St. John Weekly Freeman.

Gov. Gen. Secretary's Office

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880. NO. 29.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS !

GREATEST BARGAINS YET.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
CORNER KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

OUR WHOLE STOCK of Winter Dress Goods REDUCED TO ACTUAL COST.

CASHMERES, SERGES,
LAMAS, PERSIAN CORDS,
CLOTH CASHMERES, CLOTH,
DIAGONALS, SATIN CLOTH,
AMY RIBSART CLOTHS, POMPADOUR GOODS,
BROCADED CORDS, BROCADED LUSTRES,
FRENCH CASHMERE, MERINOS,
COBOURGS, LUSTRES,
BARATHEA, &c., &c., &c.

To make room for our Spring Importations we offer all the above goods at actual cost.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King & Germain Streets.

AMERICAN FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will not at present advance the price of Stock on hand, but will

SELL AT OLD PRICES !

which are much below what they can be sold for when paying the present rate of duty (35 per ct.)
☞ We have still on hand a full line of our

CELEBRATED GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE,

and of those Very Handsome PARLOR SUITS, which have been so much admired.

STEWART & WHITE.
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.

STEAMER "SCUD,"
FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS,

Connecting at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from

Kentville, Windsor, Halifax

and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool; and at Digby with Stage for Yarmouth, &c.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer SCUD will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and return the same days.

Fare—St. John to Digby $1.50
" " " Annapolis 2.00
" " " Yarmouth, 1st class 3.50
Fare—St. John to Halifax, 1st class $5.00
Return Tickets—St. John to Halifax and return 1st class 7.50

Round trip tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway $9.00.

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent "Union Line" Office, 41 Dock street.
F. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, Empress Warehouse, Reed's Point. jan17

1879.

International Steam Ship Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK

ON and after MONDAY, September 22nd and until further notice, the Steamer "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, Master, and "FALMOUTH," E. B. Winchester, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Belle Brown," for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m.; after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞ Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
nov8

Hats, Caps and Furs.

We have Just Opened our

FALL STOCK
—OF—
SOFT AND STIFF HATS,

in Christy's, Woodrow's and other makes. Prices ranging from 75cts upwards.

ALSO, A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FUR CAPS, MUFFS AND TIES,

in all the leading qualities, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's wear.

Scotch Caps,
PLUSH AND GLENGARY
CAPS in all the leading varieties and at low prices

BARDSLEY BROS.,
33 Commercial Block,
oct11 South side of King street, St. John N. B.

S. S. "BROOKLYN."

Sheet Iron, Tin Plates and Bar Iron.

58 BDLS. No. 22 GAUGE COMMON SHEET IRON.
34 bdls. No. 23 Gauge Common Sheet Iron ;
28 " " 24 " " " "
70 boxes Tin Plates I. C. 14x20 and 10x14 ;
30 " " Assorted ;
224 bars Common Iron.

Daily expected per I. C. Railway, ex S. S. Brooklyn from Liverpool.

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL,
jan10 Nelson street.

Co-Partnership Notice !

THE Co-Partnership of R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO. expires this day by limitation and is dissolved.

Jane Pudding. Stephen S. Hall and Thos. Maclellan, Executrix and Executors of the Estate of the late R. E. Puddingten, retire from the Partnership, and the remaining partners have formed a new firm at this date under the style of

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,

will continue the business as heretofore, and will also settle the business of the late firm.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this 17th day of February, 1880.

JANE PUDDINGTON,
THOS. MACLELLAN,
S. S. HALL,
J. E. PUDDINGTON,
W. H. MERRITT.
mar6

CARD.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
(Successors to R. E. Puddington & Co.,)
Grocers & Fruit Dealers,
55 CHARLOTTE STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. E. PUDDINGTON. (mar W. H. MERRITT.

TO LET.

TO LET—From the first of May next, or sooner if required, Two Shops and Flats in large brick building, corner Union and Sydney streets, also House and Flats in Brick Terrace, Cliff street.
Apply to
jan31 P. GLEESON.

CATTLE.

Thoro'bred Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

3 BULLS, aged respectively 1, 2 and 3 years. Also a number of Young Cattle, 2 and 3 years old. These Cattle are all Thoroughbred, and their pedigrees can be had of the subscriber.
jan31 tmy1 LAWRENCE DONOVAN.

J. & J. D. HOWE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SETTEES,

For Churches, Sunday Schools, and Public Halls, in Ash, and Ash and Walnut of superior quality. All kinds of

CHURCH FURNITURE,

Made to order. PHOTOGRAPHS furnished on application. ESTIMATES made from Architects' Drawing. All work warranted.
WAREROOMS—Market Building, Germain street.
FACTORY—East End of Union St., St. John, N.B.
dec20 6m

To the Public.
Undertaking. Undertaking.
P. FITZPATRICK

TAKES this method of informing the public that he is now prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in all its branches, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.
CASKETS and COFFINS, &c., always on hand.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.
First-class Hearses and personal attendance at every Funeral. Country orders will receive prompt attention.
84 Princess Street.
oct4

JOHN D. HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hats, Caps and Furs,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).

N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles.
Repairing neatly attended to. oct18 1y

FRANCIS COLLINS,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
French and English Goods,
—AND—
WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,
Cor. Union and Smyth streets,
may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street
(may 2)

DOODY & TOLE,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO 31 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Beer Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.
They hope by paying strict attention to business, and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.
Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

BOILER PLATE.

Now landing at I. C. R. Warehouse, ex S. S. "Hibernian" from Liverpool :—

140 Sheets Boiler Plate.

For Sale Low by
George Carvill,
aug23 Nelson street.

21 CASKS
REFINED SUGAR !
Received This Day,
Ex Steamer via Halifax.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
11 and 12 NORTH WHARF.
mar6

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

FOUND.

FOUND
—AT—
Martin's Jewellery Store,
97 KING STREET,

Thousands of different styles and patterns of

GOLD RINGS,
EAR-RINGS,
BROOCHES,
BAR PINS,
NECK CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
GUARDS and GENTS' ALBERT'S Breast Pins.
SCARF PINS,
SHIRT STUDS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
COLLAR BUTTONS,
EMBLEMS PINS,
BRACELETS,
BACK COMBS,
BLACK JEWELLERY
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
SPECTACLES,
EYEGLASSES,
CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES,

and a great variety of other goods in the Jewellery Line to numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas and New Years' presents, which will be sold very low for cash.

G. H. MARTIN,
97 KING STREET,
☞ 5 doors above the Waverly House, St. John, N. B. dec13

IRISH LINEN GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
W. G. Lawton's Sons
AND MARKED AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE ADVANCE ON COST,

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and warranted ALL PURE FLAX; BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8x10, 10-4, 10x12, 10x16; FRONTING LINENS, 7-8, 4-4, from 30c. to $1.10 : LINEN LAWNS DIAPERS ; TOWELS in all sizes and by the yard ; LOOM DAMASK CLOTHS and by the yard ; LINEN SHEETING, 80 and 90 inch, warranted all pure; PILLOW LINENS, 45 and 54 inches wide; NAPKINS, in 5-8, 3-4, 6-8, 7-8; OVAL and SQUARE D'OYLES

W. G. LAWTON'S SONS,
feb21 KING STREET.

95 PRINCE WM. STREET.
BUSINESS RESUMED
At the Old Stand of
L. H. DeVEBER & SONS,
Where Goods can be bought
At Exceedingly Low Prices
For cash or approved Paper.
feb14

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

48 Bundles just arrived per "Nestorian,"
—ALSO—
7 Bdls. Firth's Drill Steel ;
19 " Rd. Machine Steel ;
AND FROM BOSTON :—
120 Bdls. Navy Oakum.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,
oct4 Dock street.

Cotton Batting !
Cotton Batting !

WE HAVE IN STOCK :—
40 Cases 12 oz. BATTING.
10 Cases 16 oz. "

Purchased Direct from the Manufacturers previous to the recent Advance in Raw Cotton.

FOR SALE AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

T. R. JONES & CO.
mar6

Sugars, Kerosene Oil, Raisins, Tea.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
ARE RECEIVING THIS DAY :—
40 bbls. GRANULATED SUGAR ;
12 casks 1 and 2 SCOTCH SUGAR ;
28 bbls. CANADA OIL ;
20 bbls. PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL ;
100 bxs. LOOSE MUTCATEL RAISINS ;
150 bxs. LONDON LAYERS do.
100 bxs. VALENCIA do.
205 hf-chests FINE CONGOU TEAS ;
100 boxes BLUE and WHITE STARCH ;
10 bags No. 1 JAVA COFFEE ;
5 bbls. Pure Ground CREAM TARTER ;
10 bbls. S. S. ONIONS ;
3 bbls. CRANBERRIES ;
5 doxes LEMONS.
And Daily Expected from England ;
A LOT OF ORANGES and FIGS.
mar6 78 and 80 KING STREET.

KEROSENE OIL.

Landing ex Intercolonial :—
28 Bbls. Kerosene Oil.
☞ PRICES LOW ☜
mar6 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, ETC.

12 CASES Scott's Emulsion ;
2 cases Kidder's Liniment ;
2 cases Oil Bay ;
1 case Cubeb Berries ;
1 case Cochineal ;
1 bbl. Oxalic Acid ;
3 cases Carboline ;
2 bbls. Elm Bark ;
12 cases Hop Bitter ;
20 cases Florence Oil ;
6 cases Mottled Castile Soap ;
3 cases White Castile Soap.
Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
feb28 35 and 37 King Street.

OATMEAL & FLOUR.

Landing To Day :
50 BBLS. OATMEAL, Tilsonburg ;
50 brls. FLOUR, Buda (Haxall),
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.,
feb28 15 and 16 South Wharf.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

Landing for Subscribers :—
10 QR-CASKS CORK WHISKEY ;
15 qr-casks Scotch "
10 " Irish "
2 hhds. Encore "
For sale by
mar29 THURGAR & RUSSELL.

Raisins and Apples.

IN STORE :—
150 Boxes Layer Raisins ;
40 " Valentia do.
100 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples
For Sale Low By
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
nov20 17 and 18 South Wharf.

PRICE 25 CENTS !

THE NET PROCEEDS arising from the sale of this Publication will be sent to the Irish Land League for Relief :

"The Hovels of Ireland,"
By FANNY PARNELL,

For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
mar6 53 King Street.

SETTLERS !

FARM LANDS
FOR SALE.
Rich Mountain Lands
IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
Pure Water. Fine Timber.
SUPERIOR CLIMATE.
For full information apply to
ANDRE. CUSHING & CO.,
No. 61 Prince Wm. Street,
mar6 3m ST. JOHN, N. B.

RUBBERS. RUBBERS.

JUST RECEIVED :—
50 CASES RUBBERS
—IN—
Men's, Womens, Misses', & Children's
All Sizes at
At JAMES McCONNELL'S,
mar6 15 King Street.

MARCH 5th.

CLOCKS ! CLOCKS !

Now LANDING :—
7 Cases American Clocks,
Warranted Good Quality.
☞ Wholesale and Retail.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
mar6 Prince William Street.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

ARE NOW LANDING :—
148 HALF-CHESTS Good Kaisow Congou Tea ; 20 boxes Very Superior Congou Tea.
IN STORE ;
490 Chests, Half-Chests and Boxes Superior Black and Oolong Teas.
14 Sacks Green Coffee.
AND TO ARRIVE :
20 Sacks Java and Jamaica Coffee ;
20 Casks Scotch Refined Sugar.
To parties holding American Teas that want "bringing up" we can strongly recommend some of the above.
For sale very low for case or approved paper.
mar6 DOCK STREET.

UNDRESSED
SALMON TWINE,

We have on hand :
1000 lbs Undressed Salmon Twine,
SUITABLE FOR DRIFT NETS.
For Sale at Very Low Prices to Clear.
T. R. JONES & CO.
feb28

February 25th.

FISHERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Received by Late Arrivals :
106 COILS TARRED HEMP ROPE ;
3 Bales SALMON TWINE ;
50 Iron SUGAR POTS, 5 to 50 gallons ;
1 Case CHALK LINES ;
1 Case Pollock, Mackerel and Trout LINES ;
2 Cases COFFIN MOUNTINGS ;
5 Cases ASSORTED HARDWARE.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William street,
feb28 Wholesale and Retail.

ANGOLA YARNS FOR SPRING WEAR,

WHITE Steel and Oxford Grey, Shetland and Brown Drabs.
ALGOLA and COTTON MENDINGS.
SUPERIOR BALL KNITTING COTTONS. White, Slate, Drab, Seal, Navy, Cardinal, Half-Bleached.
W. W. JORDAN, Market Square,
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, London and New York styles, opened in Front and Behind.
FANCY REGATTA SHIRTS, American and London made, from 75 cents to $1.50.
UNDERCLOTHING, in all Sizes and Makes.
feb28 W. W. JORDAN.

February 20th.

Just Received :—
35 COILS Hemp and Flax Packing ;
1 Case Disston's Hand Saws ;
1 Case Disston's Butcher's Saws ;
5 Cases Disston's Mill Saws ;
200 Coils Manilla Lobster Marline ;
62 Coils Tar'd Manilla Trawl ;
5 Cases Machine Bolts ;
3 Cases Lag Screws ; 20 Kegs Nails ;
2 Cases Jack Screws ;
1 Case Feather Dusters ; 300 Sets Peevies ;
1 Case Bronze Metal Hardware ;
5 Barrels Varnishes.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
feb21 Market Square.

FLOUR !

WE have now in Store the following well known and reliable brands Flour :—

Howland's ; Tea Rose;
Snowdrop ; Plimsoll ;
Amazon ; White Cloud ;
White Pigeon ; Victorious ;
Major.
Bright Buns ; Buda ; Hibbard's ; Victoria ; — Patent Process.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
feb21 11 and 12 North Wharf.

Candles ! Candles !

15 BOXES PALMETINE ;
15 Boxes BELMONTINE ;
10 " BELMONT SPERM ;
5 " PARRAFINE.
For sale by
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
feb7 78 and 80 King Street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 20, 1880.

THE BUDGET.

A Deficit Acknowledged.

Sir S. L. Tilley made his long expected budget speech on Tuesday of last week. The speech was a painful effort, and was listened to with ominous silence by the supporters of the Government until the Finance Minister, turning away from dry statements and ugly facts, indulged for a time in the declamation which suits him better. He twisted the figures until they would twist no further, and, after all, had to acknowledge that there will be a deficit in this first complete year of Tory administration. He made it as small as he could, but still it is there. We expected that he would so manipulate the figures as to make it disappear altogether for the time, but those who listened to him, and did not know all he is capable of in that line, were astonished to find that he went to such extraordinary lengths in the effort to make the year's actual operations appear to correspond with his last year's calculations and promises. He evidently felt the task he had undertaken too great for his powers, notwithstanding all the help he is said to have received from Sir A. T. Galt, and his whole manner, his woe-begone expression, his lugubrious tones, his stumbling, hesitating utterances betrayed what he felt, and cast a gloom over the Government side of the House, which maintained throughout his lengthy statements a sympathetic silence. Sir Leonard tried to make his predecessors appear responsible for all his blunders, and for his deficit. He asserted that the deficit of 1878-9 was much larger than he had calculated, and that this somehow or other affected the receipts and expenditures of the current year. He had to admit a serious blunder in his last year's statement of interest, and he asserted that this was caused by the mode in which Sir R. Cartwright made up his account of the interest in the session of 1878. When he made his budget speech last year nearly nine months of the year had passed, and he knew how much had been paid into the revenue in anticipation of the change of tariff. Then he estimated that half a million of the amount paid as customs duties, and some $300,000 of the amount paid as excise duties, should be credited to the revenue of this year. Now, for no other reason than that he wanted to reduce the deficit, he assumed that $700,000 of the amount paid as customs duties, and $600,000 of what was paid as excise duties, should be placed to the credit of 1879-80. Thus, by a mere stroke of the pen, he pretended to reduce his deficit by half a million. Then he pretended to believe that the customs receipts for the six months commencing January 1st will so increase that the total receipts for the year will, after all, be equal to his estimate of fourteen millions. In this he is astray at least a million, unless the revival in business be much greater than anything at present indicates. He calculated on increases in other revenue also, and, after all, there remained, despite all this manipulation of figures, all these displays of daring ingenuity, a deficit of half a million. The general impression is that the deficit will be much nearer to two millions than to half a million. For his next year he calculates upon an increase of business which will cause a great increase of revenue, and, calculating upon this, he actually proposes an increase of about a million and a half in the ordinary expenditure. Two hundred thousand dollars of this is for the working expenses of the Pembina Branch Railroad, which he assumed will be met by the receipts on that road, and much is the increase of interest, now so formidable an item in the Dominion accounts, but the increase is there, and he and his colleagues trust to Providence, or to luck, to swell the revenues as they swell the expenditure.

With rates of taxation varying from twenty to sixty, and, in the case of liquors, to two or three hundred per cent., exceeding twenty per cent. on all our imports, free as well as dutiable, the Tory Finance Minister was compelled, in the eighteenth month of Tory rule, to acknowledge a deficit.

No wonder that he looked so woe-begone; that he spoke in tones befitting a funeral sermon.

Let us try to follow his extraordinary statement, as it is reported in the Tory organ, the Ottawa *Citizen*.

He begun by claiming that the Government of which he is a member have fulfilled the pledges they made to the country. He asserted that one cause of their present embarrassment is that they found themselves compelled to carry on the railway works and canal improvements which, contrary to notorious facts, he said were begun by the Mackenzie Government. He asserted that the crushing and unproductive system of taxation under which the country now groans was rendered necessary by the state of the revenue and the demands of the people that deficits should cease, and that a system of Protection be adopted. He said that the Government would prefer to expend no more than five or six millions a year on the Pacific railroad, but circumstances force them to expend much more. All these things, and the existence of a deficit of two millions, rendered it so difficult to restore the equilibrium. He coolly assumed that all these things were not as well known a year ago as they are now.

THE DEFICIT OF 1878-9.

He found it necessary to put the accounts of the year, which ended on the 30th of last June, in a shape entirely different from that in which he put them in March last, when nearly nine months of the year had passed, and, although for these nine months the country was in the full enjoyment of all the advantages which the Tories promised would flow from the mere fact of their return to power, and, although they had the absolute control of the expenditures during that time, Sir S. L. Tilley, with sublime audacity, assumed that the Liberals, who were out of office and powerless, must be held responsible for the decrease of revenue caused by the further great decline of business, and for all the excess of expenditure over revenue. And thus he strove to prove what is so manifestly improbable. He said :—

In order that our position with reference to the expenditure current for the next year may be fairly understood to state that the deficit of that year, instead of being $2,000,000—it was about $2,000,000 so far as the Public Accounts show—but when we take into account the fact that, under the changed tariff, with the large importations during the last financial year, as a result of the anticipated change in the tariff—when we consider that we received on that account $700,000 more from customs than we should have received, had no change been made, and from excise $600,000 more—it will be found that the deficit, had there been no change in the tariff, would have been for customs and excise, $3,400,000, instead of $2,000,000. My honorable friends opposite cry hear, hear. I will explain on what basis I make that statement. In the first place let me call the attention of the House to the Estimates submitted by the late Finance Minister as to the receipts and expenditures for 1878-9. He estimated the receipts from customs at $13,750,000; they were $12,900,659. The statement that experience has shown that $700,000 of that amount were received as the result of the large importations in February and March would not have been received had there not been a change anticipated, will be seen to be correct. The excise receipts were estimated at $5,520,000; actual receipts, $5,390,763. It is now clearly established that had there been no proposed change in the excise, the returns would have been $600,000 less than those of that period. The honorable gentleman estimated the receipts from bills and stamps at $250,000; the receipts were $185,000. He estimated the receipts from the Post Office Department at $1,200,000; the receipts were $1,117,200. Public works, including railways and canals, he estimated at $1,900,000; the receipts were $1,869,149. The interest on investments he estimated at $800,000; the receipts were $992,500. He estimated the receipts from all other souces at $700,000; the receipts were $412,701. The estimate as a total amounted to $23,850,000; the receipts were $22,517,380; that is the estimate was $23,800,000, and the receipts were $22,517,380. Deducting the $1,300,000 would leave $21,217,380. Now, then, with reference to expenditure. The estimated expenditure was $23,669,073, the expenditure reached $24,455,381. Of this expenditure I may say that there was an under estimate for interest of $285,891. Charges of management, an under estimate of $92,180; of sinking fund, $146,992; of election expenses, $62,757; of discounts, $5,233 under estimate; superannuation fund, $3,521 under estimate; subsidies, $21,901 under estimates, and supplementary estimates, $627,000. I do not know that the honorable member desires me to give the particulars of the under estimate of interest, but I hold it in my hand, amounting to $285,000. But I may say here that while the expenditure reached, as I stated, $24,445,381, notwithstanding that the lapsed balances, as will be seen by the statement laid upon the table of the House at the request of the honorable gentleman opposite, amounted to about $760,000. Had the $742,938 of lapsed balances been expended by the present Administration, the deficiency would have been $4,161,886. But I do not propose to charge them with the whole deficiency, because we know that there is a certain amount of lapsed balances that necessarily takes place. But, never mind.

Mr. Anglin.—Hear, hear.

Sir Leonard Tilley.—The hon. member for Gloucester says "Hear, hear." It is quite clear that the deficiency, if it had not been for the $1,300,000 that was received as the result of the change in the tariff, and from the largely increased revenues paid in, and customs and excise during January and February that properly belong to this year, the deficiency instead of being $2,000,000, would have been $3,418,928. It will, then, be quite readily understood, I think, that under these circumstances, while we were basing our calculations for the future upon the deficiency of $2,000,000, we practically had to deal with a deficiency of over $3,000,000. Under these circumstances it will not be found surprising that in some respects our expectations with reference to the balance for the current year, based upon the new estimate which I purpose submitting, will be found not to be entirely realized. Sir, it means not only an increased expenditure for the two last years of over a million dollars, but an increased expenditure of a million a year for future years, because our estimate being based upon a deficiency of two millions we must necessarily see, in making our calculations for the future, whether we can possibly, without the greatest economy, make two ends meet.

In all this the Finance Minister endeavors to hold his predecessor responsible for the blight which fell upon the trade of the country when the Tories returned to office, and for the Tory extravagance in expenditure which Tories now love to call economy. It was for those who were in power to keep the expenditure down, as they were not bound to excess in expenditure by any mistake in the estimates of their predecessors. He went so far even as to claim credit, because, under such circumstances, he and his colleagues refrained from expending the "lapsed balances."

But even if this extraordinary statement were all perfectly accurate and unquestionable, it afforded no reason or excuse for his miscalculations in 1879, or for the deficit of the year in which estimates, expenditures and taxation were wholly under Tory control.

RECEIPTS OF 1879-80.

After asserting that the expenditure on the Intercolonial, under the late Government, was extravagant, and claiming again that Sir C. Tupper has effected a real saving to a considerable amount, he proceeded to say respecting the income and expenditure of the present year :—

I stated in my speech last year that the receipts from Customs would probably be for the present year, $14,000,000, exclusive of, as I stated then, the estimate of $500,000 that was collected in February and March; that fairly and legitimately belonged to the present year, but which, it is now established very clearly since the close of the year, amounted to $700,000 instead of $500,000. I am confirmed in the declaration that, apart from the money collected last year that belongs to this year, the receipts from Customs will be as estimated, $14,000,000. It has been said, sir, that the revenue up to the 1st of January does not warrant such a conclusion. But if we examine the amount received from Customs up to that period, and add to it $500,000, as was originally estimated, it will be found that it is nearly half of $14,500,000, estimated for the whole year. And when you deduct that $600,000 or $700,000, when you take into consideration that we have probably consumed all the goods that paid duty last year, we may fairly expect that during the remaining six months of the present year we will realize an amount equal to that received. I may state, as an evidence of the accuracy of our estimate in this matter, that for January, February, and down to yesterday, that is two months and six days, during that period we received $450,000 more than we received for the same period in 1878. The estimate we now make for excise, based on experience, down to the present time is $4,300,000. Putting $600,000 collected last year, properly belonging to this year, we have $4,900,000. This is not up to the amount that was estimated this time twelve months. I recollect perfectly well the honorable gentlemen opposite took exception to my proposition that we would receive from the additional 10c. per gallon on spirits the $100,000 I estimated we would receive. It is the only item in the revenue that shows a falling off down to the present time. The post office, it was estimated, would yield $1,200,000. We entertain that opinion still. In regard to the revenue from public works it will be found that we estimated an increase of $50,000 over and above the estimate made a year ago. That arises from the fact that we have taken possession of the Pembina Branch. We have, in the Estimates now before the House asked Parliament for a vote of $50,000 for the management of that road. While it increases the expenditure to that extent, it is estimated that we will received an increased revenue in proportion. With reference to bill stamps our estimate is the same, $200,000. Our estimate for interest on investments, it will be found, is increased $150,000 in this way :—I may say that in the loan that was obtained in England last year, and from the moneys that were subsequently loaned in the shape of five per cents to the Dominion of Canada, we had more money than was required for the current year, and this is held over at the present moment for the payment of the liabilities due on the 1st July next. The interest we receive from that money so held increases this sum by probably $200,000, though I have simply stated it at $150,000, over and above what was estimated. Therefore, while the interest amount on the expenditure side is increased, we have an additional sum placed to the credit of interest on the credit side. On other revenues it was estimated as yielding $700,000. I think if you look at the returns of last year of receipts under this head, and look at the returns for the present year, it is very probable that this amount will not exceed $600,000, making altogether the estimated receipts for the current year $24,450,000 against twenty-four millions and one or two hundred thousand dollars.

He did not state how he arrived at the conclusion that $700,000 of the amount paid as customs duties in February and March, 1879, should be put to the credit of 1879-80. He merely asserted that it should be so, and thus also he asserted that $600,000 of the amount paid as excise should be transferred, thus contradicting his own calculation of March, 1879, but profiting by the contradiction. The interest on the balance of the English loan was but a temporary source of revenue. He took good care not to state that the amount received as duties on coal and breadstuffs exceeded his estimates of last year by hundreds of thousands of dollars, for that would be to admit not only that he blundered egregiously in his estimates on these items, but also on his other estimates of receipts. Notwithstanding the large sums received from these sources, the total receipts from customs duties fall far short of his estimates.

EXPENDITURES OF 1879-80.

Of the expenditures he said little. He tried hard, but ineffectually, to throw on his predecessor the blame for a blunder to the extent of $280,000. He assumed that the nominal reduction in the working expenses of the railroads is all real, and he said :—

We now come, sir, to the estimated expenditure. It was said last sessoin that it would reach $23,869,262. The supplementary estimates now upon the tables of the House show that after deducting the vote for items chargeable to capital that the supplementary estimates for the current year chargeable to income, amount to $858,992. They are made up in part of the $100,000 voted by the House for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland; $201,000 asked for the relief of the Indians, who are in a starving condition, for $97,500 was expended on the public buildings in St. John, larger than the amount asked for by the vote of the House; for $50,000 for the Pacific Railway for running expenses, and $42,000 expenses for canals and other items making $6,858,922. The we come to the under estimate of interest. Here, it is but right sir, that I should call attention to the fact that the probabilities are that the interest amount this year will increase the estimate by $600,000. It is caused in this way : I stated a few moments since, that the under estimate of 1878, for interest was $285,891, and placing the estimate of the current year upon the estimated amount of interest for that year, led to an error to that extent for the current year. The error of last year to that amount was found in the following way—the particulars are furnished by the Auditor General :—The loan of 1878 was estimated, I think, at £2,500,000; the loan that was placed upon the market was over £3,000,000, and there is a consequent difference of £48,666. The six per cent. stocks that matured last year, that were payable by the Government at six months, were provided for by my predecessors at five per cent., but the securities paid six per cent., and were only allowed in December and January, giving a difference of $40,452. The five per cent. stocks were estimated, perhaps, below what we received during the year or placed upon the market. Then there are paid financial agents of London $24,293.07; paid Morton, Rose & Co., by my predecessor, $47,899.92; paid the Bank of Montreal, London, on a temporary loan of $500,000, $64,472.41; paid interest on seignorial indemnity, $25,193.52, and the difference on estimates of the Savings' Bank, Quebec, $7,533.47, making altogether $285,891.87. That being under-estimated, the estimate on this year on interest account being based on that estimate, would show a deficiency of $280,000. Then during the last year when considering the propriety or necessity—for it was not a question of propriety there was a necessity—of negotiating a new loan, there being imperative six per cent. debentures falling due in England on 1st January, and, in addition to this, on 1st July, interest on the four percent. securities were falling due here, of which the Government had given notice in May last year, that we would redeem them, or pay the parties if they preferred five per cent. The expenditure of the present year amounting to $10,000,000, it was deemed but right and proper that a loan should be negotiated in England for the six per cent. liabilites falling due in England, and in view of the fund of parties holding six per cent. instead of five per cent. that the loan should be three million pounds and be placed on the market immediately. That loan was placed and gave the Government a large amount of money, of which six million dollars was borrowed at interest varying from 3½ to 5 per cent., which swelled up the amount of interest to $250,000. But we then had an estimate of $600,000. There being an under estimate of the sinking fund last year, as will be shewn by the papers before the House, $88,948. The whole expenditure estimated for the current year from the estimates on the table of the House would be $25,000,000. The estimated expenditure of the railways—for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island lines, will be $300,000 less than the estimates, the result being that during the first six months there was a difference of $380,000, and during the latter six months a difference of $34,000. Under these circumstances we are prepared to state that the expenditure may be reduced, upon the maintenance of these railways, $300,000, and the general balance may be placed at $200,000, making a net deduction of $100,000 from expenditure, and making an estimated expenditure of $24,978,000 against $24,450,000 or $500,000 of an estimated deficiency. When it is considered, sir, that the deficiency of last year, had it not been for the exceptional circumstances named, being something like $3,000,000, that we are enabled to show a deficiency of $500,000 or thereabouts, I think, under these circumstances, had it not been for the estimate of our predecessors, we would not have been led astray, and our estimates would have been very nearly realized, and our income and expenditure balanced.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1880-81.

The total estimates for 1879-80, including those supplemental estimates laid before Parliament this session, was over twenty-five million for ordinary expenditure. The estimates for the next year exceed the estimates laid before Parliament last session by $1,400,000, if we charge to ordinary revenue the $300,000 for the management of the lands in the North West, which is so improperly charged to capital. What the supplemental estimates, which will be brought down towards the end of this session, will amount to, the Finance Minister did not indicate. Indeed he altogether, and, no doubt, deliberately ignored the fact that such estimates do always come down. He is very wild in his estimate of the revenue from customs for the next year. He asserts that he will receive 14½ millions for the current year, which is at least a million more than the present state of things justifies his calculating upon, and he boldly declares that he will get $15,300,000 next year. Well, if the harvest is very abundant, and the prices are high, and the cattle trade increases, and those engaged in the lumber trade enjoy all the prosperity they almost hope for, and ships are profitably employed, and the fisheries are good, there will, no doubt, be a considerable increase in imports, despite the N. P., and the customs duties may yield much more than they are now yielding. But it is more than doubtful that they will increase as much as he anticipates. It is strange, too, to find him boasting in one breath that imports have fallen in value below exports, and proclaiming this to be evidence of prosperity and of the success of the N. P., and in another calculating that as a result of improvement in business, and an increase of prosperity, imports, and, consequently, the revenue from imports, will increase. It is strange, too, to observe that at one time he asserted that the decline in the excise revenue has been caused by an improvement in the habits and morals of the people, and that again he calculated on a great increase in that revenue next year, as if it were a matter of course that the people will drink more when they have more money to spend. What he said of the railway items is confused in the report. He calculated that the saving effected by Sir C. Tupper on the Intercolonial, will be as large as that gentleman pretends, and that the receipts of the Pembina Branch, etc., will equal the amount asked for the working expenses of that road. He said :—

I now come, Mr. Speaker, to the estimate of the income and expenditure for the next year. The expenditure is estimated at $25,007,208. Customs estimated this year to amount to $14,000,700, and with the amended estimate to $15,300,000. In view of the increased prosperity of the country, and in view of the increased price of articles imported into this country that the application of the present tariff will, it is calculated, produce from customs without any changes made in the tariff, an increase which will leave $15,300,000. We estimate from excise duties to receive $5,213,000. It will be found upon careful consideration, though some of the propositions may give an increased revenue, that, on the whole, we cannot count upon an increased revenue upon the proposals that are about to be submitted. It is proposed to authorize or to grant licenses to individuals, viz., the manufacturers of Chaplan leaf tobacco. An excise duty of 14c. instead of 20c. a pound will be imposed on that manufacture, and under that proposition it is expected to realize $200,000. With reference to Public Works, including railways and canals, it is estimated that we will receive $2,266,000 during the next year. The estimates contain an additional appropriation for railways, not beyond what is asked for during the present year, because it is $160,000 to $200,000 less, for the purpose of working the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Minister of Railways assures us, and the evidence we have warrants him in making that statement, that during the next year the income from these public works will be equalto the expenditure; and it will be found that in the estimate of income we have placed a sum equal to the estimated expenditure. Bill stamps, $208,000. Post Office, $1,210,000. And I may observe here that the interest on investments $600,000, is $250,000 less than was estimated for the present year for the reasons stated that the sums of money loaned and now out at interest will be used in paying off certain liabilities, other revenues $210,000, making an estimated revenue or income for the next year of $25,517,000, against an estimated expenditure of $25,007,000. If our expectations are realized in this matter, it will appear that our pledge will have been redeemed—that the equilibrium between income and capital will have been reached, and there is a very good margin indeed which, I think, justifies us in believing that such will be the case.

This was nearly all he ventured to say about the probable receipts and expenditures of 1880-1. When he claimed that he would have a surplus he spoke as if his own doubts on this point were quite as strong as those he sought to remove.

This was really the whole financial statement, with the exception of his explanation of the changes made in the tariff, which may be regarded as part of that statement.

THE RAG BABY.

The country is now threatened with a Rag Baby of the ugliest sort. We are to begin with an increase of the issue of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions of dollars, without any increase in the gold reserve, and this, we may be sure, is but the beginning of a very reckless expansion of paper currency. Sir Samuel did not explain, and, when questioned, appeared not to know how this paper is to be put out, or how to be kept afloat, or reduced, when redemption becomes absolutely necessary. He said :—

I take this opportunity of making the statement with reference to the estimates before the House, that we will be enabled to provide for the expenditure on capital, we trust, during the next year by the balances we now have on hand. On the 1st of February last, as is shown by returns laid on the table of the House, we had $13,000,000. Out of that $4,000,000 has to be paid for the redemption of securities on the 1st of July next, $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 will therefore, be available under the head of capital account during the next year, and the Government propose to submit for the consideration of this House a proposition to extend the authority already given with reference to the issues of Dominion notes. The Government propose to ask that the amount now standing beyond which a note cannot be issued, unless we hold dollar for dollar in gold shall be extended from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000. And the Government propose to ask that for whatever portion of that $20,000,000 they may find it to the interest of the country to place in circulation that instead of standing at twenty-five per cent. for the first nine months, and fifty per cent. on all put in circulation between the ninth and twelfth month, that securities in gold and guaranteed securities shall be held for twenty-five per cent. of the amount in circulation—fifteen per cent. at least, in gold, and the other ten per cent. in four per cent. guaranteed securities. That is the proposition the Government will ask the House to support and sustain. With the amount of gold released to the extent of our circulation, that will give us, probably, sir, $4,000,000 in addition to the $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 we now have on hand, and will relieve us of any necessity of going into the English market to provide money for next year, and will enable us to make up whatever deficiency there may be by the aid of the capitalists of our Domion, who have been seeking for the last nine months, and have not been enabled to make investments in Dominion securities. I think that proposition will be satisfactory to the country, and to the capitalists seeking such investments.

This is, perhaps, the most important

announcement made by any Government for many years past. In their desperation they are ready to plunge the country into difficulties from which it will be almost impossible to extricate it, and to disturb by their calamitous policy business of all sorts. Our readers will, perhaps, remember, that we warned them that an irredeemable currency was the necessary complement of the N. P. We did not then imagine that we would have arrived so near the creation of an irredeemable currency so very soon.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Sir S. L. Tilley labored hard to prove that the N. P. has caused a greater diminution in our trade with the United States than in our trade with Great Britain. As we anticipated last week it was mainly to prove this that he wanted the returns of the trade of the Dominion for the six months ending Dec. 31st. To the very ignorant some of the figures in those returns may seem to prove that in some utterly inexplicable way the N. P. has proved more favorable to our British than to our American trade; but every intelligent man knows that last May and June, and for some time previous, we imported large quantities of American cotton goods, and iron goods, because, owing to the depressed condition of trade in that country, the low rate of wages, and the want of a home market, its manufacturers were eager to sell almost at any price, but that within the last seven or eight months a great change has taken place, and the prices of cottons and of iron have advanced so much that Great Britain now exports vast quantities of those goods to the United States despite the high protective duties. Under these circumstances we no longer import those goods in large quantities from the United States. Sir Samuel spoke on this subject as if he was entirely ignorant of those notorious facts, or as if he believed that many of those whom he addressed were ignorant of them :—

These returns show that the importation of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel from Great Britain in 1878, under the head of free goods amounted to $961,-672, and this year $1,599,182. Under the head of dutiable goods the imports in 1878 amounted to $1,491,877, and in 1879 to $1,-688,614, the dutiable goods bearing an average of seventeen and a half per cent. duty. There was absolutely the large increase of nearly a million dollars in the imports from Great Britain during the first six months of this fiscal year, and, as I stated, a large increase in the free list. From the United States the impor:s under the same heads were :—Free list in 1878 $148 374, in 1879 $161,913; dutiable goods 1878, $1,725,000; 1879, $1,288,000, showing an increase in one case of a million and two or three hundred thousand dollars and a falling off in the ether of $500,000. I may say that the rate of duty on iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel was twenty-four per cent. from the United States, and seventeen and one-half per cent. from England. Under the head of cotton goods, the imports from Great Britain in 1878 amounted to $1,824,000, and in 1879 to $2,089,812, with an average duty of twenty and two-thirds per cent. From the United States in 1878, they were $1,126,000, and in 1879, $745,-000. There was thus a large increase in the imports from Great Britain, and in those from the United States a falling off of $400,-000, and the duty on the latter averaged twenty-four per cent. On glass manufactures, the imports from Great Britain, in 1878, were $76,246, and in 1879, $95,440, while from the United States they were in 1878, $205,000, and 1879, $180,000. The imports of leather manufactures in 1878, from Great Britain, were $187,000, and in 1879, $227,000. From the United States they were in 1878, $332,000, and 1879, $225,000, showing a decrease of $110,000. Under the had sugars, the imports from Great Britain, were in 1878, 19,173,000 lbs., and in 1879, 9,964,000 lbs., a falling off of about a half. From the United States they were in 1878, 38,000,000 lbs , and in 1879, 11,500,000 lbs. From the West Indies in 1878, they were 4,728,000 lbs., and in 1879, 37,842,000 lbs. The imports of tea from Great Britain were, in 1878, 2,056,000 lbs., and in 1879, 3,501,000 lbs. From the United States they were in 1878, 3,516,000 lbs., in 1879, 1,415,000 lbs. From China and Japan they were in 1878, 575,529 lbs., and in 1879, 1,515,959 lbs. Of wood manufactures, such as cabinetware, we imported from Great Britain, in 1878, to the amount of $5,700, and in 1879, $7,258; from the United States, in 1878, $154,000, and in 1879, $46,838. Of other wooden wares we imported from Great Britain, in 1878, $5,-000, and in 1879, $20,000; from the United States, in 1878, $201,000, and 1879, $199,-000. While I have selected these items as showing the effect of the Tariff upon these particular goods, I have a memorandum showing the gross amount, which is equally satisfactory. The result of the first six months experience with reference to the imports from hese two countries shows that the falling off in the value of imports from Great Britain—free and dutiable—amounted to 7 per cent., while the decrease from the United States was 33 per cent.

Our readers will find all those figures wearisome, but we give them so that they may know all that Sir Leonard was able to say in support of his assertions on this point. It is only necessary, perhaps, to add to what we have already said, that the tea which he puts down as coming from China and Japan direct, all comes through and from the United States precisely as in former years, the only change being in the manner in which the invoices were made out, and in the protection of ten per cent. given to those who get the invoices so made out. The sugar trade with the United States was decidedly decreased by the operations of the N. P., but that did not, at the same time, cause any material increase in the sugar trade with Great Britain. The changes in the leather trade, &c., are not attributable to the N. P., as any one acquainted with those trades can tell.

But the abstract of the trade returns for those very six months showed that the rate of duties on the whole imports from Great Britain exceeded very greatly the rate imposed on the total exports from the United States, in which the flour, wheat, &c., passing through Canada, are not included. Sir Leonard found it necessary to try to explain this away, and he labored thus :—

Then, again, it was asserted that it would prove unfavorable with reference to British manufactures, affecting their consumption by the people of Canada injuriously. By the returns on the table it will be found that the increased rate of duty on the goods imported from Great Britain during the six months of the present year was 19-43-100 per cent. against 19-9-100 under the old tariff in 1878; and that the imports from the United States, omitting as is proper for the consideration of this question, the goods imported from the colonies, their produce, and sent out of the country, paid a duty of twelve per cent. on the dutiable and free goods in 1878, but this year fifteen per cent., or 3-100 more. In the one case there is an increase of but one-quarter per cent., while in the other there is an increase of three per cent. on the average duty collected on those goods. I know, honorable gentlemen, opposite will naturally ask—how can this possibly be—that the increase on British goods has been only ¼ per cent. If we consider that a large portion of the sugar imported last year is not imported during the present year—about one-half—and that the rate of duty on that article was forty-three per cent., that would, of course, if it had been imported this year, increase the rate of duty—we have an explanation of the matter. But while we see that has been the effect with reference to English imports, it has had double the effect when applied to the United States; because we imported from them under the same rate of dnty, something like forty-two per cent., double the amount of sugar, which, if it had been imported this year, would have gone to increase in the same ratio, and would have made the difference between the two rates, instead of three per cent. for the half year, one per cent. With those facts before the House, it will be seen they go to show that the object of the Government, while not legislating directly against any particular country, had the practical effect of diminishing less the importations from Great Britain than from foreign countries and the United States.

All this does not alter the fact that all importations from Great Britain paid on the average 19-43-100 per cent., while the imports from the United States paid but 15 per cent.—4-43-100 less than the British !!

He argued, too, that because the revenue for 1879-80 is not much greater than that of the previous year, Hon. Mr. Burpee's calculations that the duties of the N. P. applied to the imports of 1878, would increase the taxation seven millions were not correct ; but neither Mr. Burpee nor any of his friends ever said that all of this great sum, extorted from the people, would find its way into the Treasury. On the contrary one of their chief complaints was that the greater part would find its way into the pockets of a few monopolists.

ARE ALL THE MANUFACTURERS SATISFIED ?

Sir S. L. Tilley spoke of his visit to the factories, and said :—

Knowing the predictions made in this House and elsewhere on this subject, by opponents of the tariff, I was anxious from personal observation to ascertain its effect on our manufacturing industries. In my intercourse with the manufacturers, I will not say they were no objections made by some to certain of its features; but as a whole they expressed themselves satisfied with the tariff. If I had not found some objections to it, I would have taken it for granted it had been framed too much in their interest. The result of some complaints made led me to conclude that, with some slight exceptions, it was in the interest of the country, and well calculated to accomplish the objects of its authors. But I am satisfied its results will be such that there will be no declaration by the House or country for a change of the present policy. The Opposition will, no doubt, say that the duties on certain articles are excessive. But I have evidence to show that, with reference to the leading manufacturing industries, beyond the increase of the cost of some raw materials to the manufacturer, the people pay nothing more under this tariff than they would have paid under the old one. I believe that that can be, as a general rule, clearly and beyond doubt established, and under these circumstances.

He spoke at length of the success of the last loan he negotiated as proof that the N. P. has not created an unfriendly feeling in England, or estranged the people of Canada from those of Great Britain, and then he spoke of

HAPPY NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswickers in the House of Commons must have been surprised—even those who supposed that they knew Sir S. L. Tilley—at the sublime audacity with which he described their Province as prosperous and progressive. Referring to, and misrepresenting a few remarks made by Mr. Anglin in a previous debate, he, shaking off the depression under which he had so far labored, dropping the funeral tone, and rushing boldly into the style of the stump, spake thus—Hear all ye of New Brunswick, and especially ye of St. John :—

It was said the tariff was framed in such a way that it would bear more heavily upon certain provinces of this Dominion than upon other provinces, that it would affect certain provinces unfavorably and would lead to the separation and breaking up of this great confederation. My own Province was singled out as the one of them all that was to suffer by the policy of the Government. I have endeavored during the time I have been a member of the House and of the Government to refer as little as possible to provincial questions or matters which might be considered of purely local consideration. But when that idea has been propounded, when the Opposition have unremittingly endeavored by declarations with reference to the effect of that policy to make dissatisfied a province of the Dominion, when they, for the purpose of striking at a Minister of Finance, have, by their declarations, damaged the credit, reputation and standing of the people of that province, I feel that I am justified, in a broad sense, upon local considerations, to make some references in regard to the statements respecting the province that has been singled out and effected more especially by them. That province has passed through great trials and great difficulties. The commercial centre of that province two years ago was two-thirds destroyed by fire. Some $50,000,000, or $60,000,000 probably over and above all that was insured, was swept away in a night. The lumber interest of the province for two or three years has, no doubt, been very much depressed. The shipping interest has not been as remunerative as it has been in the past. These two important industries, in which a large portion of the capital of the people of the province was invested, naturally, in connection with the great danger to which I referred, placed her in a very unfortunate position, and the result has been a good deal of depression, and a good deal of suffering has followed in its train. I may say that while it has been admitted that the bankruptcies in that province have exceeded those of any other province, I am somewhat surprised at the statement made elsewhere that a portion of the bankruptcies that have taken place very recently have been the result of this tariff. I will assert, and without fear of contradiction, that there is no province in the Dominion, taking into consideration its population and the amount of business transacted there, that has had fewer bankruptcies, than the Province of New Brunswick. In order to make a point, the honorable member for Gloucester rose the other night in anticipation of this discussion, and in reference to the condition of St. John, made a statement that was quite true, but it is its misleading character to which I object. It was this. He said in 1877 there were more men employed in the city of St. John than there are to-day, and that they were receiving larger salaries than they are to-day. The honorable gentlemen nods his head. I agree with him. There is no doubt about it whatever, but the honorable gentleman should have gone on. He should have stated that the fire took place in 1877, and that two-thirds of the city was destroyed, that thousands of mechanics and laborers came into the city, and found for two years ample employment in its restoration. Increased wages, of course, was the result, both to the laborer and mechanic, Now, when the city has been rebuilt, is it to be wondered at that the thousands who went in there and sought employment should leave the city, and that wages are not as high as then, and that there are not as many men engaged in the manufacture of doors, sashes, bricks and founderies, Is it surprising that such is the case? The honorable gentleman's statement was true, but the conclusion was entirely erroneous, because he endeavored to impress upon the minds of the House and the country that the National policy had reduced wages from the prices which prevailed in 1877 to the prices of to-day. Let me say, in reference to that province and its industries, the honorable gentleman opposite referred to it the other day, and I quite understand his object. He said that, in a speech I delivered, I pointed out to the probability of manufacturing industries springing up in the province, and of its becoming a manufacturing centre. He ridiculed the idea, and said that he always expected that in Nova Scotia, where there were deposits of coal and iron, we would have large manufacturing industries, but what could New Brunswick expect? Let me say that there is no portion of the Dominion of Canada, in proportion to its population, that has a larger proportion of its population engaged in manufacturing industries than the Province of New Brunswick. Enterprise in that direction in that province has been going on for a quarter of a century, and increasing from year to year until 1874, when it was at its height, and according to returns from reliable sources, there were 5,000 and upwards of people in St. John alone engaged in manufacturing industries. When I visited the city the other day I did receive, though the hon. member expresses some surprise that I should have been met with a limited cordiality, a dinner at which 47 sat down. But we had two dinners. The hotels we have there are not large enough to give dinners to two hundred persons at a time. I will venture to say, that at the two dinners we had as many guests as the hon. gentleman had on the occasion of his visit as Premier. Let me give another evidence of the enterprise and ability of the people of that province in the direction of extending manufacturing industries. When I tell the House that nearly every contract that has been let since this new tariff came into operation for the construction of locomotives, snow ploughs, cars, and rolling stock for the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways have been taken, with the exception of contracts for three locomotives and two cars in Ontario, by manufacturers of the Province of New Brunswick. I may state further in reference to this matter that when there, while I found the sash, door, and carriage manufacturers were not doing as much as in 1874, the other manufacturers had doubled their capacity in the last six months, and were prepared to double it still further during the next year. When we find that since the policy was inaugurated, that in the town of Moncton a manufactory has been established with a capital invested of $200,000, $60,000 paid up; when we find a sugar refinery with capital subscribed, and arrangements being made for its construction in the town of Moncton ; when we find that recently the inhabitants of the town of St. Stephen were summoned together for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a cotton factory on the St. Croix River, that would involve an expenditure of $300,000, that the site has been selected, the stock being subscribed, and that American capitalists offer to build it if the locality will free them from taxation for twenty years ; when we find these various industries organized, involving a capital of $1,000,-000, I will ask this House and the country whether Ontario and Quebec has shown a greater amount of enterprise. It would require in Ontario $6,000,000, and in Quebec $4,500,000 of capital to build up the concerns organized in a manufacturing way. There has been a charateristic scene, which has taken place in this House since I came it.to it. A petition has been circulated from the citizens of St. John, asking for certain amendments in the tariff. The petition asks that certain alterations should be made in the tariff. If it was to influence the Government to make a change why was it put into the hands of men who do not agree with us politically. If it was intended to influence the Government then it would have reached the Government before this, but it was kept back until I rose to make my speech. It was sent in as a piece of political clap-trap. That is proved beyond all doubt. Sir, it has been said that the imposition of duty upon corn and cornmeal is unpopular in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I know its unpopularity in both these provinces, but if we were to legislate for those Provinces alone the country would not submit to it, but it was part and parcel of the policy. What is the fact? It will be seen by the returns on the table of the House that the duty collected on corn and cornmeal have been equal to the amount collected in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on molasses consumed in the same period of six months; that we consumed 55,000 gallons; that the duty collected is something like $9,000, and the duties on corn and cornmeal are $11,000, and the reduction made on duty on molasses will more than balance what is paid by those provinces on corn and cornmeal. But this item is merely held up to frighten the people engaged in this particular industry. Then we come to the question of duty on flour. I defer this question, as it would be out of place to enter upon it just now. I have heard it said that this tariff is an Ontario tariff—a tariff framed in the interests of Ontario, but it will be found by the returns on the table of the House that during the last six months the two provinces referred to have not paid $1 more on flour and coal together than Ontario has paid on flour alone. The amount of duty paid on flour in Ontario equals what they have paid on coal and flour in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick altogether. It appears to me that we could not have framed a tariff that could have borne less injuriously on each of the different provinces. Looking at the Province of New Brunswick we are told there was an exorbitant increase of duty that would be collected on sugar. Now, the sugar is imported from Montreal, and therefore the duty is not collected at all in the city of St. John, and even had the duty on that sugar been collected, the figures would show $100,000 less in the value of articles consumed, as a result of the operation of the tariff and the effects produced on the Province of New Brunswick, as in other provinces of the Dominion. I am quite prepared in the discussion of this subject to have honorable gentlemen on the other side differing with me on these points. But let us go to the facts and returns submitted. It has been said that the greatest enemy of truth is prejudice, and the greatest friend is time. Time is solving this tariff and working it out. Men discussing on this tariff to-day will in a year hence veer a little from their present position and favor a moderate protective tariff, in order to meet the desires and wishes of the people of the country who are becoming convinced of the excellence of the policy of this tariff. Sir, it is said that this policy is damaging the country generally.

This many who supported Mr. Tilley at the last election will justly regard as an adding of insult to injury.

Last year he promised that within a year the people of the whole Dominion would be convinced of the excellence of the N. P. Now it seems that another year is required to work that conviction.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,"

is ever the day on which the N. P. is to work its wonders, and the people are to be all rich and happy.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Finance Minister did not hesitate to say in the House of Commons, as he said elsewhere, that the Dominion is in a most prosperous state :—

The honorable the leader of the Opposition stated the other night that if it had not been for the good crop last season the country would have been in a worse condition than it had ever been in before. Can you look anywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and meet with intelligent men who will say that such is the fact? Go to the importers and merchants, who naturally would have the least sympathy with this policy, and to those who have derived the most benefit from it, and you will find, both among the wholesale and retail trade, that the general business of the country during the last six months has largely increased. And if you go to the farmer you will find that he recognizes the increased prices he is realizing on the articles he has for export, or those that he has for sale in the home market. You may go to the shipping interests, and find that during the last six months they have improved, and every one is more cheerful and hopeful than ever before. Then go to the lumber interest. Take the valley of the Ottawa, and notice the marked change in that business. No men engaged in it, either in the city of Ottawa, or in the West and East will deny that he is doing double the business he was the year before. All are hopeful, and a more buoyant spirit exists than during the last nine months. I care not to what interest you turn—to what portion of the Dominion you may go you will find all over a more hopeful feeling and greater confidence; and still the Opposition will shut their eyes to those facts, and continue to state that the country is in a ruinous condition, and do everything possible to prevent emigrants and capital coming to this country, and make it a prosperous and great land. I think, sir, that it is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge upon this point. The future prosperity of the country, I feel is assured. I do not say that it is all the result of the National Policy. I agree with my honorable friend that there are other causes affecting it; but I assert this; that the day after this policy was adopted in this House, in the leading centres of trade and commerce and throughout a large portion of the Dominion, there was an entirely different feeling—a more hopeful and trustful one—than the day before the policy was announced. What is more, I believe, from my own observation and from evidence that is indisputable, that tens of thousands of men are now engaged and occupied in the country that were not occupied before; and what is more, the returns of the last six months adding to the imports of that period, $3,500,000 of the year previous, that fairly and properly belong to this, it will be shown that the difference between exports and imports during the last six months are in favour of exports as against any previous year. For the first time in the history of the country it will be shown that during the first six months of this year the exports exceeded the imports by $6,500,-000, and at the close of this year by a reduction of imports and by an increase of exports, the balance of trade will be in our favor. Some gentlemen may think that that is of no importance, but I think it will be found of the most vital importance to change, as speedily as possible, the balance of trade in our favor. I am, sir, hopeful with reference to the future of this Dominion, and I believe that with the policy of developing the great Northwest, with the expenditure that is asked for this year, and is asked for next year, that by 1882 we will be able to pass on our own territory to Manitoba, and 200 miles beyond; that we will be able to send there hundreds of thousands of men who will be seeking homes in that magnificent territory and bringing out of it its products, and that after an experience of a few years like what we are having at present we will have something in the shape of a return for that expenditure. That return will come, both from the produce of the land and the revenue consequent in the increased population to compensate for the expenditure we are now making. If we can fairly succeed in making our financial arrangements for the next two or three years, our difficulties will be tided over and we will have no financial difficulties for the future.

He apparently did not perceive the absurdity of asserting that the Dominion is prosperous because the crops have been good, and the price of wheat high, and the lumber trade is improving, and, as he alleges are all doing well, and yet that the prosperity which he sees in his mind's eye—assuredly he can not see it with the corporeal eye—is due to the N. P., although, as every one knows, the N. P. has done nothing for the lumber interest and the shipping interest but to bur'en them with increased taxation, and, assuredly it could do nothing to increase the yield of the harvest or the price of wheat in England.

Nor did he, it would seem, perceive how absurd it was to boast of the reduction in imports as a beneficial effect of the N. P., an effect which must increase, as the operation of the N. P. becomes more widely felt, and, almost in the same breath, to say that he anticipated such an increase in the quantity and price of imports as would give an increase of one or two million dollars in customs duties. Inconsistency and contradiction, quite as much as inaccuracy of statement and recklessness in estimates, were, indeed, the characteristics of this strange speech.

THE CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

are, on the whole, unimportant. Except with regard to cheap publications, no change for the better is made. This change is a complete departure from the Finance Minister's last year's theory of the proper mode of protecting brain work and making the tangible materials of books bear all the taxation. The imposition of the additional ten cents on coal is an admission that the tariff of last year failed to give the coal trade of the Dominion to Nova Scotia. No one imagines, we suppose, that this additional duty will have any other effect than to swell the revenue. The reduction of the duty on puddled iron is a concession to the proprietors of rolling mills, etc.; the reduction of the duty on hickory spokes, a small concession to carriage makers. Many of the changes are made to remove doubts as to the proper mode of entering some articles. Perhaps it is better to give the Finance Minister's statement of what the proposed changes are, than the resolution which, taken alone, is not quite intelligible :—

Demijohns imported, containing vinigar or wine, or any other ingredient, were subject to a different duty from those imported empty. Asphalthum is to pay ten per cent., instead of twenty per cent., according to the present tariff. It is an article used in the manufacturing of varnish, and the change is in the direction of the National Policy. Bagatelle boards are to be rated as furniture at thirty-five per cent. There has been a difficulty with the collectors in regard to these articles, and therefore the duty is made uniform. Billiard tables are to be raised on the ad-valorem duty, from ten per cent. to fifteen per cent., and the same is proposed in regard to pianos. It was stated here in the discussion last year that the superior description of pianos paid a much less duty, in proportion than those of an inferior quality, and it is therefore proposed to increase the advolorem duty from ten to fifteen per cent. Bird cages of all kinds are to be thirty per cent. In the old rating the duty was imposed according to the material of which they were made ; now it will be a uniform duty. The next item is shoemakers' ink, and in regard to that the custom house officers found a great difficulty under what kind of ink to clasify it. It is now placed under the heading of shoe blacking at 25 per cent. Books, printed, are changed from six cents per pound to fifteen per cent., in consideration of our honorable friends opposite, who advocated that course last year. After a year's considiration and conference with the gentlemen representing that trade, it is proposed to change the duty in that way, and books, including Britith copyright works, blank books, account books, etc., are to pay thirty per cent. instead of thirty-five per cent. : valentines and chromos, and cards generally, are to pay thirty per cent. Before this they were classed under different heads,, some paying twenty per cent , some twenty-five per cent., and some thirty per cent., and this led to confusion. Bookbinders' cloth is added to the articles for bookbinders. Braces and suspenders are to pay twenty-five per cent; before this it depended on the material of which they were made, and that led to a great deal of difficulty, as between the rates of twenty-five per cent. and thirty per cent. On cans containing fish, per Washington treaty, we propose to charge the same as the United States, 1¼ c. quart, that is in order to meet the admission of American goods, which is operating very unfairly, because Americans, by obtaining a drawback on the cans they export, have an advantage of 18 c. over our manufactures. China and porcelainware is now charged some twenty per cent., and some twenty-five per cent. It is proposed to make a uniform rate of twenty-five per cent. Some of these goods have come through the United states at a lower rate than the English ware of the same kind. Combs, of all kinds, are to be twenty-five per cent. Now the duty depends on the material. Another difficulty has arisen in regard to crapes. Some are of silk, some of cotton, some part silk and part cotton, and as the duty was levied according to the material, it was difficult for the Customs officers to levy the correct rate. It is now proposed to place them all under a duty of twenty per cent., no matter of what material they may be made. Fishing rods, it is proposed to make thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five per cent. Fire-proof paint is to pay a quarter cent per pound, instead of 20 per cent. ad volorem, which is the present rate. That is to give encouragement to its manufacture in this country, as we can supply it as cheaply as it can be made elsewhere. On flagstones, dressed, instead of twenty per cent. ad volorem, the rate now charged, it is proposed to charge $1.50 per ton. It is proposed to make the rate on flowers and feathers, artificial, twenty-five per cent. They are rated now according to the material used. On grapes, instead of 1c. per pound, it is proposed to charge 2c. Mattrasses, of all kinds, are to pay thirty-five per cent, the same as other furniture. Cut bottles and decanters are to pay thirty per cent., instead of twenty per cent., which is now the general rate. Silvered plate glass now pays twenty per cent,, the same duty as that upon plate glass. It is proposed to make it twenty-five per cent. On imitation porcelain shades, it is proposed to make the rate twenty per cent. This has been allowed by the Department, but there is a question as to the mode of dealing with it. Gloves and mitts now depend upon the material used, and are classed as clothing. This has occasioned some difficulty in the customs offices, and in order to obviate that difficulty it is proposed to make them all pay the uniform duty of twenty-five per cent. Drawn iron tubing is struck out, and all wrought iron tubing is to be rated fifteen per cent. instead of ten per cent. There is a certain kind of tubing that enters into the manufacture of boilers about which some difficulty arose, and the charge is proposed in consequence. Slabs, blooms, loops, and billets are to be ten per cent. instead of twelve and a half per cent. It has been found that scrap iron has been purchased by our American neighbors, and if our rolling mills are to carry on their operations, it is considered desirable to reduce the rate on this item Liquorice for manufacturers, is to be twenty per cent., as at present, and liquorice for the use of confectioners 1c. per pound and twenty per cent.,instead of 1c. and thirty-five per cent., as now charged for confectionery. Malt extract for medical purposes is to be twenty-five per cent., as now charged. Poultry and game is to be twenty per cent. This has been the rule, but the rating has been different in different parts of the Dominion. Milk-food to be thirty per cent.; now rated as confectionery. Table and window-blind oil cloth to be rated at the same as floor cloth, at thirty per cent. Now it is sometimes charged twenty per cent. and entered as cotton. Organs, cabinet, ad valorem duty to be fifteen per cent.now ten per cent.; bismuth, now five per cent., added to free list as bismuth metallic; paper, ruled, specified, twenty-five per cent., now twenty-two and a-half; collars, prints, etc., made uniform, all kinds, thirty per cent., now rated according to material; pianofortes, ad valorem duty raised from ten to fifteen per cent;quicksilver to be ten per cent., now twenty, raw spun silk, not colored, to be fifteen per cent., now twenty-five; champagne, words added to establish bottles as old wine measure, still free until 1882, instead of 1881; stone, at $1.50, to be hammered or chiselled; grindstones to be $2 per ten instead of twenty per cent. Export duty to be included in value of sugar, for duty. Trunks to be thirty per cent. instead of twenty-five; twines of all kinds to be twenty-five per cent., none on flax; cigars and cigarettes to be 60c per lb. instead of 50c; tomatoes in cans to be 2c per lb, now twenty per cent.; watch movements to be twenty per cent., and watches and cases twenty-five per cent., now twenty; hubs, spokes, &c., in the rough, to be fifteen per cent. instead of twenty; coal, bituminous, to be 60c per 2,000 lbs., now 50c. I have now come to a question of some importance. When this subject was under the consideration of Parliament before the Government gave it careful attention, and came to the conclusion that 50c. per ton on bituminous coal would carry it from Nova Scotia to Toronto. A considerable portion was sent to Toronto last year, and an effort was made to take it to Toronto by an arrangement with the Grand Trunk, from certain parts of Nova Scotia. After giving this matter the most careful consideration with the desire of enabling this industry to send its products as far as Hamilton, it is supposed that 10c. additional to the short ton would carry it to that city; and therefore it is proposed to make the duty 60c. The duty on salt is to be made uniform twenty-five per cent.—it is now twenty to twenty-five per cent , according to the manufacture. Wool, such as is produced in Canada, 3c. per lb.

A correspondent of the Winnipeg *Free Press* contends that a portion of the country between the Red River district and Lake Superior is better adapted for settlement than the lands further west, because, although not so fertile as the land in the valley of the Red River, it is fertile and not liable to be flooded by summer rain as the prairie farms are, and he says :—

I cannot understand why emigrants keep rushing west hundreds of miles from the central market of Winnipeg to locate themselves and families on a treeless prairie, unsheltered by even a willow bluff from the fierce buzzard of the plains, perhaps a dozen miles or more from their necessary supplies of building timber, fuel, and fencing, and as like as not be necessitated to use water little different in taste and quality from a dose of Epsom salts, when they can secure good farming land with abundance of timber, and water of the best quality, within twenty-five or thirty miles of Winnipeg.

THE FREEMAN FOR 1880.

We can only promise for the FREEMAN, that in 1880 it will be what it has been for so many years past ; that it will steadfastly maintain in all cases what it believes to be right ; that it will labour incessantly and earnestly in the cause of good government, popular rights, and even handed justice ; that it will do all it can to keep its readers acquainted with all public affairs of importance and to enable them to form just and sound conclusions on all those subjects on which they may at any time be required to express an opinion or to pass judgment, and that it will co-operate heartily in every well-directed effort for promoting the welfare of this country.

Our readers are aware that the FREEMAN furnishes much news of great interest to the majority of them, which they would seek in vain in any of the other papers published in the Province, and that it devotes much space to the refutation of calumnies and the combatting of prejudices which are calculated to create ill-feeling between the different races and denominations of which our population is composed and so do serious injury to all, but particularly to the minority who are so often misrepresented and maligned. We often find the FREEMAN's power for good greatly lessened because we have not room to deal with these and other matters as fully as their importance demands. We desire also to furnish our readers with a greater variety of news and with interesting details, which want of space compels us in many cases to omit.

Were the circulation as large as it should be, some desirable improvements could be made, and we ask our friends in all the Provinces to make an earnest effort to assist us in a work which really is theirs as well as ours. If every one who professes to admire the FREEMAN endeavered to get even one or two additional subscribers for it, a great deal might be accomplished. The times, it is true, are hard, but the price of the paper is so very low that they must be few, indeed, who can not afford to pay so small a sum.

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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 20, 1880.

The Week.

Important events have crowded one another during the past few days. The announcement that the Imperial Parliament will be dissolved about Easter, although it can scarcely be called unexpected, took all parties by surprise. To prepare against surprise, the leaders of the Liberal party held meetings in many parts of the country during the latter part of the recess. It was generally believed, from what was known of Disraeli's love for stage effects, that he would, if he could, take the country by surprise, and even after it was known that another session of this Parliament would certainly be held, it was strongly suspected that it would not be allowed to run its full course ; and yet the announcement was a genuine surprise. It is said by the admirers of Beaconsfield, and by some of those opposed to him, that the time is well chosen ; that the reactionary feeling excited by Mr. Gladstone's Scotch speeches, by the unlooked for magnitude of the Zulu war, and of the expenditures in that part of the Empire rendered necessary by the meddling and muddling of the Tories, by the temporary reverses in Afghanistan, and the enormous expenditure of life and money in that country for which there was no sufficient reason, and from which England could gain little either of glory or of profit, and by the growing conviction that in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor the policy of the Government was, in almost every respect, a failure, has lost its force, and that the defeat of the Liberals in Liverpool and Southwark, and the defection from their ranks of Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle, and some others, who, professing to be Liberals still, declare themselves admirers and supporters of the Jingo policy of Beaconsfield in foreign affairs, have so disheartened the Liberals throughout the country that they will go into the fight disheartened and discredited The great differences of opinion between the sections of what is called the Liberal party, create an impression that their triumph at present is impossible, and they do threaten to prevent that cordial, hearty co-operation which is so essential to success. It is admitted, too, that to a large number of the people the Jingo policy is more acceptable than it ought to be. The English people dislike the cost of great wars, and the sacrifices they render necessary, but they love to domineer over smaller nations, even when conferring upon them what they believe to be benefits or blessings, and they do like to believe that they exercise a powerful influence over the course of events in Europe, and that they are, and force all to acknowledge that they are, the first nation in Europe, and that nothing can be done in Europe or the East contrary to what they believe to be their interests, or in derogation of their overshadowing influence. There is little room to doubt now that at the Berlin Conference Russia, although she did not get all she asked, did obtain all, or even more than all she ever expected, and that England then became party to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, the preservation of which, in its integrity, she regarded as essential to the balance of power, and to the safety of her own Empire. The publication of those secret papers proved that the Beaconsfield Government approved in private what they professed to disapprove of in public, but, nevertheless, Beaconsfield, with the art peculiarly his own, succeeded in so moulding appearances that many in England still believe that Russia was forced to recede in Europe and in Asia by the moral influence of England, sustained by the demonstration of boundless strength and resources made when those Sepoy regiments were moved from Hindostan to Cyprus. Peace with honor has been proved to be an egregious misdescription of the result of the Berlin Conference as far as England was concerned, and *Imperium et Libertas* has been proved to have no real meaning in the mouth of Beaconsfield, but in using these phrases, as in the manner of his proceeding in foreign affairs, he has shown a keen and accurate appreciation of the dominant feelings of the average Englishman, in whom the Liberal foreign policy, which would avoid all offensive demonstrations until the interests of England required effective intervention ; which would do nothing to preserve the rotten Turkish Empire, and would assist in creating a strong Christian power out of its European fragrants, precisely as Russia proposed, excites neither admiration or sympathy. To many the fact that their policy appears even to coincide with the avowed policy of Russia, is proof conclusive that their policy is anti-English, and with such persons it avails little to show that the Liberal policy would have prevented the aggrandisement of Russia, to which Lord Beaconsfield assented at Berlin.

In his letter to the Duke of Marlborough, which is really a manifesto to the people of England, Beaconsfield asserts, plainly enough to be understood by every-one, that the peace of Europe is at this moment in great peril ; that a general European war of frightful magnitude can be prevented only by the British Government, and by it only, if it uses the greatest tact and skill, and he claims that the experience of the past few years has shown that he and his colleagues alone possess the wisdom and prudence, the firmness and skill necessary to maintain British preponderance in the Councils of Europe, and to preserve the peace of the world. Their's too, he alleges, is the policy by which alone peace can be preserved, and the interest of Great Britain can be effectually guarded. The Liberals say that these predictions are not only unfounded, but ridiculous ; that the Beaconsfield policy is in truth one of the causes which render a permanent peaceful settlement of the questions now disturbing Europe impossible, and which render preparations for war in all the nations of Europe on a scale hitherto unprecedented in the world's history necessary in the opinion of the rulers and governments of those nations, and this policy, while it leads to enormous expenditures at home, does not give to England the influence in Europe which she ought to possess, which they say she would possess were their more prosaic but more rational policy pursued. The glitter of the Beaconsfield policy does, it is admitted, prove more captivating in many quarters.

One great source of strength for the Tories is that they are so united a body, that they are neither divided nor disturbed by any theories as to the best mode of government, popular rights, &c., or by any conflict of interests. Another is that the great body of the landowners are with them, believing their interests to be thoroughly identified with those of the Tory party, while the great Whig landowners, who in former years were the main strength of the Liberal party, sympathise more fully with the Tories to-day than they do with the Radicals, with whom they find themselves forced to work, and to whose zeal for inovations they are often forced reluctantly to yield. In England, although so many of the farmers are wealthy, the landowners, it is notorious, controul the elections in the counties, and it is probable that the Tories will have as large a majority in the counties as they now have.

In the cities and boroughs the Liberals have always had a considerable majority, but this majority has been greatly reduced of late years. The causes of this are not very obscure. When, after the great famine of 1847-8, the Irish population in the English cities grew large, the jealousy entertained towards them by the English operations and small tradesmen, which had been growing for years, became intense. They disliked them because they were Irish papists—a people whom they were taught for generations to abhor. It was this feeling amongst the English people of the working classes and small shopkeepers, that renderedit so easy to establish what are called Liberal Conservative Associations amongst those classes. The Irish Papists were generally Liberals, and this was cause sufficient in the opinion of those who hated them, why they should become Tories. It really was this feeling which perverted once Liberal Lancashire and made it a Tory constituency. It is this which has wrested from the Liberals so many cities and boroughs once regarded as Liberal strongholds. It is to this feeling really that Beaconsfield appeals when in his manifesto he denounces the Home Rulers as seeking the disintegration and destruction of the Empire, insists that their demands must be disposed of once for all, and insinuates that the Liberal leaders are so far committed to the Home Rulers, that no one who values the integrity and greatness of the Empire, can, with safety, vote for a Liberal. The Liberals are evidently embarrassed by this question. They know that the fears of the people of England are easily excited by a cry that the Empire is in danger, and yet they wish to conciliate the Home Rulers, without whose assistance, success is impossible. To allay the apprehensions so skillfully excited by Beaconsfield and at the same time to give any reason why the HomeRulers should support Liberals rather than Tories, is no easy task. The violence of the Beaconsfield manifesto on this point has, in itself, done much to drive the Home Rulers into the ranks of the Liberals in every constituency in which they have no prospect of electing a Home Ruler.

Another reason why the Tories have gained strength in the boroughs, is that the Legislation of the Liberals has deeply offended the tavern keepers, who are a powerful influential body in all parts of England. At the last general election, the Tory triumph was due in a great measure to the efforts of the licensed victuallers, as they are called.

The Church of England is still a great power in England. The great majority of its clergymen are zealous Tories. The intimation given more than once by Mr. Gladstone that the disestablishment of this Church in England, although not yet a burning question, may, at no distant day, be so regarded, will, no doubt, stimulate their zeal at the approaching elections.

And while their foreign policy is the more common sense policy, which those who desire show and excitement regard as equivalent to no policy at all, and while they are accused of being willing to see the Empire broken up, the Liberals have no rallying cry which would give heart to their supporters, or bring new strength to their ranks. They are not prepared to deal with the question of disestablishment, or with the land question in such a broad effectual way as would induce the tenant farmers of England to disregard the influence and defy the power of their landlords.

It is supposed that the Liberals will make gains in Scotland, and the Home Rulers in Ireland, and the Liberals try to persuade themselves and others that they will gain in England also.

The defeat of the notorious clause seven of Jules Ferry's Education Bill by so large a majority in the Senate, causes much excitement in France. The ultra-Radicals demand that the obsolete laws against the Jesuits be put in operation at once, and that they be driven from France, which they so zealously labor to bring back to the knowledge and love and service of God. The Catholics, on the other hand, are by no means satisfied with the reasons assigned by some members of the Senate for voting against the clause. All this agitation may lead to very evil consequences. It will be well for France if it expend itself in vaporing and threats. The religious feeling is steadily growing stronger in that unhappy country, but it is not yet strong enough to hold in check the atheistical fury of those who pretend to regard themselves as the only real Republicans in the country.

The preparations for war are going on everywhere with dismal activity, and Germany, although she talks constantly of peace, is now unquestionably the chief cause of all those armaments and all that anxiety.

The news from Ireland is of the most distressing character. Every day adds to the number of families thrown upon the relief funds for a meagre supply of the cheapest and coarsest food. The contributions from the United States, Canada and Australia have been very liberal, and but for these thousands must before this have died of hunger. The prospects for the next five months are very gloomy. Beaconsfield, with sublime audacity, claims for the miserable, halting, insufficient measures of his Government the credit of having saved those who really are alive to-day only because they followed the advice of Mr. Parnell in the first instance, and because the people of other countries, and especially Irishmen abroad, have so generously subscribed for their relief.

The business done in the Canadian Parliament during the week is not of very great importance. The Bill to repeal the Insolvent laws passed the Senate by a large majority. The Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has advanced another stage in the House of Commons. The budget speech admits a deficit of half a million—there is little room to doubt that it will be at least a million and a half—and proposes no means of making good the deficit, but, in imitation of the Liberal policy which was so bitterly denounced, waits upon Providence, trusts to improvement in business, etc. The changes proposed in the tariff are dealt with in another article. Many matters of local importance were discussed. It must have been amusing to hear those Prince Edward Island members and others who, two or three years ago, denounced the "Northern Light" because, as they said, she was constructed on false principles, and was wholly unfit for the work for which she was designed, now praising her, and describing the efficient service she is rendering. There was a discussion about the best place for the crossing. Mr. McIsaac argued at much length that Cape George is the best place on the main land for the terminus. Some of the Islanders insisted that railroad branches should be built at once to Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse.

The most important Canadian event of the week is the very sudden death of the Hon. L. H. Holton. He was at a large dinner party given at the Rideau Club on Saturday evening by the Minister of Customs. It was observed by many of those present that he was more than usually cheerful. He left the Club about half-past eleven, and, after conversation with some gentlemen at the Russel House, retired to his room about midnight. Soon after one o'clock the night porter saw him coming down stairs, and spoke to him. About half an hour after Mr. Holton rang his bell, and when the porter answered, Mr. Holton, who was then standing in his bed-room, clad in his night dress and drawers, asked him to call a doctor. The porter tried to find a doctor in the house, but Dr. Brouse and Dr. Bergin had gone home. He then telephoned to Dr. Grant, who answered that he would attend as soon as possible. The porter reported this to Mr. Holton, who said a word or two, the last he ever spoke. The porter, after informing Mr. Holton that the doctor was on his way, went to Hon. Mr. Burpee's room to let him know that Mr. Holton was so ill. He was still reading, and he at once went to Mr. Holton's room, but only to find him lying on the bed unconscious. After endeavoring in vain to arouse him, and to relieve him by chafing, etc., he called Sir Albert Smith, who remained in the room until Mr. Holton's death, which occurred a very minutes after. When Dr. Grant arrived he was dead. The Dr. thought he died of heart disease, but there is much difference of opinion on this point. Mr. Holton has been for many years one of the very foremost public men in Canada, and he will be much missed, as his sad death is much regretted by all parties. A man of powerful intellect and much culture, quick perception, and much industry ; thoroughly upright and disinterested ; he devoted great attention to his duties as a member of Parliament, watching carefully the progress of every measure, and pointing out and opposing all he thought objectionable. An earnest Liberal, he sought zealously to promote the success of the Liberal party, solely because he believed that only when it was governed on truly Liberal principles could the country be well governed and prosperous. In every relation of private life, as a husband, a father, a friend, a man of business, his conduct was most exemplary, and furnished a pattern which all would do well to imitate. In public life he was eminently a patriot in the highest and noblest sense of the word, ever acting on principle in great things and small, ever just, impartial and upright, ever seeking to do what he believed to be best for his country.

The immigration from Great Britain to Canada increased during the year 1879 in about the same proportion as the increase of emigration from Great Britain to the United Statef. It is impossible, we suppose, to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, how many of those emigrants settled permanently in Canada, but when so many thousands who had lived in Canada for many years, and of those born in Canada fled from the country because they could no longer make a living in it, the probability is that many of those immigrants also drifted to the United States. According to the report of the Minister of Agriculture the increase was :—

From 40,032 to 61,052. The details show that the number *via* the St. Lawrence route increased from 10,295 to 17,251; *via* the Maritime Province ports, including Portland, increased from 2,483 to 3,955; entered at the Customs Houses with settlers' goods decreased from 11,435 to 9,-775; and *via* Suspension Bridge and inland ports, including Manitoba, increased from 15,814 to 30,071. This latter embraces :—Immigrants *via* Suspension Bridge, 22,166 ; from the United States, *via* Duluth and St. Paul and Pacific Railways, comprising Mr. Lalime's party from the Eastern States, 7,905. The number of immigrant passengers through Canada from the United States increased from 11,226 to 20,560, and the immigrant settlers in Canada increased from 18,372 to 30,719. Of the 17,251 immigrants who landed at Quebec 10,395 were English, 1,543 Irish, 1,428 Scotch, and 2,872 Scandinavians. The unskilled laborers of the country will scarcely view with favor the next return. The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the same port for 1878 and 1879 were as follows: Farmers increased from 283 to 340, laborers increased from 2,839 to 7,136, mechanics increased from 897 to 923, and clerks and traders decreased from 26 to 12. The number of immigrants brought ought by charitable societies, chiefly children, increased from 384 to 478.

It has been suggested that all of those who came from Great Britain to Canada, and proceeded to the North West are counted twice. The efflux from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec has been proportionately much greater for the past few years than that from Ontario, and, as nearly all the immigrants who do come to Canada now-a-days, and settle here, settle in Ontario, that Province will be entitled to a much larger number of representatives after the next census has been taken, if the Minister's figures are at all accurate.

In another speech lately delivered in a western city Mr. Parnell said :—

We were called when we landed in New York (said Parnell) Communists, and persons who desired to attack the vested rights of property, and a great many other epithets of more choice character; but now it is acknowledged that the Irish people are the most patient in the world, to tolerate such a land system for a single instant. The speaker read an account of destitution, which, he said, was within eleven hours by mail of London, the seat of Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. I have known, he said, a landlord to burn corn that he had seized for rent, in sight of the starving poor, rather than they should get it to eat. The condition of the Irish peasantry was next contrasted with the system of slavery in this country. I have been subjected (continued Parnell) since I have been in this country, to misrepresentations of a very extraordinary character on the part of a section of the New York press. In fact—(A voice—"New York *Herald*." Another voice—"Groans for it")—in fact, if the statements, and reports, and rumors that have been set afloat regarding me were one tenth of them true, I should be the greatest liar unhung. I sometimes wonder how people in this country tolerate me at all, I have got such a terribly bad character since I came to America. I find from papers just received from Ireland and England that while on one hand there is the regular manufacture of lies over in England, duly cabled to America, in order to destroy my character here, so on the other hand there is a regular manufacture of the same description going on in this country, duly cabled to Ireland, in order to destroy my character there. Now I am not in the least afraid of having my character destroyed either in Ireland or America. I know the people of Ireland will wait until I go back there in order that I may explain anything which may possibly appear dubious. I have been accustomed during my public life to very disagreeable work—a great deal of work which I think no one else would have undertaken, simply on account of its disagreeable character. I think one of the greatest curses of Ireland has been the unwillingness of Irish politicians to undertake disagreeable work—and until our members are willing to do rough work, are willing to take a back seat until circumstances force them to the front, and are willing to allow other people to obtain the credit of what they have done, you won't have political purity in Ireland. Although I may be misrepresented, and although this misrepresentation may continue, we are determined to stick to the principles that we have enunciated from the very commencement in this country. We think that all this misrepresentation is a very good sign ; for the hound won't howl unless the flogging he is getting hurts him. (Laughter and applause, screams of "Landlord," and "British Government.") The position taken by the press both in England, Ireland, and America is about the best sign of the success of the mission which we have undertaken here.

The following interesting comparative statements of the amount of revenue received in February 1878, 1879, and 1880, and of the whole amount received for the first eight months of these three years, which we take from the Toronto *Globe*, shows conclusively that if the Government wanted $2,200,000 more than was received in 1878 or 1879 to meet the expenditure of 1880, the deficit on this year's operations must be counted by millions :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
REVENUE:—			
Customs........$	1,147,504	$2,036,353	$ 908,937
Excise..........	307,921	1,197,756	618,595
Post Office......	138,661	122,583	124,347
Public works, including railways..........	106,541	180,718	163,016
Bill Stamps.....	15,812	18,749	21,862
Miscellaneous...	49,279	75,246	125,639
	$ 1,765,721	$ 3,631,410	$ 1,962,368
Revenue to 31st January, 1880.	$12,315,813	$12,416,606	$13,040,954
	$14,081,534	$16,048,017	$15,003,323
Expenditure......	$ 897,737	$ 1,808,451	$ 2,919,844
Expenditure to 31st Jan., 1880.	$14,456,453	$13,750,206	$12,334,640
	$15,354,191	$15,558,657	$15,254,484

According to the official report :—

The cattle trade with Great Britain has developed very much within the past year. In 1878 the exports through Canadian ports were :—690 horses and mules, 18,655 cattle, 41,250 sheep, and 2,027 swine. In 1879 the exports were 24,682 cattle, 79,-085 sheep, and 4,745 swine, comprising Canadian cattle alone. In addition to these there were Canadian cattle exported via Boston, making a total of 25,009 cattle, 80,332 sheep. and 5,385 swine, representing $3,197,406. The St. Lawrence route for this export trade offers unrivalled facilities, lessening very much the open sea voyage. The total losses was 8 per 1,000 on cattle, 5 per 1,000 on horses and mules, and about 24 per 1,000 on sheep. Owing to the cattle disease in foreign countries several Orders-in Council relating to cattle have been passed during the past year.

One cause of the increase in the number of cattle exported was that the people of Canada, because of their poverty, did not themselves eat as much meat in that as in previous years. This was particularly the case in the Lower Provinces.

DIPHTHERIA.—Mr. Michael Cummins, of Ward's Creek, Sussex, has, within a week, buried five of his children who died of this disease.

DOMINION PARLIA
THURSDAY, M
In reply to Mr. Rochester,
Tilley said the amount of gu
curity for officers of the civil
the Canada Guarantee Co., w
In reply to Sir Albert Smith,
Tupper said the Government
prepared this season to prov
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Mr. McCarthy's Bill to am
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common assault act were
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The following is a summary
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—Estimated receipts, $23,8
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penditure, $24,978,023 ; esti
ency at end of current year,
Error in estimates for 1878
Estimated income for 1880-
$15,300,000 ; Excise, $5,21
Works, (including railways,)
Bill Stamps, $208,00 ; intere
ments, $600,000 ; Post Office
other revenue $700,000 ; total
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FRIDAY,
The debate on the Budget
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A statement was brought
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On Feb. 1st 1880, the nu
Moncton, 277 ; Campbellton,
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MONDAY
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Mr. Mackenzie, still more
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Other leading members
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House adjourned.
TUESDAY,
Sir John A. Macdonald,
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being St. Patrick's Day,
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On motion of Mr. Baby,
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Progress was reported !
The budget debate was
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ERIA.—Mr. Michael Cummins, of
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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

In reply to Mr. Rochester, Sir Samuel Tilley said the amount of guaranteed security for officers of the civil service by the Canada Guarantee Co., was $277,100.

In reply to Sir Albert Smith, Sir Charles Tupper said the Government would not be prepared this season to provide for constructing the Cape Tormetine and Traverse Railways.

Mr. McCarthy's Bill to amend procedure in criminal cases and to amend the common assault act were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at six o'clock.

The following is a summary of the comparative figures as corrected by reference to the Finance Minister's memoranda :1879—Estimated receipts, $23,859,000; Actual receipts, $21,217,000; Expenditure, $24,454,381; Estimated expenditure, $23,-669,073; Deficiency of receipts as compared with expenditure, $2,632,620.

Revised estimate of revenue for the current year, $24,450,000; estimated expenditure, $24,978,023; estimated deficiency at end of current year, $528,000.

Error in estimates for 1878, $285,891.

Estimated income for 1880-81; Customs, $15,300,000; Excise, $5,213,000: Public Works, (including railways,) $2,286,000; Bill Stamps, $208,00; interest on investments, $600,000; Post Office $1,210,000; other revenue $700,000; total $25.517,000, against an estimated expenditure of $25,-007,203.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

The debate on the Budget was resumed by Mr. Mackenzie, and continued by Rykert and Ross of Middlesex.

A statement was brought down showing the number of men employed in the railway workshops at Moncton, Campbellton, Richmond and Quebec, on Oct. 1st and Dec. 1st, 1878, and on Feb. 1st 1880. At the former date Moncton had 387 men; Campbellton 50; Quebec 66; Richmond none. On Feb. 1st 1880, the numbers were, Moncton, 277; Campbellton, 24; Quebec, 84; Richmond, 83.

MONDAY March, 15.

Immediately on the opening of the House to-day Sir John A. Macdonald rose to ask the House to adjourn, expressing the shock with which he, yesterday, heard of Mr. Holton's death. He and deceased had never been of the same party, but throughout their long career in public life they had been fast friends. It was arranged, some years ago, that the House should not adjourn on the death of members, but in very exceptional cases. This was no common cause. The shock was as great as if they had seen him fall sinking in the chair now vacant. The House could not proceed. He could vouch for what all the world could vouch for, the steadfast honesty, the incorruptible purpose that ran through all the deceased's actions, commercial, personal or political. The purity of his mind, his great abilities, his energy, his industry and kindness had endeared him to them all. He was a great Parliamentary authority of a conservative and eminently judicial mind. He knew how great a loss to the Liberal party his death was and how deeply it would be would be felt and deplored, but the loss to the House and to the country would be as great. Looking at his sudden departure he could adopt the dying words of one of England's most illustrious sons: "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

Mr. Mackenzie, still more deeply affected, followed, joining in the just tribute then paid to the great worth of one who was no more. The loss was too great and he felt himself overcome with emotion unable to proceed.

Other leading members of the House joined in the tribute to deceased, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 16.

Sir John A. Macdonald, referring to Mr. Holton's funeral, and to-morrow being St. Patrick's Day, moved that when the House adjourned to-day, it stand adjourned till Thursday. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Baby, the House went into committee to consider amendments proposed to be made to the General Inspection Act of 1874, by providing for the inspection of smoked herring.

Mr. Anglin objected, that there was no necessity, and expense would be needlessly put on.

Mr. Gillmor said that his constituents produced some hundred thousand boxes. The tax would be enormous in proportion to the value. He hoped the Minister would re-consider and abandon his measure as unnecessary and oppressive.

Mr. Weldon said that many of his constituents were interested in this matter. He was satisfied they would object to this proposition for which he could see no necessity. He would like, as the matter had suddenly come up, to have such delay as would give an opportunity for those most interested to be heard from.

Sir John said an inspector would be appointed on recommendation of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Anglin said inspection would be compulsory, for if these fees were adopted and the law gives power to an inspector, he would make the inspection.

Sir John said the inspection of smoked fish would not be compulsory.

Progress was reported!

The budget debate was resumed by McCallum, followed by Oliver, Sproul and Gault.

Mr. King, of Queen's, N. B., replying to Mr. Tilley's charge that the New Brunswick Opposition members decried their Province, said he thought they had as much at stake in the Province as he or his limited following. He referred to Mr. Tilley's statement that the petitions from St. John were political clap-trap, and, if intended to influence the Government, should be sent to the members supporting it.

Mr. Tilley denied saying so.

Mr. King read from the *Citizen's* report showing that he had. He read from Mr. Tilley's Budget Speech, of last year, stating that the glass factory was again in operation. Did he visit it last summer? The cotton factory existed 20 years ago and prospered under 10 per cent. tariff. The farmers of New Brunswick, under the 35 per cent. protection tariff, were paying more to support it than for the support of the poor. He gave statistics of persons employed in various callings, 9,420 in all, classed as manufacturers by Mr. Tilley, of which he (Mr. King) contended that 4,200 were laboring classes and not benefitted but burdened by the N. P. We need not wonder that the representatives of other Provinces voted for heavy burdens upon us when incited to do so by our only representative in the Government. He suggested that the next time Tilley came to St. John he should visit the country market, meet his old friends from the country and ask them if the tariff had raised the price of oats, coarse grains and potatoes. They would have told him, in reply, of the lowest prices in twenty years for produce and higher prices for what they had to buy. It took 30 lbs. of butter to buy, last summer, what 20 lbs. of butter would buy before. Notwithstanding he (Tilley) had characterized lumber as a waning industry, no doubt he now looked for a portion of his receipts from the revival of that trade. He repudiated Mr. Tilley's statement that opposition to the tariff came from anti-Confederates only. He (King) had supported the Union, but no Confederates could now say all their predictions had been fulfilled, while the Confederates were humiliated by the pledges made by Tilley and re-echoed by them—pledges in almost every instance unfulfilled. He hoped the Government would lose no time in taking the census, as the population was disappearing. His county, in which Mr. Tilley was born, was being depleted of the population, who were going, not to Manitoba, but to the United States.

Mr. Mackenzie—They saw the Government advertisement of Minnesota.

Mr. King, continuing, said, need we wonder when our debt, already so great, was to be increased by $25,000,000, and when a sum equal to the entire subsidy of the Maritime Provinces was being expended to maintain 30,000 Indians in the North West. It looked as if we were sold to the Indians. Things looked dark yet parts of New Brunswick did not despair. To use the Minister's own phrase in another sense: They saw a "silver lining to the cloud." They saw already Ontario was returning to her first love and by the statements of her representatives here it was evident that P. E. Island only wanted a chance to wheel into line; Nova Scotia comes right every other time. And there was no doubt that when again the popular voice was heard at the polls New Brunswick would be found true to her principles that had made her and the Empire great, glorious and free.

Mr. Domville moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 11.15.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Mr. Hill moved the Address in reply to the Governor's speech, and was followed by Mr. Blair who criticized in a moderate manner the several sections. Mr. Fraser replied on behalf of the Government. Mr. Willis condemned the Gov't. for proroguing after the fire and for "shilly-shallying" in the matter of the Exhibition. He wanted Mr. Wedderburn's assurance that there was no hidden meaning in the section referring to the Legislative buildings. Mr. Landry replied to Mr. Willis and was followed by Mr. Ryan, of Gloucester, who charged the Crown Lands department with conniving at violations of the law in his County. Mr. Elder spoke briefly, suggesting some changes in the wording of the Address, which were made. Mr. Wedderburn gave the assurance demanded by Mr. Willis and Mr. Ritchie, and after some others had spoken the Address passed and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 12.

A number of Bills were introduced, and notices were given of numerous enquiries of the Government.

A Bill to authorize the Corporation of Trinity Church, St. John, to raise money by the issue of debentures was agreed to. Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a Bill for the establishment of an additional Circuit Court in Albert. After some discussion the Speaker ruled that as the Bill involved the expenditure of money it could not be introduced by a private member.

The following documents were laid on the table: The report of the Auditor General; Agricultural report; Crown Lands report; correspondence, etc., on Dominion claims; report of schools and list of Legislative Buildings tenders. The papers relating to the Dominion claims include a recommendation from the Minister of Finance, Sir S. L. Tilley, approved by the Privy Council, on the claims: First, that $10,000 be placed in the estimates for the payment of immigrant claims; second, that a case be prepared, approved by both parties, and submitted to the Supreme Court for a settlement of the short term prisoners claim; third, that either an Act be prepared for placing the lazaretto under the control of the Department of Agriculture, or Parliament be asked to grant a vote in aid of the establishment; fourth, that it is due to the Government of New Brunswick that the basis and grounds of the Eastern Extension claim should be examined into and he, therefore, recommends that the Minister of Railways submit all information he can obtain as early as practicable.

Hon. Mr. Adams denied the charge that he had connived at a cheat on the revenue in Gloucester County and challenged investigation.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Mr. Cottrill's bill authorizing municipalities to publish their accounts in pamphlet form was discussed and progress was reported.

Mr. Ryan gave notice of a resolution for an address to His Honor, asking for a return of all lumber reported to the Crown Land Department to be cut upon Crown Lands in the County of Gloucester, or on the adjacent lands of any other county, and brought into the County of Gloucester, in the lumbering season of the year 1877-8 and of 1878-9, showing in detail the quantities cut in each season, and in each locality, with copies of the returns of the sales, and the estimates of all officers of the department, and also a return of all stumpage paid for lumber cut as aforesaid, and by whom and when paid, and the balances, if any due, and by whom. Also a return in detail of all lumber seized in the County of Gloucester in the year 1879, and from whom seized, and the amounts received by the department on settlement thereof, and by whom paid, together with copies of the reports of the seizing officers, and all correspondence relating to such seizures.

Various notices of motion were given, and the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, March 15.

After a good deal of discussion progress was reported on Mr. Thompson's bill for the better preservation of the records of horse pedigrees, and the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A committee was appointed to whom shall be referred all matters relating to printing.

A bill amending the Statute relating to fence trespasses and pounds was agreed to. The bill provides that the surplus of the sale shall be paid to the owner of the cattle instead of the Overseer of the Poor.

Hon. Mr. Landry laid before the House a statement of the expenditure for the reception of the Governor-General and Princess. There are some extraordinary items. In St. John nearly $2,000 were spent for carpets, and in Fredericton the amount was about the same. Coach hire in St. John cost some $650, and liquids nearly $1,000. Curtains, cornices, &c., cost between $300 and $400; china, glass and earthenware $227; hardware, &c., $222; stoves, &c., $214. Coal cost $12.65, and the carting of it $11. $500 were paid for the steamer which conveyed the Vice-Regal party to Fredericton, and the luncheon which was served on board cost the snug sum of $283. The use of a piano in one case cost $20.10, and in another $7.50. The groceries for Reed's Castle cost $421, and the meats, vegetables, &c., $152. $150 were paid for flowers, and tinsmithing in Fredericton cost $980. Robert Reed is debited with $380 for Reed's Castle, &c., but Mr. Reed in a letter to the *News* explains that the amount was for work ordered by members of the Government and paid for by him at the time. He has since been reimbursed, minus the interest, which the Government have not paid. There are many other apparently extravagant items in the account which amounts to $15,539, and it is not stated that all the bills have been paid.

In reply to Mr. Barberie Mr. Fraser said it is not the intention of the Government to bring in any bill relating to the Chatham Branch Railway; and that the suit against the railway and Hon. Mr. Kelly and others is still pending.

Mr. Fraser introduced bills to repeal the Attachment, Garnishee and Trustee procest.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The bill relating to trespasses and pounds was read a third time and passed.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for extending the Grand Southern Railway charter were given power to examine witnesses on oath. Dr. Barker and Mr. J. Murray Kaye were heard before the committee in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Green, the contractor, was heard on the other side.

Mr. Ryan gave notice of the following motion for Thursday:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House suitable accommodation should, during the recess, be provided in the city of Fredericton for the sitting of the Legislature, the cost thereof not to exceed a sum to be hereafter fixed by the House.

In reply to Mr. Gillespie the Secretary said it was intended to provide a sum for the relief of the distress in Ireland—the amount had not yet been decided.

The Secretary said the Government had no intention of changing the present mode of dividing the bye-road appropriations.

Mr. Fraser promised the papers relating to lumber operations in Gloucester asked for by Mr. Ryan.

Other returns asked for were also promised.

Mr. Marshall introduced a Bill amending the Act relating to St. Stephen's Church, St. John; Mr. Blair a Bill for further securing the independence of the Legislature.

Mr. Fraser moved the House in committee on the Bill repealing the attachment laws. It was rendered necessary by the repeal of the insolvent law. He would introduce some amendments to the law providing for a division of estates among creditors.

Mr. Blair said there was a want of principle in our legislation. The country was given attachment in lieu of imprisonment, and now creditors would have neither security.

Hon. Mr. Hanington said that imprisonment was virtually as effective now as before. Imprisonment would increase no man's assets.

Mr. Gillespie would support the Bill.

Mr. Morton wanted fraudulent bills of sale guarded against.

Mr. Ritchie favored the Bill. He had no doubt the Government would provide for an equitable distribution of bankrupt estates.

Mr. Hill condemned attachment as expensive, and called the laws for collection disgracefully expensive—ruinous to both creditor and debtor.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved the House in Committee on the Bill repealing the garnishee process. He would attend to Mr. Morton's suggestion concerning bills of sale. The burden of proof of *bona fides* should be placed on the parties to whom they are recorded, after the beginning of a suit.

Mr. Ritchie urged that the clause of the Bill giving garnishee after judgement be retained.

Hon. Mr. Hanington said that Mr. Ritchie's object could be better attained by extending the list of articles that the sheriff might seize.

Mr. Blair supported Mr. Ritchie's suggestions and charged the Government with going back on their legislation on false pretences. Instead of admitting their legislation to be a mistake they excused repeal by referring to the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the people were against garnishee, therefore it was to be repealed.

Mr. Sayre endorsed repeal.

Mr. Black urged stringent provisions for guarding against fraudulent bills of sale, and congratulated the lawyers on the generosity with which they united in repealing the laws which had been a big bonanza to them. The Bill was agreed to and read a third time.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The Bill to legalize certain proceedings of the Municipal Council of Restigouche was agreed to.

Progress was made in the Bill to alter the dividing line between Springfield and Studholm, K. C., and on the Bill to extend the time for killing caribou.

The remainder of the session until recess was occupied in motions for various returns. After recess no business of importance was transacted.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. Leigton introduced a Bill amending Chapter 23 Consolidated Statutes; Mr. McManus a Bill concerning the support of confined debtors; Mr. McLellan a Bill authorising Portland to borrow money for fire purposes; Mr. Elder a Bill, repealing a portion of the act protecting birds and animals.

The Bill relating to the publication of Municipality accounts was agreed to.

Mr. Ryan's motion that suitable accommodation be provided in Fredericton for the Legislature was the order of the day for the afternoon. When we went to press no report of the discussion had reached us.

The Bill authorising the purchase, by the British Government, of the properties of the companies which supply London with water, created much opposition because its provisions manifestly favored speculation, and were calculated to put much money in the pockets of some parties. It will probably damage the Tory party not a little in public estimation. A telegram says:—

LONDON, March 6.—The Government Bill to buy out all the London water companies supplies the sensation of this week. The reckless profligacy of Mr. Cross' financial proposals has been both preceded and followed by a gigantic speculation in shares, which assumes proportions of unprecedented scandal. The Government pledge to adhere to the market price of shares last summer has been shamelessly broken. For £9,000,000 in stocks, worth last summer £17,000,000, the Government agrees to pay £30,000,-000. Since August, and before the terms of the bargain were known, shares rose on an average 30 per cent. Since Tuesday there has been a further rise of 40 per cent., showing that the Government agrees to give 70 per cent. above the actual value. The *Economist* says that, everything considered, the shareholders get nearly twice the valuation of the property. The press, which generally hesitated at first, now denounces the scheme. The Ministerial organs even condemn it. The *Standard* says, "The evidence is unanswerable that the Government is squandering public money." Even the *Daily Telegraph* takes the side of virtue, and says the measure unless modified must be abandoned. The strong opposition which has been organized alarms the speculators. Prices were receding yesterday and to-day. A single house is reported to have gained £800,000 ($3,880,-000.) There are numerous shareholders among members of Parliament, especially in the Liberal ranks, but full enquiry is to be demanded, although the proposal is certain to meet with determined resistance.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At Wednesday's meeting the Assesment for 1880 on the East side was ordered, as follows:

Streets, &c., - - - - -	$ 9,000
Eire Department, - - - -	19,000
Police, - - - - -	22,000
Seavenger Work, - - - -	3,000
Lighting Streets, - - - -	7,000
Interest on Debentures, &c., -	52,481
	$112,481

It was also ordered that $300, to provide for the working of the Salvage Corps, be assesed on the Insurance Companies. Ald. Jones said it was hoped that during the year the Police Committee would be able to pay off $6,000 of its debt, the fire department $5,000, and the light department its whole debt of $2,000. The market had been so well managed during the past year that he hoped it would be out of debt at the end of this year.

The West side Assessment is as follows:

Streets, - - - - - -	$3,500
Fire Department, - - - - -	750
Police, - - - - - -	800
Interest, &c., on debentures under Act 38, Vic. cap. 93, - -	530
Interest, &c., on C. B. Railway debentures, - - -	2,100
	$7,680

Hiram D. Nice was appointed captain of the ferry steamer, *vice* Price resigned.

On recommendation of the Police Committee ex-Sergeant Briggs' claim for arrears of pay was filed.

The Fire Committee recommended that a Bill be sent to the Legislature giving the Police Magistrate power to commit to gaol, without fine, any one convicted of sounding a false alarm; that the storekeeper's salary be reduced $200; and that a ladder and 500 feet of hose be purchased.

T. Collins was granted a lease of the old Commissariat building at $40 a year.

The School Trustees submitted a statement of their wants for the present year, as follows:—

Teachers's Salaries, - - -	$28,000
Interest, - - - - -	11,500
Rents and Insurance, - - -	4,850
Care of Buildings, - - -	2,450
Grammar School, - - -	2,400
Office, - - - - -	2,000
Maintenance, - - - -	1,500
Books for Indigent Pupils, - -	150
	$54,850
Less probable receipts from County School Fund, - -	8,350
	$46,500

An assessment for this amount was ordered.

The Auditors of the Water Commissioners Accounts reported having found all the accounts, &c., correct. The amount received from all sources on account of water supply (including the balance of $51,974 held on Dec. 31st, 1878,) was $133,222, and the amount disbursed on the same account was $82,379. The amount received on account of sewerage was $24,350, and the amount disbursed, $31,239. The balance on hand on the whole transactions of the office to Dec. 31st, 1879, was $43,953.

The Carleton Branch Railway Directors submitted a statement of the receipts and expenditures to 31st December last. It was ordered to be printed with the public accounts.

A communication was received from a sub Committee of the Citizens' Executive Committee, asking that the Board reconsider the vote of last meeting and grant a larger sum then $1,000. Ald. Skinner moved that:

Resolved, That this city will pay $2,500 towards the erection of a permanent exhibition building in the city, and that a committee be appointed to make such arrangements as they may be able to secure for the return of such a portion of the gate or entrance money as they can at the next ensuing and other future exhibitions to be held in the city, provided always that the liability of this city in the premises shall not exceed $2,500.

Ald. Peters, Coun. Hannington, Ald. Magee, Ald. Wilson, Coun. Buist, and Ald. Brittain spoke in favor of the motion; Ald. Glasgow, Coun. Coxetter, Ald. Duffell, and Ald. Jones against it. The last named gentleman spoke very strongly on the matter, declaring that not only was the city not in a position to grant such a sum of money, but the Province could not afford such an expenditure. Ald. Skinner's motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas.	*Nays.*
Ald. Magee,	Ald. Jones,
" Brittain,	" Duffell,
" Peters,	" Glasgow,
" Skinner,	Coun. Coxetter,
" Wilson,	" Ring,
Coun. McFarlane,	" Emerson—6.
" H. Allan,	
" Hannington,	
" Buist—10.	

The Mayor appointed Ald. Skinner, Ald. Jones and Coun. H. Allan the committee.

Denis McCarthy was employed as caretaker of the old burial ground at $100 a year.

McCafferty & Daly's petition for permission to open a door on Market street was referred to the Market Commttee.

There was some discussion regarding the claims of the City and County in the matter of the Penitentiary, but nothing was done.

A motion by Coun. Hannington that a Bill be prepared providing that instead of 9 Aldermen and 9 Councillors as at present, the Board consist of 18 Aldermen; that the qualification be the same as at present; and that to be eligible for election a candidate must have his taxes paid in full, was laid over till next meeting.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade on the Harbor Commission question reported in effect that the Board of Trade hold that the plan proposed would be to expensive. Ald. Skinner suggested that a modified plan might be adopted, and moved that the matter lie over till next meeting. This was carried and the Board adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next.

MONCTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN:—

Sir,—The Moncton *Times* last Saturday says: "The FREEMAN has a Moncton correspondent who is neither truthful, witty nor wise."

Anyone who has read the article in the FREEMAN, referred to by the *Times*, (but which it dare not copy, to allow its readers to judge for themselves) would not expect the *Times* to see humor, wit or wisdom.

There were simple unvarnished facts, which the *Times* through the medium of its daily paper dare not attempt to confute.

I said in the communication referred to by the *Times* that it has been helping the present Government and the National Policy to depopulate this town, to reduce the rents of the houses and stores, and to make many of them vacant.

I now challenge the *Times* to deny that this Town was not in a more prosperous state the 17th Sept. 1878, when the present Government came into power, than it was last September.

When the change referred to took place every house and store, or at least very nearly every one, was fully occupied at a medium high rental.

At that time the *Times* could fill several columns nearly every month describing the new buildings, the additions and improvement on the old ones, &c., going on in the Town.

The year referred to by me there were not less than a hundredandfifty buildings erected in this Town. The new buildings erected last year it would be very easy indeed to enumerate. And if the Sugar Refinery and Brass Factory, about to be constructed, do not revive the Town, its fate will be no better than that of others in this Province under Confederation.

I am really ashamed to make it known to the public that so many paupers were never known in this Town as there are this winter. I would not acknowledge that to be the case in this Town, but that the capital city, Ottawa, has had to admit that greater poverty has not been known there for a long time, if ever, than under the National Policy, the present winter.

The *Times* wishes to be regarded by the public as the champion defender of the rights and privileges of the Citizens of the Town of Moncton, as being chiefly instrumental in building up this Town and making it what it is at present.

I would not desire to deprive the *Times* of any merit or reward justly due it. There was a time when the *Times* was independent (not financially) but I mean to say it could at times describe the sentiments of its editor. But since the change in Dominion Government its chief usefulness as the "Moncton Daily *Times*" has departed from it. There is no citizen of this Town so blind or stupid as not to know that the editor of the *Times* is owned soul and body by the present Dominion Government.

They know too, right well, there is no right, title or interest belonging to them that the *Times* is not working to sacrifice for private gain.

I will no dispute the benevolent serene countenance of the editor of the *Times* further this week, but will promise him a few pertinent questions on the present political situation at some future time.

I did not mean to say last week, there are five hundred less men employed in the Railway Workshere now than under the late Government; I did mean to say two hundred and fifty less.

In conclusion I would say to the *Times* it is of little or no consequence to the public whether the article referred to by me was written by a Tory M. P., already in receipt of Government pay or by the editor of the Summerside *Progress* in pursuit thereof.

ANON.

Mr. W. G. Gaunce, of Woodstock, against whom some charges were preferred by our correspondent "Liberal," has written to the *Carleton Sentinel* to deny that he gave utterance to the statements attributed to him, and we have been requested to publish his letter. He says:

"I will simply state what I did say relative to the famine in Ireland. My words were as follows:—

'The oppressive land laws of Ireland are not alone to blame for the present unhappy condition of that country, which to-day kneels as a suppliant at the feet of the nations. A want of thrift perhaps in some parts, and a perversion of what God has given her for food to pernicious suds has helped towards that end, because her distillers have consumed what should feed her people. And while Ireland starves Canada spends in the same direction 2½ millions of bushels of grain yearly. Early in this century when famine was impending the Government closed the distilleries, and why not now," &c. &c.

The genuineness of my quotation I submit to any one who was sufficiently impressed to accurately remember. I regret that upon mere hearsay any attempt should be made to compromise my character before so large an element of the people of this County.

I trust that as a man I have too much pity for the sufferings of the Irish in their present misfortune to make an uncharitable remark concerning them. I trust, moreover, that as a public officer, whose duties bring him in daily contact with those of that nationality I have too much discretion to insult any whose good-will I should desire.

My remarks had nothing whatever to do with the habits of the people. It was the economy of the State; the inconsistency of Governments that I was dealing with.

If further proof of this be wanting, the remarks which immediately followed the obnoxious sentence were sufficient. I proceeded to point to the strange inconsistency of the United State spending yearly 95 millions of dollars for schools and over 700 millions for its liquor bill. The one to elevate and strengthen, the other to debase and weaken.

Had the writer taken the trouble to enquire he might, no doubt, have found out the facts before submitting his fancied injury to the Irish name to public print.

To reply to him in the spirit and tone in which he has attacked me in the Fredericton *Star* [is] beyond my ability or desire. His zeal is commendable, but his energy sadly misdirected. A teacher in our public schools he might have been more courteous: a Justice of the Peace, he could have been more dignified, and a rising young Barrister, he should have been more careful about the evidence.

Your obedient servant,
W. G. GAUNCE.

Woodstock, March 11, 1880.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

NOTICE.—All communications, advertisements, etc., intended for insertion in the FREEMAN, should reach the office not later than Thursday morning of each week.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—On Sunday evening last, the Young Men's Society of St. Joseph, Portland, elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Rev. J. F. Mc Devitt, Spiritual Director; Daniel J. Doherty, President, Francis E Mc Morrow, Vice-President; Florence McCarthy Rec. Sec.; James H. Mc Hugh, Fin. Sec.; Charles J. Tumney, Treas.; Patrick Mc-Monagle, Librarian; John Duffy, Asst. Librarian; John Burns, Sergt-at-arms.

This Society has in connection with it one of the largest libraries in the city, and commends itself to Catholic young men both on account of its spiritual and literary advantages.

ST. JOHN, N. B. — Messrs. T. O'Brien & Co., King street, are our agents for the *Pilot* in this city, and are authorized to receive subscriptions. All the books, including "Moondyne," published by the *Pilot* Publishing Company, and a large stock of the leading Catholic publications are kept constantly on hand.—*Boston Pilot.*

True success results from true merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public, resting solely on its own merits. Its success is already indisputable.

SUICIDES.—Last Sunday morning it was reported on the streets of Portland that a case of poisoning had occurred on the previous night in a house near the Straight Shore Road, between Sheriff and Harrison streets. The news unfortunately proved too true. The victim in this instance was a Miss Maggie Gillespie, who had been ill for some months and had come to live with her sister, Mrs. Kirsop. Dr. Gilchrist had been treating her, and had every hope of effecting a cure. To this end a quantity of carbolic acid diluted in water, was to have been taken internally. On the evening named, between seven and eight o'clock, Mrs. Kirsop went into the patient's room with the bottle containing the acid and a teapot in which there was some water, which she placed on a chair beside the bed. She returned into another room when she heard what she conceived to be rather strange noises and then hurried to the patient's room. She instantly perceived on entering that the young woman had taken a quantity of the undiluted drug and was wildly grasping the bed post, exclaiming at the same time, "I have done it! I have taken it! I feel it running through me like pins and needles." Considerable difficulty was first experienced in holding her down in the bed, and after an hour's struggle she expired. Dr. Gilchrist, in the meantime, was sent for, but before a stomach pump could be had the unfortunate young woman had passed beyond medical aid. She had made frequent threats that she would poison herself, and at last unfortunately accomplished her desire under the impression that she had become a burden to her friends in consequence of her folly. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

Mrs. Thos. P. Jordan, of Loch Lomond, committed suicide by hanging herself in the hall of her house on Thursday of last week. An inquest was held and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time.

PURSE PRESENTAION. — The Moncton *Times* says: On Thursday evening of last week, members of the congregation of St. Bernard's (Catholic) Church, in this Town, called at the residence of Rev. W. J. Foley, their late pastor, and presented him with a respeciable purse of money. The purse was presented in a few well chosen words and the rev. gentleman replied extemporaneously, in a suitable manner. Rev. Mr Foley has been in falling health and tendered the resignation of his charge over the congregation some weeks ago. He is expected to leave for the West this week and will go in a monastery at Dubuque, Iowa. Rev. Father Labbe, of Memramcook, has charge of the congregation here at present and will likely continue in charge for some little time.

ASSAULT.—New York papers supply the intelligence that Robert Conroy formerly of Miramichi, had his skull fractured by an axe thrown by a negro cook named Louis Oakes, who supposed Conroy was an Indian, at a logging camp on the Menmacossin, Minnesota. John Doyle afterwards went to the camp for vengeance, and struck Oakes over the head with his gun, the hammer penetrating the skull a couple of inches. Oakes' condition is serious. Conroy would be able to be about in a short time after he received the injury.

THEFT.—On Saturday a young man entered the residence of Mrs. James Allen, Paradise Row, and stole two gold watch chains, a locket and other articles valued at $100. The thief was observed by a lady of the house but before his proceedings could be interfered with he bolted.

MINING.—A correspondent of the *Sun* says. It is said, upon good authority, that the New York and Boston capitalists will commence boring again for oil on the Goodet farm, near St. Joseph's College, Memramcook. The indications give every promise of oil, and should these gentlemen fortunately strike it, immense benefits must result to this section of the country.

There is a good barytes mine lying idle for want of capital in the Bonum Gould Settlement, about two miles from Memramcook Station, which if properly developed would pay good profit to any company working it, after a short time and reasonable outlay.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Monday morning, Wm. Craig died suddenly in Messrs. Vaughan Bros. office. He had been sent for to repair a telephone and while so engaged fell down and expired. Heart disease, was the verdict rendered by a Coroner's jury.

FATAL ACCIDENTS. — Conductor Allingham of the Intercolonial met with a horrible death on Monday last. He was on top of one of the cars as his train was passing under a bridge near Quispamsis; his head struck the bridge and he was thrown between the cars, three of which passed over him mangling his body in a dreadful manner.

On the same day (and it has been remarked as a singular coincidence) a young man named George Rennick, who formerly acted as brakeman on Conductor Allingham's train, met with death in an exactly similar manner on the Boston and Albany Railway. His remains were brought to St. John.

PERSONAL.—Rev. John Murray, P. P., of Woodstock, who has been very ill with acute rheumatism, is, we are glad to learn, on the way to recovery.

Rev. Father Doyle, of St. George, has recently been very ill from the effects of a bad cold.

WASHED ASHORE.—A number of articles including two prayer books and some letters, washed ashore from the wreck of the "Eblana," were recently announced in the possession of Mr. Jas. Robinson, of Lancaster.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Wednesday last, the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was observed in the usual manner by the Catholics and the Irish and Temperance Societies in St. John.

At the Cathedral there was a High Mass, commencing at 10 a. m. Rev. A. Ouellete officiated, with Rev. H. A. Meahan as Deacon, and Rev. Jas. McDevitt as Sub-Deacon,—His Lordship the Bishop being present in Cope. The sermon was preached by Father McDevitt, who took for his text, "And I heard as it were, the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of great thunders, saying: Alleluia, for the Lord our God, the Almighty hath reigned."—Apocalypse xix.9.

The collection for the Orphan Asylum amounted to $221.

In the evening the members of the Irish Friendly Society celebrated the day by an entertainment in their own hall. The President, F. J. McCafferty, Esq., delivered a brief address; M. W. Maher, Esq., delivered an address on "The day we celebrate," and Mr. R. O'Brien read a paper entitled "Some thoughts suggested by the Festival of St. Patrick." Other members read, recited, and sang, and on the whole a very pleasant and appropriate entertainment was provided.

The Cadets of the Immaculate Conception, assisted by the Misses Coholan, and Miss Sullivan, gave an entertainment in St. Malachi's Hall, the proceeds of which were donated to the support of the Orphan Asylum. There was a very large audience and the performances were very successful.

In Carleton the members of St. John the Baptist and St. Rose T. A. Societies and the Carleton Serenade Band, joined in an entertainment in St. Patrick's Hall. The programme comprised music by the Band, an address by Mr. Thomas Connor, and readings, recitations, &c., by other gentlemen. The entertainment is said to have been one of the best given in Carleton for some time.

One of the finest entertainments of the season was that given in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, on St. Patrick's night. The hall was crowded and every number on the programme was applauded to the echo. Everything sung or said was encored, and, on this account, the programme was, perhaps, too lengthy. The entertainment commenced with a chorus "The Harp;" the singers were: Mrs. Mc Masters, Miss Lizzie Morgan, Miss M. Mc Carthy, Miss Rose Lynch, and Messrs. T. Daly, N. Murphy, A. Moore, P. Gallagher, D. Hargan, and F. Keenan. It was nicely rendered. Then followed a solo "Eileen Alanna" sung by Mr. D. Harrigan. Mr. H. was in very good voice, and sang so excellently that he was called out and he sang "A Flower from my Angel Mother's Grave," to which he did equal justice. Then appeared Mrs. T. Mc Masters who was a pronounced success in her beautiful rendition of the "Irish Emigrant's Lament." Her voice shows careful cultivation and she sings with apparent ease. Being encored she sang "Coming thro' the Rye," and then retired amidst much applause. A duett, "Lottie Lee" was then sung by Messrs. A. Moore and D. Cain. This was well done and deserved the applause which it received. They returned and sang "The Donovans" with great effect. Mr. W. J. Mahoney's piece was next on the programme. He recited a poem relating to the Irish famine entitled "We want no alms from thee." This was followed by such an outburst of applause that he had to appear again, when he recited "I have drank my last glass." His delivery and gestures in both pieces stamped him as a rising elocutionist. Mr. A. Moore then sang "The Dear little Shamrock" very pleasingly, and responded to an encore with "Minnie Lee." Miss M. McCarthy sang "The Minstrel Boy" quite pleasingly and in response to an encore, gave "Remember me love in your prayers.' "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," a duett sang by Messrs. Daly and Murphy, showed well balanced voices, and careful rendering of their respective parts. The duett was well appreciated and a warm encore was demanded but the gentlemen did not respond. Mr H. Campbell was the next singer and on coming to the front was received with much applause. He sang three songs; "Come to the Shamrock Home," "Cot in the Corner," and Nory O'Milligan. The curtain then dropped during the intermission and the first piece in the second part was a quartette "Ever be happy," in which Messrs. Campbell, Moore, Cain and Keenan took part. This was followed by the solo "Meeting of the Waters," sung by Miss Lizzie Morgan, who, in this somewhat difficult song appeared to surpass any of her previous efforts. She was evidently a favorite with the audience who continued their applause at the end of the solo until she again appeared and sang "Must we then meet as strangers." Her costume was appropriate and neat, and deserves mention. Next came Mr F. Keenan who sang "Gentle Lassie of Killarney." Mr K. has only recently come to the front as an amateur singer and gives promise of being a very good one in the near future. He modestly declined to respond to an encore. Miss Nannie Robinson, a little lady, played two pianoforte selections in a manner that would have done credit to a much older person. The solo "Last Rose of Summer" displayed Mr. T. Daly's well trained tenor voice to great advantage. He did not respond to an encore. Mr. M. J. Dolan then read several choice selections in his best style. Miss Rose Lynch sang "Come back to Erin" in a sweet voice; encored and sang "When the days of Autumn linger." Mr. D. Cain was the last soloist, he singing "Killarney" and for an encore, "When the corn is waving, Annie dear." The entertainment concluded with a chorus. The ladies who played the accompaniments for the singing were: Mrs. T. Mc Masters, Miss Upton, and Miss Robinson. The proceeds of the entertainment, which was held under the auspices of the St Aloysius Dramatic Club, will be given to the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY, Friday last, was observed by the members of the St. Joseph Societies who went to Holy Communion in the morning. In the evening, the junior society held a literary entertainment in the Academy building, Waterloo street. The usual annual procession was held in the Cathedral in the morning. No entertainment was held by the Portland societies in consequence of the Forty Hours' Dovotions there.

PORTLAND TOWN COUNCIL. At a special meeting of the Council recently held, the estimates were ordered to be the same as last year. On motion, the Bill relating to protection from fire in the eastern part of the Town was taken up and passed, and a Bill for the better collection of fines was read, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Local Legislature. Count DeBury was elected a School Trustee. A resolution was passed that earnest efforts should be made to secure the removal of the Capital. A committee was appointed to go to Fredericton, at their own expense, to further the School Law memorial.

CLUBS.

The terms of subscription of the following clubs will expire, on the date set opposite each:

P. Purtle, Mechanics' Settlement,	April 1
Thos. Delaney, Chatham,	" 3
P. McSweeny, Memramcook, - - -	" 5
Philp Breen, St. Stephen, - - -	" 6
Neil Farren, Winter street, - - -	" 8
P. McCreary, Norton Station, - -	" 14
Jer. Sweeny, Emigrant Settlement,	" 14
John O'Sullivan, Fredericton Road,	" 15
Jas. Lawlor, Albert Mines, - - -	" 25

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

A Dublin despatch says: Irish national land league in conjunction with Dublin trade societies held a large meeting in Phœnix Park to-day. The United States flag was conspicuously displayed.

The marriage of the Prince Imperial of Austria and Princess Stephone of Belgium, wil be an important European event, as it will tend to bring the last named country into the ring of states Bismarck is quietly forming around France.

McKirtland's dry goods house and Anderson's tea warehouse, 8th Avenue, New York, were burned; loss of the former $58,000, of the latter $34,000.

The New York *Tribune's* London cable says: Nobody pretends to foretell the result of the coming elections accurately. Extreme men on both sides claim a large majority. It is reported that the Tory headquarters are less sanguine since accounts were received from the country. The Liberal provincial papers are more confident than those in London, where Tory social influence preponderate. The Liberal officials say they expect a small majority. Whatever side wins, they are confident of gaining twelve seats in Ireland; nine in Scotland, and hope to reconquer half of twenty-three Liberal seats, sacrificed at the last election by party dissensions. The election campaign is already in full swing; altogether, there are 900 candidates for the 652 seats. The Liberals are far better organized than at the last election.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

W. Ferguson, Esq., Tracadie, $1.00; Wm. Molloy, Musquash, $1.00; Chas. O'Donnell, Esq., Woodstock, $4.00; Wm. Murphy, J. P. Cork Station, $7.00; Wm. Luttrell, Miminigash, P. E. I. $1.00; Bernard Kelly, Cambridge, Q. C. $1.00; Robt. Brennan, Oromocto, $4.00; James Gallagher, Springfield, K. C., $1.00; Rev. H. A. Doucett, Bay du Vin, $1.00.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Thursday, March 18.

The following are the prices now given;

Beef ℔ lb	$0 04	$0 06
Beets, ℔ bushel	0 50	0 60
Butter, in firkins ℔ lb	0 17	0 19
Butter, roll, ℔ lb	0 20	0 22
Cabbage per doz	0 80	1 00
Carrots, ℔ bushel	0 35	0 50
Cheese, ℔ lb	0 09	0 11
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 40	0 60
Calf Skins, ℔ lb	0 10	0 12
Duck,	0 40	0 80
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 15	0 17
Geese, each	0 40	0 50
Hams and Shoulder, green, ℔ lb	0 07	0 10
Hams and " smoked, ℔ lb	0 08	0 10
(choice	0 11	0 13
Hides, ℔ lb	0 7½	0 08
Hay ℔ ton	10 50	12 00
Hogs' Lard, ℔ lb	0 10	0 12
Lamb, ℔ lb	0 05	0 06
Lambskins, each	1 50	1 60
Mutton ℔ lb	0 05	0 00
Oats ℔ bushel	0 35	0 40
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 30	0 50
Pork ℔ lb, ℔ Hog	0 5½	0 6½
Rough Buckwheat Meal, per cwt	1 75	2 00
Socks, per doz	2 00	2 25
Tallow, rough, per lb	0 03	0 00
Tallow rendered, per lb	0 05	0 06
Turnips, per bushel	0 40	0 45
Turkeys, per lb	0 11	0 13
Veal per llb per qt.,	0 03	0 07
Yarn per lb	0 50	0 60

Died.

On the 8th of March, at New Ireland, Albert Co., N. B., Thomas Long, aged 95 years, a native of Dingle, Co. Kerry, Ireland, and a resident of this Province for the last 49 years. R. I. P. [Boston *Pilot* please copy.]

In this city, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., of congestion of the lungs, George Vincent, aged 3 months and 3 days, only and beloved son of William J. and Maggie Brophy.

At Tracy's Mills, Carleton Co., 27th ult., of consumption, James Fitzherbert, aged 49 years, leaving three children and other relatives to mourn his departure. His end was peace.

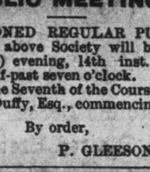
At Richibucto, on the 2nd ult., of diphtheria, Mary Elizabeth Adair, aged 14 years and 5 months; also, on the 7th inst., of Diphtheria, Alexander Adair, aged 16 years and 6 months, children of John and Jane Adair.

Suddenly, on Monday the 15th inst., Samuel D. Allingham, son of Mr. George Allingham, of Shediac.

In this city, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Maggie C. Barry, in the 17th year of her age.

In the Town of Portland, on Thursday 18th inst., William Patrick Tomney, second son of Charles and Jane Tomney, aged 22 years and 6 months.

☞ Funeral on to-morrow (Sunday) at 2.30 o'clock from his father's residence, Main street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.



PUBLIC MEETING.

THE POSTPONED REGULAR PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held on to-morrow, (Sunday) evening, 14th inst., in St. Malachi's Hall, at half-past seven o'clock.

The Lecture, the Seventh of the Course, will be delivered by F. J. Duffy, Esq., commencing at 8 o'clock

By order,

mar29 P. GLEESON, Secretary.



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Spring Jackets !

Millinery, Mantles, &c.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR

New Styles in Jackets, Mantles, &c.

We have a splendid assortment, and remarkably cheap, commencing at $2.00.

NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,

in Black, Drab and White.

Spring Trimmed Hats and B ets,

NEW FLOWERS,

NEW FEATHERS.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Very stylish made up Cashmeres, in various new Materials.

PRINT WRAPPERS,

in Colors and Black and White.

New Stiff Wrappers at Very Low Prices.

☞ Inspection Invited.

JAMES MANSON.

COMMERCIAL PALACE, King Street.

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FASHIONABLE SILKHATS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the

New Spring Style Broadway Blocks

—FOR—

SILK HATS,

and are prepared to take orders for the same.

We have also in stock a large and varied assortment of Fashionable

ENGLISH STIFF HATS,

By Christy and other makers.

—ALSO,—

SOFT, FUR AND FELT HATS,

in all the different qualities.

Boys' Hard and Soft Hats and Glengaries.

We also make to order Fine Quality French Pull Over Hates. A call respectfully solicited.

BARDSLEY BROS.,
38 Commercial Block,
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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

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ESTABLISHED 1810.

Losses paid by the above named Companies since these years in the aggregate reach the large sum of Ninety-five million Dollars.

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The Capital and Assets of the several Companies represented in the FIRE BRANCH and MARINE BRANCH of this Agency exceeds the sum of $25,000,000, of which $350,000 is deposited at Ottawa aggreeable to the Insurance Law of Canada.

Losses promptly paid, at maturity, in cash.

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Ex "Moravian" and "Nova Scotian":

30 Packages NEW GOODS,

—CONTAINING—

PRINTS, New Styles;
Shirtings;
Merinos;
Cashmeres;
Ribbons;
Tailor's Trimmings;
Broads and Doeskins;
Hosiery;
Worsted Coatings;

And a General Assortment of HABERDASHERY and SMALL WARES.

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ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against cutting timber of any description, or in any way trespassing on Lot No. 10, situated in Golden Grove Settlement, King's County, and known as the BURKE FARM.
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CARLETON FERRY BUILDING, Water Street,

AND satisfy yourselves, before purchasing tickets, who can offer the

BEST, CHEAPEST, AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ROUTES,

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BEST REFINED IRON,

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Common Bolt Iron, ⅜ to 1½ Round.

Sheet Iron and Hoop Iron,
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For Sleigh and Sled Shoes, Springs, Tires, and Toe-Calks.

☞ This Steel we can highly recommend to our customers, on account of its *Superior Finish* and *Uniformity of Temper.* It possesses all the qualities desirable for purposes stated, at the lowest cost for which a reliable article can be furnished. The consumer will find it much more economical than the cheap stuff so generally drummed through the country.

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TERNE PLATES, for Roofing.

Pure Copper Bolt.

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Iron Wire, Bright and Annealed.

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The very best article for Bailing Hay

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Railway Spikes.
Galvanized and Black, Wrot.

Cut Nails and Spikes, all sizes.

Square and Hex. Nuts, Washers, Clinch Rings, Horse Shoes and Nails, Springs and Axles, Axes, &c., &c., &c.

Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Carriage Builders and Tinsmiths' Materials always in stock.

Inquiries by letter as to prices, etc., promptly answered.

☞ Letter Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

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—AT—

W. W. JORDAN'S, Market Square,

LADIES' COMFORT CORSETS;

Dr. Warner's Health and Abdominal;
The Flexible Hip;
The Rainbow; The Style;
The Pearl; The Bertha; Lulu;
La Reine; Rottie Dimwle, &c.
Children's Jean Comfort Waists,

VERY CHEAP!

Swiss Muslin Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings; Muslin Frillings, Quillings and Puffings.
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Landing ex schrs. Victoria and in Store:—

25 CASES 2lb and 3lb TOMATOES and PEACHES.

50 Cases Lobsters, Salmon, Mackrel, Pine Apple, Gooseberries and Burns' celebrated Canned Beans and Pork.

mar20 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

Oranges, Lemons, Cranberries and Cheese

Just Received from Liverpool:—

25 CASES ORANGES.
And from Boston:
30 boxes ORANGES; 10 boxes LEMONS; 2 bbls. CRANBERRIES; and in stock:
20 boxes CHEESE.
For sale by
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The Subscriber offers for sale:—

13 PUNCHEONS FINEST OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY.

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TO LET—Two STORES in Mullin Bros. Block, on Dock street.

MULLIN BROS.,
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FURLONG'S
IRISH MALT WHISKEY
The above Celebrated
Dublin Malt Whiskey
Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.



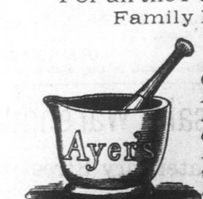
IT HAS BEEN STORED
FIVE YEARS
in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,
PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

Gray and White
COTTONS.

Samples of the Best Makes,
—AT—
Manufacturers Lowest Quotations, Cash.

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AGENT.
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Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.
CURING



Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Sault Rhuem, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their efforts abundantly show how much they excel other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and best citizens, send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
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First Spring Importation
—OF—
NEW MILLINERY.

JUST OPENED:
BLK. STRAW HATS and BONNETS, also WHITE STRAW HATS and BONNETS the very latest style.
Fashionable Trimmed HATS and BONNETS;
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW FEATHERS;
NEW TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS;
SILK FRINGES;
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NEW DEPATMEMT.
Ladies' Suits Made Up,
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WRAPPERS IN GREAT VARIETY,
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MULLIN BROS.'
READY MADE CLOTHING
Is still going on,
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be given this month as the WHOLE STOCK will have to be sold before 1st January.
MULLIN BROS.,
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SCOTCH PIG IRON.
In Stock:—
300 TONS
NO. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON.
BRANDS:
Summerlee, Carnbroe, Clyde and Monkland.
For sale by GEORGE CARVILL,
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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.
WE ARE NOW OPENING:—
Black Brilliantines;
Black Sicilians;
Black Lustres;
Black Persian Cords;
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Black Ba eas;
Black Crape Cloths;
Black Paramattas;
Black Cashmeres;
Black French Merinoes;
—OF—
SUPERIOR FINISH.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
feb28 PRINCE WM. STREET.

Ex S. S. "Sardinian,"
And Just Opened:
NINETEEN PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
Consisting of
Prints, Tweeds, Winceys, Coatings, Trouserings, Laces,
DRESS MATERIALS,
Buttons, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
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SUITS!
For Boys and Youths
—AT—
W. W. JORDAN'S.

REEFERS,
FOR SMALL BOYS,
Just the thing for Skating.
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ULSTERS AND PANTS!
SEPARATE,
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ALL AT
Lowest Possible Cash Prices.
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NEW GOODS!
Received November 10th:
Bretonne Laces.
Plaited Bretonne Laces.
Bretonne Lace Ties.
NEW NECK FRILLINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Navy lue Costume Serges.
Navy Estamene Serges.
New Printed Flannels.
Dressing Gown Flannels.

Yarns. Yarns. Yarns,
FRENCH KNITTING YARN.
This yarn will not Shrink in Washing.
—THE ORIGINAL—
Turkish Fingering Yarn,
Peacock Brand.
ALL COLORS NOW IN STOCK.

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON,
& ALLISON
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Mourning Department.
THIS Department we make a Specialty, keeping in stock the best makes of
FRENCH MERINOS, CACHEMERES, PARAMATTAS;
SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINE QUEENS CLOTH;
FRENCH TWILLS, COBURGS, ALPACAS;
CRAPE CLOTHS, DOUBLE LLAMAS;
WOOL REPPS, etc., etc.:
Which we will sell at the Lowest Possible Prices.
We also keep a Full Assortment of Prices of
COURTAULD'S
Celebrated Waterproof Crapes,
Warranted the best and only Waterproof Crape imported to this market.
Orders for Mourning Outfits will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.
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STEPHENS & FIGGURES
Have in Store a large Stock of
Congou, Souchong and Oolong Teas,
Which they are prepared to sell low to the trade for Cash or approved paper:
ALSO, A LARGE
Stock of General Groceries
Which they are offering very low.
Samples of Tea given on application.
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JUST RECEIVED.
A Case of the "Acme" Wick.
It is the ONLY WICK that will burn satisfactorily ALL the different grades of Petroleum now in the market.
If you are dissatisfied with the burning qualities of your Oil TRY THE "ACME."
For Sale by J. R. CAMERON,
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The Liverpool and London
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
Insures against loss or damage by fire, property of every description
At Lowest Current Rates
LIFE INSURANCE
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.
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QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL
Ten Million Dollars.

Annual Income for 1877	$2,727,165
Cash Assets on 31st Dec. 1877	4,122,560
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THE Losses by the St. John Conflagration amounted to $732,769,89 all of which was paid in full, without discount, immediately on the adjustment of the claims.
Life Department.
The Life Fund amounts to 66.5 per cent. of the entire net premiums received on every policy in force 1878 is the Queen Life Bonus year.
C. E. L. JARVIS,
GENERAL AGENT,
118 Prince William Street
jel4

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Capital, - - - $10,000,000.
Financial Position.

Capital Paid Up,	$ 1,447,725
Reserved Funds,	6,108,478
Life Funds,	11,234,011
Total 31st Dec, 1877,	$18,790,214

Deposited with the Government at Ottawa, according to the Requirements of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, $200,000.
J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE,
No. 7 Barnhill's Building, Princess street, St. John.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. sep24

White Cottons!
Grey Cottons!
WE ARE NOW SHOWING:—
WHITE COTTONS
All widths and qualities, and very best makes;
GREY COTTONS,
ENGLISH, AMERICAN and CANADIAN.
Tickings, Tickings;
Osnaburgs, Plain and Striped;
Brown Hollands;
Hf-bleached Hollands;
Fancy Cotton Shirtings;
Printed Cottons;
Printed Cottons, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
PRINCE WM. STREET.
feb21

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS hereby give notice that they hold a trade mark for the name
Englishman's Cough Mixture,
and any person or persons found putting up or manufacturing an article and selling it under the name of Englishman's Cough Mixture will be proceeded against according to law. The public should see that every bottle has our name blown on the back.
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
Saint John, N. B.
feb14 SOLE PROPRIETORS.

AMERICAN OIL!
Received per late arrivals:—
50 Bbls. WATER WHITE OIL
A SUPERIOR BURNING QUALITY.
—ALSO—
Case Oil in 5 Gallon Cans,
With Patent Stoppers, Best Quality.
J. R. CAMERON,
feb7 64 Prince Wm. street.

Smoked Herring, Pickled Herring & Shad.
LANDING:
3000 BOXES Smoked Scaled HERRING; 50 half-brls. good Split Herring: 50 half-brls. and brls. No. 1 and 2 Economy Mess Shad. Prices Low.
jan31 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

FEBRUARY 6th.
Just Received:—
20 BOXES BOAT NAILS;
5 Cases { CHAINS, 3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 1 2;
CARRIAGE BOLTS;
2 " LAG SCREWS;
2 " MACHINE BOLTS;
5 " LOCKS and KNOBS;
3 " GRANITE IRONWARE;
2 " WHIPS;
2 " GROUND GLASS;
2 " FIGURED GLASS;
1 " MASURY'S PAINTS.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
feb14 Market Square.

Files, Razors, Etc.
CLARKE, KERR and THORNE, Prince Wm St.
Have now landing per S. S. "Sarmatian," via I. C. R.:—
1 CASK BUTCHER'S FILES and RAZORS;
1 Cask Hardware containing: Padlocks, Rabbit Wire, Heel Ball, Rifle Caps, Jews Harps, etc.
Landing per S. S. "Peruvian," via I. C. R.:
250 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, (Assorted),
5 Casks PUTTY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
feb14

Codfish, Pollock & Oil.
Landing ex "M. P. Reed":—
300 Qtls. Bright Tolqual CODFISH;
100 do. do. POLLOCK;
10 Barrels COD OIL.
For Sale Low.
oct25 BARBOUR BROS.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!
The subscriber offers for sale:—
175 PUNCHEONS BARBADOS MOLASSES, (first quality);
32 Tierces BARBADOS MOLASSES (first quality);
39 Barrels do. do. do. do.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
nov22 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES, in Great Variety, at
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
nov8 35and 37 King Street.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

AS STATED AT THE ANTIPODES BY A NEW ZEALANDER.

[Letter of Sir George Grey to the New Zealander.]

I recently made a speech in Parliament on the subject of a circumstance which took place at Lord Beaconsfield's election for Buckingham in 1868. In explanation of the statement I made in that speech, I propose to trace an outline of the causes which led me to make it. I was objecting to the land laws prevailing in Ireland, which, in my belief, are detrimental, nay ruinous, to the interests of its population.

TO BEGIN AT THE ROOT OF THE EVIL,

let me state an act committed by one of those English nobles to whom enormous grants of land were made in Ireland, without any reference to the rights or claims of those who inhabited such lands, and whose ancestors had inhabited and drawn their substance from them for centuries. A grant of upwards of 40,000 acres of land was made to Lord Essex for services in Ireland. Froude, in his History of England (vol. II., p. 186), gives us the following account of an act performed by that Lord Essex, when employed by Queen Elizabeth. He states that when Essex entered Antrim to attack it, certain chiefs sent their wives and children, their aged and their sick, for safety to the Isle of Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim. Essex was obliged to retire, without achieving anything, and on his way through Carrickfergus, when returning to Dublin, he ascertained that these people had been left on the Island of Rathlin. He thereupon took possession of three small frigates which were lying in the harbor, gave the command of a detachment of soldiers to John Norris, the grandson of Sir Henry Norris, executed for adultery with Anne Boleyn, and directed him to cross to the island and kill whatever he could find. "The run up the Antrim coast was rapidly and quietly accomplished. Before the alarm could be given, the English had landed. . . . Bruce's castle was then standing. . . . But Norris had brought cannon with him. The weak defenses were speedily destroyed, and, after a fierce assault, in which several of the garrison were killed, the chief who was in command offered to surrender, if he and his people were allowed to return to Scotland. The conditions were rejected; the Scots yielded at discretion, and every living creature in the place, except the chief and his family, who were probably reserved for ransom, was immediately put to the sword. Two hundred were killed in the castle. It was then discovered that several hundred more, chiefly in mothers and their little ones, were hidden in the cave about the shore. There was no remorse, not even the faintest shadow of perception that the occasion called for it. They were hunted out, as if they had been seals or otters, and all destroyed. Surleyboy and other chiefs, Essex coolly wrote, had sent their wives and children into the island, 'which be all taken and executed, to the number of six hundred.' 'Surleyboy himself,' he continued, 'stood upon the mainland of the Glynnes and saw the attacking of the island, and was likely to have run mad for sorrow, tearing and tormenting himself, and saying that he there lost all that he ever had.'" "The impression left upon the mind by

THIS HORRIBLE STORY

is increased by the composure with which even the news of it was received. 'Yellow-haired Charley' (Surleyboy) might tear himself for his pretty little ones and their dame, but in Ireland itself the massacre was not specially distinguished in the general system of atrocity. Essex described it himself as one of the exploits with which he was most satisfied, and Elizabeth, in answer to his letters, bade him tell John Norris, 'the executioner of his well-designed enterprise, that she would not be unmindful of his services.' But though passed over and unheeded at the time, and lying buried for three hundred years, the bloody stain comes back to light again, not in myth and legend, but in the original account of the nobleman by whose hand the deed was done; and when the history of England's dealings with Ireland settles at last into its final shape, that hunt among the caves at Rathlin will not be forgotten." Passing now from the deeds performed by those to whom these vast grants of land in Ireland were made, I will state what the result of these grants, under the land laws which have prevailed in Ireland, has been.

THAT TWO-THIRDS OF IRELAND

is now owned by about nineteen hundred people; and that a great part of the remaining third will come into the possession of the same persons as soon as leases fall in. The people in Ireland for centuries were left almost without education. They were compelled to support a church to which they were opposed. They could not be returned to Parliament. They could hold no office under Government. They were subject to cruel oppressions of various kinds. Add to this, that through all those centuries they could not obtain possession in freehold of a single acre of land as their own property, although that land had been the property of their forefathers. To them the joys of a home of their own were unknown.

THEY COULD POSSESS NOTHING ON EARTH

but the wretched clothes, which were almost rags, which they carried upon them. All hope was shut out from them. Therefore necessarily all providence ceased. Being an agricultural people, with no other employment or means of subsistence than the cultivation of the soil, they were compelled to rent land. This they would only generally obtain in very small quantities. The rent they were required to pay for this average £10 an acre. Necessity, therefore, compelled them to crop it with potatoes, and that become their sole means of subsistence. Repeatedly it was pointed out to succeeding Governments that eventually a failure in the potato crop was certain, in some unpropitious season, to take place, for such seasons do by a nocturnal law occur from time to time; that when such failure did come a famine of the most terrific kind must ensue, which famine would not occur if the land was divided into small freeholds, the owners of which would crop their land with a great variety of produce. For many years, those who loved their country endeavored to get an alteration made in the laws relating to the tenure of land which were producing such evil effects, and were certain, ultimately, to lead to the destruction by famine of vast multitudes of people. A deaf ear was turned to all these representations. Those who held such vast tracts of land in pursuit of their own interest, proud of the power which they derived from the estates they held, used the influence derived from their enormous properties to prevent necessary changes in the tenure of the land being carried out. Ultimately the famine came. Then took place scenes so horrible, and so painful to think of, that I will describe only two. "That bodies are left in the fields for weeks unburied is a matter perfectly certain, and also that they have been left unburied in houses so long that they have been eaten by rats, and it became necessary to burn the houses over the bodies." [Trench—Realities of Irish life.] "In company with Dr. Trail, the Rector of Scwll, I met Dr. McCormic, the Dispensary physician of the Parish of Kilmore. He said that on Tuesday, the 9th of March, he had met a man, a father, tottering along the road; a rope was over his shoulder, and at the other end of the rope, streeling along the ground, were two dead children, whom he was with difficulty dragging to the grave." [Trench "Realities of Irish Life.] I will add that it is admitted "that in some villages more than half the people were starved to death." [Fawcett, pages 104—5.] But the misery of the oppressed and wretched people did not cease in Ireland. "During the course of the season 1874, nearly

100,000 IMMIGRANTS LANDED AT QUEBEC,

a large proportion of whom were totally destitute, and must have perished, had they not been forwarded on at the cost of the public. (England would pay nothing from public funds to enable these wretched, oppressed beings to flee from death.) Owing to various causes, contagious fever of a most malignant character prevailed among them to an unexampled extent. The number confined at one time in hospitals occasionally approached 10,000, and though the mortality amongst children was very great, nearly 1,000 emigrant orphans were left during the season at Montreal; besides a proportionate number at Grosse Isle, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, and other places. In this manner army after army of sick and suffering people, fleeing from famine in their native land to be stricken down by death in the Valley of the St. Lawrence, stopped in rapid succession at Grosse Isle, and there leaving numbers of their dead behind, pushed forward towards the lakes in overcrowded steamers." [Lord Elgin's Letters and Journals, page 42.] We cannot trace these wretched fugitives further. They broke up into small parties. But many of these must yet have perished. I believe that

AT LEAST A MILLION AND A HALF OF PEOPLE

in the whole were destroyed by the most lingering and dreadful deaths. My calculation is based upon this. In the census preceding the famine, the population of Ireland was eight millions. In the census succeeding the famine, 1847, the population was five millions and a half, a difference of two millions and a half, to which must be added the loss of that great increase of population which had taken place during the interval between the two censuses. [Fawcett, Pauperism, p. 104-5.] It is true that a large number of persons emigrated from Ireland, but, as well as I can remember, the returns of emigration, made up with the greatest care for the purpose of accounting for this vast decrease of population, did not exceed 800,000 souls.

In making the statements I did in my speech, I had a right to state my own opinions, and I believe those opinions will be shared with me by every man who will carefully consider the history of Ireland and of its land laws. In my belief

TO ATTRIBUTE THE IRISH FAMINE

to the direct act of the Creator of the Universe is altogether to misrepresent the dealings of our Maker with his creatures. I believe it was a departure from His will and His divine laws which produced that famine. I regard it as having been brought about by the selfishness, I may say the wickedness and cruelty, of man. I think that Lord Beaconsfield, in encouraging the people to give three cheers for that famine, stating, "well, you have given three cheers before this for things which have not done so much good to man as that famine," did that which was wrong. I believe if Tacitus described Nero as having given utterance to such language and to such a sentiment, we should be filled with abhorrence, as we read the page of Tacitus in which such a fact was recorded. I think that people would doubt if it was possible, that such a thing could have taken place. I abhor the land laws under which such things can be brought about, and think we should neglect no means within our power to get them altered in the Mother country, and think we should neglect no means at our disposal to prevent laws and regulations being established in New Zealand which may ultimately bring about a similar state of things in this country. I believe that in Ireland,

IF FAIR LAND LAWS HAD PREVAILED,

if the country had been inhabited by small farmers owning the land upon which they labored, that no famine would have taken place; that the earth would have yielded a vast variety of products suitable for the support of man; that the failure in any one of those products would have produced but a very trifling effect; that the race inhabiting Ireland, owning the land on which they lived, would have improved it to the highest possible degree; that the country would have been covered with commodious cottages, inhabited by a thrifty and provident population, and that it would have comfortably supported

A POPULATION MUCH EXCEEDING EIGHT MILLIONS.

I believe that the whole of the miseries which have fallen on Ireland have arisen from the cupidity of man and from the errors of legislators, which two causes have chiefly developed themselves in the nature of the land laws which were imposed upon that unhappy country. The land laws at the present moment prevailing in England and Scotland are equally bad. They keep millions in a state of abject misery and wretchedness; and I think that the time has come when the vast majority of the inhabitants of both islands will rouse themselves to an exertion to have those laws altered, and I believe Parliament will undoubtedly yield to the demand of the nation in that respect, when they feel that it is no longer possible to resist it. It has been the custom of some, who would distract attention from the misconduct of the British Government, continued to Ireland through long centuries, to attribute the Irish famine in great part to the priests.

SUCH ARGUMENTS AS THIS ARE USED:

"All the influence that could be exerted by religion, prompted the continuance of habits of utter improvidence. The priests encouraged early marriages. Hence the undue increase of population in Ireland. Hence the misery and wretchedness of the people." Absurd reasoning! with so small a proportion of the most fertile parts of the earth yet inhabited by human beings, when Ireland, under a system of small landed proprietors could carry a much denser population than it has ever yet borne. When the earth is more fully peopled, when for generations a good education has been bestowed upon the entire population of each civilized country, men from having for centuries ceased to be laborers for others, and mere serfs, have become proprietors of land and masters of happy and convenient homes of their own, and have learnt that providence and self-restraint, which of necessity springs from such circumstances, all this will be altered. In that epoch of time yet to come for us the increase of population will limit itself by economical laws based on wise instincts and feelings created by long experience of a state of society such as the British race has never known. In the meantime,

WHAT DID EARLY MARRIAGES IN IRELAND EFFECT

when all hopes, all the other joys of life were, by cruel laws, crushed out of a nation? This secured for it the only charms of life that remained; home affections, love of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister, of children amongst each other, and these burnt so warmly and shone so brightly amidst the unexampled sorrows and afflictions of an oppressed race that they shed forth a lustre previously unknown to the world. They begat a family affection, a morality wonderful to think upon. Taking the three most moral nations in the world, what are the results? In Scotland 10 per cent. of the births are illegitimate; in England the proportion is 6 per cent., and in Ireland only 3 per cent. [Fawcett, Pauperism, p. 86.] But, in truth, these early marriages were the assertion of a natural law, by which, as it were, of necessity a down-trodden people, by the only means in their power, provided for their own partial preservation. From these early marriages, from the numerous progeny which sprang from them, and from the home affections they at once created and cherished, came forth ministering angels, outwardly clothed in rags, squalid from poverty, hunger, and constrained filth, inwardly resplendent with charity and love. The younger members of such families, toilfully working their way, struggled often half starving onward, until they reached America, or some colony, and there denying themselves all but the barest necessaries of existence, remitted home the means to bring out the old people and other members of their families from the land of bondage and woe. "Directly those who left succeeded in saving anything, they sent money back to Ireland to pay the passage money of some of their friends and relations who were left behind. It has been calculated that between 1847 and 1864 no less a sum than £10,000,000 (recent calculations make this amount £13,000,000), was transmitted for this purpose by the Irish in the United States." Fawcett, p. 105.] Add to this what was transmitted from Canada and other colonies, then say did human love ever burn with purer, holier rays. Did the men who fostered this love deserve censure or praise?

BUT THOSE WHO FLED FROM IRELAND

did more than transmit this money. From that famine stricken, oppressed, and ragged multitude, the moment the weight of oppression was removed from them, stood forth lawyers, judges, legislators, authors, inventors. Men who have in manifold ways blessed the world, and above all a race of men, who have resolutely resolved, that in no new portion of the world in which they have settled, shall a new Ireland of oppression be created, by depriving men of their just rights, or by an unjust and partial dealing with the public lands. Let it not be thought that, amongst the wealthy classes in England, there has been or is more feeling for the condition of the laborers in that country than for that of the poor in Ireland. Amongst other similar passages in the journal of M. G. Lewis, M. P., he states as follows on the 13th January, 1816:—"God be thanked all that is now at an end, and certainly as far as I can yet judge, if I were now standing on the banks of Lethe, with a gobiet of the waters of oblivion in my hand, and asked whether I chose to enter alife anew, as

AN ENGLISH LABORER, OR A JAMAICA NEGRO

I should have no hesitation in preferring the latter." Mr. Lewis was the owner of many slaves, I believe, of at least 700. He wrote the above and other similar passages to which I allude in Jamaica, which he twice visited to try to ameliorate the condition of his slaves. They were his dependents, and he treated them with kindness, which now seems strange, from its peculiar nature, applicable only to men who had no rights whatever, but were mere chattels. He gives, however, shocking instances of the miseries, cruelties, and oppressions to which the Jamaica negroes were subjected. He was for many years a member of the British Parliament, and it was his duty as such to have striven to have bettered the condition of the millions of English and Irish laborers, whose lot he knew to be so much more deplorable than that of slaves; but he never made an effort to help them. He left them unaided in that sorrow, wretchedness, and degradation, the extent of which we so well knew. But Ireland and its miseries, and their remedies, have never attracted much attention from British statesmen.

THE GREAT LAND OWNERS, BEING MOSTLY ENGLISH NOBLES,

have, from their vast landed posessions, exercised an overpowering influence in the British Parliament, and were content when by that influence they kept a large military force in Ireland, and thus retained its inhabitants in enforced subjection. I could give many proofs of the carelessness which prevailed amongst English statesmen regarding the interests and welfare of Ireland. I will quote one. Miss Mitford, the well-known English authoress, writing to Miss Jephson in the autumn of 1838, states, "An American of the highest class and the highest talent, Mr. Ticknor, of Boston, who visited me the other day on his way from London to Dublin, assured me that in London, even at such houses as Lord Landsdowne's and Lord Gray's, they think no more about Ireland than they do about St. Kitts or any other trifling colony. The same American added that in this country the fate of the one island was considered to depend altogether upon the good government, the settlement, the complete pacification of the other."

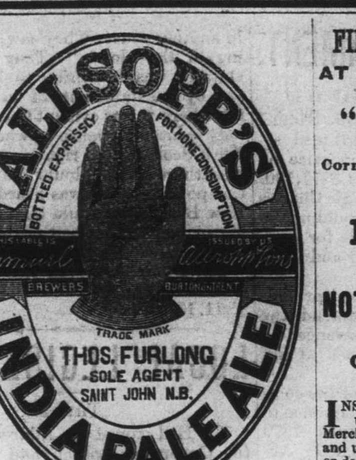
Wholesale Warehouse,
Canterbury Street.
NEW GOODS!
Received ex S. S. "Lucern," at Halifax:
11 Packages New Goods!
INCLUDING:
Striped Hessians.
Blk. Coffin Cloths.
Italian Cloths.
Tailors' Trimmings.
Oxford Shirtings.
Silk Gossamers.
Clark's Reels.
Linen Threads.
And a Large Assortment of
HABERDASHERY and SMALL WARES
T. R. JONES & CO.
june11

THE UNDERSIGNED
Begs to Offer
SOME SPLENDID LINES
—IN—
TWEEDS and HEAVY CLOTHS.
An Excellent Lot of
REEFERS AND CLOTHING,
Dress Goods, Flannels,
Cottons, Wincies, &c, &c
ENGLISH & CANADIAN
UNDERCLOTHING
At Prices Greatly Below Cost.
A. EVERETT.
oct4

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.
J. Cullinan & Son.
HAVING manufactured extensively during the past dull season, are now prepared with a large and well assorted stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
for Spring and Summer wear.
Men's, Boys' and Youths Sizes,
the very best value in the city.
Also in stock, ordered clothing of a superior make, and made to our special order. Warranted well made and trimmed.
Custom Department.
Now showing our new stock of cloths embracing all the novelties for Spring and Summer wear. Our on a direct importation, which we will make to order in best style at lowest cash prices.
It is an acknowledged fact that we turn out good fitting and stylish garments.
All goods marked in plain figures.
J. CULLINAN & SON.,
Men's and Boys' Clothiers,
216 Union street, opp. Dockrill Hall,
mar13 St. John, N. B.

TO LET—Two STORES in Mullin Bros. Block, on Dock street.
MULLIN BROS.,
mar13 Cor. Market Square and Dock Street.

C. & E. EVERETT,
FURRIERS,
HAVE now ready for inspection a LARGE STOCK of
Ladies and Gents' Furs,
Consisting in part of Seal Sacques, Seal, Mink, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilli, Baltic Seal and other Muffs, Boas, Ties and Caps in all Fashionable Furs.
GLOVES and MITTS, in Seal, Mink, Otter, Beaver Kid, &c.
oct25 11 KING STREET.

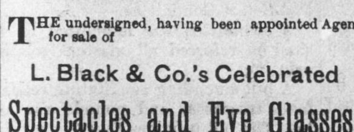


Always in Perfect Condition.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Sole Agent for New Brunswick.
oct11

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Foreign Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.,
HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy:
Vine Growers Brandy:
Encore Whisky:
Treninich Highland Whisky:
Talisker (Skye) Whisky:
Oban "Small Still" Whisky:
Dublin Old Still Whiskies:
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey:
Aitkin's Edinburgh Ale;
Weaneker's Schiedam Geneva:]
JAMAICA RUM:
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bittters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;
PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fills, Petrot Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens, and Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, and DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A. Jordon.
JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER thanking the public for the favors he has received for the past five years, wishes to inform them that he has rented the Store,
No 22 Sand's Build'g, Water st.
And has opened there with a large stock of Superior Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale low in Bond or Duty paid. These goods are his own importation, and purchasers can therefore rely on getting the best qualities at the lowest possible prices. He offers the following goods in store, in Bonded Warehouse 35, and to arrive:—
40 Qr-Casks } Pale and Brown Brandies,
170 Casks, }
40 Qr-Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies, including the celebrated "Banagher Whiskey;"
100 Cases Whiskey:
20 Qr-Casks, }
12 Hhds., } Geneva—J. H. Henk's and Blankenheym and Nolet;
150 Cases, }
125 Qr-Casks Port and Sherry Wines—some of a very superior quality;
20 Barrels Bass' Bottled Ale;
20 Barrels Canadian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
25 Cases "Red Heart" Rum;
Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jamaica and Demarara Rum, Encore Whiskey, Rose's Lime Cordial, &c.
10,000 Havana Cigars;
25,000 Domestic and German Cigars.
The business on Brussels streetwill be continued as usual, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. All kinds of goods sold at lowest rates to responsible people, and all goods delivered free of charge.
H. McCAFFERTY,
No. 22, Sand's Building, Water Street, and
june7 cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.

AT TURNBULL'S,
Reed's Point,
CAN BE HAD
DOORS,
SASHES,
STAIR-FITTINGS,
MANTELS, &C., &C., &C.
SASHES GLAZED TO ORDER.
Orders attended with Promptness and Despatch.
may 19



THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for sale of
L. Black & Co.'s Celebrated
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
has received a complete assortment of all the styles made by that firm,—Gold, Fine Steel and Hard Rubber Frames. Persons in want of a good article in Spectacles will please remember that those of L. Black & Co. are justly celebrated for excellence. They have received medal and diploma from Centennial Exhibition.
We have the Patent Indicators by which we can properly measure the eye and give the exact Glass to suit
T. L. COUGHLAN.
jun14 JEWELLERS' HALL, KING ST.

FREE! FREE! FREE!
To all sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia & Nervious Affections.
THE undersigned is authorized by the proprietor of the
Celebrated Abernethy Remedy,
for the speedy and effectual cure of the above complaints, to distribute a limited quantity FREE OF CHARGE, for the pupose of affording the public an opportunity of testing the merits of this justly celebrated preparation. Persons who have been affected for a length of time are particularly invited to give this remedy a trial. Apply to
R. D. McARTHUR, Medical Hall,
feb21 59 Charlotte St., opp. King Square.

CARBOLINE, ETC
JUST RECEIVED:
12 CASKS CARBOLINE;
1 Case Gray's Specific;
12 Cases Ayer's Sarsaparilla:
1 Case Ring's Ambrosia;
1 Case Howard's Sulphate Quinine;
1 Case Glycerine, opt.;
5 Cases Glycerine, com.;
1 Case Fahn's Vermifuge;
1 Case McLean's Vermifuge;
1 Case Allcock's Porous Plasters;
1 Case Mitchell's Porous Plasters;
50 Barrels Ground Logwood;
100 Cases Empty Bottles.
Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
feb21 35 and 37 King Street.

LADIES' KID SANDALS.
Just Received from Boston:—
4 Cases of Ladies' and Misses'
KID SANDAL SHOES,
French Heeled.
FOR SALE LOW.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
feb21 Commercial Block, 28 King street.

MILL SUPPLIES.
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING;
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING;
CASKETS, LACING LEATHER;
NUTS, WASHERS;
MACHINE BOLTS STOCK AND DIES;
LUBRICATING OILS, BABBIT METAL.
T. McAVITY & SONS,
jan31 13 King street

Flour. 5,000 BARRELS, all grades;
Molasses. 600 Cask Barbados, Porto Rico and Trinidad.
At lowest market rates.
feb7 J. & W. F. HARRISON.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.
"INSURANCE BLOCK."
Corner of Market Square and Prince William Street, St. John, N. B
ROBERT MARSHALL,
General Agent.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER,
Capital Assets $25,000,000.
INSURANCE at Lowest Current Rates, effected upon Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandize, Steam Saw Mills, Ships on the Stocks, and upon every description of Property against loss or damage by fire, in the following Companies:—
Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
OF LONDON, Established 1803.
The Ætna Insurance Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1819.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1810.
Losses paid by the above named Companies since these years in the aggregate reach the large sum of Ninety-five million Dollars.
MARINE INSURANCE
Effected on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights to and from any part of the Commercial world, time and voyage policies issued at once at lowest current rates, on terms and conditions customary in St. John.
British America Assurance Co,
—AND—
MERCHANTS' MARINE ASSURANCE Co.,
The Capital and Assets of the several Companies represented in the FIRE BRANCH and MARINE BRANCH of this Agency exceeds the sum of $25,000,000, of which $350,000 is deposited at Ottawa aggreeable to the Insurance Law of Canada,
Losses promptly paid, at maturity, in cash.
Applications for Fire and Marine Insurance respectfully solicited.
Apply at Insurance Block, Cor. Market Square and Prince William street.
ROBERT MARSHAL,
nov22 General Agent, Notary Public and Broker

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS
—AND—
LARRIGANS
1879-80. For Fall & Winter 1879-80
—AT—
VINCENT & McFATE'S,
19 CHARLOTTE STREET.
HAVING manufactured our Fall and Winter Goods, before the rise in Leather, we are prepared to offer for sale our entire Stock cheaper than any other House in the trade,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Mens, Boys and Youths WELLINGTON BOOTS;
Mens, Boys and Youths' TAP SOLED, Calf, Split, Grain and Buff BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Mens, Boys and Youths' D. S. Calf, Split, Grain and Buff BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Men's Felt and Felt Foxed BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Men's French Calf (hand made) BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Men's Felt, Plush, Hand Worked and Split SLIPPERS;
Ladies' French Kid Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies' American Kid Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies' Oil Goat Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies' Grain, Calf Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies Felt and Felt Foxed Button and Balmoral BOOTS;
Ladies Serge Congress and Balmoral BOOTS:
CHILDREN'S BOOTS in Great Variety;
Mens, Boys, Youths, Ladies, Misses and Children's RUBBERS and OVERSHOES;
A Large Stock of our celebrated OIL TANNED LARRIGANS and SHOE PACKS always on hand.
An examination solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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VINCENT & McFATE,
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BEST REFINED IRON,
Lowmoor, Swede, English, B. B. American.
Common Bolt Iron, ⅜ to 1½ Round.
Sheet Iron and Hoop Iron, Black and Galvanized.
CAST STEEL, For TOOLS & DRILLS
Extra Axe & Machinery Steel
of Thos. Firth & Son's unrivalled manufacture.
SPEAR & JACKSON'S STEEL,
For Sleigh and Sled Shoes, Springs, Tires, and Toe-Calks.
This Steel we can highly recommend to our customers, on account of its *Superior Finish* and *Uniformity of Temper*. It possesses all the qualities desirable for purposes stated, at the lowest cost for which a reliable article can be furnished. The consumer will find it much more economical than the cheap stuff so generally drummed through the country.
TIN PLATES INGOT and BAR TIN
TERNE PLATES, for Roofing.
Pure Copper Bolt.
Yellow Metal.
Iron Wire, Bright and Annealed.
Bessemer Steel Wire,
The very best article for Bailing Hay
Oakum, Hand-picked & Navy.
Cable Chains and Anchors.
Tar, Pitch and Rosin.
Anvils, Peter Wright's Patent.
Bellows and Vices.
Railway Spikes.
Galvanized and Black, Wrot.
Cut Nails and Spikes, all sizes.
Square and Hex. Nuts, Washers, Clinch Rings, Horse Shoes and Nails, Springs and Axles, Axes, &c., &c., &c.
Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Carriage Builders and Tinsmiths' Materials always in stock.
Inquiries by letter as to prices, etc., promptly answered.
Letter Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
I. & F. Burpee & Co.
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Carriages!
Carriages!
WE have on hand at our Factory, Main Street, Portland, the following Carriages and Waggons:
SIDE BAR WAGGONS, (opened and covered);
CONCORDS, PHAETON'S (Single and Double)
TOP PHAETONS, (New and Second Hand;)
EXPRESS WAGGONS, LUMBER and FARM WAGGONS.
Carriages and Waggons of all descriptions made and neatly, repaired or painted.
Old carriages taken in exchange for new ones.
A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.
KELLY & MURPHY,
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

LIGHT! LIGHT!
CHANDELIERS; German Study Lamps:
English and American Table Lamps, with latest and best Burners:
Bracket and Hand Lamps:
Chimneys, all sizes and styles;
Best American Oil.
J. R. CAMERON,
jan31 61 Prince William Street.

BRANDY! BRANDY!
Just arrived ex "Deodorus" from Charante, via Halifax:—
25 QUARTER CASKS MARTELL BRANDY, Pale and Dark.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf,
jun14 Smyth street.

Buda Haxall.
Now landing and to arrive:—
200 BBLS. FLOUR, BUDA;
170 Bbls. Flour Superlative;
330 Bbls. Flour, Crown.
For sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
jan17 17 and 18 South Wharf.

THE ST. JOHN WEEKLY FREEMAN
Is issued every Saturday morning from the office of P. TOLE, 54 GERMAIN STREET.
Subscription ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance, post paid or delivered in any part of the city or Town of Portland.
Advertisements inserted at resonable rates.

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CORNER KING
OUR WHOLE STOCK of Wi COST.
CASHMERES,
LAMAS,
CLOTH CASHMERES,
DIAGONALS,
AMY RIBSART
BROCADED CORDS,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
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To make room for our Spring Im cost.
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We will not at present adva
SELL A
which are much below what they can be s
We have still on hand a full line of ou
CELEBRATED G
nd of those Very Handsome PARLOR SU
S

TWO TRIPS A WE
Saint John to Halifax and mouth via Steamer and
STEAMER "SCU
FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPO
Connecting at Annapolis with the Windsor napolis Railway for and from
Kentville, Windsor, Halif
and intermediate Stations, also, with Liverpool; and at Digby with Stage Yarmouth, &c.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer S leave her wharf, Reed's Point, ev DAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 8 o'c return the same days.
Fare—St. John to Digby
" " " Annapolis
" " " Yarmouth, 1st class
Fare. St. John to Halifax, 1st class
Return Tickets—St. John to Halifax and re 1st class
Round trip tickets to Halifax via this ro to return by Intercolonial Railway $9.00.
R. B. HUMPHREY, A
F. PHEASANT, "Union Line" O
Freight Agent, 41 Dock
Empress Warehouse,
Reed's Point.

1879.
International Steam Sh
FALL ARRANGEME
TWO TRIPS A WE
ON and after MONDAY, September 22 further notice, the Steamer "CITY LAND," S. H. Pike, Master, and "FA E. B. Winchester, Master, will lea Point Wharf, every MONDAY and T morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Po Boston, connecting both ways at Easport w er "Belle Brown," for St. Andrews, St. S Calais.
Returning will leave Commercial Wha every Monday and Thursday morning, a and Portland at 6 p. m.; after arrival of fr Boston, for Eastport and St. John.
Claims for allowance after goods leav house.
Freight received Wednesday and Sa up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHIS
nov8

S. S. "BROOKLYN
Sheet Iron, Tin Plates and
58 BDLS. No. 22 GAUGE COMM IRON.
34 bdls. No. 23 Gauge Common Shee
93 " " 24 " "
70 boxes Tin Plates I.C. 14x20 and 1
30 " " " Assorted;
224 bars Common Iron.
Daily expected per I. C. Railway, ex S. from Liverdool.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE C
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Co-Partnership N
THE Co-Partnership of R. E. PUDD CO. expires this day by limitation solved.
Jane Pudding, Stephen S. Hall and T lan, Executrix and Executors of the Esta R. E. Puddingten, retire from the Part the remaining partners have formed a this date under the style of
PUDDINGTON & MERR
will continue the business as heretofore, settle the business of the late firm.
Dated at St. John, N. B., this 17th d ary, 1880.
JANE PUDDI
THOS. MACL
S. S. HALL,
J. E. PUDDIN
mar6 W. H. MERRI

CARD
PUDDINGTON & ME
(Successors to R. E. Puddington
Grocers & Fruit D
55 CHARLOTTE STRE
ST. JOHN,
J. E. PUDDINGTON. (mar

Carriages!
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WE have on hand at our Factory, Portland, the following Carri gons:
SIDE BAR WAGGONS, (opened and c
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EXPRESS WAGGONS, LUMBER and GONS.
Carriages and Waggons of al made and neatly, repaired or painted.
Old carriages taken in exchange for
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TO LET—Two STORES in Mullin Dock street.
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mar13 Cor. Market Square and