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Notice of Sale.

To the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY and all other persons whom it doth or may concern:—

TO be sold at Public Auction at the office of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Lot of Land and premises situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, formerly purchased by the Albert Manufacturing Company from one Joseph A Steeves and wife, and more particularly described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the Albert Manufacturing Company to Calvin Tomkins, which mortgage is recorded in records of deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro M, Folio 310, and number 6,230 of 2nd June, 1871.

The above sale is made by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D., 1883.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
sept20 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the thirty-first day of January, A. D., 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned Mortgage.

The above sale is still further postponed until Monday, the 30th day of June next, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned Mortgage.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and Large Flat in Brick Terrace, Cliff Street, with modern improvements.

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Shops and Tenements on Brussels and Brunswick Streets.

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THE PROPERTY 157 Waterloo street, owned and lately occupied by Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

The lot is 66 feet by 102; the house, which is one of the largest and most commodious in the city, is thoroughly well built and well finished; has all modern conveniences, and is heated throughout by Garth's hot water system. Terms made known on application to

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JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,
mar15 tf 52 Princess Street.

TO LET.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, the two stores in the Alexandra Building, North Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Slipp & Harding and by Messrs. Schofield & Beer. Rent of each store $200 per annum.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, the lower flats of the Dwelling House No. 144 Leinster Street, at present occupied by Andrew Emery, Esq. The house is thoroughly built and well finished in every respect. Rent $250 per annum.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, two shops, fronting on Princess Street, in the Clifton House, corner of Germain and Princess Street. Rent $100 each per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, a shop in the Brick Building N. E. corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, lately occupied by the Joggins Coal Mining Co. Rent $125 per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, the premises situated on the N. E. corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, suitable for a Hotel or Boarding House. Rent $500 per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, several Offices in the West end of the Alexandra Building, North Wharf. For further particulars apply to

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Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.

Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL's Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar8 tf

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ST. JOHN, N. B.
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NOTICE.

THE undersigned Barristers have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the name, style and firm of

ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.
Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St.

J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.
St. John, N. B., May 4th, 1883. tf

JOHN L. CARLETON,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
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To Our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have not yet renewed their subscriptions for the present year. They will oblige us very much by forwarding the amounts at once. Others in different sections of the Province owe for the paper for various periods longer than a year, and as we have had to incur a heavy expense recently in procuring additional machinery, &c., we find it necessary to call on them to pay up. The sums due are not large in any case—in some cases mere trifles—but they aggregate an amount larger than, with our present expenses, we can afford to have standing on our books. We hope, therefore, that all our friends will send along without delay the amounts they owe, thereby enabling us to meet our own engagements and at the same time to make some contemplated improvements in the paper which, we believe, will render it still more deserving of the support of those whose support and approval it has for so many years received.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, April 5, 1884.

Prohibition appears to have become more popular of late, and its advocates have become more insolent. In nearly every instance in which an attempt has been made to get the Scott Act adopted in a county it has been successful so far that a majority of those who have gone to the polls have voted for it. In some cases the majorities have been large, but in few cases, if in any, have a majority of the electorate voted for Prohibition. In most cases a very large number abstained from voting. In some instances those who remained away were willing that the experiment should be tried or unwilling to assume the responsibility of preventing the trial. In many cases the electors felt that the experiment would be a failure, and that they could at any time get all they cared to drink, and therefore they would take no trouble about it. Every one knows now that it is impossible to enforce this law unless in districts in which it is not wanted, because there few or none care to drink. Where some means of putting a stop to the excessive use of liquors are required, the Scott Act and all such Acts always do and always must fail. The convictions to which its advocates point as proof of its success, are, in truth, proof of its failure, as not one violation of law in the thousand is ever brought to the cognizance of a magistrate. There is not less drunkenness in the State of Maine to-day because the Maine law, as it is called, has been so many years in operation. Indeed, the probability is that there is more drunkenness in that State than there would be had no such law ever been passed. The same is true of the cities, towns, and villages in Canada in which the Scott Act is presumably "in operation." The latest exemplification of this is afforded by the County of Halton, Ont. There several physicians give recipes of unlimited effect, and druggists do an immense business. But this is not the only means used to evade the law. In most cases, too, it is openly violated, and the number of places in which alcohol in some shape can be bought have been doubled many times. One effect of the Act is to reduce the consumption of light and bulky beverages such as ale, lager, etc., and to increase the consumption of the strongest liquors. Prohibitionists know all this, know it is difficult to enforce the law anywhere, and impossible where there is not a large majority on its side, and yet they are in most cases eager to put the law "in operation," and willing to win at the polls by any means. They boast that if they can not put a stop to drunkenness they can at all events "degrade the traffic," that is, degrade seller and buyer. They are not the first great moral reformers who were eager to degrade those whom they could not forcibly convert to their views, but such Reformation is not of a Christian character. Indeed while some of the Prohibitionists are fanatics, these are but a minority. The greater number of them are not sincere, and do not desire so much the reformation and salvation of their fellow men as their own triumph over those who oppose them. For all the harm done by the attempts made to enforce this Act, and it is incalculable, the men who remain away from the polls are quite as responsible as those who vote for the adoption of an Act which they know can not be enforced.

Mr. Blake's speech on the Orange Bill was one of the most eloquent and most powerful [illegible] heard in a Canadian Parliament, [illegible]. Casting aside all considerati[illegible]icy and party interest, he sp[illegible]ly and fearlessly what he th[illegible]d the Bill, and he st[illegible]nly the reasons why [illegible]ld be left to the Pro[illegible] they choose to inc[illegible]d that the Dominion Parliament should not force on any Province the incorporation of a society of which it disapproves. He declared his disapproval of secret societies because they are secret, and he proved that this society is essentially political rather than benevolent, etc., etc. Certainly no speech delivered in the Canadian Parliament has ever produced so marked an effect. There was not in the whole speech a word at which the most sensitive Orangeman could reasonably take offence; but the Tory papers are trying to persuade Masons, Oddfellows, etc., that he deliberately insulted them all when he said that secrecy is often productive of evil, and can never be productive of good in any association.

There have been no further important developments in the conspiracy case. A Royal Commission is to be issued for the purpose of making further enquiry, and it is proposed to name judges as commissioners. Before the Police Magistrate Hon. Mr. Morris proved again that the letter found on Wilkinson is in the handwriting of Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Minister of the Interior, and that the Tory opposition usually held its caucus meetings in the *Mail* building. Mr. Dwight, Superintendent of the G. N. Telegraph Company, refuses to produce the telegrams sent by Bunting and others to parties in Ottawa. It is thought that means can be found to compel their production. Some of them may be important. The *Mail* asserts that Bunting is the innocent victim of a shocking conspiracy of which Mr. Mowat is the author, but it furnishes no proof to support this assertion, and only abuses Mr. Mowat, the witnesses and others in a manner that creates doubts as to the sanity of those who write or who inspire its articles.

Intimidation is a favorite Tory weapon. Sir S. L. Tilley made such liberal advances on account of subsidy to the King and the Hanington Government that they ran the Province heavily in debt and left to their successors such a state of things that it was impossible for them to get on without borrowing for a time. They meant to retrench and so get out of their difficulties, but that could not be done at once. They applied for an advance on account of the subsidy, but that peculiarly patriotic New Brunswicker, Sir Samuel Tilley, refused it. Perhaps he thought he could thus play into the hands of his cousin, Mr. Hanington, and help to break down the Government selected by the people. This was one way of attempting what the Tory agents attempted in another way in Ontario.

The people of York would like to see the Miramichi Valley railroad built. Mr. Temple was never regarded as very friendly to that project, but he promised to try to obtain for it the desired subsidy. When the petition asking that he be unseated was filed, Mr. Temple at once telegraphed to his friend Beckwith to the effect that the Government would listen to no application for a subsidy unless the petition were withdrawn. This was a genuine Tory attempt to "bulldoze" the petitioners. It proves that Mr. Temple is quite at home in the Tory camp. Sir Charles Tupper denies that the Government authorised the sending of that telegram, or that they will be influenced in their decision by anything the petitioners may do, but if Sir Samuel would tell all that passed between him and Mr. Temple the public may understand more clearly what the telegram meant. If Mr. Mitchell will only do his duty to his constituents in this case, it will matter little what Mr. Temple or Sir Samuel may say or do. Mr. Mitchell can, if he chooses obtain the desired subsidy. He can make a great show of fighting for it, and yet lose it; can make a great deal of noise which will merely amuse the members of the Government. But that is not what his constituents want in this case. They want him to do the real work which they know he can do, and not merely to make noise. They want that in this case at least he should set the interests of his constituents above those of the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate. If he do they will be grateful. If he do not they will quite understand what it means.

There is a feeling which is every day growing stronger, taking deeper root, and acquiring new adherents in the Province of Quebec, that Hon. Edward Blake is the man best fitted to hold the position of Premier of Canada to-day. As Mr. Blake's noble sentiments and high principles become better known to the masses of the people in that heretofore shamefully deluded Province, they recognize in him a patriot in the truest sense of the word. They see that he is a man who has principles, and who respects them, a man who is not a mere slave to actual political expediency, but one who will maintain that which he believes to be good and right, however injurious to his own interests it may be to do so. They behold in him, moreover, a man who is, intellectually, the superior of every member of the present Canadian Parliament—one who, by his wonderful abilities and remarkable eloquence, occupies an almost isolated position in that assembly. But what they admire still more in the leader of the opposition is his sterling honesty—which they have known, alas! but too late for their own good—an honesty which, while it will not allow him to concede to their Province an undue preponderance in Confederation to the detriment of the other Provinces of the Dominion, nevertheless assures them that they can not fail to find in him a zealous advocate and unwearied defender of their just rights, an honesty which places him above the slightest suspicion of political corruption of any description. In Sir John Macdonald, on the contrary, they can find none of these commendable, none of these truly noble qualifications. Though they still give him credit for superior tact and astuteness, they cannot, in the face of recent events, fail to recognize in all this merely a sort of low cunning, "the cleverness of great criminals," as inferior to true political ability, as the trickery of the accomplished gambler is, from a moral point of view, to the true skill of a clever mathematician, for example. They are at last forced to admit that Sir John is, and has always been a thoroughly unscrupulous politician, an advocate of that famous sophism—"The end justifies the means." They have discovered that he is quite ready to sacrifice principle, friends, truth, honesty itself whenever occasion demands it in the interest of his ambition; that it is merely that insatiable ambition and love of power that he seeks to gratify, and that it is not at all the good of the country he desires to promote; that he is ready to take up their interests to-day should it advance his own selfish purposes so to do, but quite as ready to abandon them to-morrow if they clash in any way with the furtherance of these same purposes. The delusion which has so long held them spell-bound beneath the iron rule of this tyrant, is at length being worn away, as the true colors of the Tory chieftain become more manifest. A comparison between the two men, which people in Quebec are now beginning to make, shows the contrast between the purity of the one and the corruption of the other; the true nobility of the former, and the false prestige of the latter, that men must soon know the real character of these two leaders, and appreciate them accordingly. Even Quebec Conservatives have long admitted that on the demise of Sir John Mr. Blake would necessarily become Premier. Indeed *Le Canadien*, Sir Hector Langevin's organ, was not afraid to say some time ago:—

"As long as Sir John remains on the scene he may probably, owing to his prodigious suppleness, maintain in relative harmony the heterogeneous elements which are under his control at present. But when he disappears, an understanding of the Quebec Conservatives with Mr. Blake will take place in the public interests."

But in view of recent events Quebec politicians are now prepared to go much further than this. There is even serious question amongst them of secession from the Conservative camp. Indeed it is generally admitted that either Sir Hector's section of the party, or Mr. Chapleau's, must join Mr. Blake before long. The latter's speech on the Orange Bill has elicited much admiration from the most bitter Tories in the Province, and has given many of them a slight notion of the true character of the Liberal leader—a character which can be known only to be admired, a character which bears such a striking contrast to that of the man they have so long supported under a cloud of delusion. It has taken a long time to convince this prejudiced people that a name makes neither a man nor a party, and it must take many years more before this foolish opinion can be thoroughly eradicated. We are glad to see, however, that there has been some material progress made in this good work within the past year, and that there is now some hope that before long these illusions may be dispelled. The spontaneous admiration of Mr. Blake, the unwilling admiration we may even say, which his noble and generous conduct in recent events have elicited from them, shows that light is at length beginning to force its way in upon them, and that in all probability they will now not be satisfied with the names of the two parties in casting their votes, but will condescend to examine the merits of their respective policies, and to investigate the intrinsic worth of the principles they advocate. *Le Franco Canadien* said, in a late number—

"We rejoice, and all our compatriots will rejoice with us to feel that, in spite of the unequivocal and implacable hatred of Sir John and his sorry bigots of Toryism for our race, we may yet rely on a defender as fervent and sincere as he is energetic and capable, and this defender, this advocate of our most cherished rights against those who would take them from us by force, is the Hon. Mr. Blake."

The Civic Elections.

The elections of Tuesday last resulted in several changes in the composition of the Common Council. There was very little excitement except in two or three of the Wards. In King's Ward, Coun. Lantalum, who has served the Ward faithfully and well for two years was defeated by 16 votes. Mr. John A. Wright, whom he defeated last year, was his successful opponent on this occasion, and that very great interest was felt in the result was evident. Mr. Wright in his election speech declared himself in favor of keeping Dominion politics out of these elections, but even while he spoke he was surrounded by a group of Tory politicians, wire pullers and canvassers who had worked hard for him all day, and who made no effort to conceal their joy at the success of their labors. The members elect are Mr. Wright and Mr. Butt, each of whom polled 256 votes. Of Mr. Wright's vote 147 were "plumpers." Mr. Lantalum polled 140 votes of which only about a dozen were plumpers. All three of the candidates are Liberals, Mr. Lantalum is a Catholic and to this fact no doubt owes his defeat.

In Queen's Ward Mr. E. Sears, jr., and the present Alderman, T. N. Robertson, were elected, the former receiving 353 votes, the latter 342. Mr. J. R. Woodburn and Mr. George V. Nowlin (the present Councillor) received 232 and 110 respectively.

In Duke's Mr. Pengilly was re-elected at the head of the poll with 297 votes. Mr. Thos. Potts, the other candidate elect, received 190; Mr. Wm. A. Magee received 149, and Mr. O. V. Troop 71.

In Sydney Ward the vote stood, Jordan, 122; Coxetter, 113; McGonagle, who was brought out at the last moment, 65; and Thomas, who sustained his fourth defeat, 25.

In Wellington Ward a most determined, and as it turned out successful effort was made to defeat Mr. Jeremiah McCarthy, one of the candidates nominated at a public meeting of the electors. Some of the very men who were instrumental in having the meeting called and who pledged themselves to support the candidates selected at that meeting, were Mr. McCarthy's strongest opponents on election day. The result was that Mr. McCarthy, who is a Catholic, fell 66 votes behind Mr. Peters, who ran on the ticket with him, and 2 votes behind Mr. Bela R. Lawrence, the bolters' candidate—the figures being Peters 294; Lawrence 230; McCarthy 228. A protest was entered against Mr. Lawrence's election by some of Mr. McCarthy's representatives, who claimed that several ballots were improperly counted for Lawrence which should have been counted for McCarthy, and a recount was demanded. At Tuesday night's meeting of the Common Council a Committee composed of Messrs. Lantalum, Grant, Reynolds, Robertson and Jordan was appointed to enquire into the matter. The recount we believe proves the correctness of the original return.

In Prince Ward the result, although surprising to some, was what many anticipated. At the outset two tickets were formed—Messrs. Skinner and Bourke on one; Messrs. Martin and McEvoy on the other. If anything was calculated to draw out a square, honest vote, the composition of these two tickets, it was supposed, would have had that effect; but when the ballots were counted it was found that Martin had nearly twice as many votes as his companion McEvoy, and Skinner 44 more than his running mate, Bourke. The vote stood, Martin 300, Skinner, 247; Bourke, 203; McEvoy, 157. Messrs. Martin, Skinner and McEvoy are Conservatives; Mr. Bourke is a Liberal. Prince Ward usually goes Liberal by a large majority, so that it is evident Dominion politics did not enter into this contest. Mr. McEvoy and Mr. Bourke are Catholics, and to very many this fact will account for the extraordinary splitting of votes revealed by the returns.

In Guy's Ward, Carleton, ex-Ald. Brittain was returned at the head of the poll with 161 votes. Mr. Baskin, the present Councillor, is the other member elect, with 148 votes. Mr. W. H. Allan received 120.

In Brook's Ward Messrs. Burpee and Ring, the present members, were the successful candidates, receiving 93 and 82 votes respectively. Mr. Currie, who received 37 votes, protested against Mr. Ring's election on the ground that he is a servant in the pay of the Carleton Water Commissioners. The Common Clerk, whose opinion was asked, showed that while under the law Mr. Ring was eligible for election, the moment he took a seat at the Council he was disqualified from acting as Commissioner or as an employee of the Commissioners. Yet in the face of this law, and of a similar protest last year, the Commissioners retain Mr. Ring in their employ.

Albert Ward returned Messrs. Smith and Emerson. The vote was: Smith, 154; Emerson, 121; James White, 63.

The result all over the city, therefore, is the return of six new members to the Common Council—Messrs. Wright, Sears, Potts, Lawrence, Martin, and Brittain. The three first named never before occupied seats at the Board; the others formerly represented the Wards for which they are now elected. The retiring members of the present Council are Messrs. Lantalum, Nowlin, Grant, C. A. Robertson, Reynolds and Colwell. The new members are all respectable men, and ought to make good representatives; but when the circumstances attending the election of some of them are considered it can hardly be said that they were selected solely on account of their qualifications in this respect. Bigotry was not the least potent of the influences at work in their favor, and the fact that it was displayed in places where there was the least reason to look for it is one of the things in connection with this year's elections which is not likely to be soon forgotten.

Death of Prince Leopold.

Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes on Friday of last week. The Prince had always been of a delicate constitution, but latterly seemed to enjoy good health. He was on his way to Darmstadt to attend the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria, of Hesse. One report was that his death resulted from a fall he received the evening before, but a later despatch says it was caused by the effusion of blood to the stomach and lungs. Prince Leopold was something over 31 years of age, and was looked upon as the superior in intellectual ability of all the members of the Royal family. Needless to say, his sudden death has caused general regret among all classes and peoples, and called forth heartfelt expressions of sympathy for his bereaved wife and mother. The remains of the dead Prince will be buried at Frogmore, and the funeral will take place to-day (Saturday.)

The Dominion Government appear to have no intention of getting their Franchise Bill or their Factory Bill passed. The Factory Bill, as it now stands, would do little else than expressly legalize the slavery of women and children. It was evidently prepared to meet the wishes of some of the most exacting and heartless of the factory owners. Children of twelve years may be employed and kept close to work nine hours a day, and when the employers found it profitable as many as eleven and a half hours a day for one or more periods, amounting in all to six weeks in a year. Only one intermission of an hour is provided for, during which the children may take a meal, but no place is to be provided in which the meal may be taken, and this hour is not counted one of the nine in the one case, or of the eleven and a half in the other. In former Bills it was provided that the younger children must receive a certain amount of schooling, but that is eliminated to please the monopolists, and the Bill almost positively provides that the children shall be stunted in mind and body. The creation of such slavery is the chief result of the N. P.

Sir Leonard Tilley's resolution increasing the allowances to the several Provinces, will it is said take from the Treasury about four million dollars, of which Quebec and Ontario will receive $3,150,000, or the interest thereon. The increase in the subsidy of the Lower Provinces will be inconsiderable, but the permanent debt of the Dominion will be considerably increased. The revenue continues to decline, and the prospects for the near future are not bright. What matters it to Macdonald & Co. if they can retain power a little longer.

Some of the papers brought down in the Tupper case reveal that he made preparations to purchase a magnificent house for his London residence. This, furnished and fitted up, would cost $42,000, and be subject to ground rent of $350 a year besides. Allowing only six per cent. on the money invested, this would amount in all to nearly $3000 a year for rent alone. The people of Canada would have—perhaps we should say will have to pay this—and a large sum besides for expenses. And yet they are told that Sir Charles receives no fee or emolument as High Commissioner.

Mr. Irvine, M. P. for Carleton County, has given great offence to some of the Tory organs because in the course of an address delivered by him at an Ottawa temperance meeting he gave expression to his views and the views of all honest temperance men regarding the inconsistency and insincerity of some of those who figure in Parliament and before the public as advocates of temperance legislation.—

"He showed that before any attempt was made to introduce temperance measures Sir John Macdonald had to be consulted. This was most humiliating, as it indicated that Parliament was a mere machine for registering the will of one man. Every effort was being made to work the temperance agitation in the interest of the Tory party, though the leaders of that party were completely under the control of the licensed victuallers or rum party of Ontario. The McCarthy Act he denounced as a fraud, introduced for the purpose of curtailing the powers of the Ontario Government, and giving more patronage to the Federal power. He could not hope for success of the temperance movement so long as its leaders were seeking to use it for the advantage of a political party that might better be described as a whiskey party."

The Equity Bill adopted by the House of Assembly during the last hours of the session was thrown out by the Legislative Council. It is to be hoped that there will be no necessity for bringing the measure forward again next year.

J. Travis, Esq., Barrister of this city, has in course of preparation a legal treatise on the subject of the respective powers of the Local and Federal Legislatures. Mr. Travis is well versed in constitutional law, and as he purposes dealing with this matter from a purely legal standpoint, we doubt not his book will be the means of setting at rest the doubts that now exist on this all important question.

The Mayor's election takes place on Tuesday next. The candidates are Ald Grant, Mr. J. S. Boies Deveber, and ex-Ald. Allan, all of whom, it would appear, have many strong supporters. The contest, therefore, is likely to be a very exciting one.

It is proposed to establish a Liberal English newspaper in Montreal, the *Herald*, under its present management, having ceased to represent the views of the Liberal party.

A Bill passed the Legislature incorporating the following gentlemen as the St. John *Telegraph* Company: Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. James D. Lewin, Chas. W. Weldon, M. P., Q. C., George McLeod, Howard D. Troop, Thomas Furlong, Silas Alward, W. A. Moore, Shadrach Holly, E. R. Moore, A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., John W. Gilmor.

According to Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, there are still 600 veterans of the war of 1812 living in Canada and receiving pensions from the Government.

THE Forty Hours Devotion commenced at St. Peter's Church, Portland, yesterday (Friday) morning.

Notes of a Trip to the Holy Land.

BY ONE OF THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26th, 1884.

We arrived here about 11 o'clock last Saturday night. So far our journey has been most happy and pleasant. On our arrival at Quebec, from the frozen north, we proceeded to the Russel House, where we had a hearty supper and a good night's rest. Next morning we went to the Basilica, said Mass, breakfasted at the Archbishop's Palace, and returned to our Hotel. After a drive to Cap Rouge, by the famous St. Louis road, passing by the Plains of Abraham, the Governor's residence, Silery Church and Convent, and returning by the equally renowned road of St. Foye, visiting the French monument, the new Parliament Buildings, and the Congregation Convent, we returned again to our hotel, where we had the honor to salute the Spanish Consul, Real Count Premio and assure him that we would, if possible, visit his country before our return. After lunch we took the Sunday train by the North Shore Road for Montreal. We reached Montreal about midnight, the train having been a little behind time, and lodged at the St. Lawrence Hall. After breakfast next morning we paid a short visit to some of our friends in the city, transacted a little banking and millinery business in order to fit ourselves out for our Eastern tour, and took the afternoon train by the Canada Atlantic for Ottawa. This Ottawa tour was a little out of our line, but before visiting foreign countries we thought it well to see the capital of our own, and hear what the wisdom and eloquence of her assembled sons had to say on some of the vital questions of the day. While in Montreal, an incident occurred which I cannot omit relating. On the way up my attention was often called to the abundant beard of one of my companions, which, of course, meant an indirect slur on my own sterile jaws. I was assured that a flowing beard was respected in the east, and had a talismanic effect in protecting its possessor from an attack of the Arabs, and that if the Bedouins should take it into their heads to make hostages of any of us it would certainly not be my bristly companion. I bore all this with much patience, feeling convinced that time would eventually exculpate me from the premature charge of sterility, and that some incident should happen in the mean time which would bring me a triumphant revenge. I had not long to wait. We were invited to dine in one of the teaching Institutions of Montreal, and cheerfully accepted. My bearded friend occupied a conspicuous place at the right of the Superior. After dinner, as is customary, the Roman martyrology was read, and when the reader came to the commemoration of *Sancti Barbatæ*, which fell on that day, I was gratified to see the attention shown my companion, and the merriment his patriarchial appearance excited at the different tables.

We reached Ottawa Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and were driven to the Russel House. After making our toilet and taking a refreshing dinner, we were all excitement to go to the House of Commons to hear the debate on the Pacific Railway resolution, which, we were told would be very interesting that evening. Through the kindness of Mr. Burns, M. P., for Gloucester, and Hon. Senator Muirhead, we were introduced to several of the members, and admitted to the Senators' gallery. The leaders of both sides of the House were in their places. Nearly all the members were present and the galleries were crowded. It was evident there was something unusual on the tapis. All kind of rumors were afloat. Some thought a large contingent of the Conservative party were going to desert their leader and swell the ranks of the Opposition. Others were certain that several Ministers had already tendered their resignation. Sir John was of course conspicuous among the others, now chatting with one member, now with another, again disappearing behind the Speaker's chair, and again reappearing. Blake was in his favorite attitude, reclining on his desk. Some would think he was sleeping, but those who knew him best assured us he was taking notes. The ex-chieftain of the Liberals was absent, but we had the pleasure of seeing him in his place the following evening. The debate went on very interestingly to us, at least till a late hour, or rather an early hour on Tuesday morning, when Sir John proposed that the vote should be taken immediately, or at the latest Tuesday evening. Mr. Blake objected and said that Wednesday would be soon enough. Sir John replied; "All right, let it be Wednesday morning then." This was considered a joke, and caused laughter. In effect early Wednesday morning the vote was taken, and by noon the same day the result was known through the whole Dominion. What effect it may have on the country time will tell. It taught us one good lesson however, and that is that if our Maritime representatives were united as their big brothers in some of the Upper Provinces, there would be more attention paid to their demands, and justice done to their Provinces. On Tuesday we visited the Parliament Buildings, including the eastern and western departments. We admired very much the admirable arrangement of the Library, which contains, we were informed, 108,000 volumes, and is increasing at the rate of seven or eight thousand every year. If prohibited and irreligious works must be kept in the Library, it is gratifying to know that they are under special custody, and that the public cannot have free access to them. We visited the department of the Secretary of State and got our passports. One of my friends had some difficulty in defining the color of his eyes, and form of his nose, but after some guessing and consultation he declared his nasal protuberance *Roman*, and his eyes a *Dark Grey*. Our sincere thanks are due to Mr. L'Abbe Touquay and Mr. Walsh, private secretary to Hon. Mr. Costigan, for their kind attention in showing us through the Parliament Buildings, and explaining every thing of interest. We were highly interested in the department of statistics under the charge of M L'Abbe Touquay, and much pleased with the order and regularity we saw everywhere. This gentleman's *chef-d'oeuvre*, *Le Dictionnaire des Famille* must become a valuable book in the Dominion, and especially interesting to the Acadian and French Canadian. We visited the Congregation Convent and the Cathedral, the interior of which we found completely renovated since our last visit, some fifteen years ago. The design of the Sanctuary is very nice and when the statuary and paintings are completed the *ensemble* will present a *beau coup d'oeil*.

On Wednesday we returned to Montreal. Here we had to part with a pleasant friend who had accompanied us this far on our journey. He will permit us here to assure him that we fully enjoyed his company and most highly appreciated all his kindness. We must also tender to him our congratulations on the somewhat serious accident he escaped while passing from one car to another while in swift motion, and during a strong gale of wind, on our way from Ottawa, and he can rest assured that if the piteous and ungraceful attitude of the moment caused us to give way to an uncontrollable momentary feeling of levity, our sympathy for him in the hour of danger and our relief at his ingenious mode of escapement were not the less heartfelt and real.

We started on Saturday morning last for New York. As we sped away from Montreal the snow began to disappear till at length we could only see traces of it in the frozen ditches, the icy sleigh paths on the roads and in the low banks along the fences. At St. Armand, the boundary line, there were both waggons and sleighs at the station. A few hours before we reached the city it had completely disappeared and I presume we shall see no more of it till next fall. How we can sympathize with you poor folks up there plunging through the snow drifts in buffalo robes and overcoats for a couple of months yet. The country is very level from Montreal to Lake Champlain. After leaving the lake we entered the Green Mountains. There the scenery was wild and romantic and reminded me of the Metapedia Valley on the Intercolonial. To the West were the towering Adirondacks, and to the East the snow-capped mountains of Vermont. In the summer this must be a beautiful region. We left it and all its bleak wildness to enter the charming valley of the Connecticut River. Here and there along the banks of the stream are rich and tasty private residences and beautiful little towns. The well-trimmed groves and orchards are now of course stripped of all their rich fruits and foliage, but in a month or two hence it should be delightful to travel here.

We reached New York at 11 o'clock, p. m., and it appears our arrival was the occasion of a fierce row between two cab men. This was caused by some of our party hiring one man and getting into another man's cab. I was accused for this trouble and many hard things were said to me notwithstanding my solomn protestation that I was innocent. I humbly bore it all, although I could have pointed my finger at the guilty one. We did little visiting in New York as we were tired and wanted a rest before embarking for the sea voyage. Sunday morning we said mass at St. Agnes Church for the benefit of our people, and in the afternoon assisted at vespers and benediction in the Cathedral. On Monday we said mass at the Cathedral in thanksgiving for our protection on our journey so far and begging for a continuation of the same especially on our sea voyage, which commences next Wednesday morning. At five o'clock Monday forenoon we visited Mgr. Quinn, V. G., who kindly accompanied us to the Cardinal's residence for the purpose of introducing us to His Eminence. To our great disappointment, however, we could not see the Cardinal as he had just terminated a long audience on important business and felt greatly exhausted. He sent us his blessing by Mgr. Quinn, and directed that we should see the Coadjutor Archbishop, His Grace Mgr. Corrigan. The Monsignor was good enough to conduct us to His Grace's room and introduced us as pilgrims on our way to the Holy Land. Both Mgr. Quinn and His Grace inquired particularly about our Bishop and his works and appeared much pleased to learn that he was well and very successful in his zealous undertakings. The Archbishop gave us a note of introduction to the Superior of the Franciscans in New York, and advised us to see him and get from him letters of introduction to their Fathers in Egypt and Palestine. Tuesday morning we said Mass for the last time on this side of the Atlantic at the Franciscan Convent, and were afterwards conducted to the refectory by the good Father Charles, who gave us much useful information relative to our journey, and letters of introduction to the Franciscan Fathers at Alexandria and Jerusalem. We board the steamer "*Amerique*" this evening, in order to sail early to-morrow morning.

Yours truly,

YEHAB.

The "Amerique" arrived at Havre on the morning of the 9th March. On the same afternoon the Pilgrims arrived at Paris. The trip was a very pleasant one, the weather, our correspondent says, being exceptionally fine. Our correspondent's next letter will be from Paris. It will be followed by letters from Lourdes, Jerusalem, &c.

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New Brunswick Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 27.

Mr. Ritchie recommitted the Bill respecting law stamps, which changes the mode of paying the clerk's fees in the Supreme Court. An amendment that except in one or two cases the fees be reduced one-half was moved by Hanington. Mr. Blair argued that the fees are now barely sufficient to pay the clerk and keep the office; that litigants should in all cases bear the cost of litigation; and that if the amendment was carried it would throw a portion of the cost on the public. The amendment was voted down and the Bill was agreed to.

The Government resolution asserting the exclusive right of the Provincial Legislatures to legislate on the license question was adopted, Wetmore and Hanington alone voting nay.

FREDERICTON, March 28.

Mr. Blair committed a Bill relating to the Supreme Court of Equity, the principal provisions of which—designed to remove many defects said to exist in the Court as at present constituted—are that instead of the Judge appointing Barristers to conduct sales &c., the Government appoint a number of referees to perform these duties; that no Judge shall sit on appeals from his own decision; and that no Judge shall act in any cause in which his son, step-son, or son-in-law is engaged. There was some discussion over the Bill, the principal objection being that it was an attempt to legislation against a particular Judge, but there was no attempt made to deny that the grievances complained of do exist. After passing 14 sections of the Bill progress was reported.

FREDERICTON, March 29.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill providing for a reduction in the expenses of keeping Government House and that after the term of the present occupant has expired, no portion of the salary of the Lieut. Governor's private secretary be paid by the Province. Wetmore and Hanington opposed the bill. Ellis moved an amendment that no repairs to the building be paid by the Province, but this was voted down, and the bill was agreed to.

The Government Bill in amendment of the School Law was committed by Mr. Blair, who said that the changes proposed had long been contemplated by the Board of Education. The bill provides for a revision of the school boundaries and inspectoral districts; a reduction in the number of inspectors; a change as regards the number of superior schools, and a reduction in the Government grants to teachers. At present a first class male teacher receives $110 a year and an additional allowance in some cases amounting to $40, according to the "rank" of his school. Under the new arrangement the teacher will receive a fixed sum of $135. Second and third class teachers' allowances are reduced proportionately. The bill was agreed to, very little opposition being shown to any of its provisions.

FREDERICTON, March 31.

A bill passed committee this morning providing for the closing of barber shops in St. John and Portland on Sunday.

The Equity Bill was taken up and after some debate was agreed to.

Mr. Stockton moved a resolution respecting the action of the Dominion Parliament in having, at its last session, passed an Act whereby it took unto itself legislative control of all railway lines that they may declare to be for the interest of Canada. He said that such legislation was certainly a violation of the terms and a perversion of the language of the Act of Confederation. The tendency by the Federal Parliament was towards centralizing within itself all the powers of the Local Legislatures, and should be resisted. That the central Parliament should seize, even for legislative purposes, the local lines of railways that were subsidized by the Provincial treasury, or even built by private enterprise, was something against which the Legislature should protest—with dignified phrase, it is true, but still, firmly and unmistakeably.

After a general discussion of the question the debate was adjourned, with the understanding that the matter would not come up again, the opinion being that the object aimed at would be attained without pressing the matter to a vote.

Mr. McLellan moved that in view of the fact that the Legislative Council had refused to concur in the bill providing for the issue of debentures to provide for the construction of the bridge at Fredericton, and that the contract had been entered into, the Government be empowered to effect a loan during the recess, if necessary, to carry on the work. Carried.

Mr. McLellan moved for leave to commit a bill relating to the assessment in Portland. The bill would empower the Portland Council to levy a tax on the property of persons doing business in St. John and residing in Portland, and would thus deprive St. John of a considerable portion of its revenue. A committee of the St. John Council had previously been heard in opposition to the bill and the motion was voted down.

FREDERICTON, April 1.

Several bills passed through their first stages this morning. At 3 p. m. the Lieut. Governor came down and assented to the numerous bills passed during the session and then formally prorogued the Legislature.

THE LICENSE ACT IN THE COUNTY.—The Commissioners met on Monday last and granted licenses under the new law to the following persons in Portland and the several parishes in St. John County:

No. 1 Ward—Saloons—John Casidy, Daniel C. Day, James Dalton, Wm. J. Rolston, Mathew Dalton, Geo. Quinn, John McCann.

No 2 Ward—Saloons—John F. Nagle, Wm. Peacock, Randall A. Radcliffe, Patrick R. Danaher, Wm. J. Morris, Wm. J. Fitzpatrick, Peter Mahoney, Chas A. Turner.

Shops—Thomas Foley, James Duffy, John H. Maher.

No 3 Ward—Saloons—Amos Tower, Chas McAver, Elizabeth Scott, Hugh Morris, John Harding, Thos. McColgan, James Duffy, John McGuire, John Doucett.

Hotel—Chas. P. Tower.

Shop—John Devine.

No. 4 Ward—Saloons—Wm. Hanlon, Marion J. McAfee, Catherine J. Fulton, John Benson, Michael Kane, Michael McGuire.

No. 5 Ward—Saloons—Charles J. Ward, Wm. Seely.

Parish of Simonds—Hotels—Daniel McEvoy, Thos. F. Raymond, Patrick McGowan, Frankland L. Lewin.

Parish of St. Martins—None.

Parish of Musquash—Hotel—Wm. Ryan.

Parish of Lancaster—Saloons—John Brennan, Mary Morris, Daniel Dwyer, James Donovan, Joanna Hennesey, Jeremiah Driscoll.

Hotel—Wm. Abell.

A Cincinnati despatch of April 1st says: The night has been absolutely quiet. When the smallest nucleus of a crowd appeared anywhere within sight of the barricades the soldiers ordered the people to "move on," and in every instance the order was promptly obeyed. The city will be patrolled to-night by members of the Grand Army, in addition to the police force. Several arrests of drunken men have been made, and the police closed the saloons at midnight. Since the last report four additional deaths have occurred at the hospital. The number killed outright or dying at the hospital, up to midnight last night, is 41. The number wounded is 120 and probably half as many more wounded not reported. A committee of fifteen decided to raise by subscription, $100,000, to be used to pay 2,000 extra police. This sum will be loaned to the city until the sum expended may be raised by proper appropriation and be returned. This will enable the military to be withdrawn.

A Cairo despatch of April 1st says:—Gen. Gordon has finally decided to abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, having become convinced that it is utterly useless. His new policy will be more vigorous.

A Khartoum despatch of April 1st says:—"We are daily expecting the arrival of British troops. We cannot believe the government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain." The latest advices respecting Osman Digna are that he has encamped in the vicinity of Tamanieb, having about 1,000 followers and many sheikhs, and that he is preparing to give battle to the tribes friendly to the English. Yesterday evening the rebels approached to within a mile of Suakin, are discontented and angry at being left by the British to take care of themselves. Orders have been sent to Gen. Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Baring, at Cairo, to report again as to the advisability of sending an expedition via Suakin or Korosko to Berber to assist in the relief of Khartoum. Admiral Hewitt's mission to King John of Abyssinia has been hastened in order that arrangements may be made for the co-operation of Abyssinian troops in Southern Soudan. Admiral Hewitt mission to meet King John at Adewar on Monday. King John offers the services of from 8,000 to 10,000 Abyssinians on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily to each man, and the cession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to these terms the Abyssinians will attack El Mahdi and release Massala.

A London despatch of April 2nd says—Advices from Khartoum state that the tribes between Senovar and Khartoum are pressing forward and are within three miles of the latter place. Every preparation has been made to resist them.

El Mahdi's position is critical. His troops and the inhabitants are excited. A plot is heading to murder El Mahdi and his council.

It is stated that the Emperor William has consented to the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Ministry, and that Herr Von Puttkomer will succeed Prince Bismarck as Premier.