### The Afghan War.

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The following are extracts from a letter by The following are extracts from a letter by a soldier of the 5th Fusiliers, to his relatives vet paid the Dominion a visit, has been dis-tinguishing himself as an orator, and winning describing graphically the operations under-taken lately by a small force under General His subject was educated, on which, says Doran against two hill tribes who had proved the London Spectator, it is extremely diffivery troublesome in the Kyber district :--

cult to speak with any verve or vivacity. We started in pursuit of a lot of the hill "His panegyric," continues that paper, "or tribes, who had taken away  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles in our Professor Ruskin, and especially on his newly-laid telegraph wire between this (Jum- teaching, 'that the greatness of a nation rood) and Ali Musjid. We were away eight must be measured, not by her wealth, or her days. After marching days and nights we apparent power, but by the degree in which came up with them—Kyberees and Afridees, two tribes that have caused a deal of trouble the world of books, of art, of nature, a pure perfect fulfillment of the promises given h e to us in Jumrood, by blocking the pass and an ennobling joy;' his fine and true rethrough firing on and robbing our conveys mark that in providing teachers who are going to the front. We came in contact with far wasted that they know a great deal more them about dusk. Our Brigadier in com- than they will for a long time to come, have mand soon arranged his plan of attack, and any chance of teaching, we shall yet be great whenever it was light enough for us to see gainers, because ' what they do teach will be what we were about our artillery opened better taught for the reserve of knowledge

fire. The infantry-5th Fusiliers, 51st behind-the methods will be sounder, the King's Own, Ghoorkas, and another native personal influence of the lecturer will be battallion-advanced under cover of the more stimulating to his class;' and lastly, guns, and had some good shots at the hill tribes. We advanced as close as within 200 yards, and let them have it. This was two much for them, and they immediately clear- of the power and pride inherent in the Loned out. Then commenced the real work of doner's sense that he is the citizen 'of no the day, for after they left the first hill they mean city'-all showed Prince Leopold to be made a stand on another. We drove both | capable of genuine efforts of oratory, such as tribes from hill to valley and from valley to would place him high even among the public hill on Saturday until close on four o'clock speakers of the day." in the evening. By this time our troops

were so much scattered that our General though it best to call a halt for the night. We were very much in want of something to eat. However, it was past midnight before our commissariat could come up to us, and even then we had no wood to make a fire with. We cut the green jungle bramble bushes and whatever came handy, but it would not burn. It was two o'clock in the morning ere we got some water boiled to Quebec via the Intercolonial Railway. The Det make a drop of tea. We had meat, but no S. S. "Quebec" is to be there on the 25th way of cooking-it was only warmed a little inst. to take on board 176 head, and the on the wood embers. You will think this way not very enticing, but I will tell you ments have been made for the embarkation it was very welcome to a lot of hungry men who had not tasted food for 46 hours and should prove successful and the shipping who had not tasted food for 46 hours, and fighting all that time in running skirmishing shipments from that point may become of after posting outlaying pickets and flank great importance.-Ex. selves on the ground, for as on the last occasion we had no tents with us-only one blanket and a greatcoat to each man. I was soon fast asleep, and felt refreshed in the morning, notwithstanding my uncomfortable bed. Next day (Sunday) we started early in pursuit of the hill men, who had gone further up the range of hills on towards Dakka. After about nine mile of a march the circular by the Hon. S. H. Kenney, and

we came within range of them. They had C. F. Miller, of Rice County, Minnesota, on been joined during the night by a considerable number of the Zulaka Khell tribe, and the culture and manufacture into syrup and had posted themselves on the ridges and sugar of the above cane, the publication of

# The Agriculturist. Prince Leopold, the youngest of Majesty's sons, and the only one who has not

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 22, 1879.

The New Tariff.

There are two diametrically different opinions held regarding the tariff, as opposed each other as black is to white, as truth is to the conservative party ; while sufficient revenue will be raised under it to meet the financial necessities of the country without manufacturing, mining, fishery, shipping, and agricultural interests ; by others it is de-

the expense of the people of the Dominion. on whom it will throw an heavy and increased burden of taxation. By some the new tariff is pronounced to be the constone of con-

the continuance of the regulation which orders cattle shipped at American ports to be both of its gigantic neighbor, the United slaughtered on arrival at Liverpool, the Dominion Line Steamship Company have made arrangements to call at Halifax for Canadian cattle, which will be sent to that soon yet to be able to judge what effect the "Dominion" a fortnight later, when arrangenew tariff will have. but there are some sali-

Communications. For the "Agriculturist." Early Amber Sugar Cane.

SIR,-The following is the conclusion

#### Should the Legislative Council be abolished now.

Almost everything that the anti-confede-

What They Say in England. It has often been said that those who live

What the New Tariff will do.

Local Legislature,

he thought, was to make a new Judge and Some of the Ontario manufacturers who Monday 17th was "St. Patrick's Day," not to facilitate the business of the court. at a distance from any scene of action or a de- have political interest will make something and some of the members sported green He objected to an appointment as it entailed leaves in their button holes in honor of it. unnessary expense on the country. He wick has come, or is coming about. They the actors the mistakes that have been made who manufactures furniture on a large scale, forenoon. In the afternoon, papers received had not arisen in the common current of No business was done in the House in the argued that the block and concequent delay maintained that in confederation the people the errors that have been committed, and the has secured a duty of 35 per cent on furni- from the Dominion Government relating to business, but from exceptional causes.

the Penitentiary and short term prisoners In the course of the argument between were submitted by the Provincial Secretary. the leader of the government and the leader true that they pay more proportionately than Ontario and Quebec, and absolutely more they can look through and around a subject The price of living must continue to rise pense of maintaining its long term prisoners absolutely necessary, as by it only could the than Nova Scotia, into the general revenue. and can afford to give a fair and are likely and the new tariff will give our manufac- should be borne by the government of the business of the Supreme Court be properly turers such a monopoly of the home market Dominion ransacted, and the latter, that instead

Papers relative to the Chatham Branch sum of the accounts rendered being \$5,544,04. work thrown upon them which they could Notice of inquiry was given by Mr. Sayre, easily undertake as they were now only half

Messrs. Landry, Ritchie, Sayre, Hanington. Barberie spoke in support, and Messrs. Cover A bill was introduced by Mr. Blair to vest and Willis in opposition to the bill. the legal title in certain lands devised under A bill relating to rates and taxes in St the last will and testament of W. L. Sedg-John was introduced by the Provincial wick, late of Southampton, York Co. for Secretary who also submitted the Report of

educational purposes in the trustees of school district, No. 6, Southampton. The bill relating to Free Grants of Crown

Lands was re-committed. The sixth and seventh sections passed without discussion. Section 8th setting forth the settlement duties, chiefly the second, requiring the build ing within one year if a house on the lot asigned to the settler, and the chopping down and cultivation, not less than three acres, gave ise to a debate. The section is indentical with the section in the Act of 1872. Hon Mr. Fraser and Mr. Adams said no complaint had been made by settlers against the conlitions, but they, as well as Hon. Mr. Wed-

derburn were prepared to listen to men of practical experience in the House. There was among the speakers, Messrs. Sayre, Woods, Lynott, Buttler, Willis, Johnson, an pinion in favor of diminishing the number f acres and extending the time, to which Hon. Mr. Hanington and Mr. Ryan spoke in opposition. An amendment was carried two. The remaining sections were read, and he bill passed without further amendment. Progress was reported on a bill (Mr. Davidson) to erect part of the parish of North Esk, Northumberland County into a

separate parish.

Mr. Biair introduced a bill to authorise the City of Fredericton to issue debentures. Bill (Mr. Barberie) to extend the parish of Addington, Restigouche was passed with certain amendments.

A committee to whom was referred all

A Bill, committed by Mr. Blair, to authorise the City of Fredericton to raise money (a sum not exceeding \$4000), by the issue of debentures towards a permanent Exhibition Building, was passed without amendment or discussion. The Attorney-General committed a bill entitled "an Act to facilitate the transaction

of the business of the Supreme Court." Mr. Batler in the chair.

THURSDAY, March 20.

Mr. Blair opposed the bill, whose object

Bill, explained by mover, provides that with the appointment of a Judge in Equity under the provisions of an act relating to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court shall sit in turn in two divisions, the first division to consist of the Chief Justice and the two Puisne Judges last appointed to the Bench, and the second division of the senior Puisne Judge who (shall preside) and the two Puisne Judges next to him in seniority. The second section orders the making up of two dockets of cases at the commencement of each Term, provided always "that csuses which have been tried at the Nisu Prius Sittings or Ciecuit Courts shall be placed on the docket of the division of which the Judge who tried the cause shall be a member. Section 3 provides that when for causes of interest, one or more Judges of either division can not hear a cause, and one or more of the Judges of the other division shall sit. and the Judges who cannot sit in their own. shall sit in the other division, so that each division shall be composed as far as possible. of three Judges. Section 4 regulates where motion paper shall be heard. rives each division the exercise and enjoyment of all powers and authority of the court. Section 6 provides that no Judge shall sit in appeal from his own decision in in two divisions until all arrears of husiness shall be disposed of. Section 8 that the full umberland County was re-committed and Court shall not be prevented from sitting to hear a cause. Section 9, that it shall not be equired that the full Court be composed of ive or any fixed number of Judges; other sections provide for the simplifying of leading in Court : the order in which the auses entered shall come on for argument : he appointment of a Deputy Clerk of the Court, and (14th section) empowers the Judges to rescind, alter, or amend any of the provisions of the Act. The discussion that followed was chiefly sustained by the legal members of the House Mr. Blair admitted that some provisions of the bill were of a salutary, and others of a novel character. He thought that the effect of carrying out the provisions of section 1st, the chair) by Mr. Blair, that a committee of would be to make the division of the Court of a permanent, instead of a temporary char-Under the head of Expenditure, the Southeren Railway. A debate that occupied the arrears were disposed of, there would be sufficient business to keep the two divisions ook an unprecedented course, for, after, in of the Court in operation. He thought that a necessary consequence of not having causes heard before a full Bench, would be to weaken the confidence in which the decisions of the Court are held. He took several objections ernment, which resolution the Speaker then, to sections of the bill, aad was met by the in deferrnce to the sentiments of the House, Attornty-General and Mr. Hanington. The though perfectly satisfied as to the correct- chief contention was over the provision of the second section, "thet all causes which have been tried at the Nise Prus Sitings. or Circuit Courts shall be placed on the Docket of the division of which the Judge

the manufacturers here.

shoe dealers, furniture dealers and flour they know that it will weaken the local legisla-something to loosen the tie between them. Wales and Duke of Edinburgh, and a brilliant affair was appointed, viz.: Messrs. Hutchinmerchants who have large stocks on tures deprive them of dignity, lower them in But what cares the triumphant party in suite, and lastly, the young bride whose train son, Ryan, Vail, Savre and Lynott.

ent features in it that lead us to take an unwill give no sort of protection to many of local government will remain in the Domi- masters of their own fortunes, and as they Queen entered with Princess Beatrice, and

rates feared would happen to New Bruns- liberation, and study it see more clearly than handsome out of the new tariff. Mr, Hay,

of the Province would have additional result which it will produce. These on- ture, and free duty for some articles, such as taxation thrown upon them. And is it not lookers are not biassed by strong partisan pas- glue (which is manufactured in Canada,) he perfect fulfillment of the promises given be- How much more will they have to pay to give a correct opiniou.

perfect fulfillment of the promises given be-fore and after the elections by the leaders of under operation of the Tilley screw. Tens In the British House of Commons on their workmen, to import foreign labor i of thousands of dollars without receiving the on Thursday evening John Bright raised the necessary to keeep down the rates of wages Osborne trials were laid on the table, the Court Judges might be extended, more least benefit in return. It is nonsense to question of the new Canadian tariff. The ac- at home and whenever the state of the marspeak of the manufactures here being bene- count by telegraph gives no report of his ket shall require it, to close up their factories laying a heavy burden on the people, it will fitted under such a tariff as was promulgated speech, but from the terms of his inquiry time against their foreign competitions. introduce a bill to revive and continue the they say, foster and stimulate the different last Friday. The anti-confederates main- whether the government proposed to repre- Henceforth the workingman of this country Subsidy Act of 1874.

tained than in the Union, New Brunswick sent to Canada the impolicy of a war of tar- is almost as much subject to his protected would be without influence in the General iffs between different portions of the Empire, employer as if he were enslaved. nounced as radically and essentially bad, as Parliament, that Ontario would sway the and whether it is true that instructions to the A despatch dated Montreal, March 21 favoring a limited class of manufacturers at destiny of the Dominion, that its policy Governor General for first time omitted the says :-

would be framed in the interests of that, the clause requiring bills imposing differential area has been an advance all round in the largest Province. Is not the precious new duties to be reserved for royal approval, it that invoice value of iron and hardware in the invoice value o tariff, that protects the large manufacturers is clear that his opinion is very adverse to the stock here is \$2,000,000. The percentage of Ontario, at the expense of the consumers new Canadian tariff, and that he thinks the advance on this will net holders a handsome federation, as giving the Dominion a national of New Brunswick, and the other provinces, Imperial Government should remonstrate profit. Sugar is firmer. Bread has advanced policy, as showing that it is able to take an a proof of this. All that Ontario wants to against its imposition, as being inimical to two cents per large loaf. Tea and molasse THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.-During independent stand, and assert its own posi- gain complete ascendancy is to break up the the policy of the Empire. It may be objectunchanged ; wines higher.

tion and maintain its own interests in face | federal system of government and merge all ed that John Bright, one of the great English The scene presented on the occasion of the provinces in a legislative union. There Freetrader and co-laborer with Cebden, is the marriage of the Duke of Connaught to States and even of England; by others it is is evidently a hankering among the party in not an unprejudiced onlooker, as he hates Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the denounced as certain to lead to disruption power, on the plea of economy, and the ex- protection in any degree any where. Well "Red Prince" of Prussia, Frederick Charles in from England and annexation to the United travagant cost of government to do away with the Times that still maintains its position as St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to use Shakesthe local legislatures. They, of course, look the great organ of English opinion, looks as pear's phrase describing "Cleopatra sailing

Both opinions cannot be right. It is too favorably on the abolishment of the Legisla- unfavorably on the new tariff as John Bright. down the Cydnus," "beggars description." tive Councils, a question which has been It thinks it is as unwise as can be, and that The morning of Friday 13th, was bright and raised with somewhat strange unanimity by instead of fostering giving impetus to the sunny. A little after noon the trumpeters all the governments of the Maritime Pro- manufacturing, and all branches of industry, in coats of cloth of gold, scunded their silver favorable view of it. There is, no doubt vinces, one or two of which are supposed to it will cripple them. That is only an opinion clarion, and the western portal of the chapel but that it is going to bear hard upon the be under conservative and government influ-but coming from such a source it carries was opened by the Yoeman of the guard, and reducing the number of acres from three to people of New Brunswick, and the Maritime ence. Indeed the Toronto Mail, in great weight. There is little likelihood that the in streamed in gorgeous array, crowned Provinces generally. It will increase, gradu- glee anticipates when the Ontario local gov- British government will go beyond expressing heads, and heads expectant of the crown, ally, it may be, the price of nearly every ar- ernment members go to the polls at the to the government of the Dominion their regret and Princesses of the Blood; the portals ticle they consume, and it will pamper a coming elections they will receive a thorough at the increase to the duties which were al- were closed; again the silver trumpets soundfew rich manufacturers in Ontario while it defeat, and then not a single grit or liberal ready high. The Canadian people are now ed, again the doors were opened, and the

nion. Why do the party in power look make their bed or delegate the power to men Albert Victor of Wales, accompanied by the There is no doubt that the effect of the favorably on the abolishment of the Legisla- of their choice, to make it they must lie in it great officers of the household, twice again tariff will in time to stiffen prices all around. tive Council? We must suppose because- But the new tariff will not increase the were the portals opened and closed to admit Dry goods and hardware merchants, boot and whatever cry of econonomy they may raise- credit of Canada in England, and may do the bridegroom, supported by the Prince of

hand, will not probably raise their prices the estimation of the people, and be a long Ontario. Astride of their rampant horse, was borne by eight daughters of the nobles

rocks on the hills. About eleven o'clock which was commenced in the last iss our light field guns opened fire. We had a this paper :-their positions, bayoneting them right and left where they stood, they all the while shouting ' Allah, Allah,

"After we had chased them from one place to another they finally got into a posi- Many valuable crops of cane have been lost upon them. tion on a hill where our fire could not reach them, while we were fully exposed to their fire. Night was fast coming on, and General Doran determined to drive them out at the point of the bayonet; so forming us into line along with the 51st—barely 400 in all—the General told us what he wanted, and that no native troops were to go with us. We then deployed into line and advanced to within about 400 yards of the heights where the hill tribes were. Firing rapidly, we proceeded until within about 200 yards of them, when General Doran shouted to let them have a volley and then charge. We fired, the bugle sounded the charge, and with a shout we rushed at them with fixed bayonets the natives in our rear cheering us on. They could not withstand our charge, and were soon driven down the rocky every one who attempted to stand or offer to risk your crop with light, weak, unfurnishany resistance being immediately bayoneted. ed mills, liable to break in the midst of the Having driven them entirely out of the place we set to work and fired all the houses, and blew up all the strong towers or buildings. poor article of syrup and not enough of it. All grain, flour, grass, and everything we came across was destroyed. We captured 700 odd camels, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats. And so we finished our Sunday's work.

## The Eagle Deposed from the Standard of France.

The French Republic has adopted a new crest, a laurel wreath with a dart of gold, instead of the ancient bird which led Rome, and Napoleon, and fortis Etruria to victory. The eagle has had a long history as a military emblem, and it seems almost a pity the Republic sees fit to change such an honorable and martial symbol. Before the embroidered raven fled flapping its wings, as people believed, on the flag of the Northmon who took up the blood feud of Ragnar Lod-PREPARATIONS FOR WORKING UP. brog, the eagle of the Tenth Legion had lighted on the white coast of Albion. The eagle superseded the lark ( alauda) which the soldiers raised in Gaul bore for their cognizance. The bird of Jove swallowed up, as Aaron's rod swallowed the serpants, the various birds and beasts which were the crests of the tribesmen who, in the earlier greater, the product is much larger in prodays of Rome, formed the militia of the Republic. The eagle outlived the woodpecker of the Piceni, the wolf of the Hirpini, the bean-flower which the Fabii may have borne. as the Plantagenets carried the blossom of the broom, and as each Scotch clan has its badge; heather, bracken, St. John's wort, or a were merged in the growing power of Rome. removed, if you would have a light colored the var sacrem, yielded place to the eagle of used it becomes quickly soaked, and then is

the Eternal City. The bird has had, perhaps, of all animals, the most distinguished heraldic own god Janus, began to look both ways, and over many be a hot, regular pieces, they do not manufacture their machines terference with trade, the North British plaining their action in instituting a petty between the convertence of the conve to the west from Rome, the two-headed MAKING SUGAR. eagle became the Imperial cognizance. When For sugar, the syrup should be boiled down Byzantium fell, and Russia claimed, through until it weighs 131 lbs. to the gallon of cold the female line, the honors of the Palæologi syrup. The syrup should then be run into a the two-headed eagle lighted at the Kremlin. cooler from the evaporator, and the tempera-Prussia and Poland have their eagles, and the great Republic beyond the Atlantic has put herself under the protection of a bird who is of two days, but four to five days may be refrequently mentioned in after-dinner speeches quired. It may be drained by any of the and especially on the Fourth of July. The ordinary methods. A centrifugal drainer is great Imperial victories of the first Napoleon the most expeditious. The mill tanks were fought under the eagle's wing; and in adopting a mere symbol, a mere laurel wreath should be kept perfectly clean, particularly to which no one can feel much attached, the from bagasses and scum. French Republic has perhaps once more broken too ruthlessly with the nation's past. Graining may be greatly facilitated, by The old Gallic cook is out of the question, perhaps; the bird which crows when he is a not hot enough to melt the sugar. A pint of victor, and twice as loudly when he is beaten, sugar to a barrel of syrup is sufficient. After is a monarchical bird. History has made the rooster, with bees, lilies, violets and many other innocent things, distasteful to modern France. become perfectly cold. The little leaven of sugar will soon be found to have leavened The plague fright at Berlin has recalled the the barrel. extraordinary precautions taken during the cholera epidemic of 1831. A cord was drawn in front of houses supposed to be infected. The keys were given to a police agent, who, three or four times a day went to see what the inmates wanted. He then placed what he brought them on a table outside near the door. The money was put into a glass full of vinegar, and the agent took it out with a spoon. The paper on which the commissions were written down he took up with pinchers. have ordered only enough seed for planting When a sick person was taken to hospital a ten acres, and a considerable quantity of that police agent preceeded the vehicle with a bell has already been taken, therefore, if more and two soldiers kept every one away from the sick person. The doctors wore cloaks and masks of oil cloth. The skin of dogs and have to order it which will take some time. cats being deemed particularly favorable to although I have arrangements made the dissemination of the disease, persons whereby orders will be speedily filled by were recommended to kill them, except where they were positively necessary. For months the inhabitants lived in terpidation, and an accident, &c. Persons ordering will please old lady actually hanged herself for fear of bear in mind that they require at the rate of the cholera reaching her. The precautions 21 or 3 lb. seed to the acre of ground, the gradually became matter for ridicule.

CANE MILLS AND EVAPORATORS.

The mill and evaporator for working up the

cane should be procured in good season. Too much importance cannot be attached to this. on account of the delay in ordering machinery.

The tariff is very objectionable in so far as A wide margin should be allowed for delays. t places a duty on necessities such as coal and The manufacturers may be behind orders, and breadstuffs, and sugar and increases the price not be able to fill new orders immediately the better sorts of tea, and imposes duties upon receipt of them ; or the terms of the order may not be satisfactory or well underon green and fresh fruits, and on articles stood, and further correspondence must ensue of wearing apparel all round. A tax or there may be delays on the way, through of 50 cents on the barrel of flour will not accident or carelessness of the transportation likely be felt, at least immediately. it will agents. Sometimes machines, that are properly started, get lost or shipped to the wrong keep out the lower grades of American flours points, and tracers have to be sent, that they and supplies will be drawn from Ontario, and may be forwarded to their proper destination. the prices there will be regulated by the Ordinarily none of the above delays occur prices in England. But the tax of 40 cents in (although it often happens that delays will transpire), but they are liable to occur in any the barrel of corn meal, which will have to case, and no one can afford to take the risk. be imported, is a unmitizated hardship for Buy none but the best machinery, as it is the poor man, who will be in a bad case the cheapest in the end. You cannot afford

when he finds the price of his meal, and his tobacco and his sugar and his course cotton season, or that will not press out all the goods and his boots and many other articles juice, nor with evaporators that will make a raised upon him.

The only mill that embraces the points pronounced by the Commissioner of Agriculture as the essential features of a good mill, Cane Mill made.

The Cook Evaporator, from its introduc tion in 1868, has been the leading evaporator. The use of a shallow body of juice, flowing

over a heated and cooling surface alternately, has proved to be necessary to the best results. We have never seen a choice article of sugar or syrup made on any other evaporator than the Cook. It is very simple and easily managed, takes a much smaller proportion of wood, and less labor than other machines. and from the more complete defecation, produces more syrup and sugar from the same

The sooner cane is worked up, after laving the proper time (a few days) the greater and better will be the product ; hence the desirability of having machinery of large capacity. It is much more economical to use large machinery : for while the immediate outlay is portion to the labor and fuel, that the difin an ordinary season's work.

The mill and evaporator, a filtering tank cooler for the syrup, etc., should be in readiness before they are needed. The evaporator the tax. too hard to clean so as to be fit for use. Good wood should be provided, from 2 to 3 Implement makers, carriage builders and

10 to 15 per cent. right off, but when stocks are exhausted, and they have to nurchase goods subject to the increased duties then will their customers begin to feel the pinch. The prices of articles will be raised in proportion to the amount of duty placed counsels of the Dominion would disappear. the ultra royal Conservative Toronto Mail.

Its local legislature is a body which testifies The policy inaugurated by the government that she still a living power in the body is a Canadian policy, "if British connection politic of the Dominion; through it her is endangered by it, so much the worse for claims for justice are, or may be, asserted British connection." As for the United and if her rights were threatened or ignored, States. What have they done for us that through it, by their representatives, people we should consult their feelings in framing would protest against injustice, and if neces- a fiscal policy for Canada?" There is a sary make a stand for independence. If the strain, of reason in the latter exclamation, local legislature were wiped out, where would but still it is impolitic and in bad taste t the province be ? and we may add if the Legis- be so " cocky " over the tariff, which at the tive Council were abolished where would the best is a leap in the dark, and may bring the

Local Legislature be? The present, which country to grief. is a critical, time, is not one when a rash hand should be stretched out to tear out one both political parties have spoken out against of the constituent parts of the Local Legis- the new tariff. Hear what the Conservative lature.

The Live Cattle Trade.

The governing, legislating, journalising ele-But it will be said, that if the new tariff ment (we do not say the sound body of the does increase the cost of living generally, at people) of the United States are very sensileast it will protect the manufacturers, who tive and apt to take offence. In their politi- this there is evidence of the short sighted is the Victor, which is much the best Vertical will grow prosperous under it, employ a great cal practice at any rate they do not act on many additional hands, who will help the the Christian principle of doing unto others revenue by consuming a great quantity of as they would others would do unto them. evident the empire cannot hold together. dutiable goods. It will favor a few manu- They are guided in their actions by the spirit facturers. Sugar refiners will make fortunes. of self interest, which is so strong as not to Furniture makers, whose raw material is un- allow them to give any consideration to the taxed and handy to them, who are protected position in which other countries with whom

by a duty of 30 per cent. will grow rich, or they are on friendly terms are placed. As do a better business than when exposed to long as Great Britain allowed the United The latter, whenever they feel the tariff competition of cheap American factory States perfect freedom of trade, it was all goods. But how will it be with manufac- well. Great Britain was doing just what it turers of articles made out of wrought iron ought to do, but the moment that Great and steel, brass and copper, with agricultural Britain in self defence does something to implement makers, founders carriage builders | hurt or disarrange a growing and profitable clock makers, tinware manufacturers in New trade, then the governing powers of the United Brunswick, and here in Fredericton. High States feel sore, grow angry, speak of the duties are placed on their raw material and on ["entent cordial" between the two countries articles necessary to their manufactures. Mr. being loosened and retaliate. Because the Tilley has placed a duty of \$2 a ton on iron, and British Privy Council "scheduled" the manufacturers of iron, on old and scrap and United States, that is, subjected cattle imference in price will be more than made up and pig iron. He says there is but one fur- ported to this country from America, to nace in operation in the Dominion that pro- slaughter at the port of debarkation, the of new Cotton Goods received at the Albion

duces only one sixth of its requirements. He United States have prohibited the import- House. has done so in the hope of developing the ation of cattle from Great Britain. As the should be scraped and cleaned once a day, and manufacture of the raw material and causing importation into the United States of cattle, branch of yew. As the tribal gods and heroes any lime deposit that may have been made the rich deposits in Ontario, and New Bruns- is comparatively small, and chiefly of thorso the ancient standards, the crow of Corvin-us, the sow of Alba, the ox, and all other creatures that, as legand declared, had led wick to be worked. But it will take time to ough bred animals for the improvement of the various tribes on the great migrations of made of galvanized iron or tin. If wood is the raw material will be sore discouraged by one's nose to spite one's face."

Referring to the protest made by the au- grim Berlin will be looked upon as extrathorities in the States against the resolution ordinary. It arose in the course of a discareer. When the Roman Empire, like its feet long, (in proportion to the length of the clock makers &c., import many parts and of the Privy Council, as an unnecessary in- cussion on a report of the Government ex- modified form, was carried 10 to 8, and a

Agriculturist (March 5) says "that with all state of seige in Berlin. The reasons given and implements, their waggons &c., from the

step to their abolishment, and hasten the . 'National Policy," they are "cock a hoop" Houses in England, looking fresh natural and establishment of a Legislative Union, in triumphant. In their present temper they simple. The marriage service was solemnwhich Ontario will have paramount power, would snap their fingers if anything that ised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assist- of the Petticodiac Bridge to the government, on the ruins of the federation. By the light sounded like remonstrances came from Eng- ed by Bishops of London, Oxford, and Winof the experience of the past we may see that land and put their thumb to their nose, if chester and Dean of Windsor. How swiftly the little influence New Brunswick has in the our American friends uttered a growl. Hear joy succeeds to sorrow. Three short months ago St. George's Chapel was draped in solemn

black, and all the land mourned. We have been in receipt of the Report of

the Auditor General on the Public Accounts. We give a few of the figures.

Receipts including balance 31st October 1877, of \$96,757,60, \$681,735,08. Expenditure amount of warrants issued \$640,814.77. balance 31st 'Oct. 1878, \$40,920,41. Unde head of receipts; \$105,922 were collected during the year, from timber sales, renewal of licenses, stumpage; land sales \$3,617.

\$1,558,99 were received from sale of import-Besides the Times, leading organs of ed wheat; \$4,036,32 from sale of imported stock in all \$5,575.31.

Pall Mall Gazette and the Liberal Globe and

cluding pay to settlers, for work on roads, to The Pall Mall Gazette says the Budget realizes the worst fears entertained as to the pay Commissioners; \$9,401,07 was under Free results of the late election. A heavy blow Grants Act, C. S. Chap. 15, for grubbing. shipbuilding industry is affected, and in all building culverts and bridges, \$530. unstatesman-like spirit which brought into As we understand the accounts, last year while there remained a balance 31st October existence the modern Colonial system. Unless the sole remedy is adopted it is quite 1877, there was in reality an expenditure in excess of receipts of \$51,657,49,the balance The Globe says Sir John A. Macdonald in question, \$40,920,11, being what was left has redeemed his pledge in a way that must unexpended of the balance of 1878, \$96.757.startle his opponents. It is greatly afraid that the mother country will be called upon | 60. to bear a considerable share of the new bur-

dens imposed along with the United States. pinch, will certainly retaliate and there is a on the South West Miramichi," by J. Henry rospect of a war of tariffs between the Do-Phair, Esq., one of the most successful of his inion and the United States Governments. for which the Canadians are likely to suffer artistic efforts. It represents a very beautiquite as much as the citizens of the Republic. ful scene, such a one as will delight the anglers heart. On the right rise two tall rocks, flatcrowned, and surmounted by alders, at the base two Indians stand up

England there is a feeling of profound amaze- in their canoe, and are preparing either to ment at the great retrograde fiscal movement pole up the brook or lay bye, and camp out for the night. The evening, by the roseate tints in the western sky, is drawing to a close and quietude rests on the boskage on the

banks, and on the waters of the brook. At a meeting of the Insolvent Committee

Ottaws, on Wednesday, the subject of repealing the Insolvent Act, was fully discussed, bu the sense of the majority of the committee present, was against the total repeal, and in form of amendment. A motion, in amendment of the motion of total repeal moved by Sir Albert J. Smith, by Hon. James McDonald, that the Insoluent Act be continued in a

TUESDAY, March 18.

A committee was appointed to whom was viz.: Messrs. Landry, Killam, Davidson, Equity. Section 7, that the Court shall sit Morton, Beveridge. Bill to divide parish of North Esk, North-

Progress was reported on a bill submitted by the Surveyor-General " relating to tresspasses on Crown Lands," its object being to

render the Act more stringent and effective. Bills authorising the Town of Portland to aise money for the fire-department; and to ssue debentures to complete Harris street, were introduced by Mr. Elder who also introduced a bill relating to Municipalities.

Information was promised Mr. Black, by Provincial Secretary, concerning expenses incurred in the erecting of Exhibition Building, and several matters connected with department of Agriculture. A resolution was moved (the Speaker

seven be appointed to whom should be referred all matters connected with the Grand

amount under the head of Free Grants in- nearly the whole afternoon, followed, and he middle of the debate, the Speaker ruled it out of order, the debate continued on the resolution, amended by the mover, and rehas been struck at British trade. The British leveling, clearing, turnpiking and poling amended at suggestion of a member of govness of his own opinion presented.

The ground taken by these speakers who supported the resolution, was, that there eing various rumors and reports afloat regarding the Grand Southren Railway, as that the directors had not expended on the work the money received under the Subsidy Act : that the work on the railway was suspended : We have had the pleasure of viewing a that the report of the engineer as to the probeautiful water color painting, "Trout Brook gress of the work was entirely unfounded.

and these rumors were cause sufficient why the House should cause investigation to be made into the affairs of the company. There was a wide-spread feeling in the country that the strictest inquiry should be made into the affairs of all these doubtful railway enterprises. The law gave the House the authority asked for by the resolution, and there were precedents for the course, both for legislative action being taken on the strength of outside reports (the Crown Lands investigation being named), and for inquiring into the affairs of the company. The committee on the Chatham Branch

Railway was cited as a paralell case. The government would offer no objection whatever to a thorough investigation into the affairs of the company, but would be governed by the ruling of the Speaker, whether the

resolution was in order or not. Mr. Lynott answered for the company, that they, as far as he knew, had no objection to the strictest enquiry, but would rather court it. while ose who opposed the resolution as worded, was appointed and the expense incurred of

who tried the cause shall be a member. Mr. Blair and Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Savre argued against this provision. Judges were like other men liable to be swaved in their decisions by pre-conceived opinions, when they had decided against a cause in a court below their judging on appeal would be determined by that decision. Parties to a cause would feel that in a court composed of three judges, of whom one was opposed to them, when judgment was carried by a majority, that they would have a little chance of obtaining a true hearing, or justice. In most cases the appeal to this lecision of the Supreme Court would be inal as few parties would be able to carry an oppeal against its decision to the Supreme ourt at Ottawa. It was suggested that the notes of the Judge who had tried the cause in the court below, or full notes taken by a short-hand reporter, should be brought into the Supreme Court.

Attorney-General and Mr. Hanington argued agaiast these views. Judges who were men of legal learning and of high character, would not be prejudiced against a cause ; it had often happened that judges who had decided against a cause in the court belowhave on fuller hearing before a full Bench taken a different view, and some of took the ground that before the committee the best judgements they had ever delivered had been given in this way. It was necessummoning witnesses it was right to enquire sary that the Jndge who had tried the cause whether the law gave the house authority to below should sit on appeal, as in the course appoint a committee to enquire into the of the hearing he was called on to clear up private concerns of the company with in- doubtful points and explain facts that had

between the company and the government. him below. The notes of the Judge would The Speaker said, from the first, when Mr. be insufficient ; they might not be full enough Blair gave notice of his resolution, he had or be understood in the sense he wrote them. been convinced that it was not in order, and Lawyers would rather argue before a Judge he entered into a long argument in support who had tried a cause below, who knew all given at "the mouth of the K eswick." City of the position taken by him. He could the facts concerning it, than argue from his talent including the Reform Orchestra, will find no precedent for such a resolution as the notes which they might not understand and one submitted. He quoted from the English which did not explain themselves. Hansard, a case he thought in point, where Mr. Davidson suggested that as the division Sir Morton Peto moved for the appointment of the Supreme Court was to be only a of a committee to investigate into the affairs temporary arrangement, the provision might of the Chatham and Dover Railway, which be struck out and the Judges left to make was opposed by the Chancellor of the Ex- rules in the case, as by the 14th section of chequer and Mr. Gladstone, on the ground the bill thoy were empowered to do, and that the House had no right to investigate that progress be reported to allow the legal into the private affairs of that or any com- members to discuss the question more fully pany. He also read opinion of Mr. Todd, than they could before the House. Prolibrarian at Ottawa, and author of a work of vincial Secretary, while himself convinced Reform rally in the Club Roms, called by high constitutional authority in answer to of the wisdom of the provision favored the his telegeam stating the case, "that the suggestion. Mr. Elder protested against the proposed inquiry was unparliamentary and House delegating to the judges the power it should itself exercise. Finally progress All members of the Club are particularly Mr. Blair then amended his resolution so was reported as to limit the investigation of the committee into the affairs of the company as between FRIDAY, March 21. Tuesday, 19th, was the 31st birthday of them and the government. It was objected In answer to Mr. Gillespie, the Provincial to, the speakers ruling that the English case Secretary stated that he would bring down was no precedent, as railways stood on a the estimates in the afternoon. totally different footing in relation to the was celebrated in Montreal by a grand Car- government of England, from what they did A Bill to amend chap, 4 of Consolidated Statutes, respecting elections to the General to the government of New Brunswick, in the Assembly as far as relates to York County former country, they were independent in was introduced by Mr. Colter-also a peti-SUGAR BEET SEED .- The large quantity the latter, they were subsidised bodies. If tion in favor of same. precedents were to be quoted, they should be Progress was made on a Bill committed by taken from our own journals, and repeated Mr. Savre, to legalise the assessment made reference was made (page 150 of the journals by Hon. Mr. Botsford and other commissioners appointed to ascertain, tax and assess for Chatham Branch Railway as a case comthe amount due the commissioners of sewers, pletely paralell. Messrs. Blair, Covert, German Town Lake. The Bill was strongly Willis, Davidson, Ritchie, Hutchison and opposed by Hon. Mr. Hannington, who was Elder spoke in favor of the resolution as it thoroughly acquainted with the facts of, and stood first, and as amended. Hon. Messrs. the points of issue in the case, and who ws.s Fraser, Wedderburn, Hill, Lynott, in opposiengaged as counsel in it, on the ground that tion to the resolution as originally worded. the assessment made was altogether illegal. Hon. Messrs. Hanington, Landry, Adams, and which, he did not think, would be ratialso against. fied by the House when all the facts were fairly presentedbefore it.

It is improbable the result in the long run will be favorable to the revenue and the trade of Canada.

----Read F. B. Edgecombe's advertisement

The Manchester Guardian says that in

of a people so closely allied to Great Britain by ties of kindred and social intercourse.

Socialism in Germany.

Manchester Guardian say :

or Paris, but which occurring in cold and

On Monday in the Reichstag there took

Since their admission in the convict cells in Duke street prison, Glasgow, the health of Mr. Salmond and Mr. Inglis have suffered exceed 60 cts. per lb., consequently the seed considerably, and they have now, by the for an acre will not cost more than \$1.80 at order of the prison surgeon, been entered on the sick list and transferred to the hospital. The other directors are still in fair health. and occupy their proper cells.

Both telegraph companies-the Montrea and Dominion-have been heartily congratuspeech on Friday night. The Dominion Company sent two hundred and forty thousand words, which is considered exceptionally good work.

purchase ready made, into their own handicraft. When they find that on all articles and manufacturers of steel, iron, brass, copper &c... ture reduced before barrelling. Ordinarily are laid duties varying from 15 to 35 per centthe syrup will be well crystalized at the end they will think that decidedly they are protected the wrong way, and will have the meanest opinion of the National Policy. About thirteen years ago Mr. Tilley in the and utensils used in sugar making House of Assembly, and on the platform demonstrated that under confederation there would be no increase of taxation, that a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  more than can be said on the other side of stirring a small quantity of well grained mush per cent tariff would be sufficient for all the question. It is due to the British sugar into the syrup, whilst yet warm but wants. Mr. Tilley is, and has always been very sanguine, and his power of making pleasant having thoroughly stirred in the sugar, the forecasts into the future has been a great aid raise the Reciprocity cry. The whole object syrup may be put in barrels and stored. The to him in his political career. People like was to guard against a manifest danger or bungs should be left out until the syrup has to have their imaginations roused and their disease."

hopes raised. But what a commentary on

position of the Dominion, whose expenditure Allow me here to say to the patrons of the has been doubled, and whose debt has been Agriculturist and all others who think of rebled within ten years, and which now reengaging in this enterprise, that the season is quires a tariff of an average of 25 per cent to passing and it will soon be planting time. raise a revenue, in order to make its receipts therefore, they should make up their minds square with its expenditures. And oh irony as to what extent of ground they will plant. of circumstance ! Mr. Tilley is the Finance and order the seed as soon as possible. I Minister who stands up hopeful and plausible as ever, to expound the new tariff, and to Dress Goods at very low prices. predict that it will raise the Dominion out of the slough of indebtedness, build up its than ten acres should be required, I shall manufactures, foster all its various interests, and lay no burden on its people, \$2,000,000 are under it, to be extracted from their express. Yet there is danger of delay by pockets, but in such a way as nobody will feel the operation. Having proved himself to be a false prophet in the past, people about this region, will hesitate to accept his state-

price of which I cannot at present state as ments as founded on infallible fact, and will this is one of the articles affected by the be induced to regard his hopeful predictions, new tariff, but will guarantee that it will not as the delusions of his warm imagination.

most. In the next issue of this paper will be mined to excel themselves, which will come published an interesting address in regard to off when the Lenten season is over. They the cultivation of the Amber Sugar Cane will appear in their original characters of at a meeting of the State Agricultural Society gemmen of color. They have strengthened of Minnesota in the city of St. Paul, on the their troupe by the addition of some new to the feasibility of making steel from Cleve- Further Resolved that a copy of this resolu-

A. WHITEHEAD. Fredericton, March 22, 1879. Easter Monday.

raw material, but adjust parts which they deference to our tran-atlantic cousins, we on were that Berlin is the centre of Socialist

this side of the water must be left to judge agitation in Germany : there plots are devised of the necessity for the precautionary steps | against the lives of the chiefs of the state. there infernal machines are manufactured to adopted. It says :-

"The Privy Council, taking the proper blow to peices the old Emperor and the court. view of the whole question, have certainly the hated Bismark and all minister who upadopted what in the meantime appears to be hold the state of oppression. Herr Liebnecht the only safe course for Great Britain. Ame- a Socialist member, denounced the measure rica need have no grudge in this matter against England. The latter received the instituting a state of seige in Berlin, in unformer's surplus produce free from tax or measured terms, as unjustifiable, and defendrestriction, so long as the produce came in a ed the Socialists as a party of reform not of safe and non-contagious form, and that is revolution. He was interrupted by the Pre-

ident who said that his remarks offended the authorities to keep in view that they have in moral sense of the Assembly. No way imno way been actuated in this matter by a de- pressed by the censure, Liebnecht proceeded, sire to interfere with Free Trade, or even to when he declaimed "if the Republic is established in Germany," the words were the signal for a general uproar. The President

The Agriculturist thinks that more atten- threatened that he would discipline the the fallaciousness of his views is the present tion should be paid to the development of Socialist deputy and order him to be dragged the dead meat trade from abroad. The meat from the tribune. The scene at the close of received in that shape,-thanks to the re- Liebnecht speech was one of indiscribable hung at the City Hall, in honor of it, and it frigerating process, comes to hand in a more confusion.

wholesome and better state than if the ani-Nine years ago, after the Franco-Prussian nival. mals were taken across the Atlantic alone. war, a Socialist member dared in the Reichand slaughtered in a more or less feverish stag to defend the cause of the people and

condition. F. B. Edgecombe is selling Spring

SUPPER .- We learn that the Ladies of the the determination of Bismark to stamp it out,

Free-Baptist Church have made arrangements to hold a sale and give a supper in the Empire. Temperance Hall next Wednesday afternoon and evening. All sorts of articles will be offered for sale, at prices suitable for the

hard times, and totally unaffected by the new tariff. The supper table will be liberally spread, oysters and ice-creams will be had on lemand, and only a quarter will be asked. The ladies will spare no pains to please their

visitors and guests, and as good bargains in our Lecture Course; and and hospitable entertainment may be expect-F. R. C. M.-The minstrels are preparing ed they will doubtless have a crowd. Doors an entertainment in which they are deter- will be open at 2 p. m. Admission 10 cents eerts: and

The London Times understands the experi- hearty thanks of this Union are due, and ments by Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., iron and hereby tendered to the said ladies and gentlesteel manufacturers and colliery owners, as men; and

ever given in the city. Give them a bumper house in the City Hall on the evening of duced elsewhere in the world, but hitherto no to defy competition. Cleveland produces publication. process had been found for making steel.

This evening an entertainment under the directions of Prof. Cadwallader., will be appear on the platform of the Hall, and hesides the instrumental part of the performance, serious and burlesque resitations will be given, Ethopian melodies, and sentimental songs will be sung. As the night promises to be fine a trip to and from "the mouth"

will be very pleasant.

On Tuesday evening next, there will be President Sheriff Temple, when a presentation will be made, and speeches delivered. requested to attend this meeting.

H. R. H. Princess Louisa. and flags were

was treated with great contempt by Bismark. of Imperial Sugar Beet Seed bought for the Then Socialism was accounted a mere craze Government, in Germany, has arrived in of a few enthusiastic spirits. Now, it has Fredericton, and is now ready for distribu- of the House of Assembly, 1878) to the come to be a danger to be feared, and it grows tion.

in strength, in spite, or perhaps because of to crush it down with all the force of the

On Tuesday, 18th inst., the fortieth Congress of the United States met. The Democratic party is in a majority in both the

At a regular meeting of the W. C. T. Union Houses of the Representatives, and the Senheld in the Club House parlor, Wednesday, ate.

nineteenth inst., the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

Whereas Mr. W. A. Bailey, of Provi cily, now familiarly known as Major Welch. dence, R. I., Judge Stevens, of St. Stephen, who has acquired reputation as a temperance Rev. J. E. Reud, of Keswick, Rev. G. G. orator, will speak in the City Hall on Mor-Roberts, Prof. Foster and W. Gaunce, of Fredericton, so kindly and so ably assisted us day evening.

The Carnival last night was well attended. Whereas so many ladies and gentlemen lent us such efficient and material aid in our Con-

with good music : Therefore Resolved that the sincere and

MRS. GEORGE CLIFF. Pres. MRS. J. SAMPSON, Sec. Fredericton, March 19th, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, March 19. A Bill committed by Mr. Elder to enable No business of general importance was the Town of Portland to issue debentures to transacted at the morning session. In the complete Harris street, was agreed to with aftornoon several bills were introduced, and some amendments.

petitions were presented. The Provincial A Bill was introduced by Mr. Colter to Secretary promised information asked for by anthorize the York County Council to fix and Mr. Savre, for statement of number of miles define the gaol limits of the County. (This of railway built in the Province, and other bill was introduced in pursuance of the action taken by the County Council at the annual Hon. Attorney General submitted a bill, meeting in January, when strong opinions

entituled an Act in relation to the Supreme were given in favor of abolishing the three miles limits or confining them to the gaol The bill proposes to nake two divisions in yard, or else extending them to the whole

the Supreme Court, by appointing an ad- county. It was thought that the County The Jewish residents of New York are ditional Judge to attend to the Equity side. County Council should have discretionary 

and Dominical average and notice average of the statisfield of the statisfiel

been going on since 1872, great delay Several St. John bills were passed and The British Government has invited ten- having arisen in consequence. The Judges discussed. The bill to facilitate the transders for a telegraph live to South Africa and who were consulted were favorable to the action of business in the Supreme Court was bill, as also has the Barristers' Society. recommitted. The Government held by the

in New York.

Strawberries have made their appearance Court.

the costumes were various, novel and handsome, and the scene was enjoyed by the items with regard to railroads. numerous visitors

Whereas the Reform Club Band supplied us

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the Mauritius, either via Aden or India,

Mr Addington D. Welch, formerly of this