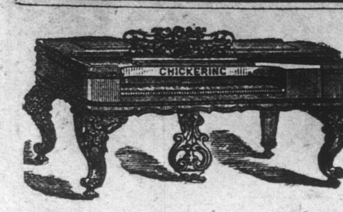

CHICKERING & SONS

Pianofortes.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS:—Great power and brilliancy; exquisite sweetness and sympathetic quality of tone; easy and responsive action; thorough workmanship and durability.

The CHICKERING Pianos

are conceded by all Artists and Musicians to be the

Finest Pianos in the World.

A full assortment of CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO FORTES will always be found in our Warerooms, and will be sold at Lowest Possible Prices. Catalogues mailed free.

PIANOS OF OTHER MAKERS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT FAIR VALUATION.

We also keep a very large stock of Piano Fortes by various American makers, at prices from $250 upwards. None but well known and reliable Instruments will be sold by us, and purchasers can rely upon being served faithfully and to their entire satisfaction. Every instrument warranted for ten years.

The Celebrated Estey Organs,

OVER 125,000 NOW IN USE,

still remain at the head of all Reed Organs. In tone, power, beauty and durability, they are justly considered the best instruments of their class made. Catalogues mailed free.

We respectfully invite all lovers of Music, and particularly all those who can appreciate true merit in a Musical Instrument, to visit our Warerooms and examine the magnificent Pianos and Organs which we control in this Province. It is with legitimate pride that we can say

We nave the Very Best Instruments that can be produced.

Landry & Co.,

52 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Notice of Sale.

To Mr. Robert Craswell, Ann Lord, his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE:—That the following described two Half Lots of land and premises with the buildings thereon will be sold by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of March next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, viz: All those certain two Half Lots of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northfield, County of Sunbury, Province of New Brunswick, described and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake placed on the Southern side of the road at the Northern Angle of the Grant to the Rev. Abraham Wood, thence running along the side of said road, North seventy-nine degrees, East twenty chains, thence South sixty-one degrees, East one hundred and ten chains along the line dividing the Lot number eight (8), thence South twenty-nine degrees, West twenty chains and thence North sixty-one degrees, West one hundred and ten chains along North Eastern boundary line of said Grant to Rev. Abraham Wood to the place of beginning. The said land being known and distinguished as part of lots number seven and eight in the Grant to William Sypher and others, dated on or about the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1831, and containing two hundred acres of land more or less. The above sale will be made under, by virtue and in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 18th day of June, A. D., 1874, made between the said Robert Craswell and wife, of the one part, and Francis Collins, late of said City, Merchant, since deceased, of the other part, registered in Book L, pages 316, 317 and 318 of Records, in and for the County of Sunbury, in said Province, in consequence of default made in payment of principal money and interest secured by such Mortgage.

Dated this 30th day of November, A. D., 1882.

T. W. ANGLIN, } Executors of the last Will of
JAMES SMITH. } said Francis Collins, Mortgagee.

CHARLES DOHERTY,
Solicitor for Estate of said Mortgagee.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of FRANCIS COLLINS, late of the City of Saint John, merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to them.

Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D., 1882.

T. W. ANGLIN,
JAMES SMITH,
Executors.

CHARLES DOHERTY,
Solicitor for Estate. nov4—3m

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of Saint John, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same within three months' from date, duly attested, at the office of Mr. R. J. RITCHIE, Barrister, Ritchie's Building, and all indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DENIS LAWLOR,
Executor.

R. J. RITCHIE,
Solicitor for Estate.
November 22nd, 1882. 3m dec2

JOHN L. CARLETON,

ATTORNEY-at-LAW,

Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

2 North Market Street.

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

COFFINS AND CASKETS

of Various Styles and Prices, together with all the requisites, particularly for the

CATHOLIC TRADE,

Always kept in Stock.

Superior Glass and Half Glass

HEARSES

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

N. B.—Robes, etc., furnished at Lowest Rates.

P. FITZPATRICK,

Funeral and Furnishing Undertaker,

98 WATERLOO STREET.

All Orders Promptly Attended to Night or Day, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for sale of

L. Black & Co.'s Celebrated

Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

Has received a complete assortment of all the styles made by that firm,—Gold, Fine Steel and Hard Rubber Frames. Persons in want of a good article in Spectacles will please remember that those of L. Black & Co. are justly celebrated for excellence. They have received medal and diploma from Centennial Exhibition.

We have the Patent Indicators by which we can properly measure the eye and give the exact Glass suit

T. L. COUGHLAN.
june14 JEWELLERS' HALL KING ST.

Fancy Goods.

WE are now showing a large assortment of Handsome Vases; Ornamental Figures, in Parian, Bronze, etc.; Brackets, in a variety of new designs; Ladies' Plush Reticules; Ladies' Work Baskets, richly finished; Ladies' Necklets, Bracelets and Ear-rings, in Jet, Gilt, Silver, etc; PICTURES, PICTURES, etc., suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. Street, Market Square.

72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Freeman Job Printing Office,

54 GERMAIN STREET,

St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

executed on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

THE FREEMAN

—FOR—

1883.

IN appealing once more to the friends of the FREEMAN throughout the Province to repeat the efforts so often made to maintain and increase its circulation, it is, perhaps, best to ask them to find in its past record the most conclusive evidence that it will in the future be deserving of their support.

It publishes all news of importance or interest, and, although for want of space the news is sometimes condensed, nothing is omitted that appears to be of the smallest value.

All public questions are, as usual, dealt with fully and frankly. The readers of the FREEMAN have ample opportunity of forming a correct opinion on all the subjects and matters which engage the attention of Parliament and of the country. Great care is taken to furnish accurate information and to present both sides of every important question fully and fairly.

It is probable that important changes in Canada are not very distant. It seems impossible that when the United States have discovered how unjust and injurious a high protective fiscal system is, and when the people of Canada have learned, by sad experience, how great a fraud its N. P. is, favoring and securing profit to a few monopolists only, and burdening grievously farmers, lumberers, fishermen, and mechanics, a state of things so fraught can continue very long. Already there are too many indications of another commercial crisis. The people of the North West have already discovered how injurious to them is the monopoly of their carrying trade, given for twenty years to the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate, and, although they are yet but few in number, they show a determination to get rid, at all hazards, of the chains which already gall them; and in the ranks of the Tory party itself throughout the Dominion, altho' these are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, there are symptoms of weakness and disintegration. Toryism is an exotic in Canada, and can not be acclimatised. Nurtured in corruption, it did grow vigorous, and its roots spread far and wide, but even now it shows signs of a decay which can not be arrested. He must be blind, indeed, to the signs of the times who supposes that this Tory Government, because it has secured so large a Parliamentary majority by means so disgraceful, is fastened on the country for five years more.

Much attention is devoted to foreign news and a weekly review of what goes on in the civilized world.

The agitation for an amendment of the Land Laws, and for the restoration of Home Rule, will continue in Ireland. What is done and said by the leaders of that agitation, is systematically misrepresented or misconstrued, and the Irish people are persistently misrepresented and calumniated, the crimes committed in the country exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them responsible. The FREEMAN constantly labors to correct all such misrepresentations, and to place the policy of the leaders, and the conduct of leaders and people in a proper light. To enable it to do this important work effectively, it claims the renewed and earnest support of those who have supported it so long.

The bazaar for the repairs of the Catholic Church at Musquash, we are glad to learn, realized over $400.

It is announced that the Canadian Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the eighth of February.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, January 6, 1883

The Week.

It is said that Germany is about to re-open negotiations with the Vatican on a basis on which a satisfactory and permanent settlement of all difficulties can be effected. Such a basis can easily be found. The Pope only asks that the Church be left free to do what even Bismarck must admit is its own proper business.

Cetewayo is to have his Zulu kingdom restored to him, but not the whole of it. A part is to be set aside for some chiefs supposed to be dissatisfied, and a part for King John Dunn. Cetewayo has protested against this arrangement. He is also to have a British resident, who will be the real monarch.

There are more troubles in Eastern Europe. Aleko Pasha, who governs Eastern Roumelia as subordinate or feudatory of the Sultan, can not get along with the Russian consul. The Russians, it is said, want to extend the limits of Bulgaria. The Sultan has again changed his ministers, and is still said to believe that plots against his life are constantly hatched even in the Seraglio.

The papers of Prince Krapotkin, seized by the French police, are said to show that a great number of Russians in high position are engaged in Nihilist plots.

It is again said that China is strongly opposed to the establishment of a French protectorate in Tonquin, and are determined to drive the French out. The ambassadors of the Queen of Madagascar did not find much comfort in what they saw and heard in England.

For the third time within a few months the heavy rains have swollen the German rivers above their banks; all the lowlands are flooded, villages are destroyed, many houses in cities and towns are undermined, railway bridges are swept away, and many lives have been lost.

From Ireland we hear that the distress in the West increases; that public meetings have been prohibited, and dispersed when the prohibition was disregarded; that some of those who attended these meetings have been punished as if guilty of a great crime; and that Delaney, the man who was accused of having attempted in so queer a way to take the life of Judge Lawson, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Spain has published in its red book a despatch to its Minister at Washington, in which it objects strongly to Blaine's assumption that the control of the Panama Canal will belong of right to the United States, and contends that the control should be vested in all the maritime powers.

Gambetta, once so great a power in France, dictator when the Germans occupied so large a part of the country and besieged Paris, almost a dictator while he led the majority of the Legislature and determined who should be president and who should be prime minister—leader of those called advanced republicans and avowed enemies of Christianity and of Christian society until, having become premier and failed to satisfy their wild expectations, he was supplanted by Clemenceau; leader of a powerful faction to the end, and looked to by many as the man who was, at no distant day, to wield absolute power once more as president or premier, and to realize their ideas of what a republic should be—died ingloriously of a wound inflicted, some say accidentally, while he was handling a revolver, some say inflicted by a woman whom he had wronged and whom he refused to marry, according to promise. Another version of the story is that the woman, after upbraiding him for his falsehood and treachery, sought to commit suicide in his presence, and that while endeavoring to prevent her, he was wounded in the hand. It was said that the wound was not dangerous; then it was said that he was attacked by inflammation of the bowels; then that an abscess formed in his stomach. Why an abscess formed has not yet been explained. Erysipelas supervened. The telegrams say that his death was due to pycenica (?) caused by suppressed erysipelas. He died just as the year closed, as he had so long lived, an enemy to the Church in which he was baptized, and an alien, if not an enemy, to Christianity in every form. The English papers, with which Gambetta was a great favorite, because he was believed to be devotedly attached to the English alliance, seem to regard his death as a great loss to Europe and a blow to republicanism in France, which may prove fatal. Gambetta's influence in France was comparatively small since his signal failure in the premiership and since the ultra-revolutionists turned from him to follow other leaders, and he never proved that he was a great statesman or a man of extraordinary ability. Even when leaving Paris in a balloon he sought to reorganize opposition to the German invaders, he acted rather as a reckless enthusiast than as a statesman capable of comprehending what his duty to France really was. Compared, however, to the crowd of incapables and of crazy doctrinaires who survive him as chiefs and legislators of the republic, and leaders of the many sections of the republican party, he may justly be deemed a great man. Time will tell whether his death will have such serious effects in France and in the rest of Europe as some expect and some apprehend.

Much surprise was caused when it became known that the firm of Francis Carvill & Sons, of which the firm of Carvill, McKean & Co. was the New Brunswick branch, had failed. This firm, which had branches in London, Liverpool, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Australia, and, it is said, British Columbia, has for years done a very large, and, it was generally supposed, a very profitable business in lumber, canned fish, canned meats, &c. The immediate cause of the failure, it is said, was the inability to meet heavy drafts made by the Australian branch. The liabilities are said to be £300,000 sterling. The assets, it is supposed, must be large.

It was rumored that the Maritime Bank holds the paper of Carvill & McKean to the extent of some $60,000. This Bank, it is said, has been very carefully managed of late, and its profits, which are said to have been considerable, have been regularly added to its capital, no dividends having been declared. Under these circumstances the Bank would to day be at least as strong as it was when it resumed business, even if this $60,000 were totally lost; and as the shareholders are bound, as security for the redemption of the notes, to the extent of some $700,000 in addition to the amount of the paid up capital, there is not the slightest reason to question the value of the bank's notes. An unpleasant feeling was created when it became known that for some reason the branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia refused to take the Maritime Bank notes. They are taken at all the other banks as usual, and at all places of business.

Mr. Blake addressed a meeting of his constituents at Bowmanville last week. He spoke of the result of the late elections. The Liberals expected to have a large majority in Ontario, but, by hurrying on the elections a year before they were expected, and by the shameless gerrymandering of so many electoral districts, Sir John succeeded in carrying 55 of the 92 constituencies. The reaction which they expected had undoubtedly begun, but had not become as strong as it has since become, and its effect was counteracted to a great extent by the gerrymandering of so many constituencies. The number of Liberal representatives from Ontario in the late Parliament was but 23; the number in the present is 35, but, according to the number of votes polled, were all the electors duly represented, it should be 45, and the number of Tory representatives should be only 46, leaving one member to be divided somehow between the two parties. After comparing his figures with the figures of Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, he was satisfied that the Conservative electors numbered 136,300, and the Liberals 133,200. These figures are chiefly valuable as showing that a slight change of opinion, even while the electoral districts are so monstrously arranged in the Tory interest, would give the Liberals a handsome majority in that Province, and that, therefore, the position of the Liberals who have truth and justice, common sense and sound policy on their side, is by no means so hopeless as the Tories pretend to believe it is. Indeed were the elections to be held now, when farmers, artizans and merchants have learned from sad experience what a fraud the N. P. is, the Liberals would probably carry the Province by a large majority. Since June the eyes of thousands who were deluded by the fair promises made them have been opened. Mr. Blake said:

"They knew the popular voice in Ontario was very different from what their opponents represented it—very different from what it appeared to be in 1878 by the verdict of the people as appearing in Parliament, and as it appeared in June last. The Government determined to thwart the fair expression of the people of Ontario by so altering the bounds of the constituencies that the voice with which the people of Ontario should speak at the polls should not be the voice of their representatives in Parliament. No less than eight seats, which, if the boundaries had been left as they ought to have been left, would not have been gained by the Conservatives, are represented, not by virtue of the popular voice, but by virtue of the Gerrymandering Bill. North Lanark would have been carried by a majority of 150. Brockville would have been carried by the Reformers by a decisive majority, but because they had added a Conservative district to it they had succeeded in carrying it. Muskoka was in the same predicament, and Monck, which had been gerrymandered time and again in order to make and keep it Tory, had been kept Tory at the last election by an additional county also. West Middlesex was in the same circumstances, as also were North Bruce, East Huron, and the electoral district of Bothwell. These eight constituencies, which the figures prove would have gone Reform, added to the 37 now held, would make the Reform representation in the House of Commons 45 to the Conservative 47. Thus the voice of the people of Ontario would have been heard there, if not exactly, at least approximately, the same as it had spoken at the polls. But this was not all. The Gerrymander Bill had weakened the Reform party seriously and dangerously in several other constituencies; in South Perth, North York, East York, West Huron, West Middlesex, North Wellington, South Norfolk, East Elgin, and South Grey. All these were changed by that Act so as to weaken Reformers and strengthen Conservatives. In spite of this, however, the Reformers succeeded in retaining or obtaining these seats, and holding 37 seats in 1882 against 23 in the previous Parliament. This result had hung upon a few votes. He could show how fourteen of them, which were held by an aggregate majority of 750, could have been turned by 380 votes and given to the adversary. He could show 14 other seats, with an aggregate majority of 650 in round numbers, where a change of 380 votes would have brought the Reformers up to 51 and reduced the Conservative representation to 41. He had given a few figures, and he would give a few more, to show that the practical bearing of the Act was of that unjust description which he had alleged it was in June last. They were then told something about "hives"; and now he could say that there were eight of these in which the Reform majorities amounted to over 7,000, or very nearly 900 for each member. There were also eight Tory 'hives' in which the majorities amounted to 4,800 or about 600 per member. This showed that the Tories were judicious; they did not want to expend any needless voting power. Part of this result was no doubt due to the imperfection of the system, but the imperfection of the system and the iniquity of the measure were judiciously combined so as to produce the results he had pointed out. He would now call their attention to the results in the district lying east of West Durham. It was represented by 30 members, or about one-third of the number for the whole Province. The number of votes polled in this section would be about 75,000, or about 2,500 per member. Of these there would be 40,000 Tories to 35,000 Reformers, which, if the returns were according to the popular voice, would give 16 seats to the Tories and 14 to the Reformers, the Tory majority of 5,000 being just about enough to entitle them to the two extra seats. This is what the people of the eastern part of the Province say at the polls; but what does the delegation say in the House of Commons? Does it speak as they would speak? Instead of this there were 27 Tories to three Reformers, and these three hold their seats by such a very narrow majority that a turn of 150 votes would deprive them of their seats, when this whole district would speak in Parliament with all 30 on one side. This was the state of things, and it was perfectly well known to both parties that the distribution of the population was such that the Conservatives had an undue representation; but not satisfied with the existing injustice they proceeded to gerrymander, and make bad worse. Both North Lanark and Brockville were deliberately gerrymandered, and the injustice they had already suffered aggravated, so that if it had been at all possible there would not have been a single Reformer returned out of the thirty, where they should have had fourteen. He had said that the system was at fault, and productive of the injustice that the voice of the people as uttered at the polls was not heard in the same proportion and the same strength in Parliament, but he had also shown that this defect had been deliberately aggravated by those who were determined that the disproportion produced by the defective system should be greater. He would take the nine electoral districts of the Northumberlands, the Victorias, the Peterboroughs, and the Hastings. How did they speak in Parliament? Nine Tories all in a row. In these contests there was a clear question between Conservatives on one side and Reformers on the other. Well, the poll for the Conservatives was 12,574, that for the Reformers 10,753, an aggregate of 23,527, and only a difference between them of 2,614. The Reformers polled votes sufficient—forty-nine over—to entitle them to four members, while the Tories polled less by 493 than enough to entitle them to five members, so that if the Conservatives got five and the Reformers four, the former would get more than their deserts, and the latter less, yet no Reformers speak in Parliament for that whole electoral district."

It is not to be expected that the Tories, while they have a majority in Parliament, can be induced to reform a state of things which works so decidedly in their favor. Fortunately public opinion, debauched by the bribes which the N. P. promised to whole classes of the people; by the bribes offered in the expenditure of money for local improvements; by promises of office and by actual cash payments, already shows sign of recovery and improvement, and even of those who are still willing to be bought, very many are discovering that the price promised them can not be paid.

The power assumed by the Government under a section of their gerrymandering bill, of appointing whom they pleased returning officers, was used most shamefully. Mr. Blake said:—

"The change had been a most deleterious one, causing not only on the part of the returning-officers but also on the part of the deputy returning-officers, a greater degree of partizanship and improper conduct than any he had known within his fifteen years of public life. There was a returning-officer in one county in Ontario who returned the man in the minority as the member of Parliament, and left the man with the majority to seek his remedy by petition; and the man who was rejected—not elected, but rejected, by the constituency to which he appealed—is going to take his seat in Parliament. There was another returning-officer in another county of another Province who found, when the votes were counted, that a Reformer had the majority. On that day a memorandum was presented to him setting out that this candidate was disqualified by reason of his not having resigned his seat in the Local Legislature. He had no proof before him of this, and, even if he had, he had no business to adjudicate upon it. His duty was to return the man with the majority of votes, and leave the question of qualification to the courts. What did he do? He did not return either of the candidates, or rather he returned both of them by making a double return; and the Reformer, who was said to have the majority of votes, is not to take his seat in Parliament. Strange things occurred in other constituencies. There was an abuse of the law by which a returning-officer is allowed to give to persons about to act as scrutineers at polling-places other than their own certificates, which would entitle these scrutineers to vote at the poll to which they were going on duty. There were a large number of these certificates issued to men who had no right to them as agents or scrutineers, or who only made a nominal use of them in that capacity, men who would not have been allowed to vote, and who could not in their own locality where they were known, yet who used these certificates and voted. They even went so far as to issue blank forms of these certificates, signed by the returning-officer, and handed them over to men without an iota of claim to vote. In one hard fought constituency 60 or 70 of these were polled in defiance of the law, and against the protests of the Reform scrutineers. Yet in spite of it all the Reformers succeeded, and the Conservatives are actually protesting the election on the ground that these very 60 or 70 men had no right to vote! The deputy returning-officer would forget to initial the ballots, and then they could not be counted; some of them would mark the ballots by mistake, and then they were to be thrown out upon a re-count; and upon the whole there never was in the modern history of the country—that is since Confederation—such a general exhibition of partisanship and betrayal of duty as on this occasion. This was of the highest consequence to all, and he affirmed that the man who agreed to act as returning-officer, deputy-returning-officer, or as ballot clerk, was bound, not merely by the oath he takes, but by every instinct of an honest man, to act not in partisanship but in fair play; just as a juror between two parties. If the people did not frown down such iniquities it would render the electoral system more or less a mockery and a sham. People who do these things the first time with a blush, would be open and audacious the next time. To show the extreme lengths of the partizanship of the Tory party in making appointments, he related an incident of the editor of a Tory newspaper being appointed, and such was his feeling of the awkwardness of the situation that he inserted a notice in the columns of his paper stating that until after the election another person would write the editorials and conduct the paper. The result of this change in the appointment of the returning-officers, he contended, was serious; serious because it showed that the will of the people as expressed at the polls might be thwarted by the ignorance or misconduct of the returning-officers. His opinion was that the deputies were appointed too late, and they were not given sufficient time, and sufficient steps were not taken to make them acquainted with their duties. For this reason, or another, there was a great number of cases in which extraordinary results were produced. Whether by not initialling the ballots, or by numbering them, when the judges came to examine them they struck off hundreds of votes in a constituency and thousands in the aggregate. These voters were disfranchised, and their influence was not permitted to weigh, not for what they had done themselves, but because of the neglect of the officer appointed to conduct the elections."

Experience showed that some material amendments of the ballot law are necessary if the voting is to be thoroughly secret and the rights of the electors are to be maintained. In the law for the trial of contested election petitions, also, amendments are necessary. Mr. Blake said:—

"There had been a number of protests against the return of candidates, and but one had come on to trial. There was the objection that the high Court of Justice had no jurisdiction in the matter of election petitions. It was the duty of the Government, if they were going to precipitate the elections, to look well into this matter, and to anticipate any doubts or difficulties likely to be raised, and by legislation to make them plain and clear. The leader of the Government himself, responsible as he was for it all, set up in his own case the plea of want of jurisdiction, and it might be he would escape, though he was told the other day that there were no less than sixty strong cases of corrupt practices by agents in that one election."

Those farmers who believed the advocates of the N. P., when they asserted that the N. P. would increase the price of grain and other agricultural produce, and the artizans who believed that the N. P. would increase the rate of wages, are now learning that the Liberals were right when they told them that the price of any product of which we have a surplus for exportation, must be regulated by the price in the markets to which we send that surplus, and that employers of labor will seek the cheapest labor they can find in the markets of the world.

Before the general elections of June last the people of the Dominion were told that there was a large amount of capital waiting to be invested in the Dominion should the people declare in favor of the N. P. Five millions, it was said, would be immediately invested in iron works if Sir John, and Sir Charles, and Sir Samuel, and Sir Hector and the N. P. were sustained at the polls. Up to this time no such investment has been made. The Hamilton *Times* says:—

"Some gentlemen from Ohio and Kentucky have been in Toronto discussing the establishment of rolling mills and blast furnaces in some parts of the Dominion. The *Mail* reports that 'nothing definite has yet been decided upon, but things at present do not look very promising. Some of the obstacles now existing appear to be the high price of labor and the comparatively low tariff on manufactured iron imported from England.' So these Yankees require high tariff and low wages in Canada before they can see their way clear to make money on investments in this country."

The high price of labor, the Tory *Mail* now says, is an obstacle to the establishment of rolling mills; but last year and the year before the working classes were told that the main object of those who framed the N. P. was the creation of abundant employment and the raising of wages.

We have not yet been favored with a copy of the annual report of the Chief of Police. Our readers know that we do not attach much value to that report as even indicating the prevalence or the extent of crime in St. John. For the prosecution of the greater crimes, or the discovery and apprehension of those who commit them, the police of St. John have, under Mr. Marshal's management, been deplorably inefficient. Burglaries have been frequently committed, but burglars are scarcely ever apprehended. When they are it is because they do their work in the most stupid, bungling, inartistic manner. When homicides occur the perpetrators must put themselves in the way of the police or be thrust into their hands by others if they are to be brought to justice. Disorderly houses exist in rows and blocks, and are seldom troubled, and of those who get drunk only those who lie in the gutter or make a great noise, and who have no influential friends, find their way to the watch house and the dock of the police court. In the *Telegraph* of Saturday appeared:—

The following tabulated statement gives the crimes and number of arrests for each of the years 1881 and 1882:—

	1881.	1882.
Assault	132	148
Assault with attempt to commit rape	..	3
Assaulting a policeman	17	8
" a constable	..	1
Aggravated assault	..	6
Attempt at larceny	..	1
Adultery	..	1
Abusive language	31	27
Bastardy	4	2
Breaking doors and windows	19	43
Breaking and entering	12	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrying firearms	..	6
Coasting on streets	..	2
Cruelty to animals	5	20
Carrying steel knuckles	..	1
Drunk	652	821
Disorderly	8	5
Desertion from ship and refusing to go on board	37	41
Encumbering streets	..	2
Enticing seamen to desert	..	1
Exposing person	..	1
Fishing on Sunday	..	4
Felonious shooting	..	1
Fighting	6	23
Furious driving	..	5
Insane	9	2
Interfering with constable	..	1
Keeping disorderly house	3	..
Keeping ferocious dog	..	1
Larceny	65	43
Larceny from person	..	3
Lying and lurking	16	4
Malicious injury to property	..	11
Profanity	..	6
Robbery	..	1
Receiving stolen goods	..	1
Rescuing prisoner from jail	..	1
Resisting police	..	31
Selling liquor to minor	1	1
Selling liquor without license	77	7
Selling liquor after hours	14	10
Setting off fire crackers	..	1
Selling chattel with forged trade mark	..	3
Throwing stones	..	1
Throwing wood in harbor	..	3
Throwing snowballs	..	1
Violating fishery law	..	3
Violation of city ordinance	136	18
Vagrancy	124	201
	1,225	1,531

SEX AND AGE OF PRISONERS.

Of the total number only 170 were females, the others being males. The number of females arrested last year was 149. The number married and single were as follows:—

Married,	169
Single,	1,062
Widowers,	63
Widows,	37

The ages of the prisoners is as given below:—

	1881.	1882.
Under 20 years,	202	202
Between 20 and 30 years,	504	682
" 30 and 40 years,	256	276
" 40 and 50 years,	140	206
Over 50 years,	123	165
Total,	1,225	1,531

RELIGION OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	1881.	1882.
Roman Catholic,	734	886
Episcopalian,	221	218
Baptist,	80	155
Presbyterian,	76	175
Methodist,	63	104
Lutheran,	35	45
Congregationalists,	..	9
Universalists,	2	7
Mahommedan,	1	..
Unitarian,	1	..
Plymouth Brethren,	..	1
Hebrew,	..	1
Infidel,	2	..
	1,224	1,531

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Laborers,	573	Pedlers,	8
Sailors,	391	Teamsters,	59
Clerks,	27	Caulkers,	3
Phrenologists,	3	Cooper,	2
Surveyor,	1	Bdg. house keepers,	2
School teacher,	1	Hotel keepers,	7
Merchants,	10	Saloon keepers,	16
Butchers,	13	Stone cutters,	12
Stone masons,	26	Tinsmiths,	3
Law students,	1	Bakers,	7
Shoemakers,	22	Tailors,	4
Machinists,	8	Boiler makers,	7
Plumbers,	6	Sail makers,	3
Painters,	12	Potters,	3
Printers,	8	Founders,	6
Carpenters,	36	Barbers,	6
Fishermen,	8	Waiters,	3
Farmers,	9	Blacksmiths,	9
Policeman,	1	Mechanics,	5
Blockmakers,	2	Tanners,	2
Commercial travellers,	8	No trade or occupation,	186

NATIONALITY.

	1881.	1882.
New Brunswick,	743	977
Nova Scotia,	57	58
Newfoundland,	9	6
P. E. Island,	15	21
Ontario,	5	..
Quebec,	3	5
England,	59	64
Ireland,	205	228
Scotland,	20	32
United States,	53	79
Norway and Sweden,	27	29
France,	8	11
Germany,	7	..
Russia,	1	1
Italy,	4	2
Holland,	1	3
Spain,	1	4
Denmark,	1	1
Belgium,	1	..
China,	2	..
Switzerland,	0	1
West Indies,	0	1

FINES COLLECTED, EAST SIDE.

	1881.	1882.
January,	$ 154 00	$ 184 00
February,	177 50	126 00
March,	227 50	191 50
April,	193 50	155 30
May,	290 00	376 95
June,	502 70	387 95
July,	329 80	297 28
August,	270 20	268 80
September,	308 40	553 30
October,	369 80	485 85
November,	211 60	406 80
December,	213 00	149 30
Total,	$3,248 00	$3,703 03

FINES COLLECTED, WEST SIDE.

	1881.	1882.
January,	$ ..	$ ..
February,	20 00	..
March,	10 00	10 00
April,	..	24 40
May,	52 00	56 00
June,	46 00	49 80
July,	10 90	25 80
August,	..	47 36
September,	26 00	11 60
October,	150 00	138 00
November,	20 00	24 35
December,	11 00	7 85
Total,	$345 90	$396 05

According to this report St. John appears to be a model moral city. During a whole year there was not, if we believe the report, a single homicide or assault with intent to kill; there was but a single robbery and not a burglary—unless the twelve cases of breaking and entering are cases of burglary—there were only three disorderly houses in the city, and only about two persons on the average were drunk each day!!! To swell the number of cases it is necessary to include all who were accused of such grave crimes as lighting bonfires, throwing snowballs, coasting, setting off fire crackers, etc.

Mr. Marshall, it is said, states that there are in the city 150 to 200 children leading a vagrant, vicious life, who should be sent to a Reformatory. We do not think that the number is at all so large.

The police record for Portland during 1882 shows the increase of crime over the previous year to be nearly sixteen per cent. The number of charges brought before the Portland police court for investigation or adjudication in 1881 was 778, and 1882 shows an increase of 127, making 902. About thirty-eight and a third per cent. of the total arrests in Portland were for drunkenness, which is about fifteen per cent. less than those arrested on the same charge in the city. The police reported twenty-seven liquor dealers for violation of the law and one was complained of by a neighbor. About a third of the 28 were either acquitted or discharged on agreeing to comply with the law.

Two hundred and eleven of the arrests made during the year were of lads under 20 years of age. The percentage of old men who found their way into the Portland cells was much greater than that of the City. More than two thirds of the persons brought before the Court were residents of the Town of Portland; 140 came from the City and 25 [illegible] the rest gave as their residences different parts of the Maritime Provinces and the United States. Over two thirds claimed New Brunswick as their place of nativity. About half the persons before the court gave their religion as Roman Catholic, 137 Methodist, 137 Episcopalian and 132 Baptist. Seven officers and a Sergeant constitute the staff of Portland's peace preservers, and it is claimed with so small a force that it is impossible to prevent the commission of many crimes which the absence of the police encourages.

Tuesday was nomination day in Westmorland. Messrs. Landry, Hanington, Humphrey and Dr. Black were nominated as the Government candidates, and Messrs. Killam, Robinson, McManus and Anderson as the Opposition candidates. The speeches made are not reported at length. Mr. Hanington appears to have spoken chiefly of the causes which, according to him, prompted those who took the proceedings by which he and his colleagues were unseated, Mr. Landry to have dwelt upon what has been said in some quarters of "French domination," challenging those who raised that cry to repeat on the hustings what they said in private, and to have argued that it was of great importance to the county to support a Provincial Government that is in harmony with the Dominion Government. It is said that he virtually, if not expressly admitted that the Local Government can not stand if any of the Government candidates be now defeated in Westmorland. It is said also that he argued that it was important that the county should elect eloquent men as their representatives, and that he more than hinted that none of the opposition candidates are eloquent. Eloquent men, he argued, are the men who possess influence. It is said that all the opposition candidates spoke well; that Mr. McManus spoke so well as to surprise all who heard him, making several excellent points, and arguing clearly and powerfully, and that Mr. Robinson made a very able speech.

The *Sun* complains that Mr. McManus introduced the school question. The *Sun* did not complain when the school question was revived in every part of the county in which it could injure Sir A. J. Smith, to whose defeat it probably contributed very materially, nor does it now complain that Mr. Landry strove to gain the sympathy and support of a large body of the electors, or to make them more active and zealous by talking on the hustings of what some newspaper or person said about French domination. What Mr. McManus really did say we can not learn from the meagre reports published. The *Sun's* report says only that—

Mr. McManus followed in an hour's speech, principally made up of abuse of Hon. Mr. Young and the Government. He stated that his sympathy was with the French, referred to the contest on the school question and condemned Humphrey and Landry for now running together.

The *Telegraph's* report says:—

He remarked forcibly upon the inconsistency of Hanington and Landry, who had secured their elections in 1878 as out-and-out opponents of the Bob Young Government, which they then characterized as utterly rotten and incurably corrupt; yet almost immediately thereafter they joined that same Government. He exposed the flimsy pretext which they had assigned for their course, and showed how the advantages accruing were purely personal, and in no way resulted to the benefit of the county or province, but on the contrary, they had lowered the tone of political morality. Mr. McManus dealt a number of hard blows and took his seat amid great applause.

What is there objectionable in this? That Mr. Landry and Mr. Hanington were opposed to the Government of which Mr. Young was the real head, the chief intriguer and manager, and that they denounced that Government, and that a few days after they joined that Government, accepting as their colleagues the very men whom they had most strongly denounced, and those who voted for them most disliked, can scarcely be denied. Both Mr. Landry and Mr. Hanington must find it difficult to defend their conduct in that respect—but especially Mr. Landry, who, as one of the counsel for the prisoners, knew with what malignant, fiendish eagerness a trifling breach of the law, which might have been properly disposed of in a magistrate's court, and adequately punished by a small fine, was made the pretext for sending a company of volunteers, said to be all Orangemen, and a horde of constables selected because of their notorious hatred of the people, into a peaceable district, and for proceedings calculated to provoke resistance, and to lead to the shedding of blood. Neither Mr. Landry, nor Mr. Hanington, nor their friends, can justly complain if they are now called upon to justify—if they can—their having formed an alliance with the man whom they know to be responsible for that wholly unnecessary armed invasion, for all the outrages committed on the peaceable French people of Caraquet by that armed force, and for the blood that was then shed, and to explain fully the grounds upon which they ask the French electors especially to vote now for the continuance of those very men in power. It does not raise or re-open the school question; it need not excite any bitterness of feeling amongst either those who supported or those who opposed the School Act at that time, to require that Mr. Landry and Mr. Hanington shall, if they can, reconcile their now asking the electors of Westmorland to support a Government of which those men are members, with what they said a few years ago of those men and of the Government of which they were members; or to show what great public necessity there is for condoning, and even forgetting the crime then thought so enormous. Even a most zealous advocate of the school law may reasonably call on Mr. Hanington and Mr. Landry to explain and defend their course in this respect.

Both parties profess to be confident of success. The *Telegraph* says that the Opposition candidates made a very favorable impression on those who attended the nomination.

In a long card published in the *Moniteur Acadien*, Mr. Landry tells the electors of Westmorland in effect that the unseating of himself and his colleagues for what he would have them consider a trifling breach of the election law, is a great insult offered to them and a great injustice inflicted upon them. As this is what those who have been unseated for corrupt practices, great or small, usually say, it may be allowed to pass unnoticed. But Mr. Landry argues further that he and his colleagues should be elected, because if they are not the present Provincial Government must fall, and Westmorland, he alleges, would not be represented in the new Government, and that new Government would not be in harmony with the Dominion Government. Westmorland, he warns them, will suffer greatly if it be not represented in a Provincial Government which is in entire harmony with the Dominion Government. This was [illegible] wholly inconsistent with the statements made and the arguments used by Mr. Landry himself when he was an opposition candidate, perhaps matters little, but it has never yet happened, we believe, that Westmorland was not represented in the Provincial Government, and it is not at all probable that when a change of Government occurs it will be without a representative in the Provincial Cabinet. It is worse than absurd to say that the Provincial Government should be in harmony with the Dominion Government, and that if it be not the Province or Westmorland will lose anything. It is in fact an effort to use a most insidious corrupt influence; to bribe the electorate while persuading them that it is their duty to sacrifice principle—for the good of the country. If the people of Westmorland approve of the policy of the present Provincial Government and of the manner in which thay have administered the affairs of the Province, and are willing that Mr. Young and Mr. Perley and the rest of them should continue to govern the Province, they should now elect the Government candidates; but if they vote for Mr. Landry and his associates in the hope that by voting for devoted followers of the Dominion Government they will secure any local or pecuniary advantage, they will not only act on very corrupt motives, but they will make a grievous mistake. The men now in office, and those who at various times were associated with them, have—with one or two exceptions—been the most devoted partizans of the party now in power in the Dominion. They can tell—we all know—what those who were members of that Government gained at different times for themselves; but they cannot tell, and no one will ever discover, what the Province gained by having the whole influence of the Provincial Government prostituted to the service of the Tory party. The Province, it is true, has obtained better financial terms, but these better terms were not conceded because of the services rendered to the Tory party by the Provincial Government, but were extorted from the Dominion Government, supported in its opposition by the deceptive statements of more than one Provincial Secretary, and for them the Province is indebted mainly to the gentlemen who represented it in the Federal Parliament, and to the justice of its case and the power of public opinion.

It would be more satisfactory to see Mr. Landry and Mr. Hanington resting their claims to the confidence of the electors on the merits of the administration of which they are members, and on the services they themselves have rendered to their constituents in the past.

The Moncton *Times* says that the Opposition in Westmorland are striving to incite Catholics against Protestants on the one hand, and Protestants against Catholics on the other. We find nothing even in its own report of what was said on nomination day to justify such a charge. It pretends that what Mr. McManus said of the course taken by the several Government candidates was said with some such purpose; but on the previous evening Mr. Landry, at the Memramcook meeting, introduced the school question and spoke of his course on that question as giving him a claim to the support of those he addressed; and it is but justice to him to say that for his conduct as a member of the Legislature on the school question, he is entitled to much credit. He has, unhappily, placed himself in such a position, however, that to vote for him and his associates now is to vote for some whose conduct in those times disgraced the Province.

The *Transcript* reports that Mr. Landry made a very bitter personal attack on Mr. McManus at a meeting held at Memramcook the day before nomination, and that Mr. Landry there introduced the school question, "claiming great credit for his patriotism in defending the Caraquet people," etc.

An Ottawa telegram says:—

"Mr. Moffat, M. P. for Restigouche, has returned home, having, it is said, received assurance that the Government will build the required branch railway to connect the village of Dalhousie with the Intercolonial."

Should this prove correct the Government will be forced to yield to many other applications as well founded and long urged. The claims of the proposed roads to Paspebiac and to Caraquet cannot long be disregarded. The change in the railway policy of the Government commenced last session was more important than was supposed by Sir C. Tupper, who, at the time, thought only of strengthening himself in Cumberland and Pictou, and that he may be permitted to do that, consented that the Lake St. John railroad in the Province of Quebec also should be subsidised. The claims of the Caraquet branch and the Bonaventure branch on the Dominion Government are much stronger than those of either of the roads subsidised last session. Dalhousie has also strong claims to special consideration.

An Ottawa telegram says that Mr. Fraser has been gazetted a judge of the Supreme Court of this Province; that Mr. Landry was an applicant for the position, and that Sir Hector and the other French members of the Government supported Mr. Landry's claim or application warmly. Such support, if given, was mere sham.

Editorial Not[illegible]

Sir John A. Macdonald's [illegible] some time past has not bee[illegible] his friends could desire.

The disputed (Canadian) [illegible] very lawless. A fourth murd[illegible] mitted at Rat Portage a few d[illegible]

Mr. M. H. Gault, M. P. f[illegible] West, who has been very ill, [illegible] out of danger and convalesci[illegible] torily.

REVOLUTIONARY.—It is sa[illegible] Methodist minister attended [illegible] given at Fredericton by a c[illegible] "travelling play actors;" that [illegible] be persuaded that he did anyth[illegible] and that his congregation do [illegible] what to do about it.

Dr. R. Thomson, of St. Ste[illegible] ther of the late S. R. Thom[illegible] died on New Year's Day, afte[illegible] ness. Dr. Thomson, who wa[illegible] teemed by his friends, was reg[illegible] very able physician, and had a [illegible] tice in Charlotte County.

The Liberal Convention at [illegible] reported to be a great success[illegible] tendance of delegates was so l[illegible] was found necessary to adjou[illegible] large building in which the [illegible] Workingmen held their meeti[illegible] mer years. Great enthusiasm [illegible]

We have had a real "cold sn[illegible] On Tuesday night the wind wa[illegible] the cold was much felt. On [illegible] morning the thermometer stood [illegible] low zero, according to Mr. Mu[illegible] port. Others reported a lower [illegible] at Grand Falls and Woodsto[illegible] 20°; at Fredericton, 16°. O[illegible] day night the wind rose agai[illegible] cold was nearly as much felt as [illegible] day.

Capt. Drury Allan, son of [illegible] Justice, died of dysentery in A[illegible] on board the ship Glad Tidings, [illegible] he was a passenger from Calcut[illegible] erpool. Capt. Allan, who was [illegible] attached to his profession, was [illegible] home after an absence of six y[illegible] was a great favorite with all hi[illegible] tances, and much sympathy is f[illegible] family.

The *Globe* states that Mr. [illegible] made application a few days ago [illegible] Weldon to have the Glouceste[illegible] petition revived. The law pro[illegible] the petitioners in any case [illegible] withdraw, any other electors ma[illegible] specified time, take their p[illegible] proceed as if they were the orig[illegible] ioners. The *Globe* did not state [illegible] arties now moving in this case [illegible]

Oscar Wilde left New York f[illegible] and last week. The papers s[illegible] ew days before he left he fell [illegible] ands of some of the sharpers [illegible] bunco steerers. A rather good [illegible] young man, it is said, met him i[illegible] way, introduced himself as Tony [illegible] on of a member of the house of [illegible] Morgan & Co., who was longing [illegible] is acquaintance, and, after a t[illegible] uiled him into a house in F[illegible] treet, and there induced him t[illegible] uck in the game of bunco, wh[illegible] ort of lottery. Oscar lost and [illegible] heque, and lost again. When h[illegible] mounted to $2,700 he discovered [illegible] as cheated, ran from the place, [illegible] to a cab, drove to the Madiso[illegible] ank, and reached it in time to s[illegible] ent of the cheque. Oscar, whe[illegible] oned, protested that there was [illegible] ation for the story, and, alth[illegible] ems incredible, it is believed.

It is now generally believed th[illegible] etta's death was caused by a [illegible] ound inflicted by a woman, a[illegible] ought that he was wounded in [illegible] omen, as well as in the hand [illegible] e woman, it is said, is a Jew[illegible] serted her husband some ye[illegible] d who has since lived with Ga[illegible] late their relations have n[illegible] easant. She insisted that Ga[illegible] ould acknowledge their son a[illegible] de for him, and he, although [illegible] nted to educate the boy in G[illegible] fused to do all the woman ask[illegible] is said, often treated her with [illegible] rseness and cruelty. The ph[illegible] ought that if an external openi[illegible] ade to the abscess which formed [illegible] saved, but such was the state [illegible] ood that any incision must be f[illegible] gangrene. For hours he [illegible] eadful tortures and nothing c[illegible] ne to relieve him. In every as[illegible] a terrible death.

PRESENTATION.—On New Years' [illegible] mbers of the St. Aloysius Ass[illegible] Portland, presented the Spiritual D[illegible] Rev. Wm. O'Leary, with a handso[illegible] urmounted by a bronze statu[illegible] omento of the estimation in wh[illegible] ld by them. The present was [illegible] nied with an address, a copy o[illegible] s follows:—

PORTLAND, N. B., Dec. 31st, [illegible]
To Rev. Wm. O'Leary:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Of the man[illegible] vents which the year now fast d[illegible] brought to this Association none [illegible] easant than the one now afforde[illegible] turn you our thanks for favors p[illegible] nder best wishes for a Happy Ne[illegible] To yourself, personally, the year [illegible] illed with pleasant memories of the [illegible] hich has attended your zeal, not [illegible] Association but among the you[illegible] the town generally. Your desire to know each one of [illegible] ally and form an acquaintance [illegible] mporal as well as our spiritual [illegible] united us in a closer union and [illegible] s the sympathetic link between [illegible] to trespass on your modesty [illegible] tinct allusions to your personal [illegible] worth, but beg of you to accep[illegible] mpanying gift as an humble ex[illegible] our respect and esteem, and [illegible] rolls by and it chimes the a[illegible] other years, we trust you will r[illegible] mory to the members of this Asso[illegible] whose affections you hold a [illegible] lace.

Signed on behalf of the Associatio[illegible]
D. J. DOHERTY, Presi[illegible]
W. J. MAHONEY, Recording Secreta[illegible]

The Rev. Mr. O'Leary, who wa[illegible] tirely by surprise, said the new[illegible] in reporting presentations, frequentl[illegible] that the recipient made a brief but [illegible] priate reply, and his perhaps, m[illegible] similarly noted. Whereon his lot w[illegible] cast he would always remember the [illegible] relations which exist between h[illegible] the members of the Association. [illegible] valuable clock they had just pr[illegible] would be doubly prized, first f[illegible] donors' sake and, secondly, for its i[illegible] worth. The Association, he furthe[illegible] been peculiarly fortunate in [illegible] ving for its officers young men [illegible] their administrative, qualities and [illegible] counsels have met with such a larg[illegible] of success in its work. In [illegible] just tribute to the officers, due [illegible] must be had to the members who ha[illegible] such valuable aid by their attendance [illegible] meetings and individual efforts to c[illegible] the effectiveness of the organizati[illegible] literary and total abstinence sense.

INQUEST.—Severn Smith, a colore[illegible] on the St. John & Maine Railway [illegible] short time since committed for tria[illegible] Supreme Court on a charge of s[illegible] Timothy Connolly; Smith took sick [illegible] and he was afterwards removed [illegible] Public Hospital where he died, and [illegible] quest was held, resulting in a ver[illegible] death from natural causes.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Catherine S[illegible] while intoxicated, shot her son John [illegible] abdomen, on Saturday night, in a h[illegible] lower part of the city. Had the [illegible] gone upwards instead of downward[illegible] might have been the immediate res[illegible] it was no fatal ending to the e[illegible] anticipated.