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The Morning Star.
J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 3, 1879

Our readers will pardon our half
sheet issue to-day. Of course we
have not a kind of a misfortune
which will, however, affect only
the present issue.

The Franchise.
From our earliest youth we have
heard of royal blood. We had con-
ceived a sacred regard for such.
It was, we thought, of a different
quality and color from that of com-
mon mortals. When we got old
enough to read our bible, we learned
that all mankind had descended
from a single progenitor—that he
was made (except his soul), of the
slime of the earth; and that he had
not much pluck, as the first trial
proved.

After we had advanced in years,
and read history to some extent,
we found that our forefathers were
all savages, somewhat inferior to
our Indians of the present day. We
discovered that all Europe was
peopled by hordes after hordes from
the north that knew no other law
or morality than that might is
right. We consequently began to
enquire how this royal blood was
generated, whence it flowed. We
have studied the orthography and
etymology of the whole thing and
we are still in our primitive igno-
rance regarding the nature and
quality of royal blood. All the exam-
ples afforded by history have
only made confusion more con-
founded, since they have manifest-
ed all the weakness and infirmity of
our frail human nature.

We are much in the same posi-
tion, relative to our franchise. The
question has often suggested itself
to us, who are the men who have
a right to exercise this second
privilege? Are they the men who
have robbed and plundered the
country by political stratagem and
knavery? Are they the men who
have swindled others of their equit-
able claims, and who have retired
on a princely income after paying
twenty per cent. on their liabilities?
Are they those who hold artificial
capital which is not theirs, were
their debts paid? Who are, we
ask, those privileged individuals?
We are told that property is the only
basis of representation. The poor
man is ostracised and cast outside
the pale of civilization, because he
has through life paid a hundred
cents to the dollar. He has not
accumulated riches, because in
the simplicity of his heart, he has
ever adhered to the principle that
honesty is the best policy. Had
he practised the received maxims
of the day, he too might be clad in
purple and fine linen, are sumptu-
ously every day, and shine amidst
a deceptive world.

Taking it all in all, there is, per-
haps, no more honest and honorable
franchise exercised than that of the
poor man. He has seldom any in-
decement to sacrifice his principles to
his interest. A few mercenary
creatures may betimes sell their
birth-right for a mess of pottage.
They act invariably with the party
to which they are attached, or with
the men in whom they have confi-
dence, no matter to what party he
might belong.

The men who sell themselves are
the men of means and worldly
grandeur. There are many ways
of killing a dog, says the old adage,
besides choking him with butter.
One wants to be a Magistrate and
be saluted as Esq., another desires
to be a commissioner of our high
ways or some other department, a
third would like to be a Legislative
Councillor, and have the title of
Hon. appended to his name, &c.
These are the men who are every-
day bought and sold and yet carry
high.

ant were their honor and honesty
impeached. No taxation without
representation is our doctrine, and
for this we shall fight to the bitter
end.

Our Fire Brigades.
Scarcely a fire has taken place
the last six months that our atten-
tion has not been called to some
looseness or confusion in the or-
ganization. It is not unusual to
hear of the teamsters when in a
hurry while the bells "peal out
their alarim," and the fire throws
its terror-striking gleam over the
city—tumbling around to see
where their harness is hanging;
to hear another holler out "Say,
where does this strap go? Which
of the horses is the off one?"
Then we know, ourselves when they
reach the fire the wildest confu-
sion, and often the grossest fumb-
ling follows. There is no organi-
zation. Tom tells Dick to seize
hold of a branchpipe; Dick tells
Tom to turn on the water; another
yells "Bring the adders," but he
who is told to do so, tells the other
to go to—, and gives in his turn
an order to somebody else. Then
there are some others who are like
a pack of iconoclasts, or house
breakers. Often without looking
where the fire is, slam they go at
a door, burst it from lock and
hinges, or take an axe and knock
out the windows. Then comes
along a crowd with branchpipe
and hose and lets a deluge loose
upon the furniture, spoils every-
thing around, while often the fire
may be at another end of the house.
Thus it is that people alarmed by
discovering their houses on fire,
often just as lief see them burnt
down as racked and destroyed by
an invading army of firemen.

Now what is necessary? A
thorough and efficient organization.
We have heard there is a chief, or
head and a very efficient one in his
personal capacity. There are cap-
tains too, perhaps efficient in the
same way. But this is not enough.
There are men enough to organize
a proper system. Let each de-
partment have its men; let there
be such a number for each that the
absence of one or two would not
weaken that particular part.

Firemen should act with the
same precision, organization and
coolness as soldiers on the battle
field. Each man should know his
place, be under a proper officer,
and not leave his post till his ser-
vices there ended. If this were
done we would not see those pain-
ful scenes at fires, hear this bel-
lowing and confusion, see the de-
struction of property often by fire
and often by the axe and the
hose of the fireman.

**The Opposition Leader Misre-
presents.**
It does seem to us that misre-
presentation is a poor weapon for
anybody to fight with; and it does
also seem to us, that Mr. Blair has
made it his chief weapon thus far.
We, with the public, were startled
some days ago when Mr. Blair
stated that this province had since
1874 fallen back the sum of \$375,
000, or \$75,000 a year. We were
the more surprised because our
opinions were to the contrary, and
especially when we saw it printed
in bold type in the Opposition
back, the garbage-bearer of the
Opposition, the St. John Morning
News. But upon an examination
of figures we found that Mr. Blair's
statement was grossly untrue. In-
stead of \$375,000 the province fell
back but \$54,000, not a large
amount at all, considering that dur-
ing the same time the debt of the
Dominion increased many millions,
and that of each province in the
union, ten times our amount. We
have to consider that the progress
of nations or states is due more to
the hand of Providence than to
the legislation of statesmen. If
Providence send a famine, if He
blight our crops, or visit us with
pestilence, the human hand is
powerless to allay—prosperity is
blighted! Thus has it been to
some extent for those years past.
Nations have become almost bank-
rupt and enterprises considered

firm as the hills have passed away.
The provinces have fallen back,
and large deficits appears on the
public ledgers. And with all this
depression, with heavy public bur-
thens to bear, with large expendi-
tures, such as our Normal School,
settling our wild lands, &c.—while
the Dominion has withdrawn certain
aids from us—we have fallen back
per year less than \$11,000.

It might be interesting to know
how Mr. Blair got his figures. In
the year 1874 the Government
went beyond the estimate on certain
items, but they did not expend near-
ly the estimate on other amounts.
Let us illustrate. Suppose there
is granted \$54,000 for public works;
well the Government expend \$52,
000. This is clearly an over expen-
diture of \$2,000. But say there is
granted \$150,000 for education,
but only \$100,000 of this is ex-
pended. Clearly there is \$50,000
to the credit of the province. This
has been the case since 1874. But
Mr. Blair has counted the amounts
the Government had to its credit
with those over-expended on his
deficit list: just like in settling
up a man's account, adding up
his credits with his debts, and
making him pay both. Mr.
Blair has made a sorry mess of
these figures.

Denominational Schools.

The City Council held a meeting
Tuesday evening with a full board.
The assessment for school purposes
for the coming year passed, upon
which passage His Worship Mayor
Gregory referred to the High School
and to the denominational prin-
ciples upon which it is worked. The
Mayor gave utterance to the senti-
ments freely expressed by everyone
on this matter, and sentiments which
we freely endorse. If the Princi-
pal of the High School find he has
too much grace, and too much re-
ligion, he might give up his present
vocation for one where he might
be able to give fuller scope to his
evangelizing ability. This man, it
appears, reads collect after collect
from the Church of England pray
book on opening his school. Prayer
is something highly commenda-
ble in any school save in one
where the spirit of the teachers
oath is to forbid it. This man
may have obtained permission from
the Trustees to read this particular
school service, but we are much in-
clined to doubt it. If he did get
permission then our law is a mere
farce and the non-sectarian portion
a hollow mockery. We shall give
further attention to this matter.

Another Oracle Speaks.

"In this world nothing is impossible—at
least in my experience."
We take this precious morsel
from a speech of the second in com-
mand in the opposition, just to show
the class of men, or rather the kind
of brains the men possess who are
trying to get the Government of our
poor little Province into their own
hands. Well with all due respect
to Mr. Willis we have to differ
from him. There are things im-
possible. True Mr. Willis may
some day take wings and fly, but
the day will never come when he
can upset the Government, or make
any member in the House believe
there is any weight in his own
statements, or truth in the figures
of his colleague Mr. Blair.

But Mr. Willis has performed
divers wonderful things in his
time, so that in his experience
much is possible. He has turned
his coat half a dozen times in poli-
tics, has forced himself into gov-
ernment kitchens where he is
despised by the cooks; he has suc-
ceeded in convincing the public
that he possesses more brass and
less principle than any member
who ever yet stood on the floors
of this legislature. Messrs. Willis
and Blair have said some wonder-
ful things, truly, this session.

Consistency.

Of all the phrases mouthed by
empty headed speakers, and politi-
cal weather-cocks, this is the most
hackneyed. A man who has in the
hour of need deserted his party,
who has taken his associates up to
the very point of the enemy's bay-

onets and there deserts them, gets
up and rates others on inconsis-
tency. It is, therefore, quite sick-
ening to hear Messrs. Willis &
Covert give these lectures.

Mr. F. P. Thompson, yesterday
morning, made a very good speech
—had to thirds of it been lopped
of—and in a very noisy, and occa-
sional happy way, gave Government
members a good castigation on con-
sistency and principle. Well, we
are glad that Mr. Fred Thompson
is something at last. We do know
that when he first ran the election
last fall he was a Government man,
and one of a ticket framed by a
man named Foster, who was then
in this city. But after the elections
he began to get uneasy, and it was
a notable saying of Mr. Blair that
he (B) never knew where Thomp-
son was. He was Government to-
day, Opposition to-morrow, till in
the end his relations went to him
and said: "Now Fred, do you know
you will play yourself out if you
keep on revolving like a vane? Stick
to Mr. Blair, be guided by him
and you will be all right." And since
that day Fred is in op-
position and has so far progressed
in the ethics of politics that he now
gives lectures on consistency.
What next!

The Discussion.

It is much to be regretted that
the debate on the Budget should
have become so personal and acrimo-
nious. Mr. Willis, however, fired
the first ball—and not that, but he
kept up an incessant fire against
members personally,—he retailed
private conversations held 7 years
ago, and, in fact, hatched all the
bitterness which followed. It may
have been that Mr. Willis was only
firing the balls,—if this is so we
freely endorse. If the indignified tool
of his party; if the attack were spon-
taneous then the responsibility
comes direct on his shoulders.
Some members very properly called
attention to this, but in the very
next breath committed the wrong
which they censured. Mr. Hutch-
inson's whole speech—if one might
call it a speech—was made up of
the denunciation of personality, and
personality itself. He scolded mem-
bers in the first half for being per-
sonal and devoted the other half to a
personal attack on Hon. Mr. Adams.

The debate on the Dominion
Budget still continues spirited as
ever.

DON'T READ!

JOHN WOOD & CO.
March 29.—11.
Trot.
Cases of fresh Merga. n.
more Oysters. Also,
Celebrated Fresh Balls.
Cases of W. Lincoln's

JUST RECEIVED!

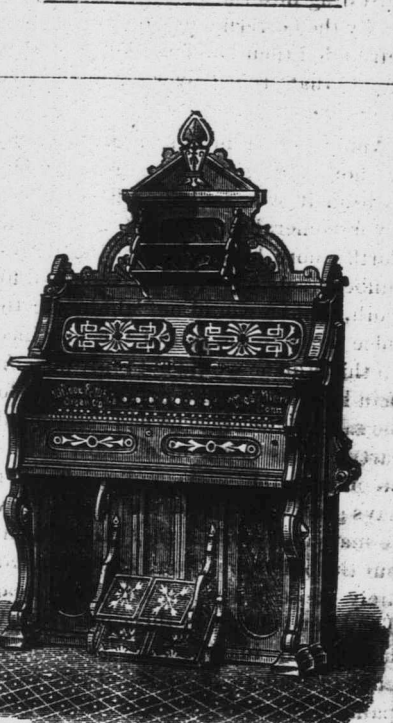
GROCERIES
GROCERIES.
10 BLS Herring,
5 Half BLS, Shad,
5 Smoked Hams and Sausages,
5 Quintals Codfish,
700 LBS. Cheese.
For sale low by
BENJAMIN EVANS
Opp. County Court House.
March 13

WANTED 3,000 CUSTOMERS TO BUY

CHEAP DRY GOODS
—AND—
CLOTHING.
THE subscriber wishing to reduce his
stock before moving into his New
Building, will sell the goods now on
hand, comprising in part
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Cloths, Tweeds, Men's and Boys,
Overcoats, Reefers, Hats,
Caps, Ladies' Coats, Shirts,
Drawers, Ladies' and
Gents' Kid Mitts and
Gloves, Also,
Hemp Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises,
and almost every description of goods
generally found in a Dry Goods or
Clothing Store, all or any portion of
which will be sold at prices to suit the
times.
OWEN SHARKEY.
Jan 28, 1879.—3 mos.

New Advertisements.

COTTON
GOODS!
A FULL SUPPLY
—OF—
TICKS,
DENIMS,
DUCKS,
JEANS,
DRILLS
—AND—
COTTON GOODS
of every description.
P. McPEAKE.



DO YOU WANT AN
ORGAN,
Thoroughly built, of magnificent finish,
elegant tone? Call and see these on
exhibition at my office. They are war-
ranted for 5 years,—no clap trap.
A \$235 Organ is offered for \$150.
JOHN RICHARDS,
Office, next door to People's Bank,
Fredericton, March 15, 1879.

JOHN M. WILEY,

CHEMIST
& DRUGGIST,
—DEALER IN—
GENUINE HAVANA AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS.

Corner of Queen Street and
Wilmot's Alley.
Jan. 23, 1879.—3 mos.

TO LET.

THAT beautiful and new house
on King Street, now occupied
by F. B. Coleman. Possession
given at once.
For particulars apply to J. Edgewood &
Sons,
Fredericton, Feb. 6th.—11.

COTTAGE TO LET.

FROM the first of May next,
the Cottage owned by the
subscriber, situated on Charlotte Street, ad-
joining the residence of Mr. Alex. Mitchell,
and now occupied by Mr. Christopher Cham-
pany. Apply to
JAMES BURCHILL,
or to ALEX. BURCHILL,
March 11.—11

DWELLING TO LET.

TO LET from the first day of May
next, half of the subscribers dwell-
ing house, fronting on Regent Street,
at present occupied by Mr. J. S.
Nicholson. The dwelling throughout
is finished in first class style. It is heated
by a wood furnace, and contains eight rooms,
kitchen, parlor, and three closets, also a
FIRST FLOOR CELLAR. Good well of
water, and on buildings attached.
JAMES PEPPERS.
Feb. 25th. 2v

TO RENT.

THE subscriber will let to the first of May
next his house corner of Church and
George Streets, furnished or unfurnished.
Possession given immediately if required.
Enquire of the subscriber from 11 A.M. to
4 P.M.; or to C. H. Logan.
J. L. BEVERLY.
Feb. 12

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Black, Dark, Medium, and
Evening Shades,
Best value ever offered in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
SIMON NEALIS.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
A SPLENDID LOT OF
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
ALL WOOL,
Selling at 50 cents per yard.
GOOD VALUE FOR 50 CENTS.
Call and be suited.
SIMON NEALIS.
Feb. 6, 1879.—11.

BUTTERICKS PATTERNS.

BUTTERICKS reliable patterns of
Gowns, for Ladies, Misses,
Girls, Boys and Children of every age
and size. Always give satisfaction—
no misfits. Directions for cutting,
making up and trimming go with each
Pattern. Try them. Buttericks Pat-
terns and Publications sent to any
address post-paid, on receipt of pat-
rished price. Sent in your orders to
SIMON NEALIS,
Fredericton, N. B.
Feb. 6, 1879.—11.

COY'S BLOCK, NO. 1.

DRUGGIST,
Cor. Queen & Regent Streets.
Has in Stock the best assortment of:
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Soaps
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
HAVANA CIGARS!
A SPECIALITY.
NO. 1, COY'S BLO.
GEO. H. DAVIS,
Cor. Queen & Regent Streets

T. E. FOSTER,

MASON, BRICKLAYER,
AND PLASTERER,
Mastic and Stucco Worker,
All kinds of color washing executed in
the best manner and on reasonable terms.
Jobbing punctually attended to.
Residence, Corner of St. John and Char-
lotte Streets.
Oct. 1873.—3 mos.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful indiscretions, who
have been rendered impotent, and
will learn of a simple process, which
restores the vitality and vigor of the
system, and cures all the ailments
connected therewith. Apply to
DAVIDSON, 50 Nassau Street, N.Y.

LOST.

A Sable HUFF with Seal trimmings.
The finder will be richly rewarded for
leaving the same at the Barker House,
P. O. No. 27, 2ins.

NOTICE.

All who are indebted to the subscriber
within six months, either by note or
account, will please settle immediately and
save cost.
OWEN SHARKEY.

TO BE RENTED.

FIVE STORES now being finished in
the subscribers Buildings. Possession
given on or before the first day of May next.
OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Feb. 4.—11.

TO BE RENTED.

THE store at present occupied
by the subscribers Buildings. Possession
given on or before the first of May
next. Apply to
P. McPEAKE.
Feb. 11th 1879.—11.

TO LET.

THAT handsome and commo-
dious new house on the corner
King and York Streets, now occu-
pied by Mrs. Pickard. Suitable for
Boarding House. Possession given
next. Apply to
J. EDGECOMBE & SONS.
11th Feb. 1879.—11.

JOHN C. FERGUSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF,
St. John, N. B.
Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in
Flour, Dry and Pickled Fish,
Provisions, Kerosene Oils,
and Ships' Stores.

Agent for the sale of Western Cana-
dian Lumber, Nova Scotia, and New
Brunswick Products. Consignments of every
description respectfully solicited and Prompt
returns guaranteed. P. O. Box 753.
Feb. 25, 1879.—11.

CHRISTMAS

1878.
DO YOU WANT TO MAKE
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CALL AT
LEMON'S VARIETY STORE
AND YOU WILL FIND THERE
Pianos, & Organs,
Chamber Sets & Parlour Suites,
Fancy Chairs in many varieties,
Chronos & Fancy Photographs,
The largest assortment of Fancy
China Cups, Saucers & Mugs ever dis-
played in the city. Toilet Sets,
Children's Tea Sets & Dinner Sets,
Writing Desks, Photograph Albums,
Purses, & a very fine lot of Ladies
Biscuits, Tin Toys,
Portfolios, Games & puzzles,
3000 Dolls in China, Wax, Rubber,
Wool, & Wood in about 150 different
patterns, Bohemian Goods,
A very fine line in Vases, Flower
Sets, Card Receivers, Flower Tubes
&c. &c.
Many of these goods have been per-
sonal selected by Mr. William Lemon
in the markets of Europe and bought at
the lowest prices, enabling us to sell
them at prices to suit the times.
The cheapest and best place to buy
Goods.
LEMON & SONS.
P. O. No. 35.—11.

LESS THAN COST!

We have this day marked down
our stock of
Ladies' & Gents' Furs!
To a price that must effect their
SPEEDY CLEARANCE
Gents' Fur Caps for \$1.75,
Former price \$3.25.
Ladies' Fur Caps, \$2.00,
Former price, \$3.50.
LADIES' MUFFS
of all kinds will be sold at 25 per
cent. less than first cost.
A few pieces Children's Ermine
Sets, waiting for buyers at \$20 cts.
for set. Former price \$1.25.
Come in and get your choice of
a nice lot of Furs at your own
price, at the Manchester House.
SIMON NEALIS,
Directly Opp. Normal School,
Jan. 7, 1879.—11.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Willis resumed the debate. He said if he should utter anything harsh he hoped honorable gentlemen would forgive him, for in the heat of debate he might not be able to control himself. Referring to the School Debentures he thought they should be registered, so that they could be traced from holder to holder. He did not approve of the proposed system of inspection. The inspectors would be too much under the thumb of the Chief Superintendent [True for Mr. Willis.—Ed.], nor did he see why they should be professional [not so good an idea.—Ed.].

He censured the management of the Agricultural Department, which he characterized as headless. There was no system about it, and the negligence needs but mention.

He had much to say on the GREAT ROADS SERVICE.

It was impossible to know what might be considered under this term; for wharves, bridges, &c., are put there. Why disguise these expenditures under that head? Why not each have an independent showing? The Government accounts for its over expenditure by speaking of special works. If there are to be special works let there be special amounts set apart.

[Suppose a heavy flood came six weeks after the general grant and carried away Suspension Bridge, of course, if Mr. Willis were in the Government he would have foreseen this disaster and set apart a special amount exactly sufficient to build said bridge.—Ed.]

He shortly after this enunciated the doubtful theory that "in this world everything is possible—at least this has been my experience." [Except to upset the Government.—Ed.] He would next, he said, refer to the CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY.

The Attorney General had said it was better that this case be left in the courts of law. He (Mr. W.) thought this would certainly have been better for the Government—not for the people. It had occurred to him, among other matters on this question, whether the Government intended to make the \$10,000 stockholders pay up. He would next refer to the FAMOUS RECONSTRUCTION.

In this he hoped he could command his temper. One of the first principles of Responsible Government was violated; the good faith and principle of members were thrown to the winds. He saw before him, the Government members who said they could not support any party in which Mr. Willis and Covert were; for they had supported the School Bill; but now he found those very men in the Government, essentially the Free School Government.

He then read extracts of speeches representing Mr. Landry as having promised his opposition to the Government, and similar extracts from Mr. Hannington's speeches. He ridiculed their consistency, and said it was not something at which the House might laugh, but which they should seriously bemoan. After making a very long speech the hon. gentleman took his seat.

On Mr. Willis taking his seat Mr. Landry arose. He said he would like to refer to the political immorality charged against the Government by the hon. gentlemen who had just sat down. While some members might have found the remarks of the Hon. gentleman interesting, and been provoked to laughter by them he could not say so much. It was neither instructive nor amusing to him. The object of the Hon. gentleman's speech was two-fold—and aimed at nothing else. It was to wound the feelings of two or three members who had joined the Government; and to try to prove to the country that the Hon. gentleman himself was not the most abandoned of politicians—the most thoroughly inconsistent, fickle and unreliable. This was the object of the speech which he would send before the country. And it was right. Any man feeling a load of odium upon his head; feeling that he is despised by his countrymen, acts but right, no matter how frantic the effort, to retrieve his fallen fame. For this he would forgive the Hon. gentlemen.

But as the other part of his rambling discourse was aimed at himself, he would explain briefly. He has charged me with inconsistency. Now before refuting this statement Mr. Speaker, allow me to remark that, of all the members in the House that charge coming from the Hon. gentleman sounds the strangest. He who was an actor in the political drama of 1871, to censure the formation of July last! But enough of that; the House and the country knew it. It was old and broadcast and before refuting the statement he would just refer to the attempt of the Hon. gentleman to raise a breeze on the Free School question. The time is past now Mr. Speaker when that question can be made to do duty. With the passage of the act in 1872 the matter was settled, and has since been buried. It was then a burning question and divided parties within and without the House while giving rise to better and acrimonious strife. But like the litigant in court who strives to get a verdict in his favour while the same was pending, he strove in the same way in the school matter; but when the judge decides, the matter ends. It is useless to kick against the goad. And this Mr. Speaker leads me to the question of

CONSISTENCY.

There are times when questions of great moment, involving principles arise. Such was the Free School question. When I was in the House before this question was before it, and upon this question the House divided. I was then Mr. Speaker offered the position I occupied but had I accepted it I should also to my trust, to my honor

and to my principles. But that question had ceased to be many years ago; therefore in July last there was no political question on which I had pronounced one way or the other before the country. But the Hon. gentleman quotes me as saying I promised my opposition in July to the present Government. This is not correct. I did say I could make no promises till I saw what sort the construction would be. I feared the Hon. gentlemen who had just sat down and his friend might be in the Government, which was probably the greatest reason why I did not then pronounce in favor of the Government. Mr. Speaker, I have made these statements just to show that I do not, in reviewing my conduct and my motives find or see the inconsistency with which the Hon. gentleman charges me.

AFTERNOON

Half-past two being named for the order of the day, Mr. Landry arose and continued the debate.

Hon. gentlemen from the Opposition who had preceded him had referred to the manner in which clerks salaries were shown in the Public Accounts.

For 1877 they appeared as follows:—Salaries \$500 &c.

This Hon. gentleman claimed to be wrong, holding each charge should be under a proper heading. Let them turn to the estimates brought down for this year and they will find them so.

Now Sir, with regard to the system of giving vouchers complained of. I have only to say that since I came into office I never signed but one cheque; they have been signed by the Chief Clerk, and when said cheques are returned from the banks they are vouchers. He said he would refer to the statement of our finances as put by Mr. Blair. That gentleman had said in 1874 we fell back \$146,000; but he could show Hon. gentlemen of the House this statement was inaccurate and misleading. The sum was Mr. Speaker in that year there was but a few hundred dollars over expenditure: upon the School Grant \$60,000 had not been expended.

Blair.—That amount was granted and I counted it in with the expenditures.

Landry.—Then I understand the Hon. gentleman to put money down as expended, which has not been expended but which remains in the public coffers. This was how the gentleman for the five years made out the Province had over-expended \$375,000 instead of \$54,000. He (Mr. B.) complained of the over-expenditure on principle; but to this he would say that always, as far as in his power, he would try to keep within the expenditure; but if wants urgent, and indispensable in their nature arose, he would not hesitate in making special application of sums not granted but given by the authority of statute. There were a number of independent members in the House tied to no party; but since May last, new members have joined the Government, and it was but fair that they should have a fair trial at the hands of said members. He paid a high tribute to the ability and assiduity of the Secretary and took his seat.

BUTLER AROSE.

He spoke at some length, referring to a bridge built over Salmon River, and censured the Government because it did not consult him in the matter. Mr. Woods followed him in a very nice speech. As he took his seat

COVERT AROSE.

He said as the Chief Commissioner had given much attention to him, he would pay him back the compliment. He then went on to relate all in connection with his desertion of the party in the past. He then turned on the government and described their course as vacillating and deceptive; and for proof see how they were bamboozling members in the Kent & Richibucto Railway matter. They had never taken the House into their confidence; their course has been one of intrigue and extravagance; Mr. Landry had been discourteous,—never as much as consulting him on the public works in his county. [He then sprinkled a little salt on the tail of Hon. Mr. Davidson.] The Attorney General had got in by the skin of his teeth, and extraordinary means had been resorted to to get Dr. Dow out of the way—bribing the Doctor. He then went on to ridicule the action of the Government in the Chatham Branch investigation and took his seat, when the

SURVEYOR GENERAL AROSE.

He said, Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain many points here, first perhaps the circumstances which lead to my joining the Government. But before doing this, Sir, allow me to brand some of the statements of the hon. gentleman who has just sat down as mere fabrications. He charges me with saying I was in New York, while I never went further than McAdam. This Sir is false; but by it the hon. gentleman would imply I was arranging to enter the Gov't. No overtures were ever held out to me till I arrived in St. John after my return from New York. I then met Mr. Crawford, and in reply to him said I would consult my colleagues. This I did, and they endorsed my course. But I was bound in no way to one party or to another. On the hustings I had declared myself independent, and was at liberty to join what party I pleased. The question which I had fought on and which our party had fallen was then no more—it was numbered with the dead past.

The charges against the Government going into supply were the Grand Southern; the Chatham Branch; the Albert, and the inducement held out by the Government to certain members. In addition to this he was constrained to refer to the financial statement made by the Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition had stated that the Budget of

the Secretary was full and minute, and gave him credit therefor; but shortly afterwards said this resolution had been passed two years before in the House. The speakers on the Opposition side had charged the Government with doing nothing when the delegation went to Chatham. The Government did not go there for the purpose of summoning witnesses; but they did do all that could be done—putting it into the courts of the land.

It astounded him not a little that a man holding the high position that Mr. Blair does as a leader of the opposition, should charge the province with falling back \$375,000 in five years. The hon. gentleman made this extraordinary statement for the purpose of blinding the eyes of members of the house and making the Government to appear recklessly extravagant. But he would read a statement for the years mentioned and show the fallacy of Mr. Blair's figures. [He then began to read the detailed statement of expenditures and receipts when Mr. Blair interrupted.]

Blair.—I did not include some of these statements.

Adams.—Where then does the hon. gentleman get his figures? He can't make up \$375,000 without counting them. But instead of \$75,000, the real state is \$94,000, or something short of \$11,000 a year, instead of \$75,000, as Mr. Blair puts it. But the most consistent part of the opposition member's statement is that Mr. Willis stated that during his term in office from '74 to '76, the province laid up \$47,000; while Mr. Blair states that for the same two years it fell back \$146,000 and \$68,000; making a terrible total of \$209,000. Not content with disfigured statements, they must drag into the question the passing by, by the Government of those who befriended them, and make a worse plaint that the Government passed themselves.

Among other meagre arguments by the honorable gentlemen from the Opposition it was said the office of Surveyor General should not go to the North Shore because there the largest lumber tracts were; and insinuated, for sooth, that he would not administer the office fairly to the rest of the province. To this staff he would not reply no more than he would to the calumny that for the sake of the office he had deserted his party. Was it an offence now to give an office to the North and no office in days gone by? It was wrong to have so many lawyers in the Government; but the old Opposition Leader immediately chose a lawyer for their head. They must either, in this case, acknowledge their inability, their incompetency to lead their party, or accord the palm to the lawyers; for Blair was a parliamentarian of little or no experience. He would then, he said draw his remarks to a close. Looking at the arguments of the Opposition and boiling down the froth and sensation, nothing was left but a lot of cant about the Chatham Branch and Kent Railways, which was merely a discontented white—a mere shadow of substance. The Government had shown that all could be done had been done, and that to do more than this was to go outside the power vested in the them, and to adopt an alternative unwise and ill-advised. The next part of the charge was that certain members had been induced to join the Government. This he had shown to be base coin passed off for true. He had shown that the time had passed when there was either party to stand with or principle to strive for, and that the formation was a fair and wise construction. He thanked the House for its attention.

KILLAM AROSE

And replied in a quiet but very decisive way, and at some length, to the charges made against him by the Opposition.

HUTCHINSON THEN AROSE

And said he thought had Hon. members confined themselves to the points in the Budget seven hours instead of seven days should have finished the discussion. He thought personalities should not have been indulged in, and went on to censure the Surveyor General for taking office, [all in a personal strain.] He said some called this a new, some an old Government. Like the old woman who made a pair of stockings do her seven years. When the vamp wore off she revamped it, when the leg wore out she put on a new one, claiming it was the same pair all the while.

HANNINGTON ROSE.

He said he was not a little amused to hear the Hon. gentleman who had just sat down deprecate personalities in debate, while his own speech was a continued effort at personality. Much as it pained him to do so he felt that part of his remarks should in defense of charges made, deal with himself,—the motives inducing him to join the Government party, &c. Early along in this session Mr. Speaker, on the debate on the address Mr. Blair set out with his immoral picture,—the immoral aspect of the Government. He dealt in generalities and it was not till later on, individuals who had joined the Government had been directly attacked. It was not then, Mr. Speaker, a fitting time for me to reply to this general charge. But some one since had said I meant Hannington, let him or his party mean Hannington, let paltry cliques try to blast my name and my reputation Mr. Speaker, Yes, and let their hircling press too catch up the refrain to blackguard Hannington, but still I stand defiant of their slander and calumny, and above and beyond their opprobrium and mis-

representation. Their slander of him was a fitting course for such a party, it was their stock in trade; but when the time arrives that they want to reap the fruit of their labors, they will find they have been making ropes of sand. Falshood and slander falls back on the head of those who throw it, and injures not him who doesn't deserve it.

Mr. Willis in his paper, he said, had misconstrued, perhaps wilfully his utterances last summer on the Hustings. [We are obliged to hold over the conclusion of this debate till our next.]

WEDNESDAY April 2.

At 11 o'clock the House took up the further discussion of the debate, Gillespie leading in a very humorous speech, Mr. F. P. Thompson following in a very fair one.

To Mr. Thompson Mr. Crawford replied in a searching and intelligent speech, and he again was succeeded by Mr. White of Carleton, who concluded the discussion.

After this the motion was put and carried to read the estimates section by section. Davidson in the chair. We shall give the items in our next.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Alderman Elections took place in St. John Tuesday.

Hon. W. E. Perley introduced his annual bill on Bear Bounty yesterday.

A rain storm came up Monday and continued till Tuesday night, when the wind chopped round to a frosty point.

A number of our Fredericton young men will start in a few weeks, some for the West, some for Boston and New York.

It is too bad that the Reporters Gallery is in such a condition that the Chignecto Post man cannot bring himself to take up a position there.

We have some letters on hand which for press of space we are obliged to hold over for some time. We cannot use "St. John notes" without the name of the sender in good faith.

Our enterprising citizen, Mr. A. Whitehead, intends forming a Cane Sugar Society Saturday. We wish the enterprise success.

We regret to learn that the Most Rev. Dr. Medley has been confined to his house for several days past, in consequence of a cold.

We have received a copy of Grip enlarged to 8 pages and otherwise improved. Grip is a humorous paper and has few superiors. It is published by Bengough Bros., Toronto.

Mr. Hanny writes a lengthy review of his History of Acadia in the Telegraph. It is the book as the author represents it in this paper, and no doubt it is, it is an excellent work.

Mr. Speaker has forbidden members to read newspapers or books during debate. This is an excellent order. For a member to read a book or paper while another member speaks is to show his ill-breeding, and wound the feeling of the Gentleman speaking—if he have any feeling.

At a meeting of St. Dunstan's T. A. S., held on last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

Frank McPeake, President, James Howard, 1st Vice-President, E. H. Elliott, 2nd do do Chas. E. Perks, Recording Sec. P. Barry, Financial Secretary, P. H. McGrath, Treasurer, Geo. R. Perks, Librarian, Wm. Shennick, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A Daring Act of Bravery.

At the fire on Sunday morning, in the dwelling house of Adolphus Beckwith, Esq., a young woman, a domestic of the house, came near losing her life. The building at one time seemed doomed to destruction; rumors rapidly spread that a female was in the room, or an adjoining one; in which the fire originated. The excitement became intense; no one seemed to know how to reach the room in which the unconscious girl slept. All seemed anxious to rescue; but their anxiety did not seem to result in anything practical, until a young man from Halifax, named John Heffron, a painter, working on Sharkey's building taking in the situation at a glance, seeing a ladder, and shouting loudly for help, stood it up against the building, and running up to the eave quickly clambered half way to the ridge-pole. He started through a window on the roof; and entering the apartment found the unconscious girl, either asleep, or what is more probable partially suffocated. He caught her up and carried her through the dense smoke to a place of safety. She soon returned to consciousness. A warm pressure of the hand, a tiny stream from each eye spoke her thanks with more eloquence than the most impassioned words of a Winnet or a Webster. Such a daring act of bravery on the part of a young man, an entire stranger among us deserves more than a passing notice from our citizens.—Com.

Our Speakers.

In the discussion considerable debating ability has been shown in the House. Mr. Fraser is well known to be no great orator, as his Brutus—beside him is. But his figures are reliable, and in his plain, clear, honest statements he leaves no doubt on the mind.

Mr. Blair is dashing and forcible, but equally as reckless as both. He seems to have brought the peculiarity of the lawyer into the house, which is to make very "much ado about nothing." He is not scrupulous in statement, and so far has been seldom correct; but

through all his faults and defects he shows much evidence of natural ability. In speaking he seldom hesitates, but often gets choked up and ends his periods as does a ventriloquist.

Mr. Landry has shown himself to be a capital debator. He commences by making his ground clear, and by dealing with the point unrobed of circumlocution and parenthesis. But in doing this he goes to far sometimes, and as a consequence repeats himself, his style is clear, unhesitating and decisive. He is very quick to seize on analogies, with which he always strengthens his statement. He made a very able speech in defence of his action in joining the Government, and a very striking and very conclusive retort to Mr. Willis.

Mr. Willis made a very lengthy speech, but it was too long. It is a fault of Mr. Willis to repeat a good thing two or three times, and it is the fault of too many speakers to do this. Mr. Willis has not much feeling, and this is why so many of his sentences are cold and awake no feeling in his hearers. Mr. Willis has much confidence, and is not easily abashed.

Mr. Adams is yet a speaker of not very much experience. But he has that frank, dashing way about him that fully amends a deficiency from inexperience. He is impulsive, and every sentence he speaks he feels. His whole attention gathers perhaps much about one point, which added to a nervousness not yet overcome by experience, makes him to overlook many points which with advantage he could use. But the material he employs is always to a purpose; and his forte seems to be in striking the heads of contradictory statements together and showing them up before the house. Experience is all that Mr. A. requires to make him one of the most brilliant speakers in the House. In his defense of the coalition, his justification was strongly put, and very well defended.

Mr. Hannington's speech was perhaps what might be called the heaviest of the lot. We in estimating the speaking talent of the House before through some unaccountable means passed by Mr. Hannington, but the present opportunity will serve our purpose. We begin with his faults. Mr. H. attaches too much importance to everything that is said, and often crosses swords with men quite unworthy of his steel. His powers are highly controversial. He is very impulsive, quick in thought, and speech; rapid in grasping analogies, and happy in applying them. His judgment is seldom if ever at fault in case, though it is likely to be often swayed by his feelings. His language is natural and there is no attempt at artifice or polish; and it is always fresh. [We shall in future issues resume this subject.]

"BARKER HOUSE" LIVERY STABLES.

Stock First Class. COACHES, HACKS & VEHICLES of all kinds furnished on short notice. Good careful drivers. Large sleigh will seat thirty persons, &c.

ORR & RICHEY, F'ron, Jan. 23, '79.—3m Proprietor

CARD.

THE subscriber is now prepared to attend to all his old customers, and has plenty for new ones in his new and well stocked store, Queen Street. His stock consists of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Meats, Flour, Meal, Apples, &c. Also always on hand Geese, Turkeys, Chickens, &c. dry, plucked and every variety of Wild Fowl in Feathers, Geese, Ducks, Ptridges, Snipe, &c.

M. MORAN, Queen Street, Opp. Stone Barracks. F'ron, Nov. 16, 1878.—1f.

RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS

Blankets, Flannels, Vincerys, Wool Shawls, &c. Ladies' Dress Materials, Ladies' Cloths, in all the newest makes, Ladies' Suits, latest styles; Ladies' Ulsters; Lyons Black Silks; Velvetens; Table Damasks and Napkins; and a full assortment of seasonable goods

Import my goods direct and cannot be undersold by any House in the trade.

JOHN McDONALD,

A large stock Mourning Goods, daily expected.

Dr. Warner's HEALTH CORSET.

With Skirt Supporter and self-adjusting Pads, unequalled for beauty, style and comfort.

Sold by JOHN McDONALD

JUST OPENED A LOT OF TINT WALL PAPERS

Warranted washable.

JOHN McDONALD.

New Advertisements.

And this space is reserved for

T. G. O'CONNOR,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,

English Pilots, Moscow Beavers, Elysian Naps, Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Heavy Suitings, Mellons, Serges, &c.

Plush and Diagonal Overcoatings, Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Oxford and Harvey Homespins, Flannels, &c.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING GOODS

Men and Boy's Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, Heavy Tweed Suits, W. P., Coats, Crimean Flannel and Dress Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, &c.

Lambs Wool and Merino Underclothing, Gents' Half-Hose Kid lined and Cloth Gloves, Bikes, Hard and Soft American Felt Hats, &c.

Men and Boy's Stylish Clothing,

Made to order, under the supervision of a "First Class Kuttist."

Buffalo Robes; South Sea Seal, German, Mink, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Otter FUR CAPS; Beaver and Otter Gaiters; Nutria and Beaver Collars, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. G. O'CONNOR,

Federicton, November, 18, 1878.—1f

NEAR NEXT BELOW BARKER HOUSE HOTEL.

FUR AND FELT HAT

3 CASES just opened, fine quality, low prices. P. McPEAKE.

Nov. 16.—1f.

WHELPLEY'S GROCERY STORE.

COY'S BLOCK, Queen Street, Fredericton.

AMONG MR. WHELPLEY'S Stock are CHOICE SAUSAGES, rich and succulent, CHEESE, HAMS, PRESERVES, CANNED MEATS, &c.

Here, during EXHIBITION WEEK and at all times the HUNGER or THE DELICATE can get their fill.

COY'S BLOCK, CALL AND SEE US.

MANTLE CLOTHS, HEAVY & CHEAP.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE AT

McPEAKE'S, Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1878.

S. OWEN

QUEEN STREET, HAS NOW IN HIS

FULL WINTER STOCK

Select and cheap for Cash Only. He will however take SOCKS, MITTS, and all kinds of FARM PRODUCE in exchange. Give him a call at once.

Queen St., opposite Custom House. NO BOOKS, NO CREDIT.

S. OWEN, Fredericton, Nov. 21, 1878.—6 mos.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

RICHARDS' BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.

Goods will be retailed in this Store at Wholesale Prices.

LMOT GUIOU.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS!

Now in Stock, and for sale at Bottom prices.

25 TONS Refined American Iron. 2 tons Sled Shoe Steel. 1 ton Sleigh Shoe Steel. 4 cwt. Axe Steel (Firth's). 1 ton Octagon and Square Steel. 4 Smith Vices. 75 boxes Mooney's Celebrated Horse Nails. 20 kegs Horse Shoes. 10 Snow Ball Horse Shoes. 50 Borax. 2 M Sled Shoe Bolts. 1 Sled Shoe Bolt. 6 Screw Bolts. 4 Fire Bolts. 2 pairs Bellows, 2 Anvils. 4 Smith Vices. 4 kegs Nuts and Washers. 1 Portable Forge. 6 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps. 25 Files, assorted. 24 Ferris' Nails.

ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 Second Hand Coffee Mill; 1 Second Hand Counter Scale; 1-2 Dozen Japanned Tea Canisters; 1 Tobacco Cutter; 1 Platform Scale; 1 Liquor Pump.

ALEX. BURCHILL.

TO THE WEST!

TO THE WEST!

SPECIAL reduced Tickets now offered to Emigrants for Manitoba, via the International Railway, also by Lake Shore, Erie, Canada Southern, and all the Great Leading Railways going West. A full line of through coupon Tickets at special places in the United States.

JAMES S. NEILL

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

The subscriber has now in stock, the following goods which he will sell cheap for cash, viz:—

3 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy, very old, (in bond). 2 Hhds. and 10 Quarter Casks, Gin, (in bond). 12 Quarter Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskey, (in bond). 3 Hhds. and 2 Barrels W. F. L. Old Rye Whiskey; 3 Barrels "Gooderham & Worts" and Walkers Old Rye Whiskey; 3 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey; 50 Cases Brandy, "Henney," "Martell," "Henry Moirnie," Prie, Catillon & Co., and other Brands. 55 Cases Irish and Scotch Whiskey, "Kirkstom," "Glenlivet," "Jallock Lade," "Loch Katrine," "Donville," "Wards" and other Brands. 10 Cases Old Tom Gin, quarts and pints, 25 Cases "Kewneys," old Jamaica Rum o' Barrels Gummers' Stout and Bass Ale, quarts and pints. Baskets, paper, q'Heidick & Co., Champagne quarts and pints. Cases sparkling Monelle; Cases Hook; Cases Claret; 2 Chests and 16 Half Chest Tea; also Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Cigars, and Tobacco, Pickles, Sauces, Biscuit and all other Groceries usually found in a first-class Grocery Store.

ALSO FOR SALE, CHEAP, 1 Second Hand Coffee Mill; 1 Second Hand Counter Scale; 1-2 Dozen Japanned Tea Canisters; 1 Tobacco Cutter; 1 Platform Scale; 1 Liquor Pump.

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