NEWS ITEMS.

St. Petersburg just at present is far from a pleasant city to dwell in. Each night one house after another is searched, and every one whose passport is irregular is arrested.

A traveling fortress, an "iron-clad" coach, is now running on the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage route. It is made of thick boiler iron, with four port holes, is bullet proof, carries two well armed guards inside, and runs for the sole purpose of transporting bullion.

"But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son. "you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear—so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture."

A rich young lady has fallen in love with and married a New York street-car driver. From the bridle and the halter he went to the altar and the bridal, and the only train and switch to occupy his mind hereafter are those belonging to his wife. She takes him for wheel or whoa, as it were.

During the seventeen years ending with September 30, 1878, there were exported from the United States 2,314,404,530 gallons of petroleum, valued at $489,366,893. The smallest shipment was in 1863, 155,874 gallons; the largest in 1878, 338,841,303 gallons, the product sold abroad the latter year aggregating $46,574 974 in value.

"Why, papa," said a Market street girl to her father, as he sauntered into the parlor, away along in the night, when she and her Adolphus were conversing upon the ethics of the dust and kindred topics. "Why papa, what are you looking for?" "Oh, nothing, I just thought I'd get up and see the sun rise." Then the clock struck, and the son rose and vanished, and the old man went back to bed.—*Steubenville Herald.*

The legislature of Maine passed a law, which is now in force, affixing a penalty of a fine not less the $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, for adulterating sugar and molasses in that state, or for knowingly, willfully or maliciously selling or exposing for sale within that state "any sugar, refined or not, or any molasses, which has been adulterated with salts of tin, terra alba, glucose, dextrose, starch sugar, corn syrup, or other preparations from starch."

On the afternoon of May 24th the 4,000 volunteers will be entertained at dinner at Montreal, and in the evening there will be a dinner to the visiting officers at the Windsor Hotel, which the Governor-General will attend. Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond will command one of the rifle brigades, and Col. Panet will probably command another, as last year. Lieut.-Col. Martin will command the scarlet brigade, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson the artillery, while Lieut.-Col. Strange will command the defence.

THE IMPROVED TELEPHONE.—At the meeting of the Fellows of the English Royal Society last week, communication by telephone was established between the Royal Institution and Burlington House, London. With Professor Tyndall at one extremity of the wire and Professor Huxley at the other, much amusement was caused among those present, among whom were Lord Lawrence, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Houghton, Sir James Paget, Profeseor Owen Mr. Spottiswoode, P. R. S., Sir J. Fayrer, Mr. Waterhouse, and Colonel Gouraud (Mr. Edison's representative.) The feasibility of telephonic communication was clearly demonstrated, the voice being distinctly audible over the whole of a large room. The instruments used were Edison's new loud-speaking telephones.

At the Consistory to be held in Rome early in May, the following new Cardinals will be created:—Monsignor Deprez, Archbishop of Toulouse; Monsignor Pie, Bishop of Poitiers; Dr. Joseph Hergenrother, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Wurzburg; Dr. Newman, M. Giuseppe Pecci, the Pope's brother; Monsignor Alimonda, Bishop of Albenga; and Father Zigliari, of the Order of Preachers. The first four are men of distinction. By the promotion to the purple of the Archbishop of Toulouse and of the Bishop of Poitiers, France will have nine Cardinals, two of whom are permanently domiciled in Rome—Monsignor Pitra and Fallou; while the remaining five are Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen; Regnier, Archbishop of Cambrai; Guibert Aachbishop of Paris; and Cavarot, Archbishop of Lyons.

In Alabama the individual labour of convicts is sold to the highest bidder. The system has the advantage that it relieves the State of the cost of maintaining its criminals, but it would appear, as carried out, little better than a form of slavery. Following are some of the figures at a recent sale:—Martha Jackson, a negro woman, went off at $3.10 per month; Emma Parker, a negro woman, $2.04; an old negro man, William Moulton, $4.20; Sarah Moulton, his wife, at $4; Sam Malone, a negro man, went to $8; Jim Graham, a negro boy, brought $6.50; John Fleming, a negro man, was knocked off at $6.50. White labour is also sold but is little in demand. At the sale in question two pale-faced prisoners were put up, one of whom went for the small sum of five cents a month, while the other commanded but twenty-five cents.

A man died the other day not far from Pittsburg (Pa.,) The body was kept three days, and at the expiration of that time buried. Then some curious persons remembering that a sister of the deceased had lain in a death-like trance for several days. It was suggested that perhaps the man had been prematurely buried. This suspicion took so strong a hold upon the people that it was resolved to exhume the body, and the coffin was disinterred, after having laid three days in the grave. The lid was wrenched off, when a horrible sight greeted the eyes of the resurrectionists. Evidently the supposed corpse had revived, and the wretched man had fought desperately for his life. Imprints of his finger nails were visible on the lining of the coffin, which in some places was torn into shreds. The coffin itself was strained and wrenched apart at the joinage in the death agonies of the miserable man who was buried alive. He had turned completely over, and was found lying upon his breast, with distorted countenance indicating the frightful suffering he had undergone.

It is anticipated that the Vanderbilt tunnel under the Detroit River will be completed in two years at a cost of a million and a half dollars. It will be the first railway tunnel under water of any great length in the world, and will be four times as long as the celebrated tunnel built under the Thames by Mr. I. K. Brunel, which was commenced in 1825, but was not open for traffic along its whole length until 1843. During its construction two irruptions took place, the first in 1827 and the second a year later, when six men were killed. Mr. Cheesborough, civil engineer of Chicago, who has the Detroit tunnel in hand, will of course have far less to contend with than Mr. Brunel and his work will be completed in about a ninth of the time that the latter took to finish his, but, by measurement, Mr. Cheesborough's undertaking will be very much the largest. While the Thames tunnel is thirteen hundred feet in length, thirty-five feet wide, and twenty feet high, the Detroit tunnel will be four thousand four hundred feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and twenty-six feet high.

At last the British naval authorities have thoroughly awakened to the importance of seamen knowing how to swim. An order has recently been issued that all candidates for the naval service, whether officers, men, boys, or marines, must produce a certificate that they are able to swim, or they will be ineligible. Every year in Canada numbers of lives are lost which might be saved had the person struggling in the water even a rudimentary knowledge of the natatorial art. Something might and should be done to remedy this state of things. There are very few towns, cities. or villages in the Dominion where ample water facilities are not on hand, and what would be simpler than for swimming to be taught in the public schools? We are learning how to walk well and long, but walking may prolong, but will seldom save life. It would not be necessary to carry out the idea, that each public school should have a bath attached. Where there are more schools than one in a town or city, each could have the use of the bath at stated times on certain days of the week. The expense would be comparatively nothing. A little lumber for fencing and to provide some rough accommodation, and suitable places for the purpose could be made in almost any part of the country where there is a settlement.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

SIR.—Can you inform the public if there is now in this city a Collector of Miscellaneous Licenses, or has the Council in their wisdom thought fit to wipe this Bye Law out of existence. The city has been visited by an unusually large number of "runners" this spring, and few have been captured and made pay their license. Does not the Collector on receiving his appointment take an obligation to attend to the duties faithfully and to the best of his ability? What is the Board thinking about re-appointing men to positions whom they must know are not willing and will not carry out the Bye Laws of the city.

The fact is we have now too many gentlemen of this class receiving good salaries and doing very little in return for it. The ratepayers are getting tired of it, and would like to see the Council inquire into it, and if it can be shown (which can be done very easily) that any officer of the city is not willing or prepared to attend to the duties of his office, give him his dismissal. It must be done.

JUSTICE.

Fredericton, May 1, 1879.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 3, 1879.

Revolution.

History, it is said, repeats itself, but it never does absolutely. But there are parallels in history. Nations in their growth go through similar stages of development. The same principles underlie their actions, but they are wrought out or fought out amidst different external circumstances. And there is a continuity in history. The same passions stir the breast of men, and in the long progression of events through the ages, it is not surprising that actions are repeated. The passions of ambition and lust of power which have produced wars through all time, the strife between the possessors of power, place privilege and "the downtrodden masses" between the rich and the poor, the battle between the spirits of tyranny and freedom, have been constantly renewed, and will be fought over again and again, it may be, until the end of the last chapter of human history.

A hundred years ago in the last quarter of the eighteenth century the nations of Europe were entering in the revolutionary era. The war of England with her revolted American colonies, which gave the impetus to the spirit of liberty was progressing; the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau and other French philosophers had disseminated the seeds of infidelity and revolution in France; there society was rotten to the core, the costly wars of Louis XIV, the profligacy extravagance reckless disregard of his nations welfare, shown by Louis XV. were bearing bitter fruit under Louis XVI, (who was destined to bear the penalty on earth of his predecessors sins) in national bankruptcy, in want and famine among the peasantry, and in burning hatred in the breasts of the middle and lower classes against the court and aristocracy and higher clergy. Then burst out the wild and bloody revolution, which overwhelmed the throne and the nobles, heaved up out of their depths the dregs of society, to riot in blood and massacres, and which with the watchwords of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," worked wonderful things in Europe and changed it may be said, its current of political thought. Europe has entered upon the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the continuity of its history is shown in the attitude of rulers and subjects, the spirit of the French revolution has permeated the masses of Germany and Russia, and other kingdoms, and they breathe out blood and slaughter against the despots, and the wearers of Crowns. The socialists, communists, and nihilists of the present time, might be capable of, when thoroughly aroused, when the blood came into their eyes, if the opportunity offered to react the dreadful scenes of the first hot and lurid years of the French Revolution.

The clouds of trouble are evidently now gathering fast in Europe. The crowned heads are apprehensive. The venerable Emperor William has proposed a international holy alliance of the sovereigns of Europe against the international socialists. If the threatening clouds burst the weight of the deluge will probably fall on Russia. The spirit that is impelling on their course the nihilists in that country is clearly shown in the following proclamation addressed to the Czar of all the Russias by the Revolutionary committee just before the recent attack on his life:—

To Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch:

The warning and threatening letters, as well as the sentences which we the invisible delegates of the murderously oppressed Russian people have sent to the various dignitaries of the present despotic Government in Russia belong, as a rule, to the preparative work, and for that reason neither yourself nor any member of your family appears in the slightest degree menaced by our executive organs. In the first instance, we wish to clean out in its lowest and filthest corners the Augean stables of despotism; to free the people from administrative persecution which throws them guiltless into prison, and there without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then sends them as insurgents to the gallows or sends them to the polar regions to work in the mines. We sit in judgment, and shall be compassionless in the exercise of our office, and shall recoil from the use of no means which may lead us to our object, which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. The victims cry out to their executioners, "*morituri te salutant,*" and if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice, to put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end. Your system in Russia is rotten to the core. Our almost boundless resources are ruined. Your army of functionaries is a gang of cruel and insatiable thieves. Your judges are a shame to justice. Your coroners, police masters, and generals are so many ratraps worthy of Xerxes or Darius. Wherever we turn our eyes we see naught but stupidity, mingled with cruelty, wanton waste combined with the most merciless spoliation of the people. For the army alone you reserve your fatherly care. You are getting into dangerously deep waters, Alexander Nicolaievitch. Therefore we warn you, but spare your life.

The ice which last Saturday was jamming towards the left hand and threatening damage to Gibson wharf, took a different turn, and before clearing out, drove up against the head of the Sherman high water wharf, displacing some of the heavy timber, smashing the planking, and tearing away about 60 feet Some damage was also done to the planking of the low water wharf, portions of which floated to the surface, and stones were placed on it to keep it in its place. The heavy rains of Tuesday and Wednesday morning raised the water rapidly, and there is every prospect of a heavy freshet.

THE GIBSON LEATHER COMPANY.—This establishment now employs thirty-three hands, and works up 66 hides per week; this is a third less than it has, at times done, but the manager expects in the course of the year to put the round hundred through the pits. The company are constantly sending leathers of different kinds to Montreal, Halifax, St. John and elsewhere. They had a shipment ready for the *David Weston* on Thursday morning, but the steamer was unable, owing to the high water, and the floating logs, to moor by Gibsons wharf.

Foreign News.

To-day the 3rd of May, the occupation of Eastern Roumalia by the Russian army should, by the terms of the Berlin Treaty end, but, the Czar desires that the occupation should be prolonged for three months, and the Powers who are parties to the Treaty have given their assent to his request, with the very important exception of England and Austria. Lord Salisbury stated in the House of Lords on Wednesday, that England had made many concessions for the sake of peace, and would concede no more, but would insist on the terms of the Treaty being strictly fulfilled. Considering the troubles and menacing dangers within his own Empire, it may be imagined, that the Czar will anxiously avoid provoking war and retire his army with the best grace and greatest speed he can command. Nor will the Emperor of Germany who, in his letter, congratulating the Czar on his escape from the hand of the assassin, dwelt on the antagonism between the Sovereigns of Europe, which caused them to maintain large armies, to make war upon each other, which caused popular discontent, and fostered socialism—care—unless he used purposeless expressions to do more than give his sympathy and diplomatic support to the Czar in his request for a prolonged occupation. Nor have the powers that govern France, though the relations between her and Russia are, it is said, growing cordial, in joining with the Czar, contemplated, it may be imagined, any thing further than exerting a pressure in his favor. Italy is not adverse to war, but in this question, she must be guided by the powers greater than herself.

The turn of affairs in Egypt look threatening for the selfwilled Khedive. He dismissed the English and French Ministers who were appointed, along with his native Council to watch over the administration of affairs, and the finances of the country, and formed an entirely new native ministry. But his Suzerain the Sultan has warned him, that if he sets at naught the remonstrances of England and France, he will involve himself in deep trouble. The latest news is that a joint note has been presented to the Khedive demanding the appointment of an English and French Minister not removable without the consent of England and France. If he refuses, strong measures, it is said, will be adopted. It would be a blessing if the harsh and grinding rule of the luxurious, and rapacious Khedive was put an end to, and if the poor native "fellahs," who are the most amable and tractable of people, and who are now crushed to the earth, and sigh despairingly for relief, were placed under a Government benign in spirit.

The Insolvent Laws.

On Tuesday the Colby bill to amend the insolvency law was discussed. The chief objections to the law of 1875, are the many temptations to speculative bankruptcy it offers, and the extravagance and mismanagement of official assignees in the administration of estates. The amended bill proposed to retain all the really effective parts of the law, but it provided for the abolishment of the official assignees, and the appointment of custodians who should have no power to wind up an estate, until the appointment of the permanent assignees, who should have restricted powers and definite and lower remuneration, that the debtor should only get his discharge by the consent of four-fifths in number and value of his creditors; and for the driving away of the deed of composition and discharge and the sale *en bloc*. The discussion disclosed very general disatisfaction with the law as it stands, but the majority of the House was in favor of repealing it unconditionally rather than of amending it. A resolution to repeal it was carried by a division, 99 yeas, 76 nays. On the motion for the second reading of the bill to repeal the insolvency laws, the House divided 117 yeas, 60 nays. Mr. Colby himself voting with the majority. If the Senate does not throw out the Bechard bill, there will be "an interregnum without a law," but we fancy that it will be short.

The German Tariff.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that the new German tariff has been published, and is nearly as elaborate as our own. There is a similar feature in it, and one which necessarily effects a very large number of other articles. We refer to the duty on pig iron, which under the former tariff was free as it was with us. We infer from the high duties imposed on several leading articles of consumption, such as tea, coffee wine, tobacco and petroleum, that the leading object of the German Tariff, as of our own, is to obtain a considerable increase of revenue, Agricultural products, including bread stuffs, provisions and cattle are all subject to duty, and it is said, that the agricultural classes generally are satisfied with the new tariff, while the workingmens societies and industrial association are clamorous for free imports of leading artjcles of consumption. This would of course involve direct taxation, a measure which probably would not give more satisfaction if adopted.

"THE FLORENCEVILLE."—On Thursday afternoon the new upriver steamer "the Florenceville" reached Fredericton and lay to at the upper (Phœnix Square) wharf. She brought a heavy cargo of nails iron and glass from St. John, for Woodstock for which town she sailed this morning. "The Florenceville" is a fine boat well arranged for accomodating passengers and carrying freight. The saloon and ladies cabin on the upper deck, are neat and commodious, and the promenade deck affords plenty space for exercise, and for enjoying the beauty of the river scenery. The boat is driven by a horizontal and high pressure engine of 120 horse power and it and the boiler were manufactured by James Harris St. John. The boat is under the charge of Captain Duncan, who has been so long and favorably known on the river.

The "Florenceville" will ply between Fredericton and Woodstock.

PORTRAIT VASES.—Among the many very handsome articles imported from abroad from England and the Continent, in Lemont's Variety Store, there are four Vases of white Bohemian glass, which are worth notice. The specially attractive feature in these Vases, are the portraits which appear, amid the golden flowering with which they are decorated. One Vase presents an excellent portrait of His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, and the other three have likenesses of Miss Gibson, (daughter of Alex. Gibson Esq.,) the Rev. Mr. Brewer, and Mr. Lemont. Such Vases in endless variety of design are blown in the glass factories of Steinchenau and Haida in the Mountains of Bobemia and the different patterns are painted on them by hand, by "artists," in their own houses. We should think that many would like to have the portraits of their friends on their flower vases.

On Tuesday the site of the new Post Office and Customs Building, on Carleton and Queen Streets, was staked off by the contractors, Messrs. Snow and Scoular, assisted by the sub-contractor, Mr. McElvaney. The ground is now broken, and Barrack square will soon be alive with workmen.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday evening, 6th May.

Public School Examinations.

The oral examinations of the various schools in the city took place on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and were attended by clergymen of different denominations, the heads of the educational department, the Principal and teachers of the Normal School, the members of the Board of Trustees, parents of the pupils, and ladies and gentlemen interested in the advancement of the rising generation. The examinations, generally, gave great satisfaction, and attested the sound system of tuition under which the pupils are being trained and to the efficient painstaking of the teachers. The exercises in the different departments of the Model School were particularly interesting. The pupils of the advanced department under charge of Mr. Nicolson, who is proficient in drill, acquitted themselves in all the examinations to which they were subjected in a manner that drew forth merited encomiums. The classes of the department taught by Miss Lawson, showed that they had the benefit of careful instruction. The examination of the primary department under Miss Lyle and Minard, was excellently conducted, and afforded great pleasure to the numerous visitors. On Tuesday the examinations of the St. Dunstan and Park Barrack Schools took place. In the first named school of which Principal Meagher is head of the boys department, and Mother James and Sister Dominque, heads of the girls', the exercises were directed by clerical, laical and learned visitors, and much satisfaction was expressed by a member of the Board of Trustees with the management of the school and forwardness of the pupils who were counselled to keep as their watchword "progress." The examinations of the five departments of Park Barracks Schools the advance of which is taught by Miss Ross, the fifth grade by Miss Tucker, the fourth grade by Miss Peters the third by Miss Hunt, and the first and second by Miss Seeley, were numerously attended by visitors, and satisfactory in most respects. On Wednesday the York Street School was the centre of attraction to those interested in the cause of education, and all who attended the examinations of the six departments conducted by Mr. Gaunce (7th and 8th grades,) Miss McLean, (5th) Miss Thorne, (4th) Miss Atherton, (3rd) Miss Pickard, (2nd) Miss Brymer, (1st) had much reason to be pleased with what they saw and heard.

The new order of things has now commenced. The permissive bill came into force on Thursday, 1st May, which will henceforth be noted in the calendar as a red or a black letter day. The bars were closed; a drink in the way of ordinary traffic could not be obtained for love or money, though it is said, that as soon as the druggist's stores were opened, prescriptions in which alcohal, in some form was the principal constituent were presented and made up—but that may be a fable. The day preceding the 1st was a very wet one, but through the rain, persons might be seen carrying in either hand a jug, in thoughtful anticipation. But what will they do when such supplies are ended?

WOOD CRAFT.—The schooner "Mary Pickard," the advance of the river wood fleet, arrived from St. John on Wednesday, and moored off the wharf of D. F. George, Esq., and is taking in a load of shingles. Ten schooners dropped anchor on the same day, at the mouth of Nashwaak, and will be loaded with deals from Gibson Mills, Marysville. Mr. James Pickard is now rafting logs for Alex. Gibson, Esq., in the place of Mr. Crawford, and is putting up a new boom house.

The new Ferry Boat, the *Forest Queen*, the keel of which was laid by Mr. Crawford, which is owned and will be run by Mr. Geo. Miles, is the best and largest boat of the kind that has been put on the river. It has commodious cabins on each side, which have an underdeck connection with each other. Its boiler and engine were constructed by Allan Bros., Carleton St. John. It made its first trip on Thursday afternoon, and its appearance on this side excited a little stir. It runs between the Court House and Gibson landings, on which route Mr. Justus Gill still plies the *Marysville*. If the two boats continue to run amicably during the season, the public will have good accomodation.

SOMETHING NEW.—In the windows of Mr. Hunt's Drug Store, are hung artificial floral wreaths, wrought out of thin iron and painted to the very life. They are very natural looking, and would make very pretty and inexpensive ornaments for a room.

The Lieutenant Governor has appointed G. C. Hunt and Geo. Y. Dibblee, dispensers of alcoholic liquors, under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878.

The annual meeting of the St. Ann's Rowing Club will be held at the Queen Hotel on Monday evening, when general business will come under consideration.

PLAN FOR A NEW LAKE.—General Fremont, Governor of Arizona, has submitted to the proper authorities at Washington a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to what is supposed to be their old basin in Souther California. This basin, which is now a dry and sandy desert, is 200 miles long, 50 miles wide and in its central part is 300 feet below the level of the sea. It lies between Southern California and Arizona, and is unfit for the subsistence of man or beast. General Fremont said the other day to a reporter, in answer to the question as to how he proposed creating this inland sea:—

"It is perfectly feasible. Between the upper end of the Gulf of California and the basin or valley in question a ridge of land interposes, through which it is proposed to cut a canal for a distance of 10 miles to a lake of about 20 miles long, and at the other end of the lake continue the canal some 15 miles more. The cost might be $1,000,000, and the time necessary for the work perhaps six months, but the benefit to the two States of California and Arizona would be incalculable. The great wants of Southern California and adjoining region of Arizona are water and moisture. On the eastern slope of the low range of mountains that separate this basin from Arizona all is dry and barren as in the basin itself. The heat is intolerable and no vegetation is possible. The introduction of this great body of water would change the whole face of things. It would induce cool and tempering winds to blow over and form clouds to moisten the parched and arid plains. In short, it would make the whole surrounding country to bloom like a rose."

A LARGE CODFISH.—Schr. *Northern Eagle*, Capt. Geo. H. Martin, while fishing in Ipswich Bay, lately, secured a codfish five feet two inches long, and weighing 99 pounds when landed. It must have weighed fully one hundred and five pounds when taken from the water. The fish was secured by the Fish Commission and forwarded to Washington, where plaster casts of it will be made. Capt. Martin caught a codfish off Cape Cod last winter weighing one hundred and eleven pounds after being eviscerated.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

There is no remedy known to science that will so speedily and so effectually cure or relieve lumbago, chronic or acute rheumatism, swolen or stiff joints as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* used internally and externally.

In answer to numerous inquiries we have to say that *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are a pure article. We know them to be so. They are as much superior to all others as a good thing is superior to a worthless one.

Permissive Bill.

The Permissive Bill went quietly into force on Thursday All retail traffic in spirituous liquors ceased, and the bars were shut down. But the external quiet is delusive if it is taken to mean that the liquor dealers intend to submit without demur or protest to the law. They have taken the advice of eminent counsel in St. John, who has, we learn, given an opinion that there is good reason for doubting the validity of the Canada Temperance Act. He thinks it, is in fact, *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. The soundness of this opinion will be tested in the courts here, before very long. But it is well for all concerned to bear in mind how heavy are the penalties that are inflicted for breaking the law. We quote the penalty Section:

Whoever, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, exposes or keeps for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or by any device, sells, or barters, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, gives, to any other person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage and a part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating, in violation of the second part of this Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars for the first offence, and not less than one hundred dollars for the second offence, and to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months for the third and for every subsequent offence; and whoever, in the employment or on the premises of another, so exposes or keeps for sale, or sells, or barters, or gives in violation of the said second part of this Act, shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and shall be liable on summary conviction to the same penalty or punishment. And all intoxicating liquors in respect to which any such offence has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages or receptacles of any kind whatever in which the same are contained shall be forfeited.

Fine Cattle.

Mr. James E. Camber, of Berry Hill, Kingsclear, sold a lot of fine beef cattle a few days ago, for which he received about $9 per 100 lbs. estimated weight. Five were weighed on the railway scales, one 5 years old weighed 1950 lbs.; one pair 4 years old, 1530 and 1550 lbs. each, and a pair of 3 years old, 1420 and 1450 lbs. respectively—the others were not weighed. The three years old were raised by Mr. Camber, the others were purchased last autumn. These cattle were fed during the winter on turnips and hay. Some other farmers in Kingsclear have fed a large number of animals during the past winter, and we think the time not far distant when they will be in a position to contribute to the export of cattle, which is about commencing in the Maritime Provinces.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT MORRISON'S MILL.—On Monday afternoon last, the semi-annual examination of this school took place. Mr. and Mrs. Yandall, who have charge respectively of the advanced and primary departments, have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the work of the past term. The proficiency shown by the pupils in both departments was very gratifying. In Mrs. Yandall's room exercises in Arithmetic, Drawing and Reading, were particularly well performed. Mr. Yandall's pupils acquitted themselves very creditably in the various branches of their course, particularly in spelling.

J. L. Inches, Esq., Trustee, and Principal Crocket were present, and expressed their satisfaction at the very healthy state of affairs in this interesting school.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The latest news from the seat of war, (April 15) is hopeful, Dubalamanze, who led the Zulu attack both at Isandula and Glinglova, and other chiefs had made their submission, and were expected in the British camp. Preparations were being made for an advance against Cetewayo's stronghold, but strong hopes were entertained that the war was drawing to a close, that peace was at hand.

Thos. W. Smith has in stock a magnificent lot of New Cloths and Gents Furnishing Goods to select from. As this establishment boasts of having a first class cutter, and guarantees a good fit on every occasion, we should say that he will do a good business this summer. Give him a call and examine his stock.

FLORAL CONCERT.—Last evening the "Floral Concert," which took place in the Free Raptist Church, gave pleasure to a large audience. It was so successful that it will be, by request, repeated to-morrow, (Sunday) evening, in place of the usual service, and a silver collection will be taken up in aid of the Sunday School.

THE ANNUAL DRILL.—This year the annual drill of the active militia will be done by battalions. In each province lots will be drawn to decide which of its battalions will be called out. We have not heard how many men, it is contemplated, to call out for drill.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL STAFF.—The Board of School Trustees have decided to appoint a male principal for the Park Barracks School. Miss Veazie of St. Stephen has been placed on the Staff, and will take Miss Tucker's place in the same building.

The Normal School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of May, and the applicants for entrance are numerous. The much talked of floors in the building are now levelled and firm, and the two rooms are ready for occupation.

GIBSON SCHOOL.—There will be changes in the Gibson School. Mr. Belyea, the principal teacher will give up his position, but the Trustees have not yet settled who his successor will be. Miss Flewelling will also retire.

Mr. Richard H. Phillips a respected typo has commenced as an Insurance Agent. From a long knowledge of his character, we are sure that he will give every satisfaction in his new business.

The F. R. C. Band will give an open air Concert in front of City Hall on Thursday evening next. It is the intention of the Band to give these Concerts regularly during the summer.

DISTINGUISHED GLUTTONS.—Viewed in the light of Dr. Boerhaave's theory, the gastrynomic exploits of ancient and modern savages may gain an additional interest. How desirable it would be to know by which vicarious virtue his Majesty the Emperor Vitellius could atone for the often-repeated sin of devouring three brace of peacocks at a sitting, which Suetonius assures us did not prevent him from appearing in the palestra an hour afterward and joining in the games which were prolonged by torchlight toward the morning hour! Vendome, the champion of France and the one strategic peer ever opposed to Malborough, was as formidable at the mess table as on thebattle-field. He would gorge himself till his joints commenced to tremble and the oppression of his chest threatened him with asphyvia. Woe to the waiter or messmate who offended him by word or want of attention in such moments! A fierce blow, a hurled tumbler, or a tremendous kick were the mildest expressions of his impatience. After the defeat of Oudenarde he saved the French army by masterly retreat that kept him in the saddle for two days and two nights, and then restored himself, not to sleep, but by sitting down to a banquet of sixteen hours, during which he incorporated as many pounds of mutton-pie, if we may believe Chateaubriand.

The Grand Queen's Birth-Day Review.

To our "Vounteer" readers, some particulars regarding the Grand Review which will take place in Montreal on 24th of May, Queen's Birthday, at which the Governor-General and Princess Louise will be present, may be interesting. 3,500 Canadian troops of all arms—and a battalion from New York will take part in it. The Canadian contingent will consist of the Montreal and the Ottawa troops of cavalry—the Quebec, Montreal, Shefford, Ottawa Field Batteries—the B. Battery with two guns, Quebec,—and the Montreal Brigade of Artillery—two companies of Engineers, and the infantry—viz:—the Governor-General's Foot Guards, 5th and 6th Fusileers, 8th and 9th "Prince of Wales," "Victoria," "Queen's Own," 65th Rifles and the Brooklyn U. S. Battalion 500 strong. The review will take place in Fletcher's Field, but as its space is too circumscribed to allow so large a body of troops to deploy in line, to receive the Governor-General, the centre of the line will be thrown back considerably in the form of the letter V. The various corps will be formed at half past eleven o'clock with 10 field guns on the right, in the order named above, except that the Brooklyn Battalion will come after the Engineers, and be the right of the infantry line. On the arrival of the Governor-General and Princess, the line will present arms and the artillery fire a Royal salute; their Excellencies will then pass along the line, and at noon a Royal salute and *feu de joie* will be ordered, a round of small arms after every seven guns. The troops will then take off their hats and give three cheers for Her Majesty, and then march past the flagstaff in column and quarter column, the cavalry and artillery leading the troops by the batteries.

There will be a "sham fight" afterwards, and Sir Edward Selby Smith, in a memorandum dated April 21st, gives the details of all the movements. The enemy, the main body of which will be represented by the Montreal Artillery, with a four gun field battery, will be posted in front of the Agricultural Grounds with outposts on the mile and cemetry roads to cover their flanks; B. Battery and the Montreal Engineers, will form the advanced outpost on the side of the mountain. The force will form near Hotel Dieu out of sight of the enemy, and will be formed into two lines—a battery of 6 guns will be placed in front, or on the flanks, of the first line. The engagement will commence with the advance of the cavalry as vedettes to find out the position of the enemy, then the six gun batteries will open fire, and the foe will answer,—the left wing of the first line of the attacking force, which will be in the first instance detached up a lane to turn the right flank of the enemy's outpost, will advance very slowly firing, and halt within 300 paces, and remain under cover; the right wing will advance, by taking advantage of the broken ground, by short rushes, and lying down, and maintain a steady fire; the second line, then, having formed under cover of the first, will advance at the double, and when clear, will open fire, and then the main body of the enemy will retreat, the firing will cease and the fight will end. Such, in the rough will be the main movements. A review, of Canadian troops, on so large a scale has, we think, never taken place before, and it is hoped that nothing will happen to prevent its being carried out successfully.

The Cable and the Scullers.

This age is a wonderful age—science is its handmaid. Invention, one might think, has been pushed to its uttermost, to facilitate communication between places most near, and countries most remote. The net work of wires crossing and recrossing continents and oceans and deserts is being extended, until soon all parts of the inhabited globe will be united by the electric current. But the inhabitants of the globe soon become accustomed to the most wonderful of wonders, and they now think nothing of receiving, within a few hours of the occurrence, news of events great or trival, sombre or exciting. Human nature will not rise long above a certain level. A few are giants in the realm of mind—are great as inventors, discoverers, thinkers, as appliers of scientific inventions to practical uses. These men maintain the progress of the world from which all more or less benefit. Many, whose numbers are ever increasing, are imbued with a love of science and learning, and take pleasure in intellectual things. But to the great mass, such studies are a dullness and a weariness, they account anything abstract, foolishness, and delight only in pursuits, sports that stir their passions, awake emulation, show physical endurance and give occasion to their innate propensity for gambling. How else account for the intense interest taken in the great walking matches in Gilmore's Hall, New York, and in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, and in everything connected with boating? It is a very wonderful thing, that men in Canada should be able almost to converse with men in England by means of the electric cable, but it does not augur very hopefully for the progress of the world towards things higher, when, it is seen, that the wonderful agency is very largely, and not worthily, sometimes, used for nothing nobler, than to disseminate intelligence regarding the progress of the training of two scullers who are going to row a race. For weeks the papers in Canada have had lengthy and almost daily telegrams regarding the health and training condition of Hanlan the Canadian champion, and Hawdon his Newcastle antagonist. Now it was telegraphed that Hanlan was poorly and suffering from a cold and the hopes of his friends fell and the odds were taken against him; then it was flashed across the cable that Hawdon was ill, and not in good form, and the spirits of Hanlan's backers rose. The telegrams were, and are, as least as lengthy as those which told of the disaster that befell the British arms at Isandula—or the relief of Ekowe—or the movements in Afghanistan, and it seems to us are as perplexing. No one from study of them can come to any settled conclusion as to whether Hawdon or Hanlan is the better man, whose style of stroke is the preferable, or as to which of them is likely to win. But, with our whole heart for the glory of the Dominion, we hope Hanlan will win the single scull race next Monday, and then, if he likes try conclusions with the English champion, Elliot.

Five days Buried Alive.

A Wilkesbarre despatch says all the men were rescued from the mines about 9 a. m., on the 28th ult., alive and all well. An opening was effected at 8 o'clock. Mine Superintendent Smith was the first to enter and found a portion of the men cooking a breakfast of mule steaks taken from a mule which the boy who was sent to warn them had taken with him, and which was killed the second day of their confinement. The balance of the party were engaged in changing the direction of the air course. The entire party reached the surface shortly after. The crowd cheered the rescued men and their plucky deliverers repeatedly. The men state that during Saturday and Sunday they could hear the rescuing party firing blasts, and when the blasting ceased they believed they had been abandoned. They could have subsisted two weeks longer upon their supply of jerked meat. Too much praise cannot be awarded the brave men who accomplished the great work of driving and timbering a passageway 1,200 feet through rock, slate and coal in four days and nights. The men had been confined five days and a half.

A hundred dollars was presented to each of the rescued miners to-day by the stockholders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

HONOR FROM EUROPE.—It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Ayer's Pills are above comparison with other medicines. Uniting the best elements known to the chemist they are particularly effective against the numerous stomahic disorders for which they are recommended as a cure. These pills are so mild, yet searching, that they are often prescribed by doctors who otherwise do not favor patent medicines. Indeed, with the fruits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape of Pills, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with impunity travel through the swamps of tropical America, or follow Stanley on his travels through the interior of Africa.—*Amsterdam Nieuwe van den Dag.*

Protection on the Colonies.

The chief English papers without distinction of party, have pronounced adversely on the Canadian tariff. Among them all there is not one whose opinion on such a question is so weighty, as the clear and sound headed and impartial *Economist*, if we may so speak of a paper. It had an article, under the above caption, lately, in course of which it said:—

The effect of the protection system is this, that a population is attracted to manufactures which has no external market to depend on, protection not cheapening goods for export, and which gradually becomes too numerous to be supported by the home market alone. Then comes speedily a struggle for that home market, and an internal competition so fierce that it reduces wages to the point of bare subsistence, and thus creates the most dangerous and least progressive of possible classes—a proletariat without property; without certain occupation, for where there are two candidates for every vacancy no man's position is secure; and without sufficient wages to be comfortable. But there can be no doubt either that it will in a colony take much time to reach this point, that the people will only learn that protection injures them as population becomes close, and that the ordinary arguments about the pressure on the consumer will not effect them at all. The consumers have made up their minds to be taxed for what they consider the general benefit of society, just as English consumers make up their minds to be taxed in order to be victorious in a war. They are paying for an idea, and though they will not pay for it for ever, they will pay for it for a very long while; we fear for a much longer time than they would if they had only to be convinced that in imposing protective duties they are taxing the consumer. They are aware of that already, and whether from the idea which they profess or from the pressure of their growing city populations, they are willing to endure that evil, and to restrict the growth of their colonies if only they may go on in the way they like. Their first effective teaching will probably come from the failure of their duties to yield revenue, which will not occur till the inevitable but slow impoverishment of the multiplying proletariat has made heavy duties less productive than light duties, which even the poor do not care to evade.

It should not be forgotten, in considering the time during which the protective