The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N.B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

Announcement.

On the first day of September, 1879, the proprietors of THE AGRICULTURIST admitted Messrs. LEONARD W. JOHNSTON and ALVIN C. VANMETER to equal partnership with them in the publication of this paper and conducting a general printing business.

It is intended to change the name of the paper to "THE MARITIME FARMER," to enlarge its size as soon as possible, to make the paper such an one as will be indispensable to every progressive farmer in the Maritime Provinces and to increase its usefulness as a local institution. To further these ends, the editorial staff will consist of four members, one for the Agricultural Department, one for General News and Politics, one for the Local Department and one for Household Topics and Home Interests. We hope to perfect most of the new plans during the ensuing week.

The new proprietors will carry on the business under the name and style of "The Maritime Farmer Association;" the managing control is vested in MR. LEONARD W. JOHNSTON.

The Deadlock in Quebec.

The quarrel between the majority of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Quebec has resulted in a complete deadlock. The Legislative Council refused to have any conference with the Assembly with the view of coming to some amicable settlement. The Conservative majority of the Council having got Mr. Joly in a tight place, imagined that he would be compelled to resign, but he was determined that he would not be forced out in that summary manner, and so the Legislature instead of being dissolved, has been adjourned until the 28th of October, in order that in the interim public opinion may have time to express itself on the action of the Legislative Council.

Public opinion generally throughout the Dominion, will probably condemn the action of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council in all the Provinces where they obtain, are, it may be said, upon their trial. There is a strong growing opinion that they are effete bodies, and might very well be dispensed with without injury to the local constitution or loss to the public service. Such obtrusive action as that which the Legislative Council of Quebec has perpetrated is calculated to draw unfavorable attention upon them.

There is no doubt that the Quebec Legislative Council violated the spirit of the constitution in rejecting the Supply Bill. In all constitutional difficulties in any of the Provinces of Canada, reference is always made to the parent constitution of the Mother Country, if we may so speak. The Conservative supporters of the Council point to precedents in the action of the British House of Lords, and assert, in a general sort of way, that the Lords have, time and again, rejected the supplies. But fact, usage, and the opinion of constitutional writers of acknowledged authority are against them. In one sense, it has been remarked, it is true, that the Lords had a right to reject a money bill, but this barren right really amounts to nothing, as it cannot be exercised without withholding supplies from the Crown, "an act," says May "of which the Lords were not to be suspected." Rather than appear to refuse the supplies the Lords, however, much they may have objected to the wisdom or proportion of certain imposts, have passed all money bills, with the exception of the Paper Duty in 1860. It may be remembered what a storm the rejection of the paper bill roused. May, the great constitutional writer, says, "Never until now had the Lords rejected a bill for imposing or repealing a tax raised solely for the purposes of revenue, and involving the supplies and the ways and means of the year. Never had they assumed the right of reviewing the calculations of the Commons regarding revenue and expenditure. In principle, all previous invasions of the cherished rights of the Commons had been trifling compared to this." In their dispute with the Lords the Commons vindicated their sole right to grant aid and supplies to the Crown, in a series of resolutions (proposed by Lord Palmerston and unanimously adopted) the clinching clause to which was their avowed determination to carry the Supply Bill whether the Lords pleased or not.

But the Quebec Legislative Council rejected the Supply Bill, not because they did not approve of it in itself, or because they objected to the various appropriations, but because they thought it the most effective way of showing their hostility to, embarassing and ousting, the Joly Government. The majority of the Council accuse the Government of having been unable to carry out all the measures promised in the speech at the opening of the Legislature, of being surrounded by rings and corrupt influences, of being in short, weak, dishonest and incapable, but such accusations can always be, by bitter enemies brought against any Government. They cannot get over the fact, that the Joly Government has a majority, however small in the Lower House, that it has the sole right of the Lower House to grant supplies, and all Money Bills, and that according to all sound constitutional usuage, the Upper House must pass the supplies as sent up.

Probably the result of the deadlock will be a dissolution some time in early winter if Mr. Joly thinks, that, the current of public opinion is running strongly in his favor when he may hope to come back with a strong majority. Evidently, it is impossible, in the present temper of political parties in Quebec, to bring about, as has been suggested, an understanding between the Liberal and Conservative leaders and form a coalition Government.

The British Farmer.

Who knows what will be the issue in England of the agricultural depression, now greatly aggravated by the certainty of deficient harvests, and of the increasing foreign competition in corn and cattle. England "the land of old renown," is governed by precedent. The English people are patient, adverse to change; they as a body, glory in the grand traditions of the nations which are inseparably connected with its great aristocracy. They are not revolutionists by temper like the fiery French of Paris and Lyons, but irritating causes long continued and unredressed changes and reforms obstinately denied and the pinch of distress long continued might rouse in them a revolutionary temper, the more dangerous from its being long restrained. But, why, it may be asked, jump from agricultural depression to revolution, the connection is not clear. Because, it may be said, that there are laws governing the social system in England, which tend to keep agriculture depressed, and the depression aggravated by bad seasons, and increasing foreign competition, causes attention to be directed to those laws. were a demand made that such laws should be modified, changed were such changes harshly and persistently denied by a majority in Parliament, interested in maintaining those laws, were the depression and distress to continue during times of increasing angry, political agitation, it is at least possible that the agitation might culminate in revolution. But the proverbial good sense, moderation of all classes of the English people, will, it may be confidently hoped, keep them from adventuring on extreme paths.

In this country where land is so cheap and easily obtained, people generally have little conception of the difficulties in the way of acquiring land in England, and of the onerous conditions under which the British farmers cultivate the soil. The greater part of the land is in the possession of a comparatively few territorial magnates, and is cultivated by a tenant farmer class, who pay high rents, whose leases are often clogged with conditions which prevent them making the best out of the land, and who have little incentive to make improvements, and who have to employ expensive labor.

There is no class in England like the peasant proprietor class in France, who number five millions, independent, frugal, self-respecting, or like the farmers, on this continent, who possess the land which they cultivate, and who do not acknowledge any titled or untitled territorial magnate, as landlord or master.

In France, for a large part, and in America, there is only one class to be supported by the land, the proprietors who till it. In England the land has to support three classes the lord or owner, the tenant and the laborer.

The owner of a large estate occupies a great position, receives the richest part of the fruits of the labor, and the toil of the other two classes, and his proprietorship is fenced around by a system of laws, primogeniture entail, &c., framed to preserve it in his family in perpetual possession, and which even seem to be permeated by a leaven of the spirit of the feudal system. The laborer who never can hope to possess a portion of the soil, sufficient for the sustenance of himself and family, who has nothing when illness, disease, old age have incapacitated him for labor, to look forward to, but support from the poor rates, might be, and has been called the slave of the soil. He is no serf as his forefathers were, for he can change his masters or emigrate and make a home which he can truly call his own, in countries where land is free, and calls for cultivation, but practically the great body of English agricultural laborers are bound to the soil. Between the lord and laborer comes the tenant farmer, the occupier, and he is forced to cultivate the land by the most costly of methods He has to pay rent, tithe, and poor rates. He (as has been said) has to recover the interest of his capital, and the value of his time, and this off land, which the nature of his tenure prohibits him from improving. All this has to be done with hired labor, which compared with that of his foreign competitors is neither efficient or cheap, nor likely to become either more efficient or less costly. What wonder is there that the tenant farmer with all the loads he has to carry, after a run of bad seasons, finding himself, in this unpropitious and gloomy year, confronted by certain and great deficiency in his crops should be beginning to lose something of his great patient heart, that he should look for some sympathy and some aid from his landlord, some abatement of his rent, that many should be looking for a way of escape from the land, and turning their eyes to this continent, ? what wonder again, it may be asked, that the relations between landlord and tenant, and the land system generally, should be growing to be serious questions, which will have to be grappled with, and which it will be unwise for territorial magnates to treat cavalierly, or in a hard unconceding spirit.

If the agricultural depression in England had been caused only by a succession of bad seasons, it would recover in a cycle of good seasons. But competition both from Europe and America has done much to produce it, and that cause is more likely to grow in strength, than to become weaker.

The minor produce—potatoes, vegetables, fruits, eggs, poultry, cheese, butter &c., is in a very large proportion of the consumption in England, supplied by foreign importers, and the English farmer has almost abandoned competition as hopeless. The great northwest of the United States, Canada, Tasamania, South Australia, India, (not to mention Russia) now supply England with greater and greater quantities of wheat. The wheat of the United States, from which the chief supply comes, must regulate the price in the English market. The Americans can sell wheat at twenty shillings a sack, and should improvements in the means of transport enable them to lay it down in England at fifteen shillings, the English growers would have to come down to that figure. But wheat cannot be profitably grown on English land, which has to support the three orders of owner, tenant and laborer, at twenty shillings. And if the importation of wheat in immense quantities from the United States could be maintained at anything like such a price, the English farmer would find it hopeless to compete, and would abandon the culture altogether. All that he would have to fall back upon would be cattle and sheep. In the raising of cattle and sheep, he is now finding formidable competitors in Americans and Canadians. In Texes and the Prairie States vast herds of cattle fatten at midwinter without any shelter, on the autumn dried grasses, and the uncut hay. An illimitabled supply could be sent from thence were the means of transportation sufficient, and who doubts, when the Americans find the trade to pay, they will find means to send any number to England! In several other States, and in Canada immense herds of cattle can be raised.

It depends on the ability of the foreign importer to land cattle in England cheaper than they can be raised there, whether or not the English farmer is to be driven from this last foothold on the fields. Under the circumstances it is not at all surprising that the cry of protection for the heavily weighted British farmer, should be raised. If the importation of foreign produce, cereals, cattle and sheep, is to go on increasing in the same volume as it has been for the last two or three years, how can a collapse, it has been asked of British agriculture be prevented! unless some protection is given, some duty placed on cereals and cattle, imported from abroad! Unless the condition of leasees is made more favorable for the leasers, and rents lowered, tenants will in ever increasing numbers, throw up their farms, and the owners who cannot work them themselves will find their incomes greatly reduced, and the splendor of their position much bedimmed. Such an immensely important interest as that of Agriculture, cannot suffer greatly, without affecting all other interests. Manufacturers and their operatives desire of course, to have bread and beef and mutton as cheap as possible, but if they can only get cheap bread, beef and mutton, at the expense of the ruin of their fellow countrymen of the agricultural classes, they will purchase them too dearly! The state of the country would not be healthy if so large a part of the body, social and politic, was in a chronic state of discontent, and depression.

Exhibitions.

Toronto is now experiencing an attack of the loyal fever from which Fredericton has recovered. We do not mean to insinuate though, that its loyalty has passed off with the excitement caused by the presence of the Governor-General and Princess Louise. For weeks passed the citizens of Toronto have been making preparations to accord their distinguished visitors a splendid reception, but there has been grumbling at the amount of money lavished on not always tasteful decorations—amidst the enthusiasm of loyalty jobbery can run rampant. The Governor-General and Princess arrived in the Capital of Ontario on Friday. During their stay their Excellencies will formally open the Exhibition which commenced informally last Monday. The Exhibition is the first of a series that will be held annually, and the display of arts, manufactures, agricultural produce, horticultural and live stock, &c., is expected to be such as will impress all visitors with the culture, capabilities and magnificent resources of Ontario. But the Exhibition in Toronto fine as it is, will be surpassed by the Dominion Exhibition to be held in Ottawa in the latter end of the month, to which the cream of the Toronto show is expected to be sent. The Ontarians are evidently impressed with the advantage of holding exhibitions as frequently as possible, and their permanent buildings and grounds, (an illustration of which appears in the Toronto *Globe* of last Tuesday,) are numerous and handsome, and extensive. When the people of New Brunswick waken up to the importance of such shows, (they are pretty drowsy as yet) they will be held annually here also, and will represent the manufacturing cababilities and agricultural resources of the Province as they never yet have done. It is to be hoped that the next Provincial Exhibition to be held in St. John will show a vast improvement over any of its predecessors.

The Greek Frontier Question.

Until the Greek frontier question is settled there is danger of the re-opening of the troubles in the East. Both Turks and Greeks appear to be ready to go to extremities, and take each other by the throat, unless some stronger power intervene, and compel them to settle their differences amicably.

A despatch from London September 1st, says, that the second meeting of the commission appointed for the rectification of the Turkish Grecian frontier was held that day.

"The Turkish commissioners informed their colleagues that the Sultan had instructed them to say that with respect to Greece he could not allow any pressure affecting his personal dignity and that of his empire to be laid upon him. He was convinced that his authority and rights in this respect, had the support of more than one European power. It is understood one of the powers referred to is Russia. It will be remembered that the Russian members of the congress of Berlin made the warmest declarations in favor of Turkey, and that all the other powers expressed themselves in favor to some extent of the Grecian claims with the exception of England, who felt herself compelled to defend the integrity of the Turkish empire. It was well understood, however, at the congress that the powers did not espouse the cause of Greece from any affection for any Athenian Government. The thirteenth protocol of the treaty of Berlin providing for the appointment of the present commission and prescribing to a certain extent the declination of the new frontier was inserted by reason of general and high political motives, and it was these motives which induced Prince Bismarck to give his consent to the insertion of this protocol. In the session of to-day the Turkish Commissionars accepted with certain reservations this protocol as the basis of the negotiations which are now to be carried on. An eminent Turkish member of the Commission has stated that the desire of the Commission, as well as of the Sultan, and of his present advisers, is a settlement of the frontier question as soon as possible to satisfy Europe, and then they will devote themselves entirely to the ministration of home affairs, and to make themselves forgotten by the rest of Europe."

Grand Falls Excursion.

The excursion to the Grand Falls last Tuesday was unfortunately for the organizers, not very well patronised, but it was much enjoyed by those who went on it. The weather was delightful, and the party had a fine opportunity to view the country. The train started from Gibson at half past seven in the morning, and arrived at Grand Falls at half-past one, making excellent time. The party were distributed among hotels and private houses, and all were very well pleased with the treatment they received. The Grand Falls are now an object of attraction, and the excursionists found many strangers enjoying the grand prospect from the rock and wild scenery of the gorge. The afternoon was lovely, and the evening was perfection. The moonlight cast a weird glamor over the scene, glistening on the waters and deepening the shadows of the rocks, and the eternal roar of the waters raised an eerie feeling. In the interval of the well attended dance in Blair's Hall, the company went down to the bridge, and to points from which they could obtain a good view of the body of Indians in their war paint on their burning raft precipitated over the cateract into the abyss. After the romantic destruction of the war party, in effigy, the party returned to the hall and kept up the dance with good, and bad, spirits until three o'clock, to the music of the Fredericton String Band. In the morning there was a friendly match at base ball, in which some of the villagers and the boys of the party participated, and at half-past one the excursionists left for the return trip arriving at Fredericton about 9 P. M. The only persons connected with the excursion party who had cause to complain, were Messrs. Leslie and Glasier, who scored a loss after all their trouble.

Fashionable Marriage.

Under the head of "Heart Harvest," and "Wedding Bells at St. Andrews," two St. John "Dailies" give gorgeous accounts of the marriage of John D. Chipman, Esq., (brother of Lady Tilley) to Jessie, youngest daughter of Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley. The auspicious event created quite a social sensation in the quiet town of St. Andrews, and it took place in All Saints Church on Wednesday morning. The Rev. Dr. Ketchum, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Groton of St. Stephen. The bride was attended by a bevy of fair bridemaids, and the groom, was supported by several groomsmen. The church was filled by a brilliant company of wedding guests. Among their number were Mrs. Maunsell, Mrs. C. P. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Street, and Lieut. Col. Saunders, Mr. John Black, acted as one of the groomsmen. After the ceremony the guests partook of an elegant *dejeuner* in "Lindon Grange" and drank to the health and happiness of the newly wedded pair, who soon after were driven to the railway station, and took the cars *en route* for New York.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Coster

The intelligence of the death of the Rev. Charles Coster was received in Fredericton on Wednesday, with feelings of deep regret by all; by those who had grown up with him and had been pupils in the same school and students at the same college, and all who were pupils under him when he was classical master in the Collegiate school. At the time of his death he was residing with a relative, Dr. Ward (formerly of Fredericton), in Newark, N. J., under whose care he had placed himself for treatment of paralysis, with which for some time he had been afflicted, and, which not long since, compelled him to resign his duties as Master of the St. John Grammar School. At the time of his death he was in his 55th year.

He was the son of the late Archdeacon Coster, and was, we understand, born in England, and came to the Province at an early age. Though one of the ministry, having taken holy orders, he never held a cure, though he frequently officiated in the Cathedral and St. Ann's Church. All his life he was connected with the School and the College, and devoted himself to the teaching of classics. As classical master he was associated with Dr. Roberts in the Collegiate School for a number of years, and as teacher he won the respect and love of his pupils. He was examiner of the candidates for degrees in the University of Fredericton, and from the University he received his Doctor's degree. On the death of Dr. Patterson, Head Master of the St. John Grammar School, he accepted the vacant position. St. John gained and Fredericton lost by his removal. In his new sphere he laboured with all his former assiduity and success, and hundreds of boys, as they grow up to man's estate, will cherish the memory of the kind perceptor to whom they owed so much. Besides being a fine classical scholar and a man of good general attainments, the Rev. Charles Coster was a cultivated musician, and possessed a grand voice, and in the musical society, both of Fredericton and St. John, he, it may be said, was a leader. It is hardly a decade since he left Fredericton for St John, but in that time the whole face of society has changed, but its love of music has not departed.

Trial of a Whitby Harvester.

On Tuesday afternoon a trial of a "Whitbey Harvester" took place on the farm of Mr. T. H. Perley, President of the Sunbury Agricultural Society, in Maugerville. A number of the members were present with a view of watching the working of the machine, and satisfying themselves whether it would be advisable to purchase it. We noticed on the field, Messrs. W. D. Perley, (Treasurer,) S. Cambridge, (Secretary,) G. A. Sterling, J. Hamilton, W. Deveber, W. Maybe, &c., and Col. Harding, Secretary-Treasurer of the County. The Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Johnston, (Johnston & Van-Meter) were also present by invitation. The Harvester, drawn by an entire team, was worked under the guidance of Messrs. McFarlane and Anderson, and set to cut down an acre and a quarter patch of wheat, which it did in a very cleanly way. It was afterwards taken into a field of oats where it performed in an equally satisfactory manner. The Whitby Harvester seemed to answer all the expectations of the members of the Society, and it was retained for their general use. It is the first machine of the kind that has been used in Sunbury. It was expected that other machines would have been on the ground and put in competition, but the owners of the other Reapers reported them all sold and thus a comparative test of merit was impossible. The Maugerville lands are admirably suited for using Reapers. The weather was delightful and the afternoon in the fields seemed to be enjoyed by all present. In the evening a number of the company enjoyed the bounteous hospitality of President Perley. The fine white bread made from the flour of the "Lost Nation" Wheat, grown on the farm, was particularly appreciated. Mr. Perley has been very successful in growing the sugar beet, and there is no doubt that the root can be successfully cultivated in this Province.

The Ross-Smith Race.

It is hardly worth while to notice the Ross-Smith race at this late day further than to state that it came off at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and was won by Smith the Haligonian champion, by two boat lengths in 21.08½. This very chilling end to all their high strung expectations will surely go far to cure the St. John sports of their boat-racing mania, and their reckless backing of their favorite. Ross stock is now very low in St. John, and will hardly rise again to par.

We have received Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly and National Review for September. There are seventeen articles in the "Table of Contents," including political dissertations, essays, poetry, fiction, criticism and book reviews. The opening article is on the Ontario elections. The writer argues that the result of the election in 1879, did not show a reaction from the general election in September, but only a return of the majority of electors who have always been reformers to their party allegiance which they deserted in order to carry protection. "Eckermann & Goethe" is a pleasant paper of literary gossip, relating to the great German poet and his admiring disciple. Eckermann did for Goethe somewhat what Bozzy did for Samuel Johnson—preserve records of his conversations on a variety of subjects. The serial stories "Fallen Leaves" and "Under one Roof are continued. Among the poetical pieces is a spirited dramatic lyric, entitled "Messelina Speaks," by Charles Pelham Mulvany. The article on Medical Manias by Dr. Clark, Supt, of the Ontario Insane Asylum, Toronto, is an amusing exhibit of quacks and their methods and medicines. The closing papers are the "Round the Table" Chit-Chat, Book Reviews, which give appreciative notices of the new popular "History of our own Times" by Justin McCarthy, and of ethical essays under the title of Theophrastus Such by George Elliot. On the whole it is a good number.

The Dominion Ministerial party can on occasion show themselves thankful for small mercies. They are perfectly satisfied with the result of the mission of the three Knights, are proud of Sir John's being sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Council, are elated by Sir Leonard's loan, and are profoundly satisfied with Sir Charles' purchase of steel rails, and are mysterious over some shadowy or baseless benefits that will accrue to the Dominion from the mission. Their meek satisfaction, their subdued pride are edifying to witness. But if the Knights had been of the other party with what pitiless ferocity, would they have attacked them and held them up to ridicule for the pitiful results of a expensive mission, which it was given out, was undertaken, to inlist the sympathy, and aid of the Imperial government in that vast undertaking, the Pacific Railway, and to establish closer, more confidentirl relations between the Imperial and Dominion governments.

New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association.

On Tuesday morning the ninth annual meeting the N. B. R. Association commenced at Stockton Range. The weather was fairly favorable at the opening. Colonel Maunsell was in command of the field. Major O. R. Arnold, Secretary, was on the ground, and Captain G. F. Ring acted as Range Master.

The same number of competitors were present as appeared last year, viz., 78. From St. John, 24: Kings, 22; Charlotte, 5: York, 9; Carleton, 4: Northumberland, 7.

The first match was the All-Comers—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards, 27 prizes, value of $120. It commenced at 9.45, and closed 12.45. Gunner G. Chase, Charlotte, and Lieutenant Cougle, Kings, were ties, each scoring 58 points, necessitating their firing three shots at the longer range for first money. Chase won the tie, scoring 9 to Cougle's 6.

The second match was for the Prince of Wales' Cup, medal, and $100, in 27 prizes, the winner of the Cup taking $15—Ranges, 200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. The marksmen had to contend against a strong wind and a bright, sun but on the whole, remarkably good shooting was made. Qr.-Mr. Lipsett, 71st York Battalion, won the Cup by a total score of 64; Lieut. Loggie made 61 points, Lt.-Col. Morris 57.

On Wednesday morning after the early mist rolled away, the sun shone, but the weather was variable during the day. The third match was for the Association Silver Cup and $120, in 27 prizes—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. The Cup and $15 were taken by Lieut. Shives, Kings, by 63 points. The winners of the 71st Battalion were—Qr.-Mr. Lipsett, who scored 58 points, taking $5; Sergt. Perkins, 49, $3, and Lieut. Loggie, 46, $2.

During the fourth match, the weather was very unfavorable for good shooting. The Domville Silver Cup and $120, in 28 prizes, added by the Association, were fired for—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards.

The Cup and $15 were won by Sapper Smith, N. B. E., by 56 points. The 71st Battalion winners were—Lt.-Col. Morris, 50 points, $4; Lieut. Loggie, 48 points, $3.

The council decided to bring on the sixth match for the St. John Ladies Cup, and $121, in 28 prizes, in the afternoon. The competition was commenced at three. The weather, like woman, according to the Latin poet, was "varium et mutabile," but most admirable shooting was made. Each gallant competitor seemed determined to win the Ladies' Cup. The coveted prize and $15 were won by Lieut. Shives, 62nd Battalion, by a brilliant score of 91 points.

Qr.-Mr. Lipsett won the second prize—$10—by 87 points. The other successful 71st men were Sergt. Perkins, with 79 points, $4; Sergt. Smith, 74 points, $2; and Lieut. Pinder, 73 points, $2.

Thirty-two entries have been made for the Dominion team, of which number six belong to the 71st Batt., vz. Loggie, Lipsett, Perkins, Morris, Pinder, Smith.

On Thursday morning, at half past eight the Affiliated Association Match open to teams of eight members from each county association affiliating with P. R. A. was fired for. The prizes were the silver cup presented by Wm. Elder, Esq., and $90 in 3 prizes, of $40, $30 and $10; the $40 to go with the cup.

Teams from St. John, York, Kings, and Northumberland, entered and the first prize was won by the Kings team, who made 569 points; the St. John was second with 559 points; York third with 540.

At the close, Lieuts. Hunter and Shives, who were ties, fired off for the Governor-General's medals. Shives scored first, by eleven points, winning the silver medal, and Hunter by seven points, took the bronze medal.

The 9th competion, 16 prizes, aggregating $75, was next fired for. Sniders were used instead of Martinis 600 yds., 10 shots. The first prize, $12, was won by Qr.-Mr. Lipsett, by 39 points.

In the aggregate Quarter-Master Lipsett was sixth, receiving $6.

The competitions closed with the Consolation Match.

The C. T. A.

Temperance and liquor matters are now in a very mixed up state. If the extremists of the temperance party push their zeal too far a great deal of trouble and ill-feeling will be caused, and the city will be involved in expensive litigation. The Council have passed over the judgment of the Supreme Court with contempt; they have paid no regard to the expression of opinion of the Judges who presumed that there would be no occasion to use the rule *nisi* for a mandamus, in the case of Owens, as they would no doubt grant liquor licences since the Court had decided that the Canada Temperance Act was *ultra vires*. Yet, though holding the C. T. A. to be constitutional and the law of the land, they dare not prosecute breaches of it, while the Police Magistrate is now fineing parties for selling liquor without a license under the old licence law which the C. T. A. professes to repeal. There is a prospect of a large crop of suits growing out of the anomalous state of affairs. Several of the hotel keepers who have always kept respectable houses, and obeyed the bye-laws of the city, we understand, have commenced, or are about to commence actions against the city to recover damages for refusing to grant licences to them, whereby, they contend their property has been locked up, and their legitimate business has been greatly injured; and at next term of the Supreme Court parties will apply for a mandamus to compel the City Council to grant licences. It seems to us that until it is decided what is the law of the land, the City Council should show respect to the judgment and opinion of the Supreme Court.

THE LATE FIRE.—In giving an account of the late fire in Cork Alley and King Street, we said it broke out in Keliher's barn, and that seemed to be a general impression. Our uptown contemporary states that it commenced there. But Mr. Keliher objects to having such a statement go abroad without contradiction, and holds that owing to the close contiguity of the Akerley house and barn the Howie house and the Keliher barn, it was impossible for any one to state very positively where the fire did first, actually break out. He thinks, that, there ought to have been a public investigation into the origin of the fire.

PIC-NIC TO THE WASHADEMOAK.—The Maugerville Lodge of Good Templars are to have an excursion on Wednesday next on the *May Queen* from here to the Narrows, Washademoak, where a picnic will be held and a series of games carried out, for which some good prizes will be awarded to the most successful. The committee is an efficient one, and will undoubtedly make the affair as successful as any former ones. The F. R. C. Band will add to the attractions by furnishing music on the steamer, and at the grounds. The *May Queen* will stop at the usual landings.

London *Truth*:—"I hear that Lord Lytton will be offered an earldom. Whether, with his moderate family property, he will care to accept it is another matter. The offer of an earldom to an Indian Viceroy is tantamount to a request to resign."

Fall Meeting of York County Driving Association.

The Annual meeting of York County Driving Association opened Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock with a fair attendance of spectators. Since the meeting last Autumn the track has been considerably repaired, and its condition yesterday was excellent. The grading, &c., had been personally superintended by Mr. Reid who best understands matters of that kind. The opening day was as fine as could be desired, and the sports of a most exciting character. A wheel of fortune man did a good trade in trapping the unwary.

The programme was opened by a running race in which the following horses took part:—

Russ Butler, Morris, and Jack O'Trumps.

In the first heat Russ Butler took a good lead in the first quarter, but was overhauled in the second by Morris, and the contest for a few hundred yards for the first position was keen. The latter, however, on the home stretch gradually forced his way to the front and eventually came under the wire winner by a good length. Time, 1.53. Jack O'Trumps was distanced.

Morris and Butler were called to the second heat, and it was doubtful with many which would win. Both got a fine start on even terms, and for the first quarter it was difficult to tell which was leading. To the third turn it was anybody's race, but on the home stretch Morris' rider made extra efforts and brought his horse in winner by a couple of lengths. Time, 1.51.

This heat and Morris won the race in two straight heats, a contest nobly won.

Annexed is a summary:—

First Race, City Plate $200, open to all-comers, mile heats, best two in three.

Starters.

Russ Butler, Mr. Chapman, Cornwallis, N. S.	2	2
Morris, J. Robinson, Halifax,	1	1
Jack O'Trumps, D. B. Woods, Nappan, N. S.	3	

The next was a trot for which the following horses were entered:—Bright, Lady Jane, Pasaic Maid and J. P. Morris.

After several false starts the four got off together, Morris leading in the first quarter, closely pushed by Bright till entering in the third quarter, when he passed Morris, and won the heat after a severe struggle in the home stretch, with the latter. Time 2.41. Lady Jane and Pasaic Maid had a lively contest all round the course, and came in nearly neck and neck. In the second heat Bright took the lead from the start and held it till the close, winning the heat. Time, 2.40. Morris came in second, but was put back to fourth position for running.

In the third heat Morris took a fine start, and led for a few hundred yards closely pursued by the Sheriff, with Lady Jane a good third, and Pasaic Maid not far behind. It was a pretty heat and hard work.

The spectators thought that Phil's horse would take the heat, but on the third quarter he went into the air and Bright closing up came in beautifully the winner. Time, 2.40. Three straight heats having been taken by Bright he was declared winner of the race and stakes.

SUMMARY.

First trot, purse $150, open to Maritime horses of class 2.50; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness.

Sheriff Dibblee, Woodstock, ns., ch. m. Bright	1	1	1
J. H. McKehoe, St. John, by. m. Lady Jane	4	2	4
P. Mulligan, Fredericton, ns., br. g. J. P. Morris	2	4	2
C. W. Bell, St. John, by. m. Pasaic Maid	3	3	3

A second trot, open to horses of the 2.34 class, was next called, in which the starters were Pocahontas, Protection, Abdallah and Monarch. A half dozen false starts were made before the horses got off. Pocahontas made a good start, closely followed by Monarch with Protection 3rd, and Abdallah 4th. Monarch however broke when half way round, and gave Pocahontas a good lead, which was held to the close, the latter winning by two lengths. Time 2.40. In the second heat Pocahontas led all over the course, with Protection 2nd, Monarch 3rd, and Abdallah 4th. The heat was won easily by Pocahontas. Time 2.39. Abdallah was distanced for running.

Protection took the lead in the third heat, but was soon collared by Pocohontas, and the mile was contested gamely by these two. The excitement on the home stretch was immense. Pocahontas only wanted this heat to win the race, and Protection second, determined to dispute it fiercely. During the last quarter it was neck and neck, and when they went under the wire, Pocahontas was not one half a length in advance of the other.

Monarch trotted better in this heat than during the others, and came in a good third. Time of winner, 2.33. Protection's driver claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. And the race and stakes were awarded to Pocahontas in the three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Trot 2.34 class, purse $200, mile heats best 3 in 4.

C. W. Bell, St. John, bl., gld. Protection	3	2	2
Mr. McKenna, St. John, blk. m. Pocahontas	1	1	1
J. Fitzpatrick, St. John, g. h., Monarch	2	3	3
W. T. Covile, Fredericton, blk. s. Abdallah	4	4	

The next race was a mile running dash between Sorilla, owned by H. O'Neill, Fredericton, Kentucky Bill, the property of Mr. Pringle, of St. John, and John Hatheway's Duchess of Lancaster, St. John.

This was won by the Duchess, with Sorella close behind, and Bill half lapping the latter.

Sorella is a bay filly, only four years old, and gives great promise of being a flyer.

This last race closed the first day's programme.

Owing to a want of funds to carry out the programme of races arranged for yesterday, Mr. Reid was obliged to declare them off. This was to be regretted, and it was with a considerable amount of disappointment that the public received the announcement.

Thursday's sports were so well conducted that many looked forward with pleasure to Friday's races. And a word here as to the management of the sports on the opening day. Mr. Reid certainly displayed wisdom in the selection of Judges, Starter, &c., Mr. Tibbitts, Mr. Clinch, of St. John, and Mr. Gillman, of Woodstock, displayed admirable judgment and firmness in their position as Judges and as Starter. Mr. Tibbits' prompt attendance to his duties is worthy of record. Dr. Gregory, Timer, and G. Y. Dibblee, Esq., Clerk, performed their duties most satisfactorily. It was generally observed that the races were put through on Thursday in a proper way, no brawling, no decisions that gave dissatisfaction—everything went off well, and again we say it was a matter of great regret that Mr. Reid, through financial difficulties, was compelled to forego yesterdays programme.

The Earl of London, whose mother, a sister of Mary Flora Hastings, ordered in her will that her right hand should be buried under a white pillar on her estate, in full view of the trains which take the Queen yearly to Balmoral, the pillar being inscribed with the fierce, "I bide my time," is to marry Miss Alice Howard, a cousin of the Duke of Norfolk, who is Lord London's sister and sister-in-law of the Marquis of Bute.

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR

AND

FANCY SALE!

Marysville, September 9, 1879.

THE Marysville Methodist Bazaar and Fancy Sale, under the auspices of the Ladies' Sewing Circle of Robinson, Marysville and Gibson, will be held in the hall at Marysville, on

Tuesday Afternoon & Evening,

SEPTEMBER 9th.

Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission 10 cents.
Refreshments supplied. Proceeds will be devoted towards repairing the Methodist Church at Robinson.
Tickets sold at Messrs. Lemont's and Logan's, and at the door.
Sept. 6.

Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house on the premises:

That valuable Farm belonging to the estate of the late Charles W. Smith, situate in the Parish of Gagetown, and known as the Duck Creek Farm

This Farm is well known as one of the most valuable in the County, comprising a large quantity of both well cultivated highland and intervale, so conviently situated as to be worked to the best advantage, also a large quantity of well timbered woodland.

The dwelling House, Barns, and Buildings are all in good order.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next, or sooner, if an arrangement can be made with the tenant now in possession.

Terms of Sale,—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, the balance of the one-third of the purchase money on the delivery of the deed and taking possession of the property. The remaining two-thirds may remain for a number of years on the security of a bond mortgage on the premises. Further information will be given on application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT, JOHN T. BABBITT, SAMUEL WATSON, } Executors.

Sept. 1, 1879.—6 ins.

Plums. Plums.

PARTIES requiring English Damsons can inquire at this office.

$1.00 PER PECK, CASH.

Sept. 6—2 ins.

CITY TAXES.

THE time having expired wherein persons in the City of Fredericton were entitled to a discount of five per cent. on the amount of their Assessments, on payment of the same to the City Treasurer, all persons whose Taxes remain unpaid are hereby notified that the Assessment Roll remains in the hands of the City Treasurer, as Collector and Receiver of Taxes, and they are Defaulters, and unless payment be made of their respective taxes immediately, the payment thereof will be enforced without delay.

JOHN EDWARDS,
City Treasurer.

F'ton, Sept. 5, 1879.

SHOT. SHOT.

1250 LBS. Shot, assorted sizes;
15 M. Gun Caps;
10 M. Water-proof Gun Caps;
5 M. Military Caps;
3 doz. Apple Parers;
12 boxes Pointed and Finished Horse Nails;
24 " Glass 10 x 12;
400 lbs. D Y Sheathing Paper;
15 kegs Horse Shoes, assorted;
20 " Shingle Nails.

Just received and for sale by

Sept. 6. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Nails and Spikes.

JUST received 100 kegs Cut Nails and Spikes. For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Sept. 6.—Rep.

ST. ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY the 10th DAY OF OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for