told Mr. Merritt that he shall have your answer to-morrow.'

'Mr. Merritt could have had it to-night, papa,' she said, sadly, as she bent down and kissed his forehead.

'And—and—'

'And the answer would be this—I have no one to care for now.'

'My child—May—what are you thinking of!'

'Of Captain John Anderson, father—of the brave true man whom I have learned to love with my whole heart—of the dead, father. And now Mr. Philip Merritt shall have his wish. Father, you tell me that it is necessary for your peace of mind that I should marry this man?'

'Yes, my darling—yes indeed it is. I may tell him, then? He will make you a good, loving husband.'

May recalled the denunciation of Mrs. Anderson, and shuddered.

'Oh, papa, papa! is there no hope?'

'For me, none,' said the old man, sadly. 'And Merritt is to be here to-morrow. What shall I say?'

'Say?' said May, mournfully. 'Say? say yes.'

(To be continued.)

Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

THE TREATY.

...tion concerning the terms ...procity Treaty grows ...interesting; the vari- ...is the ...action, ...of the ...at. ...ect, ...are ...al

...ty for our fisheries, but surely ...try will not endure this tri- ...ith our best interests. Mac- ...y been accused ...on proclivities in Britain ...elsewhere, but we think wrong- ...we hope, however, that he and ...colleagues, in the matter of the ...ty will urge the necessity of ...of arbitration to settle up old ...before the new treaty is pre- ...to the Senate of the Republic ...action.

Prohibition.

...the recent Session of the ...ttawa nu- ...signed petitions ...n every part of the ...nada praying that a ...d to Prohibit the Traf- ...cating Liquors in the Do- ...Committees of the ...mons and the Senate ...m were refer- ...have been ...orts of ...of ...ing ...er ...times the ...year; 147 of ...n Municipal ...other repre- ...acting for a ...of persons, it is ...the aggregate ...ves mentioned ...rgely increased, ...order to con- ...dea of the vast ...who plead for ...Among these re- ...s there is one ...e Assembly of ...igned by thirty- ...one from the ...of the Canada ...h, which claims a ...000 church mem- ...not be forgotten ...Assembly of On- ...ear in the prayer of ...

...for legislative ...

...shewn ...all the ...

...Petitions 668 peti- ...Legislatures; Que- ...Brunswick ...with ...with ...Municipal) ...Presbyterian ...the vast ...or ...Daily ...

this canal, but not that New York might take everything away from its rival, Montreal. He wished to see the southern counties of Quebec in communication with the River St. Lawrence; and thus to build the Caughwawaga Canal according to the Treaty will not only involve a great expenditure on the part of Canada, but will injure the commercial interests of the Upper Provinces. Mr. Howland has placed before us a very serious objection to one of the terms of the Treaty in these words:—"The provision that the duties levied respectively on Canadian and United States goods were to be gradually reduced one third each year for three years was an unfair arrangement.—The United States tariff was an average 50 per cent. tariff, and ours a 17½ per cent. tariff, so that the Americans practically would soon be sending their goods in free of duty while Canadian products would remain for some time subject to a duty equal to our present tariff." Where, we might well ask, would our manufactures be at the end of twenty-one years under this arrangement? Why crushed, effectually crushed. But perhaps the worst feature in the new treaty is its connection with the Washington Treaty. By the latter Treaty, the United States were and are expected to pay to Canada a certain sum for the privileges granted to the neighboring Fishermen. To lose sight of this part of a former contract shows weakness in Canadians. In order to bring about Reciprocity the present Government is anxious to sink the question of in-

Provincial, and the unquestionable increase of intemperance while license laws have been in force these laws have indeed signally failed in their professed object of so curtailing and regulating the traffic as to repress that vice.

"As it has already been officially announced in Parliament that the prayers of these petitions cannot be granted at this present session, your Committee refrain from submitting any opinion or recommendation as to immediate legislative action; but they consider that the time has arrived when the earnest attention of the Government and of the Legislature should be given to this important subject, with the view of discovering and applying the best remedy for the gigantic evil that effects so seriously the peace and prosperity of the Dominion.

Committee Room,
21st May, 1874."

The Committee of the House of Commons report as follows:—

"1. That the petitions presented this and the preceeding Parliament, praying for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, indicate a state of public feeling that demands the serious attention of the House.

"2. That the intimate connection between the Liquor Traffic and crime of all kinds shews that the existing laws restricting said traffic, are entirely inadequate to remove the evils complained of.

"3. Whereas, the attempt of previous Committees to obtain full and reliable information from documentary evidence, with regard to the operation of prohibitory liquor laws, have not been entirely satisfactory, the Committee is of opinion that it would be expedient to take such steps as would put the House in possession of full and reliable information, as to the operation and result of such laws in those States of the American Union where they are now, or have been in force, with the view of shewing the probable working and effect of such laws in Canada.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

These reports are followed by a number of tables of comparative statements of Grains used in the manufacture of Spirits and Malt Liquors and other statistical information of importance, showing the effect of the liquor traffic in promoting crime and pauperism. Reports from Medical Practitioners in answer to question "Does the use of Intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, predispose to mental and physical disease or otherwise?" being answered in the affirmative in nearly every case, and a great deal of other important information relevant to the subject under consideration. There is also two copies of petitions against Prohibition, one of which we present to our readers as a unique production, setting forth as it does the other side of the question, and we must say, the first we have ever seen trying to prove by scripture that the traffic in strong drinks is legitimate, proper and sanitary in their agencies, and that our Saviour, throughout all his ministrations on earth, countenanced the use of liquors. We commend this petition to the careful perusal of all who have the cause of total abstinence at heart, as we are firmly of the opinion that this traffic bears upon it a curse which will eventually fall upon those who are engaged in it, and instead of being in accordance with scripture, is in direct opposition to its teachings, as well as to true religion.

Copy of a petition presented against Prohibition.

"The undersigned humbly sets forth, that in consequence of the action of local assemblies and in self-defence, that civil and religious liberty may continue to develope, he is coerced to petition your honorable body, that for the following, among other reasons, your honorable body will not usurp a power that does not belong to it, by enacting a Prohibitory Law, viz.:—

"1st. The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are reserved rights, are not among the concessions made to constitutions and governments.

"2nd. The rights which are not conceded to constitutions from which legislatures derive their powers, cannot be enacted upon by legislatures.

"3rd. By the 'pursuit of happiness' my right to cultivate the soil, to grow grain and roots and stock, such as seem good to me; and to cook, bake, brew and distil to suit my tastes, habits and health, unquestioned.

"4th. Pure fermented distillations and juices used as beverages are sanitary in their agencies, as much so as water, upon the health of men bodily and mentally, and were designed by the all-wise Creator for our use.

"5th. The cardinal principle of religion is temptation, because it involves resistance; without temptation, there is no vice, no virtue.

"6th. 'In the beginning' when there were only one man and one woman, God did not 'prohibit temptation; on the contrary, He not only placed inviting temptation before them, but He placed before the woman the seducing-speaking tempter to induce the temptation. It cannot be said that the consequences of not resisting temptation in that day were greater than in this day.

"When the majesty of the God ...peared to be visible amid ...of the thunders and ...fires of Mount Sinai, ...handed down tables ...written by the ...ive no ...it not ...Sabath, ...nor ...the ...

...times the ...year; 147 of ...n Municipal ...other repre- ...acting for a ...of persons, it is ...the aggregate ...ves mentioned ...rgely increased, ...order to con- ...dea of the vast ...who plead for ...Among these re- ...s there is one ...e Assembly of ...igned by thirty- ...one from the ...of the Canada ...h, which claims a ...000 church mem- ...not be forgotten ...Assembly of On- ...ear in the prayer of ...

...for legislative ...

...shewn ...all the ...

...Petitions 668 peti- ...Legislatures; Que- ...Brunswick ...with ...with ...Municipal) ...Presbyterian ...the vast ...or ...Daily ...

countenanced the use of liquors, such as we are, with a delusion if not madness difficult to understand, seeking to prohibit by law,

"10th. How often must I reiterate the plain truth, that men cannot be made wise, nor good, nor religious, nor temperate, by human enactments; for if it were practicable it could only be by the machine being substituted for the man.

"11th. 'And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it and gave it to the disciples, and said, take eat; this is my body.

"'And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, drink ye all of it;

"'For this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins;'

"'But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's Kingdom.

"12th. Thus shewing that wine is a drink in the Father's Kingdom.

"13th. When you have prohibited the public manufacture and sale of malt and fermented drinks, you cannot prevent me from raising rye, having my own still on my own premises, and distilling whiskey for my own use, because then I would infringe no excise or revenue law, and thus you would begin to initiate and encourage those secret sins which Government should avoid.

"14th. Finally, for the time, I am not persuaded, but I know that by prohibiting what God in religion and science has not prohibited, we shall begin to invite and encourage greater evils than those we suffer now, by the free but restrained manufacture and public, but regulated, sale of pure liquors, (the Government duty to see to) and deriving revenue for useful purposes.

"And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) W. M. KING.

OAKVILLE, 5th June, p. m., '74."

Temperance.

Oscar D. Wetmore, Esq., Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America is now paying Miramichi a visit in the interest of the order, and has delivered several addresses on the all important subject of Temperance. On Friday evening last he addressed a very large audience in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Chatham, and was listened to with earnest attention. At the request of the friends, Mr. Wetmore addressed a very large meeting in the S. of T. Hall, Chatham, at the conclusion of the Religious Church Services on Sunday evening last; the Hall was crowded in every part; and much interest was manifested in the proceedings; the members of the respective choirs united in singing some selections and the address lasted upwards of an hour. Mr. A. W. Patterson occupied the chair, and Rev. Mr. Crisp engaged in prayer at the opening and close of the Meeting. On Monday evening, Mr. W. addressed a meeting in Nelson under the auspices of New Era Division. Last evening he was expected to be present at the Tea Soiree at the School House, Chatham Head, and would no doubt take the opportunity of bringing forward the claims of the cause to the recognition of the residents of that neighbourhood. To day he will be present at the Pic Nic of Northumberland Division on Beaubear's Island, and hopes to meet as many of the brethren as can make it convenient to attend. In the evening he will probably address a Public Meeting in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Douglastown, and at the conclusion of the meeting the Division will be opened as usual. On Thursday evening there will be a Public Temperance Meeting in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Newcastle, at the close of which the Division will meet. We hope to see the brothers of the order turn out strongly on these occasions. Mr. Wetmore will leave in the steamer *City of St. John* on Thursday night, will speak in Bathurst on Friday night and perhaps on Saturday, in Dalhousie on Monday evening and in Campbellton on Tuesday evening. We feel assured that the P. M. W. P. will receive an earnest and cordial welcome from our brothers up North, and feel assured that his visit will be productive of good in stimulating the various temperance organizations to increased energy in their struggle against the vice of intemperance.

New Publications.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August has been received through the St. John Agents, Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan. It is a very interesting number and contains the following list of contents:—

"The Queen of Aquidneck; The Pearl of the Philipines; Our Nearest Neighbor; On the Boundary Line; Trout Fishing; The Living Link; The American Railroad;" all of the above are profusely illustrated, "Ben Sadi's Quest; The Key of the Family Clock; Canzone; Army Organization; Allegretto; Galileo and the Papal Infallibility; English Land and English Peasants; Editors easy Chair; Scientific Record; Historical Record and Drawer. Price $4.00 per annum.

☞ We congratulate friend Stevens ...the enlargement and generally ...arance of the spirited ...under his care, viz., the ...ces. The enterprize ex- ...the management of the ...especially during the ...being rewarded, ...largely extended

Horrible Murder.

A correspondent writing from Doe Side, Metapedia, under date of July 24, sends us the following particulars of a murder committed in that neighbourhood. We hope immediate steps will be taken by the Government to aid in bringing the miscreant to justice.

"Our hitherto peaceful community has been thrown into a state of great excitement, by one of the most brutal murders ever committed.

"A man named Mocklan, a resident here, died last winter, leaving a widow, about 65 years of age, the family are all grown up and are at Grand Falls, some also in New York. She recently became acquainted with a German, he was about the Acadian Settlement, near here, and also had a place about Mill Stream, Metapedia."

Under a promise of marriage he got her persuaded to sell her place in the front settlement to another German, he acting as interpreter. On Saturday, the 18th, she received the sum of $350 in cash. They had been living lately in the Acadian Settlement, 1½ miles from this place. He went home with her that night. There is no road, excepting a timber road, and no doubt he intended killing her that night, but a Frenchman going in at the same time prevented it.

"On Monday he persuaded her to come out after her trunks, and when leaving Peter Uctaker's, in the settlement, was seen to place the money in her bosom, Peter's wife telling her not to go with that man, when she laughed at her. In three hours he came back. Peter's wife asked where was the woman? He replied, I took her to the top of the hill, (in sight of the settlement) she is coming round the road with a horse, and I will meet her at Metapedia, when they were going from there to the Mission to get married. He also said, I wet my coat, which was white cord, and left it on your fence, give me your husband's. On her refusal he threatened her, finally took it and made off.

"The woman being missed on Tuesday, the neighbors turned out on Wednesday to search the woods. On Thursday, at noon, she was found alongside of a windfall, covered with boughs. Such a marriage day for that poor woman as that scoundrel had given her. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and what is supposed, as he was known to carry a pistol, a bullet hole in her temple, from which the brains protruded. He had dragged her some rods from the place of killing to the tree. The Coroner, residing over 50 miles from this place, has been telegraphed for, but not yet come. Her remains in the meantime are being watched by the neighbors. Owing to a difficulty formerly experienced by the Magistrates in interfering with his duty, no action has been taken, and it appears the Government will not appoint another Coroner.

"It appears the man left the Mill Stream on Monday night, saying he was going to Campbellton. No doubt he took the other direction, as his uncle Korman lives at Walkerton, South Bruce, Province of Ontario. His name is Angus Vetskin, or, Vesietkin, is about 23 years old, light yellow whiteish or sandy hair, no whiskers, narrow prominent forehead, slight stoop, some of his front teeth gone, one out and one apparently broken off, and 5 feet 9 inches high. As the body is not yet examined it is hardly possible to tell, but no doubt the money is gone, she was also known to have at least $50 more, than the price of the farm. No doubt his coat was covered with the blood of his unfortunate victim, and he has buried it, so far we cannot find it. I am not aware of any efforts yet to have him telegraphed for, but no doubt there will be, as he cannot escape, although a week's start is something in his favor.

"Since writing the above an inquest was held this evening and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. I have also heard the murderer was seen at St. Flavia, on Tuesday night. It is to be hoped the Government will offer a reward for his apprehension for a more blood thirsty murder never was perpretated.

☞ Last week Mr. E. Sinclair lost, by drowning, a fine horse, which he had lately purchased in P. E. Island. The animal left the owner's place at the N. W. Bridge, and proceeded down river about eight miles until he came to the ferry landing opposite Chatham. There, the horse plunged into the stream, but after swimming about for awhile, returned to the shore. A few minutes after the horse again took to the water, and instead of heading for the opposite shore, made up stream against the current, until it became exhausted, and finally was drowned.

☞ The *St. Croix Courier* devotes considerable of its space to the description of a handsome school house which has lately been erected in St. Stephen, at a cost of $25,000. The Building is 70 feet square, brick with stone facings, slate roof, two stories high, the whole surmounted with a bell turret 14 feet square. It stands on a 2 acre lot, which has been planted with ornamental trees, and otherwise improved.

☞ An Inquest held by D. Morrison, Coroner, on the body of Joseph H. Rice, son of Wm. Rice, at the Water Mill of Guy Stewart & Co., on Tuesday 21st, when the jury returned a verdict of death from accidentally falling into the Sluice conveying water to the mill. The jury would recommend some other way of supplying the neighbourhood with water, so that the planks need not be removen from the Sluice, and accidents of a similar kind prevented from again occurring.

☞ We have been requested to announce that the Annual Pic Nic of the R. C. Congregation of Chatham will take place on Monday, August 10, on the grounds adjacent to the new Convent. Full particulars will be given in next Advocate and by posters.

☞ Dr. J. S. Benson recently lost a valuable cow by a disease resembling in every respect that known as spinal meningitis, which has carried off quite a number of young people in our Province during the past year or two.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Gaetz, previous to his leaving the Wesleyan Church at Fredericton, his Pastorate of three years having expired, was presented by the Congregation with a Gold Watch. Mrs. Gaetz was also the recipient of a Silver Butter Cooler from the lady members of the Church.

☞ A son of Mr. M'Laughlan, residing at 3rd crossing section 21, Barnaby River, had his thigh broken last week by springing from a swing which was in rapid motion.

☞ Dr. Pomroy is at present stopping at the 'Brunswick House,' Moncton.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.—We have received copies of "Returns to the several addresses of the House of Commons for all Appointments and Dismissals in the Public Service during a portion of the years 1873-74, and the "Report of Progress on the Explorations and Surveys on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under Sanford Fleming, Engineer in Chief, up to January, 1874.

☞ The Wm. Robinson who last week figured in our Police Report as being drunk was not the Wm. Robinson of Newcastle, Carriage Manufacturer, &c.

☞ Two locomotives are now landfor the I. C. R., from the schooner Delina, from Montreal.

Married.

At the Brayley House, Fredericton, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. Seller, A. M, Mr. GEORGE PALMER, to Miss REBECCA PRICE, both of Ludlow, Northumberland Co.

At Cross-Point, Campbellton, 18th July, by the Rev. Wm. Murray, A. M., DONALD ANDERSON, formerly of New Richmond, now of the Mill Stream, Assametquagan, to MELVINA FERGUSON, of Metapedia.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham, by the Rector of the Parish, Mr. EDWARD QUINE, and Miss. BRIDGET MILLER, both of Chatham.

Died.

At Kirk's Hill, New Bandon, on the 21st inst., JOHN KERR, Collector of Customs, aged 65 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ENTERED -- July 24 — stm. Miramichi, Bacquet, Quebec, flour, R. R. Call; schr. Delina, Gailmet, Montreal, engines, I. C. R. 28—schr. Candor, Swain, Boston, cargo, Jas. Fish and others.

CLEARED— July 24—bk. Jardine Bros. Neilsen, Glasson Dock, deals, D. & J. Ritchie, & Co.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED--July 24--bk. Peter Suppicich, Meyer, Holynead, J. B. Snowball. 23--schr's Bellette, DeEercourt, St. Pierre; Black Fox, Bell, New London, cargo, order. 24--stm. Miramichi, Bacquet, Quebec, cargo, W. Muirhead; schr. Ariel, M'Kay, Summerside, cargo, master. 25--schr's Mystery, Mathews, Cascumpec, do., do.; J. Cleaon, Miller, Tignish, do., do.; Sea Breeze, White, do., do., do.; Malbina, Crawford, Summerside, do., do.; Wild Brier, M'Leod, Wallace, N. S., do., A. Morrison. 27--schr. Candor, Swain, Boston general cargo, order.

CLEARED.--July--22 schr. Annie, Sonier, Tracadie, salt, Wm. Muirhead. 23--Eila & Winnie, M'Leod, Summerside, lumber, J. B. Snowball; bk. Norma, Smith, Fleetwood, deals, Wm. Muirhead; Brig Frithyoff, Sundera, Honfleur, deals, Guy, Stewart & Co.; bk. Dazny, Backer, London, do., do. 24---bk. Amanda. Schultz, Glasson Dock, palings, do. 25---Otterau, Jorgensen, Penarth Road, deals, do.; bk. Hildos, Jensen, Gloucester, do., J. B. Snowball; schrs. Black Fox, Bell, New London, lumber, master; Magdalene, Kennedy, Summerside, do., do. 27---schr. Ripple, Lachance, Pictou, lumber, J. B. Snowball; brig Lively, Irvine, Newcastle on Tyne, timber, & deals, A. Morrison; bks. Kamitschatka, Gundersen, Gloucester, deals, J. B. Snowball; Marie, Johannsen, Warrenport, do., Guy Stewart & Co.

The German barque, Peter Suppicich, brought to port John Goodweather and Ruben Gallant, seamen of an American fishing schr. ——— Capt. M'Kinnon of and from Province Town, Mass., who were lost from the schr. in a heavy fog while setting Trawls on the 8th July.

Capt. Swayne, of the schr. Birkmyre, reports that on Wednesday evening last he passed the body of a man floating on the water off Escuminac, tried to take it on board but was unable, it had on light pants and blue overshirt.

General Intelligence.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, July 21.

Grasshoppers appear in myriads in this province. They have destroyed the entire crops in New Palestine and White Wind Settlements from their western limits. At last accounts they were drifting in the direction of Lake Manitoba; they have got fifteen miles this side of Pembina, and are entering the Province from all directions. Their advent has already created great depression. Unless the Dominion Government come to the aid of the settlers great destitution will result. Lieut. Governor Morris telegraphed to the Dominion Government to procure provisions and distribute them along the Dawson route.

The ex-Attorney General of Manitoba was mobbed for action in the Gordon affair, at St. Paul, last night, and it is feared that he has received fatal injuries. None of his assailants have yet been arrested.

London, July 22—Advices from Spain state that Don Carlos has issued a manifesto guaranteeing religious toleration, and promising a representative government, and making other conciliatory propositions to his opponents.

The Carlists captured Cuenca on the 16th after obstinate defence, losing 150 killed and 700 wounded. They sacked and burned many houses, murdered a number of inhabitants, and made heavy requisitions on the city.

New York, July 22.—Theodore Tilton's statement consists of charges of a most immoral character against Beecher.

London July 22—Advices from India represent that there are fears that cholera has broken out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled for the Juggernaut festival.

The floods in the North have subsided. Southern districts are still without rain, or the little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

Reinforcements have been sent to Republicans in the Province of Arenca. Carlists are in strong force in the Province of Alna.

London, July 22.

Mr. Disraeli in answering a toast to the Ministry said that no one was able to view the state of Europe with complacency. Everyone must deplore the anarchical condition of some of the most favored countries of Europe and America. England would use her influence in the interests of peace.

Mr. Disraeli repudiated the principle that the country was not to be held responsible on the many questions which might arise abroad affecting the fortunes of the world.

He believes the influence of England might now be most effectually exercised to reconcile discordant and distant interests. She may assist distracted countries with sympathy and resume a position worthy of her former prestige.

The republicans have defeated a detachment of Don Alphonso's army in the Province of Cuenca, in which 707 prisoners taken at Cuenca were delivered and eight officers of Don Alphonso's staff captured.

The property of Carlist residents in Cuenca has been seized to indemnify the relatives of those killed during the siege.

The Carlists shot 160 Rebublicans at Olot.

The Government has ordered a contribution to be levied on the partizans of Don Carlos.

The Carlists shot every tenth man of the volunteer battalions captured at Cuenca.

Gen. Dominiguez is in command of the Rebublican army in Catalonia. Gen. Pavia will soon take the field in Central Spain, with 14,000 men and 30 guns.

The Giant Intemperance.

His dimensions are somewhat like these: "In 1860 there were 88,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquors distilled in the United States; and over 5,000,000 barrels of fermented liquors brewed; said to be worth at retail price (which is what the people pay for them) $740,000,000; while the value of all the flour, cotton goods, boots and shoes, woollen goods, clothing, books, newspapers and other printing, produced in the United States the same year was only $610,000,000 a difference of $130,000,000, in favor of liquors. Now if we add to the money cost of these liquors, the time in drinking and dissipation, the cost of crime, pauperism and litigation caused by it, we shall have a fearful sum. It has been estimated at $500,000,000. Thus we have a total af $1,240,000,000.

But these statistics were made in 1860, thirteen years ago, and since then no doubt the production of liquors has doubled, making, now the annual cost of them, $1,500,000,000, with an indirect expense of $1,000,000,000; $2,500,000,000.

Indeed the official report for 1867 gives the value of sales by retail liquor dealers at $1,488,000,000; so that our estimate is within the mark. This is $43 for every person in the country—equal to one half the national debt and more than ten times the value of all the church property in the Union.

Thus the people of the United States tax themselves, annually, more than $2,000,000,000, beyond the entire expenses of the government, for this one article of hurtful consumption.

There are 180,000 licensed rumsellers, at only 20 customers each would make 3,600,000 tipplers, and at least twice as many anxious unhappy mothers, sisters, wives and daughters One out of thirty of these tipplers every year becomes a confirmed drunkard. Hence 120,000 new confirmed drunkards are annually made in the United States, which marshalled six a breast, would form a marching column twenty-six miles long. A larger drain of life than that caused by the war of the rebellion.

But these are statistics of several years ago. The reality now would far outrun them. The information gathered from different localities fully confirm these general figures. The statistics furnished by the New York Prison Association show that in that State there was as long ago as 1863 (ten years ago,) over 21,000 licensed liquor shops against 6,750 churches, or more than three times the number. We clip from a recent newspaper, the following figures:—

In the city of Dayton, containing about 32,000 inhabitants there are 590 bar rooms which consume daily nine barrels of common whiskey, 400 kegs of lager beer and as many of ale, to say nothing of the finer kinds of wines and liquors, which are used to a considerable extent; the aggregate annual disbursements for liquors being estimated at $3,000,000. Besides the above the local consumption of tobacco amounts to 15,000 cigars, 200 pounds of smoking tobacco daily. The expenditure of Dayton for whiskey, malt liquors and tobacco is more than five times what it lays out for bread. Milwaukee with a population of 71,440 has 680 saloons; Chicago with a population of 298,977 supports 1,800 bar rooms and New York with a population of 942,000 sustains 4,000 drinking houses. In other words New York supports one bar-room to every 110 persons; Milwaukee, one to every 105; and Dayton, one to every 56. The figures of our foreign trade balances are not so important as these to a great many people at least.

These show us what produce the hard times.

Seasonable Advice.

During the present heated term—which seems resolved on fighting it on that line if it takes all summer—it behooves people to be careful in guarding against the discomforts and dangers of the intemperate season. In the first place, with their muscles all relaxed, they ought not to attempt to follow or even read all the advice given them on the subject. They should cut out such hints for summer as they see in newspapers and file them away for perusal at the cheerful winter fireside.

As to how to advise people to keep cool and enjoy this bright, beautiful weather, we are at a loss just now, unless it might be to tell them to sit on a big cake of ice and fan themselves. The best plan seems, however for a fellow to go it alone and look out for himself.

But there are some dangers with regard to diet that deserves attention. People should be disabused of the idea that it is their duty to eat all the green apples brought into market. The fruit is cheap, sour and tempting, it is true, and at the rate at which it is selling (twenty cents a peck) a first class case of cholera-morbus would cost but about two cents—children half price; but druggists, doctors and undertakers can depend on others things for a living besides green apples.

Cucumbers are plenty, nice and cooling, but they should not be eaten in large quantities just before going to bed. In such case they are likely to prove more cooling than one's morning friends enjoy. Green corn is stalking into market, along with unripe pears, plums and grapes; and soon the water meloncholic bombshell of destruction will appear. There is plenty of other dangerous ammunition on hand and in prospect, which it seems that people ought to be wise enough, before they have died of some fearful internal torment, to handle tenderly, so to speak. But it might be added that the innocent young onion, if carefully masticated, may be eaten with impunity and salt, provided the patient thereafter stays at home and does not expose himself at social parties, church and public gatherings.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Brady Salvage Case.

The ability of Philadelphia Lawyers is proverbial; we never heard the same remark applied to their judges, but certainly a decision which was delivered last Tuesday in the Brady salvage case, is among the most extraordinary on record.

It will be remembered that the steamship *Pennsylvania*, some months ago, while in mid ocean, on her way from Liverpool to Philadelphia, got into a cyclone, during which she shipped a heavy sea, which swept the captain, first and second officers and two seamen off the bridge and overboard. The vessel at once became exposed to the full fury of the elements, the third officer having lost his senses from fright, and but for the fact that Cap. Brady, who had been third officer of the ill-fated *Atlantic*, was on board the *Pennsylvania* would inevitable have foundered. Capt. Brady, however, took command of the helpless vessel, had the hatches secured, and hove the ship to. At the request of all the passengers and crew, the third officer excepted, and he made no objection, he remained in command, and ten days later carried the vessel safely into port. For this service, by which he saved over $500,000 worth of property and the lives of many men, the company offered him $1000. Cap. Brady refused this amount and filed a libel claiming salvage.

Judge Cadwalader has decided that he is entitled to salvage for saving the vessel, but that he was wrong in remaining in command at the request of the officers and crew after the immediate danger was over, and to punish him for doing so reduces the amount of salvage to $4000. In other words, while Captain Brady is rewarded for keeping the vessel from foundering on a particular night, he is punished for his ten days care and labor, and for bringing her into port safely. According to this, neither passengers or crew have any right that anyone is bound to respect against a third officer, who proved himself a poltroon and a man utterly without skill as a seaman. This may be law but it is not common sense. The ignorance and incapacity of the third officer were thoroughly exposed by his crew's examination.

It was proved that, not only was he an incompetent navigator, but that were his log correct, the ship would have been in a certain specified time in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg, N. Y., instead of on the Atlantic. And this was the man whom it was wrong to depose from the command of the *Pennsylvania!*—St. John *Tribune.*

Fishermen in the Restigouche.

A Mr. Whitby, an Englishman and a minister of the Episcopal Church, has a camp at Mouth Patapedia. His wife is with him, and they have spent two years fishing and hunting on the Restigouche and tributaries. He purposes remaining during next winter also; and expresses himself highly delighted with the sport he is having. He thinks that in a few years many New Brunswick rivers will be leased by English sportsmen, since the trip across the Atlantic has become so small a matter. He thinks the Restigouche the finest salmon stream in the Dominion, in which estimate we are inclined to think he is right; or if there is a better it must literally swarm with fish. Some miles above Mouth Patapedia there are a few settlers, seperated from each other by several miles. Dee-side is rather an attractive place on the left bank of the river, where there is a group of settlers. Here we saw a fishing-boat belonging to Messrs. C. J. Brydges and Sanford Fleming, who are lesses of the river as far up as Kedgwick. Their craft is a large tow-boat with a cabin the whole size, which is divided into several apartments for cooking, eating, sleeping, &c. The floors are carpeted, the windows curtained, and the other appointments in good style. The roof of the cabin is seated, and has rests for rods and other fishing appliances. They have small skiffs instead of canoes, in which they visit the different pools. Several weeks during each season are spent on the river by those gentlemen and their friends. They were expected up in a few days the time we passed. We judge that they pay pretty liberally for their sport.—*Editorial Correspondence of Intelligencer.*

Frightful Scene in the Indian Ocean —A Devil Fish Swallows a schooner with One of the Crew.

(From the India Homeward Mail.)

The following strange story has been communicated to us by James Lloyd, late master of the schooner Pearl:

We had left Colombo in the steamer Strathowen, had rounded Galle, and were well in the Bay, with our course laid for Madras, steaming over a calm and tranquil sea. About an hour before sunset on May 10, we saw on our starboard beam and about two miles off a small schooner lying becalmed; there was nothing in her appearance or position to excite remark, but as we came up with her, I lazily examined her with my binocular, and then noticed between us, but nearer her, a long, low swelling, lying on the sea, which from its color and shape I took to be a bank of seaweed.

As I watched, the mass hitherto at rest on the quiet sea was set in motion. It struck the schooner, which visibly reeled and then righted; immediately afterward the mass swayed sideways, and with my glass I could clearly discern the enormous mass and the hull of a schooner coalescing —I can think of no other term. Judging from their exclamations, the other gazers must have witnessed the same appearance. Almost immediately after the collision and coalescence the schooner's masts swayed toward us, lower and lower; the vessel was on her beam end, lay there a few seconds, and disappeared, the masts righting as she sank, and the main exhibiting a reversed ensign struggling toward its peak. A cry of horror arose from the lookers on, and, as if by instinct, our ship's head was at once turned toward the scene, which was now mark-