Wool Vests-Dewar Auction Sale-A B Macdonald To the Electors of By Ward-John Heney Public School Electors-J P Robertson Found-A Buffalo Robe Concert for the Benefit of the Poor Removed-Wm Slattery



DENICE: 68 & 70 RIDHAU STREET

L. B. TAYLOR, Proprietor

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 187

The strike of the Brotherhood of En gineers of the Grand Trunk Railway has come to an end and in a few days the ful service of the road will be restored. compromise has been effected between the Company and the drivers, the particulars of which, however, we have not learned. It is stated in a general way that Mr. Hickson has conceded some of evil counsels. By their violence, lawlesswhich have unfortunately arisen.

The firm attitude assumed by Turkey in relation to the proposals of the Conthe great Powers. This surprise may accounts for the difference between the have been caused by Europeans generally | original estimate and the amount actually looking too much at one side of the paid for it. question-at what the great Powers desired and proposed - and almost entirely | the Booth & Murphy contract. forgetting that Turkey had her own side of the question. One authority thinks that it would have been better for Turkey had she promptly and gracefully accepted state of the case is this: On a sci it the of the position marked out for her by the prices, the same as Booth & Mu , v, he Powers. Another believes that it would tendered for the Vic.cria We is sewer. have been better for her had she been tain; but the fact is beyond dispute, that Turkey choses to think for herself, stood, and it has produced a darkening the consideration of the Great Council of offered to do ::: the Empire. In the meantime the Conference stands adjourned till to-day, when, it is expected, the final resolution of the Porte will be made known

This morning we give a report of the

judgment of the Court, as rendered by Judge Masuiss, in the Bonaventure Election case, which is interesting and important because it involves the much vexed question of clerical influence exer cised in election contests. One of the grounds of contestation on the part of the petitioners was that certain priests had improperly used the influence of their sacred office on the part of the respondent. A careful perusal of the remarkably lucid and comprehensive judgment of Judge Maguins will show what priests may lawfully do in election contests and what they may not do. They may entreat, counsel, advise, guide, direct and otherwise help the electors to a choice of Parliamentary representatives. Or, in other words, they may fully exercise the | The object is cert unly a praiseworthy one rights of citizens; and wastever it is and the production, on the whole, shows lawful for the civilian to do it is equally lawful for them to do. But they are not above, beyond or superior to the civil are due to the proprieto. for his enterlaw. In matters solely relating to faith prise. In so far as the so-called digest is and discipline they are responsible to the | wanting in candour, partial in its views, ecclesiastical law. Their duties as citizens and as pricets are quite distinct; and the far should the person who gave it literary rules for their conduct are laid down as birth be held responsible. I will not say distinctly. They may not lawfully invoke anything of the style of writing displayed ecclesiastical censure and condemnation in matters purely temporal. It is unlawful to intimidate the electorate with alliteration-even though he does so at threats of ecclesiastical punishment. It the expense of common sense. It opens is contrary to the civil law to constrain the electorate to vote this or the other way, for this or that candidate, by threats of withholding the sacraments. We are the appearance of the last review had the glad to see these matters authoritatively effect of retarding the progress of the explained by the Bench. It is to be hoped that the interpretation of the law a careful comparison of the thus temperately and convincingly laid with the earlier review, down, will be generally accepted as conclusive, and that while the priesthood may exact all the rights which are due In support of his theo.y of non-advancethem, they will carefully avoid any in- in at the writer quotes (not without unfringement of the civil rights of the Christian levity) a text of Scripture, and

Hors, of Hamilton, had been offered a seat most persons would think that the world in Maria, has also been examined as a general favour in the Western part of the the learned statesman who leads the Op- himself, it is established that he aid not or scream; but she hastily took off her Province. Mr. Hors is a gentleman of position in our present House of Com. pay \$1,600 cash argent comptant, as stated shawl, lowered it so that the lad could all diseases arising from weakness cured by very considerable influence in the Province, mons, the reader comes to a list of "His- in the deed of sale, to the said Ludgar catch hold of one end, and it that way use of having large mercantile experience and torical Events," which in some degree being possessed of a full average of ability which a fancy dress ball, and a lacrosse May, 1874, for the sum of \$1,600, payable and personal abilities are concerned. Whether or not the appointment was the amphibious war horse. But in this the most expedient arrangement for filling the reader is doomed to disappointment. vacancy, which had long gone a-begging, When, however, he learns that the settleremains to be seen. If rumour is to be ment of the New Brunswick School quesremains to be seen. If rumour is to be believed this Senatorship has been temptingly held up before the gaze of the faithingly held up before the gaze of the faith-

ful supporters of the Government, in the reader's gratitude for so much in. The respondent performed no act of and there have been several ambitious formation. His former belief that the ownership concerning the property; applicants for the position, who will with the finiste islmotion and amendment | property, to work the mill, receiving the now be sadly disappointed. The prefer as but a temporary tiding over political profits accruing therefrom; Lucier's name ence shown for Mr. ADAM flora has difficulty, thank Providence, is erroneous. was continued on the valuation roll of the maturally given great offence to the good The taciturnity of the Free Frees man municipality as the owner. to their disappointment, and th y have Il av allege that he has been badly treated, and are pressing him strongly to resign able course for him to take, that is, assuming that his own feeling is now against the Government, for if returned superstition. Very poetical! Throwing is only responsible for his conduct to his again he would have the full authority of aside all jesting, it must be admitted that ecclesiastical superior. 3rd. Because his constituents to take any side of the a raviewer who is tainted with bigotry, such proof would virtually bring a priest House he might choose. We are inclined to sympathize with the Doctor. He has been very badly used; and with or with out the expressed consent of his constiments should resent the usage by pursu ng a course independent of the Govern-

CORRESPONDENCE. Editor desires it to be distinctly under

stood that, while inserting the commun cations of Correspondents, he is in no way expressed therein

MAYOR WALLER'S STATEMENTS.

of which they complain will be fully a letter from Mr. George Crain, contractor author-no matter what may be the eare let us look at existing facts and circumfor Victoria Ward sewer, referring to my with which he can call up Pope and stances, to see if it could be otherwise. probable that they have got just what nomination. As Mr. Crain's letter is what experience he may have had as a Catholic and Protestant, the Legislature they might have obtained without resort erroneous throughout, and likely to create newspaper man, he should not be entrust is Roman Catholic and Protestant, the ing to the extreme of a strike—that is, a a wrong impression in the minds of every ed with any writing in which the dignity Judiciary is Protestant and Roman Cathomodification of the regulations which had one unacquainted with the circumstances, of history is involved, until he may learn lic, and in the case before us one of the I deem it but my duty to briefly state the to take more liberal views of events gen- parties, the petitioner, is a Protestant, facts of the case. Mr. Crain would lead erally, and has shown more evidence of a whilst the respondent is a Roman Catho cause of their complaints and dissatisfac - | your readers to believe that Rowe & Co. | spirit of impartiality faction. It has unfortunate that they were tendered to complete the main sewer for so hadly advised and so hasty in obeying \$207,354, and that they were paid \$45,-678.02 over that amount. This, however, is not the fact. There was no tender ness and intimidation they have earned a from suvone for any given sum. The bad repute, and some of them are amena, work wer given out on a schedule of ble to the law for wrong-doing. However, prices, and what it was to cost was to dethe general community will be glad to pend eatirely on the quantities and the know that the strike has ended without rock at learth excavation. If the rock John Robinson Hamilton, more serious consequences than those and each excavation, and other items o the work, turned out to be as the late Mr. Sowden assumed in his approximate estimate, and no variation took place in the character of the work, the contract would have been completed for \$207,354, but ference is said to have surpriced all not only the quantities and the character Europe. It was not seriously believed of the excavation were far different-as that the Porte would have the courage to | was natural enough-from what he assumed, but changes had been made in the resist proposals which were backed by all work by order of the City Council, which

> This statement of facts, Mr. Editor, disposes of Mr. Crain's assertions respecting Now, respecting his own contract, con cerning which the least he says in publi and no change took place in the characin her resistance, ter of the work, he would have got \$32 .t quantities in his case varied, and by order of the (cuncil a portion of the work was altered, reducing thereby the cost changes he would have been entitled to \$30,298.26. Of this amount the actual

sum paid him was \$28,448.04. leaving, as and take views of her interests opposed | | stated on the day of nomination, a balto the proposals of the Powers. Her | ance due him of \$1,850.22, if his contract attitude is now, apparently, well under. were completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. These are all facts. Now for a few more facts. In addition influence on the prospects of peace. to the \$28,448.04 paid Mr. Crain on ac-It is supposed that the Conference count of \$30,298.26 worth of work, he has made its last appeal to the Porte, claims a balauce due him of \$35,430.41, or and that the whole matter is now under a total sum of \$63,357.62 for a piece of whether to the credit of Mr. Crain, as a

for the recovery of this extravagant s nount, Mr. Crain threatened and still threatens the Corporation with law; and what I said on the day of nomination, and now reiterate, is that before he shall get as gollar more from the city than he is natly entitled to, he will get all the law he requires, from the lowest to the highest Court in the Dominion, if necessary. Apologizing for thespassing so much on our valuable space.

Ottawa, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE ART OF BOILING BOWS HISTORY.

SIR,-The ideas which I have thought proper to give expression to in this letter have been mainly suggested to me by a perusal of the hydra-headed article which appeared in the Free Press of Saturday last. That performance seems to aim at reviewing the events of the year 1876. some intelligence in its anthor. In so far as it i the result of mental labour the thanks of the readers of the Free Press should it be open to severe criticisms, so therein. I will not find fault, even though its editor abandons, in his heading, the ordinary for the more fanciful form of with the statement that the world has not would feel strongly disposed

made much progress since the Free Press review of the preceding year was written. Whether we are to gather from this that conclude that not much progress was made in the art of boiling down history. that only. No arguments or facts are brought forward to support it. From his The announcement that Mr. ADAIM) its appearance on the score of morality, Passing over an Nugentlemanly allusion to takes him by surprise. In a category in missory note, bearing date the 12th of of the Renfrew relics of an antedeluvian

defeat of Mr. Costigan's motion, coupled | Lucier continued to occupy and enjoy the on many of the leading political events of Seeing and considering the foregoing

people down by the river, who we ald like On ario and the Maritime Provinces, facts, we are forced to the conclusion that to see Dr. Brouse transcried to the (e secially the former) argues very little the respondent at the time of his election Upper House. They believe that is has for that conquest which he claims on all was not in reality the owner of the lands strong claims on the consideration of the sides for Liberalism. The feeling manner, and tenements described in his declara-Government, partly on account of his sed state of affairs in Quebec under De-thereof by the respondent was not real, great personal merits, but chiefly because | Bouche wille, must appeal to the hearts of | but simulated, and that his titles to the he has been a strong supporter of the Canadians generally, Reformers especially. said lands and tenements were obtained party. Their resentment is proper tionate | Coming to Spain, though our author dis- | by him collusively and colourably for the misses the subject with a few remarks, he purpose of qualifying as a candidate to be cannot let this opportunity pass without elected a member of the Legislative made the worthy Doctor's cause one giving a side thrust at the Catholic reli- Assembly of this Province. which peculiarly affects themselves, gion and the political phase which the Our attention is next called to the triumph of Catholic order superinduces. second ground of contestation, the alleged Listen to him, "Isabella, the superstitious undue influence of the Roman Catholic and sensual, has returned to Madrid, and clergy upon the electors. The respondent his seat and appeal to the electorate the voice of Castelar is heard no more." objected to the proof adduced by the as an Independent candidate. This These words, though apparently written petitioner, in order to establish that un would, perhaps, be the strictly honour- for prose, show that the author is no due influence for four reasons: 1st. mean poet in his style of diction. Alas! Because it tended to criminate a clergy-Spain stands over the prostrate form of man for his acts in discharging the duties Free lom in a headgear of ignorance and of his ministry. 2nd. Because the priest

intidelity and falsehood-who is grossly before a civil tribunal on a question of superficial in his treatmen, of past events | discipline without having the permission -who digresses at times into uncalled for of his ecclesiastical superior. 4th Because personal attacks-who is liberal such evidence did not go to prove an in profession and narrow-minded in offence in law, or against the Quebec practice-such a one, I say, should not Election Act. I am ready to admit some be entrusted with the preparation of any of the positions taken by the learned compendium or summary of events, even counsel for respondent in his factum and though it appears in the columns of a guments, for, as all Roman Catholics do, principles, or has it for its aim the in- such in the discharge of the duties of his stilling of peace and good will among all ministry, he is not amenable to the civi to be held responsible for the opinions clases, and the educating of the people tribunals, for he violates no law. But all correctly in the duc'es they are placed who infringe the law, whether lay or under as citizens? Is the newspaper clerical, are amenable to the civil editor to be considered a teacher of the tribunals of the country. We have to public, and as such liable for perversion administer the laws as we find them; Sis,-I notice in your issue of yesterday may be the literary attainments of our and the Court can make none. Now let remarks on his contract on the day of Byrons' verses at his bidding-no matter | The population of the Province is Roman |

SUPERIOR COURT (Sitting in Review,

BONAVENTURE ELECTION.

PIERRE CLOVIS BEAUCHESNE, Judgment was rendered in this case on

he 18th prox by the Court of Review, omposed of the Honourable Justices I squire, Cassault and McCord. The folrving is the opinion of Mr. Justice Maguire, the President of the Court. He The election brought under the notice of the Court in this case took place on the th July, 1875, in the County of Bonaven-

ure, for a member to represent that county in the Legislative Assembly of labec. The petitioner was one of the andidates for election, the respondent ally elected. The petitioner contests the e.urn. The grounds of contestation are bies in number, to wit : lst, want of the property qualification required by the tatute: 2nd, undue influence practice: the Roman Catholic clergy upon the electors; 3rd, corrupt practices by the espondent and his agents. The allegaon of corrupt practices by the responlent or his agents being unsupportal by any evidence, that ground nissed from further consideration by the ourt. As to the property qualification, dressed their congregations in church on he Quebec Election Act, clause 124, provides that no person shall be elected a mem'er of the Legislative Assembly of this Province who is not a proprietor in would vote for the petitioner. The possession of lands and tenements in witnesses differ as to the words used, but the Province of the value of \$2,000 over and above all rents hypothecs, incum- the deprivation of the sacraments of the brances or hypothecary claims thereon. church was threatened, and we hold Finding this to be one of the require- this to be undue influence under ments of the statute, it is not for us to the statute. This had a certain speak of the policy of the law restricting influence on the electors, for some work that, according to his tender, he offered to do make the choice of the elector to persons have abstained from voting, others voted ing the property qualification referred to; the petitioner alleges that the lands and enements upon which the respondent qualified, were not in fact his property at the time of the said election, but that he obtained his title thereto collussively for the purpose of qualifying as a candifor election as a member of the erslative Assembly. Petitioner also le res that the said lands and tenements are not of the value required by statute. It then becomes necessary to ascertain from the evidence submitted by the petitioner, as well as the respondent. respondent was the proprietor of the lands and tenements upon which he qualified, whether he obtained his titles thereto collussively or colourably, for the purpose of qualifying as a candidate to be elegted a member of the Legislative Assembly, and whether the said lands ed by law. A considerable number

witnesses have been heard on both sices of the question of value of the property described the respondent in his declaration of ualification, and which property is found situate, a part in Carleton and a part in Maria, both places being in the County of onaventure; and after examining the evidence we consider that it has not been shown that the lands and tenements laimed and described as the respondent's operty qualification are insufficient in value. On the question of ownership, respor lent was heard as witness and produced tles, purporting to be two acts, sous seing prive, or deeds of sale, one for the property at Carleton bearing date the 4th July, 1873, the other for the property ituate in Maria and dated 8th of May, 1874. According to the deeds the responlent paid \$1,200 in cash argent comptant for the property situate in Maria, also in cash, argent comptant. The respondent after the purchase of the Carleton pro-

pe ty, he paid Anguste Lefebvre, from w...om he had bought it, the price men tioned in the deed of sale, to wit, \$1,200 s id that Lefebvre lent him \$1,200 the giving he \$1,200 to Lefebvre as the price of the property at Carleton, received the edgment for the amount. No visible change has taken place in the ownership of the property, the Lefebvres, father and sons, continue to occupy and enjoy it as before the alleged sale; the respondent has never been entered on the valuation roll of the municipality as the owner. Ludgar Lucier, the vender according to the deed of sale of the property situate had made material progress in many ways | witness, and by his evidence, as well as by the evidence given by the respondent into a sewer opening. She did not faint,

will be given in the Court House to-night For anything we know to the contrary the game, occupy a prominent position as game, occupy a prominent position as until the 4th of August, 1874, after Lucier is under the patronage of His Excellency so far as Mr. Hors's position, influence so far as Mr. Hors's position, influence the remains of Tecumseh and the finding the remains of Tecumseh and the remains of Tecumseh the respondent, were put upon the note especially as the object is a charitable by Lucier. Lucier admits that he offered one. The programme, which is a good the property for sale since the alleged one, will be found in our advertising purchase by the respondent, but adds that columns.

newspaper. Is the spirit displayed by I fully acknowledge the superiority of the this writer one which will be productive Church over the State, to as great a degree of good : sults? Is the end of the press as divine are superior to human instituthe disse gination of falsehood and narrow tions. Also, that whilst the priest acts as | New Season Japan Tea

public, and as such liable for perversion administer the laws as we find them; of facts, or is he not? No matter what no distirction is made between persons, Fresh Crop Fruit ic. Under these circumstances, would it then be possible for the Court to sanction the exceptional privileges claimed by the respondent in behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy? Certainly not; and I Church ever exacted, in matters of discip. JAMES JACKSON line, anything from her children which was impossible for them to grant. could bardly be expected that the petitioner, a Protestant, complaining of the Roman Catholic clergy of the County of Be saventure, would submit his alleged

wrongs to the Bishop of the diocese, who, I have no doubt, would advise justice, but would be powerless to enforce it. It appears that there are nine Roman Catholic priests in charge of parishes in the County of Bonaventure. The evidence refers only to two of these reverend gentlemen as the having taken an active part in the eleccure of New Richmond-and we must supose that the other clergymen of the county, guided by that propriety and attention of the family Special prudence so becoming their sacred character, abstained from interfering actively trade: prudent to do so, take part, like any other citizen, in the political conflict be tween two opposing candidates; and, as was said in the Longford election case, he may advise, counsel, entreat and give his

reasons for preferring one candidate to Sparkling Moselles and another, but he may not, without committing the offence of undue influence, under the statute, threaten the electors with the deprivation of the sacraments of the DEINHARD'S NONPAREIL and 1st QUALchurch. The election was held on the 7th Kupferberg's BRAUNEBERG MUSCATEL. the subject of the then coming each the subject of the then coming and threatened to refuse the sacraments of the church to such of the electors as of the church to such of the petitioner. The CHAMBERTIN, CHAMBERTIN, BEAUNE, BEAUNE, BEAUNE, CHABLES. 94 & 96 Sparks street.

abstained from voting, others voted for the respondent, thou; in they prefor the respondent, thou; in they preintended voting for the petitioner,

STE. STEPHE'
ST. JULIEN,
MONTFERRAND,
MEDOO Thievierge and the Rev. Mr. Gagne have not be declared guilty of undue influence under the Act, but the petitioner claims the disqualification of the respondent by by the Rev. Mr. Gagne. Respondent

threatened the electors with the deprivation of the sacraments of the Mr. Thievierge named the respondent as the person for whom the electors should vote. That witness, however, is contradicted by others who say the cure did not name the respondent. After the con- BRANDIES-HENNESSY'S, MARTELL'S, OTARD DUPLY & COS., and gregation had issued from the church the respondent addressed them, saying be was supported by the Roman Catholic clergy, and that he would not have been | scotch Whiskey-RAMSAY'S ISLAY. candidate without their support ; but | Trish

he made no reference to what the cure had said in church. I do not, therefore, think that the respondent should be held esponsible for the words of the cure in church, or that he should be uisqualified The next branch of this case is the charge of corrupt practices by treating, preferred by the respondent against the etitioner. The petitioner met Damase Bourdages, an elector, at New Carlisle,

May, 1875. The election took place on the 7th July. The petitioner took Bour dages to his house and entertained him at dinner, spoke to him about the coming election and solicited his vote. The petitior er on the polling day took liquor into a room set apart for the electors to prepare their ballot papers and treated John Keys, John O'Neil, Edouard Arseneau, and George Fallu, all electors. According to one of the witnesses the words made use of by the petitioner when inviting them o drink were las follows : - " Gentlemen. f you wish to take a glass of brandy, there some in the room, go and help your selves; but before you go, go and vote for whom you like." He also treated John Carings Augustus Meagher, an elector who cannot say whether he had voted when he drank with the petitioner or not. Other evidence goes to prove the same charge. The parties were put under promise of secresy not to divulge what had oc curred as to the treating. For this the

penalty is disqualification. Judges Cassault and McCord held that the respondent was responsible for the words of the cure, and disqualified him on mainder of the above judgment, whereby each party was ordered to pay his own

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The Cattle Special to THE GUELPH, Jan. monthly fair to were from \$3 50

J. Chadwick ta on the grounds tract with the C special to THE 1 Inoquote, Jan of Adam Hope

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HAMILTON, time is expe The Washi to-day for th his lecture Centenary C

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