...nonplace, and evinced great lack ... female spirits were usually clad in ...ight changes of hair and fixings, as ...r required; the elderly ones had faded, ...resses of calico or cheap colored stuff, ...eat profusion of gray hair, so that one could ...no mistake as to the time of life represented. ... of the impersonations were very common, of the women having scarcely any difference ...pearance, and the same ones apparently doing for many friends, with probably a few slight ...ations of costume; but when a palpable hit ...to be made, a skeptic convinced, or a wonder... foreign spirit revealed, the part received careful ...eparation, and the character was elaborated in every way.

It is hardly necessary to further detail how they did it. Nobody was allowed to examine the chimney. The cabinet floor was arranged to slide away like the trap of a theatre; there was easy ascent from the kitchen below into the cabinet for as many as were engaged in the manifestations, and they trusted to luck in the characters assumed that they would hit some one and convince the spectators that they had seen departed friends.

It is interesting to learn that since the date of this exposure of the Eddys, a "spirit photographer," who recently removed his business from New York city to Springfield, Mass., has in the latter place been proved a fraud, and the *modus operandi* given to the public. We read that he prospered for a few days, selling a great number of ferrotypes with shadowy faces by the side of the sitters' likenesses. He made his headquarters in a photograph gallery there, and the regular employees of the establishment have exposed his method. In the dark room which he operated in they found the negatives used to produce the spirit faces. They were of various persons, so that he could suit all tastes. They were prepared in a way that admitted of dimly transferring them to the pictures of his patrons by the simple light of a candle. Evans left the city upon being exposed, but had then made about $200 in five days. Where a fraud proves so profitable, it is not surprising that men will run great risks to reap the reward of daring.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE "WATCHMAN" FOR 1876.

A few words with our Readers.

From this date THE WATCHMAN will be furnished to single subscribers in the city at $2 per annum, delivered by carriers at their residences or offices; or $1.50 to single subscribers receiving it through the Post Office, postage paid. To Clubs of 30 to 50, *sent to one address by mail*, it will cost $1 per year, postage paid. In all cases the money must accompany the order. We are able to make this reduction in price through a reduction in the cost of producing and managing the paper, and we give our subscribers the benefit of the saving. Parties who subscribe before the 1st January will receive THE WATCHMAN up to Dec. 31, 1876. We are disposed to believe that this is the most liberal offer made by any St. John newspaper of equal merit, this season, and we have little doubt that it will be acceptable to a very large body of newspaper readers who wish to see THE WATCHMAN attain a universal circulation throughout the Maritime Provinces.

As regards Advertisements, we propose, in future, in arranging a scale of prices to consider the circumstances of all who wish to use our advertising columns. Thus, persons of limited means who are seeking situations, or persons who wish to secure employes, and others who desire to occupy but a small amount of space, will find our charges remarkably moderate. Thus:—

An adv't of 20 words or under will be	- -	12 cts.
do. 20 to 40 words "	- -	20 "
do. 40 to 60 words "	- -	30 "

each insertion. Where parties looking for situations are really without the means of paying for an advertisement, we will give one insertion free of charge. The above scale does not apply to Legal, Government, Parliamentary, Corporation or ordinary Commercial Advertising. Parties in business whose capital is limited, and who can not face the high charges of the Daily papers, will find their cases met on application at this office, it being our desire to supply to all who are now virtually denied access to the expensive journals, a means of reaching the public eye and ear and of making known the merits of their respective enterprises.

There are a number of reasons why THE WATCHMAN should meet with a hearty popular support.

1. It deals in an independent manner with all public matters. While other journals are prevented, by the political relations of their Editors, from always dealing as frankly and fearlessly with political and commercial topics as their importance demands and as the Editors would probably themselves prefer, THE WATCHMAN, having no manager in the Local or Dominion Parliament, or in training therefor, is perfectly free to deal, according to its merits, with every question that arises, whether political, commercial or social.

2. THE WATCHMAN is the only St. John journal that has the courage to arraign the administration of public affairs by a so called "Reform" Government. Other city journals are so far committed to the Government by support of their Party in opposition, or affected by office bestowed or promised, or a fear of losing Government patronage, or by other causes, that they can see only the one Party in the country, and that Party the acme of perfection; whereas the people at large are aware of sad corruption of the constituencies, mismanagement of public affairs, enormous expenditures made without sanction of Parliament, jobbery prevalent on all sides,—all the acts of the Government and the Party whom those journals support, and acts, none of which are ever referred to in terms of censure in their columns. It is not difficult to understand that the interests of New Brunswick are not served by the whole of the St. John Press being arrayed on the side of the Government of the day, especially when that Government has done little to merit public confidence, but much to prove its unfitness to bear rule; and the public is beginning to see it to be its duty to extend support to journals which are bold enough to "think differently" even from Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada. On the ground of representing in some measure the Opposition sentiment which prevails so largely in St. John and the Province generally, THE WATCHMAN claims, and will, we doubt not, receive, the moral and practical support which is usually extended to similar journals in similar circumstances.

3. Convinced of the necessity of securing "reform" of some sort in the management of the local affairs of the City of St. John; considering that the burthen of Taxation is very unequally borne and is, consequently, a serious grievance in a majority of cases; and having regard to the wasteful expenditures of the past, and the necessity for protecting the sources of the City's revenues, THE WATCHMAN has not been slow to criticise the acts of the City Fathers, to direct attention to the wrongs committed on tax-payers in the name of the Assessors, to arraign the annual farce which has passed for a Yearly Audit, and otherwise to keep prominent before the rate-payers the more serious defects of the present civic system. This warfare we propose to maintain throughout 1876, or until an improved system is forthcoming. At the same time, we don't intend to fall into the groove of small minded cavillers, who denounce everything in the shape of an expenditure for civic purposes and who perceive in every act of a Common Councillor some new attempt at swindling. We shall hold ourselves ready to support any well matured scheme of Civic Improvement that is really called for and that does not carry with it undue taxation. We recognize in the members of our Common Council and in the gentlemen who fill the Civic offices persons who, in the great majority of cases, desire to do what is right; persons who are capable of doing the City credit, although at times they may blunder; persons who, we believe, are in many instances the unwilling instruments of a pernicious system, which is not of their making, but which, we regret to say, they are doing little to reform. While thus recognizing the merits of those in the Civic Service who receive their seats from the people or who hold appointments to salaried offices from the Council or the Local Government, we shall continue to maintain towards them a perfectly independent attitude, having no favors to ask, no motives for unjust accusation, and no interests to serve save to make this journal an aid to them in the intelligent and impartial administration of Civic affairs. During 1876 this subject will receive our closest attention and be pressed more vigorously than ever on the notice of the citizens of St. John, with, we trust, the sanction and endorsement of all who are interested in the good name and good government of the Commercial Metropolis of the Province.

And, 4. We propose to lend our assistance, in whatever way that assistance can be made most useful to the promotion of the interests of Native Industry, the protection of Home Products, the recognition of Home Talent. We don't believe in buying our Cloths, our Furniture, our Nails, our Railroad Cars, our Stoves or other goods, abroad, when they can be produced at home. We don't believe in importing Railway Managers when we have as good talent among ourselves. We are getting tired of the policy which expends tens of thousands of dollars in "encouraging" emigrants to leave some other country and come to New Brunswick, when the same money expended in making roads, subsidizing railways, and otherwise aiding existing settlements would tend to prevent our young men from leaving the country and thus prove the best "emigration scheme" that can be devised. Above all, we shall labor for the permanence of the Manufacturing Interests of our Province, believing that in fostering and promoting these interests, in helping to make our City and Province the centre of large industrial operations, we are aiding in retaining our population, preventing the outflow of money to distant countries, providing a home market for the farmer, increasing the customers of the merchant, and solving the great problem of *winter employment for the people.* To give stability to our Manufacturing Interests and ensure the employment of sufficient Capital in their development it is absolutely necessary that a certain measure of protection should be extended to them under the Tariff, against the persistent and unprincipled efforts of foreign establishments, which if successful in crushing the enterprises of our mechanics, would at the same time succeed in depriving thousands of our people of employment, thousands of farmers of purchasers their products, and thousands of homes of their sons and daughters who would be forced to seek a livelihood in some other country.

Briefly stated, THE WATCHMAN proposes to abide by the following programme:—

To provide a Cheap Paper and Cheap Advertising for the masses.

To handle all questions independently, in the public interests.

To supply a tongue to those who, politically, are unrepresented in the Press of St. John at the present moment.

To promote Civic Reform, especially a re-adjustment of the burthens of Taxation.

To stimulate Home Rule, Home Industries, Home Institutions.

Finally, in the management of this paper, we shall, we trust, be above the meanness of "kicking a man when he is down," or of allowing the clamor of the crowd to influence the paper's course in dealing with any moral, social or local questions; nor on the other hand, shall we be found guilty of the folly of assuming that but for the existence of THE WATCHMAN the country would be bound to go to perdition. Claiming but a humble position as a laborer in the ranks of the Press, but determined to fill that position to the best of its ability, THE WATCHMAN asks only a fair field and no favor, to be judged solely on its merits, and to be sustained or condemned according as it proves its usefulness or the reverse.

With thanks for past support, and with this brief acknowledgment of the essential aid which the Proprietor and Editor has received from his publishers, Messrs. McKillop & Johnston, in making a presentable sheet, THE WATCHMAN is prepared to welcome 1876 and turn the New Year to as good account as possible.

Printed by McKILLOP & JOHNSTON, Canterbury St., St. John.

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1875.

THE CARAQUET TRIALS.

To the great relief of the newspaper reading public, the Caraquet Riot and Murder Trials have terminated. They have resulted in the triumph of law and order. Gloucester jurymen have done their duty, we should judge, fairly and completely. Briefly stated, the school meeting riot has been punished; the murderer of Gifford has been convicted of the murder; two who were implicated in this crime have been acquitted, and eight others have admitted manslaughter. As a victory over a number of ignorant and impulsive Frenchmen there is nothing to rejoice over, but as a victory for the law, as a demonstration of the reach and strength of the arm of the law even in lawless districts, the conclusions of these Gloucester jurymen are certainly subjects for warm congratulation. It cannot be too strongly or too frequently impressed on all classes in the community that grievances, if they exist, must not be remedied by force; that all must unite in trusting to the operation of public sentiment and the justice of their cause for such remedy; and that the officers of the law must be obeyed by all alike, are entitled to protection in the performance of their duty, and if they are molested, swift and sure punishment shall fall on the offenders. While admitting that the legal defence of the Caraquet people has been conducted with marked ability by Messrs. Thomson and Landry, and overlooking any excess of zeal that might have been apparent in the handling of causes charged with such tremendous issues, we cannot help congratulating the Attorney General and Mr. Kerr on the successful result of their painful labors. We can readily understand that it was no labor of love, this prosecution and punishment of a few Caraquet Frenchmen. As a matter of feeling, or a matter of remuneration, Crown prosecutions in this country are not to be envied. But when the Attorney General, ably seconded by a gentleman of great ability and thoroughly read in the law, was charged with the vindication of the law, every one felt that he would do his duty regardless of consequences, and that this duty would be so performed that the unfortunate prisoners and their friends would see in the Attorney General, not a private prosecutor, or a man influenced by sectarian hate, or a politician anxious for a party triumph, but the representative of law outraged and order overthrown, and an adviser of the Crown who, while thoroughly comprehending his duty and impressed with the responsibility resting upon him, was a man of soul, a man of feeling, who, from the bottom of his heart, could pity the miserable men whom he was obliged, from his official position, to bring to punishment.

Much good, we believe, will result to Gloucester from these trials and from verdicts in which Catholic and Protestant jurors have united to punish lawlessness and crime. One or two facts we have already alluded to. Perhaps not the least valuable use of these trials has been to establish the fact that a crime was really committed, as a considerable number of persons appear to have been under the impression that much of the information sent from Gloucester at the time of the unhappy occurrences was without foundation in the circumstances of the cases. There are now none so bold as to assert that there was anything in the conduct of the few English in Caraquet, or in the conduct of the law's officers, to justify either riot in the first instance, or the killing of Gifford at a later stage of the disturbances. The evidence taken in Court has settled all that.

Again, the Catholics of Gloucester have had among them the man, of all others, whom they have been taught most to dread and hate. They have had that monster, Attorney General King, on whom they saddle the School Act, with all those wrongs which, they have been instructed, it contains. He has lived and moved among them for a couple of months; they have knowledge of his ability, and also of his courage, his moderation, and his love of fair play. We have reason to believe that to many in Gloucester Mr. King no longer presents that terrible reputation, is no longer associated in their minds with that feeling of hatred, which they were led to entertain. This may be a matter of small moment to Mr. King; but it is a matter of considerable importance to the country that the Leader of the Provincial Government should not be regarded with hatred born of prejudice, and it is a matter of some consequence to the people immediately interested that they should know and feel that the man whom they have been advised to hate is in no way deserving of the reproach which they would put upon him. On the whole, we may safely affirm that these trials have cleared the atmosphere in Gloucester, that a better understanding will be reached in local contentions, and that, generally, a better state of affairs will prevail henceforth. A little of that "utmost moderation," of which a good deal has been heard in the Press, will be an excellent specific for the case of Gloucester, and as it would be useless unless tried by both parties to the controversy, we shall entertain the hope that all concerned will see the necessity, at least, of living together in peace, whatever theories they may entertain in reference to the proper method of supporting education.

MR. ANGLIN was right about the officials at Ottawa having administered the wrong oath to the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. But the Government papers here have not had the manliness to give him credit for his discernment. Indeed, one or more of them attacked him on this very subject. We like to see fair play.

ELECTORAL PURITY IN ALBERT.

The revelations of the Albert Election Court affect unpleasantly the many friends and admirers of that County. There appears to have been a good deal of "treating" on both sides, which is rather surprising in view of the fact that no liquor licenses are granted in Albert, the County having for twenty years or more passed for a strictly temperate, prohibition community, and that the most of the active parties in the election contest are understood to be very religious people. If one did not know to the contrary, he would say, from reading the evidence in the trial, that Albert is somewhat godless, given to intoxicating drinks, to bribery, to providing dinners for electors contrary to law, and other forms of electoral "corruption." We presume, however, that the most has been made by the opponents of Messrs. Rogers and Ryan of the irregularities of the friends of these gentlemen; and when we consider the large number of unpurchased, untreated, undinnered, unintimidated electors who went to the polls and voted for the men of their choice, the volume of "bribery and corruption" does not appear to be so large after all. It is not so much the extent of the wrong doing as the fact that there is *any* wrong of this sort done in the model County, that produces sadness in the minds of disinterested spectators. The members having been unseated, the election must be run over again, and in the event of these gentlemen being again elected, if there be any suspicion of similar violations of the law we may expect to hear of another Election Court sitting in Albert, and further turmoil in connection with its choice of members. There is no denying the fact that Mr. Ryan, although several times elected, is a very unpopular man, owing his return chiefly to the strength of Mr. Rogers. It is not probable that Mr. Ryan's opponents will ever be reconciled to him, and in this way he is a hindrance to the political success of Mr. Rogers. The dislike of Senator McClelan by a considerable body of the electors has also something to do with the extraordinary efforts which have been made to prevent the members elect from retaining their seats in peace. It strikes us that if the Senator were to abstain from taking part in the next election,—as we think, from his position, he might properly do,—and if Mr. Ryan were left to rely on his own exertions, there would be little difficulty in arranging that Mr. Rogers (of Hopewell) and Dr. Lewis (of Hillsboro) should be the members elect by pretty general consent. The contending parties are evenly divided,—there are not fifty votes between them; so that the people would be choosing two men who really possess their confidence. By such an arrangement, too, conflicting railway interests might be reconciled and the great material interests of the County promoted, instead of being hindered by unfortunate and constantly recurring contests. We throw out this suggestion in the interests of the electors as a body and as the best solution of the difficulties which have vexed Albert for now some six or eight years.

SHALL THE COURTENAY BAY RAILWAY EXTENSION GO TO SEA?

What do the Dominion Government propose to do with the piece of property known as the Courtenay Bay Railway Extension, running from the Hay Market along the back part of the city, past Union, Princess and a dozen other leading streets, to the Barrack Ground? Do they intend to use it, or have they not abandoned it? There is a splendid wharf structure, a mile or two in length, built of the finest timber; the rails are laid nearly the whole distance; and the cost must have been in the vicinity of $100,000,—what's to be done with it? The Government are making no use of it. They are not even protecting it. The waves are undermining it, and before many months this valuable work will be a perfect wreck. The Government and Common Council have been at loggerheads in reference to the Corporation land required for railway purposes at the southern terminus. The Government, or rather Mr. Mackenzie, will not reply to the Council, will do nothing towards bringing the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. Representatives of the Council interviewed Mr. Mackenzie on the subject during his recent visit, but although the great man had been so handsomely treated the evening before by our citizens without political distinction, he would say and do nothing on a subject of such local importance. He would hold out no encouragement of a settlement. Time is passing. The waves are destroying the works erected at such expense. The Corporation are in a quandary. The owners of property along what was expected to have been a railway extension are perplexed. Everything is at a standstill, pending the movements of Mr. Mackenzie, and presently we shall be told that the approach of the Parliamentary session will prevent the Minister from giving the matter his attention until next spring, when the tides and the storms will probably solve the problem, to the great loss of the Dominion Treasury and the great disappointment of the citizens of St. John. It is stated, as a reasonable excuse for delay, that Mr. Mackenzie is overworked, that his health is bad; but he still retains both the Premiership and the Department of Public Works, unwilling to part with either and apparently unable to find talent in his Party fit to be entrusted with either, outside of himself. So the public works of the country are left to take care of themselves, the people being in doubt as to which is the lesser evil,—to suffer from Mr. Mackenzie's delays or to suffer from his mischievous activity. Perhaps on the whole the waves and the storms are the most merciful of the dispensations. At all events, the railway extension will probably be left to their tender care during the present winter and coming spring, and it is barely possible they will be kinder to St. John than there is any hope of Mr. Mackenzie and his Party proving. There was, indeed, a hope that the Government Press would say something on this subject, but even in this direction all hope is fled.

ENCOURAGING HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Inter-Colonial Railway recently needed a lot of stoves for Stations, Cars, etc.

There are foundries in Halifax, Truro, Amherst, Sackville, Moncton, Miramichi and St. John—all points on the Railway—all contributing to the traffic which supports the Railway,—all taxed to make up the Railway deficiency.

At all these points workmen are idling because of a lack of employment. Foundrymen are discharging their hands for want of orders.

The Government of Canada passed by all these Foundries, and ordered fifty stoves from Philadelphia. The stoves came by the International Company's Steamers, were entered free of duty, and passed through St. John about a fortnight ago!

It is in this way the great and good Government of Mr. Mackenzie—typified in the Maritime Provinces by Mr. C. J. Brydges—"encourages Home Manufactures" and illustrates its deep regard for the Home interests of Canadians.

ENGLISH IMPRESSIONS OF THE GRIT PARTY.—It will be seen, from an article which we copy from the London *Daily Telegraph*, the chief organ of the Liberal Party of England, that the fact that Mr. Mackenzie and his Party choose to call themselves "Liberals" does not save them from censure at the hands of English Liberal journals. The tone of the *Telegraph's* article shows that a very unfavorable impression has been created in England by Mr. Mackenzie's public deliverances on the subject of the Treaty making power. Sir John A. Macdonald, in his Montreal speech, refers to the same point as put in one of Mr. Mackenzie's addresses, and takes the correct position on this important subject, a position which meets the universal approval both of Canada and England. The *Telegraph's* article will reward careful perusal. The reader will not fail to regret that the speeches or acts of any Canadian Party should supply matter for the adverse criticism of the leading representatives of British sentiment.

MESSRS. SCHREIBER AND BURPEE claimed $197,000 from the P. E. Island Government on railway extras, and arbitrators awarded them $16,500.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

Protection to Home Industry gaining ground Everywhere.

It is now generally conceded that the principle of Protection is making steady progress in the popular mind in Canada! Although here and there journals may be found bold enough to gratuitously misrepresent the position of those who ask a moderate protection to native industry, and to sneer at moderate demands presented in moderate and conclusive terms, these are exceptions to the general rule in the Press. Both Press and People, whether agreeing or differing with the large body of persons who seek such alterations in the Tariff as will shield them and their enterprises from the cut-throat policy of outsiders, are agreed that the question is one of great importance to Canada and entitled to candid consideration. Wherever such a hearing is granted to those who argue in favor of home industries and home markets, they seldom fail to make converts; and so successful has been the advocacy of those principles that the greatest political autocrats in the Dominion are giving evidence of their willingness to treat the subject with somewhat less of their old dogmatism. Clearly, the people of Canada are gradually and surely coming round to the Protection platform. The popular movement in this direction is not confined to Canada. In fact, we are moving simultaneously with every other civilized country. If we look to Europe we find that Germany is the only important country which is content to stand by the principles of Free Trade. In Sweden, Austria, Italy, France and Russia the tendency is all towards protection. In England, since the manufactures of underpaid and underfed Belgians and Dutch are driving the skilled labor of England to the wall as regards cheapness, even England is beginning to see that some protection against pauper labor is not a bad thing. India and Australia are both travelling the road to Protection. We have seen of late no better summary of the facts connected with the Great Protection movement that is agitating all the civilized countries of the world than the following which we find in a recent number of the Philadelphia *North American*. We trust it will be read by Free Traders as well as by Protectionists, and that while the latter will be confirmed in their principles by the statements here presented, the former will be led to reconsider their opposition to a movement which meets with enlightened support in all civilized countries of the world.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH FREE TRADE.

In a letter now before us to a friend in this city, from a man of the highest standing in the scientific world of Sweden, the writer, speaking of certain reciprocity propositions recently received from Germany, says that they are wholly unlikely to be accepted as they would do even more harm than "the French treaty has already done." "Of that sort of trade," he continues, "we have already had enough." So, too, says Austria, English journalists advising us that she stands ready, at the earliest permitted moment, to denounce the whole reciprocity system; and the wool growers of Hungary being even now engaged in an earnest effort at bringing about some arrangement with Austrian woollen manufacturers similar to that which has here existed for some years past. Belgium adheres to protection, and the most distinguished of her teachers, M. Laveleye, has just now astonished his free trade friends by a renunciation of the doctrines of their economic school. Italy follows suit, the *Manchester Guardian* assuring its readers that "the Italian government is endeavoring to impose a tariff so highly protective in its terms that one is almost led to wonder whether the Italian people are not forgetting their own history;" and the *London Economist* describing the Italian prospect, "as a complete return to the protectionist system." Germany moves in the same direction, a letter now on our table advising an American correspondent that "the current in the direction of increased protection is now setting more strongly than at any time in the past." Turkish statesmen even, as we learn from the Levant *Herald*, are awakening to the fact that to the absence of protection has been due the present ruinous condition of the country, and without a total change of policy no change for the better can be looked for. Russia, after having for a time modified her protective system, has since returned to it with renewed energy, and now stands among the foremost of protective nations, determined that not only shall the needs of her own people be supplied from domestic factories and furnaces, but that by means of the numerous railroads now in progress they shall be enabled to contend successfully with Britain for all the markets of Central Asia, and even, as we now are told, for that of western China.

France, consistently protective throughout the whole of the present century, rejoices in a foreign commerce that grows more steadily and rapidly than that of any other country in the world; and in a prosperity so undisturbed by the present almost universal commercial crisis that she has been but now described by a British journalist as bearing to all appearance "a charmed life." India, with her almost nominal wages and but slight protection, is now entering into vigorous competition with the textile manufacturers of Britain, and promises soon to supply the home demand for that railroad iron for which she has been thus far so entirely dependent on British iron-masters. Australia becomes from year to year more earnest in her adherence to a protective policy, and the day approaches when Canada must inevitably follow in the same direction. Among ourselves the advantages of a great home market becomes from day to day more clearly obvious to our farmers and our planters, and the day seems not far distant when the headquarters of protection will be found among the mills and furnaces of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. That such is the universal tendency of the present moment is admitted by the London *Telegraph*, which now reluctantly acknowledges that "in spite of prophecies and smooth words, and the lifted voices of miscalculating friends, the world, since the repeal of the corn laws, has gone on in its old bad way;" that is to say, in a way adverse to that policy which looked to the establishment in Britain of the one and only "workshop of the world."

Where may now, outside of the Cobden Club, be found the home of British free trade policy and doctrine? Scarcely even in Britain, whose markets are being supplied with the products of low-priced foreign labor, and to such an extent as to have deprived thousands and tens of thousands of British working men of the means of obtaining bread for their wives and children.

Thirty years since they were told that with free trade in corn, and free admission of the manufactured products of the world at large, there would come the "cheap loaf," and perfect harmony between employers and employed; the result of such measures is now exhibiting itself in the facts, that discord seems almost universal; that the *Contemporary Review*, speaking of and for Great Britain, assures its readers that "there is no reasonable doubt that in no other civilized part of the world are there so many deaths traceable to starvation as in this country," and those of the London *Hour* are simultaneously assured that "we cannot look in any one single direction without being made aware of the positive and absolute failure of free trade as carried out by England. Our manufacturers suffer, our exporters suffer, our shipping suffers, our character and honor suffer, and yet there is a political party in England that still maintains that this ruinous policy must be adhered to. * * * Political leaders of this stamp little dream in what direction the thoughts of the whole trading community are being forced by the results of modern Liberal legislation; they little dream of the difficulties almost every man in business has to contend against under free trade and unlimited competition; they little dream that, although there is no popular action as yet, there is a universal conviction that the whole commercial policy of the Liberal statesmen of England must be revised, or the suffering and losses of the people will get beyond recovery."

Having studied carefully the facts we have thus presented, our readers, as we think, can scarcely fail to arrive with us at the conclusion that that British free trade system which looked to giving to the manufacturers of Britain a complete control of the commerce of the world, now totters to its fall, and that its acceptance by other nations must at no distant day take its place among the most remarkable delusions of the past.

CONTRACTS IN GLOUCESTER.

THE WATCHMAN was anxious to help Mr. Anglin with his constituents, and to help his constituents with the Reform Government. We directed attention to the manner in which railway contracts in Gloucester had been awarded by the officials,—without tender, and virtually to some of themselves or their relatives. The action of the officials in regard to the fences and snow sheds between Bathurst and Campbellton, as previously explained in THE WATCHMAN, was particularly objectionable, and in the interest of Mr. Anglin and Gloucester we called special attention to this piece of jobbery. Mr. Anglin's constituents, we understand, took the matter greatly to heart. They remonstrated earnestly against the underhand mode of disposing of public work. Before the contracts were signed, they communicated with Mr. Anglin, they telegraphed to Mr. Mackenzie himself, and they induced Mr. Anglin to remonstrate with the Minister. THE WATCHMAN threw its influence into the same scale, preferring to see an objectionable act cancelled at the outset, to having it go forward and furnish capital against a Government already exceedingly unpopular in the Northern Counties. But all availed nothing. The contract was concluded, the Minister sanctioned it, although admitting that this secret, underhand mode of contracting was indefensible. All the comfort that Mr. Anglin and his constituents have received consists of a letter from the Department, which states that "in future" tenders will be invited by public advertisement! "Only this and nothing more." The contracts having been all given out, the road finished and in operation, "in future" there will be a different state of things. The steed having been removed and the stable being empty, the door will in future be securely locked. And this is all Mr. Anglin has been able to accomplish for Gloucester! We need scarcely add that there is great disappointment in Gloucester.

TARIFF EXTRAORDINARY.

The beauties of a Railway Tariff, based on such "Commercial Principles" as Mr. Brydges unpleasantly represents, were recently revealed to the pocket of a Hampton merchant. This gentleman, as is his custom on the approach of winter, came to St. John and bought a stock of molasses. He hired a car and took up his molasses. When his freight bill was made out he found he had to pay some $16.

Now, the same car, under a "special rate" agreement, carried Matches from *Hampton to St. John* for $6 the car load; so that the merchant had to pay $10 more for carrying his car of goods from *St. John to Hampton!* But this was not all. Had he allowed his molasses to be sent to the St. John Railway Station, and billed as ordinary freight, he could have had it carried for less money than by hiring a car,—which he supposed was the cheaper way and the most convenient for the railway people. Moreover, having engaged a car, specially, he was obliged to load it and unload it, whereas if he had allowed his stuff to go as regular freight, the railway would have had to pay for handling it. The meaning of which is, that the more trouble you give the railway the less you have to pay; the more business you give it the higher the rate of freight.

The merchant had also a taste of the business method of the Government Circumlocution Office. He applied to Hampton Station for an explanation, and was referred to St. John. By St. John he was referred to Mr. Luttrell. Mr. Luttrell knew nothing, and would do nothing, and referred him to Mr. Brydges. Where was Mr. Brydges? Was he helping to run the Great Western? or was he with Mr. Mackenzie in Ottawa? or was he winding up the wrecked Mechanics' Bank in Montreal? or was he in Prince Edward Island, or somewhere between Riviere du Loup and Moncton? That was a puzzler! We hope he has found Mr. Brydges, and that he has been enabled to see new beauties in a Tariff which is such a mass of contradictions and absurdities, and so worked at cross purposes, that not one railway official in ten begins to understand one half of its ramifications and requirements.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have for sale "*Farm Legends*," by Will Carleton, author of "Farm Ballads," including "Betsey and I are out," and other talented compositions. The author aims to show "that all circumstances of life, however trivial they appear, may possess those alternations of the comic and pathetic, the good and bad, the joyful and sorrowful, upon which walk the days and nights, the summers and winters, the lives and deaths of this strange world." Probably the most humorous contribution is "The Three Lovers," and the most pathetic and touching "Rob, the Pauper." The publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, present it in fine style,—having tinted paper, elegant type, and handsome, substantial binding,—a work, both in matter and appearance, in every way suitable for a holiday present.

"*The Island Pearl*," having passed through *Harper's Weekly*, is now issued in book form and sold at the low price of 35 cents. The author, Mr. B. L. Farjeon, is rising steadily in popular favor and promises to rank among the very foremost of the writers of fiction,—fiction, however, which is so wonderfully like fact that the incidents might pass for actual occurrences, though probably not occurring in the order presented. In this intensely interesting tale much light is shed on the perils and perplexities which surround the lives of our seamen; and, of course, love, jealousy, filial affection, etc., find a foremost place in it.

"*Off the Roll*" is a new novel by Katharine King, also from the press of Harpers, and forms one of their "Library of Select Novels." "Our Detachment" and "Hugh Melton" had previously created a strong desire in the public mind to hear further from this writer, who appears to be a close observer and to possess a powerful imagination. We have not completed the perusal of the work, but from what we have read we are of opinion that it deserves and will secure a very wide circulation.

All of these publications are for sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.

THE WATCHMAN AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM GIVES BETTER VALUE FOR THE SAME MONEY THAN ANY OTHER ST. JOHN NEWSPAPER. IF YOU DOUBT THE STATEMENT TEST IT BY A TRIAL OF A WEEK, A MONTH OR A QUARTER. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

CANADIAN SALT WORKS.

[From the London Herald.]

A few years ago the salt works of New York State united for the purpose of crushing the infant manufacture of Canada, and they were actually selling salt in this country for less than the cost of production. This was what the Grits call an advantage to Canada. The farmers obtained their salt for a mere nothing, but the result would have been that had not Sir John A. Macdonald's Government come promptly to the assistance of the Canadian manufacturers, with a duty upon the American article, our wells would have been closed. The duty was not a large one, but the Yankees recognized that we were determined to protect our own interests, and they withdrew from the contest. The duty was a small one, five cents per bushel, and it was in force but one year, but that was long enough to enable our men to crowd the New York salt out of the Western market. At the present time, all the pork packed in Chicago is packed in Canadian salt. All the salt consumed in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin is Canadian salt. And in a few years we will supply the whole West. At the same time, salt was never sold cheaper in Canada than at present. The cultivation of our own industry has already created a market for the farmers of Huron, and in a short time that and the surrounding counties will have a home market for all their produce, so that the advantages which they will derive will be one hundred times more than the temporary expense to which they are subjected.

WHAT THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.

An English View of Canadian Affairs—Where Mr. Mackenzie and an Ultromontane Bishop Agree.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 16.]

Since the confederation of the Canadian Provinces took place, their affairs have become worthier of notice in Europe. From reports in the last Montreal papers that have come to hand, we observe that the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, drew attention to this in his reply to the Civic Address with which he was presented by the Mayor and Council of Ottawa: "The admirable success which has attended the consolidation of the North American Provinces into a great Dominion; the rapidity with which your are developing your resources, extending your trade, and multiplying your fleets; the energetic manner in which Canada is asserting her title as a self-governing community to the respect and observance of her friends and neighbors, has evoked in a most satisfactory manner the pride and stimulated the sympathies of those who have the right to regard you as one with themselves, as identified with their future destinies, and as associated with them in the glorious task of enlarging their confines, maintaining the dignity and enhancing the prestige of the British Empire." Already Canadian politics are beginning so lift themselves out of the narrow grove of provincialism, and the drama of national life is becoming acted on a larger and loftier stage than that whereupon it is usually performed. The Guibord burial, which is to take place to-day, with the serious issues it involves as to the relation of the Roman Church to the State, has done something to impart an air of Imperial significance to Canadian politics. Mr. Forster's recent frank and outspoken plea for Colonial federation, especially with reference to Canada, may also have induced people "at home" to think more frequently than is our wont of our great Transatlantic dependency. Again, the recent speeches addressed to his constituents by Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier of Canada, and leader of the Whig or Liberal party there, when taken in connection with the latest intelligence regarding the Guibord affair, offer as much suggestive material for study and comment.

Indeed, a somewhat quaint parallelism in thought seems to run through the utterances of Mr. Mackenzie and those of the redoubtable Bishop of Montreal. The ecclesiastic's idea of the relations in which the Church should stand to the State are something like Mr. Mackenzie's notion of those which should subsist between Canada and the mother country. In the one case the Church is to all in all. In the other, the colony is to have the lion's share of whatever benefit may accrue from her connection with Great Britain. Of course, Canadians ought to be patriotic. But it would profit them greatly if her leading public men were a little more keenly alive to the distinction that must ever be drawn between patriotism and localism. Mr. Mackenzie's speeches would interest us far more, and they might stimulate warmer sympathies on this side of the water, if they were not almost wholly silent as to the advantages which the British connection confers on Canada. He harps rather much on a single key-note of complaining, insinuating that Canada, in some way or other, suffers from her Imperial relations. In her foreign politics—and, of course, that can only mean dealings with the American Republic—Mr. Mackenzie thinks his country has been hitherto sacrificed for the sake of Great Britain; and the policy of the ruling party in the Dominion is, we are told, to have questions that spring up between themselves and the United States decided by Canadian statesmen only, and not by British diplomatists. Now if Mr. Mackenzie fancies that Canada, while she remains a part of this Empire, is to have power to make treaties with foreign Governments, in accordance with the views of local politicians alone, he must be a very sanguine person indeed. Not very long ago we had a means of seeing how utterly regardless of the interests of Great Britain Colonial diplomatists become when they undertake a "mission" to Washington. We cannot forget that they were very near negotiating a commercial treaty with the United States, one object of which was to exclude, as far as tariff arrangements could, our products from Canadian markets, in favor of those sent by American manufacturers. Then, again, if we do not utterly fail to understand his ideas, it seems that Mr. Mackenzie does not care to continue the right of appeal from decisions of the Supreme Courts of Canada to her Majesty's Privy Council. Here, no doubt, he will command the sympathies of the Bishop of Montreal, whose last pastoral affords a very good example of the utility of that very power of revision which finds so little favor in Mr. Mackenzie's eyes. It is clear, from the Bishop's utterances and behaviour, that in those parts of the Dominion where the Romish Church has any commanding control the civil rights of Catholics themselves might be placed in jeopardy if they had not the safeguard of an appeal to an Imperial tribunal, utterly free from Canadian influences, of which those that are Ultramontane are by no means the least powerful. * * * When we have the Bishop of Montreal personally setting the example of defying a decree of the Imperial Supreme Court, and when we reflect how such a precedent may spread among less important people the contagion of lawlessness, it would seem to us very hazardous indeed to accept Mr. Mackenzie's views as to the desirability of freeing the decisions of Canadian tribunals from Imperial revision.

IS MR. MACKENZIE A FRIEND TO BRITISH CONNECTION?

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph:

SIR:—In your leading article of the 6th instant respecting our Canadian Premier, you assert that "the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald are loyal men and *determined to preserve the connection between Canada and the Empire.*" You, however, recognize the fact that "it has been made a canvass against the present Premier and his Government that he desired to see Canada separated from the British Empire or annexed to the United States."

That Sir John Macdonald is a true friend to British Connection, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt, but that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is an admirer of British supremacy in Canada, there are thousands who entertain the gravest suspicions. Mr. Mackenzie has been nursed in the wrong political school to warrant the belief that his attachment to the British Crown is any other than that he is forced to express on account of the sentiment of the Canadian people. Mr. Mackenzie, like all other men, may be known by the company he keeps, and hence the Government he has formed, consisting of annexationists and independents, may be taken as a fitting exponent of his national preferences and political principles.

There are some men whose love of self rises above their love of country, and Mr. Mackenzie would appear to be one of that number. Surely such men are not patriots! The steel-rail transaction which was awarded to a firm in which his brother Charles was a partner and which helped to enrich the firm at the expense of the people of Canada, is a sufficient rebuke to those who have any disposition to boast of Mr. Mackenzie's patriotism; to say nothing of his insuring the Government buildings of Ontario in the Company of which he himself was President, the moment he mounted the treasury benches of that Province; or of his interest in the mining regions of Lake Superior, by which he and Mr. Brown are growing rich at the expense of the country; or his drawing his salary as Provincial Treasurer for several months after he had resigned the seals of office. Nay, it is a fact, appaling but most true, that the Mackenzie family, who were by no means rich before the elevation of the present Premier to political power, are now to be reckoned among the wealthy of the Dominion, while Sir John Macdonald served his country for twenty-five years and neither he nor his family connections were ever benefitted, through his political distinction, to the value of a cent. These are facts which have passed into history, and yet notwithstanding their importance to the public our press does not blush to conceal them from the people of New Brunswick. This may perhaps pay for the moment, but a day of reckoning will come when a hoodwinked and enraged people will fling from them a Government that has trampled upon their rights and fattened upon national plunder. Strange to say, in the very issue before me containing your citation of Sir John Macdonald's speech, you carefully omit that paragraph which declares an attempt on the part of Mr. Mackenzie and his Government to sever forever the tie that binds this Dominion to the Mother Country. This occurred on the third reading of the bill establishing a Supreme Court of Appeal, when, although Sir John had assisted the passage of the Bill,—for which he was publicly thanked by the Grit Minister of Justice,—at twelve o'clock at night, when they saw the Opposition leaders off their guard, the Government of which Mr. Mackenzie is the head inserted a clause *wiping out the right of appeal* from the Supreme Court of Canada to England! Here we have a glimpse at that monster which visited this country in 1837, and which only two years ago, after an absence of nearly forty years, hissed with the mouth of a dragon, at the messenger of Her Majesty's representative in the sublime presence of the Canadian Commons.

The following words from the pen of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Upper Canada rebellion in 1837 and relative of our present Premier, will sufficiently indicate the loyalty of the Mackenzie family:—

"This ancient family traces its descent to the third Baron of Kintail, called in Gaelic Kenneth Mackenneth, which in English was pronounced Mackenzie Mackenzie, and hence, says Burke's Peerage, arose all the families of Mackenzie in Scotland."—*Life of William Lyon Mackenzie, p.* 14.

"My ancestors stuck fast to the legitimate race of Kings, and, although professing a different religion, joined Charles Stuart (the Pretender), whom almost all Scotland considered as its rightful sovereign. Colin Mackenzie, my paternal grandsire, was a farmer under the Earl of Airly in Glenshee, in the Highlands of Perthshire. He, at the command of his chieftain, willingly joined the Stuart standard in the famous 1745, as a volunteer. My mother's father, also named Colin Mackenzie, and from the same glen, had the honor (!) to bear a commission from the Prince and served as an officer in the Highland army. Both my ancestors fought for the royal descendant of their native kings; and after the battle of Culloden my grandfather accompanied his unfortunate Prince to the Low Countries, and was abroad with him on the Continent, following his adverse fortunes for years."—*Life of Lyon Mackenzie, by Lindsay, page* 18.

"Small cause indeed have Highlanders and their descendants to feel a friendship for the Guelphic family. If the Stuarts had their faults they never enforced loyalty in the glens and valleys of the North by banishing and extirpating the people. It was reserved for the Brunswickers to give, as a sequel to the massacre of Glencoe, the cruel order for depopulation. I am proud of my descent from a rebel race who held borrowed chieftains in abomination."—*Life of Lindsay, page* 395.

Surely this is sufficient to convince the people of Canada of the rebel blood that vibrates in the veins of Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, who but a few short years ago, with the Hon. George Brown, inserted an advertisement in the Toronto *Globe* calling upon the five thousand teachers of that Province to rise in rebellion against the School Bill then passing the Ontario House. It was during this session that these same Siamese Twins shook the rod of vengeance in the faces of the Grit members, threatening them with political annihilation unless they voted a certain sum from the treasury for the support of Mr. Mackenzie's rebel namesake and relative of 1837. No wonder Mr. Mackenzie should embrace so many opportunities to sneer at British "titles," and yet lo, Mr. Brown seeking them on bended knee! No wonder the Scotch gentry of Dundee, the native place of the two Mackenzies, should rub their thumbs under our Premier's nose and demand if he were sound on British Connection.

Yours truly,

PITT.

AGENTS WANTED.—WE REQUIRE AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES. LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. ADDRESS JOHN LIVINGSTON, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN, CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

"RUM'S WORK."—We frequently find these words as a heading to paragraphs describing the sudden taking off of promising young men and others, but if the papers of Westmoreland County are to be relied on the Magistrates of that County appear to have been somewhat moved a few days ago by the same powerful agent, although there do not appear to have been any deaths in the happy family. A cotemporary remarks:—

The last Westmorland Sessions does not appear to have been a particularly well-conducted meeting. The *Borderer* says it was "one of the most disorderly meetings ever held by the magistrates in the shiretown," and the *Times* says that it "adjourned amid a scene of uproar and confusion." Both papers unite in giving bad liquor some credit for the scenes.

The Westmoreland Justices are, as a body, very respectable and intelligent, and it is to be lamented that the acts of a noisy few are calculated to disgrace the whole. We notice that one of the subjects under discussion was the granting of Tavern Licenses, and at the meetings when this question is disposed of the tavern keepers generally take steps to have their "friends" present. The *Times* says:—

After the reading of the License Law and the address to the Grand Jury by the Chairman, it was ordered that Licenses be granted upon the same terms as at the last December Sessions. Granting Tavern Licenses was then the order (rather *disorder*) of the day. It was ordered that the Clerk of the Peace furnish to each local paper in the County a list of Wholesale and Tavern Licenses granted, with the amount paid by each applicant *and the names of the Justices who signed the certificates.*

The last is an excellent provision. The people of Westmoreland will now learn who are responsible for recommending for License a number of houses whose possession of Licenses has always surprised respectable persons. After all, the Magistrates appear to have kept their heads pretty level.

WAS IT A PISTOL?—The Police knew nothing at the time, and have since discovered nothing, in reference to the parties who smashed in the splendid plate glass front of Messrs. Fairall & Smith, on Friday night. And the *News* of yesterday says,—

It was only yesterday afternoon, in a private residence in Sewell street, that a report of a pistol was heard and *a bullet crashed through a back window at which a young lady sat with a baby in her arms.* Who fired that shot? The police ought to answer this question, and nothing but the perfection of organized and uniformed stupidity is conceivable as a reason for its not being answered. But nothing will be done about it. And why this indifference? Simply because the bullet passed a few inches to the right or left of the person in the room, and a broken pane of glass was the only damage done! It is the consequence, not the crime, that the sworn and paid protectors of the life and property of the people deem worthy of notice. But the person who, recklessly, accidentally, or purposely, fired that shot is just as worthy of punishment as though fatal results had followed.

The Chief had the newspaper reporters up yesterday examining the broken pane, and they seemed to think no pistol ball had entered—none could be found. The Chief's theory is that it might have been a snow ball, or it might have been a stone scratched up and flung into the air by an excited dog. The theories of the *News* and the Chief are wide as the poles asunder.

MR. MONTGOMERY IN MONTREAL.—Some of our readers will recognize the signature attached to this brief communication, in the Montreal *Gazette*, as well as the originality of the expressions:

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR,—Will you please to inform your readers if a separate Province has the right to levy duties on goods imported in the Dominion and the duties paid, say 17½ per cent. I think not; and will you please tell me how it is that this Province keeps a little mill to collect 1 per cent. auction duties on all goods sold at auction either manufactured or imported in the Province? I think the Act of Union did away with this old law which before the Union held good. Legal or illegal it is a piece of injustice; or, in other words, it is one of those little grinding machines in the name of the Queen which pays well for those who get the money.

Yours, etc.,

J. W. MONTGOMERY,

No Auctioneer.

CONFUSION.—According to the Chatham *Advance* (Government paper) matters are in great confusion at the Government railway station at Newcastle, the station master, Mr. Fleming, a capable officer, not being allowed proper assistance. But as this arrangement is agreeable to "commercial principles," we don't see why the Government papers find fault. Mr. Brydges will settle all such matters, without their assistance, in his own good time.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.—There are 4,940 rate-payers in the County of Northumberland, and their real estate, personal estate and income, is valued at $4,405,005 for tax-paying purposes, of which Newcastle represents $1,185,250, and Chatham $1,263,400, or nearly one half of the whole. There are in Newcastle 985 rate-payers, and in Chatham 997, or, together, 1,982, out of the whole 4,940.

ONE DAY THIS WEEK, during the investigation into the cause of a fire in a house on St. James St., known as "The Cottage,"—a house of ill repute—several of the female inmates, being sworn as to their occupation, kissed the book and declared they were all "dress-makers." The Police Magistrate didn't rebuke them for levity—did't hint at false swearing, or pronounce them guilty in advance.

THE "GROWING FEELING," as the *News* would say, in reference to the two Governments in which Nova Scotians are principally interested, continues to make itself felt and heard. A telegram from Sydney to the Halifax *Herald* says:

"E. P. Flynn, M. P. P., is out in the *North Sydney Herald* against the Government on the St. Peter's Canal. He will support the Government no longer, or only on condition of its doing justice to Nove Scotia.

"Public feeling is running strongly against the Local Government for refusing aid to destitute miners."

CHAFF.—During the progress of the Albert Election trial Dr. Barker, one of the learned counsel for the respondents, having been informed that the petitioner was a Son of Temperance, remarked that "Sons don't drink so often but they drink more when they do drink"—a very witty observation that the Doctor thought better of when he discovered that he had been hoaxed and that one of his clients was the only Son of Temperance concerned in the trial.—*Moncton Times.*

BUCTOUCHE MAN MISSING.—Edward Dickey has been missing since Thursday week. He was last seen by two Frenchman on Big Buctouche bridge on the evening named, in a state of helpless intoxication. The Frenchman tried to get him to go home but could not succeed, and as his cap was found on the bridge next day, it is supposed he tumbled off the bridge and was drowned.

EX-ALDERMAN CLEMENTS, of Toronto, has been sent up for trial to the proper Court for procuring Davis to commit an abortion on the unfortunate girl, Miss Gilmour. Mr and Mrs. Davis go to the Penitentiary for life.

A LOTTERY TICKET held by Leslie Chapman, son of W. B. Chapman, Esq., of Dorchester, for the recent sale by lottery of United States seven per cent Government bonds in Sacramento, drew $3,200.

HONORABLE JOSEPH CAUCHON has been taken into the Mackenzie Government as President of the Privy Council.

SMALL POX.—There is a case at Shippegan.