

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 7, 1889.

Rev. N. C. A. Boudreaux.

The Rev. Nazaire Charles Antoine Boudreaux, Parish Priest of Miscouche and Fifteen Point, entered into eternal rest on Saturday.

The reverend gentleman was born at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, on the 9th day of September, 1852, and was the eldest son of Hippolyte Boudreaux and Melaine Bourgeois.

Besides attending to his pastoral duties Father Boudreaux found time to devote considerable attention to agricultural pursuits and was recognized as a model farmer.

He was deservedly esteemed by his parishioners as well as by all who knew him, and his early death in the midst of a career of usefulness is deeply regretted.

Lord Dufferin in India.

It is significant of the wise and careful administration of Lord Dufferin, that he leaves India at peace and without a cloud upon the horizon. Not long since trouble surrounded him. On the one side the Burmese war still dragged its weary length along, and on the northern frontier the Thibetans were openly defying his and threatening to carry their depredations further afield into our outpost territories in that region.

In the course of his term of office Lord Dufferin succeeded in annexing Burmah. The demarcation of the Russo-Afghan boundary also took place while he held office. The northern border of the Empire is therefore much better defined than it was when Beaconsfield signed for a "scientific boundary."

Merited Promotion.

OUR numerous readers will have been pleased to notice by our Ottawa telegraphic news on Saturday evening, that Major F. S. Moore, of this city, had been promoted to the Colonelcy of the Prince Edward Island Garrison Artillery.

Another Tunnel Scheme.

It will interest all who are interested in the proposed tunnel or subway across the Straits of Northumberland, to learn that a scheme to run a tunnel under Glasgow harbor will be submitted to Parliament at the ensuing session. It is to be situated at Fancinston, midway between the bridge and Green, and probably the busiest part of the harbor so far as cross-river traffic is concerned.

The Patriot intimates that "orders were given for the special train to be put on after the first day of the New Year." But the special train hasn't been "put on" yet.

Lord Macaulay and His Defeat in 1847.

IN THE DAILY EXAMINER of the 26th of December, I notice that "T. H. H." in "Gleanings from my Common-place Books," takes exception to some statements in my account of "An Incident in the Life of Lord Macaulay." Referring to Macaulay's defeat in 1847, "T. H. H." says: "His rejection was not caused by his views on the Corn Laws, but was owing chiefly to his having supported in the House of Commons, by speech and vote, Sir Robert Peel's bill increasing the pecuniary grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth."

"I reached Edinburgh last night, and found the city in a storm. The Dissenters and Free Churchmen have got up an opposition on the old ground of Maynooth, and have sent for Sir Culling Eardley Smith. He is to be here this evening. The meeting will be held to-day at 8 o'clock. The Lord Provost presided. Near three thousand well dressed people, chiefly voters, were present. I spoke for an hour,--as well, they tell me, as I ever spoke in my life, and certainly with considerable effect. There was immense cheering, mingled with a little hissing. A show of hands was called for. I had a perfect forest, and the other side not fifty. I am exceedingly well and in high spirits."

"Mr. Trevelyan then goes on to say:-- "This ardor for the fray augured badly for Sir Culling Eardley. He proved no match for Macaulay, who out-talked him on the hustings, beat him two to one at the poll, and returned to the Albany in triumph, none the worse for his exhilarating though rather expensive contest."

We here see that the raising of the Maynooth question shortly after Macaulay spoke and voted in its favor, had no effect on the result of the election. Let us see what was the cause of his defeat in 1847. At page 116 of the "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," vol. 2, published at Detroit by Belford Brothers, 1877, Mr. Trevelyan says:--

"But there was one city in the Kingdom where he (alluding to Macaulay) had ceased to be popular, and unfortunately that city was Edinburgh. The causes of his unpopularity were, in part, external and temporary, and in part can be detected only after an attentive review of his personal character."

Macaulay, in 1842, when the People's Charter was presented to Parliament, had spoken with an emphasis which nothing but sincere conviction could supply, against Mr. Thomas Duncombe's motion that the petitioners should be heard at the bar of the House; and, in consequence, earned the enmity of the Chartists of Edinburgh. Thereby he lost the support of the Radicals. Mr. Trevelyan at page 120 of the same volume above quoted says:--

"But justice demands that on one point a protest should be made. There are some still alive who have persuaded themselves into the belief that they opposed Macaulay because he was not sound on the Corn Laws, and this in the teeth of the facts that from the year 1843 onward, he was a consistent and hearty supporter of the uncompromising resolution annually brought forward by Mr. Charles Villiers; and that (as his letter to Mr. McFarlane made only too notorious, at the crowning moment of the Free Trade controversy he steadily and resolutely refused to lend his assistance in forming any ministry which did not pledge itself to the total and immediate removal of the duty upon corn. If such an early and signal repentance as this,-- (and I will not enter into the question whether or not his previous conduct had been such as called for repentance)--was ineffective to clear him in the eyes of his constituents, then, indeed the authority of an elector over his representative would be a tyranny which no man of feeling would desire to exercise, and no man of honor could be expected to endure."

This shows clearly that my statement, that a "delusion respecting Macaulay's views on the Corn Laws" contributed to his defeat in 1847, was strictly correct. If it were not so, Mr. Trevelyan would not have entered this protest.

And now, respecting the influence of the spirit dealers, let me say a few words, although I fear my space will necessitate a curtailment of the explanation and proof of my statement. In 1847 an agitation was raised in Edinburgh that "Christian men ought to send Christian men to represent them," and Mr. Charles Cowan was selected by those opposed to Macaulay, as likely to be a stronger candidate than Sir Culling Eardley Smith had proved the year before. At page 121 of the volume before quoted, Mr. Trevelyan says:--

"But, when people inspired by these explanatory motives had once begun to move, others whose views were of a more temporal and mundane complexion were not behind-hand in following their example. A deputation of spirit dealers waited upon Macaulay to urge the propriety of altering the excise duties in the interest of their trade. They failed to convince him; and he told them plainly that he would do nothing for them, and most probably would do something against them. The immediate consequence of this unsatisfactory interview was the appearance of a fourth candidate in the person of a Mr. Blackburn, who was described by his own proposer as one who 'came forward for the excess trader, which showed that his heart was with the people,' or at any rate with that section of the people whose politics consisted in dislike to the whiskey duty."

Mr. Blackburn was nominated along with Cowan, Craig and McAulay, and obtained 280 votes, which would, no doubt, have been given to McAulay, had he agreed to support the views of the spirit-dealers. But no man should know what caused his defeat better than the candidate himself, and the following letter of Lord Macaulay, written the day of the election, to his sister, should be better evidence than even the very good authority quoted in "Gleanings from my Common-place Books." It is as follows:--

EDINBURGH, July 30, 1847. DEAREST HANNAH,--I hope that you will not be much vexed; for I am not vexed, but as cheerful as ever I was in my life. I have been completely beaten. The poll has not

closed; but there is no chance that I shall retrieve the lost ground. Radicals, Tories, Dissenters, Volunteers, Free Churchmen, spirit-drinkers who are angry because I will not pledge myself to repeal all taxes on whiskey, and great numbers of persons who are jealous of my chief supporters here, and think that the patronage of Edinburgh has been too exclusively distributed among a clique, have united to beat me down. I will make no hasty resolutions but everything seems to indicate that I ought to take this opportunity of retiring from public life.

Ever yours, T. B. M.

Not one word about Maynooth! If that question had been the principal cause of his defeat, it would have been mentioned among the rest. No doubt, among a certain class, the remembrance of Macaulay's magnificent appeal for justice to the Roman Catholic Church, caused him a loss of some votes; but that would be offset by the votes of others who could not but be grateful to the man who supported his opponents in order to do justice. I would like to quote part of that speech on the Maynooth College Bill, but space forbids.

A word now respecting the election of 1839, and I am finished. "T. H. H." says that the opposition to Macaulay was not raised by the Tories, but by the Radicals. At page 41 of the same volume quoted by me before, I find the following:--

"Towards the end of May the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Abercromby, the Speaker, left a seat at Edinburgh vacant. The Ministers did all that could be done in London to get Macaulay accepted as the Liberal candidate, and the constituency gave a willing response. He introduced himself to the electors in a speech that, in point of style, came up to their expectations, and with the substance of which they were very well contented. He conciliated the Radicals by pledging himself to the ballot; the reminiscences of Lord Melville's despotism were still too fresh in the Tories' event to talk of contesting the representation of the Scotch capital; and the Whigs would have been monsters of ingratitude if they had not declared to a man in favor of one who was a Whig with the same intensity of conviction that Montrose had been a Royalist, or Carnot a Jacobin."

Although the Tories were not able to oppose Macaulay themselves, they would have joined the Radicals and any others who would do so, for Macaulay was a man whose tongue they dreaded. Macaulay, by capturing the workmen of Edinburgh in the speech alluded to in my former article, completely broke down any opposition to his election. G. F. OWEN.

Exports.

WE are indebted to E. L. Lydiard, Esq., for the following statement of exports of produce from King's and Queen's Counties for the month of December:--

Table with columns for commodity (Potatoes, Oats, Fish, Meats, etc.), quantity, and value.

Our Mail Service.

SIR,--An impression prevails that the local Post Office Department is blameable for the present condition of affairs. The night assorting of mails being distasteful to the employes, our new system is preferred by them. Some even hint that the Postmaster has not made proper representations to the Department, and is too much controlled by subordinates! Let us hope that the facts are otherwise, and an explanation will soon be given.

January 7.

Personal.

Rev. James Phelan, of Vernon River, is, we regret to learn, still very ill. Some sarcastic individual sent Benjamin Harrison a fifteen puzzle as a Christmas present.

H. H. Harvey, the popular representative of Fisher & Co., Montreal, is in the city with the usual samples. He is at the Hotel Davies.

A variety actress, last Sunday, married the leading actor (Ah Back) of the Chinese theatre in San Francisco. The only description vouchsafed of Mrs. Ah Back is that "she is a blonde and chews gum."

Thomas Chambers, a resident of Upham, Kings County, N. B., was buried at St. Peter's burying ground, at that place, on Thursday, December 27th, aged 102. He was born in Ireland and came to New Brunswick in 1820. He was the oldest resident in the parish of Upham.

W. A. F. Scott informs the shareholders of THE EXAMINER Publishing Company that the annual meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. J. McEachern announces that a meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on Wednesday evening next. R. Bearsto holds an auction sale of apples, cranberries, etc., to-morrow at 2 p. m.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. An Encounter.

BERLIN, Jan. 6. Official advices from Apia confirm the announcement of an encounter between Mataafa's followers and the Germans. On Dec. 18 the German gunboat Alder, and the German consul on board, proceeded to Lanai, Mataafa's chief position, with the intention of negotiating for disarming the insurgents, in consequence of the destruction of German property and the insults to German sailors. A party was landed, and while on the way to Vaillole plantation they were suddenly attacked by the rebels, led by an American named Klein Olegar. The Alder and Eber landed more men, who succeeded in repelling the natives and destroying some villages. Lieut. Sieger and 15 men were killed and Lieuts. Spengler and Burchard and 36 men wounded. The latter are doing well. Other accounts state that the Germans retreated to Vaillole and held it against the greatest odds until reinforced. Mataafa's lost ten killed and thirty wounded. The Germans bombarded Vaillole, Letoga, Lanai, Mataafa and Matafa. Mataafa now holds a strongly entrenched position near Apia, where great excitement prevails. The European women and children have been placed on board the men-of-war, and business is at a standstill. Mataafa has obtained a supply of ammunition.

British Mercantile Ports.

TORONTO, Jan. 6. A deputation, headed by Lord Armstrong, visited Lord Salisbury on Friday to urge the adoption by the Government of a comprehensive scheme for the defence of the British mercantile ports. In reply to the address of the deputation, Lord Salisbury stated that he sympathized with their anxiety, and said their request was justified by the circumstances of the day. The enormous offensive power of foreign countries might be concentrated against England, although that was not likely. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said: "While not taking a gloomy view of the future, we must not fail to take the necessary precautions for defence. The responsibility of defence rests on the Government, but it is the nations duty to bear its share of the cost. He would not now discuss how far the Government could safely limit the expenditure, but he would represent the views of the deputation to his colleagues." Lord Salisbury's speech is believed to foreshadow a large naval and military programme at the next session of Parliament.

Signs of the Times.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6. The New York and Nova Scotia Iron and Railway Co. propose to erect two furnaces, one for the manufacture of Bessemer pig iron, and the other for foundry pig. The erection of one furnace with 25,000 ton pig capacity means work for many hundred men, the mining of 50,000 tons of ore, 50,000 tons of coal, and 25 tons of limestone. The New Glasgow Enterprise announces that the early development of Pictou iron deposits may be regarded as an accomplished fact. A staff of engineers have been for some time engaged surveying the railway routes from the mines to New Glasgow, to connect with the I. C. R. Work will commence immediately by tunnelling the mountain to ascertain the extent of the deposits.

Latest from Suakim.

SUAKIM, Jan. 6. One of Osman Digna's lieutenants has deserted his leader and arrived here. The deserter reports the rebels enraged with Osman Digna for seizing their effects and wives, he giving as a reason that the rebels chewed tobacco, which is contrary to the precepts laid down by the Mahdi. He also reports that 2,000 dervishes at Handoub are squabbling with Osman Digna concerning the evacuation of the place, the majority of the dervishes being desirous of retiring from the town. The deserter declares that Emin has been captured and is a prisoner at Khartoum, where he is well treated by his captors.

News from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6. Justice Casault has been appointed Administrator of the Province of Quebec in consequence of the illness of Lieut.-Governor Angers. The Pope has created Alderman Henry, of Ottawa, a "Chevalier de La Saint Sepulchre," in acknowledgment of his faithful service in the cause of temperance. Mr. Munderloh, German Consul at Montreal, is here about renewing the contracts between the Dominion Government and the Hansa & Ludwig steamship line, for a service between Hamburg, Antwerp and Montreal.

The War Office Statistics.

TORONTO, Jan. 6. A special cable from London says that the Times, commenting on the War Office statistics, which show that one-third of the cavalry is unmounted, refers to Canada among other countries as offering almost unlimited facilities under the British flag, for meeting the army's needs.

Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 6. A Central News despatch from Cochín says that almost the entire place has been destroyed by fire, only one oil factory having escaped. The damage is estimated at \$1,500,000. Aspinwall's cocoanut oil factory was destroyed.

A Horrible Accident.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 6. Wm. Devlin, a young man employed in Morrison's shingle mill, met with a horrible accident yesterday. Getting one of his hands caught in a machine, his arm was wrenched from its socket. Doctors attended the wounded man, but he died to-day.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.--10 a. m. Winds mostly east and north-east; cloudy, with snow or rain.

Great Slaughter Sale of Clothing, FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Overcoats, Reefers, and Suits, Two, Three and Four Dollars less than Regular Prices.

The entire stock must go. As some of our competitors are attempting slaughter as they will find us there to; and any person who buys Clothing without first seeing our stock, will miss the biggest bargains ever given in this city.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.

ONE CASE JUST RECEIVED.

All Widths. Low Prices.

STANLEY BROS. BROWN'S BLOCK.

LONDON HOUSE.

HEAVY CLOTHING.

Overcoats and Reefing Jackets, very cheap this month.

NO LOWER PRICES IN THE CITY.

SEE THESE GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

HARRIS & STEWART.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

PER CENT. 25 PER CENT.

Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers & all Ready-made Clothing.

Our prices, without the benefit of discount, are guaranteed to be about 33 per cent. below competitors.

This 25 per cent. is given to clear out the Goods in this department, as we intend to give our whole attention to Custom Tailoring and Men's Furnishings.

Mr. Keith is at the head of our Tailoring Department, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction.

B. S. DAVIES & CO., CAMERON BLOCK.