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oct15

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jun14

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oct29 6m

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91 Best BOILER PLATES;
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580 Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
312 Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26 / 319 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 } SHEET IRON,
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RD. MACHINE STEEL, 5-16 to 3 in.

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CARDS,
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PROGRAMMES
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FREEMAN FOR 1882.

WE ask the old friends of the FREEMAN for a continuance of their confidence and support for the next year, on many grounds, the chief of which is that having known it so long and so intimately they know that it is honest, outspoken, and consistent; that it labours diligently and successfully to keep them thoroughly acquainted with everything of importance that occurs in the Old World and the New; that it discusses all Canadian questions earnestly and thoroughly, not seeking to mislead or deceive its readers, but regarding them always as intelligent and patriotic, and submitting for their consideration all that is said by the leading men and leading journals of both political parties on all subjects of importance. The condition of Ireland, unhappily, has not improved much. The words and acts, the policy and purpose of those who take a prominent part in maintaining the cause of the people are too often misunderstood or misrepresented, and the people themselves are traduced and maligned. During the year now closing the FREEMAN has constantly endeavoured to separate what was true from the enormous mass of falsehood and misrepresentation in the Irish news, furnished by cable and by newspapers, and to enable its readers to know what actually took place, to form a correct opinion as to the policy and the acts of the Land League, and of all connected with it, and to judge fairly of the Land Act, its scope and effect, and of the general policy of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. We believe that this is regarded by all who feel an interest in Ireland, and especially by all the Irishmen in this Province who retain a love of the old land, as a work of no small importance. It has, we know, done much to allay the prejudice and the feelings of hostility which the falsehoods of the cablegrams and the violent inventions of the anti-Irish press did much to excite, and so contributed materially to the continuance of those feelings of mutual respect and good will, the maintenence of which is so desirable.

During the coming year it will not be less necessary that this work be done well.

It is also of the greatest importance that the effects of the so-called National Policy shall be carefully watched and impartially stated from time to time so that when the next general elections take place the readers of the FREEMAN at least shall be duly qualified to pronounce judgment upon it. The Government and their supporters are making extraordinary efforts to establish and circulate newspapers, in which Protection is constantly represented as productive of great and unalloyed good to Canada. Large sums of money are spent in these efforts to create a public opinion favourable to monopolies or tolerant of them. Something should be done by those who regard the statements made in those papers as fallacious, and their arguments as sophistical, to expose those fallacies and sophistries and make the truth known. This shall be the work of the FREEMAN and in this it should be heartily supported.

The operations of the Railway Syndicate, the further action of the government in their behalf, the efforts to obtain for the Maritime Provinces a fair share of the trade of the Canadian West, and fair play in the imposition of taxes, in the expenditure of public money and in all other respects, shall, as heretofore, be plased fully and fairly before the readers of the FREEMAN, and whatever it can do in the cause of even-handed justice and sound principles will be done.

To enable the FREEMAN to do all that it is possible for it to do, its friends, old and new, should make an earnest effort to extend its circulation and so enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Scoville began his argument before the jury this morning by returning thanks for assistance received from members of the profession which had aided him materially. All the defence asked was the fair, candid, impartial weighing of evidence by fair and candid men. He severly criticised the habit of newspapers of anticipating the processes of courts of law and complaining against the tardiness of judicial decisions, and warned the jury against the attempts of the counsel for the prosecution to pervert the testimony offered. He reviewed those portions of Davidge's argument in which the law of the case was stated, and claimed that it was falsely stated in every instance, and that it was well termed by the counsel "the iron rule," for it would hang four-fifths of the insane criminals of the country. Scoville attacked the theory of the prosecution that it was the prisoner's own innate and acquired depravity that naturally led him to the killing of the President, and discussed the testimony introduced by them to show the prisoner's meanness and depravity, claiming that the evidence had been perverted in almost every instance.

The death of the Rev. Mr. Brooke, who has been for many years the pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Fredericton, is announced. He was respected and esteemed by all denominations.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, January 21, 1882

The Week.

The outlook in the old world is by no means as bright as many thought it at the close of 1881. The revolt in Herzigovina is now regarded as much more serious than it was at first supposed to be. The resistance to the Austrian conscription was but an opportunity of which those who wish to drive Austria from the shores of the Adriatic availed themselves. The telegrams now say that the Panslavists, countenanced by Russia, are in correspondence with the insurgents, and that Austria has information that there is to be an insurrection in the whole Balkan district. It is not yet said that the Italian revolutionaries, the party of *Italia Irridenta*, are fomenting this insurrection, but it is probable that they are, and that we shall soon hear of them. It should be remembeeed that the revolt against Turkish rule commenced in this same district, and shat D'Israeli, then Premier of Great Britain, said it was fomented by the secret societies. Austria is taking means to deal with a serious outbreak, and is sending large bodies of soldiers to the district as fast as possible. It may yet be found that the visit of King Humbert to Vienna was not wholly unconnected with this trouble.

All hope of the safety of Mr. Powell, M. P., who was carried to sea in a baloon is now abandoned, but there will be some difficulty about declaring his seat vacant. Earl Gray, writing to the Conservative candidate for one of the Northern counties, says that Mr. Gladstone diregards the opinions of all the old Whig leaders, and that all interested in land should oppose his government. This is regarded as a further indication of the reconstruction of parties which the growth of Liberalism has for some time appeared to render inevitable.

From Ireland we hear that five other persons have been arrested at Mill street on the information of Connell, and that twenty-one in all are now charged with having participated in various outrages committed under Connell's leadership. In Drumcallaher four members of the Ladies' Land League were arrested and imprisoned. The story that the bodies of a process server named Hudd and his nephew were found chained together in Lough Mask, is now declared a hoax, and that at least one of the sets of arms discovered by the police, belonged to bailiffs. It is difficult to form an opinion as to the extent to which the No Rent Policy prevails, but Mr. Forster's new idea of dividing the country into five military districts is said not to be successful. It is stated that the government have resolved that they will not liberate Parnell and the other members of Parliament when Parliament meets.

The opinion that the Land Act as a remedy for Irish grievances is a failure, is now pretty general amongst all but the devoted adherents of Mr. Gladstone. The correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* comes to that conclusion, and his reasons are that it can do little for the permanent relief of those who live on small patches of poor land, which would not support them comfortably even if they paid no rent; that it does not throw open to agricultural settlement the immense tracts from which the people were driven in former years, and which are now cattle pastures, the only residents of them being herdsmen; that the exceptions are so numerous; that the Court can not break a lease taken before 1870, or relieve the tenants holding leases from the terms forced upon them by the landlords; that it does not in numberless instances put an end to the landlords' power to increase the rents; that the litigation is expensive, especially where, as in most cases they do, the landlords appeal, and that the idea which at first prevailed that tenants who resorted to the Land Court could not be proceeded against for rent or arrears until the case was decided, has proved to be unfounded. The gilt, he says, is worn off the gingerbread. One of the greatest defects of the bill is that it leaves at the mercy of the landlords the many thousands who, through no fault of their own, but because the rent was excessive, or crops failed, owe heavy arrears. In justice many of these men owe nothing; to many the landlords should be required to make restitution of what they exacted in excess of a fair rent; but for them the Land Act does absolutely nothing. Them it leaves to misery and despair.

Mr. Bright in the speech he delivered lately in Wales, said:—

Now I am not one of those enthusiastic people as my friend here who spoke from Liverpool. I do not want everybody to go to Universities. I shall be content if the Government of England, by grant or by any other mode, could give to all the families of the working classes an opportunity to learn to read well, to understand well what they read, and be able to think and to converse upon the different questions that come before them. I know I shall be criticised as not being a scholar myself. I am one of those who, in the sense of high cultured people, never had any education. I learnt some Latin, and very little Greek, but all the Greek had gone long since, and traces of the Latin only still remain. What I want the people to do and know is that which prepares them for their daily duty, which gives them self-respect, and which teaches them to respect others—which makes them better children in their families, which teaches them to respect and have regard and reverence for their parents. I think that these schools, if the masters only do their duty, may render great services in the way of temperance. Some years ago I met a gentleman in Birmingham—I believe he came from the kingdom of Saxony—and the question of temperance was being discussed. He spoke to me about it afterwards, and told me that fifty years ago—and it would probably be sixty years now—intemperance was common in that country; but he said, "Now if you wanted to describe a man who was to be relied on for his sobriety you would say of him, 'why he is as sober as a Saxon.'" "Well now," I said, "tell me how this has been brought about? Have you had any great change in your laws with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors?" And he said, so far as he knew there had been no changes of any importance—none that struck his mind—"but," he said, "I believe the change has been made entirely by the schools." He said they had had an admirable system of education established, and the result of it had been such a change in the character of the growing generation, so much self-respect, so much knowledge of what was due to themselves and those around them—so much sense of what would contribute to their own comfort and happiness—that the practice and the vice of intoxication had been almost banished from amongst them.

The Elm Tree Silver Mine, Co. Gloucester, is said to be even richer than was supposed. Its proprietors now value it at $400,000. It is said that several valuable copper mines have been discovered lately about the head of the Bay of Fundy. The surface indicates rich copper. Mines in many parts of this Province have proved delusive.

A Committee of the Common Council proposed that a change be made in the mode of assessment which would reduce the rate of taxation on income by transferring a portion of what is now paid on income to real and personal property. This proposal is not favorably received by some property owners, and some of the newspapers say that by such a change the taxation on property would be rendered intolerable. The truth is that our civic burdens are excessively heavy in proportion to our means. While the corporation were spending money lavishly on improvements, some of which were of doubtful value, and running lavishly into debt, they were sustained and applauded by some of those who now complain so loudly of the amount of the city taxation. The great change in the fortunes of the city has made the burden much more grievous than even the most cautious could have anticipated. It was but reasonable to suppose that the city would continue to grow in population, in size, and in wealth; that by this time the population would be at least forty thousand, and the value of property at least fifty per cent. more than it was twenty years ago. Instead of that our population is smaller by nearly three thousand than it was ten years ago, smaller in reality, we believe, than it was twenty years ago; the market value of real estate is from one-third to one-half less than it was twenty years ago, and the total income of the population from all sources—wages, profits, and the earnings of ships, etc., is much smaller than it was twenty years ago. For those reasons we feel the burden of taxation more than could have been anticipated, and to-day no sane man in St. John expects, or even hopes, that the N. P. will do anything, directly or indirectly, to lighten the burden. The adoption of the present school system—a system which many who disliked and feared it supported because they were told that it was the destruction of Popery, added very materially to the load of taxation. Some active members of the City Council have endeavored, during the past two or three years, to reduce the civic expenditure, and they have been fairly successful, but it does not seem probable that much more will be done in that direction, and the relief to the taxpayer has been scarcely appreciable.

The present mode of assessing income is, in many cases, oppressive, and, in all cases, forces those depending upon the wages they earn to contribute more than a reasonable share to the city revenues; but the mode actually employed is, in most cases, much less oppressive than that provided by law. It is only by a general evasion of the law that it is found possible to work the system. In most cases incomes are assessed at but one-half or one-third of what every one supposes them to be. In exceptional cases, in which men's incomes are fixed and known, they are put down at their full amount, or near it, and in those cases manifest injustice is done, as the persons so assessed pay more than their fair share. This injustice can only be remedied by such a change as would enable the assessors to put all incomes down at what they believe them to be, and were this done the additional amount of taxation thrown on real and personal property need not be so great as some fear—may, indeed, be trifling if the lawmakers so desire.

On the other hand there are some—property owners we need not say—who, although so large a portion of civic expenditure goes directly to the improvement or the benefit of property—contend that a man who earns a thousand dollars a year should pay as much taxes as the man who derives an income of a thousand dollars from real estate or money invested. Even these admit that the amount now levied on small incomes is too great.

At a special meeting of the Common Council, held on Wednesday last, the proposed scheme was fully discussed. Some members were in favor of one portion of it, and some of another, but as a whole the scheme did not commend itself to the majority, and the report of the Committee was rejected. It was resolved, however, that a Bill of some kind be prepared, so that the question will again come up for discussion.

A Committee of the Common Council propose that the centennial anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists shall be celebrated in St. John by a great procession, oration, etc., in May, 1883, and by the opening of a memorial hall, to be built at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars, one half of that sum to be contributed by the City and County of St. John, the other half by the Provincial Legislature. It would not be amiss to have in St. John a public hall capable of seating two thousand persons, and to have suitable rooms for the Historical Society, the Natural History, and other societies, and if the descendants of the Loyalists choose to erect such a building as is proposed, they will enjoy not only the gratification of having done their duty to the memory and the merits of their ancestors, but also the pleasure of rendering a public service to their fellow citizens. We do not know what proportion the descendants of the Loyalists bear to the whole population. Perhaps they are a fourth or fifth. But, although small in numbers, they hold a large part of the property in the city and neighborhood, property conferred on their ancestors as the reward of their loyalty, and made valuable by the labor of other people, and, therefore, although the sum seems large, it should not be impossible for them to raise it in a cause which appeals so profoundly to their most sacred feelings and most cherished principles. A Fredericton paper claims that the descendants of the Loyalists in other parts of the Province should be permitted to participate in the celebration. This is reasonable, and, no doubt, their co-operation will be gladly welcomed. Some doubt is expressed in some quarters as to the propriety of taxing the Province for the $50,000 which the Legislature is asked to contribute.

The *Religious Intelligencer* last week made a violent attack on Judge Weldon, charging him with being determined to hinder, as much as possible, the workings of the Canada Temperance Act. The only ground for this attack was that the Judge, on application, made an order which he thought it his duty to make. The manner of the attack, and the language used, were worthy of the *Intelligencer*, and, therefore, such as we do not care to reproduce.

The Governor General sailed from Liverpool for Halifax in an Allan steamer on the 11th, and may be expected to arrive in a few days.

The Montreal *Witness* is a peculiar paper. When it treats of political or of business questions it is rational and frequently exhibits much ability. When it deals with religious subjects, as it often does, it is what now-a-days is known as a "crank" of the worst description. Its hatred of Popery blinds it to every consideration of justice and fair play. It generally discusses public matters when no religious question is involved in a fairly Liberal spirit, but, if at any time it strove earnestly to help the Liberal party it was because it believed of that party what its worst enemies said of it. For some years past the Liberal party of Quebec have found it necessary to repel and disprove the calumnies which its enemies and such false friends as the *Witness* had laboured with too much success to propagate. As it became evident that Canadian Liberalism is not the enemy of religion or any form of Christianity, or any Christian body or organization or Church, the *Witness* began to assume a less friendly attitude towards it. At the late Quebec elections it praised M. Joly constantly, and professed to be, and, no doubt, was very desirous of seeing him restored to power, but it did all in its power to prevent the election of several of the Liberal candidates, and after the election it exulted in the defeat of the Liberal party, telling them that—

When it was persecuted by the clergy and denounced as in favor of separation of Church and State, the abolition of tithes, and the compulsory and secular education of youth, the people sympathized with it and even returned a majority of Liberals to the Legislature when M. Joly was at the head of affairs; but as soon as the party was endorsed by the Church as being Liberals only in name and not in principle, the people rejected it at the polls in the most emphatic manner. The Liberals now find themselves in a hopeless minority in both the Local and Federal Legislature, for five, probably ten or fifteen years. The consequence should be, and will be to some extent, to purge the party of mere aspirants to office, of jobbers and temporizers, *videlicet* coalitionists, and leave only patriots sincerely desirous of raising their countrymen to a higher plane of political and intellectual life.

* * * * * * *

The tendency of the Liberal party is undoubtedly in the right direction, but so far it has proved recreant to its mission as a progressive party, and it has been, as it deserved to be, ignominiously repulsed at the polls. As a rule, a party's aims are patriotic and unselfish in proportion as it is numerically small in a state, and it would appear that a condition of hopeless minority for some years to come will be the best for the Liberal party in Quebec, and ultimately for the interests of substantial reform.

The Tory *Gazette* was delighted at this. Some time after—none too soon—the *Herald*, an organ of the Liberals, of Montreal, replied, declaring that the *Witness* had never been more than "a bogus Liberal," that the cant of Liberalism was but one of its cants, and that it never held true Liberal principles, that—

Within the Liberal camp, it was often an impediment and a nuisance. For instance, on the eve of the appeal by the Joly Administration to the country, the *Witness* rushed to the front, with unwonted energy, constituting itself the champion and patron of the Ministry, and it published letters from its correspondent in Quebec, describing Mr. Joly as being guided and inspired by our contemporary in the course and policy he pursued. As a consequence the Liberal Premier was denounced at every church door as the ally and protege of the *Witness* and suffered accordingly. The "*Witness*-Premier," *le premier du Witness*, was a common phrase of reproach launched at him by his political opponents, and told wonderfully with the *habitants* who regard the paper with especial detestation as the implacable enemy of their race and religion. We have been told by several persons, both Conservatives and Liberals, that immense injury was done to the Joly Government by its supposed connection with the Montreal *Witness*, and we believe that such was the case. Mr. Joly and his friends should rejoice therefore to find the "Old Man of the Sea" transferred from their shoulders to those of Mr. Chapleau.

The *Witness* replied, saying:—

It (the *Herald*) says Mr. Joly failed at some election to carry the country because he was everywhere spoken of as the *Witness* premier, or, in other words, because he was associated with the idea of emancipation from ecclesiastical domination. The Liberal party which does not carry this standard had better be defeated till it is ready to take up its cross. Trimmers and worshippers of expediency are just the men to carry on a successful party of place, but a party of principle must not be afraid to utter its sentiments. There will be small praise to the Liberals of Quebec if at the end of the nineteenth century they are still afraid to commit themselves to the principle of religious liberty, and they can look for little help from us till they do.

Then said the *Herald*:—

We have never considered it the mission of the Liberal party to foment sectarian strife in this community, though that may be the sole *raison d'etre* of the *Witness*. Our contemporary has sought to use the name of the Liberal party of Quebec as a cloak for its insane sectarian crusades, and has thus been a too long burden and a reproach to our friends. Had it disclosed its new love for Mr. Chapleau before the late elections, no doubt Mr. Joly and his friends would have fared much better than they did at the hands of the electorate. The Liberals of Quebec repudiate the assumption that they are a party of bigots, and hence we find all who make a livelihood by trading upon religious prejudice fast drifting into the Conservative ranks, where they will no doubt be able to ply their vocation with greater facility and profit. Let them stay there by all means.

It was time that the true position of the *Witness* was fully known, and that the Liberals of Quebec relieved themselves of so heavy a burden as even the slightest apparent responsibility for the ravings of the *Witness* threw upon them.

The cattle trade with Great Britain is worse than dull at present. One of our Tory exchanges says:—

"The cattle trade between the United States and Canada and Great Britain has almost entirely collapsed, owing to the higher prices prevailing here and the decline in prices on the other side of the Atlantic, caused by larger supplies of cattle from European countries."

Another paper says:—

"The outlook of the trade for the coming year is very uncertain. At present the range of prices is altogether too high to warrant any exportation, and this fact, together with the increased ability of Europe to supply its own market, renders the immediate future extremely dubious. The cattle exporters do business almost entirely in New York, Boston and Montreal."

Here has this blessed N. P. failed again. Before the elections of 1878 Sir John told us that we should eat all our own meat at home instead of sending it to England, and that the N. P. would so increase the population of cities and towns and the demand for beef, that farmers could sell their cattle in Canada at better prices than could be got by sending them to England. The population of the towns did not increase and the cattle trade improved, and then it was claimed that the improvement was due to the great N. P. Now, perhaps, Sir John and his echoes will say again that we should eat all our own beef, but they will find it difficult to tell where the home markets they promised are to be found.

It is stated that the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, has been created a Cardinal. Some papers try to find some political meaning in this appointment.

The later accounts of the dreadful catastrophe at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson River Railroad, say that it was the result of the most wanton recklessness. The train was late when it arrived at Albany. Then fifteen cars, eight of them Palace Pullman, were added, and a second engine was put to it. A great number of Senators, members of Assembly and others took passage. On the way down one of the wheels heated and a stop was necessary. The conductor, it is said, sent a brakeman to signal the Tarrytown express. The brakeman loitered about the train until the express was actually seen within two hundred yards coming round a curve. He then ran towards it, but too late!—

"The engine of the Tarrytown train actually forced itself into the centre of the rear car of the Albany train. Axes were quickly procured to cut out the men in the telescope, but it seemed as if all efforts would fail. The presence of mind of Assemblyman Roff came in good play, for he managed to break open one of the windows, through which the whole party were dragged. Two ladies in the telescope were also rescued. Alderman Levy, Maurice F. Holahan and others in the forward part of the car got out considerably shaken up, but not badly hurt. Immediately after the collision the wildest confusion reigned. Police Commissioner Nichols was sent flying over the head of Maurice Holahan and badly bruised. Edward Kearney was thrown violently against the side of the car and injured by the concussion and broken glass. Assemblymen Sheehy, Robb, Chapin, of Brooklyn, Commissioners Ulrich and Spinny and Lyman, journalists, were literally enclosed in the telescope. A portion of the roof fell down, enclosing them as in a box, from which they could not seemingly escape. The terrors of the moment were enhanced by flames at once bursting from the ruins of the cars."

In the last car there were only twelve persons, and of these eight or nine were killed by the collision or burned to death. Some in the second car also were killed. Those who were not fastened down by the broken wood work were able to escape through the windows or the openings made by the crash, and a Mr. Valentine, who was standing on the back platform, jumped off in time. The stoves were broken, the fire scattered about, and the two cars were soon ablaze. It was dreadful for those outside to see the victims struggling and to hear their cries, and yet be as they were, unable to render them the least assistance, because having no axes or instruments of any kind, they could neither cut nor break through the cars nor remove the wood work which held some down. The death of a bride and bridegroom, married only a few days before, excited most sympathy. The wife it was thought could escape, but that she clung to her husband. Four bodies were burned to a crisp, and one who was rescued after his arm had been burned away, died in a few hours. Twelve in all were killed or burned to death, and about forty were injured severly. Four of the passengers in the other cars were hurt.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of P. E. Island was held a few days ago. It was admitted that about $300,000 were lost through the misconduct of the Cashier.

The report suggested the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank and formulate a scheme to meet the exigency. Mr. Jack, the cashier *pro tem*, read a statement, from which it appears that the liabilities of the bank at the present time are: Capital $120,000, notes in circulation $264,000, due depositors $463,000, due other banks $213,000, surplus $48,000. Total $1,108,000. The total assets of the bank are, according to the books, $1,109,000, of which $41,000 only is in cash.

The shareholders asked what share of the loss the Directors were prepared to bear. They offered to bear $70,000, including what they are liable to be called upon as stockholders to pay, but this did not satisfy the meeting. They afterwards proposed to pay $70,000, exclusive of their liability as shareholders, and this seemed more satisfactory. It is again said that the bank will probably resume business.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Bank was held and the depositors unanimously agreed to accept the offer made by the Bank, viz: To repay the principle with interest at 4 per cent, in equal instalments of one, two and three years, current account balances not included. An agreement to this effect received numerous signatures, and a committee was appointed to have others added. The various banks, through their representatives present at the meeting, expressed themselves willing to agree to the proposal of the bank in regard to the repayment of deposits.

The members of the Tipperary hunt, it is said, thought they could persuade the farmers to discontinue their opposition to the hunting, and for this purpose invited the farmers to a conference. They dwelt upon the advantage of having so much money spent in feeding horses and dogs, and when they had done the spokesman of the farmers said:—

"If the members of the Tipperary hunt sign a petition to the Viceroy asking to have all the political prisoners now in confinement liberated at once and unconditionally, and if the result of such a petition shall be the opening of the prison gates, then our fields shall be again free to the hunt. If this is not agreed to we shall not permit any hunting over our lands." In vain the members of the hunt declared that they had nothing to say to the arrest of political prisoners; and it was pointed out that the Government would not be influenced by any such petition as that suggested. A farmer stepped forward with a form of petition in his hand, calling on the Government to release "all the suspects now in prison." He placed it on the table and asked the members of the hunt if they would sign it. A member very warmly replied: "No; certainly not. No gentleman here will sign such a document." Whereupon disorder reigned for several minutes. The discussion then resumed was continued for a long time, but the farmers refused to stir from the position which they had taken up at the outset, and the end of it was that the Chairman declared that the death-knell of hunting in the County of Tipperary had been sounded. So it has been with the Kilkenny Hunt, the Westmeath Hunt, the Wicklow Hunt, the Queen's County Hunt, and the Kildare Hunt."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dean Bradley, and Canons Liddon and Farrar, are in communication with each other on a scheme for organizing a conference or committee, with a view of calling public meetings throughout the country, to raise a fund for the relief of homeless Jewish families in Russia and to facilitate their emigration. A prominent Israelite has volunteered to head a subscription list with £10,000, and considers £1,000,000 necessary to carry out the project.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 16.—The Egyptian situation is becoming very grave. The Parliament refuses to surrender its right of voting the budget. The programme of Parliament clashes with the Khedive and Cherif Pasha, Prime Minister. If Parliament persists in its attitude, Cherif Pasha will resign. The Anglo-French note has not overawed the National party. The policy of England and France is anxiously awaited. Precipitate action might produce actual danger.

Decay—The N. P.

The N. P., which was to revive all our old industries and create many new, is evidently doing nothing for the shipping interest. Many allege that it does much against that most important interest. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the quantity of shipping owned in 1880, instead of being greater than in 1879, was smaller. On Dec. 31st, 1881, instead of being larger than in 1880, it was smaller. Not only has the increase in our shipping been arrested, but decrease has fully set in, as will be seen from the following statements:—

	1881.		1880.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ships	83	109,973	87	114,458
Barques	198	160,489	199	157,951
Barquentines	8	4,202	10	4,983
Brigs	4	986	7	1,755
Brigantines	58	16,624	61	17,739
Schooners	561	28,531	587	27,076
Woodboats	107	6,471	125	7,647
Sloops	3	51	4	61
Ketch	1	51	1	51
Steamers	66	6,049	66	6,153
Total	1,089	333,307	1,097	336,974

	1881.		1880.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
St. John	684	270,186	709	275,879
St. Andrews	187	17,067	185	17,989
Chatham	169	18,039	171	17,672
Dorchester	24	19,257	20	17,375
Sackville	11	3,705	14	5,181
Moncton	7	3,342	6	2,135
Richibucto	7	1,711	1	743
	1,089	333,307	1,097	336,974

The decrease in St. John alone is 5693 tons!!

The following is a statement of the Yarmouth fleet on the 1st January, 1882, as compared with that of the preceding year:—

1881. Vessels.	Tons.	1882. Vessels.	Tons.
3 Steamers,	902	3 Steamers,	842
61 Ships,	73,831	60 Ships,	71,214
71 Barques,	58,432	60 Barques,	50,621
11 Brigs,	2,256	10 Brigs,	2,119
116 Schooners,	5,850	99 Schooners,	5,282
262	141,331	232	133,078

Decrease since Jan. 1, 1881, 30 vessels, 8,253 tons.

If the men now in power are, indeed, protectionists, they should not confine their efforts in behalf of the protection of the shipping interests to the imposing of a differential duty on cocoa nuts.

MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS.—There was a great falling off in the number of marriages and births amongst the Catholic population of the City and Portland on the East side, and Carleton on the West than in any of the three previous years.

In St. John and Portland the marriages were—

1881	1880	1879	1878
68	81	97	101

The baptisms in St. John and Portland were:—

1881	1880	1879	1878
430	482	614	614

Perhaps nothing could show more clearly the frightful rate at which the population of St. John declined during those years which Sir C. Tupper and Sir S. L. Tilley tell us so often have been years of unprecedented prosperity, and that last year is the worst of all, although some say that business was better in that year than in the three years previous.

In Carleton, including the settlements around the mills and coves outside the city, the showing is more satisfactory. The marriages were in—

1881	1880	1879	1878
10	7	21	8

The baptisms were—

1881	1880	1879	1878
84	84	108	92

Here also the decrease in the number of births has been very great. The large number of marriages in 1879 is remarkable. The number of deaths was 26.

Editorial Notes.

The lately elected Warden of Charlotte County is reported to have stated, when he took the chair, that a member of the Canadian Cabinet assured him that St. Andrews is to be the winter port. This seems to confirm the rumor that Sir Charles Tupper is determined to have St. Andrews made the winter port; but the Government would like every seaboard county in the Maritime Provinces to be full of hope, when the next general election takes place, of having the winter port.

The St. John Board of Trade has resolved to join in the demand for the abolition of stamp duties on bills of exchange, inland bills and notes of hand, which they truly say are grievous and vexatious. With a large surplus in the Dominion Treasury they are unnecessary also. They complained, with reason, of the delays caused, and the injury done, by the shutting down of the fog whistle on Partridge Island for six weeks. A second boiler should have been provided. The proposal to ask the railroads and steamboat companies to give a reduction of rates to country merchants coming to St. John to make purchases is a characteristic commentary on the N. P., which some of the gentlemen who joined in this request would not for the world condemn directly. Sheriff Harding, W. W. Turnbull, W. Peters, Andre Cushing and Robert Cruikshank were appointed a Board of Arbitrators.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. McGill, of Charlottetown, died rather suddenly. A native of Scotland, Mr. McGill lived about fifty years in the Island. He held a seat in the Assembly for years, was an active advocate of the abolition of landlordism in the Island, and lately Vice-President of the Charlottetown Branch of the Land League.

The prospects of the Canadian lumber trade in the British markets have much improved of late. Stocks are smaller and the demand has increased. The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia deals is only about half as large as it was at this time last year, the importation having been much lighter. St. John spruce deals have sold at £7 12s. 6d. and £7 15s. The probability at present is that the quantity "got out" this season all over Canada will be smaller than usual.

The Marquis of Huntly, a nobleman of high rank, now abroad, is charged by a Mr. Benjamin Nicholson, probably a note shaver, with having obtained £2418 from him by forgery, or under false pretences. Mr. N. applied to the Lord Mayor of London to initiate proceedings for the extradition of the Marquis, but this was probably to force the Marquis, who can not be found or overtaken, to a settlement.

THE N. P.—A soup kitchen has been opened in Toronto. The Tory *Mail* says that on one day a hundred gallons of soup and a considerable quantity of other food were distributed.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—S. A. Vandecook, who left the house of one Calkins last Tuesday, to chop wood, has been missing since. A party to-day searched a cabin in the woods, near where Vandecook was at work, occupied by a recluse named Beckwith, and found portions of a human body, believed to be that of the missing man. The body had evidently been hacked to pieces and an attempt made to burn the severed portions. The two men are known to have been on unfriendly terms and Vandecook's life has been threatened by Beckwith. The latter has fled, but a vigorous search is being made for him.

The people in some districts of the Town of Portland have complained bitterly for some time past that their applications for an extension of the water service have been disregarded. A committee of the City Council, reporting on this subject, show that it is the City which really has just ground of complaint. They say:—

Realizing all the difficulties involved, and desiring a speedy solution, this committee, some weeks since, submitted the following questions to Mr. Ray, the then Chief Commissioner:

1. The cost of the mains to the city up to a point where the mains branch into the city and turn.
2. The cost of laying mains through Portland and St. John.
3. The number of families supplied in Portland and the number supplied in the city.
4. The quantity of water consumed or used by factories, mills, etc., in Portland and the city.

Your committee has had no reply to these questions from Mr. Ray.

The committee, failing to obtain the information from Mr. Ray, have done their best to get at the facts from other sources, and they learn that the works in and through Portland, have cost, including Portland's share of the mains, about $320,000, which would render Portland liable to the payment annually of interest to the amount of $19,200 whereas, in fact, the utmost that has been assessed upon the town in any one year has been $13,196 leaving $6,004 per year to be contributed by the city towards Portland, after the city has paid its full share of interest upon the cost of the works in the city including the city's share on the cost of the mains. By this, also, it will be seen that Portland has not paid and is not now paying any part of the cost or expenses incurred in the support of the Water and Sewerage Commission, a yearly charge of upwards of $6,000. Nor has the town contributed any portion of the expenses incurred in maintaing the works of the department on Leinster street, the amount expended for which, last year came to the sum of $12,059.86. These two sums, amounting to $18,063.86, three-eighths of which (less an outlay for sewerage, which it is presumed was not much, as no new work was done) Portland should have paid, was unjustly assessed wholly upon the city, whereby—if 1881 was an average year—the citizens of St. John have yearly been called upon to pay the sum of about $12,777.25 toward the cost of Portland's water supply.

The figures above referred to—arrived at in the solution of the questions asked Mr. Ray—must certainly be startling to the people of the city, and demand from the representatives of the city and the city and county in the Legislature, from this Council, and from the whole body of citizens, the most earnest attention and prompt and energetic action, for, even if there be a sum to be deducted from the amount expended by the engineering department, which should be borne wholly by the city, admitted, the town has not contributed anything towards the support of the engineering and commissioners' department.

In view of the power of control held by the Common Council over the Commission of Water and Sewerage, of its determination, as evinced by its resolution, until further advised, your committee think should be held in force, not to sanction any increase in the indebtedness of the Commission; of the rapid growth of the town of Portland and its consequent increasing and reasonable demands for extended water supply, if it shall pay for the same, which, with its present population, numbering two-thirds as many as are contained in the city, with Portland's mills, factories and other works, consuming no doubt, as much water as is used in St. John; your committee recommend that immediate action be taken so that, in the future, equitable assessments be made as between the city and town, so that the town shall pay its due proportion of interest on its works and its share of the cost of the mains and its fair share of maintaining the departments of the commission and engineer.

The figures are, indeed, startling. The people of St. John City on the East side pay a couple of thousand dollars a year to support schools other than their own, and several thousand dollars a year towards the cost of supplying water to Portland, and their representatives make no effort to get justice done to them. Why is it that public men have always found it so safe and pleasant to neglect the interests of St. John, or to do it wrong?

The principal business done at the meeting of those landlords who are spoken of as the more moderate section, was to attack, and, as far as possible, to intimidate the Commissioners appointed to carry out the Land Act. The Duke of Abercorn, formerly Lord Lieutenant, presided. The speeches, it would seem, were strong. Mr. Kavanagh asserted that the Commissioners, in making reductions which he considered excessive, acted under secret instructions from the Government. This Mr. Forster has since denied, but not one of the landlords has since been arrested on suspicion of conspiring to prevent a fair trial of the Land Act. Such favors are reserved for the friends of the people. The following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting sees with alarm that the Land Act is being administered in a manner at variance with the pledge that it would not diminish the value, or disturb the foundation of property, and contrary to the assurances on the faith of which Parliament was advised not to provide for compensation to landlords.

"That the antecedents of many of the assistant commissioners do not insure the impartial judicial exercise of their functions.

"That the Commissioners have determined rents after a cursory examination of lands, and that they have been indiscriminately reducing rents.

"That if appeals from decisions of Assistant Commissioners result in the sanctioning of these decisions, the Legislature should provide compensation for those land-owners whose property will be thereby unjustly diminished.

"That a petition embodying the views of this meeting be presented to the Queen."

At Ottawa on the 13th a man named Walsh, who had been taken care of for some days in the Old Man's Home of Father Molloy, and who had shown symptoms of insanity, went to the chapel in the basement of the Basilica with another inmate of the Home. While there he behaved so strangely that it was found necessary to send for a policeman. As the policeman approached Walsh shot himself through the head. Some ladies in the chapel were greatly shocked. The church, defiled by the shedding of blood, was again consecrated on Sunday last by the Bishop of Montreal.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Referring to the explosion of an infernal machine on the steamer "Odenholm," the *Daily News* New York correspondent telegraphed the following: "O'Donovan Rossa says he is not surprised to hear this. Irishmen in England and Ireland are determined to blow up anything English at every opportunity. He has no doubt the machines were put aboard at Liverpool with intent to destroy the vessel, but he has no direct knowledge of these particular machines. We send them money and means to work with and they use them as they think best. We will continue to use the machines till England does Ireland justice. This is only one instance, the 'Dotorel' was another. I know the 'Dotorel' was blown up by an infernal machine."

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The jury in a case here yesterday disagreed and were discharged. Gen. Stiles was counsel for the plaintiffs. Gen. Jones, one of the plaintiffs, and A. S. Trude, counsel for defendant, began a dispute in the presence of the court as to how the jury stood. A newspaper reporter knocked Jones down. Stiles, rushing to defend his client, was knocked by Trude against the marble wainscoating and cut under the eye. Jones then hit Trude in the neck, making a painful wound. Policemen and friends separated the belligerents. Trude afterwards apologized, but Stiles refused to hear him. The attendance of a surgeon was necessary. There was a good deal of bitterness among counsel in the case, charges of "jury fixing" being made on each side.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council held on Wednesday last to consider report of the Assessment Committee commending a change in the Assess[...] Law. Provincial Secretary Wedder[...] and R. J. Ritchie, Esq., M. P. P. [...] present during the sitting.

The Mayor stated that while he [...] proved of the principle of the prop[...] changes he did not think it woul[...] wise to carry out the suggestions of [...] Committee as regards real estate, w[...] in the present condition of the ci[...] taxed quite as much as it can [...] After carefully considering the r[...] and consulting with citizens rich [...] poor he had prepared the basis [...] scheme which he would submit t[...] Council. Before doing so, howeve[...] called on the Clerk to read the rep[...] the Committee, already publi[...] This being done, the scheme propos[...] His Worship was read. He pro[...] that incomes up to $300 be exem[...] from taxation, and that in lieu th[...] there be a poll tax of $5; that rea[...] personal estate and incomes over $3[...] assessed as at present; that in taxing [...] sonal property the debts due the p[...] or corporation be included, and the [...] due by the party deducted; that pro[...] be made for taxing the property a[...] comes of corporations whose head [...] are outside the city; and that the A[...] fine that the income of such corpo[...] shall be the gross earnings in th[...] after deducting rents, salaries, &c.

Ald. Glasgow, the chairman [...] Committee, was called upon to [...] but he said he had nothing new [...] vance, and Ald. Skinner took the [...] He had no decided opinions on th[...] ter, and spoke merely to open [...] discussion. He admitted that t[...] come tax is too heavy, and he woul[...] sent to exempt incomes up to $[...] $400; but he did not think that [...] present circumstances, when tra[...] been diverted from our city and w[...] only beginning to develope a lar[...] tem of manufactures, the schem[...] posed would give satisfaction. He [...] that income is better able to bea[...] tion than real property, which [...] barely sufficient to pay the taxes [...] cost of repairs, and he thought it w[...] better to proceed slowly, and step [...] than to make the radical chang[...] posed. He admitted that the cit[...] over-taxed one, and said that the [...] bears most heavily on real estate [...] is more evenly divided among t[...] ple than in any other city on the [...] ent, and incidentally he attribu[...] loss of trade and population in the [...] ern, which, he said, is the best [...] the city, to the fact that Portland [...] ter situated for manufactures.

Ald. Allan considered that rea[...] is now taxed to the utmost, but [...] other hand the tax on income has [...] and is driving the bone and sinew [...] people from the city. As an emp[...] labor for the past 25 years, making [...] out of those who worked for him, [...] no hesitation in saying that he o[...] pay the greater portion of the tax [...] he would exempt incomes of $[...] instead put on a poll tax of $4. [...] personal estate should be taxed t[...] value, but there should be some [...] tion in the case of shipping, [...] receives no benefits from police [...] etc.

Ald. Troop said the principle [...] was a good one, but it would [...] some alteration. Real estate sh[...] assessed on two-thirds of its value [...] such a character that it cannot [...] cealed, while personal property, [...] difficult to get at, and which m[...] part concealed, should pay on [...] value. Mortgages should pay t[...] as other personal property, a[...] should be a first lein on rea[...] which, when three years in [...] should be sold. He thought the [...] poll tax was heavy enough, [...] suggested that incomes from $10[...] taxed according to a certain s[...] that every person able to read a[...] who pays taxes to the amount o[...] entitled to the franchise.

It was then decided to take u[...] commendations of the Commi[...] rately, and when the first was [...] Skinner again spoke, and m[...] amendment exempting $300 inc[...] fixing the poll tax at $4.

Coun. Reynolds asked the Ald[...] state explicitly what he aimed a[...] Alderman made no reply, and t[...] sion went on.

After a few remarks from Ald[...] who favored Ald. Troop's plan [...] incomes,

Ald. Smith made a lengthy [...] support of the proposed cha[...] showed that the present law b[...] heavily on men with small inc[...] that a man with an income only [...] he may be deprived by sicknes[...] not in as good a position to pa[...] the owner of real or personal [...] He did not think that one m[...] real estate should be taxed, and [...] bor, who had invested in shippi[...] be exempt. He showed that [...] present law a man having $[...] estate, $1,000 personal prop[...] $500 income, is assessed $10[...] under the proposed law he [...] only $100.40, and he argued [...] two million dollars worth o[...] property and $500,000 of i[...] now assessed at all, would [...] reducing the preportions so th[...] he mentioned would have to [...] $86.85. To ask a man having [...] a year to pay $25.65, was e[...] much, and to exempt all [...] would be unfair, as all should [...] share, and under the propos[...] man with $300 income would [...] $6.28, instead of $21.05 as [...] The committee had devoted [...] and attention to the subject [...] agreed on what they regar[...] equitable mode of assessmen[...] report should be either [...] accepted.

Ald. Grant said he would [...] report. The Committee a[...] of careful consideration and [...] come to the conclusions the[...] and he had heard nothing to[...] him to change his opinion. [...] dent from the treatment the[...] received in the press that the[...] the people were in favor [...] scheme. The minority we[...] estate owners, with whom h[...] pathized, and if he thought [...] ing unfairly treated he wo[...] signed the report. The Cor[...] for years been legislating [...] real estate owners, because [...] on income was so cruelly unj[...] dreds were driven from the[...] were unable to pay, and pro[...] make up the deficiency. [...] statement made up from d[...] by the Insurance Companies [...] there is assessable property [...] in the city amounting to $19[...] calculated from this that o[...] last year's assessment the ra[...] would be only $1.21 on th[...] was not in favor of the [...] indebtedness clause and h[...] incomes should pay their [...] share.

Ald. Brittain spoke in s[...] Skinner's amendment, an[...] son opposed the report [...] discrimination between re[...] property.

Ald. Glasgow spoke a[...] instanced a number of cas[...] while the poor man wou[...] relieved, the man in mo[...] stances would be scarcely [...] and only the very rich wo[...] to bear any additional [...] showed how $500,000 m[...] income could be got at. [...] small wages are not tax[...] amount of such earning[...] assessors knew it would [...] collect the tax, but unde[...] law no man would refu[...] small per centage asked, [...] could be taxed in full.

Ald. Grant, to show h[...] posed to increase the am[...] property, said that in the [...] file in the Assessors' off[...] which he had no hesit[...] were legally false. In pr[...] law the committee propo[...] the persons making such