

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were 124 bears killed in York the past year.

THE anti-slaughter house committee are in town.

THE band, it is said, will be in the Skating Rink this evening.

THIS is the Duke of Connaught's wedding day.

John McLeod, Esq., M.P.P., for west Durham, Ont., is dead.

THE RACE.—The cable despatches say that Ross beat Emmet by ten lengths.

It is reported in New York that Stewart's body has been recovered. A ruse no doubt.

It is thought a match will be arranged between Ross and Nicholson, to be rowed on the Thames.

The rink will have the nearest approach to royalty—the Governor and household taking the skates to-morrow.

SPRING weather may be fairly said now to have set in. Jack Frost's night donation is dispelled by a bright sunshiner.

NICKERSON, the murderer of Brown, has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the U. S. States prison. Alas for American laws!

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a boy named Fallen was crushed to death in Hay market Square, St. John, by a number of logs rolling over and crushing him.

Dr. Rand has sent invitations to a number of M.P.P.'s and a few others to attend at the final examination for licenses in the Normal School to-morrow.

THE St. John papers in reporting Mr. Ritchie's temperance speech in St. John, make him say certain things of the Permissive Bill which he says he did not say.

THERE were 714 bears killed last year, and as Mr. Anslow, our editor friend, says the bounty for said animals will bear heavily on the country's finances.

Mr. Crockett invites the public to attend the closing exercises in the Normal School, commencing to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have a letter on the Carleton Ferry matter on hand, which, from its length and rush of other matter, we are constrained to hold over.

A concert by the two "wonderful children" and some of our leading local talent, it is said, will be given in the City Hall some day next week. But for one or two from the city who will sing at the affair, it is likely it would not be worth listening to.

URBAIN JOHNSON.—We can't accept your private apology for that tirade. It must be made publicly or we shall be obliged to take the usual newspaper satisfaction. As an individual we should never give you the notoriety you ask, it is only as an M.P.P. we treat with you at all. But we don't want these private apologies.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Mr. Adams returned Tuesday by the noon train, looking unwell from a cold.

Father Murray, of Woodstock, and Father Chapman, of Johnville, are in town, and the guests of Rev. J. C. McDevitt.

Mr. Chas. E. Perks has returned from Houlton, where he has been spending a few days of recreation.

Hon. John McMillan, P. O. Inspector St. John, is in town.

TELEGRAPHIC!

OTTAWA.

MARCH 12. The Ottawa Free Press publishes a rumor that Sir John A. T. Galt is to succeed Mr. Tilley in consequence of that gentleman's ill health.

LATER. The rumor published in the Press on Mr. Tilley's resignation is unfounded. Close application to duty has led on Mr. Tilley's constitution, but he is fast becoming himself again.

MR. TILLEY'S CONFERENCE.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued to-day.

Mr. Tilley had a conference with Lord Lorne to-day.

(Special to Star.) STAYNOV, ONT., March 12. A cow belonging to Mrs. Holmes had two heads, four eyes, two noses, four ears, &c., the heads joining at the back. Hundreds have come here to see it.

(Special to Star.) Political.—The Legislative Council.

NOVA SCOTIA, March 12.

A conference was held here, yesterday, between both chambers, in relation to abolishing the Upper. There are several members in the latter in favor of the abolition, though not a majority, and it has been decided to discuss the question in the house.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 11.

The House opened at 10 a. m. Marshall introduced a Bill to Consolidate and amend certain acts incorporating St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum; also a petition praying the passage of said bill.

The House then took recess till noon. The Speaker took the chair at 12, noon.

A message from the Upper House was read agreeing to a bill to amend Chap. 99 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. Butler moved his resolution relating to separate and collective provincial expenditures for 1877 and 1878.

McMann moved for the papers in the Tracadie Lazaretto matter.

Mr. Speaker said all the papers relating to this matter up to March last were on file.

White asked if it were the Government's intention to subsidise the Kent railroad.

The Speaker said neither the Kent nor the Dalhousie Branch roads had not given sufficient security to the Government of their ability to carry out the projects as yet.

Mr. Johnson asked for information relating to the lands granted to the N. B. R. Co. in Carleton Co.

Marshall asked if the Government intended to supplement the consolidated statutes.

Wedderburn said it was not the Government's intention to do so.

Mr. Frazier asked leave to introduce a bill relating to the Supreme Court. Also a bill to facilitate the transaction of business in the Supreme Court. Both were read a first time.

Wedderburn asked leave to introduce a bill to indemnify members and Speaker of the house; also the president of the Legislative Council.

Hutchinson—a bill to amend chap. 100, consolidated statutes.

Ritchie presented a petition from some of the inhabitants of St. John, praying that a bill to establish liens do pass.

Marshall moved that Penitentiary matters in St. John, be referred to a special Committee. Marshall explained the motives which led to this motion. He read a letter from the Premier, Sir John McDonald, on the matter.

Willis thought the Government must be powerful, to think it could not get an answer from the Government, but that Marshall could.

Wedderburn said the Government had got the answer, but he distinctly remembered Willis having written and getting no answer.

Fraser presented a Bill to incorporate Canterbury, York, as a separate Parish. Petition in favor of the same was presented [The new incorporation will be called Parish of Lorne.]

The House took recess till 2.30, AFTERNOON.

Mr. Blair on introducing his resolution made some very forcible remarks. He said the only St. John organ supporting the Government said this motion would be one of want of confidence: he had not said so. There were two propositions to be considered: first, the Grand Southern Railroad was one which the Government should not have recognized. When the Government introduced the bill relating to this road they either did so considering it as a mere sham, or without looking into the consequences it would entail. He then read a financial statement quoted by the Government in relation to the matter which he characterized as illusory, and which he said he would prove so at the proper time. Any one looking at the scheme could never hope to bring it to a completion; and if completed, it was harder still for any sane person to think it could be run. If the road were built, what was to sustain it—he ridiculed the idea that as the country surrounding it now stood, the road could be sustained. His view was however that it were infinitely better for the Government to drop the matter than to throw away \$280,000 more in the enterprise. The fault was in subsidizing the company at first, for which, however, he did not blame the Government, but it was against the continuation of the subsidy he had to protest. The Government has said that it has not guaranteed assistance to the company, but it has not given assurance of what it will do.

Gillespie, the Opposition whip, seconded the motion.

Fraser said the Leader of the Opposition professed to move his resolution to strengthen the hands of the Government. Such a course is unheard of in parliamentary precedence, from which he was led to doubt his sincerity. The honorable member had been on a wrong scent. He did not expect the answers the Secretary had given him on the point, being led to believe the Government had committed itself to the policy which he had censured in his resolution. Referring to the action of the Government in subsidizing the company nothing had been concealed either from the House or from the country. The honorable gentleman desires to attack the legislation of 1874. He is strangely contradictory. He said in one instance the contract should be held in consideration, and yet the whole tenor of his speech was condemnatory of that contract. Would it be a fair position of this legislature before the country for the Government to break faith with the company. It was the common fate of railroad enterprises to have to meet hardships and involve large expenses; but were these reasons why the Pro-

vince should break faith with these companies—this was not how national progress was ever attained.

He moved that the resolution be changed by striking out the words commencing with "That this House shall view with disapprobation, &c.," and the words "That the House is satisfied with this assurance," referring to that given by the Government.

The motion was then put, when Mr. Lynott rose and thought the motion of the leader of the Opposition was most strange, inasmuch as it made exceptions in the Grand Southern Railway, which did not extend to others. He thought the R. R. was the best abused one in the Province; it had been made a stumping subject, a political watchword. Blair had attacked the leader of the Company, a man whose character was unimpeachable, who was above and beyond reproach. He challenged him therefore to show collusion or fraud in the matter. Speaking of the route of the road he said Hon. gentlemen might sneer at the red granite on the way, but this was destined to be some day a thriving industry. The House might speak of the scenery on their Northern route away in the Hyperborean Region, where the soil is blasted from the rocks, a very desolation of desolation, while there was such gorgeous scenery on the Grand Southern! This project would live and shine when its traducers would be entirely forgotten. (Applause.)

Wedderburn said he was much amused by the part Mr. Blair played in regard to the R. R. measure. He did not think little floating paragraphs in the newspapers, little corner talk that the Government had lent itself to the company, should have produced such an awe-inspiring resolution? But Hon. gentlemen in the goodness of his heart had brought his resolution forward, just to save the country. If it can be shown that the Government has deviated to the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t from the letter of the act, let them meet with the reprobation of the country. The Government had not, and would not. The answer by the Government that neither guarantee nor assurance were given or promised to be given, meets the very case that Mr. Blair imagined. How could he move his resolution to guard against a future contingency, when it was so unequivocally expressed that nothing was even 'promised.' There was no contingency about what the Government had said—no playing upon words, as had been said.

Here followed a whole volley of cutting sarcasm. He gave the answer of the Government to Blair's questions, and Blair's quibbling over that answer, was altogether too thin, or, in better English, not sufficiently materialized. As his colleague, Mr. Fraser had said, the tenor of Mr. Blair's speech was striking at the very root of responsible government; and these sentiments he had to endorse. He then read the vote on the passage of the measure. He read coolly till he came down to 'Willis.' Willis, the editor of the Opposition organ, the foremost of parliamentary debaters! He read on till he came to another name, 'Gillespie.' What 'Angels and ministers of grace defend us!' the Government whip—the second lieutenant, and the second of Mr. Blair's resolution. He read on further, and came to another name, 'Covert!' What! exclaimed the Hon. gentleman, 'another Daniel come to judgement!' These are the men who now denounce the measure.

The Hon. gentleman had breathed the poisonous breath of reproach on the fair name of the gentleman at the head of that company, and it is a sad day for the country indeed, that gentlemen protect themselves behind their parliamentary privilege, to assail the fair fame of gentlemen against whose character ought not can be said. And the Hon. gentleman made light of the governments obligations. Was the pledge of the country nothing, was the good faith of the legislature a sham? Were these pledges sacred, binding to be repudiated and broken? Let the house and the Government answer.

Though it has been announced that some dire confusion is to overtake the Government, though the "Morning News" has declared that the Government will be tried and found wanting, it all comes to a resolution, implying a want of confidence, which they have not dared to express, not for what the Government has done, but for what it may do.

Willis asked why all this perturbation. He then made some heavy remarks towards Mr. Wedderburn's language. He contended that those who spoke in favor of the road knew absolutely nothing of it. He ridiculed the railroad inspection by Perly and McQueen, but said he appreciated Perly as highly as the Government did. He invited him to the Opposition ranks whenever he wanted to come. He referred strongly to Mr. Wedderburn's 'semi-grammatic' way—[the speaker, mind, is the editor of a newspaper.] He spoke of the great 'panay-shea' of the time, [this same editor did] namely, the railroads.

The House adjourned till 10:30 yesterday, and the debate till 2:30.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

The Speaker took the chair at 10:30. There was no business except some routine and committee meetings up stairs up to noon.

A message from the Legislative Council was read.

Lewis gave notice of motion.

Adams laid before the house a copy of all papers, &c., in the Snowball stumping matter.

Ryan asked for all correspondence relating to the Tracadie Lazaretto matter.

Wedderburn said the papers would be brought down immediately.

Blair asked for information on cash on hand in the Receiver General's hands, &c.

Wedderburn promised the papers.

Marshall introduced a bill authorizing the commissioners of the general public hospital to issue debentures "vice" those destroyed in the St. John fire.

Killam made inquiry into the Elliot matter.

In reply Mr. Adams said: All matters relating to the land in question were referred to a committee of council to investigate, and such committee had before them all the papers connected with the subject, and heard counsel for the contending parties, and as a result of such investigation, have directed that a valuation of Elliot's improvements be made with a view to further action. He said he had no objection to bringing down the papers, which, however, involved much argument on both sides.

Fraser concurred with the Hon. gentleman.

Fraser submitted report of committee on law bills.

Wedderburn brought down a copy of all documents in the Tracadie Lazaretto matter.

Ritchie asked leave to introduce a bill to amend chap. 100 Consolidated Statutes.

AFTERNOON—2.30. Hannington rose and resumed the debate on Blair's resolution. He said that after what some of his honorable colleagues had said there remained little for him to say. This resolution was virtually a motion of want of confidence for what interfered with or limited the power of the Government, was in esse a want of confidence. He then referred to the anxiety of the Opposition manifested for the Government welfare, and stamped these assertions as hypocritical in the extreme.

It was something wonderful that the Government was standing at all. The Opposition organ and the Opposition members had been forging thunderbolts with which to hurl the Government from power. He then read some of Willis' false prophecy in the "News," and referred in scathing terms to the many and grievous disappointments the Opposition had met in all their choice measures. He reviewed eloquently the attitude of the Government towards all railroad measures; reviewed those who had supported this particular measure, and denounced in strong terms the doctrine of the Opposition leader on the measure. So far as his position was concerned he was not ashamed of his course; he had justified it before the country, before his constituents, and could do it on the floor of this House. He made some very brilliant points and a very lengthy speech.

Covert said he thought it well to look back to review the matter *ab origine*. No matter what the Government might say, or how they might negative opposition enquiries, he believed—for he had it semi-officially, that \$180,000 was deposited in the banks. Hannington, he was glad had lately fallen in love with the Government. He congratulated him on his new love—they did not want him; for he had confessed to go in with those who had sneered at him.

Davidson would not accept the assurances of the Government.

Lantry said he had not at first intended to say anything on this measure.

Davidson had taken some correct views of the case, but the discussion had gone on wide of the mark. The gist of the Hon. mover's resolution appeared to him to be in effect a motion of want of confidence for legislation, yet to come. Yet the leader repudiates this interpretation as does his first lieutenant.

He was amused at Mr. Covert's pleasure expressed in certain gentlemen going to the Government. [Covert—I did not mean the Hon. Mr. Lantry.] Then he said I accept the apology of the Hon. gentleman. [Applause.] He courted the opportunity to explain why he did join the Government, not fearing that such explanation would give satisfaction to the country while making the Hon. gentleman suppose to have feelings which he would not care to express.

With regard to the Government's position on the contract. Its position was strengthened by the vote of the opposition members for this measure now under the ban of the opposition leader. Was not the Government under the terms of a solemn contract pledged to carrying out their part? And was not the Government on behalf of the country bound to its terms; provided the company showed its willingness and ability to comply with the terms of the contract? He would just say whatever had been his opinion of the matter in the past he considered it his duty now to support the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

White—"greenback"—said he was not going to make any extended remarks. In the midst of a sentence he cried out for water, which was fetched forthwith. He said he was not going to oppose the Government without a trial. He had been compared to Moses, leading his greenbackers, by the Secretary.

Wedderburn—I assure the Hon. gentleman I mentioned neither Moses nor himself.

White said he would not oppose the Government without giving them a fair trial.

Ritchie did not think the resolution altogether such a simple one as some Hon. Gentlemen would try to make it. [The conclusion of this discussion will be given in our next.]

Up River Ripplings.

Professor Deputy Meehan, of St. John, will organize a Lodge of the Independent Order Good Templars, (I. O. G. T.) in Balloch Hall, Centerville, to-morrow night. Mr. Meehan has already organized Lodges of this institution at Bristol, East Florenceville, and Woodstock.

Two young mechanics of Parent's factory, who thinking that too much proximity to

their work was not just what the doctor ordered, helped themselves to a handsome "rig out," a beautiful moon-light night recently and made a prosperous voyage to Houlton. It would have been all well enough probably, had not the owner been deprived of a nights repose searching for his horse, while others had occasion to look for stolen buffaloes, &c. On Saturday morning, the brave ones returned, and they assumed such a bold and business like appearance driving up the street, that some even thought the leader of the Independent was coming home.

Rev. Mr. Turner preached an able and powerful sermon at the opening of the new Methodist Church in Williamstown, last Sabbath. Mr. Turner also conducted the services in the afternoon and evening.

Business is dull. Centerville, March 10th 1879.

(Special to Star.) Woodstock, March 12.

Rev. Mr. Nible's house was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of \$400. Insurance, \$1,000 in the Liverpool & London.

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NOTICE.

MY connection with DR. ATHERTON having ceased; all bills for professional services, from February 8th, 1877, to October 19th, 1878, are payable to him. G. HAYWARD COBURN, M. D. Jan. 25, 1879.—6w

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