pay over to parties who may contract for the construction of some bridge or other public work which may be urgently needed. And we must say that if men in whom the constituencies have expressed confidence, are not to be trusted by the Government with the carrying of monies to supervisors or commissioners, then we must say that public honor is at a very low ebb.

It has been the custom at the public offices for many years, that when a member stated that either by the written or verbal order of any party entitled to a warrant, he was authorized to take the money to the party, the Receiver General and heads of departments would invariably pay him the money, thus accommodating the party receiving it, and in many cases saving the Province a quarter per cent. which would have to be paid in getting the warrant cashed in rural districts. Money has also frequently been advanced to a member to take to his constituents, even though he had no order upon his stating that it would be a convenience for him to do so. And we may say that in doing this, no favouritism has ever been shewn to one member over another, but Government and Opposition supporters have been treated fairly and squarely.

But what wrong has the Government done. We fail to see it. They have only carried out a precedent which has been established for years past, and which we believe the members of the Opposition, had they the power, would also carry out. The Purification Bill was passed in the Legislature of 1858, and we believe was introduced by Mr. Williston. By this bill a number of persons holding office under the Government were disqualified from holding seats in the Assembly. An effort was made at that time to carry out the very principle now contended for by certain members, by adding as an amendment to the 1st section, "And all officers that have to account for the expenditure of public moneys." This was evidently considered an innovation on well established rights, for the amendment was rejected by the large [illegible] of *twenty-three* to four. Nothing [illegible] been enacted to make it com- [illegible] that the Government shall not [illegible] monies into the hands of [illegible] and [illegible] the opposition have [illegible] into a perfect fury, [illegible] forth their windy and [illegible] nciation with all [illegible] office seekers, [illegible] uld set in [illegible] py the [illegible] the as- [illegible] emselves in [illegible] he Speaker. [illegible] matter a little further, and see whether the recent utterances of some of these gentlemen correspond with their actions.

We find among the names of those who voted in the affirmative upon Mr. Gough's resolutions, that of Mr. Covert, who until very recently was a Government supporter. We find that this gentleman, who does not believe in the principle of monies being paid to members by the Government, himself received in 1872 two sums for investigating and reporting upon an application of parties for the purchase of a tract of land in Douglas Valley, and for examining and reporting upon the state of Grimross Canal. These two sums only amounted to $50, but the principle involved is the same. Mr. Covert also received $650 for services upon a delegation to Canada in 1872; and in looking over the Report of Public Accounts for 1872, we find that this same conscientious but silent voter handled bye roads monies to the amount of $681.85. These amounts may or may not have been accounted for, but Mr. Covert received the monies, involving a principle which he now says by his vote is at variance with the independence of members, and will lead to political chicanery. Mr. Covert's sudden conversion over to the Opposition is no doubt owing to the fact that Mr. Tibbitts, the member for Victoria, was taken into the Government, in preference to himself. Mr. M'Pherson is another of the conscientious principleists who figured among the fifteen. This gentleman, who is such a stickler for the moral standing of the Executive, and who is so much against handling the public monies, also received two different amounts of the bye Road monies for York in 1872 and 1873 and so we might go on enumerating and charging, proving conclusively the hollowness and inconsistency of the charges trumped up by the Opposition against those who give a fair support to the Government. The whole of the discussion proved, after all, only a "tempest in a tea pot," and the man who could not see through the flimsy veil which only partially exposed the real designs of the [illegible] hunters, must be as blind [illegible] To use a slang phrase the whole procedure was "too thin." If Mr. Gough was so very anxious to carry out a principle which he contends would do so much to elevate the tone of the Legislature why, in the name of common sense, did he not give his support to a bill introduced during the session of 1872 by Mr. Wedderburn. This bill, we understand was to the effect that no person in the pay of the Dominion Government, or holding office under the same, should be eligible to become a Candidate for the Assembly. Of course it may be argued that this bill did not refer at all to the Local Government, but we contend that the principle involved is the same, the object of the bill being to keep out of the Legislature all persons in the employ of the General Gov't, who might thereby be influenced to deal adversely with the interests of this Province should any question arise upon which the two Governments could not agree. What do we find. Why Mr. Gough voting the three month's hoist, together with Messrs. M'Pherson, Blanchard, Montgomery and Landry, members of the Opposition. And after having done this, these same men have the hardihood to prate about "principle" and the corrupt practices that have prevailed for years past. To those who do not know the gentlemen, their declamations on this particular point may carry some weight, but *vice versa*. Your correspondent telegraphed you on Tuesday evening of what the probable result of the vote would be on the "Want of Confidence" resolutions, for by no other name can they be called. You will see that we were correct in our calculations. Mr. Gough did not speak with his usual vim; the truth was he had a weak case to handle, and what he lacked in argument he made up in personal attacks. He certainly did not gain any friends by the uncalled for attack made upon Mr. Donald, of Charlotte. That gentleman, it appears, when he returned home from his legislative duties last session found his family attacked by that dread disease small pox, eight being down at one time. Two of the family died, and after the recovery of the others Mr. Donald concluded to burn the house down, rather than have the disease spread. For this he received $600, which Mr. D. said would scarcely pay his heavy expenses, much less compensate him for the loss of his property. Mr. Gough supplimented his galling remarks by saying that the house was not worth more than $50, and that Divine afflictions were made much lighter when salved over in such a manner. Mr. Hibbard, of Charlotte, replied, stating that the house was worth the amount received by Mr. Donald, and and the latter told Mr. Gough that what he stated was an absolute lie. This is a sample of the evening's entertainment. Mr. Gough is a good speaker, and can make his remarks tell when he has a good case, but he was greatly at a disadvantage, for the charges were weak, and mainly a reiteration of the statements made during the discussion on supply. And all your correspondent can say is, that if the Opposition cannot make out a stronger case against the Government at the coming election than they have during the "Want of Confidence" debate, then all we can say is, the administration have nothing to fear at the hands of the people.

I had almost forgotten to state that on Monday evening, Mr. Phillips, in reply to the charges made against him, defended himself in a speech which occupied about twenty minutes in delivery. He thoroughly vindicated his honor. He showed clearly that the Government had not tampered with him, and that in receiving money from the Executive it was only in return for services well and faithfully performed. It having been stated that Mr. P. had succeeded in getting the Sheriff of Restigouche displaced, in order to make room for his son, and had also got Cunard Barberie, Esq., appointed Clerk of the Peace, and John Barberie, Esq., the appointment of a Registrar, as a "sop" for supporting the Government, Mr. Phillips proved to the satisfaction of the House, that the Sheriff had been displaced by the efforts of others, and that his son had not received the first offer of the office.

In reply to the Surveyor General, as to whether John Barberie was his son-in-law, Mr. Phillips replied that he was not, but that Mr. Barberie was a friend of his and a gentleman.

During the night session yesterday, Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of the following motion for Saturday next:—

Whereas, Petitions numerously signed have been presented to this House during the last and the present Sessions of the Legislature, praying that such Amendments may be made in The Common Schools Act 1871, as will secure to Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of this Province, Schools generally known as "*Separate Schools*;" and

Whereas, this House continues to hold the opinion, that any system of Education under the control or supervision of the State, should grant to all the people of the Province, similar and equal rights in respect of Education, without distinction of class or creed; and

Whereas, by the provisions of The British North America Act 1867, if a system of Separate Schools is established, it shall forever thereafter be beyond the power of the Legislature to interfere with or repeal the Acts creating such a system; therefore

Resolved, That, after careful consideration of the said Petitions, and whilst affirming that various important changes may advantageously be made from time to time in the Acts relating to Education, whereby the burdens imposed by the said Acts may be lightened, or made to fall more equitably, this House is of opinion that no changes in the said Acts should be made whereby special rights and privileges, in respect of Denominational Education, shall be granted to any class of persons in this Province; and further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, no acts should be done or passed whereby the jurisdiction and powers of the Legislature, established by The British North America Act, 1867, shall be impaired or curtailed, without the sanction of the people of this Province previously expressed at the Polls; and therefore

Resolved, That this House regrets that it cannot comply with the prayer of the said Petitions.

I need not tell you that the above caused quite a flutter among the separate school party, for they were evidently intending to get through the session as quietly as possible, not caring to provoke a discussion on so vexed a question, and the elections so near at hand. But Mr. Wedderburn has completely taken the wind out of their sails, so that a discussion, however brief, must be the result. It is just as well that every member should let the country know how he stands as regards the educational question, and a good opportunity will thus be afforded.

This afternoon there was considerable discussion on a bill to incorporate the Tabusintac Boom Company, introduced by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Adams and Mr. Gillespie opposed it strongly, but it was finally carried, with an amendment, making the rates of boomage 8 cents per thousand for logs, and 4 cents per ton for square timber.

Mr. Gough left this morning some say for Montreal, but this your correspondent cannot affirm positively. If such is the case, however, it would certainly have been more consistent to have waited until Mr. Wedderburn's resolutions came up for discussion. Perhaps he would rather avoid the debate, and I must certainly say that it does seem very much like it, for Mr. Gough was in his place when Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of his motion.

This afternoon the remains of poor Dugald Stewart were interred in their last resting place. The funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people, including a goodly gathering of Masons and Orangemen. The deceased was a son of Dugald Stewart Esq., of Dalhousie, was a young man of considerable ability, and was much esteemed here for his many good qualities.

The Mendlessohn Quintette Club, of Boston gave a performance in the City Hall this evening, assisted by the well known leading Soprano, Mrs. Weston. The music and singing were all that could be desired, and was highly appreciated. The performers are five in number and are, I believe, not excelled on the Continent. The instruments used are first and second violins, violincello, concert flute and clarionet.

Expected that the House will rise in about a week.

J. J. A.

Gloucester County Court.

MARCH TERM, 1874.

The Court opened on the 17th ult., before Judge Williston.

The following persons compose the Grand Jury:—John Kerr, Foreman; Thomas Miller, Francis Scott, Thomas Sargeant, John Dempsey, Wm. Daley, Wm. Eady, Joseph L. Bishop, Elias Romrell, Robert Eady, Wm. Hunter, John Getty, James Nevins, Robt. Good, Angus M'Lean, Chas Boss, Andrew Harris, Richard Miller, Robt. Kerr, Archibald Alexander, Wm. Napier, John Proctor.

Two indictments were laid before the Grand Jury.

The Queen *vs.* Jos. Landry, for Larceny,

The Queen *vs.* John Fitzpatrick, for Larceny.

In the first the Grand Jury found a true bill and ignored the last.

Two Civil Causes and a Bastardy Case were entered for trial.

1. Alexander Bushay *vs* Jacob C. Gough & Stephen King. Action of Assumpsit for work and labor performed by the Pl. on Section No. 16, Intercolonial Railway, for the Defs., and also on an account stated. Plea General Issue. No Counsel appeared for the Defs. and the case was proceeded with as an undefended cause. The proof was conclusive to the Def's indebtedness, and the Jury without leaving their box, returned a verdict for the Pl. of $96.59. Mr. DesBrisay was counsel for the Plaintiff.

2. Desire Doiron *vs.* Romain Chasson & Oliver Chasson. Action of Trover for a cow. Plea General Issue. Mr. DesBrisay for Pl., Mr. M'Manus for the Def. This cause occupied the Court for the greater part of two days. The witnesses, sixteen in number were French, ten of whom were males, and six females, thirteen were examined through an interpretor, which protracted the proceedings very much. The cause throughout was ably contested by the counsel on either side. The father of the Pl. allowed him to go and work from home, and with an understanding that whatever he earned he was to have the benefit of; that he worked with Mrs. Sefroy, and with the approbation of her husband, who was working from home at the time. She delivered the cow to the Pl. in payment of his wages $20, and for some hay, and which bargain the husband, John Sefroy, subsequently ratified. That the Pl. put the initials of his name on the the horn, when he took the cow away. One Prime Doucett, a Constable, accompanied by one Wm. M'Intosh took the cow and placed her in the possession of the Def., Romain, they alleging that they had an execution at the suit of M'Intosh against the said John Sefroy. While in the possession of the Def., Romain, the Pl. demanded the cow from him, and the other Def., Oliver, who refused to deliver her up, and resisted the Pl. taking her out of the barn, the cow being in the barn at the time. The Pl. was accompanied at the time by a Deputy Sheriff, with a writ of Replevin, but was unable to obtain her through the resistance of the Defs. A good deal of evidence was adduced to show that the Defs. demanded the Deputy's authority for taking the cow, which was on the other hand contradicted by the Deputy and other testimony, but that the Deputy showed his authority. The main ground of defence that the cow was taken by the Constable under an execution against the said John Sefroy, founded on a judgment obtained by M'Intosh against him previous to the sale to the Plaintiff, and was levied upon and sold, which defence the Defs. failed to establish; in fact, it did not appear that M'Intosh ever had a judgment or execution out of a Justices or other Court, and neither Prime Doucett, the Constable or M'Intosh appeared at the trial. The Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff of £5 2s 6d.

The Queen *vs* Joseph Landry. The prisoner was next tried on the indictment found against him for stealing a quantity of tea from the establishment of Wm. Fruing & Co. The indictment contained three counts in larceny. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. M'Manus. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. DesBrissay, Clerk of the County Court. The evidence on the part of the Crown established the case conclusively against the prisoner, but suspicion was thrown upon one of the witnesses as to the credit that the Jury should give to his testimony, as it appeared that when the tea had [illegible] the witness, was not present, but when the prisoner recreted the tea afterwards under the floor of a building the prisoner was present, and held the candle, and subsequently received from the prisoner one and a half pound of tea, but whether a part of the stolen tea or not did not appear. His credibility was submitted to the consideration of the Jury, but even supposing that he was aware of the larceny, and would be liable as an accessory after the fact, would not take away the guilt from the prisoner, as there was sufficient corroborative evidence, as would warrant the Jury in convicting the prisoner. The Jury found the prisoner guilty with a recommendation to mercy.—The Judge sentenced the prisoner to Provincial Penitentiary for twelve calendar months, and directed the restitution of the property to the prosecutors.

The Queen at the instance of the Overseers of the Poor of Caraquet *vs.* James Symonds. Bastardy. This cause wa called on, and neither Overseers of the Poor, nor the female witness appeared and the Def. was discharged from his recognizance.

Restigouche County Court.

This Court was held on Tuesday the 24th of March last, before Judge Williston. But one Civil Cause was entered and tried, viz:

George Willet *vs.* John A. Watt, Captain of the schooner *Ida*. Special action of Assumpsit for the non-delivery of a Puncheon of Molasses. Plea General Issue. The Pl., a trader in Dalhousie, was sworn and examined, and proved that he purchased the molasses from the Def., and paid him $20 down and gave his note for the balance payable some short time afterwards, and that Def. agreed to leave the molasses at Mr. Moffat's store for the Pl.; that the purchase was made in the evening, and during the night the Def. left Dalhousie in his schooner; that three or four days afterwards the Pl. went for the molasses at Mr. Moffat's store, and the molasses were no where to be found; that Pl. paid the balance of the price to the Def's agent who held the note, but never received the molasses, and claimed the price of the molasses in this action, $52.82. No special damage was alleged or proved. The Def. resides in Nova Scotia and was not present at the trial, nor had any witnesses, and the cause was heard on the evidence of the Pl. and the witnesses provided by him, which satisfied the Jury, who after a short deliberation returned a verdict for the Pl. of $57.56, which included the interest on the amount since the purchase. Morse for Pl., Barbarie for Def.

Donald M'Neil *vs.* John F. Burlinquet.—Judgment rendered before a Justice of the Peace, reversed. The Judge delivered a written Judgment. Barbarie for Pl., DesBrisay for Def.

Robert Connahan *vs.* Alexander M'Neil. Judgment absolute as a case of non-suit for not proceeding to trial pursuant to notice.—Barbarie for Pl., Morse for Def.

James M'Donald & Donald M'Donald *vs.* John Miller. Rule Nisi for Judgment as in case of a non suit for not proceeding to trial pursuant to notice. To show cause at next Term. Barbarie for Pl., Morse for Def.

Duncan M'Niel *vs.* Thomas Connahan.—Def. examined under the Act for the relief of insolvent confined debtors. On his examination, it appeared that after his being sued, conveyed away his real estate for £40, and did not account for the proper expenditure of the amount, a part of which he disposed of by paying a debt of long standing, and his examination was otherwise unsatisfactory. Weekly allowance refused. Barbarie for Pl., M'Manus for Def.

John U. Campbell *vs.* George Kerr. Def. was examined under the Act for the relief of insolvent confined debtors. On his examination, it appeared that the Def., who resided on the Quebec side of the Restigouche River, was possessed of a house, barn and land, on which he had made considerable improvements, a horse, cow, &c., which when he was taken in this Province, was in his possession and belonged to him, and was undisposed of; that he had not taken the necessary steps under the Act to dispose of the property, so as to be in a position to obtain the benefit of the Act. Weekly allowance refused. Barbarie for Pl., M'Manus for Def.

Dominion Parliament.

By Telegraph to St. John Papers.

Ottawa, March 26.—The opening to-day was not attended by such crowds as usual, owing to the disagreeable weather and the fact that the principal ceremonies come off to-morrow.

At three o'clock His Excellency arrived, and was conducted to the Senate with customary honors, when the Commons were summoned to his presence. Upon reaching the Senate the President informed them that the Governor General could not explain reasons for calling them together until they elected the Speaker.

The Commons then returned, when Mr. Mackenzie very briefly nominated Mr. Anglin to the Speakership, which was seconded in French by Mr. Dorion and carried unanimously. Upon being conducted to the chair, the Speaker said he would act with the strictest impartiality, and hoped both sides would help him.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an adjournment, when Sir John called attention to the omission by the Premier of the customary congratulations of the Speaker elect. Although he (Sir John) had expected to see an old Parliamentarian like Mr. Holton elected, yet he congratulated Mr. Anglin and believed by industry he could become fully acquainted with all Parliamentary rules.

Mr. Mackenzie explained that having nominated the Speaker he had not thought it necessary to offer congratulations.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

Probably the address in reply to the speech will not be considered till Monday, it will be moved by Mr. Moss and seconded by Mr. Frechette. In the Senate it will be moved by Mr. Penny.

Owing to the state of his health, Sir John will retire from the leadership of the Opposition. He has been suffering from acute rheumatism. He was warmly greeted in the House to-day by his friends.

Dr Tupper is spoken of as his successor.

OTTAWA, March 27.

His Excellency the Governor Genera came to the Senate Chamber at three o'clock to-day and having taken his seat on the throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Commons.

The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, appeared at the bar.

The Speaker then informed His Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker and he prayed for the members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH;

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have convoked Parliament at the earliest possible moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

Your attention will be invited during the present session to measures having reference to the representation of the people in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain, and in most other countries enjoying constitutional Government, of taking votes by ballot, and to the establishment of a general Court of Appeals.

Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to controverted elections, the militia, and insolvency.

The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway have failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia.

A report of the Chief Engineer will be laid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed line.

The destruction of the railway offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps and plans and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete.

The canal and harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted, with a view to ensure an equal accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for your consideration.

With the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway another year will be required to complete it. A report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The question of compensation due to the Dominion for the fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the treaty of Washington, tending to widen reciprocal trade relation with that country, at the instance of my Government the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington, and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the present year, to the latest practicable period.

I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency.

The estimate for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population.

Notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes, prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected.

I do not doubt but that, as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people, and a still larger accession to our numbers.

I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

In the Commons Mr. Mackenzie moved the consideration of the speech from the throne on Monday, which was carried.

After the usual routine resolutions at the opening of the sessions were adopted, the House adjourned until Monday.

Dr. Tupper will assume the leadership of the Opposition, on the retirement of Sir John Macdonald from that position, owing to ill health.

There will be no recess at Easter, as the Ministry desire to push on public business as fast as possible.

It is confirmed that an order in Council was adopted yesterday, dismissing the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

All the Nova Scotia members are here except Mr. Jones and Mr. Power.

The scene in the Senate to-day is very brilliant with ladies in full dress, military staff, judges, &c.

To-night a grand levee will be held by Lord and Lady Dufferin.

Legislative Council.

FREDERICTON, March 27.

The bill to prevent fraud upon creditors, by secret bills of sale, was committed, Hon. Mr. Jones in the chair.

Mr. Jones said that bills of sale, from their secret nature, are productive of frauds. Men can carry on business and obtain credit by reason of personal property, after executing a secret conveyance putting their personality out of their hands. Often it was transferred by collusion to defeat creditors. The Sheriff of St. John