The Afghan War.

The following are extracts from a letter by a soldier of the 5th Fusiliers, to his relatives describing graphically the operations undertaken lately by a small force under General Doran against two hill tribes who had proved very troublesome in the Kyber district:—

We started in pursuit of a lot of the hill tribes, who had taken away 5½ miles in our newly-laid telegraph wire between this (Jumrood) and Ali Musjid. We were away eight days. After marching days and nights we came up with them—Kyberees and Afridees, two tribes that have caused a deal of trouble to us in Jumrood, by blocking the pass through firing on and robbing our convoys going to the front. We came in contact with them about dusk. Our Brigadier in command soon arranged his plan of attack, and whenever it was light enough for us to see what we were about our artillery opened fire. The infantry—5th Fusiliers, 51st King's Own, Ghoorkas, and another native battallion—advanced under cover of the guns, and had some good shots at the hill tribes. We advanced as close as within 200 yards, and let them have it. This was two much for them, and they immediately cleared out. Then commenced the real work of the day, for after they left the first hill they made a stand on another. We drove both tribes from hill to valley and from valley to hill on Saturday until close on four o'clock in the evening. By this time our troops were so much scattered that our General though it best to call a halt for the night. We were very much in want of something to eat. However, it was past midnight before our commissariat could come up to us, and even then we had no wood to make a fire with. We cut the green jungle bramble bushes and whatever came handy, but it would not burn. It was two o'clock in the morning ere we got some water boiled to make a drop of tea. We had meat, but no way of cooking—it was only warmed a little on the wood embers. You will think this way not very enticing, but I will tell you it was very welcome to a lot of hungry men who had not tasted food for 46 hours, and fighting all that time in running skirmishing order. We soon despatched our food, and after posting outlaying pickets and flank sentries and telling off reliefs we threw ourselves on the ground, for as on the last occasion we had no tents with us—only one blanket and a greatcoat to each man. I was soon fast asleep, and felt refreshed in the morning, notwithstanding my uncomfortable bed. Next day (Sunday) we started early in pursuit of the hill men, who had gone further up the range of hills on towards Dakka. After about nine mile of a march we came within range of them. They had been joined during the night by a considerable number of the Zulaka Khell tribe, and had posted themselves on the ridges and rocks on the hills. About eleven o'clock our light field guns opened fire. We had a hard struggle to dislodge them from some of their positions, bayoneting them right and left where they stood, they all the while shouting 'Allah, Allah.'

"After we had chased them from one place to another they finally got into a position on a hill where our fire could not reach them, while we were fully exposed to their fire. Night was fast coming on, and General Doran determined to drive them out at the point of the bayonet; so forming us into line along with the 51st—barely 400 in all—the General told us what he wanted, and that no native troops were to go with us. We then deployed into line and advanced to within about 400 yards of the heights where the hill tribes were. Firing rapidly, we proceeded until within about 200 yards of them, when General Doran shouted to let them have a volley and then charge. We fired, the bugle sounded the charge, and with a shout we rushed at them with fixed bayonets the natives in our rear cheering us on. They could not withstand our charge, and were soon driven down the rocky hillside, every one who attempted to stand or offer any resistance being immediately bayoneted. Having driven them entirely out of the place we set to work and fired all the houses, and blew up all the strong towers or buildings. All grain, flour, grass, and everything we came across was destroyed. We captured 700 odd camels, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats. And so we finished our Sunday's work.

The Eagle Deposed from the Standard of France.

The French Republic has adopted a new crest, a laurel wreath with a dart of gold, instead of the ancient bird which led Rome, and Napoleon, and *fortis Etruria* to victory. The eagle has had a long history as a military emblem, and it seems almost a pity the Republic sees fit to change such an honorable and martial symbol. Before the embroidered raven fled flapping its wings, as people believed, on the flag of the Northmen who took up the blood feud of Ragnar Lodbrog, the eagle of the Tenth Legion had lighted on the white coast of Albion. The eagle superseded the lark (alauda) which the soldiers raised in Gaul bore for their cognizance. The bird of Jove swallowed up, as Aaron's rod swallowed the serpants, the various birds and beasts which were the crests of the tribesmen who, in the earlier days of Rome, formed the militia of the Republic. The eagle outlived the woodpecker of the Piceni, the wolf of the Hirpini, the bean-flower which the Fabii may have borne, as the Plantagenets carried the blossom of the broom, and as each Scotch clan has its badge; heather, bracken, St. John's wort, or a branch of yew. As the tribal gods and heroes were merged in the growing power of Rome, so the ancient standards, the crow of Corvinus, the sow of Alba, the ox, and all other creatures that, as legand declared, had led the various tribes on the great migrations of the *ver sacrem*, yielded place to the eagle of the Eternal City. The bird has had, perhaps, of all animals, the most distinguished heraldic career. When the Roman Empire, like its own god Janus, began to look both ways, and turned a face to the east from Byzantium, to the west from Rome, the two-headed eagle became the Imperial cognizance. When Byzantium fell, and Russia claimed, through the female line, the honors of the Paleologi, the two-headed eagle lighted at the Kremlin. Prussia and Poland have their eagles, and the great Republic beyond the Atlantic has put herself under the protection of a bird who is frequently mentioned in after-dinner speeches and especially on the Fourth of July. The great Imperial victories of the first Napoleon were fought under the eagle's wing; and in adopting a mere symbol, a mere laurel wreath to which no one can feel much attached, the French Republic has perhaps once more broken too ruthlessly with the nation's past. The old Gallic cook is out of the question, perhaps; the bird which crows when he is a victor, and twice as loudly when he is beaten, is a monarchical bird. History has made the rooster, with bees, lilies, violets and many other innocent things, distasteful to modern France.

The plague fright at Berlin has recalled the extraordinary precautions taken during the cholera epidemic of 1831. A cord was drawn in front of houses supposed to be infected. The keys were given to a police agent, who, three or four times a day went to see what the inmates wanted. He then placed what he brought them on a table outside near the door. The money was put into a glass full of vinegar, and the agent took it out with a spoon. The paper on which the commissions were written down he took up with pinchers. When a sick person was taken to hospital a police agent preceeded the vehicle with a bell and two soldiers kept every one away from the sick person. The doctors wore cloaks and masks of oil cloth. The skin of dogs and cats being deemed particularly favorable to the dissemination of the disease, persons were recommended to kill them, except where they were positively necessary. For months the inhabitants lived in terpidation, and an old lady actually hanged herself for fear of the cholera reaching her. The precautions gradually became matter for ridicule.

Since their admission in the convict cells in Duke street prison, Glasgow, the health of Mr. Salmond and Mr. Inglis have suffered considerably, and they have now, by the order of the prison surgeon, been entered on the sick list and transferred to the hospital. The other directors are still in fair health, and occupy their proper cells.

Both telegraph companies—the Montreal and Dominion—have been heartily congratulated on the satisfactory manner in which they got through the reports of the Budget speech on Friday night. The Dominion Company sent two hundred and forty thousand words, which is considered exceptionally good work.

Prince Leopold, the youngest of her Majesty's sons, and the only one who has not yet paid the Dominion a visit, has been distinguishing himself as an orator, and winning golden opinions from the severest critics. His subject was educated, on which, says the London *Spectator*, it is extremely difficult to speak with any verve or vivacity. "His panegyric," continues that paper, "on Professor Ruskin, and especially on his teaching, 'that the greatness of a nation must be measured, not by her wealth, or her apparent power, but by the degree in which all her people have learned to gather from the world of books, of art, of nature, a pure and an ennobling joy;' his fine and true remark that in providing teachers who are so far wasted that they know a great deal more than they will for a long time to come, have any chance of teaching, we shall yet be great gainers, because 'what they do teach will be better taught for the reserve of knowledge behind—the methods will be sounder, the personal influence of the lecturer will be more stimulating to his class;' and lastly, his admirable appreciation both of the difficulty of getting up local enthusiasm in so huge a capital as London, and nevertheless of the power and pride inherent in the Londoner's sense that he is the citizen 'of no mean city'—all showed Prince Leopold to be capable of genuine efforts of oratory, such as would place him high even among the public speakers of the day."

THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.—During the continuance of the regulation which orders cattle shipped at American ports to be slaughtered on arrival at Liverpool, the Dominion Line Steamship Company have made arrangements to call at Halifax for Canadian cattle, which will be sent to that port from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec *via* the Intercolonial Railway. The S. S. "Quebec" is to be there on the 25th inst. to take on board 176 head, and the "Dominion" a fortnight later, when arrangements have been made for the embarkation of 257 cattle. If the Intercolonial route should prove successful and the shipping facilities at Halifax be equal to the occasion, shipments from that point may become of great importance.—*Ex.*

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

Early Amber Sugar Cane.

SIR,—The following is the conclusion of the circular by the Hon. S. H. Kenney, and C. F. Miller, of Rice County, Minnesota, on the culture and manufacture into syrup and sugar of the above cane, the publication of which was commenced in the last issue of this paper:—

CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS.

The mill and evaporator for working up the cane should be procured in good season. Too much importance cannot be attached to this. Many valuable crops of cane have been lost on account of the delay in ordering machinery. A wide margin should be allowed for delays. The manufacturers may be behind orders, and not be able to fill new orders immediately upon receipt of them; or the terms of the order may not be satisfactory or well understood, and further correspondence must ensue or there may be delays on the way, through accident or carelessness of the transportation agents. Sometimes machines, that are properly started, get lost or shipped to the wrong points, and tracers have to be sent, that they may be forwarded to their proper destination. Ordinarily none of the above delays occur (although it often happens that delays will transpire), but they are liable to occur in any case, and no one can afford to take the risk.

Buy none but the best machinery, as it is the cheapest in the end. You cannot afford to risk your crop with light, weak, unfurnished mills, liable to break in the midst of the season, or that will not press out all the juice, nor with evaporators that will make a poor article of syrup and not enough of it.

The only mill that embraces the points, pronounced by the Commissioner of Agriculture as the essential features of a good mill, is the Victor, which is much the best Vertical Cane Mill made.

The Cook Evaporator, from its introduction in 1868, has been the leading evaporator. The use of a shallow body of juice, flowing over a heated and cooling surface alternately, has proved to be necessary to the best results. We have never seen a choice article of sugar or syrup made on any other evaporator than the Cook. It is very simple and easily managed, takes a much smaller proportion of wood, and less labor than other machines, and from the more complete defecation, produces more syrup and sugar from the same amount of juice, and a much better article.

PREPARATIONS FOR WORKING UP.

The sooner cane is worked up, after laying the proper time (a few days) the greater and better will be the product; hence the desirability of having machinery of large capacity. It is much more economical to use large machinery; for while the immediate outlay is greater, the product is much larger in proportion to the labor and fuel, that the difference in price will be more than made up in an ordinary season's work.

The mill and evaporator, a filtering tank, cooler for the syrup, etc., should be in readiness before they are needed. The evaporator should be scraped and cleaned once a day, and any lime deposit that may have been made removed, if you would have a light colored syrup. All filtering tanks, and other vessels in which the raw juice may be held and the spouts through which it is passed, should be made of galvanized iron or tin. If wood is used it becomes quickly soaked, and then is too hard to clean so as to be fit for use. Good wood should be provided, from 2 to 3 feet long, (in proportion to the length of the evaporator that there may be a hot, regular fire.

MAKING SUGAR.

For sugar, the syrup should be boiled down until it weighs 13¾ lbs. to the gallon of cold syrup. The syrup should then be run into a cooler from the evaporator, and the temperature reduced before barrelling. Ordinarily the syrup will be well crystalized at the end of two days, but four to five days may be required. It may be drained by any of the ordinary methods. A centrifugal drainer is the most expeditious. The mill tanks and utensils used in sugar making should be kept perfectly clean, particularly from bagasses and scum.

Graining may be greatly facilitated, by stirring a small quantity of well grained mush sugar into the syrup, whilst yet warm but not hot enough to melt the sugar. A pint of sugar to a barrel of syrup is sufficient. After having thoroughly stirred in the sugar, the syrup may be put in barrels and stored. The bungs should be left out until the syrup has become perfectly cold. The little leaven of sugar will soon be found to have leavened the barrel.

Allow me here to say to the patrons of the *Agriculturist* and all others who think of engaging in this enterprise, that the season is passing and it will soon be planting time, therefore, they should make up their minds as to what extent of ground they will plant, and order the seed as soon as possible. I have ordered only enough seed for planting ten acres, and a considerable quantity of that has already been taken, therefore, if more than ten acres should be required, I shall have to order it which will take some time, although I have arrangements made whereby orders will be speedily filled by express. Yet there is danger of delay by accident, &c. Persons ordering will please bear in mind that they require at the rate of 2½ or 3 lb. seed to the acre of ground, the price of which I cannot at present state as this is one of the articles affected by the new tariff, but will guarantee that it will not exceed 60 cts. per lb., consequently the seed for an acre will not cost more than $1.80 at most.

In the next issue of this paper will be published an interesting address in regard to the cultivation of the Amber Sugar Cane at a meeting of the State Agricultural Society of Minnesota in the city of St. Paul, on the 4th of February last by Hon. S. H. Kenney.

Yours, &c.,

A. WHITEHEAD.

Fredericton, March 22, 1879.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 22, 1879.

The New Tariff.

There are two diametrically different opinions held regarding the tariff, as opposed to each other as black is to white, as truth is to falsehood. By some it is declared to be a perfect fulfillment of the promises given before and after the elections by the leaders of the conservative party; while sufficient revenue will be raised under it to meet the financial necessities of the country without laying a heavy burden on the people, it will they say, foster and stimulate the different manufacturing, mining, fishery, shipping, and agricultural interests; by others it is denounced as radically and essentially bad, as favoring a limited class of manufacturers at the expense of the people of the Dominion, on whom it will throw an heavy and increased burden of taxation. By some the new tariff is pronounced to be the capstone of confederation, as giving the Dominion a national policy, as showing that it is able to take an independent stand, and assert its own position and maintain its own interests in face both of its gigantic neighbor, the United States and even of England; by others it is denounced as certain to lead to disruption from England and annexation to the United States.

Both opinions cannot be right. It is too soon yet to be able to judge what effect the new tariff will have, but there are some salient features in it that lead us to take an unfavorable view of it. There is, no doubt but that it is going to bear hard upon the people of New Brunswick, and the Maritime Provinces generally. It will increase, gradually, it may be, the price of nearly every article they consume, and it will pamper a few rich manufacturers in Ontario while it will give no sort of protection to many of the manufacturers here.

There is no doubt that the effect of the tariff will in time to stiffen prices all around. Dry goods and hardware merchants, boot and shoe dealers, furniture dealers and flour merchants who have large stocks on hand, will not probably raise their prices 10 to 15 per cent. right off, but when their stocks are exhausted, and they have to purchase goods subject to the increased duties then will their customers begin to feel the pinch. The prices of articles will be raised in proportion to the amount of duty placed upon them.

The tariff is very objectionable in so far as it places a duty on necessities such as coal and breadstuffs, and sugar and increases the price the better sorts of tea, and imposes duties on green and fresh fruits, and on articles of wearing apparel all round. A tax of 50 cents on the barrel of flour will not likely be felt, at least immediately, it will keep out the lower grades of American flours and supplies will be drawn from Ontario, and the prices there will be regulated by the prices in England. But the tax of 40 cents in the barrel of corn meal, which will have to be imported, is a unmitigated hardship for the poor man, who will be in a bad case when he finds the price of his meal, and his tobacco and his sugar and his course cotton goods and his boots and many other articles raised upon him.

But it will be said, that if the new tariff does increase the cost of living generally, at least it will protect the manufacturers, who will grow prosperous under it, employ a great many additional hands, who will help the revenue by consuming a great quantity of dutiable goods. It will favor a few manufacturers. Sugar refiners will make fortunes. Furniture makers, whose raw material is untaxed and handy to them, who are protected by a duty of 30 per cent. will grow rich, or do a better business than when exposed to competition of cheap American factory goods. But how will it be with manufacturers of articles made out of wrought iron and steel, brass and copper, with agricultural implement makers, founders carriage builders clock makers, tinware manufacturers in New Brunswick, and here in Fredericton. High duties are placed on their raw material and on articles necessary to their manufactures. Mr. Tilley has placed a duty of $2 a ton on iron, and manufacturers of iron, on old and scrap and and pig iron. He says there is but one furnace in operation in the Dominion that produces only one sixth of its requirements. He has done so in the hope of developing the manufacture of the raw material and causing the rich deposits in Ontario, and New Brunswick to be worked. But it will take time to develop this new industry, and in the meantime our founders and all artificers who use the raw material will be sore discouraged by the tax.

Implement makers, carriage builders and clock makers &c., import many parts and pieces, they do not manufacture their machines and implements, their waggons &c., from the raw material, but adjust parts which they purchase ready made, into their own handicraft. When they find that on all articles and manufacturers of steel, iron, brass, copper &c., are laid duties varying from 15 to 35 per cent they will think that decidedly they are protected the wrong way, and will have the meanest opinion of the National Policy.

About thirteen years ago Mr. Tilley in the House of Assembly, and on the platform demonstrated that under confederation there would be no increase of taxation, that a 12½ per cent tariff would be sufficient for all wants. Mr. Tilley is, and has always been very sanguine, and his power of making pleasant forecasts into the future has been a great aid to him in his political career. People like to have their imaginations roused and their hopes raised. But what a commentary on the fallaciousness of his views is the present position of the Dominion, whose expenditure has been doubled, and whose debt has been trebled within ten years, and which now requires a tariff of an average of 25 per cent to raise a revenue, in order to make its receipts square with its expenditures. And oh irony of circumstance! Mr. Tilley is the Finance Minister who stands up hopeful and plausible as ever, to expound the new tariff, and to predict that it will raise the Dominion out of the slough of indebtedness, build up its manufactures, foster all its various interests, and lay no burden on its people, $2,000,000 are under it, to be extracted from their pockets, but in such a way as nobody will feel the operation. Having proved himself to be a false prophet in the past, people about this region, will hesitate to accept his statements as founded on infallible fact, and will be induced to regard his hopeful predictions, as the delusions of his warm imagination.

F. R. C. M.—The minstrels are preparing an entertainment in which they are determined to excel themselves, which will come off when the Lenten season is over. They will appear in their original characters of gemmen of color. They have strengthened their troupe by the addition of some new members, and will spare no pains to make the entertainment the best thing of the kind ever given in the city. Give them a bumper house in the City Hall on the evening of Easter Monday.

Should the Legislative Council be abolished now.

Almost everything that the anti-confederates feared would happen to New Brunswick has come, or is coming about. They maintained that in confederation the people of the Province would have additional taxation thrown upon them. And is it not true that they pay more proportionately than Ontario and Quebec, and absolutely more than Nova Scotia, into the general revenue. How much more will they have to pay under operation of the Tilley screw. Tens of thousands of dollars without receiving the least benefit in return. It is nonsense to speak of the manufactures here being benefitted under such a tariff as was promulgated last Friday. The anti-confederates maintained than in the Union, New Brunswick would be without influence in the General Parliament, that Ontario would sway the destiny of the Dominion, that its policy would be framed in the interests of that, the largest Province. Is not the precious new tariff, that protects the large manufacturers of Ontario, at the expense of the consumers of New Brunswick, and the other provinces, a proof of this. All that Ontario wants to gain complete ascendancy is to break up the federal system of government and merge all the provinces in a legislative union. There is evidently a hankering among the party in power, on the plea of economy, and the extravagant cost of government to do away with the local legislatures. They, of course, look favorably on the abolishment of the Legislative Councils, a question which has been raised with somewhat strange unanimity by all the governments of the Maritime Provinces, one or two of which are supposed to be under conservative and government influence. Indeed the Toronto *Mail*, in great glee anticipates when the Ontario local government members go to the polls at the coming elections they will receive a thorough defeat, and then not a single grit or liberal local government will remain in the Dominion. Why do the party in power look favorably on the abolishment of the Legislative Council? We must suppose because—whatever cry of econonomy they may raise—they know that it will weaken the local legislatures deprive them of dignity, lower them in the estimation of the people, and be a long step to their abolishment, and hasten the establishment of a Legislative Union, in which Ontario will have paramount power, on the ruins of the federation. By the light of the experience of the past we may see that the little influence New Brunswick has in the counsels of the Dominion would disappear. Its local legislature is a body which testifies that she still a living power in the body politic of the Dominion; through it her claims for justice are, or may be, asserted and if her rights were threatened or ignored, through it, by their representatives, people would protest against injustice, and if necessary make a stand for independence. If the local legislature were wiped out, where would the province be? and we may add if the Legislative Council were abolished where would the Local Legislature be? The present, which is a critical, time, is not one when a rash hand should be stretched out to tear out one of the constituent parts of the Local Legislature.

The Live Cattle Trade.

The governing, legislating, journalising element (we do not say the sound body of the people) of the United States are very sensitive and apt to take offence. In their political practice at any rate they do not act on the Christian principle of doing unto others as they would others would do unto them. They are guided in their actions by the spirit of self interest, which is so strong as not to allow them to give any consideration to the position in which other countries with whom they are on friendly terms are placed. As long as Great Britain allowed the United States perfect freedom of trade, it was all well. Great Britain was doing just what it ought to do, but the moment that Great Britain in self defence does something to hurt or disarrange a growing and profitable trade, then the governing powers of the United States feel sore, grow angry, speak of the "entent cordial" between the two countries being loosened and retaliate. Because the British Privy Council "scheduled" the United States, that is, subjected cattle imported to this country from America, to slaughter at the port of debarkation, the United States have prohibited the importation of cattle from Great Britain. As the importation into the United States of cattle, is comparatively small, and chiefly of thorough bred animals for the improvement of stock. The action of the United States government seems very like "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face."

Referring to the protest made by the authorities in the States against the resolution of the Privy Council, as an unnecessary interference with trade, the *North British Agriculturist* (March 5) says "that with all deference to our tran-atlantic cousins, we on this side of the water must be left to judge of the necessity for the precautionary steps adopted. It says:—

"The Privy Council, taking the proper view of the whole question, have certainly adopted what in the meantime appears to be the only safe course for Great Britain. America need have no grudge in this matter against England. The latter received the former's surplus produce free from tax or restriction, so long as the produce came in a safe and non-contagious form, and that is more than can be said on the other side of the question. It is due to the British authorities to keep in view that they have in no way been actuated in this matter by a desire to interfere with Free Trade, or even to raise the Reciprocity cry. The whole object was to guard against a manifest danger or disease."

The *Agriculturist* thinks that more attention should be paid to the development of the dead meat trade from abroad. The meat received in that shape,—thanks to the refrigerating process, comes to hand in a more wholesome and better state than if the animals were taken across the Atlantic alone, and slaughtered in a more or less feverish condition.

☞ F. B. Edgecombe is selling Spring Dress Goods at very low prices.

SUPPER.—We learn that the Ladies of the Free-Baptist Church have made arrangements to hold a sale and give a supper in the Temperance Hall next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All sorts of articles will be offered for sale, at prices suitable for the hard times, and totally unaffected by the new tariff. The supper table will be liberally spread, oysters and ice-creams will be had on demand, and only a quarter will be asked. The ladies will spare no pains to please their visitors and guests, and as good bargains and hospitable entertainment may be expected they will doubtless have a crowd. Doors will be open at 2 p. m. Admission 10 cents only.

The London *Times* understands the experiments by Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., iron and steel manufacturers and colliery owners, as to the feasibility of making steel from Cleveland ore are successful. It is claimed it will enable Cleveland to make steel so cheaply as to defy competition. Cleveland produces pig iron, it is said, cheaper than can be produced elsewhere in the world, but hitherto no process had been found for making steel.

What They Say in England.

It has often been said that those who live at a distance from any scene of action or a deliberation, and study it see more clearly than the actors the mistakes that have been made the errors that have been committed, and the result which it will produce. These onlookers are not biassed by strong partisan passions, they have no interest to see wrong; they can look through and around a subject and can afford to give a fair and are likely to give a correct opinion.

In the British House of Commons on on Thursday evening John Bright raised the question of the new Canadian tariff. The account by telegraph gives no report of his speech, but from the terms of his inquiry whether the government proposed to represent to Canada the impolicy of a war of tariffs between different portions of the Empire, and whether it is true that instructions to the Governor General for first time omitted the clause requiring bills imposing differential duties to be reserved for royal approval, it is clear that his opinion is very adverse to the new Canadian tariff, and that he thinks the Imperial Government should remonstrate against its imposition, as being inimical to the policy of the Empire. It may be objected that John Bright, one of the great English Freetrader and co-laborer with Cebden, is not an unprejudiced onlooker, as he hates protection in any degree any where. Well the *Times* that still maintains its position as the great organ of English opinion, looks as unfavorably on the new tariff as John Bright. It thinks it is as unwise as can be, and that instead of fostering giving impetus to the manufacturing, and all branches of industry, it will cripple them. That is only an opinion but coming from such a source it carries weight. There is little likelihood that the British government will go beyond expressing to the government of the Dominion their regret at the increase to the duties which were already high. The Canadian people are now masters of their own fortunes, and as they make their bed or delegate the power to men of their choice, to make it they must lie in it. But the new tariff will not increase the credit of Canada in England, and may do something to loosen the tie between them.

But what cares the triumphant party in Ontario. Astride of their rampant horse, "National Policy," they are "cock a hoop" triumphant. In their present temper they would snap their fingers if anything that sounded like remonstrances came from England and put their thumb to their nose, if our American friends uttered a growl. Hear the ultra royal Conservative *Toronto Mail*. The policy inaugurated by the government is a Canadian policy, "if British connection is endangered by it, so much the worse for British connection." As for the United States. What have they done for us that we should consult their feelings in framing a fiscal policy for Canada?" There is a strain, of reason in the latter exclamation, but still it is impolitic and in bad taste to be so "cocky" over the tariff, which at the best is a leap in the dark, and may bring the country to grief.

Besides the *Times*, leading organs of both political parties have spoken out against the new tariff. Hear what the Conservative *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Liberal *Globe* and Manchester *Guardian* say:

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Budget realizes the worst fears entertained as to the results of the late election. A heavy blow has been struck at British trade. The British shipbuilding industry is affected, and in all this there is evidence of the short sighted unstatesman-like spirit which brought into existence the modern Colonial system. Unless the sole remedy is adopted it is quite evident the empire cannot hold together.

The *Globe* says Sir John A. Macdonald has redeemed his pledge in a way that must startle his opponents. It is greatly afraid that the mother country will be called upon to bear a considerable share of the new burdens imposed along with the United States. The latter, whenever they feel the tariff pinch, will certainly retaliate and there is a prospect of a war of tariffs between the Dominion and the United States Governments, for which the Canadians are likely to suffer quite as much as the citizens of the Republic. It is improbable the result in the long run will be favorable to the revenue and the trade of Canada.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that in England there is a feeling of profound amazement at the great retrograde fiscal movement of a people so closely allied to Great Britain by ties of kindred and social intercourse.

☞ Read F. B. Edgecombe's advertisement of new Cotton Goods received at the Albion House.

Socialism in Germany.

On Monday in the Reichstag there took place a scene which for excitement and uproar would not have been remarkable if raised in the excitable atmosphere of Versailles or Paris, but which occurring in cold and grim Berlin will be looked upon as extraordinary. It arose in the course of a discussion on a report of the Government explaining their action in instituting a petty state of seige in Berlin. The reasons given were that Berlin is the centre of Socialist agitation in Germany: there plots are devised against the lives of the chiefs of the state, there infernal machines are manufactured to blow to peices the old Emperor and the court, the hated Bismark and all minister who uphold the state of oppression. Herr Liebnecht, a Socialist member, denounced the measure instituting a state of seige in Berlin, in unmeasured terms, as unjustifiable, and defended the Socialists as a party of reform not of revolution. He was interrupted by the President who said that his remarks offended the moral sense of the Assembly. No way impressed by the censure, Liebnecht proceeded, when he declaimed "if the Republic is established in Germany," the words were the signal for a general uproar. The President threatened that he would discipline the Socialist deputy and order him to be dragged from the tribune. The scene at the close of Liebnecht speech was one of indiscribable confusion.

Nine years ago, after the Franco-Prussian war, a Socialist member dared in the Reichstag to defend the cause of the people and was treated with great contempt by Bismark. Then Socialism was accounted a mere craze of a few enthusiastic spirits. Now, it has come to be a danger to be feared, and it grows in strength, in spite, or perhaps because of the determination of Bismark to stamp it out, to crush it down with all the force of the Empire.

At a regular meeting of the W. C. T. Union held in the Club House parlor, Wednesday, ninetecnth inst., the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

Whereas Mr. W. A. Bailey, of Providence, R. I., Judge Stevens, of St. Stephen, Rev. J. E. Read, of Keswick, Rev. G. G. Roberts, Prof. Foster and W. Gaunce, of Fredericton, so kindly and so ably assisted us in our Lecture Course; and

Whereas so many ladies and gentlemen lent us such efficient and material aid in our Concerts; and

Whereas the Reform Club Band supplied us with good music;

Therefore Resolved that the sincere and hearty thanks of this Union are due, and hereby tendered to the said ladies and gentlemen; and

Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be handed to our City papers and to the correspondents of the St. John dailies for publication.

MRS. GEORGE CLIFF, Pres.
MRS. J. SAMPSON, Sec.

Fredericton, March 19th, 1879.

What the New Tariff will do.

Some of the Ontario manufacturers who have political interest will make something handsome out of the new tariff. Mr. Hay, who manufactures furniture on a large scale, has secured a duty of 35 per cent on furniture, and free duty for some articles, such as glue (which is manufactured in Canada,) he uses for his business. An exchange says:—

The price of living must continue to rise and the new tariff will give our manufacturers such a monopoly of the home market that they will be able to dictate prices to their workmen, to import foreign labor if necessary to keeep down the rates of wages at home and whenever the state of the market shall require it, to close up their factories and send their men adrift secure the meantime against their foreign competitiors. Henceforth the workingman of this country is almost as much subject to his protected employer as if he were enslaved.

A despatch dated Montreal, March 21, says:—

There has been an advance all round in iron and hardware goods. It is estimated that invoice value of iron and hardware in stock here is $2,000,000. The percentage advance on this will net holders a handsome profit. Sugar is firmer. Bread has advanced two cents per large loaf. Tea and molasse unchanged; wines higher.

The scene presented on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the "Red Prince" of Prussia, Frederick Charles in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to use Shakespear's phrase describing "Cleopatra sailing down the Cydnus," "beggars description." The morning of Friday 13th, was bright and sunny. A little after noon the trumpeters in coats of cloth of gold, sounded their silver clarion, and the western portal of the chapel was opened by the Yoeman of the guard, and in streamed in gorgeous array, crowned heads, and heads expectant of the crown, and Princesses of the Blood; the portals were closed; again the silver trumpets sounded, again the doors were opened, and the Queen entered with Princess Beatrice, and Albert Victor of Wales, accompanied by the great officers of the household, twice again were the portals opened and closed to admit the bridegroom, supported by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh, and a brilliant suite, and lastly, the young bride whose train was borne by eight daughters of the noblest Houses in England, looking fresh natural and simple. The marriage service was solemnised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Bishops of London, Oxford, and Winchester and Dean of Windsor. How swiftly joy succeeds to sorrow. Three short months ago St. George's Chapel was draped in solemn black, and all the land mourned.

We have been in receipt of the Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts. We give a few of the figures.

Receipts including balance 31st October, 1877, of $96,757,60, $681,735,08. Expenditure amount of warrants issued $640,814,77, balance 31st Oct. 1878, $40,920,41. Under head of receipts; $105,922 were collected during the year, from timber sales, renewal of licenses, stumpage; land sales $3,617. $1,558,99 were received from sale of imported wheat; $4,030,32 from sale of imported stock in all $5,575,31.

Under the head of Expenditure, the amount under the head of Free Grants including pay to settlers, for work on roads, to pay Commissioners; $9,401,07 was under Free Grants Act, C. S. Chap. 15, for grubbing, leveling, clearing, turnpiking and poling building culverts and bridges, $530.

As we understand the accounts, last year while there remained a balance 31st October 1877, there was in reality an expenditure in excess of receipts of $51,657,49, the balance in question, $40,920,11, being what was left unexpended of the balance of 1878, $96,757,-60.

We have had the pleasure of viewing a beautiful water color painting, "Trout Brook on the South West Miramichi," by J. Henry Phair, Esq., one of the most successful of his artistic efforts. It represents a very beautiful scene, such a one as will delight the anglers heart. On the right rise two tall rocks, flatcrowned, and surmounted by alders, at the base two Indians stand up in their canoe, and are preparing either to pole up the brook or lay bye, and camp out for the night. The evening, by the roseate tints in the western sky, is drawing to a close and quietude rests on the boskage on the banks, and on the waters of the brook.

At a meeting of the Insolvent Committee, Ottawa, on Wednesday, the subject of repealing the Insolvent Act, was fully discussed, but the sense of the majority of the committee present, was against the total repeal, and in form of amendment. A motion, in amendment of the motion of total repeal moved by Sir Albert J. Smith, by Hon. James McDonald, that the Insolvent Act be continued in a modified form, was carried 10 to 8, and a subcommitte was appointed to carry out the details.

This evening an entertainment under the directions of Prof. Cadwallader,, will be given at "the mouth of the Keswick." City talent including the Reform Orchestra, will appear on the platform of the Hall, and besides the instrumental part of the performance, serious and burlesque resitations will be given, Ethopian melodies, and sentimental songs will be sung. As the night promises to be fine a trip to and from "the mouth" will be very pleasant.

On Tuesday evening next, there will be a Reform rally in the Club Rooms, called by President Sheriff Temple, when a presentation will be made, and speeches delivered. All members of the Club are particularly requested to attend this meeting.

Tuesday, 19th, was the 31st birthday of H. R. H. Princess Louisa, and flags were hung at the City Hall, in honor of it, and it was celebrated in Montreal by a grand Carnival.

SUGAR BEET SEED.—The large quantity of Imperial Sugar Beet Seed bought for the Government, in Germany, has arrived in Fredericton, and is now ready for distribution.

On Tuesday, 18th inst., the fortieth Congress of the United States met. The Democratic party is in a majority in both the Houses of the Representatives, and the Senate.

Mr Addington D. Welch, formerly of this city, now familiarly known as Major Welch, who has acquired reputation as a temperance orator, will speak in the City Hall on Monday evening.

The Carnival last night was well attended, the costumes were various, novel and handsome, and the scene was enjoyed by the numerous visitors.

Strawberries have made their appearance in New York.

The Jewish residents of New York are organizing extensive Hebrew colonies to be established in the Far West.

The British Government has invited tenders for a telegraph line to South Africa and the Mauritius, either *via* Aden or India.

Local Legislature.

Monday 17th was "St. Patrick's Day," and some of the members sported green leaves in their button holes in honor of it. No business was done in the House in the forenoon. In the afternoon, papers received from the Dominion Government relating to the Penitentiary and short term prisoners were submitted by the Provincial Secretary. The Hon. Minister of Justice decides against the claim of New Brunswick, that the expense of maintaining its long term prisoners should be borne by the government of the Dominion.

Papers relative to the Chatham Branch Railway presented; also expenses of the Osborne trials were laid on the table, the sum of the accounts rendered being $5,544,04.

Notice of inquiry was given by Mr. Sayre, if it is the intention of the government to introduce a bill to revive and continue the Subsidy Act of 1874.

A bill was introdvced by Mr. Blair to vest the legal title in certain lands devised under the last will and testament of W. L. Sedgwick, late of Southampton, York Co. for educational purposes in the trustees of school district, No. 6, Southampton.

The bill relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands was re-committed. The sixth and seventh sections passed without discussion. Section 8th setting forth the settlement duties, chiefly the second, requiring the building within one year if a house on the lot assigned to the settler, and the chopping down and cultivation, not less than three acres, gave rise to a debate. The section is indentical with the section in the Act of 1872. Hon. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Adams said no complaint had been made by settlers against the conditions, but they, as well as Hon. Mr. Wedderburn were prepared to listen to men of practical experience in the House. There was among the speakers, Messrs. Sayre, Woods, Lynott, Buttler, Willis, Johnson, an opinion in favor of diminishing the number of acres and extending the time, to which Hon. Mr. Hanington and Mr. Ryan spoke in opposition. An amendment was carried reducing the number of acres from three to two. The remaining sections were read, and the bill passed without further amendment.

Progress was reported on a bill (Mr. Davidson) to erect part of the parish of North Esk, Northumberland County into a separate parish.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to authorise the City of Fredericton to issue debentures.

Bill (Mr. Barberie) to extend the parish of Addington, Restigouche was passed with certain amendments.

A committee to whom was referred all papers relative to the Tracedie Lazaretto affair was appointed, viz.: Messrs. Hutchinson, Ryan, Vail, Sayre and Lynott.

TUESDAY, March 18.

A committee was appointed to whom was transferred all papers relative to the transfer of the Petticodiac Bridge to the government, viz.: Messrs. Landry, Killam, Davidson, Morton, Beveridge.

Bill to divide parish of North Esk, Northumberland County was re-committed and passed.

Progress was reported on a bill submitted by the Surveyor-General "relating to trespasses on Crown Lands," its object being to render the Act more stringent and effective.

Bills authorising the Town of Portland to raise money for the fire-department; and to issue debentures to complete Harris street, were introduced by Mr. Elder who also introduced a bill relating to Municipalities.

Information was promised Mr. Black, by Provincial Secretary, concerning expenses incurred in the erecting of Exhibition Building, and several matters connected with department of Agriculture.

A resolution was moved (the Speaker in the chair) by Mr. Blair, that a committee of seven be appointed to whom should be referred all matters connected with the Grand Southern Railway. A debate that occupied nearly the whole afternoon, followed, and took an unprecedented course, for, after, in the middle of the debate, the Speaker ruled it out of order, the debate continued on the resolution, amended by the mover, and reamended at suggestion of a member of government, which resolution the Speaker then, in deference to the sentiments of the House, though perfectly satisf