

ness or on any legal inquiry the validity of any promissory note draft or bill of exchange is questioned by reason of the proper duty thereon not having been paid, or not having been paid by the proper party at or at the proper time, and it appears that the holder thereof when he became holder had no knowledge that the proper duty had not been paid by the proper party at the proper time, such instrument shall nevertheless be held to be legal and valid if it appears that the holder thereof paid double duty as in this section mentioned so far as such holders acquired such knowledge, or if the holder thereof acquiring such knowledge at the trial or inquiry, do therefore forthwith pay such double duty. The remainder of the section does not apply here. By this act it is the duty of the maker of notes to apply a proper stamp upon it at the time he gives it, and to mark it in such a way as to identify it with the note, and to prevent its being used again, and if he neglect to do so the note (subject to certain exceptions) is declared to be invalid and of no effect. The exception referred to is when a double duty stamp is afterwards allowed to be affixed, and the question is whether that can be done in the case of the note or his Agent, we think it cannot. The substituted section subjects not only the maker but any person who becomes a party to a note before it is properly stamped to a penalty. The P.I. in this case, therefore when he received the note not only became liable to the penalty, but the note itself was invalid and of no effect.

Then how and when did it become an instrument. It never did unless the stamps by Mr. Wright or the Agent by section 12. The payment of a note is a subject matter between parties to it, not a subject to allow parties other than those whose hands a note assumes to be concerned with it. No one has authority to render it null. If this Act were repealed the stamps. Then the authority to make void would be gone. We think that the law now is that the holder of the note may sue the maker of the note for the amount of the note.

that the County cannot do a better thing than to return the four old members. Without waiting at present to discuss the merits of our representatives, we may say that this move on the legislative carpet is promulgated principally by separate school men, and taking this into consideration, we are led to entertain the belief that they are afraid to test the question of education at the polls. The people are not quite so simple as to be duped by any such subterfuge as this; they have been looking forward to the coming election as the period when they shall have the privilege of expressing their opinion, by the ballot, upon a most important question, and they intend to do so. We believe the advocates of free, non-sectarian education are desirous that a ticket shall be formed to fairly meet the matter at the ensuing election, and after all that has been said by its opponents, nothing short of this can fairly be expected. In fact, the duty is imperative, and cannot be gainsayed. Prompt and energetic action is now required. The great importance of the main question at issue will not admit of wasted time. What course of action will our leading men adopt? Will they assist in calling a convention, at which everything in connection with the coming election can be thoroughly ventilated? We trust they will do so. The advocates of the present school law are waiting for some of our prominent men to take the lead, and we are of the opinion that if a convention is held, (every parish being properly represented) and a good ticket is elected, concerted action alone is the sine qua non of the victory.

SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL WANTED.—A correspondent writing from Bay du Vin under date of March 30th, urges strongly the want now felt in Hardwick for a semi-weekly mail. We are of the opinion that the change is much needed. Hardwick is an important parish, and in the summer season, particularly, a very large amount of business is transacted there, particularly in fishing and preserving. During the season of salmon fishing increased mail accommodation is much required, and we sincerely hope that in this age of public improvement the postal requirements of an important district like that of Hardwick, will receive the favorable consideration of friend McMillan, of the Postal Department. We respectfully call his attention to the matter, and urge the claims of the people as being only just and fair, upon many grounds.

✠ Under the head of "New Brunswickers at McGill College," the *Telegraph* says: "We are pleased that two New Brunswickers—Mr. J. B. Benson, of Chatham, and Mr. E. B. C. Hanington of Shediac—took first honors at the primary examination at the University of McGill College, Montreal. It will be remembered that each of these gentlemen took a prize in botany in their respective freshman years." Mr. Benson arrived home on Saturday last.

✠ FREIGHT FROM SHEDIAC.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. C. Forster intends running a fast sailing schooner between Shediac and Miramichi during the coming season. Mr. F. writes us that the rates have been reduced, which will at least be some satisfaction to those who, during the past two or three seasons, have been the victims of unscrupulous overcharging on freight received per steamer.

scrutinize my work, and through it have a shot at the Government. He called it a trap, but he was right. He has no doubt, while partaking of his hospitality, mentally arranged his programme of slandering me on the floors of the House of Assembly. Of course he did not allude to the subject of his visit. O, no, he has the wisdom of the old serpent. Had he made known the real object of his visit, he would have received information from me, and I should have been aware of his duplicity that his presence could be dispensed with.

Again observe his conduct regarding the Scotch Education Committee. He supported the Bill that term, and then, when he is in favor of a separate school system because the Scotch owe their superiority to it. Evidently the Opposition are the proper party, as a consistent friend from Restigouche. In conclusion allow me to assure you that the course pursued by Mr. Montgomery during the present session has been a failure. But we will go on as the people of Restigouche at large and in particular that of

Yours truly,
PAT'K BASSETT.
Balmoral, April 6, '74.

ITEMS FROM HARDWICKE.

Hardwicke, March 30th, 1874.
Dear Advocate,

I suppose public attention is now fixed on the Local Legislature, and all eyes are turned there to see what the assembled wisdom are doing, and what they are going to do for the dear people of the County. But we will go on as it always has done no matter if we fare ill or well. Let politicians quell the storms that are constantly being forced upon them, let Editors claim that they control free and independent journals, and let the Lawyers be ever on the alert for a fat goose to pluck, we in the country will ever have a place in our hearts for the man that can understand the wants of his country first, self after.

The salmon men are preparing for

or accepting Dominion offices from sitting or voting in Assembly. Han-
nington, Adams and others contended
that mail, railway, and other con-
structors under Dominion Government
should be included in provisions of
bill, and that it should also apply to
improvement of local in the way as of
Dominion Government. The
amendments of this nature were de-
feated and bill was agreed to. House
will be prorogued at noon to-morrow.

Legislative Proceedings.

March 31.

The evening session was occupied
in discussing in committee of the
whole, Mr. Wedderburn's bill to
abolish the Legislative Council. The
members of the Council, and mem-
bers of the Council for their valuable
services rendered to the country, but
believed that the changed condition
of the Province under Confederation
rendered the Council unnecessary, most
particularly now that the larger ques-
tions of legislation were dealt with in
Ottawa. Mr. Wedderburn said this
bill would not be brought after con-
sideration could be safely made in our ex-
penditure. There were others to which he
intended to refer at the proper time,
and would only now guard himself by
saying that he would not after con-
sideration, at the same time not being
in favor of paring down the expendi-
ture unnecessarily, as unwise econ-
omy was generally the worst extravagance. Progress was reported, with
leave to sit again.

April 1.

Mr. Adams committed a bill, Mr.
Willetts the chair, to encourage
manufactures by exempting
Councils and Sessions to exempt
manufactures from taxation, when
the amount of capital invested is over
ten years, exemption to take effect for
ten years, and not apply to lumber
mills.

After some discussion it was de-
cided to read the bill section by sec-
tion by article 18 to 10. On motion
of Mr. Crawford, following Con-
reported, in order to allow the addi-
tion of some amendments.

Mr. Napier committed the Caragnet
and the Canadian Railway Bill, Mr.
Laurier in the Chair, and after

bill to abolish Legislative Council and make other provisions in lieu thereof.


Mr. Adams said as before that this bill was a measure of the Government. He had promised his constituents among other things to vote for such a measure as this, but he had changed his mind, for he had hastily changed his mind on this subject. He would sooner see the Council made elective than to have it abolished, but his main reason for opposing the bill was, as first stated, he believed that the bill would be more useful than was generally conceded.

The Attorney General said he could not agree with the bill, as the Legislative Council was a useful and important body, and he would not give it up. The Acts passed since Union was quite as important as any passed in the same period of time at any time before the Union. Before the Union the Legislative Council had little to say on the matter of tariff, as it now has with supply. The Legislature before Union dealt very little with foreign, insolvency, and other subjects while the Legislative Council of the time of the Dominion Parliament. Very nearly the same range of questions now occupy the Local Legislature before the Union, and, therefore, the Council was as useful as ever it was. Since the Union this Legislature has passed more Acts than in any ten years previous. This bill would be a question at the polls. In a matter of this kind, British usage and precedent is something that should be considered; and but one case where there is a single branch Legislature in Ontario can be found. Daniel Webster has shown the double-branch system, and the experience of the United States is against the experience of this bill. The bill would be a question along any better than before. Several bills passed by that Legislature have been found *ultra vires*.

He subjects this Legislature has to deal with the importance for serious legislation, and false ideas of economy lead to any course being taken that will lower the standard of our Legislature. The checks and balances added to the bill do not hinder imprudent legislation, and no one will agree that the functions of the Upper House are

word "regret" in his resolutions was a mistake. He held it to be not, and that he had placed it there adversely, and fully appreciated its meaning, and he did not desire to retract it. "regret" that they cannot comply with the prayer of a large number of influential fellow citizens who had petitioned, and who intentionally presented their petition for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to be able to answer them, or any other petitions affirmatively, and he could not, he was prepared, even in the formal vote of the Assembly, to insert in his fullest meaning the regret he felt. From the first moment a school system, based on the principle of non-sectarianism, was introduced into the country, and entertained by the Government, he advocated the principle that when the state undertook the education of the children it should be done regardless of class, creed, or religious denomination. Separate schools for Catholics and Protestants say "But you are all Protestants." He held that there is as much and more difference between some of the Protestants and some of the Catholics as between some Protestants and Catholics. What a state the country would be in were all these sects to set up their schools. It was a mischievous and a wasteful expenditure expended by the state as "denominational" moneys. The state performs certain functions. It grants to all men certain rights, and concedes and concedes no rights to any particular class, and it is bound to see that all coming around all classes its protection. In consideration of these the subject contributes his means, and the contribution is called taxes. So soon as the state ceases to be a state, and becomes a sect, they cease to be Episcopalian or Roman Catholic or Denominational moneys; they are the moneys of the state, and are expended for its legitimate purposes, and the state is not concerned by which it was contributed.—The people of the Province in 1867 by vote at the polls ratified and accepted the Constitution of the Union—The Act by which their rights were secured by them—and before a letter of that constitution is touched it should be again submitted to them, and again proposed to them, and again rejected. In 1872, when an attempt was made to take the Local Government, a few others and himself, being convinced that the Gov-

covering of people's clothing. Only a few days ago the Freeman declared the Roman Catholics do not wish the repeal, and the Rev. Mr. McDevitt had said for 25 years agitated for direct assessment, and now only desired such an alteration in the machinery of the law as would secure separate schools. Will any man say that the province can retrograde to the old Parish School Act thus condemned by all bodies of christians? Will any man say that the law was admittedly a failure, and that it was involved in doing so would be enormous, for under the disguise of going back to the Parish Schools Act, we would have to construct a new system again and construct a new system and there would be added, as the chief corner stone, separate schools. Even those who profess and those who profess to be the friends of the law seek a new law, and not an acceptance of the old one, and if the overthrow of the present law is once secured separate schools will inevitably be the result. The Rev. Mr. McDevitt of the British North America Act "not for a day, but for all time." He would not deny that there had been some difficulties in working out the details of the law, but he can assure us that perfected by experience. District troubles will be in time removed; expenses which had attended the inauguration of the system would in future be reduced to a minimum; the law would be lightened, and made to fall more equitably. While the highest university should be thrown open to the child of the poorest man, the parents of many, who, by the law, are excluded, cannot avail themselves of the higher branches, might be relieved from the burden, so that those who cannot afford the higher education might to some extent be exempted from the burdens they entail. But all these, and others, are to be the work of time, and he believed many of them would be accomplished in time to go but for the unfortunate crusade against the principle of the law. To pretend to have abandoned even the hope of separate schools is unfair warfare, and he would repeat the words, Repeal! Repeal! Repeal! We should read it in the light of former



Half way measures of any kind will undermine the true position in this Country a real question. We have necessity of holding a convention at an early date, if suitable men shall be found to represent the people as well as the CATTLE AND SQUARE. There must be no compromise on this point.

Wool and Lard Markets.

Wool received from Montreal, which refers to the market since the 19th of the month, has been fairly firm. A firmer feeling prevails and an advance is looked for. Investigation is expected to result in a cornmeal steady; lard and hams, firm; lard scarce; butter scarce, and a tendency. Quotations extra, \$6.45, No. 2, strong bakers', \$6.50, No. 1, \$6.75, No. 2, \$6.85, oatmeal, 96c. per bushel, \$18.75, thin, \$19.00, No. 1, \$19.25, No. 2, \$19.50, No. 3, \$19.75, No. 4, \$20.00, No. 5, \$20.25, No. 6, \$20.50, No. 7, \$20.75, No. 8, \$21.00, No. 9, \$21.25, No. 10, \$21.50, No. 11, \$21.75, No. 12, \$22.00, No. 13, \$22.25, No. 14, \$22.50, No. 15, \$22.75, No. 16, \$23.00, No. 17, \$23.25, No. 18, \$23.50, No. 19, \$23.75, No. 20, \$24.00, No. 21, \$24.25, No. 22, \$24.50, No. 23, \$24.75, No. 24, \$25.00, No. 25, \$25.25, No. 26, \$25.50, No. 27, \$25.75, No. 28, \$26.00, No. 29, \$26.25, No. 30, \$26.50, No. 31, \$26.75, No. 32, \$27.00, No. 33, \$27.25, No. 34, \$27.50, No. 35, \$27.75, No. 36, \$28.00, No. 37, \$28.25, No. 38, \$28.50, No. 39, \$28.75, No. 40, \$29.00, No. 41, \$29.25, No. 42, \$29.50, No. 43, \$29.75, No. 44, \$30.00, No. 45, \$30.25, No. 46, \$30.50, No. 47, \$30.75, No. 48, \$31.00, No. 49, \$31.25, No. 50, \$31.50, No. 51, \$31.75, No. 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No. 277, \$88.25, No. 278, \$88.50, No. 279, \$88.75, No. 280, \$89.00, No. 281, \$89.25, No. 282, \$89.50, No. 283, \$89.75, No. 284, \$90.00, No.

NAILS, &c.—Hardware dealers should try some of S. R. Foster & Son's polished 3d, 4d and 6d Nails. They are an excellent article and cost no more than the ordinary rough cut nails of the same sizes. Prices and samples can be seen at our office. They also manufacture every description of Shoe Nails and Tacks, all of superior quality.

TEMPERANCE.—We are glad to learn that a Temperance Society is to be formed in Newcastle, in connection with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New Brunswick. There is ample room for such an organization and we wish the Society every success in the good work.

Married.

At Flat Lands, Restigouche, N. B., on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Wm. Murray, A. M., Mr. J. H. MARSH, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, to Miss MARGARET J. COPELAND.

Died.

At Newcastle, on Monday, 6th April, JAMES, relict of the late George Watt, aged 41 years, who had been deceased was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came to Miramichi about forty years ago.

[Funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of John Brander, Esq.]

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Haviland, Chatham Ferry, on the 4th April, ANN DELL, relict of the late John Bell, aged 83 years, who had been deceased was a native of Devonshire, England.

[P. E. Island papers please copy.]

At English Settlement, on Sunday, 6th April, MARY, relict of the late John Shaddick, aged 87 years. Deceased was a native of Devonshire, England, and came to this country in 1830.

At Blackville on the 22nd ult., GRACE, beloved wife of B. N. T. UNDERHILL, Esq., third daughter of JAMES S. MITCHELL, Esq., aged 31 years. She leaves a devoted husband and four children to mourn their loss. She rests in Peace in the bosom of Jesus.

At Farnfield, on the 26th ult., ALPHETTA EABSTINE, only child of the late Alfred E. and Louise A. Underhill, aged 1 year and

which I hope they will have) a large quantity of ice.

Large quantities of ice, is being put in the ice-houses, both on Fox Island and the main land. Lobsters I believe are going to be in great demand. The Government of Esquimaux is making preparations for catching them on a large scale. There are several more gentlemen also who are going to cut them in this Parish.

The Government have made their appearance here this spring in large quantities.

I have not heard of any townspeople being down here as yet with their wild geese, and I do not think and destruction among the feathered tribe.

The ice is getting very thin about the bays and rivers; and without we have a mild winter I do not think we will have it long. There are not many who will witness its departure with regret. Between Fox and Portage Islands or the entrance as it is called is all clear of ice, and up the river as far as the horse shoe.

Politics have calmed down here for the present, and we now only hear the hoarse muttering of the distant thunder that will again stir the storm in all its fury next summer.

The school law is working splendidly in this parish, and if I am not mistaken, the majority have come out for the repeal of that measure which will poll a large vote in Hardwicke at the next election. It has got a strong party down here who are determined on repealing that measure which has stood by our splendid system of common schools. The opponents of that measure cannot deny that it has for the short time it has been in operation done more good than any other districts of our County. I will at some future time, Messrs. Editors, gather a few facts for you and let you know what the school law has done in the way of improvement. For the present I will have to say good bye.

A. BAY DU VINER.

SPRING DESASTERS, THE ADVANCE.

Fredericton, April 7.

Yesterday Kelly committed bill to enable executors of late James Macdonald to receive the four hundred dollars of the estate in Dominion de

Mr. Napier explained the bill, which is one provided for under the Subsidy Act. The road was to be built in the broadest manner, and it was intended that it would keep them from being obliged to depend on the country stores. Gloucester, he said, is one of the most important counties in the Dominion; and he thought that the Government of Canada, the Hon. Mr. Young, of the Executive and Legislative Council and the "impenetrable" Napier. The money will easily be found and he thought that the Government of the Government had promised to build the road, but Mr. Odell said their promises were all a farce. When he returned home to his county, he was up to his ears in the mud, and he thought he fed the poor and fostered the people. Since he had been in the House he had favored public works, and do everything in his power to advance the public interest. The road would be some 32 miles long.

Mr. Hibbard moved his temperance resolution, according to notice, making a broad array of speech in its favor. Mr. Maher said the temperance man, but thought the resolution aimed at an impossibility. Intemperance should be put down by moral influences, and not by legislation.

Mr. Adams said there should be a full house before a vote was taken on such a measure as this. It was interfering with a matter entirely within the powers of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Phillips said so many members have signed a petition of the term of resolutions that it is unnecessary for the House to consider them.

The Secretary said the individuals the members might place their views before the Parliament, but this Legislature, he said, should not interfere in such a matter, and he thought he protested against the Dominion Parliament interfering in our School Act.

Mr. Irvine said the Legislature has the right to interfere in such a matter. Parliament on a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the latter as parish or country authorities have to petition the Legislature on a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the latter is no analogy between this matter and the School Act interference. If he thought Parliament would be offended by our presenting the prayer of the Legislature, he would urge it, but he believed it would not.

ing a T. C. in putting all for crossing the Atlantic, and the Council, with a great deal of judgment and careful deliberation. He believed they were not canvassed as much as they should have been, in order that bills passed in Assembly should be well considered. The cost of the Council is only about \$9,000 and not \$10,000 a year, and if the Lower House had to exercise the right of veto as it would have to do were the Council abolished—its sessions would be longer and its expense greater than now, and the saving to the country not so much as the saving to the interests are growing larger also, and in the long run it is better to have two Houses. He hoped members would seriously consider whether it would be satisfactory to go to a new system against precedent, excepting in one case, when that one case only covers an experience of seven years.

The division being taken on the motion to postpone the bill for three months, the names were: Yeas—Fraser, King, Kelly, Stevenson, Willis, Tibbets, Blanchard, Theriault, Hamilton, Adams, O'Leary, Beckwith, Hamilton, Adams, O'Leary, Newblain, Butler, Palmer, Humphrey and Grouard—80. Nays—McQueen, Wedderburn, Hibbard, Fraser, Hamilton, Adams, Williams, Covert, Irvine and Brown—10.

And so the motion was carried.

The Attorney-General in reply to Mr. O'Leary said a new Sheriff for Kent County had been appointed for about a week, and the Commissioner said negotiations were pending in reference to a Steamer for the North Shore.

At eight o'clock, the Attorney-General moved his resolutions relating to the petitions before the House from Catholies of the Province, asking that they be allowed the same educational privileges as the Protestant and the Protestant minority in Quebec. He said the resolutions he was to move would commend themselves so generally to the members that lengthened discussion would be unnecessary. The question was one agitating not only New Brunswick but the world generally, and it not only concerned largely into the aspirations of the members of the House, but also of those who have not yet arrived at that point from which they can make their sentiments known

Minister's denial was sought in order to establish that the Government was not out of existence, advised the late Secretary, as Premier, to refer the question to the people at the polls, should the Opposition succeed. He, and those who followed him, were confident that no Government should yield, and have established irrevocably and forever in the Province a system of separatism without the sanction of the people. Thus, Mr. Hanington said: "We, Wedderburn read from the B. N. A. Act, to show that should the Local Legislature once pass a measure for the closing of schools, it could not be repealed by it, and that it would ever the law of the land, beyond the reach or remedy of the people." He asked if such a sweep as that should be made of the great wisdom of the people and our chartered rights handed down to us with the sign manual of the Queen herself, wiped out as with a dash of a pen, and the people left at the mercy of the winds. The undermining process, he had learned, was still to be continued, notwithstanding the decided opinion of our own law officers and the opinion of the Privy Council. Therefore, if the rumors which come from Ottawa are to be relied on, our constitution will be pulled down about our ears by one man, who may be able for a time to carry a bare majority in the Dominion Parliament, and despite the protection which was guaranteed to us under that constitution, and treated as so many puppets and poppets, and our rights are thus trampled upon it will be a black-letter day in the calendar of the country. [Mr. Wedderburn was then called in question to his resolution, which he said recurred at Ottawa had rendered necessary, when Mr. Hanington objected, saying two days' notice should be given as per the Standing Orders. He was commended for and against, when the Speaker said the House should adhere to the rule, but could allow the addition to be made. Mr. Adams favored the addition, and Mr. Wedderburn was offered, as he said the separate school members desired only fair play and an honest vote. Mr. Hanington finally withdrew his objection, protesting that the members were not to be on the House.] Mr. Wedderburn then moved the following to be added as fourth preamble and resolution

tolerance of the same persons, and it could not be found from beginning to end, even in the case of the "Separate Schools! Separate Schools! So the country would read the issue, and so he was prepared to meet it at the time of four years ago, the people of St. John's were invited to contribute an hour and responsibility of representing them. From the first he had stood up in defence of the local cause, and was undoubtedly had he supported free non-sectarian education. He would shortly appeal to them again, standing firmly and unequivocally on the platform of the non-sectarian education, the issue of non-sectarian education. If the electors of his native city decided he had, for this stand, forfeited their confidence, he would bow to their verdict; but he would not be content with that, that he had acted conscientiously and with the unchanged conviction that the day will come when the people will confess that they were the victors. He would not be content with the people's interests and rights who had advocated this system of education, and had at the same time held out his hand against every effort to overthrow it. Mr. Wedderburn's speech was frequently applauded.]

Mr. Nowlan, who had attempted to moderate during the discussion of the point of order, moved as follows:—

Whereas, the School act, passed in 1871, has, in its administration and operation, produced inequality and oppression, and the coefficient of unfairness arising from the burdensome taxation thereby imposed are not at all commensurate with the cost; and

Whereas, the said act has, in its operation, failed in securing the benefits promised by its promoters, and great dissatisfaction exists in respect thereto:

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the present Schools Act should be repealed, and the school law passed in 1838 and Acts in addition thereto, and amendment thereof, be brought into force before the passing of the present Act, and, with necessary provisions protecting existing contracts and assessments.

Mr. Nowlan said he wished it to go to the country that there was no man more anxious than himself to see upon

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adopted:
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Newcastle Police Court.
BEFORE JOHN LAWLER, J. P.
April 1, 1874.
James Murphy, Newcastle, drunk on the streets. Fined \$4 and costs.
Edmund Preston, James Duffey and Wm. Matheon, (son of Thomas) Newcastle, were each fined \$8 and costs for making use of insulting and abusive language on the streets.
2nd.
Maria Chasseau, Newcastle, using insulting and abusive language. Fined \$8 and costs.
3rd.
Leonard Dominique, Indian, drunk.—Fined \$8 and costs.

Correspondence.

EDITORS:
During the debate on the confidence measure, the Hon. the Attorney-General held ourselves responsible for the expressions expressed by our Correspondent in the following manner:

EDITORIAL:
The Hon. the Attorney-General were at the time of the debate at the House of Commons, and were not present at the time of the debate at the House of Commons.

tenures, interest on which, \$80, is to be equally divided between the Christian brothers' schools in St. John and Halifax, with no surplus.

Crawford's bill authorizing sessions, etc., to exempt manufactures from taxation was agreed to.

Supplementary estimates were brought down in afternoon. They contain \$25,000 to be distributed among poor districts in Province, \$500 aid in erection of school houses, \$500 to assist in paying for publishing Stevenson's digest, \$500 for prizes for best and second best essays on assessment, \$200 for establishment of chambers for Judges in St. John, and the grant to Mr. Smith for reporting.

There was a long discussion on the first named grant, Hanington pitching into the School Report, and claiming that while it was stated that cost per pupil per year under the new law was \$3.20 as against \$3.26 under old, actual cost is over \$16 per pupil. He also claimed that there are 511 districts without schools, which is an increase over the number under the old law. He was replied to by Mr. General who showed that the statement as to difference in cost per annum was only comparative, and that was made on precisely same basis in regard to old and new law statistics, that it was made for term, and not for year, and that Hanington had endeavored to place whole matter before the house and country in a false light. While there were only about 1,200 districts in Province under old law, there are nearly 1,400 under the new, and they cover a larger area than contemplated by the Act, and since districts with no schools. The debate was very sharp one, and after a time

much out of order and Speaker threatened to arrest the speaker, but all in chair and utterances of men.

Wednesday.

WEST.

persons holding

The Attorney General said he would vote for the previous question, because he was in the Parliament having power to put a bill on the table, and he did not feel that he could make it the law of the land in our present circumstances. He was more and more in favor of temperance every day, but that was not the place to put a bill in a good position to be found giving advice unsolicited in matters over which we have no control. It would weaken our influence when we might wish to give advice on matters on which we have the right to advise. We have our representatives in Parliament, and should speak through them.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the question be now put. The question being put, it was decided in the affirmative, and a division being taken for the resolution, the names were: James Meares, McQueen, Crawford, Weller, Wedderburn, Hibbard, Landry, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hanington, Donald, Nowlan, Butler, Palmer, Ryan, Humphrey, Girouard, Covert, Harrison, Fraser, King, Kelly, Stevenson, Phillips, Alward, Blanchard, Adams, Phillips, Robinson, Williams and Maher, and so the resolution was carried.

The third proposition of acknowledgment and abolish imprisonment for debt was committed, and the amendments by the Attorney General were added.

Mr. Maher wished a clause to be added at the end of wages, etc., done.

The Attorney General said that a trustee process would, no doubt, be added to the law next session. The bill was agreed to.

April 2.

In the afternoon Mr. Crawford's bill to increase the representation in several Counties was discussed and finally passed by a majority of one vote.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to enable the executors of the Rev. James Duncan to wind up affairs of the estate.

Mr. O'Leary introduced a bill to provide for new polling places in Kent.

Mr. Wedderburn recommitted the

He referred to the fact that the bill-box, the terms of Confederation were before the Westminster Conference, pressure was brought to bear by which the bill-box was put in the hands of the Catholics of the Upper Province. The bill-box was secured by the British North America Act forever, for such had been the decision of the Supreme Court. The bill-box was put in the hands of the crown. While the resolutions referred to the matter of objection, it also reached far down to a question which far transcends every other question of the day. The people are interested in the preservation of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. He was asked why he moved the resolutions when the Legislature had already affirmed their principle. He did so because it was petitioned on the subject, and because the country at the present time expected some sound from the Legislature. He had no objection. He sat in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and heard the charge made that former petitions had been considered finally and in the style of the House. He knew no discretion was intended by that action, but when he looked over the House of Commons and saw among the Roman Catholic representatives the names of the highest standing, refinement and ability whose names were associated with the great political struggles in the history of Canada and saw the glow of indignation upon their countenances, and when he saw also the expression of regret and surprise on the faces of others, he felt that the cause of education in New Brunswick was suffering in the minds of both friends and foes, and he determined that never again should anyone be in a position to make such a charge, however unfair in itself. He had wanted long to do so, for some time, in accordance with the petitions to move in the matter, but waited in vain, and at last he determined himself, to bring the subject before the Legislature, and secure a respectful but firm decision of the House, whatever it might be. Some had said the

And Whereas—Certain exclusive rights, powers and jurisdiction have been vested in the Legislature of this Province, and guaranteed to it by the British North America Act, 1867, the exercise of which is essential to the welfare of this Province, and the harmonious working of the constitution.

Resolved, That the House do hereby maintain and submit that no act should be done or passed at any time by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or by the Dominion of Wales, or by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, to impair, curtail, alter, or withdraw the said rights, powers and jurisdiction, or any of them, without the requisition or consent of this Legislature for that purpose, first made or obtained, and signified by address from the Legislature of this province.

He also stated that the undermining process was still going on, and that recently there had been a change of base—the substitution of the cry of repeal instead of separate schools. He would say that the country from the commencement of the movement until now has been against the whole argument was against repeal and for separate schools. The resolutions of public meetings, the appeals of the pastors, letters, the editorials of the organ of the party, the *Freeman*, and the speeches of individuals, were all in favour of the principle of direct assessment but claimed separate schools without. To change the base now was because the overwhelming voice of the country was against separate schools. It was a veiled attempt, a feigned issue. The school party was peddling the sentiment of public opinion from the real question—the only one the people were to decide upon—the question of fixing denominational schools on the country. They were peddling for repeal, every petition is for separate schools, and then only and wholly, and it is a mere pretence to say the separate school party abandoned the field when they were defeated in London as ever at Ottawa. It was dressing up the cry of separate schools with the

the statute books, and in full operation in the country a good school law. It had been said by Mr. Wedderburn that there were no petitions for repeal. He would ask if there had been any for this law, which it was now necessary to repeal, the country to see now the desire of the country to see repealed. The old law, it was said, had some defects, yet it had not failed, and had the Government bestowed as much care and attention on its amendment, and been as much more strict in the present act, it would have been very much better for the province, more in the interests of peace and good will among the people, and more by which many hard feelings and bitterness now existing in the land would have been avoided. The working of the present law had made enemies of those who would otherwise have remained friends and good neighbors, and heart-burnings and dissatisfaction was widespread throughout the country. The law should not have been sprung on the people, and they would not have been appealed to directly on its principles, and their wishes in reference to it obtained at the polls. The agitating for repeal are no wroth sheep. Mr. Wedderburn: I said the cry was patting the sheep's clothing on the wolf.

The Attorney General said he had promised the people of King's that he would endeavor to secure the repeal of the present school law, and he would keep his word.

The debate was here adjourned until Saturday morning at ten.

April 4.

Mr. Adams thought the whole matter would be discussed at the polls in June, and therefore it was unnecessary to discuss it here, in view of the short time to elapse before the close of the session. Everyone had made up his mind on this subject.

A story-teller General said there was an impression abroad that the Government was unfairly seeking to make this a question at the coming elections. The subject of Education entered into the Elections in Great Britain, together with the Irish Question.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by
G. A. Blair, Esq.

MARCH-APRIL.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.
Mon.	8.30 a.m.	30.01	78		
	11.45 p.m.	30.15	20	84.4	6.0
Tues.	8.30 a.m.	30.08	14		
	11.45 p.m.	30.15	20	87.8	5.6
Wed.	8.30 a.m.	30.11	17.8		
	11.45 p.m.	30.13	19.9	86.2	5.3
Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	30.18	17.3		
	11.45 p.m.	30.22	19.9	87.6	4.6
Fri.	8.30 a.m.	30.20	28.7		
	11.45 p.m.	30.21	31.2	88.8	16.7
Sat.	8.30 a.m.	30.20	16.8		
	11.45 p.m.	30.22	18.1	81.4	10.0

than an armed mob of 200 persons gathered in the evening and proceeded to the residence of the Rev. John Stevens, a Congregational minister, sent out by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of Boston. With cries of "Long live the priests," they broke into the house, and seizing the clergyman, smashed his head to a jelly, and chopped his body into pieces. They afterwards sacked the house and carried off everything of value. After much delay the riot was suppressed by the local authorities. The Boston *Pilot*, while unwilling to believe the statement that a priest instigated the crime, which these wretches have been guilty of, says: "Should it turn out to be true the crime of all the mob should be intensified on his head by a terrible punishment. The wretches who could kill a man with a religious cry on their lips are the greatest wretches in the world." The Government has sent a detachment of troops to the place, a rigid investigation has been set on foot, and orders have been issued for the arrest of all priests in Abasco and the neighboring town Teshitan. A mob in Sagayao acting under a smaller religious frenzy, attacked the small garrison of the town, burned the public archives and pillaged the houses of the authorities.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

MARBLE HALL,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has always on hand, a full and complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,

WEEDS,

and every other article to suit the

fashion.

Selection guaranteed in getting up

Gentlemen's Apparel,

and all the most approved fashions, as

the first class workmen are employed.

Customers from abroad will receive

attention.

FASHIONS

application.

FACTORY.

The above discovery has gained for Pro-

fessor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the

International Exhibition of Victoria, Aus-

tralia, of 1880, besides numerous testimonials.

Chatham Agents, Messrs David John-

ston & Francis Letson.

Sole Agent for Newcastle, W. C.

Anslow.

July 9, 1873. 1yr. July 9

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

Just Received, per "Island Queen" from

BRITAIN.

A carefully selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of

Dress Material.

IN

Black and Colored Silks, Coburgs, Lustres,

Tartans, Repps, &c., &c.

Ladies' Fashionable Winter Sacques,

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,

Clouds, Trimmed Skirts, Trimmed Hats

and Hat Shapes, Ribbons, Velvets, Plain and

Watered Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

FURS, in great variety.

A large Assortment of

REEFERS, ALL SIZES,

Pilot & Beaver Cloths, Fur Caps, Cloth-

ing, Boots and Shoes, &c.

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVIS-

IONS, LAMPS & OILS, GLASS,

PUTTY, &c.

All to be sold at a small advance on Cost.

W. PARK.

Newcastle, Oct. 21, 1873. 1f

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

The subscriber has now completed his

FALL & WINTER STOCK,

and now offers for sale the largest and most

complete stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Tools &c.

ever imported on the North Shore. Call and

inspect for yourselves, as they are too nume-

rous to mention.

ALL IN STOCK.

3 bbls. Holland Gin;

10 casks finest Old Scotch Malt Whiskey;

3 casks James Watson's Old Blend Whiskey;

3 casks Old Canadian Rye Whiskey;

3 casks Martell's Fine Old Brandy;

3 casks Old Port & Sherry Wine;

3 casks very superior Port & Sherry Wine,

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