POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine.

Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has simply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Greggsville, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Steven's, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney disease, and other female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am a woman in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers,

Cincinnatti, O., March 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female weaknees; and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are suffering from such complaints, I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 160 East ave.

It is What is Needed — Female Weakness.

Des Monies, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female weakness and a weak sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

Yours, respectfully,

MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth St.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Sept. 18, 1878. DR. W. ROSS, Druggist, Winton, Ia.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease nor complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

Vegetine.

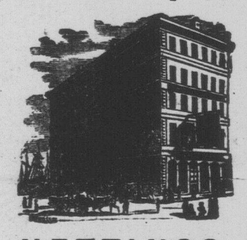
PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.



NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

☞ Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse on the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for commercial or other purposes. For particulars apply to.

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
4120 Newcastle, N. B.

FOR SALE,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1000 Qtls. COD FISH.
100 Bbls. MACKEREL.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham, Oct. 13, '80

BEST

REFINED IRON.

Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry and English
common BOLT IRON and PIG IRON.

CAST STEEL.

Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axe, Tool and Drill Steel.

Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.

ALSO:

ROUND MACHINE STEEL
Manufacture of SPEAR & JACKSON.

Tinplates, CHARCOAL and COKE.

Sheet Iron,

Black and Galvanized.

☞ A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron:—
6 ft x 39 in. x 20 gauge.
7 " x " x " "
8 " x " x " "

First class make (Davies') and well adapted for LOBSTER BOILERS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per good Ship "Alfarin:" 11,224 Bars, 2,566 Bdls. } Refined Iron. 265 " Hoop Iron.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

St. John N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - MARCH 24, 1881.

Crown Lands Management.

A letter written by George McLeod, Esq., to the *Globe* and other St. John papers, respecting the Surveyor General's conduct in connection with the Crown Lands sales, referred to by us last week, will be found in another column. It sets forth facts which are well-entitled to the thoughtful consideration of our people. It is an important letter, not simply because it is written by Mr. McLeod and reflects both political and personal discredit on Mr. Michael Adams, but in the bearing of the disclosed facts upon the greatest industry of the province. It shows that the Government of the province has sunk so low, and that its members are so wanting in dignity and self-respect, as to retain within their circle a person notoriously corrupt, both personally and politically. It shows that this person has established a new mode of procedure for the discouragement of our lumber operators—a feature of public management which no honest man would resort to, and which is an additional proof that the present Surveyor-General has brought to the position and office he now holds, traits of character, which outrage public morals and suggest the idea that the time has come for such men to be balloted out of public life.

We are in accord with those who desire that our Crown Lands should yield a fair revenue, but the transactions between the Department and its patrons should be based on equity and justice. We are quite sure that the public are not prepared to approve of the Surveyor-General—as their representative in the disposal and management of Crown Lands—telling palpable falsehoods to lumber operators and resorting to other proceedings which would cause men guilty of them, to be hissed out of ordinary business circles. Mr. McLeod may not be disposed to sacrifice much in the public interest. He may be—as Mr. Adams represents in certain quarters—a man who wishes to take every dollar he can get out of Crown Lands, but is that any reason why he should be made the victim of the miserable trick resorted to in Kent in November last? What would be said if Mr. Morrison or Mr. Muirhead (gentlemen who are quite different from Mr. McLeod, in Mr. Adam's estimation) were served as Mr. McLeod was? Supposing either of them had licenses for a tract of land in which they had so invested—in the way of roads, camps, supplies, etc.—as to render it impossible for them to abandon it without loss, what would be thought of the Surveyor-General if he got up a mock auction for the purpose of frightening them into bidding the worth both of the land and their own investments to save themselves? The treatment Mr. Adams would receive at these gentlemen's hands may be well imagined. We fancy Chatham would be made a little too hot for him; yet what has been done to Mr. McLeod, may be done to any of our other large or small operators, and the result will be a discouragement of the lumber industry and injury to our Crown Lands interests most undesirable all round.

Mr. McLeod's letter shows that the Surveyor-General not only disgraced his position and broke faith with a profitable patron of the Department by entering upon these mock auction transactions, but that he was guilty of telling an untruth when asked for particulars as to what turned out to be his own application for the sales advertised. It is not easy to understand how such gentlemen as Hon. Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn and Landry can bring themselves to share in the responsibility of the Surveyor-General's course. That they have done so—that they sit with folded hands when the charge is made, both in the House and through the press—shows how callous to their better nature men may become through corrupt associations. Nevertheless, people are surprised at them and also at their supporters in the House, who were whipped into line in order to vote down investigation.

About That Lighthouse.

A gentleman who is engaged in business within sight of Tabusintac lighthouse, and has occasion to pass in and out of Tabusintac Gully during the summer season, sends us the following:—

I read in your paper of 17th inst., received to-day, the following memorandum furnished by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in reply to enquiries by Mr. Snowball concerning Tabusintac Light:—

"The fixed red light at Tabusintac is situated on Crab Island at the mouth of the Tabusintac River and has a white light erected on a pole at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet in front to range with it, and has always given satisfaction. In the fall of 1879, on the occasion of a severe storm, a new gully was opened up. This has not in any way interfered with the usefulness of these lights, and the light keeper states that the position of the lights should not be changed at present. The Inspector of Lights, who visited the station in July last, states that he fully coincides in the opinion expressed by the light keeper, and considers that no change is necessary, and that the new gully or channel may soon become useless by the changes which continually occur there."

What you stated in the ADVANCE respecting the uselessness of the present light is entirely true, and scarcely anything in the above quoted memorandum is true. For instance—

Crab Island is *not* at the mouth of Tabusintac River, but several miles therefrom, and just inside of the old and now unused Gully.

No white light is erected on a pole 150 feet from the Lighthouse. Such a light used to be displayed, but since the Old Gully became useless, the white light has been abandoned. It was not lighted last season at all, and, for several nights consecutively during last season, even the main red light was not lighted.

The opening up of the new Gully has decidedly interfered with the usefulness of Tabusintac Light. It is now entirely useless.

The depth of water in the Old Gully is 3 feet, and it is a bar gully with a crooked channel.

The depth of water in the New Gully is ten feet and it is an open Gully with a direct channel.

A change in the New Gully is not probable, because of its having no bar and its channel being direct.

With the above facts existing, I cannot imagine what motive Mr. James Mitchell, Inspector of Lights, can have for concealing and distorting them. Is there any way by which some person, who will not be controlled by him or the light-keeper, can be sent here to officially investigate the matter?

We cannot give our correspondent any information to justify the hope that the Inspector's misrepresentations will be officially exposed, but the people of the locality know all the facts, and can judge for themselves in reference to the value of the reports of such a person to the Department. We may state, also, in this connection, that some of the accounts of expenditure for lighthouse supplies under this same officer's control, have been brought to our notice, showing evidence of palpable fraud, but until the Department shows some disposition to investigate his conduct, it would be useless to furnish further particulars of his official "crookedness." This Inspector endeavors to impress upon his friends a notion that he is "plucky" etc. If such is the fact he ought to ask for an independent investigation of the matter above referred to. We will undertake to make good our side of the charge.

AMUSING:—Mr. Domville's efforts to prevent the New Brunswick Railway bill from passing in the Commons, because Mr. Burpee desired its enactment, are amusing. As usual, Mr. Domville was obliged to calm himself and submit to disappointment.

PROF. HIND'S CHARGES:—In the Commons of England on Thursday last, Sir Charles Dilke said the Government had received certain representations from Professor Hind concerning the fisheries award. They referred them to the Dominion Government, and requested Professor Hind to send any further communications to that Government. Sir Charles had already stated that Professor Hind's allegations were unworthy of serious attention. The Government, he said, considered that no good purpose could be served by giving currency or importance to groundless and incredible reports.

JUDGE WILKINSON enters on his duties with the good wishes of men of all political parties. Even that bitter "pill," the *Advance*, is compelled to say that there is no doubt whatever that this appointment has been made because of the eminent fitness of the gentleman selected for the position.—*St. John Sun.*

It is in rather bad taste for our amiable contemporary to make the above occasion one for having a fling at the *Advance*, but we musn't expect too much from the *Sun*. After the many bad appointments made by the present Dominion Government on the North Shore, we were surprised to find it making a good one. If it ever again departs from its usual course and does a creditable thing, we shall not fail to say so, squarely. In matters of this kind our policy is different from that of the *Sun*, which cannot afford to do anything but abuse its political opponents.

Parliament Prorogued.

OTTAWA, March 21.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon, the Governor General reading the following Speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from your Parliamentary duties after a long and laborious session, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assidnity you have shown in their performance.

The measure for transferring to a company of capitalists the responsibility of constructing and operating the Canadian Pacific Railway will, I am assured, be followed by most favorable results and ensure the rapid completion of this great national enterprise. It will be the duty and the interest of the company to use every exertion to dispose, without delay, of the lands granted in aid of their undertaking, and for that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My Ministers will, however, not relax their efforts in the same direction, and it is believed that by the united action of the Government and the Company a large influx of valuable settlers may be confidently anticipated. Such an immigration must tend to enhance the value of the public domain in the North West. While the system of making free grants to actual settlers will be maintained in its integrity, the lands reserved for sale by the crown will, it is believed, be disposed of at prices sufficient eventually to repay the whole of the expenditure of money by the Dominion in the construction of the railway.

The extension of the boundaries of Manitoba will confer the privilege of local self-government on the people already resident in, or who may hereafter occupy, the area now added to the Province, and by enabling the legislature to establish municipal institutions in its enlarged limits, tend greatly to add to the welfare of that interesting region.

The amendment of the naturalization laws will, I trust, have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which emigrants from Europe have hitherto labored, and of attracting a large influx of population from the Old World.

The consolidation and amendment of the general railway acts, and of the laws relating to Government railways has improved and systematized our railway legislation.

I am pleased to observe that you have not been forgetful of the interests of the Indian population of the Northwest. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts to induce them to forsake their nomadic habits and betake themselves to pastoral and agricultural pursuits will be successful. By no other means can their civilization be promoted, the Indians themselves rendered self-reliant and self-supporting, and the Dominion treasury relieved of the burden of relieving them from their apparently chronic state of destitution.

The extension of our telegraphic system by cable in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence will aid the fishery and the commerce of Canada, and increase the safety of its waters.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted, and heartily congratulate you on the improved condition of the revenue.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I bid you now farewell and trust that when Parliament reassembles we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on Canada having meanwhile enjoyed a season of peace and prosperity.

Crown Lands Management.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—An application was made a few days ago in the House of Assembly for the appointment of a committee to make enquiry relating to some Crown Land sales which took place in the month of November last. Contrary to precedent, the Government resisted the appointment of the committee, the Surveyor General protesting strongly against it, unless some charge was formulated. The result was that the appointment of the committee was refused. Under these circumstances, I desire, through the medium of your paper, to state the facts connected with the sale in question in the month of November last, so far as I was interested therein.

I happened to meet the Surveyor General in St. John, in the month of October last, when he informed me that "some parties had applied to purchase several lots of land embraced in ground under license to me." I asked him who were the applicants. He replied, "*he did not know*, as the applications were in the names of agents, which I would see in the *Gazette*."

From this information, I had a right to believe that the applications were *bona fide*. I attended the sale at Fredericton, the first Tuesday in November, and purchased three lots of 200 acres each, meeting with sharp competition from Mr. Myshrall, who was acting as agent, *as I then believed*, for a *bona fide* purchaser, the land being advertised in his name.

I dropped some of the lots, which were knocked down to Mr. Myshrall as the purchaser. At the same time Mr. T. B. Winslow purchased some, which were included in licenses held by Mr. E. Walker, of Kent, Mr. Walker securing some also.

On the same day there were 6,880 acres sold, situate in Restigouche and Northumberland, 1,600 acres of which were purchased by Mr. Wm. Richards, the balance, 5,280 acres, by Mr. Myshrall, realizing an average price of $1.50 per acre.

After the lots had been sold, it was whispered round that the sale was a bogus one, *there being no bona fide applicants*, that the land was advertised by the Surveyor General in the names of agents, and that the lots knocked down to Mr. Myshrall and Mr. Winslow would not be paid for, as they were only acting for their principal, the Surveyor General.

From the statement made to me by the Surveyor General on the occasion referred to, I was unwilling to entertain the idea that he could be a party to such a swindle as this, but when I received the Crown Land Report, I was at once convinced that a new feature had been incorporated into the management of the Crown Land Department, of which, I venture to say, no Surveyor General has been guilty, except the present one, since the office has existed.

I find by the Crown Land Report that the lots in Kent County purchased by Mr. Myshrall and Mr Winslow have not been paid for by them, and they have reverted back to the Government, while the lots purchased by Mr. Walker and myself were paid for on the day of sale, as you will see by the following statement of the sale:

KENT.

200 acres purchased by Jos. Myshrall	@	$1.90	$380
200 " " " Geo. McLeod	@	2.00	400
200 " " " "	@	2.01	402
200 " " " "	@	2.01	402
200 " " " T. B. Winslow	@	1.30	260
200 " " " "	@	1.30	260
200 " " " E. Walker	@	1.35	270
100 " " " "	@	1.41	141
1500			$2,515

In the report presented to the House by the Surveyor General, credit is given in the receipts from Crown Lands, page 85, for *only* 900 *acres* amounting to $1,615.00, being the quantity purchased by Mr. Walker and myself, while for the balance of 600 *acres*, amounting to $900, purchased by the agents of the Surveyor General, no money was paid, and the lots treated as "no sale,"—that is to say, these placemen of the Surveyor General, failing to drop all the lots on Mr. Walker and myself, the lots purchased by them revert back to the Government.

There is not the slightest doubt the same would have been the result of the lots purchased by Mr. Myshrall, as agent, in Restigouche and Northumberland, had he not succeeded in inducing Mr. Richards to take them off his hands at, I understand, the same price as knocked down to Mr. Myshrall at the sale.

Mr. Myshrall was also kind enough to offer me the lots dropped on him in Kent at the same price as purchased, which I declined with thanks, offering him in return the reverse of his proposition, that he could have my lots at the price I paid for them, which he declined.

Now, Mr. Editor, from the very fact that these agents of the Surveyor General have not paid for the lots knocked down to them, which they were unable to transfer to their opponents, I am forced to the conclusion that the *Honorable* Mr. Adams represented to me, what he must have known to be untrue, when he told me that parties had applied for land held by license, and *that he did not know who the applicants were*. I believe that the Surveyor General was the *only applicant*, through these agents, one of whom is a clerk, I understand, in the Board of Works office, the other, Mr. Myshrall, a reliable and confidential agent for many mill-owners in the Province. Is it possible to arrive at any other conclusion, when I find these agents have not been required to pay for the lots they purchased?

But it may be said, what harm is done by the course which the Surveyor General has adopted. There may possibly be some who would consider this "*a clever thing*" on the part of the Surveyor General. I can only characterize it as what one might expect from a political trickster, or some bar-room politician, but I submit, it is not the conduct we have a right to expect from any gentleman holding the important office of Surveyor General of New Brunswick. I say that the Government, once having advertised any land they elect to sell, at a *fixed upset price*, as in this case, it is a monstrous outrage for the Surveyor General to employ agents, to run the price on *bona fide* operators, in the manner I have described. The notice of sale in the *Gazette* contains the following:—

"*All for payment down—no discount.*"
"*Upset price one dollar per acre, (unless otherwise mentioned) in addition to expense of survey 3 cents per acre.*"

Mr. Adams was present at the sale and added nothing to these conditions.

Was there payment down in this sale by the agents of the Surveyor General? His own report *says not*, and the return to the House, I am informed, reports the lots purchased by Myshrall and Winslow as *no sale*.

The principle involved in this reprehensible transaction, is a most serious one to every lumber operator in New Brunswick, and should, as I believe it will, be condemned by every honest man in the country. Are not the mill proprietors in this Province entitled to equitable consideration and fair treatment? Who gave the timber lands of the Province a value? Was it not the mill-owners by the investment of capital in the erection of mills, to convert the timber growing on the soil into a marketable commodity, and are we to be subject to treatment such as I have just described?

If this practice was allowed, then any Surveyor General, for the time being, would be invested with absolute power to ruin an opponent, or make the fortune of a personal or political friend. He could allow a friend, as it were to-day, to buy his land, *subject only to legitimate competition*, while to-morrow he could issue his mandate to his agent to run an opponent up to any price he wished, there being no money to put up, as was the case with the lands sold in Kent.

If I am wrong in my statements connected with this transaction, then I am willing to retract my censures on the conduct of the Surveyor General, but I will not quietly submit to what I consider, a most unjustifiable exercise of power; and if the information, which that gentleman diffuses in his travels through this Province, is no more reliable than what he imparted to me in relation to this sale, then I for one most decidedly object that he should receive *nine hundred dollars* ($900) per year for travelling expenses, in addition to his salary of $2,000 per year, if he deceives the public as he deceived me. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I may add, that my pecuniary interest in this matter is trifling, but I feel there is a principle involved in this dishonest policy of the Surveyor General, which, if adopted, would destroy all confidence in the honest and equitable administration of the Crown Land Department, and at the same time prove disastrous to all interested in the lumber trade of this Province. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE MCLEOD.

St. John, March 15, 1881.

Geo. McLeod, Esq., vs. Hon. Michael Adams.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR—At some period of his life, every man has a grievance, but there are very few that succeed in getting their supposed wrongs righted by airing and ventilating them through the columns of a newspaper; but as men rush in where angels fear to tread, I am not astonished when I see some poor afflicted one rushing to a newspaper with his complaint, in the hope of making for himself friends and sympathisers of its thousand and one readers. The last person who has taken this course, through the columns of the St. John *Globe* is Mr. Geo. McLeod, a lumber merchant of Kent, who for five years represented that County in the parliament of the Dominion. It is an attack upon the Hon. Michael Adams, our deservedly popular Surveyor-General, and endeavors to prove that that honorable, straightforward gentleman Boycotted him at some of the late New Brunswick Crown Land Sales. Surely Mr. McLeod does not think that the Hon. Michael Adams, whose record for political honesty and consistency is without a blemish, can be injured by such *petty* charges as he has made to injure him, and the Government he keeps and maintains in power by his wonderful tact and great forensic ability. No! The Hon. Michael Adams has too firm a hold upon the affections of the people of this Province for the manner in which he has sacrificed place and self for their interests, for such an attack as that made by Mr. McLeod upon his fair fame and reputation to have any effect in dislodging him from the high position he at present holds in the hearts of the people of this Province. Mr. McLeod at one time was a public man just the same as Mr. Adams is now, and when we compare their records, how great and wonderful is the difference. We find one a bright and a shining "star" endeavoring to shed political light upon a benighted people, while the other can only be found among the defunct luminaries that have disappeared from the political heavens. The inhabitants of this Province need not to be reminded how ably and well Mr. Adams battled against the School Bill, and many in this County have listened to his eloquent denunciation of the men, who, for power, place and pelf, basely sacrificed their pledges to join that same Government, when they were in need of traitors from the ranks of the Opposition, to keep life a little longer in one of the most corrupt Governments this Province has ever seen. The people also know how well Mr. Adams has kept all his pledges with respect to that same Government, he, in days gone by, so eloquently denounced, for has he not, by his astonishing abilities, so twisted and warped the Caraquet Riot Government and their School Bill, that he is able to take his place at the Government Board alongside of Fraser and Young without one blot or blemish resting upon the fair face of his political escutcheon.

When Mr. McLeod is able to carry two faces under one hat, and the one face prove most conclusively to a duped and injured people, that what the other face said was *wrong* yesterday is *right* to-day when he is to reap the benefit, then, and not till then, will Mr. McLeod be fit to cope with the Hon. Michael. Yours FACTS.

The Crown Land Scandal.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

SIR—Mr. Geo. McLeod, a gentleman who for years has been extensively engaged in the lumber trade of this and the neighboring County of Kent, published a communication in a late issue of the St. John *Telegraph* reflecting in the most severe language upon the dishonest and disreputable system lately introduced by the Hon. Michael Adams, the present Surveyor-General, in the mode of conducting the Crown Land sales of this Province. From the tone of this letter, it would appear that, to increase the revenue of the Crown Lands, the Hon. Surveyor-General has instituted a thoroughly organized black-mailing system at the annual Crown Land Sales, at which *puffers* and men of straw attend and make it their business, — for a consideration, — to bid up the lands to fabulous prices, thereby compelling the legitimate and honest merchants and operators who *pay for what they buy*, to enter into a competition with men who are not engaged in the business, and are *neither expected or compelled* to *pay* for what they buy, by the man who is now at the head of the Crown Lands Department of our Province. If this statement is correct, the Government of New Brunswick have fallen fearfully low when they will allow one of their number to practice and carry on a system in his department which is ignored and looked upon with abhorrence by all business men in their dealings with one another, and the practice of which they hold in such contempt and detestation that they *ostracise* from among them every man found guilty of such dishonest and dishonorable practices. If the charge had been made by an anonymous correspondent, I am of the opinion that it would be beneath the dignity of either the Government or their Surveyor General, to take any notice of it, but as it has been made over the signature of a gentleman, whose position in our Province as a mercantile man, makes him the peer of any of their number, I think, in justice to themselves, and the people of New Brunswick, whose servants they are, they should instruct the Surveyor General to rise and make a satisfactory explanation, and if he cannot, treat him in the same way that a former Government treated several of their number found guilty of making use of the knowledge their position in the Government gave them, to make profitable speculations in the Crown Lands of our Province.

Hoping that the Government, for their own credit, as well as for the reputation of the Province, will cause a thorough investigation into these charges of Mr. McLeod's, and if they cannot be proved baseless and unfounded, act in such a way as will gain for them the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of this Province,

I remain yours, ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Chatham, March 21st, '81.

THE HALIFAX SUGAR REFINERY, which is now in operation is an important establishment. The *Herald* says:—There are three buildings: The main building, of brick, granite and sandstone, is ten stories—118 feet high, 170 feet long by 68 feet deep: The boiler house, built of brick, one story high, 57x71, is located between the main building and the sugar house; it contains an engine of 700 horse-power, and three immense boilers. The raw sugar shed, built of wood, partly over water, is 200 feet long by 80 feet wide, and will store from 2,500 to 3,000 hogsheads of sugar, weighing from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds each. There are two wharves, one 100 feet long and 106 feet wide; and another somewhat smaller. The building cost $120,000, and the machinery is valued at $200,000. The capacity of the refinery is estimated at 500 bbls. per day, and it is expected that 150 men will be employed.

General Telegraphic News.

LONDON, March 17.—At midnight a policeman on duty at the Mansion House observed a fire on the ground near the rear wall of the Lord Mayor's official residence, and found a wooden box with a fuse connected, to which some lighted paper had been recently applied. The officer extinguished the fire and took the box to the police station, where it was found to contain about forty pounds of gunpowder with a fuse in the midst of it. No arrests have been made, nor has any clue to the perpetrators been thus far discovered.

The official police report regarding the attempt to explode a box of gunpowder at the Mansion House at midnight, says that a policeman found the box in the recess of a window facing the end of George street, under the Lord Mayor's private apartments. The brown paper in which the box was wrapped was smouldering. The box contained fifteen pounds of coarse gunpowder, with a fuse through a hole in the box, and the end of the fuse close to the smouldering paper. An explosion would have occurred very soon, but for the discovery.

At a meeting of the Common Council today, the lord mayor confirmed the above report, and said the explosion would probably not have injured the Mansion House, but would have damaged the Egyptian Hall and adjacent private houses, and entailed serious loss of life. He himself, he said, was not at home at the time. One account says that an Irish newspaper was found amongst the packings of powder.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan has written a long letter in answer to the Lenten pastoral of Archbishop McCabe of Dublin. He repudiates the imputation that the ladies have put aside their modesty, and accuses the Archbishop of insulting some of the most exemplary devotees of the Church. Mr. Sullivan maintains that the objects of the Ladies' Land League are purely charitable,

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel has written to A. M. Sullivan, congratulating him on his reply to the Lenten Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe of Dublin. Mgr. Croke says he unreservedly adopts Mr. Sullivan'S sentiments against Mgr. McCabe's monstrous imputations.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The revolutionary proclamation discovered at Roussakoff's domicile, declares that the Nihilists will continue their work and warns the new emperor to beware of his father's fate.

General Milikoff sent warning to the *Golos* and *Strana* (newspapers) for their articles in reference to the accession of Alexander III.

The excavation of the mine discovered near the residence of the new emperor continued to-day, A gallery leads from the small shop before mentioned to the middle of the street, and there are telegraph wires along the gallery. The elements for an electric battery were found in the shop. The mine will be flooded and removed. The shop was taken in January last by a peasant named Baronege and a man and wife named Rozileff, who have disappeared. Suspicion against them was aroused by the neighbors seeing Rozileff's wife smoking cigarettes, a custom unusual in the peasent class.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Lima dates of Feb. 22 state that the Chillian general there pays no attention to the late President Pierola, who is at Janja, and initial steps were being taken to form a provisional government.

In Salaverry and Trujillo the mob commenced plundering as they did in Lima. The foreigners and respectable natives turned out and restored order, and were about to shoot a number of the leaders, when Montero arrived and pardoned them. Then plunder again commenced, and order had to be restored for a second time. On this occasion twenty or thirty of the rioters were killed, and now temporary peace reigns in Trujillo. Similar scenes have been enacted all over the country.

At a meeting of about 150 principal men of Lima on Feb. 21, Dr. Calderon was nominated as provisional president. He has issued a letter saying that if chosen by the people, he will do his best to renew the prosperity of Peru. An election will take place after an armistice has been agreed upon, and the Chilian forces withdrawn.

LONDON, March 18th.—The *Times* says: "It is confidently believed in well informed quarters that the arrangements which Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood has been empowered to make with the Boers are such as Parliament and the nation will approve. We do not doubt that the Ministry have fully realized the necessity of insisting that the Transvaal shall remain subject to the paramount authority of the British Crown, nor merely formally, but practically." The opinion is gaining ground at Newcastle, Natal, that the Boers will not accept Sir Evelyn Wood's conditions of peace. Despite the peace parley, the British troops are being vigorously pushed towards the camp at Mount Prospect and it is affirmed that the Boers are fortifying Laing's Neck. The Boers acknowledge that they lost 50 men in the battle of Majella Hill.

LEITH, March 19.—When the Customs officers of this port boarded a vessel loaded with oil cake from New Orleans, a box was discovered containing several thousand cartridges. It was originally intended to discharge the cargo at Queenstown. The police have taken charge of the cartridges.

The Great Atlantic Tunnel.

The following information appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of London.

American ingenuity, stimulated to almost superhuman efforts of conception by the favorable results of the experiments recently made with a view to tunnelling the bed of the British Channel, has put forth an amazing project for connecting Great Britain with the United States by a transatlantic railway. Rejecting the notion of driving a tunnel under the ocean as too tedious and expensive, the devisers of this scheme propose to sink upon the Atlantic bed an iron tube some three thousand miles long and twenty-six feet in diameter, through which two trains might travel simultaneously with perfect convenience and safety. As, however, this tube would be subject to exterior water pressure equal to that of about 120 atmospheres, its casing will have to be at least eighteen inches thick. The tube is to consist of sections each 160 feet in length, and is to be laid down in the following manner: Five such sections are to be welded together upon firmly anchored pontoons, both ends of the length thus prepared for sinking being hermetically closed, but in such sort that they can be opened from within. Then the entire compartment 800 feet long, is to be lowered into the sea by steel chains, so that it shall reach the bottom in immediate proximity to the section it is destined to join. The junction will, of course, be effected by submarine workmen; and those processes will be carried on with undeviating regularity, starting from the American coast until the shores of Ireland shall be attained by the mighty tube. Meanwhile the laying of rails, telegraph wires, lighting and ventilation apparatus, and so forth, will go on inside as it grows longer and larger. Mr. Edison believes that he can perfect an electric locomotive to draw the trains along through the tube in fifty hours from shore to shore, and the cost of the whole line, rolling stock included, is not to exceed one hundred and sixty millions sterling.

The New Cunard Steamer "Servia."

The Cunard mail steamship "Servia" was launched on the 1st inst. from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. James and George Thompson, Clyde bank, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Great interest was taken in the event, from the circumstance that the new vessel is fully 3,000 tons, according to the Glasgow press, larger than such huge ships as the "Gallia," the "Arizona," the "Orient," the "Farnessia," and the "Parisian," being in point of dimensions and tonnage only exceeded by Mr. Scott Russell's famous ship the "Great Eastern." The dead weight of the vessel as it lay on the ways was 5,200 tons and to check this enormous mass as it entered its native element six anchors and sixteen chains, possessing a restraining power of 1,500 tons, were attached to the ship in order to "pull her up." After she went in the water on her way across the stream the great screw blades of the "Servia" made several revolutions as if they had been propelled by steam power, and not by the sheer force of her weight and momentum rushing against them the resisting water. Just before touching the bank at the mouth of the Cart, the strong chains at her bow pulled the noble Cunard liner safely up and brought her back slowly toward the building yard.

After the launch, lunch followed, and in the course of the toast drinking, Mr. John Burns, the chairman of the Cunard Company, said he thought the sight they had witnessed that day would convince them that a ship of such magnitude as the "Servia," involving enormous cost, coupled with the fact that she was the forerunner of the "Aurania," the "Catalonia," the "Pavonia," and the "Cephalonia" now also in course of construction for the Company, should not be undertaken by private individuals, but rather by a combination of individuals such as is afforded by a large public company. The gulf, he added, between their first Atlantic steamer, the "Britannia," and the "Servia," was marvellous, and showed probably more palpably than in any other way, the prodigious steps made in marine architecture. The "Britannia," started on her first voyage more than forty years ago. She measured 1,139 tons and had a capacity of 225 tons of cargo, while she steamed 8½ knots an hour, whereas the "Servia" measures 8,500 tons, will carry 3,000 tons of cargo, with 2,000 tons of coal, as well as 1,000 passengers, and maintain a speed, it is expected, of 17½ knots an hour, or more than double that of the "Britannia." The "Servia," if built of iron, would have weighed 620 tons more than she does of steel, and would have entailed the drawback of a corresponding increase in draft of water.

"In regard to scientific discoveries and inventions," said Mr. Burns, in concluding his remarks, "I would say, if I may express it in the presence of so many scientific men as I see around me, that science is if anything, tending to tread too hastily upon the heels of commerce, for there is no portion of a ship from stem to stern, from truck to keel, which is not subjected to improvement by scientific men."

Lenten Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin

DUBLIN, March 13.—The Archbishop of Dublin, in his Lenten pastoral, says: Unsound and untheological opinions on the mutual obligations which bind society are being industriously propogated by men who are untrustworthy guides of a Catholic nation. Even though rents are extortionate, the principles now laid down that one of two contracting parties can, of his own private authority, rescind his engagement, assail the very foundations of society. Let nobody accuse us of want of sympathy with the great question of justice which now appeals to Parliament for a settlement. The cause is just and holy, and carries with it the blessings of religion. Amongst the terrible mistakes made formerly by the rulers of this unhappy land, there is none perhaps which will exceed in folly that which will be now committed if the vital question of tenure of land holding is not settled now and forever on just principles to all. So convinced are we that a full and honest settlement of this angry controversy is essential to the temporal happiness and moral and religious interests of our countrymen, that if the sacrifice of our blood could lead to the consummation of this grand act of justice, we would make that sacrifice. Whilst we bless the end now aimed at we must again proclaim that some of the means employed in the struggle cannot receive the sanction of religion. The modesty of her daughters was the ancient glory of Ireland; but all this is now to be abandoned, and our daughters are summoned, under the flimsy pretext of charity, to take their stand in the noisy arena of public life. The pretext of charity is merely assumed, for already we have holy associations of men and women who do works of mercy for the poor and afflicted, and even the harsh laws now coming in force have mercifully provided for the families of those falling under their power. Irishwomen are asked to forget the modesty of their sex by leaders who seem utterly reckless of consequences, and who by their recklessness have brought misery on their families.

Rev. Fathers—Set your faces against this dishonoring attempt. Do not tolerate in your sodalities a woman who so far disavows her modesty as to parade herself publicly in a character so unworthy of a child of Mary. This attempt at degrading Irish women comes very appropriately from men who have drawn the country into its present terribly deplorable condition. Deprived of the safeguards of the constitution, people may become the prey of perjured informers. The men who have sent their agents to fawn on notorious infidels and revolutionists, and who to escape the odium of their act abuse Christian politeness of the most venerable prelate and illustrious soldier of France—Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, and Marshal MacMahon. These men and their agents to forward their views, were not ashamed to calumniate a diocese whose prelates were formerly the glory of the Irish church, and who were not afraid to warn their people when misled by false friends and dangerous advisers. These are the sources whence come the great dangers to faith. Let us pray to the Almighty that he may scatter the enemies of this holy cause; that his wisdom may direct the counc