

"INSURANCE BLOCK."

GENERAL AGENCY
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

ROBERT MARSHALL,
General Agent, Notary Public and Broker.

Office: Cor. Prince William Street,
and Market Street.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital over Twenty Million Dollars, and Three
Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars
deposited with the Government
at Ottawa.

FIRE BRANCH.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

The Etina Insurance Co.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
ORGANIZED 1810.

Fire Insurance effected on Brick and Frame
Buildings, Warehouses, Sheds, Merchandise,
Steam Saw Mills, Ships on the Stock, and all
desirable property at lowest possible rates.

MARINE BRANCH.

Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.
OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1833.

Marine Insurance effected on Yachts, Cruisers,
and Freighters to and from any part of the commercial
world, and on all other property at lowest possible rates.

Apply at Insurance Block, St. John.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
General Agent, Notary Public and Broker.

January 2nd, 1879.

NEW GOODS.

Just Opened:
COLORED SATIN BROCADES.

Just Opened:
BLACK SATIN BROCADES.

Just Opened:
COLORED FRENCH SATINS.

Just Opened:
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS.

Just Opened:
COURTAULDS' WATERPROOF CRAPES.

Just Opened:
BLACK SILK-WEST HENRIETTES.

Just Opened:
MUSLIN AND LISSE PHILLINGS.

Just Opened:
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS.

Just Opened:
FANCY WOOL SQUARES.

Just Opened:
FANCY WOOL HALF SQUARES.

Just Opened:
Ladies and Children's Polka Jackets.

Just Opened:
LADIES' FANCY SILK SQUARES.

Just Opened:
CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES.

Just Opened:
CHILDREN'S CASHMERE PEJISES.

JAMES ADAMS & CO.,
10 King Street.

Grand Display of
Winter Gloves.

DEPT'S "own make," and specially
selected for the season, and of the
highest quality, and of the
most desirable patterns.

JUST OPENED:
ONE CASE OF GLOVES, hand
and wristed, and of the
most desirable patterns.

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WEEKLY FREEMAN

FOR
1879.

Our readers are aware, the publication
of the DAILY FREEMAN has been dis-
continued. One of the consequences of this
is that the publication of the WEEKLY
FREEMAN is much more expensive than it
was when it was made up chiefly of material
which previously appeared in the Daily
Paper; but, on the other hand, as the matter
is now more carefully selected to meet the
requirements of those who subscribe to the
Weekly Paper, and to furnish more fully
the information they prefer to get, the
WEEKLY FREEMAN will, we believe, be of
in all respects more valuable than before. The
price will for the present, be the same as
that of the papers which are mere republi-
cations of the Daily or Tri-Weekly Papers.

More attention will be paid to subjects
of general importance, and interest, and all
local matters of interest will receive due
consideration, and the WEEKLY FREEMAN
will always be found ready to assist in cor-
recting abuses and promoting rational re-
forms.

In politics the WEEKLY FREEMAN will
be, as always has been, thoroughly inde-
pendent, dealing with all public matters as
truth, and justice, and the public welfare
may demand, appealing in all cases to the
reason and intelligence of its readers, and
endeavouring rather to enable them to form
a correct judgment than to guide or control
their action.

The FREEMAN has done all in its power
to save the country from the imposition of a
Protective Tariff, which, whatever its effect
may be in some parts of the Dominion, is
we believe, fraught with injury to this Pro-
vince. The majority of our contributors
of New Brunswick joined at the late elec-
tion that they enter into the like opinion,
but the people of all the other Provinces
aligned themselves to be persuaded that
Protection would afford them relief from
the depression and distress which have un-
fortunately prevailed all over the Dominion
for some time, and the party who call them-
selves Liberal-Conservatives have been put
in power for the purpose of framing and
carrying into effect a Protectionist Policy.
The FREEMAN, although it still disapproves
of that policy, and will do all it can to re-
nder it as innocuous as possible, will give
full and fair representation to all views pre-
sented for its consideration, and will do all
that it can in legislation or administration
that deserves approval. Its first care
and chief object, under all circumstances,
will be to maintain the honor and credit
of the Dominion, and to promote the welfare
of its people.

We confidently expect now to those who
read the FREEMAN for so many years to
assist us in making the WEEKLY FREEMAN
such a paper as we hope it will soon
become. To ensure complete success the
circulation should be made larger than it
ever has been. A small effort on the part
of its friends would give the paper the
circulation of the most successful papers of
the Dominion, and so lend their help to propa-
gate what they believe to be sound principles,
and diffuse information which, from long
experience, they know will be correct.

The paper will be mailed to any address,
or delivered by carrier in the city, for ONE
DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance.
Office, Commercial Block, No. 36 King
Street, over Bardsley Bros' hat store.

THE WEEKLY FREEMAN.
Saturday, January 4, 1879.

THE WEEK.

The New Year has opened gloomily
over the whole world. We wish our
friends in all countries and sincerely
happy New Year, but it is our duty to tell
them that there are at present no prospects
anywhere of an improvement in business
such as would put an end to the difficulties
and distress which prevail so generally. A
general European war has happily seen its
imminent end, but a year ago, when Social-
ism has become more active and aggressive,
and in many countries the governments are
now engaged in a desperate effort to stamp
out the great evil, the growth of which
themselves encouraged when they wanted
allies in their warfare against the Catholic
Church.

Russia seems really disposed to be peace-
able now. Unless she conceals her designs
more successfully than ever she has no in-
tention of assisting the Amer of Afghanistan
out of the trouble into which she has
led him, and she is really preparing to
withdraw from Balkh as soon as a local
government is organized. There is some
difficulty in the selection of a prince for the
new principality, but Russia, it is said, pro-
bably with truth, will control the selection.
There are still many difficulties to overcome
in that part of the world, which can only
be overcome by Russia, and which she can
only do so by the aid of the British Gov-
ernment, and especially by the honest
efforts of Russia.

The Sultan, it is said, has asked for a
reduction of the indemnity which he has pro-
mised to pay Russia, but which he certainly
will not pay. Unless Great Britain guaran-
tees a loan for the purpose. It is said also
that he is willing to give to Greece a part,
not the whole, of the territory it demands,
on condition that Greece hereafter
try to obtain more by her usual methods,
the owners should not interfere when they
found it necessary to suppress a rebellion
or deal with an invading force.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the Austrian
authority is almost fully established. In
those countries and in Bulgaria there are
many Catholics, and by arrangement with
Austria the Catholic Church is to be more
thoroughly organized than it could be under
the Turkish rule.

The old German Emperor, in his New
Year's speech, acknowledged that he had
fully recovered from the shock he sustained
when shot at, and he spoke of what his Gov-
ernment were doing to preserve the faith of
the State from the attacks of the Socialists,
and of the necessity which exists all
over Europe for the combined ac-
tion of the Government and the Church.
Still, his Government continues to per-
secute the Catholic Church which, in Ger-
many as elsewhere, is the strongest bul-
wark against all enemies. The Pope has
made the most earnest efforts to effect a
reconciliation, but Bismarck and his asso-
ciates will have none of it. The Church
is now in a state of spiritual, as well as in
that to temporal things, should be sub-
ject to the State, and that its clergy should
be a mere State police. For the present,
therefore, an arrangement is impossible, and
the persecution will continue. The Pope
in a letter to the Archbishop of Cologne
declares this. The effort to suppress Social-
ism, while the Catholic Church is persecuted
so relentlessly, affords a remarkable and
interesting spectacle. When both ends of
the candle are burning the end can not be
very far off, and indeed the terrible burden
which military service imposes on the country,
and

the prevailing mystery for which Bismarck
resolves to seek a remedy in Socialism,
the general discontent already threaten the
lately created empire with ruin. The New
Year does not promise prosperity or con-
tinent to Germany.

In Russia the form of Socialism called
Nihilism has grown very formidable. The
recent disturbances in the Universities,
which were so vigorously repressed, are re-
garded by the Government as outgrowths of
Nihilism.

The Royal family of Holland are doing
all they can to bring monarchy into con-
tempt and to prepare the way for the revo-
lution in that country. The heir apparent
leads the life of a prince in Paris and never
goes to Holland. The king, who has long led
a sad life, has lately created a general dis-
content by what all others regard as a most
unjust marriage.

In Switzerland, also, there is business de-
pression and a number of persons are out of
employment. The great trade in watches
has fallen off much of late, especially in the
United States, where the Waltham watch
has quite superseded the Swiss. In this
country, too, the success of the republican-
ism have caused a reaction in favor of jus-
tice and fair play, and the persecution of
the Catholic Church has been somewhat relaxed.

France suffers less from the business de-
pression than any other of the great coun-
tries, and if it were only that the recent
successes of the Republicans in the elec-
tions would not lead to another Socialist
attack upon religion and society, the French
situation would be almost unclouded.
But it is uncertain what Gambetta and the
other Republican leaders desire to do or to
what they may be driven by the more vic-
tories of their followers. Gambetta's speech
at Romans, in which he threatened the
Catholic Church with a very bitter per-
secution, created an uneasiness which is
by no means wholly allayed. France has
some trouble with Tunis, the precise nature
of which we have not seen stated. It has
arisen, we believe, out of some dispute
about boundaries. It is said that the
French have been in the habit of digging
tunnels to turn this to account and occupy
Tunis nominally as allies; but France is quite
determined to prevent this, and Italy will
scarcely defer her power. The French Min-
isters have boasted lately that French in-
fluence was powerful enough at the Berlin
Conference and in subsequent negotiations,
and that the adoption of several favorable French
ideas in the settlement of the Eastern ques-
tion. Very many in France do not regard
the English occupation of Cyprus as evidence
that French influence is so powerful.

Italy the attempt to assassinate the King
has excited the sympathies of many in favor
of the King, if not of the unification of the
country, and the reception given the King
and Queen in Rome and other cities was
more general and sincere than they were
accustomed to. The new Government
still exists, but it has little strength, and
one can well understand the reason. All the
men prominent in political life under the
present system have been remarkable for
their zeal in the cause of the revolution, and
scarcely one of them is at heart loyal to
the King or the monarchy.

The ultra revolutionaries continue to make
conspiracies, and the Government is doing
all it can to suppress them. The other hand
has suppressed one of the ultra-Socialist
papers, which was appropriately called
"Satan." There are others quite as bad
which, like "Satan," have for years done
the work of the men now in power, propa-
gating the wildest political and social doc-
trines, and stirring up the passions of the
Christian population. Hitherto the religious
papers of the world have been the only papers
with which the Government meddled. The
most obscene and filthy publications and
those which taught the wildest social doc-
trines were encouraged, Christianity being re-
garded as the great enemy of the State, and
these papers the most effective agencies for
its extinction.

From Great Britain come every day ac-
counts of bankruptcies, and failures, and la-
bor troubles, and wide spread distress. The
failures during the year just past exceed
those of the previous year by more than
five hundred. Very many mills and fac-
tories, and shipyards, and mines are wholly
idle; others work occasionally. In some
districts work could be given if the work-
men would accept such wages as the em-
ployers can afford to give. Some mills
and factories have been shut down, and
the whole, there is no appreciable
change for the better, nor is there any pro-
spect of immediate improvement. Indeed,
better times are rather hoped for than ex-
pected. Yet the revenues for last year ex-
ceeded the estimate very considerably, and
this ought to be a proof that the purchasing
power of the people has increased.

Ireland, which has never heavy manufac-
tures nor much commerce, appears to suffer
less from the business depression than our
wealthy and populous sister. The majority
of Home Rulers seem disposed to sustain
Mr. Butt and those members of the
Government who are in opposition. They
expect that the Beaconsfield Govern-
ment will even this session settle the Irish
question satisfactorily, make the desired
amendments in the land laws, and
assimilate the Irish franchise to the English.
Probably all these anticipations will not be
realized, although one of the Ministers dis-
claims the intention of the Government to
give Irish members what they find Irish
questions have attracted the attention of the
Government.

In Canada there was not much news
during the week. There were about as
many rumors as usual concerning the dis-
missal of the Lieut. Governor of Quebec.
One day it was asserted that he would
certainly be dismissed; another it was said
that the matter had not yet been formally
considered; and again, it was said that the
Government was called upon to dismiss
Mr. Leclercq, and that he had been dis-
missed. It is not known whether the Dis-
missal of the Lieut. Governor of Quebec
will be done. The latest story is that the
Governor General has positively refused to
assent to the dismissal. In connection with
this matter, "Le Canadien," which is gen-
erally regarded as the organ of Mr. Langevin,
expresses its disapproval of the Governor
General that if he refused to assent upon the
advice of his council, petitions, demanding
his recall, would be sent to the Queen, and
telling her that if the British Government
did not in the past paid due regard to the
rights of the people and respected their
wishes, the state and stripes would now be
sent to the Queen, and the Quebec cities
and the whole of the Dominion would be
transferred to a part of its article by the
consent of the English papers to escape from
the awkward position in which it placed itself.
We hear of some dismissals of clerks from
the Departments, and the restoration of such
of the persons dismissed as were found to be
Tories in good standing, and the appoint-
ment of new clerks, all in the name of
economy and of the dismissal of some
Inspectors of Works; but we hear little of the
National Policy. Parliament, instead of
being summoned for an early day, as was
generally expected, has been prorogued to

Sugar.

The sugar question is now troubling
several governments. The United States
Government believe that the refiners have
defrauded the revenue to a great extent by the
importation of raw sugar of high quality
which being intentionally discolored they
passed as of inferior quality, and by ob-
taining as drawback on imported sugar
much larger sums than they really paid on
the raw sugar from which the refined sugar
was obtained. It is now proposed to
abandon the old Dutch standard, according
to which the quality of the sugar was deter-
mined, and to adopt the standard of color,
and to determine the quantity of saccharine
matter in each sample, and consequently the
duty which it should pay, by the polaris-
cope. We have received from Mr. Brown,
of Massachusetts, an ex-revenue officer,
a pamphlet in which he asserts that the
gross and extensive frauds have been perpe-
trated under the old system, and that if the
polariscope be relied upon greater frauds
may be perpetrated under the new, as the
varieties of sugar, even in the same cargo,
are very great, and no two men using
polariscopes will refer to the same strength
of the sample. He argues that there should
be only two rates of duty, one on all below
18 Dutch standard, and the other on all
above. It has been asserted repeatedly that
the French refiners, like the American,
work by adulteration, and that they export
the drawback on any quantity of refined
sugar being more than the duty on the
raw sugar from which that quantity was
obtained. England, France, the Nether-
lands, and we believe, Germany, after hav-
ing insisted on a uniform standard, a series
of experiments, settled by convention what
amount of refined sugar the refiners should
be supposed to obtain from the hundred
kilos of raw sugar of any given strength,
and there is now no doubt that the French
refiners do not work by adulteration, but
calculate according to the terms of the con-
vention; but it is said the French refiners
make discoveries which enable them to extract
a much larger quantity of refined sugar from
the hundred kilos of raw than was obtained
under the old standard. The English and
German refiners, in consequence of the
complaints of the British refiners negoti-
ations for a new convention took place. The
British Government, through Lord Salisbury,
proposed, what we have repeatedly suggested
as the only fair and equitable way of settling
the matter, that the refiners should be
allowed a bounty on exported sugar, and that
the other hand the refiner would have no
room to complain that the duties on any
class of raw sugar used in refining was too
high or that he suffered injustice, nor would
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