

veted against it in Assembly and saw no reason to change his mind. Young urged his motion. The present law is a wholesome check, and under it the legislator has a personal interest in the country. It had been admitted that no proper man could be kept out by it, and what then was the necessity for it. He believed the country was opposed to it and it was dangerous. Motion to report progress lost and three months bill carried. Yeas, Young, Saunders, Lewis, Perley, Jones, Beveridge, and Bailey. Nays, McInerney, Hamilton, Seely, Robinson-Owen.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 24th, 1874.

Debate on Gough's resolution continued all day yesterday and in evening. Maher was followed by Blanchard who said neither Napier nor himself were sent to legislature to do as they liked, but to oppose school bill. He censured Young for entering government after attending anti school meetings in Gloucester and speaking at them against Government. He would like to see Willis or any other member of Government go to Gloucester and defend Young. If this resolution did not pass he believed he would receive same treatment as last two years in regard to bye road monies.

Crawford said Blanchard thought making his opposition to school bill matter of conscience in seventy one, declared in seventy two he accepted it. This Blanchard denied. In reply to Crawford Gillespie said he never was a Government supporter and Kelly said if he was not he looked out to get all he could out of the Government. Gillespie replied that he got no more than what he was entitled to. Adams referred to Young turning his back on former friends to join Government and said he was guilty of great political dishonesty. He would challenge Willis or any other man to say he had for one moment renounced his allegiance to his school bill views of 1871. He believed both parties should meet half way and settle them in interests of people. He opposed Chatham branch railway bill last year because he desired the whole line undertaken from Fredericton via the Miramichi Valley. Tibbits produced power of Attorney dated March 1874, and bearing his sign firm name of Jas. Tibbits & Sons of which he was not a member. Montgomery took floor after tea and claimed that out of one hundred thousand dollars granted by Bye Roads last year sixty thousand had been spent by the members or their pet officers. He said he had highest respect for Attorney General and Chief Commissioner, but would not charge could be brought and he was severe on the Attorney General. He claimed that Phillips had had supervisor of Campbellton bridge displaced to make room for his own son while he himself handled the money. Phillips said the people had the supervisor dismissed his son being in Fredericton got the appointment.

LATEST.

Fredericton, March 24.

Discussion on no confidence debate resumed at half past two o'clock. Provincial Secretary taking floor. He declared it useless in Gough to deny resolution was not wanted of confidence, and deprecating the wide range discussion had taken. School question had been dragged in but by Alward, of opposition, rather than by any friend of Government. Blanchard declared Gloucester was dissatisfied with school law but that gentleman knew the Province would not be dictated to in that matter by Gloucester, nor by any individual not qualified to interfere. Govt. will not be bounded down on account of stand taken. Announcement comes from Ottawa that a certain gentleman will take position of speaker of Commons if separate schools are given New Brunswick. Declared that the Province would not be dictated to and then argued that parliament could not interfere with New Brunswick's rights. Said that Gough's resolution was concocted for the purpose of diverting public mind at coming elections from school issue. That Opposition can only hope to carry separate schools by aid of repeaters, and that when separate schools are once fastened on country they cannot be removed. To carry separate schools it was also necessary to effectually blacken the characters of members of Govt. and their supporters. He then entered into full explanation of the independence of Parliament in answer to various charges made by Opposition. Quoted section of House in 1858 to show that in passing purification act members of that house were exempted from its operation until expiry of term. This act was passed by some of the best friends of separate schools and Government and was made imperative to allow some office holders to retain seats in House. Secy. was continuing at 4 o'clock to address reasons why resolution should not carry. Gough will close debate to-night, commencing speaking about eight o'clock House now (half past seven) densely packed with eager crowd to hear him. Vote will probably be taken between ten and eleven, result from close calculation will probably be Opposition 15, Government 26. House expected to rise close of next week.

Legislative Council.

March 18, 1874.

Hon. Mr. McInerney opposed third reading of Bill to authorize sale of certain school lands in the St. John's. He said Bill altered the original trust, certain persons there had purchased the lands and decided it in trust for benefit of Grammar School. These people or their representatives had not asked for the change. He was informed that two or three persons there who wanted to make themselves important wanted it.

Hon. Mr. Young said the matter was fully discussed in the Session, and decided upon, and it had the fullest publicity. Had there been any feeling of opposition, a petition against it would have been presented.

Hon. Mr. Seely thought the petition ought to come from the people if they wanted it. He was opposed to altering trusts without the fullest consent of all concerned. Nothing ought to be taken for granted.

Hon. Mr. Young said that under present law, it is impossible to carry out the purposes of the trust to the very letter, as no grammar school exists at Newcastle, but are the lands on

that account to remain idle and useless? He thought if the lands were applied substantially to the uses intended, that was sufficient.

Hon. Mr. Saunders thought the Bill had better stand over.

Hon. Mr. Bailey said as the trust would be broken he would oppose Bill.

Hon. Mr. Beveridge said there was evidently no desire to break the intentions of the trust. Lands decided to Sessions cannot be released except by enactment. The Bill was in the usual form and he thought the people knew all about it.

Hon. Mr. McInerney moved the three months bill. Yeas, Bailey, McInerney, Seely, Robinson-Owen, Saunders, Nays, Lewis, Hamilton, Young, Perley, Beveridge.

The original motion to read third time was therefore carried. Lewis, Hamilton, Young, Perley, Beveridge, and Jones voting yeas.

Bill relating to property of married women committed. Hon. Mr. Seely in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Jones had no objection to giving a married woman all the property she could acquire while living separate and apart from her husband, or if he deserts or abandons her, but he would not give her property obtained while living with her husband, as Bill purposes. He believed it would open the door to fraud. A woman could set up a claim at any time by collusion with her husband and cheat his creditors. Men perfectly able to pay would be led to commit acts of fraud.

Hon. Mr. Seely said cases occurred in which women having dropped worthless husbands have to support him as well as the rest of the family. Sometimes a woman sets up a store and does a little trading, when her husband can stop in at any time and seize her earnings. This law would protect her.

Hon. Mr. McInerney believed the Bill would lead to frauds. A man and wife living together and accumulating property, can under the Bill separate, and the husband own the liabilities and the wife own the property.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton believed the first creditor a man has is his wife. He believed in protecting her to the utmost.

Hon. Mr. Young thought the Bill would act a good deal like the Homestead Act, which had deprived poor people of their credit and acted most injuriously. It would lead to fraud. After some further discussion it was referred to a special committee consisting of Hon. Messrs. Jones, Young, and Hamilton.

March 19.

The Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Young to authorize Local Government to accept Bonds of an approved Guarantee Company for Officials, instead of Bonds of private sureties committed. Hon. Mr. Young in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Seely said that nine times out of ten, when an official forfeits his Bonds, the penalty is not enforced—the Government often being easy about enforcing payment against innocent third parties. The Guarantee Company will in all cases pay up, and the proposal is better for the Government. It is also better for individuals, for those who choose to, can by the payment of a small fee obtain guarantee of the Company, without resorting to private sureties.

Hon. Mr. McInerney said he saw right through the Bill. It was to enable certain officials in Kent who could not obtain private sureties, to obtain other Bonds and be retained in Office. He said the Clerk of the Peace could not obtain Bonds for \$30 and the Sheriff could not obtain Bonds at all. He denounced the connection of the Government with these two officials as corruption, and he asked the Government several questions respecting new appointments, bonds &c.

Hon. Mr. Young said he would take much pleasure in answering these questions when they are put at the proper time, but he declined to enter into it, while the Bill was under discussion. When a man made bold assertions like Hon. Mr. McInerney, he ought to have some regard for the truth. He spoke strongly in favor of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Jones said the way the Sheriff's Office in Kent was managed, was a disgrace, but this was not the time to ventilate it. He never knew a Government collect anything from private sureties. This law has been adopted in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and the Dominion. No Government would dare to appoint an official after an assurance Company had refused to guarantee him, and he therefore thought the passage of the bill might tend to elevate stamp of local officials.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton opposed bill. Government might compel all officials to give these bonds. The officials would have to provide security to the Government for the bonds. Hon. Mr. Seely said the character of the man was low, the Company would not guarantee him, in which case he would not be a safe or proper person to fill an office of trust. McInerney moved three months bill. Lost. Hamilton and McInerney voting yeas. Bill assd.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

MEANS EDITORS. Gentlemen—As much interest is centred in the coming elections in this Province, on account of the question whether sectarian or non-sectarian schools shall exist in this Province, would it not be well to caution the electors to be careful not to pledge themselves in advance, especially those who favor free, non-sectarian education, as the friends of the latter are interested in making this Ticket and in nominating the proper men to represent them in the House of Assembly for the next term. In furtherance of this idea would it not be well to call a convention or caucus in some central place in each County, said convention to consist of two or three prominent free school advocates from each parish, and then there nominate a Ticket, composed of men in favor of non-sectarian free schools, for the approaching contest. In this way the people of the country would have a voice in the nomination of Candidates, and then requisitions could be at once prepared for signatures asking these gentlemen to allow themselves to be put in nomination.

These, Messrs. Editors, are the crude ideas of a countryman, who feels that in this way we should be able to bear down all op-

position, and carry the point upon which the future welfare of our families is so very great measure depends. Commending this subject to the consideration of the friends of our present free school system.

I remain yours truly

Nelson, March 21, 1874. COUNTRYMAN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We the Trustees of School District No. 1 have pleasure in acknowledging the prompt payment of our claim for damages by fire to our schoolhouse, by the Clinton Mutual Fire Insurance Co. As soon as the manager learned the facts by telegraph, he at once remitted the amount of our claim through Mr. C. C. Carley, Gen. Agt. for the Maritime Provinces.

School District No. 1, Parish of Colborn, County of Restigouche, N. B.

PETER SALES, Trustees.

TOS. ALEXANDER, Trustees.

Eol River, March 6th, 1874.

RAILWAY TICKETS for Halifax, Sheldice, and intermediate Stations on the Intercolonial Railway. Through Tickets for Montreal, Quebec, Bathurst, Miramichi, and other North Shore Ports per *Rothsay Castle* and Gulf Ports steamers. For P. E. Island per *Clayton* and *Clayton* steamers, and also for points in Canada and the United States, per Railway, &c., can now be obtained with Time Tables, Maps and General Railway Information, at Hall & Hamilton's General Store, 61 Prince William Street, opposite Eastern Express Office. 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEXT THING TO HEALTH. Next to possessing good health we may fairly rank the means of acquiring it. It is not to be done by stimulating the organs into a false appetite or momentary vigor. Those who resort to such expedients will find that they eventually increase the evils they wish to remove. But it is to be effected by creating a new tone in the stomach, by purifying the blood, and altering the secretions. Then the true symptoms of returning health will be felt in a glowing elasticity of spirits, and a relief for labor, whether bodily or mental, which is always characteristic of a sound body.

(Signed) SAMUEL THOMSON, Judge of Probate, North'd.

(Signed) D. FERGUSON, Registrar of Probate for said County.

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Nelson, March 10, '74.

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New Advertisements.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Colborn, having received the Warrant authorizing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year as follows:—

For County Contingencies, \$349 00
School purposes, 1420 00
Aims House & supporting Poor, 523 00
Brewards, Town of Newcastle, 428 00
Newcastle Police Fund, 800 00
Erecting Pound lower district of Newcastle, 106 50

Amounting to the sum of \$3,022 53
Hereby notify all persons liable to assessment within the said Parish to furnish the assessors within 30 days from this date with the statements on oath, in writing, of their Real Estate within the Parish and of their Personal Estate and Income, to guide them in their assessment.

Dated at Newcastle, the 23rd day of March, 1874. 4w 25

NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND, (S. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Thomas Doyle and John Doyle, Administrators of the Estate of Thomas Doyle, late of the Parish of Nelson in said County, deceased, have filed an account of their Administration of the said Estate, and have prayed that the heirs, next of kin and all others interested in the said Estate may be cited to attend the passing of the said account. You are therefore required to cite the heirs, next of kin and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in my office, in Newcastle, within and for the said County, on Friday the first day of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing of the said account of Administration of the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of L. S. the said Court this Twentieth day of March, A. D. 1874.

(Signed) SAMUEL THOMSON, Judge of Probate, North'd.

(Signed) D. FERGUSON, Registrar of Probate for said County.

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Nelson, March 10, '74.

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