

mainline in their efforts to protect the country. (Great applause.)

Recess till 2.30.

A dinner, Mr. Alward spoke at length on the resolution moved by Mr. Stockton. The efforts of the St. John board of trade to cause a revival in trade were meeting with success, and he considered that day's resolution would be strengthened by favor that would be shown to the hands of the board of trade as well as the hands of our representatives in parliament.

He dealt with some of the statements of Mr. Hamilton, and thought there was nothing in pointing out the actual condition of trade, so that a remedy might be found if possible. While he agreed with the resolution, he moved that the following be added:—

That this house is of opinion that the government of the Dominion should take the necessary steps to establish steam communication from the leading ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the British West India Islands and Brazil.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Russell.

Mr. Black said he approved of the resolution and the addition that had been made to it. He pointed out that in view of the strained relations between the United States and Canada it was wise for us to seek reciprocal trade with other countries. It was time for men to put aside their party politics and use their best judgment to advance the country's welfare.

Mr. Stockton accepted the amendment as part of the motion, and on a vote it was made part of the resolution. Mr. Stockton closed the debate, reading his resolution as telegraphed to the papers some days ago, to show that there was nothing of a sectional character about it. The object of the resolution was, to it possible, help the trade of the maritime provinces and Canada. He again quoted some of the figures read this morning, and assured his hon. friend from Westmorland that they were correct, and asked for the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion. He deprecated the statement that he was running down our country. There was no want of patriotism in that Gladstone had spoken in high terms of the constitution of the United States, and the Marquis of Salisbury had expressed admiration in reference to the senate of the United States. Yet no one would accuse them of disloyalty. He (Mr. Stockton) challenged any one in this house or out of it to point to a single statement of his or any paragraph he had written running down our country. The resolution as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. Lallio introduced a bill to amend chapter 99 of consolidated statutes so far as relates to the county of Restigouche.

Hon. Mr. McLean presented the report of Hon. James Mitchell in connection with the investigation of the charges against the deaf and dumb institution.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following notice of motion:—

Whereas, Under the interpretations put upon the law by the supreme court of this province, the salaries of the officers of the Dominion government are not subject to taxation for civil or municipal purposes; and

Whereas, It is unjust that the officials should enjoy all the privileges of free education for their children, the benefit of police protection and the other advantages arising from civil and municipal government without paying their proportionate share to the ratepayers; and

Whereas, The exemption of these officials from taxation increases the burden borne by all other classes of the citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That this house would view with satisfaction any steps taken by the provincial government for the purpose of bringing the Dominion government officers and officials of the Dominion into line with the same class as other citizens in regard to civil and municipal taxation.

Hon. Mr. Blair recommended the liquor license act, Mr. Palmer in the chair. The bill was considered till 6 o'clock, when recess was taken till 7.30. After recess, the bill was again taken up, and considered till 10.30 o'clock, when progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

The house adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Hon. Mr. Turner committed the bill to amend chap. 99 of consolidated statutes, to Mr. O'Leary in the chair. Mr. Turner said that under the law at present persons were not permitted to vote at municipal elections unless their taxes were paid. That really offered a premium for bribery, and candidates often had to pay the taxes of the poorer class of voters. Besides, the elections took place when many farmers otherwise well to do were not in position to pay their taxes. As there was sufficient machinery for the collection of taxes, the taxes could as well be collected some time after the elections as before, and the result would be that there would be less bribery and fewer persons disfranchised. The object of the bill was a change of the law in the direction indicated.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. McLean, Ritchie, Park, Tweedie, Russell, and supported by Messrs. Blair, Kilham, LeBlanc, Hamilton, and Dr. Taylor.

On the motion that the bill be read section by section, the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs Blair, Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, Hamilton, Russell, Tweedie, Kilham, Kilham, Wilson, Harris, Taylor, White, Lewis, Hibbard, Palmer, Hetherington, Baird, Douglas, Atkinson, Lablache, Moore—23.

Nays—Messrs McLean, Ritchie, Black, Tweedie, Park, Murray, Humphrey, Russell—8.

The bill was still under consideration at 10 o'clock, when recess was taken till 2.30.

After dinner Mr. Turner's bill was further considered.

Mr. White moved the following addition to the bill, as the 7th section:—

Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, no person shall vote at any election for councillors who shall refuse to make oath before the chairman that he is fully paid or satisfied all rates assessed against him in the parish in which he seeks to vote, prior to the end of the year previous to that in which such election is being held, and the chairman shall when required by a candidate or elector on his behalf, administer such oath to any person claiming a vote.

Mr. White explained that Dr. Taylor and himself had voted for the principle of the bill so that they might have a chance of having added some amendment as they had proposed.

After lengthy discussion the amendment was passed by the following division:—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs Blair, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Moore, Tweedie, Kilham, Wilson, Harris, LeBlanc, Russell, Lablache, Baird, Douglas, Humphrey, Russell, Moore—21.

Hon. Mr. McLean and Mr. Tweedie pointed out that this bill would do an injustice to St. John city and county and Northumberland county.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Ritchie, an amendment was carried that the whole committee be exempted from the operation of the act.

Mr. White then moved that this amendment, with slight alterations be applied to Kings county. This was lost on the following division:—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Hon. Messrs McLean and Ritchie, Messrs Hamilton, Black, Park, White, Lewis, Atkinson—10.

Nays—Hon. Messrs Blair, Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, Messrs Russell, Tweedie, LeBlanc, Kilham, Wilson, Hibbard, Palmer, Hetherington, Douglas, Russell, Lablache, Moore—16.

The bill, as amended, was agreed to, March 28.

Mr. Hetherington committed the bill to extend or enlarge the charter of the Central Railway Company. Mr. Hetherington explained the bill, and said vigorous efforts were being made to build the road; 200 men were at work under the able superintendence of John A. Wheten. It was proposed to connect with the Upham & St. Martin at Norton and with the Northern & Western at Doaktown. The extension from Salmon River to Doaktown would not interfere with the already granted charter from Salmon River to Fredericton. The proposed bill would be of great benefit to Queens as well as Kings, Northumberland and other counties. He spoke hopefully of the future progress of the province, and said the extension of the Central would make it possible to develop our mines. The bill did not ask for any subsidy.

The bill was debated at considerable length and finally agreed to.

The rule having been suspended Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill authorizing the St. Louis, Richibucto & Bouchette Railway company to extend their line of railway.

Mr. Young asked when the papers he had asked for in reference to the Little Pass and Big River bridges would be furnished?

Hon. Mr. Ryan said the papers in reference to the Little Pass bridge had been brought down last year and would be furnished again, and there were no papers relating to Big River bridge and no bridge of that name.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill respecting the public health, Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Blair in presenting his bill respecting public health, said the committee would agree with him that no more important subject could engage the attention of the government. The responsibility rested on government and legislation to see that such legislation was placed on the statute book as would meet any difficulty that had existed in the past in reference to the sanitary condition of the province. He knew that there would be some objections to the bill, but it was absolutely imperative that all the people should be made to feel alive to the importance of such a measure. He explained the bill at length.

Dr. Moore spoke at considerable length in support of the bill.

Mr. Kilham approved of the principal of the bill.

Mr. Hamilton thought that Moncton had not been fairly treated in regard to small pox expenditure, which had also been raised by Mr. Humphrey.

Hon. Mr. Blair replied, defending the government action on every particular in connection with the small pox epidemic in 1855.

Dr. Atkinson approved of the bill, but would like to see local boards of health under the control of municipal councils.

Dr. Berryman said the St. John board of health cost about \$2,000 a year. One clever intelligent medical man could do all the work at a small salary.

On the motion to adopt the first section the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Hon. Messrs Blair, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Messrs Russell, Tweedie, Kilham, Glazier, Harrison, LeBlanc, Russell, Taylor, White, Lewis, Hibbard, Hetherington, Baird, Atkinson, Berryman, Russell, Moore—23.

Nays—Messrs Hamilton, Black, Park, Young, Wilson, Lablache, Murray, Humphrey—8.

The bill was still under consideration at 10 o'clock, when recess was taken till 2.30.

After dinner Mr. Turner's bill was further considered.

Mr. White moved the following addition to the bill, as the 7th section:—

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Mr. White explained that Dr. Taylor and himself had voted for the principle of the bill so that they might have a chance of having added some amendment as they had proposed.

After lengthy discussion the amendment was passed by the following division:—

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community. The following is a copy of the address referred to and also of Mr. Benson's reply:—

Mr. J. S. Benson Jr.

DEAR SIR,—We learn with very great regret that at an early day you purpose leaving this your native place for an extended sojourn in the west.

Permit us on the eve of your departure to convey to you a cordial assurance of our high esteem, and of our entire confidence in the success of your future career. Whatever position you may be called to occupy, we know you will succeed if honesty, industry and ability can be of any service to you.

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centres as a borrower fully justify the statements of such men as Sir Thomas Brassy and John Stewart Mill who firmly claim that the range of interest may be stated at from three to four per cent, upon undoubted public bonds; and that such rate would eventually go even below "two and one half per cent," but for the constant flow of new capital into new countries.

Canada, before the end of the next decade will doubtless have increased her net debt to three hundred million dollars, and outside altogether of her vast public works, and outside of her wealth in her Fisheries and in her Mines and Minerals, she, after giving free grants, to all who may desire such grants, for bona-fide settlement, will have still left in her two hundred millions and upwards of good arable farming and timber lands, an asset fully the equivalent of such debt, and this fact will justify the consolidation of the national debt at three per cent. The only direct tax which we now have, is our school assessment, and does not average more in any county in Canada than one per cent of the value of the real estate, personal property and income of the rate-payer, and as the only other tax is the National one, for customs and excise, and which does not now and will not during the present century exceed six dollars per head of the whole population of Canada; and therefore, one may fairly say, that there is not much ground for pessimism in Canada.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT MARSHALL.

Henry Ward Beecher.

To the Editor of the Advance:—

Will you allow a correspondent to strongly dissent from your estimate of Henry Ward Beecher in the last ADVANCE.

The tributes of admiration, the eulogies, the homage of grief that have been paid to Mr. Beecher since his death, surpasses that of any other American since Lincoln.

It has been an outburst, unique of its kind, coming from so many sources and from classes so unlikely to make mention of the street. The greatest minds have paid him the highest tributes; the street artists have written out resolutions expressing their sorrow at missing him from the street; people who have differed from him widely in theology and politics—those two most divisive subjects—have been eager to express their admiration, not only of his superb intellect, but of him as a man. There has been a universality of homage to him that testifies to the many and powerful ways in which he reached out and touched men in their noblest and highest qualities and uplifted them.

Those who have long admired and loved him, to see this was nothing but his, but the joy of it, to see the appreciation so wide that it reached to the very streets, and to see the people who have paid him the highest tributes, the street artists have written out resolutions expressing their sorrow at missing him from the street; people who have differed from him widely in theology and politics—those two most divisive subjects—have been eager to express their admiration, not only of his superb intellect, but of him as a man. There has been a universality of homage to him that testifies to the many and powerful ways in which he reached out and touched men in their noblest and highest qualities and uplifted them.

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directly traceable to the failure at Liverpool of the firm of Messrs. T. C. Jones & Co., where Mr. McLeod had funds to meet accruing liabilities, and which firm also held his freight money. But, of course, the chief difficulty in a case like this is a very great shrinkage in value of ships and cargoes, owing to the general depression of trade, which has been going on for some time and which presses most heavily on a business man whose means are in these, making it next to impossible to realize on them. Mr. McLeod's lumbering operations were chiefly on the North Shore, and that part of the country will severely feel the stoppage of the business of one of the most cool, clear-headed and capable operators, and whose resources seemed to make him almost impregnable. No statement has yet been made of liabilities or assets. The public generally will hear with deep regret of Mr. McLeod's difficulty, and there will be much kindly sympathy for him.

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The Southern half of the double DWELLING HOUSE.

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