





# JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

17 Front Street, East, and 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

# The Weekly Freeman.

Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

Office—No. 35, (West side) Prince William street.

The Sessions met on Tuesday. As usual the attendance was small. The Sheriff submitted the following statement of the number of prisoners who have been incarcerated in the Gaol of the City and County during the year ending Nov. 31st:

For Debt, over £20, .....	23
Do, under £20, .....	263
For Taxes, .....	105
Witness, .....	106
Stealing—4 males, 5 females, ..	6
Assault—40 " 16 " ..	76
Drunk—254 " 41 " ..	295
Unlawful houses—3 males, 5 females	6
Bastardy, .....	23
Safe keeping—244 males, 57 females,	341
Vegetables—2 males, 21 females, ..	23
Stocking, .....	23
Unlawful taverns—4 males, 1 female	6
Soliciting soldiers to desert, ..	10
Sailors for desertion, ..	15
Prize and Murder, ..	1
Arson—1 male, 1 female, ..	2

74 of the debtors were out of Gaol under the Indigent Debtors' Act.

Mr. Reynolds' proposition for laying down a street railway, was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Tapley reported that he had made diligent and minute enquiry into the returns made to the collection of taxes made by the late Police Magistrate of Portland, Mr. Payne.

This was done by sending the police to all the parties returned as defaulters, and the investigation was very satisfactory, as he has done, and he returned as defaulters, 761 had paid Mr. Payne himself, and 73 others had paid through the police. The real number of defaulters was only 62, some of whom had gone away, and the others were too poor to pay. It was ordered that £30 be paid to the policeman for the work so performed.

On motion of Mr. Tapley several amendments were made in the regulations for the government of the Parish, and it was resolved that the law to prevent goods running at large should be made more stringent.

Mr. Thomson reported that a Constable named Boyle, to whom he had entrusted several executions for the collection of taxes in Simonds, had "skeddaddled," taking with him £22 he had collected. He wrote from Kingston, Kent, sending the Constable not to enforced, and promising to pay the £22 when he could. No warrant can be issued for his apprehension out of the County, and any proceeding against him must be for an ordinary debt. Mr. Thomson also reported that the taxes can not be collected from several estates in the Parish, because the assessors who, as he afterwards explained, do not think the pay sufficient to recompense them for the necessary trouble, do not wish to assess persons who inherit these estates. There was some talk of amending the law, but it was admitted that the present law is sufficient if it were properly carried out.

Committees were appointed for the several Parishes to see that the new law relating to Parish elections is properly carried out next March. It was at first proposed that copies of some sections of the law, with instructions from the Clerk of the Peace, should be sent to the Town Clerks, but this was not done.

There was some difficulty about the Parish of St. Martin's, which is the singularly happy position of having only one resident Magistrate (Mr. Foster) with whom Mr. Lockhart, who formerly resided in the Parish, was unwilling to act. Mr. Lockhart thought that the Government will probably appoint some other Magistrate before March next. It is strange that they have so neglected a Parish in which they have for some years been so well supported.

The Sessions adjourned to Saturday.

The following letter, dated Bathurst, Dec. 6th, received by a gentleman in this city, was kindly furnished us for publication last evening:

An inquest was held by Deputy M. Lauchlan, Esq., Coroner, on the 4th inst., on the bodies of Charles Scott, Jr., and Robert Scott, the two grandsons of Charles Scott, farmer, of New Brandon. Verdict: "accidentally drowned."

These youths, it appeared, left their father's house at Bathurst, accompanied by two brothers of the elder, to "cruise for juncos" around and back of Teague's Lake. On arriving at the South end of the Lake, they divided the party the two deceased intended to go to the East side of the Lake, while the others went to the West. Unhappily for them, they intended to make a short cut across the lake, which was scarcely frozen over, and immediately went down in about 7 feet of water, where their bodies were found on Saturday. No one witnessed the accident. The run of one of them was found on the ice near the hole where they went through. One was aged 24, the other 16.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson, the Priest lately appointed to the Church of Mission at Petit Rocher, Gloucester, has been complaining of illness for a few days, and is expected to leave the 27th inst. On this day the Rev. Mr. Meloy, from Bathurst, visited him and remained with him during the evening. The run of one of them was found on the ice near the hole where they went through. One was aged 24, the other 16.

He manifested no symptoms of insanity till the moment or two before he disappeared. When Mr. Meloy, on his return, was asked what was the matter? Mr. P. replied that "he was catching grasshoppers," or that grasshoppers were troubling or catching him.

The Colonial Farmer says of the late military flogging case:—

"We have since learned the particulars, and now give them for the benefit of our readers. Some time since Private Higgins, of the 1st Batt. 16th Regt., loaded his gun and attempted to shoot his comrade. For this offence he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Week before last he committed a similar offence, and was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and imprisonment in the Fort at Halifax for eight months. He was flogged on the 10th inst. in this garrison."

What would the *Freeman* and *Presbyterian* do with so hardened and desperate a criminal?

Four artillerymen deserted from this garrison one night last week, in an open boat which they stole from the Ballast Wharf. As the night was stormy, it is thought they did not venture to Eastport, but were taken on board a vessel waiting for them somewhere down the bay.

# Confederation.

Lecture by Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence's lecture, delivered at the Institute on Tuesday evening, presented to those who desire to ascertain without doubt what effect the proposed Confederation will have on this Province, much matter for consideration and reflection. Some points are particularly deserving of attention. If his statements can be taken as correct, it is the wildest of delusions to imagine that the raw materials for iron, cotton, mill, boot and shoe factories, &c., can be procured more cheaply in this Province than in Canada. If his argument can be refuted the North Shore route for the Intercolonial railway is already selected.

He carries his calculations much further than we did, and estimates the cost of maintaining the new nation. We have not had time to test his calculations, but do not follow that he is a man who goes further than we did his statements in any degree inconsistent with ours, as the Globe seems to think they are.

The audience was at first small, and even when Mr. Lawrence came on the platform the number present scarcely exceeded five hundred. A great many came in soon after, and the whole number present was from seven to eight hundred. Nearly all, if we may judge from the repeated applause, fully concurred in the views and sentiments of the speaker, who put his case calmly and dispassionately, yet forcibly and well.

He stated that the cost of the proposed Confederation, which cost him labour and care in the preparation, was written. We publish the report which appeared in the *Telegraph*, and which seems to have been taken for the greater part from the written lecture:—

He said, although he stood before his audience unbiassed by any place or power, he felt that he was sustained by the confidence of the country. He had no object to serve other than the interests of his country, and as he felt that Confederation must of necessity prove profitable to the Province, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight. When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together, and which he thought it could be shown that the materials of the structure were poor, that they had been hewn from the square of the rule, that the building was upon one side, and that consequently according to the law of gravitation, it would fall on the weight.

When he considered the character of the men who, amidst privation and trial, had prepared the Confederation under which New Brunswick had grown and prospered, and when he thought of the men who had founded this new Constitution, and how it had been born amidst privation and trial, he felt that he was justified in attempting to present the mosaic work of the country, which he had been gathering together,







**\$100**

**ROG**

*And payable at their Office*

We make this offer with  
for their disinterested effort.

We think the following  
ought to satisfy all, that w  
for the cure of

**Cancer, Tumor, Sc**

**ERYSIPE**

**SYPHILITIC**

**AND OLD SO**

as well as all other disease  
number of cures we have a  
of letters we almost daily  
Medicine upon persons, who  
skill within their reach.

We now fully believe that

malignant type, for, if tal-  
l already cured many of them  
for this most fearful of all dis-  
eases we have the remedy, we  
in this holding out hope to  
so fast around us, that we  
can expect our preparation  
the day for us to get up a  
could only say, that we have  
stood, then, that you have  
still be disposed to disbelieve  
our Office, to hear for yours  
continually receiving from  
with gratitude to God for  
Up to this time, our field  
of medical skill, and it is no  
neither seek, nor intend an  
imate many who have gone  
We would be very sorry to  
before an intelligent public  
weeks, or even months. The  
enough for everybody to know  
There are a very many that is  
for the disease, but we will  
Experience teaches us the  
use the Ointment freely and

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley is  
ablist financiers in American  
our calculations must remain  
contradicts the statements of

Mr. Gray, in his estimate, has been wild and reckless, and it is not surprising that he does not agree with Mr. Tilley; but the facts corroborates our calculations, that the application of the law to the imports of the Lower Canada increases the taxes from 40 to 45 per cent, which is not an exorbitant rate, and our calculation also is, that the adoption of this Tariff will be as the taxes we will pay off the amount that will be expended will enable them to reduce the amount, and we shall have the advantage of relieving the people of their of their taxation by paying off our own pockets. But such a deduction can be made (and it will be to be wholly impossible) and the speech said of the cost of the Railroad to us. He said:—

"In the case of the Lower completion of the Intercolonial the General Government would be responsible that if it is done they they would have been entered and expensive undertaking for a population, and it would have borne more heavily upon them as he would in a few months to show, the effect of their law would be to increase the tax, and we subject, so that but for the Railway expenditure to be they would have had a great deal of them if they had undertaken without at the same time going and subjecting themselves to the Customs and Excise duties of the Intercolonial Railway of aliks to Canada and the Lower Canada."

When you read this statement contradiction involved in it, the greater burden to pay our share of the road out of Confederation is clear, and you have by ad-

Confederation—with Mr. Tillie we would pay but could not. Gray's wretched attempt at conclusion will yet arrive at—

And remember that under we appointed one of the who were to settle the little voice on that most. Under: Confederation we members in 194, and of the from the Gulf Shore will a 1904), and influence of the St. John Counties, and a trust the control will be out of our hands.

Do you now think that into Confederation to get such a price and on such

THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA correspondent of Mercator, writing on Monday:

"There is also this afternoon from Nashville, and its given), that preparation executing the capital of I force. I cannot believe will give up this capital."

We do not believe that for the above reason has received large reinforcements. Department cannot be able to defend Hoodmont. The greatest source of our Hood will ship back to Kentucky or East Tennessee, timely lead to his destruction."

The collection of the cities: Towns are in side West Quoddy, sixty mil-





**CLEARING SALE!**  
Shoes, and Rubbers,  
**C. MC CART.**  
AND SHOE FACTORY,  
WILLIAM STREET,  
day marked down all my summer  
stock of Ladies' Gaiters, Misses'  
BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, and  
below cost, with the determination  
to cut the whole stock to make room  
for the new goods, which I am manufacturing  
Cloth, Kid, and Grain Calf BOOTS,  
and Youth's Napoleon Wellington  
Boots, and BOOTS and BOOTEES,  
large stock of Ladies' Gaiters,  
children's RUBBER BOOTS and  
Canadian Company's manufacture  
per pair.  
French, English and American  
at a great bargain.  
Wholesale and Retail.  
C. MC CART.

**OL AND LONDON**  
**RE AND LIFE**  
**ANCE COMPANY.**  
- \$10,000,000.  
... £1,500,433 0s 6d  
in 1865, Fire, £22,402 1s 6d  
do, Life, £46,804  
... Fire, £28,318 9s 6d  
do, Life, £2,300  
... in New Brunswick since 1851,  
... \$103,007 23.  
... of this Company are personally  
... EDWARD ALLISON,  
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,  
BANK BUILDING.

**LONDON**  
**Insurance Comp'y.**  
**BLISHED 1782.**  
... and Charing Cross,  
... and CAPITAL, £5,000,000.  
... £2,000,000.  
... done by the Company may be  
... the amount of £100,000 Duty paid  
... you 1881, £138,000 Sec.  
... covered, 49 in number, includ-  
... shants and others, of great wealth,  
... them responsible to the whole ex-  
... for the engagements of the  
... in the Province.  
... J. W. WELDON,  
... Agent for New Brunswick,  
... Office, Savings Bank Building,  
... 1862.

**Insurance Company.**  
**RE AND LIFE.**  
£2,000,000 Sterling,  
10,000,000.

**DEPARTMENT.**  
... £241,568 3s. 2d. Stg.  
... of Property taken at fair  
... fire losses paid promptly on re-  
... without reference to the  
... FROM THE PRESS.  
... assured that even exceptional  
... arrive, can be met with readi-  
... by the Royal.  
... established, through years of  
... liberality, and the institution  
... of that character in con-  
... - Liverpool Courier

**NEW BRUNSWICK**  
**JAMES F. RAY,**  
15, Princess Street,  
Saint John.

**Fire Insurance**  
**Company.**  
**REET, NEW YORK.**  
... \$500,000.  
... 1891, \$1,024,722 28 Cents.  
... receive three-fourths of  
... of the Business of this Com-  
... T. HORN, President.  
... LAMPORT, Secretary.  
... Pack, Assistant Secretary.  
... and Investments, and every  
... by W. J. STARR,  
... Agent for New Brunswick,  
... 8th March, 1891.

**GABEL,**  
**Commission Salesman**  
**WILLIAM STREET,**  
**JOHN, N. B.**  
**STON BUILDING COMPANY,**  
... of the St. John Manu-  
... FACTORY COMPANY.  
... of all sizes,  
... of various thickness,  
... different dimensions,  
... and Content,  
... Cloaks and Talmas,  
... the Coats,  
... covers and Blankets,  
... Bathing, Bath Pans, &c.,  
... Leggings, Life Preservers,  
... with Hooks for Ladies,  
... Hard Rubber Goods, such as  
... Jaws, Finger rings, Thimbles,  
... Holders, Pumps, Oil Feeders,  
... of all sizes, and of au-  
... Pump, and Lotion Packing;  
... Saw, Mill Saw Files;  
... Tackle, Washing Machines,  
... sinette, Homeopuns, &c.

**en's Hosiery.**  
... Breasted UNDER SHIRTS;  
... in English and Scotch  
... in all qualities,  
... particularly selected for Retail  
... pronounced them the best  
... this line in the City.  
... THOS. R. JONES.

**Port Wine**  
... the East, from Chateau—  
... PORT WINE. For sale  
... JOHN O'GORMAN,  
... of the late P. D. Quinn,  
... 40, Dock street.

**Wool Hats,**  
**QUALITIES:**  
**FFALO ROBES,**  
... and Retail,  
... THOMAS R. JONES.

**HISKEY,**  
**ARRIVE.**  
... JAMES MYLES,  
... Water street.

**is and French**  
**WILLS,** very fine makes;  
... Merinoes, all Wool—in  
... reasonable rates, at the  
... VICTORIA HOUSE.

**Cotton Warps.**  
**OPENED**  
**hester House,**  
**STREET.**  
... COTTON WARPS, in  
... SAML BROWN & CO.  
... ending ex Eleanor from  
... Hazel Nuts.  
... N. R. BRUNDAGE,  
... 4, Water street.

**S MANTLES,**  
**ES SHAWLS.**  
**ENNIS & GARDNER.**  
**HALF PRICE.**  
... EASON'S MANTLES  
... CLEARED  
... PRICE.  
... ENNIS & GARDNER.

**Freeman**  
... contains the latest  
... extensively in every  
... Province.  
... in advance, Single  
... Cent.  
... T. W. ANGLIN,  
... Editor and Proprietor.

**\$100 Reward Offered!**  
**ROGERS & CO.,**

**AMHERST, N. S.**  
*And payable at their Office, to any person who will discover one misrepresentation or false Certificate in this Circular.*  
We make this offer with a view to give certain persons an opportunity to be rewarded for their disinterested efforts to give our medicine notoriety.  
We think the following testimonials (mostly in addition to those already published) to satisfy all, that we have the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public cure of

**Cancer, Tumor, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,**  
**ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD,**  
**SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES,**  
**AND OLD SORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

as well as all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Judging by the number of cures we have already made, as well as by the large and increasing number of letters we almost daily receive, informing us of the most wonderful effects of our Medicine upon persons, who, in most cases, have been abandoned by the best medical skill within their reach, as hopeless, we believe we are offering to the public a Medicine such as the world has not hitherto been blessed with. Persons afflicted with these diseases should lose no time in obtaining a supply, as delays are dangerous. If the doctors cannot cure you, try our Medicine, and do it faithfully, for, by looking over our Certificates you will find that it takes time to remove those old diseases of long standing; but they are removed entirely from the system.

We would also urge upon the Medical Faculty the importance of recommending the use of our Medicine, after having removed the Cancer by the knife to prevent a return of the disease, which is almost sure to occur in cases of real Cancer.

We now fully believe that there is no necessity for allowing any Cancer to assume a malignant type, for, if taken in time, our Medicine will cure any Cancer, as it has already cured many in their more advanced stages. Hitherto there has been no remedy for this most fearful of all the diseases that afflict our race; and in saying that we think we have the remedy, we speak with a full conviction of the responsibility we assume in thus holding out hope to the hopeless. The truth is, the evidences are multiplying fast around us, that we cannot say less of the Medicine, if we say anything.

We expect our preparations to stand or fall upon their own merits. It is too late in the day for us to get up a humbug—a useless article; that thing is “played out,” and add only end in financial, as well as moral disaster. Let it be, once for all, understood, then, that we are honest and truthful in our representations. To those who may still be disposed to disbelieve us, we can only say that we invite you most cheerfully to our Office, to hear for yourselves the soul-stirring expressions of gratitude that we are continually receiving from the afflicted ones—sentences that cause the heart to swell with gratitude to God for permitting us thus to be a blessing to our race.

Up to this time, our field of operations has been, for the most part, outside the reach of medical skill, and it is nothing to the disparagement of the Faculty to say so. We neither seek, nor intend, any opposition to the medical profession; nor do we wish to imitate many who have gone before us, in denouncing everybody but ourselves.

We would be very sorry to place ourselves in so stultifying a position as to assert before an intelligent public that we can cure so malignant a disease as Cancer in a few weeks, or even months. The practice of drawing out by a plaster has been in use long enough for everybody to know that, although it may be healed over in a short time, it is no more a cure than is the knife. Our Medicine, however, is a specific or antidote for the disease, removing it slowly, but effectually, from the system without pain.

Experience teaches us the necessity for urging upon those who try our Medicine, to use the Ointment freely and faithfully; sometimes it may appear to make the disease worse for a while, but continue and you will soon find a change for the better. We do not assert that we can cure in every case; for we have met with those so far advanced as to be beyond our reach, and always expect to. No better evidence of the worthlessness of a medicine is required than to hear asserted of it, that it cures in every case. If we did this we would be justly charged with intention to deceive the public, or with being fearfully ignorant of what we profess to know. We have only published the names of those diseases which we have cured, our Medicine having been offered to the public but for a short time; but we are continually discovering new fields for its use, which will be made known as we become satisfied of its effects.

We are now in a position to supply our Medicine to wholesale dealers, giving a liberal discount to the trade. We will also, as heretofore, supply by retail and forward by Express, to any part of the Provinces. We have also appointed the following Agents, where a supply will always be kept on hand:

Messrs. BROWN, BROS. & CO., Halifax, N. S.  
C. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., Sydney, C. B.  
A. N. WHITMAN, Esq., Cape Canso,  
J. W. JACKSON, Esq., New Glasgow,  
GEO. V. RAND, Esq., Wolfville,  
GEO. HENDERSON, Esq., Digby,  
BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Esq., Yarmouth,  
JOHN CHALONER, Esq., Saint John, N. B.  
GEO. C. HUNT, Esq., Fredericton,  
W. H. STEVENS, Esq., St. Stephen,  
W. B. WELDON, Esq., Kouchibouguac,  
WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Esq., Woodstock,  
JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., Grand River, Lot 66, P. E. I.  
DAVID ROGERS, Esq., Summerside, P. E. I.



# TESTIMONIALS

We can give to almost any extent, but the following will suffice for the present:

## CERTIFICATES.

CLEMENTSFORD.  
Annapolis Co., N. S., Sept. 6, 1884.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,  
Gentlemen—I called to day to see Mrs. Burroll, the lady for whom I have ordered your Cancer medicine, the using of which has already nearly completed the cure of a very bad Cancer on her breast, which, at the time she commenced using your medicine, had prostrated her, and was rapidly spreading through her system. She is now able to attend to the ordinary duties of life. She wishes to be kindly and gratefully remembered to you.  
I am yours, respectfully,  
MOSES SHAW.

West Branch, East River.  
Pictou, Sept. 11, 1884.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,  
Gentlemen—For the sake of those who are suffering with Scrofula, or King's Evil, I wish you to publish the following facts:—About eight years ago a swelling appeared under my chin; in a short time it ulcerated, and became a running sore, and extended across my neck from ear to ear. The bone became affected, and several pieces came out from time to time. The smell from the parts affected became very offensive, so much so that I had to retire by myself and dress them. I tried the best doctors in this country, and many in the United States, but all to no purpose. I also tried various patent medicines, including Kennedy's Discovery, which I used for two years, but it did me no good. Under your treatment, my general health was very much improved, is completely restored, and the Scrofula on my neck is entirely healed up. I am a sound man again, thanks to a kind Providence for His goodness. Let no one who reads this, doubt its truth. Hundreds know my case.  
THOMAS CHISHOLM.

WALLACE RIVER, CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.  
May 20, 1883.

To ROGERS & Co.,  
I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to suffering humanity, to state that your medicine has effected a cure of a severe case of Cancer of the breast in my wife. The cancer began to appear about five years ago, and continued to grow slowly, and during last January it began to grow very rapidly with darting pains through it. We concluded to try your medicine, and in a few days pain subsided, and it began to improve. This was about the first of last February, and now I am happy to say that it is entirely cured. After using your medicine a few days the cancer ulcerated, and it continued to improve until it was cured. You ought certainly to make your medicine known to the public.  
W. L. ANGEVINE.

MAJOR, CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.  
Sept. 6, 1884.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,  
Gentlemen—You have effected so wonderful a cure upon my child, that I feel it but right to you that I should make it known. He is five years of age. A swelling appeared on one side of his face, and continued growing for five weeks, when I had it lanced by a doctor, after which it got somewhat better. But about two weeks after another swelling appeared below one of his ears. He became very much prostrated, and pretty much lost the use of his limbs, so that he would creep instead of walking, and complained of pain and weakness. He appeared to dread having to attempt to walk. The doctor thought that he would outgrow it, but did not hold out any inducement as to a cure. We tried his medicines, but they did not have any effect upon the disease. I was induced to try your medicine, and after a few days he began to get better, and kept on improving; after a few weeks he was entirely cured. My child is now well and hearty, and I have no hesitation in saying that your medicine has made the cure. I have every confidence in your preparations, and would recommend them to the afflicted everywhere.  
Yours with much respect,  
JETHA ELDERKIN.

PARROTBOROUGH, CUMBERLAND CO.  
June 22, 1883.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,  
Gentlemen—I hereby certify that about twelve years ago a small lump began to grow on my breast and continued growing until 1876. It attained the size of a small hen's egg, and began to ulcerate, causing great pain, and reducing my body to a mere skeleton, rendering me altogether unable to do any work. I applied to the two resident doctors at Pugwash (where I then resided), both of whom recommended a surgical operation. Feeling reluctant to undergo the suffering of such an operation, I applied to a man who called himself an Herb Doctor. I used his plaster until I became satisfied that they were of no use to me. I then applied to you, and procured some of your medicine to take inwardly. After a few months trial, I began to get better, and the ulcer on my breast commenced healing so fast, that in seven months from the time I commenced using your Ointment and Medicines I was enabled to attend to my ordinary occupation; and now I am happy to say I am hearty and well. I have no hesitation in saying that (under God) I owe my present state of health to your treatment. It is a simple statement of what you have done for me, and I feel it my duty to state it for the benefit of others.  
Yours very truly,  
ROBERTSON.

ALL Correspondence to be addressed to ROGERS & Co., Amherst, Nova Scotia.

are at liberty to make it public, as any word of it can be rounded for by those who know how I suffer. I remain your much obliged servant.

ANGUS MCGILVER, Master Shipwright.

COLA'S ISLAND, SACKVILLE, N. S.  
Oct. 5, 1884.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Amherst, N. S.  
Gentlemen—If you think the following facts will be of any service to the afflicted, you are at liberty to make them public.  
My little daughter, five years of age, has been severely afflicted with what the doctors call Scrofula, ever since she was six months of age both sides of her head; and at her ears was covered with sores, and smarted badly; and at one time the hair came mostly all off her head; her eyes were also very sore. We applied to the best doctors within our reach, and used many kinds of medicine, but she continued to grow worse, until we began to despair of ever seeing her cured. We heard of your wonderful medicine, and after three months she was entirely well, and continued so to the present time. Mrs. A. and myself feel extremely grateful to a kind Providence for this wonderful cure, and would urge all who are similarly afflicted, to apply at once for your medicine.  
Yours very truly,  
EDWARD ANDERSON.

GOOSE RIVER, CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.  
Oct. 20, 1884.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,  
Gentlemen—According to promise, I write to inform you that your Syrup and Ointment has entirely cured my child, after using it for six or seven weeks. She is five years of age, and has been afflicted four and one half years with a sore head. When we began with your medicine her head was sore all over; it was a loathsome sight to look at, and we became quite discouraged. The doctors could not cure it. Rev. E. Clay, M. D., of Pugwash, advised us to try your medicine. We did so, and are happy to testify to the inestimable value of your medicine in such cases.  
Yours with much gratitude,  
WILLIAM MILLS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.  
Nov. 10, 1884.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,  
Gentlemen—After spending some months under your treatment at Amherst, and having had ample opportunity to see and hear for myself, as to the very many cures you are making, and the large number of letters you are continually receiving of those who are suffering with every confidence recommend those who are suffering with the diseases which you undertake to cure, to use your medicine. This lady is being treated for a cancer of the breast of the worst kind. The public will hear from her soon.  
R. & Co.

## Extracts from Letters.

A. N. Whitman, Esq., of Cape Cause, N. S., writes as follows:—  
Please send me a parcel of your medicine for tumor of the breast, of 20 years' growth in a woman's breast, similar to the one applied for first, last winter, and which has been effectually cured, I believe, and I will soon forward some certificates that will be highly pleasing to you.  
Joseph Stanley, Esq., of New Port, N. S., writes as follows:—

Enclosed I send you \$5, and wish you to send to New Port Station, in care of James F. Cochran & Son, one can of ointment, the remainder in syrup. My wife seems to be doing well; the lump is going away, and thinks another can will do the business.  
The above is tumor, probably cancer of the breast.

John Robertson, Esq., Lot 55, P. E. I., writes:—  
My mother is considerably better. The swelling is leaving her arm quite fast; the breast is also apparently doing very well. We have been more free in the use of the ointment since we received the last supply than we were before, and now find that the ointment was used entirely too sparingly before.

I sincerely think that if we had had the medicine constantly since we began with the first lot, and had used the ointment more liberally, my mother would have been cured ere this. I think an agency for so valuable a medicine is required here.

Mrs. Arch. Dawson, of Pugwash, Nova Scotia, is pretty nearly cured of a most distressing case of hip disease. No worse case could be; the facts of the case can be ascertained by any person who will take the trouble to drop a line to Rev. E. Clay, M. D., of Pugwash.

Mrs. Nathan Ross, of Spring Hill, Coal Mines, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, has been suffering with a running sore in the foot, for from ten to twelve years. We think, the leg from the knee down very much swollen. She has been severely afflicted. Some of the best doctors in Nova Scotia exhausted their skill on it years ago. By the use of our medicine she was entirely cured in six or seven weeks.

We have a large number of cases of various kinds all over the Province under our treatment, or rather, who are receiving our medicine, from whom we are receiving most cheering accounts; some of them to all human appearance were very near the grave, having been abandoned as hopeless by the Doctors.



Vol. XIV.

# The Free

## Confederation

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?

What good will Confederation do? Some say that it will give us a better government, and that we will have to pay only the cost instead of 2 1/2 times the cost if the arrangement have to pay if the arrangement have to pay.

The Intercolonial is the one Confederation even promises. Scotia has provided amply for of Railroad, and will have the road to Windsor, the road actually under contract, and amply all provided for at present.

We will have only the one when that is built we will have the one of last season.

Canada West, which will be large her canal, build new canal, great North West, &c., &c., and the pleasure and glory of commerce head to these works that Upper Canada themselves. That our Western Extension of for \$10,000 a mile, we will have direct taxation of raising any that work.

We will have only the one when that is built we will have the one of last season.

But will we get even this? cheap rate, as Messrs. Tilley and Would it not be better for us of us very much desire to have build it on almost any terms Confederation for the sake of it.

Mr. Gray, in one of his speeches, said:—

"He would ask, if the people ward Island and Newfoundland put their hands into their pocket build this road, when not a far through their territory, shall away and say, 'you shall not money in our midst,' for God force this favor upon us? 'don't the sacred precincts that surround this part of the subject light, so absurd were the of against it'."

This would perhaps have been if there had been any truth in it already said that the increase would have to pay if the Canada 1868 were applied to our imports be about a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population.

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."

Mr. Galt, who, Mr. Tilley says, "shall be a quarter of a million nearly fifty per cent. more than amount we undertook in 1863 of this work. If our figures were correct, then it is very plain that ing less we would pay half as was formerly asked of us. This we be a poor bargain on our part, not take into account the increase which follows increase of population."