

It is thought that it will now be accepted by the Senate.

Hon. Dr. Fortin will introduce a bill permitting electors of Gaspe and Anticosti to vote by telegram. This is a novel idea, but of great convenience to electors.

Geo. Buchanan, of Port Hope, Portland, St. John, was run over by a train near Hampton Station on Friday evening his right leg being severed below the knee joint. When found he was in a dying condition. It is supposed that he fell while attempting to board the cars.

### Died.

Suddenly at Dalhousie, on Sunday 26th inst., LIONEL PERCY, eldest son of Parker and Sara M. Tuck, aged 7 years and ten months.

At North West Bridge, on the 17th inst., KATE, infant daughter of John and Annie A. Matheson, aged 1 month.

### Dominion Parliament.

CLOSE OF THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Snowball on Coal and McDougall on Snowball.

OTTAWA, MARCH 23.

After routine, Mr. Snowball resumed the budget debate, complaining of Senator Boyd's telegram to the St. John Board of Trade that the petition of the Board had finally induced Sir Leonard Tilley to abolish the stamp duties. He was glad those duties were abolished and he did not care how it was brought about. He was opposed to "hot news" protection. In reply to Mr. McDougall (Snowball) pointed out the difference between Ontario and Maritime Province lumbermen. Ontario sent its lumber to the United States; the Maritime Provinces sent theirs to Europe. The price is regulated by its value in those markets. He denied the statement of Mr. White's estimate of the quantity of lumber which found a market in Montreal, and also the statement of the Maritime Province of farm produce. He (Snowball) argued that American paper was far superior to Canadian and almost universally used by lumbermen in preference to the home products. He admitted the great increase in wages paid to laborers, but argued that it was not due to the National Policy. He admitted that New Brunswick lumbermen were getting from 35 to 100 per cent more wages than they were getting in 1878, but argued they were worse off now than they were in 1878, owing to the increased cost of farm products and manufactured goods. The National Policy made the poor poorer. He charged Sir Leonard with doing all in his power to injure the shipbuilding industry of New Brunswick. The National Policy largely injured New Brunswick and conferred no benefit on it whatever. He believed there would be a revival of the wooden shipbuilding industry. Out of a seventy million dollars worth of lumber consumed by Great Britain last year, nineteen million dollars worth came from Canada. This was 27 per cent, but Norway, Sweden and northern Russia sold her 35 per cent of the 70 millions. The advantage in matter of freight was all in favor of the foreigner. He was not prepared to say that no section of Canada was benefitting by protection but it was not the Maritime Provinces. Protection was a species of pauperism. He argued that the present tariff discriminated against England and in favor of the United States. He declared that coal owners did not want to increase their trade, but only to increase their profits. They obtained exceedingly favorable rates on the Inter-Colonial, and while they received increased prices for their coals, they had not increased their workmen's wages. He denounced the quality of Nova Scotia coal and said it was inferior to English. At this point Mr. Doull rose and decried Snowball's attempt to depreciate the value of Nova Scotia coal, and declared when put to the test it was found equal to any known.

Mr. Snowball said that no reliance could be put on the test of Nova Scotia coal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick rose to say that some time ago the Ontario Government tested Nova Scotia coal and found that 160 lbs. of Nova Scotia coal went as far as 180 lbs. of American for steam purposes.

Mr. Snowball reiterated his assertion that Nova Scotia coal was inferior and asserted that American coal was far superior. He declared that it was not safe to employ a tug to tow a ship to sea with Pictou coal.

Mr. Doull—"The statement is altogether incorrect."

Mr. Domville—"When I see the hon. gentleman depreciating his own country, I am ashamed that I am a New Brunswicker."

Mr. Snowball went on to argue in favor of American coal, and declared that the duty was worthless. He next referred at length to the sugar and cotton duties, and alleged that the duty was paid by the consumer. Taking the duty on tea was no good, because tea was very cheap, and people did not therefore appreciate its full value. He opposed the N. P. because it was setting a bad example to the rising generation.

Mr. John McDougall of Pictou made his maiden speech. It was carefully prepared, exceedingly practical, listened to with marked attention and was frequently applauded.

He severely handled the base slanders on Nova Scotia coal. He was not very much surprised at it when he remembered that it was a part of the Government policy to slander their native land and its resources. The man of "Slabs and deal ends" fame was not quite the one to complain of industries leaning on the government, but such men might be expected to slander Nova Scotia coal. Mr. McDougall repudiated the idea of the coal industry leaning on the Government and showed how that it contributed to the Government directly in royalties, indirectly by duties, more than any other industry. He pointed out the great benefit the coal interest had received from the National Policy. Mr. Snowball could not understand what the N. P. had to do with an increased export of coal to the West Indies. Neither did he understand the sugar question; but coal men, West India men, shipping men and most other intelligent people understood. Mr. Snowball had falsely stated that the miners had not benefited by the N. P. That was only equalled by his slander on the quality of the coal. He (McD) showed that the men had benefited by full work, and were at least 50 per cent better off than in 1870. He mentioned the direct and indirect benefits of the duty. The price of coal had not increased and collieries had secured the home market. The N. P. had been of great benefit to eastern Nova Scotia. He gave a statement of the various industries created and started into new life. The price had suddenly dropped the "no prosperity cry." Notwithstanding the duty of 45 per cent, the export of coal was 100,000 tons in 1878. He referred to the sum at the various woolen mills, glass works, forge works and foundries, and quoted from the "Eastern Chronicle" to more conclusively prove the prosperity of the country. If the coal duty was no good the miners and farmers would realize it and would not be such fools as to continue their support of it. He argued that a duty on coal was a "Revenue duty." The Grits professed to be in favor of a revenue tariff, but were opposed to the coal duty. The Grits had pronounced so many policies that the people were in doubt which to accept or consider. He would consider Mr. Blake's policy, and quoted from his New Glasgow speech where he advised the people to import their supplies from the United States. That policy would soon close up our coal mines and place Canada at the mercy of American miners. Such a policy was suicidal to the permanence of any industry in Can-

ada, and it was a policy which would be contemptuously rejected by the people at the polls. (Loud cheers.)

SIR LEONARD TILLEY on rising at midnight to close the debate was received with great applause. He would like to make some personal explanations. He regretted that gentlemen opposite were unable to understand the grammar of his speech, but the country thoroughly understood it. To what extent this something for restoring the hair to its natural color, and prevent its falling out 50 cents per bottle, at E. Lee Street.

He was somewhat amused at the young men coming up from New Brunswick whose great ambition appeared to be to attack him. Personally, abuse did not hurt him, and he took it with a good deal of allowance. He had no great reason of complaint, when he remembered the old adage that "abuse was the greatest tribute to worth."

Patterson of Brant had not only analyzed his (Tilley's) political career but had also carefully studied his costume. Sir Leonard illustrated this with one of his own best stories, told with great humor, amid the boisterous laughter of the House. He (Tilley) had been charged with having a number of relatives in the public service. He came from good old Loyalist stock and had a great many relatives in New Brunswick. He had been in public life 30 years and he would undertake to say that he had fewer relatives in the public service in proportion to the number of relatives that he had, than any other public man. Referring to the charge often urged against him that he had changed his political principles, he produced a tariff that he helped to pass in the New Brunswick Legislature in 1850 which was far more protectionist than that of to-day. He was first nominated to Parliament by the Protection of St. John. He quoted from this tariff showing that duties on farm products and manufactured goods were protected in some instances up to 100 per cent. He then corrected Mr. McDougall's statement of the country since Confederation. The people asked for protection and Cartwright himself once waited upon him in company with a deputa-tion from Lennox and demanded protection. That was previous to 1874. At that time he hoped for reciprocity, but failing to get that he had pledged himself to revise the tariff for the encouragement of manufacturers. He justified Sir Leonard's statement that the policy was to be a readjustment and not an increase of taxation and said that would have been adhered to had Cartwright's statements been reliable, but his statements were unreliable. He (Tilley) found that he had to raise two and a half million dollars more than he expected, to meet Cartwright's deficits. (Cheers.) In regard to the taxation of New Brunswick, he wished to make a statement which he challenged the gentlemen opposite to consider carefully and used it if they could.

Sir Leonard Tilley closed the debate at a quarter past one by proposing the following additional changes in the tariff, viz:

File salt from Great Britain, hitherto admitted free, to pay the same duty as charged on salt from the United States.

Vines, instead of paying four cents each, to remain in the same list as hitherto.

Silver glass increased from 25 to 30 per cent, same as increased duty on other articles.

Books, maps and charts for public libraries and institutions, free.

Vaccine and veterinary vaccine, free.

Fillets, used in manufacture of clothing, free.

Wood for fuel in Manitoba and North West Territories, when imported from the United States, free.

Steel, which is now free until January 1st, 1883, to remain free until the end of the next session of Parliament.

Hard rubber, used in the manufacture of combs and rubber goods, free.

For years David Allingsworth suffered from rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Scotia Coal Port-house, and had to be carried into and out of bed on a stretcher.

After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the directors of the Port-house resorted to the use of the Portmouth Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the rheumatism was cured, and after four bottles had been used upon him he could again walk about without the use of a cane. The facts, as above stated, will be verified by the co-signers of the Portmouth (Ohio) Correspondent.

ALTHOUGH the date of Prince Leopold's marriage has not been formally announced, the officials have received private notification that the ceremony will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on 27th April.

"Twenty-four years' Experience." Says an eminent physician, convalesces that the only way to cure nervous exhaustion, and weakness of the sexual organs, is to repair the waste by giving brain and nerve foods, and of all the remedies compounded, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Newcastle by E. Lee Street.

Two EUROPEAN THEATRES have been on fire within the past two days, but such men might be expected to slander Nova Scotia coal.

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Wood for fuel in Manitoba and North West Territories, when imported from the United States, free.

Steel, which is now free until January 1st, 1883, to remain free until the end of the next session of Parliament.

### New Advertisements.

**Carnival and Dance!**

Prepare for the FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL, which will be held in the Chatham rink on the evening of **Monday, April 10th**, to close with a DANCE in the Hall. Fuller particulars later.

GEORGE WATT, Secy. of Committee. Chatham, March 28, 1882.

**Spring Goods!**

ONE CAR LOAD

**FURNITURE.**

**GENTS' HATS.**

FOR STYLE CANNOT BE BEATEN.

**GENTS' TWEEDS.**

THIRTY DOZEN

Gents' White and Fancy Shirts.

TEN PIECES BLACK AND COLORED

**CASIMERES.**

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

**DAILY EXPECTED:**

MY SPRING STOCK OF

**Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Carpets, Etc.,**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**CANNED GOODS, & C., & C.,**

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

**JOHN FISH.**

Newcastle, March 28, 1882.

**FISHING TWINES!**

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

**SALTER BRICK STORE,**

Two Tons Superior Italian Hemp

**Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring Twines,**

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

**JOHN FERGUSON.**

Newcastle, March 28, 1882.

**FISH, CHEESE, DRIED APPLES, & C.**

Just received, a lot of

**FRESH SMOKED BLOATERS,** 15 cents per dozen;

30 Boxes DIBBY HERRING, 50 cents per box;

2 Barrels DRIED APPLES, which will be sold cheap for cash;

100 Boxes CHEESE, 14 and 15 cents per pound;

3 Barrels and 10 Boxes SODA BISCUITS.

All the above Goods will be sold Cheap.

**GEORGE STABLES.**

### New Advertisements.

**SPRING.**

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Customers that they have completed their Spring Stock, and are receiving by Steamers from London and Liverpool and vessels from West India, almost daily, new importations, comprising:

600 Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels

CHOICE DEMERARA, CINNABON, & BRITISH ISLAND

**MOLASSES.**

500 Bbls. Granulated Sugar;

600 Bbls. Bright Retailing Porto Rico Sugar;

50 Barrels all grades Refined Sugar;

1000 Half Chests very superior and ordinary grades

**T CONGOU TEA, T**

700 boxes Congou Tea for family use;

150 Boxes and Halves TOBACCO, Mayflower, Lorne, Mariner's, and other brands;

150 Boxes and Caddies Bright TOBACCO, Napoleon, Mahogany, and other brands;

200 Kgs Black Twist Tobacco;

100 Boxes do do;

200 " Blue and White STARBUCK;

100 " Prepared Corn;

100 Kgs SOY;

100 Bags RICE;

120 Boxes

**SOAP, VARIOUS QUALITIES & BRANDS,**

50 Cases PICKLES;

120 Bbls. P. E. L. MESS PORK;

200 " Thin Mess Pork;

200 " Prime Mess Pork;

10 Cases Colman's MUSTARD, in Tins;

100 Boxes SPICES of all kinds;

50 Dozen BUCKETS;

CURRANTS, in Cases and Barrels;

RAISINS, Boxes, Half and Full;

100 Cases Colman's MUSTARD, in Tins;

100 Boxes SPICES of all kinds;

50 Dozen BUCKETS;

CURRANTS, in Cases and Barrels;

RAISINS, Boxes, Half and Full;

100 Cases Colman's MUSTARD, in Tins;

100 Boxes SPICES of all kinds;

50 Dozen BUCKETS;

CURRANTS, in Cases and Barrels;

RAISINS, Boxes, Half and Full;

### RECEIVED THIS DAY.

50 pcs. Grey Cotton.

15 pcs. White Cotton.

10 doz. Summer Hosiery.

10 pcs. Hamburg Edging and Insertions.

10 pcs. Canadian Tweeds. (newest patterns.)

8 pcs. Brown Hollands.

1 pc. Sand 10 oz. Sail Duck.

5 pcs. Bed Ticking.

15 doz. Men's Braces.

30 gross Assorted Dress Buttons.

12 pcs. Tapestry Carpets. 60 yds.

THE ABOVE BEING FIRST DELIVERY OF

**SPRING GOODS.**

ALSO 2ND IMPORTATION OF

**Bedroom Suites, Cane and Wood Chairs, Tables, &c.**

**JAMES C. FAIRLEY.**

Newcastle, March 14, 1881.

**Easter Cards!**

**Easter Eggs!!**

Our assortment of

**EASTER CARDS,**

is truly magnificent, embracing every variety in the market, the LATEST in style, and most unique in design.

**PRICES TO SUIT ALL!**

**HANDPAINTED EASTER EGGS.**

These are simply superb. Each one is a work of art in itself.

Come early, and make your selection, as our stock is limited.

**CALL! EXAMINE! AND BE CONVINCED** that you can be suited at the

**Newcastle Drug Store,**

**E. LEE STREET, Proprietor**

Newcastle, March 20, 1882.

**HEXEL.**

ONE CAR

**"HEXEL" PATENT FLOUR.**

ONE CAR

**REFINED SUGARS,**

Granulated, Yellow C and Extra C.

ONE CAR

**Choice Cienfuegos Molasses,**

Puncheons and Tierces.

ONE CAR

**WHITE BEANS.**

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

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We have just opened and marked at bottom prices the following seasonable Goods:

100 Pieces GREY COTTONS.

40 " WHITE COTTONS.

25 " NEW PRINTS.

10 " FINE CANADIAN TWEEDS.

**50 DOZ. CORN BROOMS,**

AT FACTORY PRICES.

**JAMES FISH.**

Newcastle, March 8, 1882.

**MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,**

IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**