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Mr. Anglin said he could contradict that in the most emphatic manner.

time. He remembered when the board member for Gloucester had to come to the city to see the mayor (Tilley) should get a hearing.

Mr. Anglin, excitedly—I never did anything of the kind. (Cries of order and order.)

Mr. Tilley replied that he could call a thousand witnesses in the City of St. John, to prove his assertions. He had received threatening letters at the time he referred to and had been threatened more than once, but he referred only to this to show that he had been an advocate of an unpopular cause at the time and that he had outlived it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Anglin then referred to his return to the country, five years after, that he found his justification, for the people then declared themselves satisfied with the Confederation. He had no fear now of the people, and he said that he had been proscribed. He read from a return made by Mr. Everett, President of the Manufacturers' Association of the City and County of New Brunswick, in 1874, as compared with 1878. According to that return the number of employees had decreased nearly half, and the number of the manufacturing industry had decreased nearly half.

Mr. Anglin—Will the hon. gentleman state the causes of the decline?—The hon. gentleman said the causes were the depression of trade and the unfair competition with manufacturers of other countries. He referred at some length to the facilities afforded in the United States to manufacturing. These, he contended, were such as could not be excelled anywhere in the Dominion, and he expressed his confidence that there would be a great increase in the exports of the Province before a very long period elapsed. Alluding to the question of the price of flour, he said he did not believe the price would be increased as much as the merchants of the Province had been saying. He referred to the lumber trade, which had been said would suffer greatly through the operation of the Tariff Act. He said that the price of lumber production would be increased sixty cents per thousand feet. He admitted that lumber trade was not in a very good position at present, and that the Government was doing all in its power to get it off ground, and he thought so much that certain individuals could sell deals easily at a dollar or a dollar and a half per cord more than the

of producing the lumber would be increased as stated, as pork, tea, molasses, tobacco and blankets, which went to make up the supplies, would not be increased in price. After continuing his references to the Tariff Commission, the gentleman said that at some time, he said he had to refer to a personal matter which had arisen between him and the hon. Member for Westmoreland. Owing to statements made by that gentleman, he had to be bound to refer to a communication of a private character. He had then been challenged to produce certain letters. Of course he could not do so at that

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I have to be there till Xmas.
(Signed)
A. J. SMITH
(Letter B)
December 21st, 1871
(Private).

MY DEAR SMITH:

In your note of the 15th inst., you ask me how come I have to say in reply that I have no particular desire to return to act as a pastor here, but I have to add that I see no reason to my regret that I should not. I thank you for the frankness of your note and I will be equally frank in return. I have no desire to return to the pastorate. My life be spared, five years more of rest and quiet, and freedom from political strife, &c. are of some consideration to me. I have no objection to your considering the reason I give in certain quarters to charge me wrongfully with being influenced by my friends to return by my old colleagues to the past, I am the more careful to lay myself out to the charge that I

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the left edge, and there is a small, dark, irregular mark near the bottom right corner.

placed myself beyond the reach of my old political friends in St. John from personal consideration. I am sensitive on the point, possibly too sensitive, but let the consequences be what they may, personally, I cannot take a step that may be construed as a concession to the political party which has failed to support me. Personally, it would afford me pleasure to sail in the political boat with you. I am, however, a member of Finance in the address to the electors of Ontario makes some charges against the administration of the late Premier, Mr. T. M. Spence, and the payment of the \$100,000 a year to New Brunswick in lieu of the export duty, and other acts for which I claim personal credit for having aided their passage through Parliament, you will see that there are other points of difference I could not be expected to approve the policy of your Government. I feel that I ought to justify my financial policy, and I can do so with a clear conscience. I have discharged my duty as a member of Finance, and I am satisfied that I have done so with a clear conscience. I am, however, a member of Finance in the address to the electors of Ontario makes some charges against the administration of the late Premier, Mr. T. M. Spence, and the payment of the \$100,000 a year to New Brunswick in lieu of the export duty, and other acts for which I claim personal credit for having aided their passage through Parliament, you will see that there are other points of difference I could not be expected to approve the policy of your Government. I feel that I ought to justify my financial policy, and I can do so with a clear conscience. I have discharged my duty as a member of Finance, and I am satisfied that I have done so with a clear conscience.

S. L. TILLEY.
(Letter C.)
Dorchester, Dec. 27, 1877.

My Dear TILLEY:—Your note of the 21st inst. is received. I am sorry you could not have seen things in a different light, either to have accepted the Governor's offer or to have taken it as a challenge, and allow me to say that I think you are too sensitive with regard to the reference to the past, these are only in answer to charges made. I would not mind if I take it for granted you would take a seat in the Cabinet; if you could have seen your way to have run with us, and we would have succeeded at the next election. I am, however, a member of Finance in the address to the electors of Ontario makes some charges against the administration of the late Premier, Mr. T. M. Spence, and the payment of the \$100,000 a year to New Brunswick in lieu of the export duty, and other acts for which I claim personal credit for having aided their passage through Parliament, you will see that there are other points of difference I could not be expected to approve the policy of your Government. I feel that I ought to justify my financial policy, and I can do so with a clear conscience. I have discharged my duty as a member of Finance, and I am satisfied that I have done so with a clear conscience.

A. J. SMITH.
He would ask the House to place the contents of these letters side by side with the accusations made against him. (Cheers.)

Mr. Albert Smith said he did not intend to speak on the tariff. He only wished to speak on the personal matter involved. He thought he had been badly treated on Thursday last. He went on to refer to the tariff, and said that day, after which he turned his attention to the St. John Sun. He attacked that paper as an infamous, villainous sheet, which he thought was the organ of the Finance Minister. He believed, too, that the editor of that paper was in the employment of the Government as Emigration Agent at St. John. He wished to know now if that was true.

Mr. Tilley said the office was held temporarily by the gentleman referred to.

Mr. Smith went on to abuse the Sun which he said seemed with slander against himself and others every day.

Mr. Donville—It says nothing but what is true about you.

Smith then returned to the letters, endeavoring to explain away their contents. He next read a telegram which he had sent to Mr. Dunn, whose name has been mentioned in connection with this matter, asking if he (Smith) had ever given Mr. Dunn authority to offer Mr. Tilley a second term of the Governorship. He also read Mr. Dunn's reply, which was to the effect that he had acted on his own responsibility, but that he had told Mr. Tilley he could have a second term if he chose. (Ministerial applause.)

Reference was next made to Mr. Tilley's acceptance of a nomination while he was still Lieutenant Governor. He (Smith) had made that charge a few days ago in the House. Finance Minister had denied it. Mr. Tilley said that was not the charge. The hon. gentleman had charged him with making a violent political speech against the Government and that was what he denied.

Mr. Smith continued in a pathetic sort of way to talk of breach of confidence, and he had said nothing either for or against the Government. With regard to Mr. Dunn, he contended that the telegram sent by that gentleman was a confirmation of the statement he (Tilley) had made. The hon. member for Westmorland had spoken about breach of confidence, &c., and he would reply to that by saying that he had been called upon to make a statement which he had made a false statement when he said he had been offered a second term of the Governorship. The hon. member for Westmorland had spoken in this way and he (Tilley) was thus placed in a most awkward position before the country and before the House. Then the hon. gentleman said he would read the seal of secrecy from the letters and had challenged him to produce them. He claimed that he was justified therefor in placing himself right as he had done. It pained him to have to refer to the correspondence as he had done, but he had been forced to do so in defence of his own honor. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Tariff resolutions were then taken up *seriatim*. The first clause passed after a slight discussion. On the second clause, which relates to drawbacks, there was a long and elaborate discussion, various members of the Opposition raising objections. The clause was carried. After considerable discussion the third and fourth resolutions were passed respectively. On No. 5 relating to the addition of freight charges from the point of manufacture to the vessel, save in the case of Great Britain, some amendments were made, and finally the clause passed and Nos. 7, 8 and 9 also. The debate on No. 10 was adjourned and the House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

Ottawa, April 18.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

On resuming the discussion of the Tariff resolution, Mr. Holton asked whether the order for the tariff was not a differential duty on tea and coffee from the United States had been passed under resolution of the Tariff. Mr. Tilley said the order-in-Council had been passed under an Act of Parliament.

On a motion of Mr. Mackenzie a discussion arose as to the effect of the differential duty on tea and coffee passing in bond through the United States.

Hon. Tilley and Dowell explained that the importation must be direct and intended only for the Canadian market.

Mr. Anglin protested against the re-

gulation, insisting that it discriminated against the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

was resumed on the item, "Barley 15 cents a bushel." Mr. Mills and other members of the Opposition contended that the price would not be increased for Canadian farmers. Objection was also taken to the bonding system. Mr. Tilley said there was nothing to prevent the transit of American barley through Canada in bond for export. The item was carried as was also that of buckwheat.

On the item "Indian Corn, 74 cents a bushel," Mr. Tilley explained that last year 7,387,507 bushels of corn, valued at \$4,533,619, were imported into Canada, while 3,987,000 bushels, valued at \$2,678,000 were exported. It was calculated that by the imposition of the proposed duty the imports would be reduced by two million bushels, and that the revenue increased would be from \$200,000 to \$210,000. It was also expected that barley, peas and oats would be cultivated to a greater extent than now and made to take the place of corn.

On the item "Wheat 15 cents per bushel," Mr. Honde moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole and adopt the following resolution:

Provided always that at any time when the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to believe that the supply of wheat produced in Canada will not be equal to the demand for its consumption, it shall be lawful for the Government to import wheat from any source, and to sell the same at such price as may be determined by the Government.

He hoped the Government would accept the amendment as it asserted nothing against the principle of the policy which had been introduced.

Mr. Fiset moved an amendment to the amendment that the duty of fifteen cents a bushel on imported wheat be struck off, and the article be placed on the free list.

The House divided on Fiset's amendment, which was defeated—Yeas 61, nays 109.

Sir John Macdonald said it was inconvenient at this stage of the session to go into committee of the whole and he trusted that the hon. gentleman for Maskenig would not press his motion. He would state that the Government would give effect to the principle involved in the motion should the necessity arise.

Mr. Honde expressed his willingness to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Cartwright congratulated the hon. first Minister on his humanitarian principles. He then read from a speech delivered by Sir John, during the last session, in which the hon. gentleman had been told that in times of scarcity the farmers would be free to import American wheat to come in free after the Canadian farmers had sold for a good price and more was required for home consumption. When the Government were required to act for the relief of the people they would be told ready. (Applause.)

Mr. Mackenzie reiterated the remarks made by him on Thursday. Mr. Anglin expressed his surprise at the monstrous inconsistency of the first minister and grew quite indignant over the proposed action with regard to the tariff. Mr. Macmillan contended the policy which had been communicated by the Liberal Conservatives in opposition to the tariff, had been carried out. He pointed out how farmers had been injured in selling their wheat under the old tariff as they never knew how to sell it. He said that the Government had charged him with having made a violent speech against the Government and that was what he denied.

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A Question of Veracity.

During the tariff debate on Thursday evening Hon. Mr. Tilley stated that on one occasion in the city of St. John at the time of the celebration he had been indebted to Mr. Anglin for a hearing at an election meeting, the latter having come forward and asked the crowd to listen while Mr. Tilley addressed them. A great deal had been said by Opposition speakers lately about what they term the unpopularity of the Finance Minister in New Brunswick on account of the tariff, and he referred to the above incident to show that although once unpopular on account of his policy, he required only time for his vindication.

Mr. Anglin denied the statement in the most positive and emphatic manner. Since that time, he stated, Mr. Tilley has received a number of telegrams from St. John, testifying to the truth of what he had said. It is probable Parliament will hear more of this case before the session opens, and that the falsehood will be placed on the proper shoulders. There is one individual in the House who is known to the public as a man of veracity, and that is Sir Albert Smith, but there is a growing impression that the honors in this respect ought to be shared with Timothy Warren Anglin.

A Terrible Tornado.

New York, April 19.

Details of the storm effects in Waterbury, S. C., show that the village was struck by a tornado from the southeast, which swept across its centre, completely demolishing one-half of the dwellings and every church in the eastern portion of the town. The ruined houses were massed together in every direction, and streets and landmarks obliterated. The seven churches—Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Methodist (colored), are heaps of rubbish, and the Academy is in the same condition. No Stores were destroyed. The County Jail and House of Correction are uninjured. The people are crowded in the few remaining dwelling houses, and as provisions are short much distress is inevitable and assistance is greatly needed. The loss of property must be very large. The work of destruction was accomplished in less than two minutes. The cyclone approached in a circular path, and that was seen two miles off, and came with a deep humming sound. The flooding rains washing cropped fields out till they were as smooth as sidewalks.

THE FLOUR DUTY.

It is expected that the vote against the flour duty will be larger than against any other item of the Tariff, probably owing to the fact that some of the Government's supporters are pledged to oppose it, and partly because some of them look upon the question purely from a local point of view, forgetting that the give and take principle is one of the most essential features of the National Policy. Of course the Opposition will oppose this duty as they oppose everything else, but the duty will not be changed nevertheless.

AMERICAN MACHINERY FOR CANADIAN FACTORIES.

One of the indications of the success of the National Policy is the fact that American capitalists are coming to Canada to establish manufacturing concerns. He wished to state that the Finance Minister has received a number of applications from the other side of the line for permission to bring in machinery, which has been in the hands of the Government, and which it is intended to utilize in new factories in the Dominion, free of duty. As a matter of justice to Canadian manufacturers, the Government will not permit the importation of such machinery, these applications could not be entertained.

The supplementary estimates will probably be brought down at the end of next week or the beginning of the following. —Specialists to St. John Sun.

Downing-Street Rule.

The discussion of the Letellier affair has not been barren of good. It has shown how strong the feeling in Canada is to hold on to all the rights of self-government that have been conceded to the Canadians by the motherland really is. The mere suggestion of the revival of Downing-street rule has called up a spirit of protest and indignation. It is now up to us to stand up for the rights of the Dominion, and to let the motherland know that we are not to be trifled with. The mere suggestion of the revival of Downing-street rule has called up a spirit of protest and indignation. It is now up to us to stand up for the rights of the Dominion, and to let the motherland know that we are not to be trifled with.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be lessening alarmingly, the average of life being seven years, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant ailments. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hands of a doctor it is apt to be overlooked the dangers attending it, and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, and a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Positively sold by Druggists everywhere. E. Lee Street, agent for New-castle.

The Situation in Zululand.

A cable special gives the following as the exact condition of affairs in Zululand according to the latest advices—On the 14th inst. the British Tugela river there are at this moment 12,000 cavalry, 14,000 infantry, and 35 guns, all from England, and in readiness for operations. It is hoped will not only relieve Col. Pearson from his now desperate situation but make a final end of Cetewayo. The latter, however, is in excellent trim and has been able to hold his own. He has caused all the roads along which the English columns can advance to be broken up. Bridges have been destroyed, railways have been cut, and the roads are now so full of holes that the advance of the English may have to be fought for. It is stated that while hoping to present the advance of the English, Cetewayo has prepared as a post upon which to fall back if necessary an almost inaccessible fortress thirty miles north of Umandi. The advance of the British column is expected to begin to-day, but news from it cannot be expected here before the 5th or 6th of May. Among the relatives of the friends of the officers and soldiers in the expedition is a very lively anxiety exists as to the outcome.

It always gives pleasure to draw attention to articles which are deserving of public patronage. Probably no article ever offered to the public has met with the same success as Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum. Personally we can speak highly of its value as a family cough remedy, having used it with great benefit. The sale of this article has assumed enormous proportions. Our advice to the public is to try it to its virtues if they should unfortunately contract either coughs or colds.

Loss of Appetite in Horses.

Horses lose their appetite from various causes, but most frequently by the approach of some disease, this circumstance ought not to be overlooked by those who own horses, but should be immediately attended to as by so doing the disease may be checked, and the life of the horse saved. To do which we are positive there is nothing equal to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Horse Remedy," it purifies the blood, corrects all derangements of the digestive organs, and as a necessary consequence the appetite is restored, the skin becomes soft, and the coat assumes a rich and shining appearance. Remedies of this kind are scarce, that the signature of Hurd & Co. on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN

"SINGS ITS OWN PRAISES, AND LEADS THE WORLD."

Pronounced by Masters of Music, and most competent critics, to be incomparably the foremost of all instruments of the class.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Superb Instrument."
The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Charming with it."
The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Exquisite enjoyment."
The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Certainly the best."
The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Exceeds in Tone."
The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Surprisingly Fine."
The Mason & Hamlin Organ—
"Has no equal."

Frederickton, N. S., 28, August 27, 1879.

New Advertisements.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE

COMING.

CHEAP INSURANCE AND MONEY SAID.

I HAVE just received and have now open for inspection

CASES

Ladies' and Misses' Man and Boys' Boots and Shoes, in every quality and style; also, 3 CASES

Men's and Youths' Hats, in Felt, Fur and Straw—American and English Styles.

Men's and Youths' Shirts, in every quality and style; also, 3 CASES

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METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by
G. A. Blair, Esq.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Sun.	6	8.20 a.m. 30.10	29.9	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
Mon.	7	8.20 a.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
Tues.	8	8.20 a.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
Wed.	9	8.20 a.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
Thurs.	10	8.20 a.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
Fri.	11	8.20 a.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
Sat.	12	8.20 a.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9
		1.40 p.m. 30.10	30.0	30.0	29.9

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

Deferred Matter.

Snowball's Cunning Deal.

Ottawa, April 9.

Mr. Snowball, of Northumberland, is like the traditional ball of snow which gathers as it goes, that is, when the atmosphere is favorable. A return was brought down in Parliament yesterday evening, on motion of Mr. Donville, who, by the way, does not think this Snowball is quite as white as balls of snow generally are. It was in connection with the purchase of deal lumber, for the use of the Intercolonial Railway. The accounts show items as follows: J. B. Snowball, \$53,251; J. B. Snowball, \$201; J. B. Snowball, \$126; ditto, \$122; ditto, \$145; ditto, \$121; ditto, \$160; ditto, \$22; ditto, \$22; ditto, four cars kindling wood, price not stated. Having thus had the good will of the Government exhibited to him Mr. Snowball was not disposed in the hard times to allow any decay of Government favor towards him, and so, on an apparent neglect arising, Mr. Snowball writes as follows—

August 21st, 1877.

To Mr. Pottinger, Storekeeper at Moncton—

Dear Sir:

I have not been favored with your order for kindling wood for some time past. I have now on hand a very nice lot of dry wood. If you require any, please let me know at once, and could you not take a lot for Miramichi station?

Yours truly,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

But the Mr. Pottinger, who seems to have an absurd official idea that public money ought not to be wasted, writes to Mr. Snowball as follows—

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 31st with reference to kindling wood. I will gladly take more of it for use at Moncton, but I find you charge \$2.50 per cord, which is a higher price than we pay for the best of hardwood. I can sell the wood at a much lower price, I will endeavor to take a quantity of it for use here. The only objection we can have in using softwood for kindling is the difference in price. The men much prefer to use hardwood.

Yours truly,

D. POTTINGER.

Then Mr. Snowball writes recommending his wood and putting it at \$2, and asking Mr. Pottinger to meet him on a price; but the still obstinate Pottinger declines, September 19th, to give more than \$1.50 for Mr. Snowball's valuable kindling wood. Mr. Snowball appears to have met his price, and writes that he is forwarding two cars, October 4th, but will keep one back to "have it look better" for you see Mr. Snowball was at heart desirous of keeping up appearances. Then follow memoranda of five cars and six cars of this wood, but apparently not excellent material. Then comes a telegram from Mr. Brydges to Mr. Pottinger, March 16th, 1878:

I want you to order a sufficient quantity of wood to clear off the balance against J. B. Snowball as soon as possible.

So it appears that a "Balance against Snowball," which was highly improper circumstance. But Mr. Pottinger obeyed Mr. Brydges, for he sent for 12 cars of wood from Snowball, and thus Snowball's balance was cleared off, but that little supposition about the price above stated was erroneous. Snowball did not come down, that is, did not quite come down, for that he got \$1,547.45 for his wood, and that the price for deal ends and slabs was from \$2 to \$3 per cord, most of it being at \$2; which was the price of good hardwood; while Hamilton & Fish, another firm not, perhaps, having a balance, sold the same to the Railway for \$1.00 and \$1.25. Clearly, Mr. Snowball had an easy time of it. His "balance" was liquidated, but the public money was not judiciously spent. It will now be in order for Mr. Donville to make a few remarks, and for Mr. Snowball to rise and explain. Clearly, the Grit Government was a great boon to Snowball, and his regret for their defeat must be deep. Just before the election, Mr. Snowball could afford to praise Burpee, Smith, Mackenzie and Cartwright, and abuse Sir John and Mr. Tilley, and his assertions were about on a par with those of "Biddy" Gilmore. There will likely be some more about this interesting case, as Mr. Donville has had the report referred to the Public Accounts Committee—Sun Special.

English Fish for Canadian Waters.

In a paper lately read before the Royal Colonial Institute on "Canada: its Progress and Development," reference was incidentally made to the fact that though Canadian waters abound in many kind of fish identical with those indigenous to the "seas that border our native shores," no fish of any species save the halibut and flounder are met with on the other side of the Atlantic. There is no apparent reason why the valuable and highly prized sole, turbot, and other varieties of flat fish should not find congenial a home in the same waters in which the cod are so abundant on the western side of the Atlantic as in the German Ocean; and we would draw the attention of the fishery authorities in both countries to the possibility of introducing the English fish into the seas adjoining the British American coasts. The importance of the matter has not been overlooked by the United States Fishery Commissioners, and an effort was made about a year ago, under the direction of Professor S. F. Baird, to transport some live soles across the Atlantic and place them in the waters of New England. The fish were wonderfully tenacious of life, and with proper care ought to survive the short journey to America; and this method would seem to be preferable to the alternative mode of transporting the fertilized ova, after the manner of the salmon eggs sent from this country and from America to New Zealand and Australia. The latter plan is hardly practicable in the case of the small and delicate eggs of fish such as soles, turbot, &c., of whose natural history we are ignorant. A further hinderer in the case of sole is the fact that, however carefully transported and deposited in likely localities off the Canadian or Newfoundland coasts would not cost much, and might become eventually a source of countless wealth.—The Colonist.

English Learning.

Herepath's Railway Journal, a paper of well deserved repute in commercial circles, and the following, which may serve to show the bent of public feelings among the more thoughtful of the mercantile classes in England—

Rather than touch a single particle of the idol of free trade some of our out and liberal politicians would sacrifice the country, and let last year's people emigrate to America. More sensible and less prejudiced people, however, though free traders at heart, are anxious to enquire into the matter in order to see whether or not free trade is at the bottom of our trouble. Certain it is that those countries, such as America, France, Spain, &c., which have thrown off free trade, prosper, while we, who adopt free trade are suffering; and whilst the greatest and most intense protectionists of modern times, to wit, America, had sent Mr. Richard Cobden's ready to receive another leg as the carriage is returning. The whole of this work is performed by a man who rides on the carriage.

This mill has shown itself in actual competition, capable of the best of the best Gangs in New Brunswick, and cutting ready for edging a log per minute.

The right to Manufacture and Sell this mill in the Dominion of Canada has been purchased by the subscriber, any further information may be had by communicating with me.

JAMES W. FRASER,
Proprietor, Miramichi Foundry.

Chatham, March 25, 1878.

DRUGS.

DRUGS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Viz.—Campbell's Quinine Wine, Elixir, Beef, Iron and Wine; Felt's Compound Syrup, Yucca, Syrup, Compound, Matton's Emulsion Cod-Liver Oil, Norway Cod-Liver Oil, Robinson's Emulsion Cod-Liver Oil, Scott's Emulsion, Green's Compound, Flowers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Channing's Sarsaparilla, Radway's Sarsaparilla, Wilder's Tonic Elixir, Elixir Guaiacum, Cathartic Elixir, Elixir Gentiana, Andrew's Cough Mixture, Wilson's Cherry Balsam, Balsam Treacle and Colloidal Sugar, Fothergill's Liniment and Pills of all kinds. Also, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, and Toilet Articles in great variety.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Newcastle, N. B., March 10, 1879.

Early Vegetable Seeds.

CABBAGE.

Early York, Large York, Early Ratte, Sugar, Sugar, White, Green, Red, Head, Flat, Dutch, Brunswick, Drumhead, Masson's Drumhead, British Queen, Burroughs King of the Dwarf, Globe and Drumhead, Improved, Early Jersey Wakefield, Small, Flathead, Drumhead, Early, Fothergill's, Improved Drumhead, Sevenfourth, Quail, French Oakhead, Redhead, Red Drumhead, Red Blood Red, Carter's Dwarf Mammoth.

Also—Beet, Carrot, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Pot Herbs, Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Cucumber, Cress, Asparagus, Beans, Peas, &c.

We wish to call special attention to the quality of our Seeds, being grown with great care in various localities and soils, special attention given to produce them perfectly free from any mixture, and to give them their fullest development, at the same time selecting those best adapted to our climate.

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
April 8, 1879.

NEW GOODS.

FOR FEBRUARY.

CLARK & CO'S REELS.

ELASTICS, India Tapes, Window Cord, Needles, Pins, Java Canvas, Register, Embroideries, Best Ideal Embroidery, Hamburg Embroideries, Valenciennes Laces, Real Laces in Maltese and Thread, Book Muslins, Linen Muslins, Black Veilings, Black Dress Goods (in all makes), Linen Table Damask, Damask Napkins, Brown Holland, Linen Damask Table Cloth, Silk Umbrellas, Alpaca Umbrellas.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

SCHOOL WANTED.

A 2ND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER of good experience and reference, is open to an engagement. Apply immediately with full particulars to—

MISS B.

Teacher, Chatham, N. B.

March 24, 1879.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Are used in the Public Schools of Boston.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Are used in the State Normal Schools of Massachusetts.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Are the favorites in the Concert Hall.

CHAS. R. ADAMS, the world-renowned tenor, says: "I have no superior in America."

H. MAPLESON, the world-renowned concert and operatic manager, says: "Madame Rose and the other artists of my company are delighted with the Miller Piano."

GEO. A. CONLY, world-renowned basso of the Strakosky Opera Company, says: "I consider the Miller Piano superior to all others."

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS have exclusively received the highest notices in the musical criticisms of the Boston Press.

BOSTON JOURNAL: "Distinguished for purity and firmness of tone, and at same time for delicacy of touch and nicety."

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS have the one exception, which is not a defect, but a valuable aid to the performer, the celebrated two awards at World's Exhibition, 1876.

Before purchasing any Piano the public are invited to make full enquiries as to this manufacture.

Catalogues sent on application.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS have had a large sale in New Brunswick.

HENRY F. MILLER,
611 Washington St.,
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,

CHATHAM, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,

GANG AND ROTARY SAW MILLS,
Gang Edgers, Shingle Machines,
and General Machinery.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

POND'S WISCONSIN

Patent Rotary Saw Carriage.

This invention pronounced the "No. 1" of the "Pia-stra" of Saw Mills, is destined to sweep all rivals from the field. Interlocking hook and lever dogs are used, by which the logs are dogged and canted automatically. The Head Blocks are fitted with sliding racks, which move forward and back, and by this means, long sweeping logs can be sprung straight, and tapering logs can be cut to the greatest possible advantage. When the log is sawed, the head blocks are run back by friction roller, and the carriage is ready to receive another log as the carriage is returning. The whole of this work is performed by a man who rides on the carriage.

This mill has shown itself in actual competition, capable of the best of the best Gangs in New Brunswick, and cutting ready for edging a log per minute.

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Teacher, Chatham, N. B.

March 24, 1879.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878: Winter Arrangement, 1879.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November, Trains will leave NEWCASTLE, as follows:

At 12.26 a.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

At 2.10 a.m. (Express) for Moncton, St. John, Pictou, Halifax, and intermediate Stations.

At 9.51 a.m. (Accommodation) for Moncton, Point du Chene, and intermediate Stations, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John and intermediate Stations.

At 5.30 p.m. (Accommodation) for Riviere du Loup and intermediate Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent of Railways.

Moncton, N. B.,
November 12, 78.

1879.

International Steamship Co'y.

Spring Arrangement.

Two Trips a Week.

ON and after THURSDAY, March 6th, and until further notice, the steamer CITY OF PORTLAND, S. H. Pike, Master, and NEW BRUNSWICK, D. S. Hall, Master, will leave Riviere du Loup, every MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, 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 Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p.m. and Eastport at 10 p.m. 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.

W. H. CHISHOLM,
mar12 Agent.

TRUSTEES NOTICE.

ANTHONY RAINEY, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Merchant, having by Deed of Assignment, dated this twenty-sixth day of February, assigned all his Estate and Effects to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said Anthony, that they should sign the same within three months from the date hereof in order to participate in the benefits of the said Deed.

GIDEON M. DUNCAN, M.P., Trustee.

JOHN E. BALDWIN,
Dated Bathurst, Feb. 26, 1879.

PUNGS AND SLEIGHS!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Miramichi for their liberal patronage during the past year and hopes by strict attention to business to fully satisfy the wants of the people of Miramichi.

HE IS NOW MAKING UP

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

IN ALL THE MODERN STYLES.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere the same quality.

Repairing in all its Branches promptly attended to.

A. C. ATKINSON,
Newcastle, October 23, 1877.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS now offered

to purchase Goods at the above establishment.

Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Towellings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Sacques, &c., at large reductions in price.

FUR CAPS—in Ladies' and Gents'; Also Ladies' Boots, Fur Tippets, Muffs and Fur Gloves—strictly at cost.

FANCY WOOLLEN GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves and a lot of

MILLINERY,

such as Flowers, Feathers, Wings, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, at half price to clear.

In Stock at low rates—

Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Beans, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, Soap,

COMMON FURNITURE, &c.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
December 17, 1878.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

March 15, 1879.

JUST RECEIVED!

1 CASE

SALMON, SHAD,

and HERRING TWINES.

20 CASES

Boots and Shoes,

assorted sizes;

10 Cases RUBBERS, assorted sizes;

25 DOZ.

American and Canadian Felt

HATS,

1 Bale of

GREY and WHITE COTTONS,

30 half Cades Congou Tea, choice quality, 30 quarter do.,

Also a full line of other Goods which will be sold very

CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT—

HENRY HALL'S Store,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

mar-19

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

AND INVEST IN A

'GOOD F A L L SUIT.'

AS I HAVE NOW ON HAND FULL LINES OF

SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND COATINGS

ALL OF THE

LATEST PATTERNS.

I AM PREPARED TO

GET UP SUITS

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A Good Fit in the Latest Style.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also, on hand large lots of the following which I will sell off very low to suit the times.

Men's Drawers and Liners, very cheap;

Dress Shirts, a large lot;

Silk Ties and Scarfs, in great variety;

Collars and Cuffs, latest styles;

Flannel Shirts, all prices;