CHATHAM, N. B. Nov. 9, '81

EMIGRATION AND AGRICUL TURE.

Of all the nations of the world that have planted colonies, England is the only one that appears to have sucas she is, she has pushed out her globe. It is the proud boast of her people that the sun never sets upon least some consideration for their her empire and they firmly believe property. that in the near future the universal lauguage will be that of the Anglo-Saxon. The reason that England has succeeded while other countries have failed in their efforts to plant colonies is not because the British Government have always pursued a wise and judicious policy towards them, but because the English people are endowed with those qualities that are necessary to meet and overcome the thousand and one difficulties that emigrants to a new country are said to encounter. At the present time Canada requires emigrants to settle and fill up the boundless plains of the rich and fertile far West she is now opening up. The class of men she requires to do this must be possessed of agricultural skill, indomitable perseverance and a fair amount of capital as there are virgin forests to be cut down, new lands to be tilled and barren wastes to be turned into smiling landscapes. From all that lieve we would be justified in our description if we were to use the language of Douglas Jerrold and say that "you have only to tickle it with a hoe and it will laugh with a harvest." If the British Government take in hand this matter of emigration they will have to pursue a different course to what they have been in the habit of following heretofore. What have been the character of the great mass of emigrants they have sent out to the colonies? Have they themselves and consequently useless to the country they were sent to. If there was a neer-do-well in a family, was it not a common practice to pack him off to the colonies for the purpose of getting rid of him. If there was distress in any of the English manufacturing towns, were not as many of the distressed operatives as could be got to go, sent off to some colony or other by the authorities, mers he would have made it in 1848. who afterwards congratulated themtheir efforts to remove them out of their sight and thereby get rid of the expenses of their support. This is not as it should be, the colonists are by no means rich or wealthy and they find it tax enough to look after their own poor without having the paupers of other countries thrown upon their hands to support. What is princitwo blades of grass grow where one grew before. Probably the best emigrant in the world for a young and rising colony is a young and enterprising working farmer with some eight or nine hundred dollars to spare after paying his passage and obtaining his allotment. Such a man will landlord to fear.

Emigrants of this stamp, even in this country, would do well, as they could, for a few hundred dollars, purchase one of our deserted farms, and had travelled from two English ships merce, the railroada, the shipping, ton- clash with the interests of the three Emby care and industry in the course of a few years they would be in an independent and prosperous condition.

# TO THE COUNCILLORS.

Now that Mr. Loggie and Mr. Mc-Laughlin has been elected our Councillors, they should endeavor to make the "come day, go day" way things of the Esquimaux." have been managed in the past. Each year a large sum is paid by the ratepayers as a road tax, and this is generally expended in such a way that year after year the roads are getting that those three, worn out and frost- railroad and a carrying capacity on the The Slavophile press expresses great worse. In some parts of the town no bitten, were the last survivors of the water of 9,9000 tons. In 1880 these apprehension at the prospect of an alliwork is ever done on the streets at crew of Sir John Franklin. all, and yet the people who live in these places have to pay their road Nelson reports from Gothenburg that Of this enormous sea traffic Great Britain destroy the peace of Europe, as it must tax all the same.

The lower part of the town is pretty thickly peopled. Nearly all who live there are laboring people, who each own a house, which represents the fruits of the laborers of a lifetime. The two mills which are situated there vomit sparks, etc., and endanger the safety of the houses. Owing to and Trade Department of the Social the same cause it is difficult to get houses in that locality insured except following:at rates which it is impossible for

house is burned, the loss is to him will be careful of my fingers, and, avoid- had augmented to 49. In addition to months ended September 30th, was What of these poor people? We must say very little. There are a couple of water tanks, but in case of a fire these would be entirely inadequate. In. many cases a number of buildings would be destroyed before an engine could be got to reach them. Even the tanks that are there are not kept which is really protectionist, that is, im- isions of steamers and sailing vessels, the in order. Is this right? Is it pruceeded in the undertaking. Small dent because we have escaped serious of protection, is the coal tax, laid on in of the latter 3.93 against the American conflagration to make no preparations roots into every part of the habitable for danger? We think not. These people pay their taxes and deserve at

> But how can this be done? Under our present system there can be very little change. But let the Town be Incorporated, and we will then have home rule. These and other matters will be in the hands of the people manufacturer, and the tariff is accordingly Councillor for Hardwick, which took themselves. They can then take proper steps to have protection either from fire or from the breeders of diptheria and typhoid, etc. The loss of a house or a few weeks sickness, will be a greater loss to a poor man than the few cents additional taxes he will have to pay under incorporation.

the matter, and get the ratepayers opinions on this subject. We repeat we must have a change and the sooner the better.

### ARTIC EXPLORATION.

Fresh interest has recently beer awakened in England respecting the mysterious fate of the Franklin exploring we have heard and read with respect expedition by the story of a remarkable to the climate and the character of voyage made last year by Captain Adams, the soil of this new country we be a Dundee whaler, in the Arctic regions. The New York Herald has an interest ing account of his voyage from which we take the following:-

"He entered Lancaster Sound in June, giving the slip to the other whalers, who love to hunt in company, and do not like to trust themselves alone in unfrequented regions. He pushed up Prince Regent's Inlet, but was driven out by the ice. Crossing Lancaster Sound he visited Berchy Island, and then carried his cles used by the farmer is not large; he vessel to the very head of Welliugton Channel, and thence back again into Barrow Strait. He then boldly returnnot been of a class that was useless to ed into Peel's Sound, and penetrated is done. Seeing the finances flourishing within a short distance of the spot where the Erebus and Terror were abondoned. Had CaptainAdams not been on a whaling voyage he says that he could have gone on and reached Dease and Simpson's Straits, and made the North-West passage, a feat never yet accomplished. "I believe," he said, "that the North-West passage can be made by way of the United States are not an ordinary Peel's Sound and by that way only, and that if Franklin's vessels had been steamay myself live to go into Landcaster selves that they were so fortunate in | Sound and report myself at Honolulu." Returning from Peel Sound, he again tried Prince Regent's Inlet, and this time successfully, and advanced to the very entrance of the Fury and Hecla Straits. There, as the brief season open to such hazardous navagation was ended, he pushed, for home, rewarded by a most ample world. There is talk of an Imperial cargo.

A most interesting incident in the adventurous and fortunate voyage of Cappally wanted in the colonics is capital. tain Adams was his meeting with an Es-Secondly, we want the patient agri- quimaux, who told him something which culturist-the man who can make shed fresh light on the dark, pathetic but she would hardly enter into an arstory of the Franklin expedition. Successive search voyages have almost cleared up the mystery which once surround ed the missing crews of the Erebus and Terror. The spot where the ships were beset by the ice, and where they were ahandoned, the fate of the commander frontier of 3,000 miles, and to keep out and many of the crew, all these are points long ago made known to the thrive, prosper and if he does not world. But there was one matter which grow rich in the course of a few remained a mystery. What had beyears, he will at least be comfortable come of Lieut. Crozier? Captain Adams and independent, owing no man a here remarked: - "During the course of dollar, the lord of his own acres, with my voyage I had aboard a very intelli no rent to pay and the frowns of no gent Esquimaux. He belonged to the Iglooliks, on the north western coast of the Melville peninsula. He told me that when he was a boy, and travelling with his father, he met three men, being the New York Times, has just produced a They leave Italy free to act as she survivors of a party of seventeen who series of comparisons between the com- pleases so long as her action does not far to the west. I showed him a chart, nage, and carrying power of the world, perors with whom is now concluded a and questioned him very minutely upon and contrasts the work accomplished in moral alliance through the intermediary this important subject, but he never 1880 with that of 1850. If the commerce of Austria. Whatever Italy may do in THE WEEKLY MAIL will be in charge of a wavered in the least, and I could not of the globe represented \$4,280,000,000 regard to matters neither Russian nor thoroughly practical editor, who, by special shake bis story. He said the three men thirty years ago, in 1880 it was \$14,- German, she may count on the neutrality were very much worn and severely frost. 405,000,000, or there was the amazing of Austria. Italy, on the other hand, scription price of the paper. He will be bitten. One was a great captain, and increase of 240 per cent. To carry this has pledged herself not to hinder Austria aided by the following authorities:was looked up to by the others. He died, augmented quantity, railroads have had from acting as the latter may think fit in and was buried by them. They cried 398 per cent. more of mileage, while the direction of Greece and in dealing tribute a series of articles on CHEESEvery much. The other two men lived tonnage of ships has been made larger by with the question of the extension of MAKING and DARYING generally, and themselves acquainted with the re- in his father's hut some time, but they a capacity represented in the 30 years Greek territory. The Imperial Council, quirements of the town. A great deal also died. All three men were buried in by 171per cent. In 1850, with 6,905,000 | which was presided over by the Grand of work requires to be done, and the their clothes, and the last two with all of ships' tonnage, the carrying power Duke Michael, is unanimously of opinion

> pondent on his chart the track of the augmentation of 304 per cent. three survivors, and the places where

the Oscar Dickson was crushed in the controls forty nine per cer.t., or nearly necessarily excite the aggressive instincts ice on the 2nd of August, but that the one half. crew were saved.

#### COLDWIN SMITH ON CANADIAN PROTECTION, A ZOLLVEREIN.

In the paper read by Professor Gold-Science Congress in Dablin, we find the

Am I to touch the burning question only eight to England's 43, and last year tember, 1881, corrected to October 26.

Canadian tariff, I must say here what I to show that vessels belonging to the have said elsewhere -it was a measure UnitedStates have the shortest existence. the interest of Nova Scotia, and with a 4.08 and 5.45 per cent. Thus it apdiscriminate in favour of England against | Americans. the United States, which, by the result, appears to have not been successful. Of course, taxes imposed on the importation of goods of the same kind as those which are made in the country gives what is called incidental protection to the home welcomed by the Protectionists, whose support the Government does not refuse. But there is a rider to the tariff, looking to the mutual reduction of duties by Canada and the United States, The deficit which created the necessity was caused by expenditure for political objects on public works. That the objects were political is not a condemnation, provided We ask our Councillors to consider the policy was sound. Other things are entitled to consideration besides wealth, Navigation Laws has emphatically declared. Political economy rests not on any religious principle, but on expediency, which must be enlarged so as to take in all reasonable motives, and to embrace the future as well as the present. That he is sacrificing, and deliberately sacrificing, the present advantage to larger gains in the future, is the position of the American Protectionist, and, whether the belief as to the future profit be well or ill founded in his case, we must meet him in argument on his own ground. For my part I see little prospect of a change in the American taciff except through the reduction of the debt which will diminish the need of revenue. The Protectionist fights hard, the Free Trader is apathetic. I have noticed this in speaking to Western farmers, who would seem to have the greatest interest in free trade. The proportion of dutiable artidoes not spend much in clothes, for his machinery he has paid protection price, the people think the system must be good. The promise that by encouraging home manufactures it will draw emigra. tion and provide the farmer with customers on the spot, instead of sending the workman's dinner to him across the Atlantic, seems to them to be sustained by the results. After all, we remember that country, they are a continent, producing almost everything in itself. Tue Americans, in fact, bave free trade over a vast and diversified area. It seems better to point out this, and to show how it saves them from consequences which would attend protection applied to a small territory, than to tell them they are a ruined people, when they know that, instead of being ruined, they are about the most prosperous people in the Zollverein, which means, I suppose free trade between England and the colonies with protection against the rest of the world. Canada would always be willing to meet the wishes of the mother country, rangement of this kind. Her case is essentially different from that of Australia and New Zealand. She is bound up commercially as well as territorially with the United States, which are her natural market. She has, moreover, a American goods she would have to employ a considerable proportion of her population in guarding the Customs line. As it is, there is smuggling on a large scale.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHIP

PING.

by the Esquimaux. It is very probable carried in 1850, there were 52 miles of a long time to come. goods could be moved by 77 miles of ance with Germany, Austria and Italy. In answer to an enquiry, Captain railroad and 12,000 tons of shipping. It considers that such a coalition will

the world into the two simple categories defensive character of the triple alliance, of British and not British, the first, in it must be a menace at the starting point nations 1,530,000 tons. But, in order to of war. show how the United States have fallen win Smith, as President of the Economy behind in the race, the statistician points out that in 1850 the Americans had fifteen

increase of the import duties, direct taxa- 18 years, a French one 20, a German the previous twelve months. tion in those communities being fraught 25, an English 26, but that a Norse with social danger, as well as vexations vessel has a good chance for 30 years. and difficult of collection. The only tax Averaging the wrecks into the two divposed for the purpose not of revenue, but British average of the first was 2.94, and view of securing her adhesion to the pears that not only in enterprise, and general policy. In the selection of the character of ships, but also in seamanclasses of goods there is an attempt to ship, the British are far superior to the

### MEMORIAM.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of MRS. JANE K. FOWLIE, beloved wife of George Fowlie, Esq. place on Saturday, 22d ult., under pain-

ful circumstances. The deceased had been in her usual health until within a fortnight of her death. For a considerable time she had the care of her eldest son, an interesting boy of twelve years, who had been an invalid for upwards of a year. She retained strong hopes of his recovery until the Monday week previous to her death, when he, thinking he was dying, called as Adam Smith in his defence of the the family around him and bade each one farewell. His "Good bye, Ma, I am dying," was very affecting to any one, but particularly so to his devoted mother, who, finding all her bright hopes crushed, gave way to uncontrollable grief. This, with her loss of rest, so affected her reason, that it became necessary for her friends to have her removed to the Asylum, where she died of inflamation of the brain, five days after leaving home. For a day or two previous to her death there were intervals in which her mind became comparatively clear; she then spoke of her children, asking particularly for "Addie," her babe. When she was aware that death was approaching, she consigned her children into the hands of a marciful God.

On the reception of a despatch from the doctor, her busband -leaving his unburied son-hastened to St. John with the hope of seeing her once more before her death, but he was too late, and could only perform the painful duty of bringing her remains to her former but then he has bought it, and the thing home, from which they were removed the following day to their final resting place. Mother and son now lie side by side in St. Stephen's church cemetery. She survived him but 25 hours. A large concourse of relations, friends and acquaintances followed their remains to their last resting place.

The deceased was the daughter of Mr. Samuel McKnight, Napan, and had attained to the age of thirty-eight years. She was of a kind, lovable and benevolent disposition, and will be sadly missed, not only by her bereaved partner in life and her sorrowing children, but by her beloved parents and other relatives, and her many friends and acquaintances, -for

"None knew her, but to love her, None named her but to praise."

Throughout the entire community the deepest sympathy prevails for Mr. Fowlie and his family, as by the sad dispensation of an Al!-Wise Providence he has been bereft of his beloved wife and son, and they of their affectionate mother and The Great Canadian Weekly loving brother. - Com.

# EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

THE RECENT ROYAL INTERVIEWS.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the New York Herald says, -- The Imperial Council met on the 30th of October for! the first time since the interview between Humbert and the Emperor of Austria. The Herald correspondent states that in the opinion of the Russian Government, the interview is entirely the result of Prince Bi-marck's intrigues, and that at least for the present, its signification is matter will describe 28 of the most common the printed forms supplied, the blanks prothreatening only to France. Austria cases. will not have cause to regret the engage. ment it has just taken till later on. These engagements will probably lead to her An able statistician, quoted by the losing part of her German territory. people will not any longer put up with they possessed, according to the custom was 8,364,000 tons; last year it was that as Russia has her hands full in at-18,720,000, with a carriage capacity of tending to her domestic troubles, and Capt. Adams then showed your corres. 34,200,000 tons, or with the wonderful Austria is likely to be ere long embroiled subjects. with Greece, if not indeed eventually Representing it in another light, for with Russia, neither nation will be able they are buried, as pointed out to him every 5,000,000 worth of commodities to interfere in other European affairs for

Distinguishing the steam tonnage of of the declaration of the peaceful and 1880, has 2,580,000 tons, and all other of a policy of aggression and a precursor

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A return issued by the Bureau of Staparts of the world's freighting business, tistics at Washington, gives the foreign while England had 41; in 1870 they had commerce of the United States for Seppoor people to pay. It a poor mans of protection and free trade? If I do, I it had dwindled to six, while England's The excess of exports for the twelve

ing theories, confine myseif to one or the extraordinary decay of American \$240,270,615, compared with \$163,0 provision is made for the protection two facts. With regard to the new shipping we learn that the statistics seem 857,613 for the corresponding twelve months of the previous year. The excess of imports of gold and silver was of fiscal necessity. There was a defici- Mr. Kiser, a Norwegian statistican, states for the same period in 1881, \$77.321,ency which could be filled only by an that the life of a United States ship is 563, compared with \$71,432,863 during at the usual rate.

A writer in the current number of the Contemporary Review, dealing with the subject of the carrying trade of the world brings out the following points: -(1) That the increase of the carrying trade has been beneficial to mankind, and has been mainly promoted by Great Britain, (2) that steamers have five times the carrying power and seven times less risk than sailing vessels; (3) that British prependerance on sea increase every year. and that the shipbuilding trade is mainly in British hands; (4) that British sailors carry most merchandise per man, and Posts. A full sized Gas Jet for less than work cheaper than any other flag; that maritime disasters are relatively diminishing every year, and that the ratio of British vessel lost is below the general average.

CANADIAN CHEESE. The current number of the American Agriculturist contains an interesting let ter from the Hon. N. A. Willard, of Little Falls, N.Y., in which Canadian cheese-making is spoken of in vev high terms. The writer says: - "Canada has become a formidable competitor with us in the exports of dairy products. Canada now makes goods of the finest quality, and cheese dairying is rapidly developing in the Dominicu. At the present rate of increase she will be able, at no distant date, to supply England with all the cheese needed, provided the dairy interest of Britain is kept up."

### TANKS

TENDERS will be received up to eight o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVEN-ING Next, 9th inst., for

BUILDING TWO TANKS FOR FIRE PURPOSES,

One on Church Street and one on Queen TENDER FOR WORK IN Street, according to specification to be seen at the store of the subscriber.

GEO. I. WILSON. Chairman of Firewards. Chatham, Nov. 4, 1881.

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that RICHARD DAVIDSON, Merchant, of Newcastle, N. B., has this day assigned all his Estate, Real and Personal, to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors. No creditor shall be entitled to any part

of the dividends arising from the trust proderty, except such as shall execute the said assignment within one month from the date

The assignment is deposited in the office of Adams & Lawlor, Newcastle, N. B., for inspection and execution.

R. P. WHITNEY, TRUSTEES. R. A. LAWLOR, Dated 17th Octobor, A D 1881. nov2tf

# Weekly

from now to the end of 1882 for one Dollar.

# Presentation

Every subscriber to the WEEKLY MAIL for 1882 will receive a valuable Chart, entitled

# ANATOMY OF THE HORSE.

with a Fine Engraving, displaying at a glance the exact locality of prominent diseases which afflict the horse. The reading ders will not be considered unless made on

# New Features for 1882.

LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Questions involving points of law, and of interest to the agricultural community, will be replied to and explained by a duly qualified practitioner, and the replies published from time to time in THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT of attention to it, proposes to make that department alone worth more than the whole sub-Department of P

L. B. ARNOLD, Esq., President of the American Dairyman's Association, will conwill reply to questions from sessribers upon these subjects,

Hon.X. A. WILLARD, of Little Falls. N. Y., one of the best authorities in the world NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. on Cheesemaking and Creameries, will contribute a series of articles on these

of Canada will write on VETERINARY until THURSDAY, the 17th November next, matters regularly, and will also answer all inclusively, for extending the Breakwater

THE WEEKLY MAIL is the best weekly

newspaper publishe din Canada. It contains during the year 300 columns of New and Interesting Stories.

It contains over 200 columns of Agricultural Matter, by the best writers on Dairying, Cheesemaking, Forestry, the care of of the respective Governments. In spite Horses and Cattle, Fruit Raising, General Agriculture &c. It is noted for its Reliable Market Reports, Heme and Fereign.

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No extra charge for sending papers to any post-office in Great Britain or the Unit-Send your orders to

THE MAIL TORONTO.

#### Medical Notice.

pense no medicines, in general practice, after November I, next. Consultation with a prescription, if required, will be charged

JOHN THOMPSON, C. M. JOHN McCURDY, M. D. JOHN McDONALD, M. D. JAMES BAXTER, M. D. Chatham, Oct. 29, 1881.

#### BRILLIANT LIGHT!

GREAT ECONOMY

A GAS Light in Front of Any

Man's House. The Dominion Lighting Company, Manafacturers and Proprietors of the VAPOR GAS LIGHT, Contractors for lighting streets &c. Plain and Ornamental Lanterns and

c. an hour, This Company beg leave to call the- at tention of Cities and Towns wanting a Superior Street Light, also for use in front of public buildings, hotels, in and about private grounds etc., etc. Each lamp is independent, produces its own Gas, and is applicable to any place. It burns much like Coal Gas, without wicks or chimneys, and emits neither oder nor smake, the jet or flame is the same shade, and is not distinguishable from Coal Gas, and is thoroughly reliable in

Portions of St. John, and the whole of the Town of Portland, are lighted with our Vapor Gas , giving entire satisfaction. Correspon-

HUGH. P. MARQUIS, Agent for Chatham.

Aug. 17, '81-tf





Emroy's Bar to Port Moody.

Notice to Contractors.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNES-DAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a

lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between PortMoody and the westend of Contract 60, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles. Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminister. and at the Chief En

uary next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter of-This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine

gineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st Jan-

season and before the winter sets in. Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminister, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN. Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, )

Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881. nov 2 12wi



# Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed I to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Rustico Works," will be received until THURS-DAY, the 17th November next, inclusively, for the construction of works at the entrance to RUSTICO HARBOR, P. E. Island, according to plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. Donald McKay. Oyster Bed Bridge, Rustico, or to Mr. William McNeil, Rustico Cape, P. E. I., from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenperly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepte a bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Pubhe Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if failure to complete the work contracted for shall ensuc. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Ottawa, 21st October, 1881



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for One of the leading Veterinary Surgeons Campbell's Cove Works," will be received questions sent by subscribers to THE MAIL at CAMPBELL'S COVE, P. E. I., according to a plan and specification to be seen on adplication at the office of Messrs Maithew and McLean, Souris, P. E. I., where printed torms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual sig-

natures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the ten ler which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contracwhen called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will by

The Department will not be bound to ac cent the lowest or any tender. By order,

F.H.ENNIS. Secretari

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st October, 1881.