was very fine. Filly or Geldings, 2 years old, Chas. E. Colwell 1st, J. McD. Belyea, 2nd. Colt or Filly, 1 year old, Moses Dykeman 1st, Edmond Buzzie 2nd, G. L. Colwell 3rd.

The show of Horses created much interest, particularly those shown in carriage, of which there was quite a number. F. J. Perley taking 1st. Slipp Bros. 2nd, J. H. McAlpine 3rd. In Draught Horses, J. G. Titus was awarded 1st prize,

Short Horns, (Bulls) 3 years and over, Chas. Oakely 1st. Short Horns, 2 years, Chas. E. Colwell, 1st, G. L. Colwell 2nd. In Bull Calves, John Slipp of Hampstead carried both 1st and 2nd prizes. Short Horn Cows, 3 years and over, Chas. Colwell 1st, John Slipp 2nd, Slipp Bros. 3rd. Heifers, 2 years old, John Slipp 1st. Heifer Calves, John Slipp 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd, John Slipp 3rd.

Ayrshires, Bull 3 years and upwards, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd. Bulls, 2 years old, John McAlpine 1st. Bulls, 1 year old, John McAlpiue 1st, J. F. & G. W. Fox 2nd. Bull Calves, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st. Cows, 3 years and upwards, John McAlpine 1st, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st and 2nd. Heifers, 2 years old, no entries. Heifers, 1 year, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st.

Working Oxen, Slipp Bros. 1st, Chas. Oakley 2nd. Steers, 3 years old, J. G. Titus 1st. Steers, 1 year old, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd. Steer Calves, James McAlpine 1st.

Cattle, all breeds, crosses and grades.—Bull, 2 years old, James H. McAlpine 1st, Murray Williams 2nd. Bull 1 year old, Moses Dykeman 1st. Bull Calves, J. G. Titus 1st, F. J. Purdy 2nd, Jas. McAlpine 3rd. Cows, 3 years old, G. L. Colwell 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd, B. M, Dykeman 3rd. Heifer, 2 years old, Slipp Bros. 1st and 2nd, J. G. Titus 3rd. Heifer, 1 year old, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd and 3rd. Heifer Calves, Slipp Bros. 1st, J. M. Williams 2nd, Slipp Bros. 3rd. The show in this class was very full.

In Sheep, Leicesters were fairly represented. For 2 year old Rams, D. M. Dykeman took 1st prize. Rams, 1 year old, Chas. Colwell 1st, J. F. & G. W. Fox 2nd. Ram Lambs, J. F. & G. W. Fox and Chas. Colwell were the only exhibitors, Colwell taking 1st and the Messrs. Fox 2nd. Ewes, 2 sheer and over, Chas. E. Colwell 1st. Shearling Ewes, Chas. E. Colwell 1st. Ewe Lambs, J. F. & G. W. Fox 1st. The principal breeders in this class, as will be noticed, were the Messrs. Fox and Charles Colwell, Mr. Colwell carrying of the highest honors.

Sheep, all crosses and grades.—J. G. Titus 1st, M. Dykeman 2nd, for Rams 2 years and over. Shearling Ram, John McAlpine 1st. Ram Lambs, J. F. & G. W, Fox 1st. Slipp Bros. 2nd. Ewes 2 shear and over, Slipp Bros. 1st and 2nd. Ewes 1 year old, G. L. Colwell 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd. Ewe Lambs, James McAlpine 1st, J. F. & G. W. Fox 2nd.

Swine.—The show of Swine was one of the specialties of the exhibition, and is such that any Society might well feel proud of. Chester Whites are shown by Slipp Bros. and Moses Dykeman, the 1st prize for Boar Pig is taken by Slipp Bros., who are the only exhibitors in the class. Sow 1 year and over, (Chester,) Moses Dykeman is awarded 1st prize, who also takes 1st and 2nd on Sow Pigs under 1 year. Berkshire, Boar Pig, Charles Colwell 1st prize. Sow Pig, Moses Dykeman 1st. Crosses and Grades, Boar Pig, James McAlpine 1st. Sow 1 year and over, Chas. Oakley 1st. Sow Pigs, under 1 year, J. G. Titus 1st, G. L. Colwell 2nd.

Samples of Horse Shoes are exhibited by F. J. Purdy and Slipp Bros. who receive 1st and 2nd prizes in the order named.

Harrow, Moses Dykeman 1st, F. J. Purdy, 2nd.

Ox Yoke, J. H. McAlpine 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd.

Farm Waggon, Chas. Oakley 1st, J. C. Holder 2nd.

One Horse Sled, Jacob H. Dykeman 1st.

Single Driving Waggon, F. J. Purdy, 1st.

Ox Cart, Charles Oakley 1st.

Pair Bob Sleds, B. M. Dykeman 1st.

In Agricultural produce, James T. White showed fine Wheat and was awarded 1st and 2nd prize. James H. McAlpine received 1st prize for White Oats.. Black Oats, George McAlpine 1st, Jas. H. McAlpine 2nd, Chas. Oakley 3rd. Rye, John McAlpine, 1st. Smooth Buckwheat, James H. McAlpine 1st, John McAlpine 2nd, John T. White 3rd. Rough Buckwheat, John T. White 1st, Chas. Oakley 2nd, B. M. Dykeman 3rd. Corn, F. J. Purdy 1st, R. M. Dykeman, 2nd. J. H. Dykeman 3rd. Peas, John T. White 1st. White Beans, John McAlpine 1st, John Holder 2nd. Turnips, B. M. Dykeman 1st, Carrots, Jacob H. Dykeman 1st, Slipp Bros. 2nd, J. G. Titus 3rd. Mangolds, James McAlpine 1st. Sugar Beets, John McAlpine, 1st. Blood Beets, Jacob H. Dykeman 1st, J. G. Titus 2nd. Globe Beets, F. J. Purdy 1st, Jacob Dykeman 2nd, J. C. Titus 3rd. Mixed Pickles, John McAlpine 1st, B. M. Dykeman 2nd, Chas. Oakley 3rd. Grass Seed, Jas. H. McAlpine 1st, F. J. Purdy 2nd. Early Rose Potatoes, Slipp Bros. 1st, J. G. Titus 2nd. Prolifics, A. E. McAlpine 1st. Compton Surprise, B. M. Dykeman 1st. Black Kidney, B. M. Dykeman 1st. Carters, A E. McAlpine 1st. Early Vermonts, John McAlpine 1st.

Horticultural Produce. — Squash, F. J. Purdy 1st. Puumpkins, B. F. Dykeman 1st. Top Onions, N. B. Cottle 1st, B. M. Dykeman 2nd, Slipp Bros. 3rd. Potato Onions, Jacob H. Dykeman 1st, J. E. Holder 2nd, N. B. Cottle 3rd. Cabbage, A. E. McAlpine 1st, Tomatoes, J. H. Dykeman 1st, Moses Dykeman 2nd. Apples, J. G. Titus 1st, 2nd & 3d.

Dairy Produce.—In Butter, quite a large number of samples were shown which looked very nice. G. L. Colwell receives 1st, E. Buzzie 2nd, and John McAlpine 3rd. In Cheese, Slipp Bros. receive 1st and 3rd, and J. H. McAlpine 2nd prize.

We were shown a fine sample of Isabella Grapes grown by Vincent R. Wiggins of Waterborough, in the open air. The clusters were large and well formed, and very perfect. As the season has been somewhat unfavorable, on account of the early frosts we were surprised to see such excellent fruit.

A. R. Purdy, Esq., informed me that he also grows the "Isabella," and would have had 150 or 200 lbs. had the frost held off a little longer. The fact is clearly established that grapes can be grown in the County, and from the pleasing surprise occasioned by the show made by Mr. Wiggins, we are of the opinion that they will be more largely cultivated in the future.

We have had to omit the prize list of Domestic Manufactures for want of space.

Kingsclear Show Prize List.

The judges were:

Roots—P. Lucy, Thomas Powers, Charles Kilburn.

Horticulture and Fruit—N. Hallett, Z. Everitt, B. Peabody.

Grain—John McKeen, Alex. Thompson, Georgo J. Colter.

Cattle—G. A. Sterling, M. Mitchell, Thos. Slipp.

Horses—W. Guiou, Geo. Golding, Jas. Yerxa.

Fancy work and flowers—John Black, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Holyoke.

Domestic Manufactures—A. E. Cliff, Mrs. B. Kilburn, Mrs. Chas. McGibbon.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The names of those successful in the competitions are given below:—

E. Murray—Best embroidery, 50; best grapes $1; best hops 30c; best braid work 50c; best squash 30c.

John W. Camber—1st, pair ewes, over 2 years old, $1.50; best shearling ewes, $1.50; best smooth buckwheat, $1; 2nd, white oats, 50c; 1st, white beans, $1; 1st col'd beans, $1; 2nd, corn, 50c; best lace work, 50c; best homespun, fulled, $1; best homespun, all wool, not fulled, $1; best quilt, $1; 2nd, shawl, 50c; 1st, table apples, $1; 2nd, cooking apples, 50c; best bush beans, 30c; best Brahma fowls, 50c; best any kind fowl, 50c; best colored turkeys, 50c; best silver dollar potatoes, $1; best Christie potatoes, $1; 2nd, white carrots, 50c; 1st, red carrots, $1.

James E. Camber—2nd; wheat, $1; 2nd, smooth buckwheat, 50c; 2nd, table apples, 50 cents; 1st, cooking apples, $1; 1st, pears, $1; best collection of fruit, $1; best black Spanish fowls, 50 cents.

Murray Brothers—2nd, brood mare, $1; best gelding over 3 years, $1; best sucking colt, $1; best working horses, $2; best bull over 1 year, $1; best yoke oxen, $2; best milch cow, $1.50; best heifer over 2 years, $1; best heifer over 1 year, $1; best bull calf, $1; 2nd, rough buckwheat, 50 cents; 1st, black oats, $1; best white oats, $1; best barley, $1; 1st, corn, $1; 1st, crochet work, 50 cents; 1st, Berlin work, 50 cents; 1st, variety cut flowers, 50 cents; 1st, parlor boquet, 50 cents; 1st, hand boquet, 50 cents; 2nd, homespun, all wool, 50 cents; best shawl, $1; 1st, turnips, $1; 1st, early carrots, $1; 1st, parsnips, 50 cents; 1st, cabbage, 50 cents; 1st, tomatoes, 50 cents; 1st, blood beets, 50 cents; 1st, onions from seed, 30 cents; 2nd, Plymouth rock fowls, $1.50; 1st, ducks, 50 cents; 1st, Bremen geese, 50 cents; 1st, Gilliflower potatoes, $1; 1st, Susan potatoes, $1; 1st, Owen potatoes, $1; 1st, white carrots, $1; 2nd, red carrots, 50 cents; 2nd, sugar beets, 50 cents.

Joseph Dunphy—1st, shearling ram, $1.50; 1st, rough buckwheat, $1; 1st, peas, $1; 2nd, sow over 1 year, $1.

George Barker—Best filly over three years old, $1.50; 2nd, ram, over two years old, $1; 2nd, quilt, 50 cents; 2nd, woollen stockings, 50c; 2nd, cotton stockings, 50 cents; best packed butter, $1; 1st, roll butter 50 cents.

Charles Estey—2nd, homespun fulled, 50c; 2nd, soft soap, 25c.

Jas. B. Campbell—1st, heifer calf, $1; best early rose potatoes, $1; 2nd, turnips, 50c.

John A. Campbell—1st, sow over one year. $1.50; best potato onions, 30c.

Isaac Kilburn—2nd, colored beans, 50c; 2nd, fancy flannels, 50c.

Shepherd Everitt—1st, bull over 3 years old, $2; best ram over two years old, $1.50; best roll butter, $1.

Joseph Hawkins— 1st, rag carpet, $1; 1st, harrow, $1; 1st, plough, $1; 1st, mangold wurtzels, $1.

Joseph Currie—1st, fat pig, $1; 1st, spring pig, $1; 2nd, white flannel, 50 cts; 1st, woollen stockings, $1.

William Moffit—2nd, woollen blankets, 50c; 2nd, woollen socks, 50c; best cotton stockings, $1; 2nd, bread made of domestic flour, 25c; 2nd, roll butter, 50c.; 1st, pole beans, 30c.; 1st, Jackson potatoes, $1.

Robert Sloat—Best gelding over 2 years, $1.50; best woollen blankets, 75c.; best bread made of domestic flour, 50c.; best bread, imported flour, 50c.; 2nd, packed butter, 50c.

John Gilman—2nd, bull over 1 year, 50c.; 1st, boar over 1 year, $1.50; 1st, pumpkin, 30c.;

Alfred Everitt—1st, wheat, $1.50; 1st, homespun, cotton and wool, not fulled, $1; 1st, cheese, $1.

Thomas Jewett—Best brood mare, $2; 1st, filly over 2 years, $1.50.

Benjamin Everitt—1st, steers over 2 years, $1; 2nd, milch cow, $1; 2nd, ewes over two years, $1; 2nd, black oats, $1; 1st, fancy flannel, $1; 1st, woollen mitts, $1; 2nd, colored turkeys, 25c.

John C. Murray—2nd, best pen shearling ewes, $1; 2nd, homespun not fulled, 50c; 2nd, bread from imported flour, 25c.; best sugar cane, $1.

J. L. Inches—1st, fancy knitting work, 50c.; 1st, netting work, 50c.; 1st, bead work, 50c.; 2nd, cotton socks, 50c.; best celery, 20c.

Z. R. Estey—Best Sugar Beets, $1.

Judson Dunphy—1st, boar pig, $1; 2nd, peas, 50c.; 2nd, white beans, 50c.; sow under one year, 50c.; 1st, woollen carpet, $1; 2nd, fowls of any kind, 25c.; 2nd, ducks, 25c.; 2nd, Bremen geese, 25c.

Col. Maunsell—1st, Plymouth Rock fowls, 50c.

Jos. Holyoke—Best ram lamb, $1.50; 1st, ewe lambs, $1; 1st, white flannel, $1; 2nd, woollen mitts, 50c.; 1st, woollen socks, $1; 1st, cotton, $1; 1st, Timothy seed, $1.

Ludlow Chase—1st, stallion over three years old, $1.

New Kincardine Show.

We have received the following report of the Kincardine show held last week, and it is very satisfactory to have such a favorable one from this new settlement. It is but a few years since most of the participants in this pleasant gathering, came to our shores to make a home in the wilderness, for it was lterally a wilderness at that time. It required stout hearts to bear up against all the trials and sufferings which confronted the hardy settlers. However their faith was strong, and although some have gone further towards the setting sun, still in quest of fairer fields, and others have gone across "the bourne, from which no traveller returns," those who remain are now realizing the reward of their perseverance and industry. We hope to hear the same good accounts from the Colony from year to year, and trust that each returning season may find them richer and better than the previous one. We will be glad to hear from our correspondent from time to time, as matters of interest may transpire.

The Annual Exhibition of the Kincardine Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., on the grounds of the Society, the weather was everything that could be desired, and there was consequently a large attendance of visitors, who seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings.

There was a good display of Live Stock, and it was allowed by those able to judge, to be an improvement on former years in this department.

The samples of grain shown were very good. Wheat weighing over 60, and Oats 46 pounds per bushel.

Dairy Produce was also an excellent display, and the Roots shown were conceeded to be the best ever seen in the locality. Vegetables owing to early frosts were rather a poor display.

The Judges for Live Stock, were Messrs. H. Baird, C. Lyall and R. Wallace; for Roots and Dairy Produce, Messrs. Malroy, Innes and Shepherd. Appended is the Prize list:—

CLASS 1.—*Cattle.*—Cows in milk, W. H. Squires, 1st, James C. Graham, 2nd, John Ledingham, 3rd. Heifers 2 years old, Alex. Cocker, 1st, William Duncan, 2nd, John Jackson, 3rd. Heifers 1 year old, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, John Ledingham, 2nd. Robert Watson, 3rd. Heifer Calf, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, George Moorehouse, 2nd, James Aitken, 3rd. Bull 2 years old, James Hutcheon, 1st, David Low, 2nd. Bull 1 year old, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, John Morrison, 2nd. Bull Calf, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, John Morrison, 2nd. Yoke Work Oxen, Arthur Robertson, 1st, William Low, 2nd, William Duncan, 3rd. Single Ox, W. H. Squires, 1st. Henry Duthie, 2nd. Steer 2 years old, W. H. Squires, 1st, John Connon, 2nd. Steer 1 year old, John Connon, 1st, W. H. Squires, 2nd.

CLASS 2.—*Horses*—Breeding Mare, David Caughey, 1st, J. C. Graham, 2nd. Entire Horse, John Kilburn, 1st. Best Pair Work Horses, Charles Picket, 1st, James Porter, 2nd. Best Single Work Horse, W. H. Squires, 1st, John Kilburn, 2nd. Colt 2 years old, J. C. Graham, 1st, David Caughey, 2nd. Colt 1 year old, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, Daniel Inman, 2nd,

CLASS 3.—*Sheep*—Two Ewes, 1 year old, John Ledingham, 1st, Peter Ledingham, 2nd, Ewe Lamb, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, Peter Ledingham, 2nd. Ram 1 year old, Peter Ledingham, 1st, W. H. Squires, 2nd. Ram Lamb, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, Peter Ledingham, 2nd.

CLASS 4.—*Swine*—Pig under one year old, John McRobert, 1st, David Low, 2nd, Robt. Watson, 3rd.

CLASS 5.—*Poultry*—Cock and two Hens, W. H. Squires, 1st, David Low, 2nd, Mrs. Stewart, 3rd. Cock and two Pullets, W. H. Squires, 1st, Mrs. Stewart. 2nd, W. S. Smith, 3rd. Drake and two Ducks, John Ledingham, 1st, Thomas Watt, 2nd. Drake and two Ducklings, Mrs. Stewart, 1st, James Kelman, 2nd. Turkey Cock and two Hens, W. S. Smith, 1st. Turkey Cock and two Pullets, W. H. Squires, 1st. Gander and Goose, Clapper Tompkins, 1st, John Ledingham, 2nd.

CLASS 6.—*Dairy Produce*—Fresh Butter, David Low, 1st, Thomas Watt, 2nd, Wm McKenzie, 3rd. Salt Butter, James McNicol, 1st, Wm. McKenzie, 2nd, Alex. Cocker, 3rd, Cheese, W. H. Squires, 1st, Alex. Cocker, 2nd.

CLASS 7.—*Seeds*—Timothy, William Phillip, 1st, John Ledingham, 2nd. Wheat, W. S. Smith, 1st, John Ledingham, 2nd, Peter Ledingham, 3rd. Black Oats, William Phillips 1st, John Morrison, 2nd, H. Duthie, 3rd. Russian Oats, William Phillips 1st. John Connon 2nd, William McKenzie 3rd, Oats any variety, Mrs. Stewart 1st, John Connon 2nd, Thomas Cummings 3rd. Barley, William Phillips, 1st, Henry Duthie, 2nd. Buckwheat, John Morrison 1st, Henry Duthie 2nd, Robert Watson 3rd. White Field Beans, David Low 1st, William Low 2nd. Beans any variety, John Morrison 1st, Peas, Mrs. Stewart 1st, William Low 2nd. Indian Corn, John Jackson 1st, James C. Graham, 2nd.

CLASS 8.—*Roots*—Potatoes Christies, John McRoberts 1st, John Connon 2nd, Robert Watson 3rd. Potatoes, Early Rose, Wm. Low 1st, David Low 2nd, William Phillips 3rd. Potatoes, any variety, John Ledingham 1st, Arthur Robertson 2nd, David Low 3rd. Turnips, Swedish, Samuel Brown 1st, Mrs. Stewart 2nd. Turnips, Yellow, Samuel Brown, 1st, William Low 2nd. Turnips, Green Globe, W. S. Smith 1st, Samuel Brown 2nd. Carrots, Early Horn, David Low 1st, John Ledingham 2nd. Carrots, Late, John Ledingham 1st, William Phillips 2nd. Long Blood Beet, John Ledingham 1st, William Phillips 2nd. Pumpkins, James Porter 1st, William McKenzie 2nd. Onions, any variety, Thomas Cummings 1st, Wm. Phillips 2nd. Cabbage, Early, D. Caughey 1st, David Low 2nd. Sugar Beet, Alexander Cocker 1st, John Ledingham 2nd. Squash, John Morrison. Green Kail, David Low 1st, William Low 2nd. Basket Vegetables, John Ledenghan 1st, Thomas Watt 2nd.

CLASS 9.—*Domestic Manufactures*—Homespun, all wool, W. H. Squires, 1st, James Porter 2nd. Mitts, John Kilburn 1st, W. H. Squires 2nd. Plain Socks, James Porter 1st, W. H. Squires 2nd. Quilts, W. H. Squires 1st, John Kilburn 2nd. Mats, David Caughey 1st, Thomas Cummings 2nd.

Special Prizes.—Bread—Flour Bread, John Kilburn 1st. Oat Cakes, Robt. Watson 1st.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 23, 1879.

Three Remarkable Speeches.

Three remarkable speeches were made, lately, by Sir John A. McDonald, leader of the Dominion Government, and Mr. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition, and Sir Richard Cartwright, ex-Finance Minister. Sir John spoke at the Conservative banquet, given in his honor by 300 of his admirers, in Quebec, on Tuesday the 15th. Mr. McKenzie and Sir Richard at reform demonstration and banquet at Tilsonburg, in the South Riding of Oxford, on Thursday the 9th inst. These speeches have slightly ruffled the somewhat stagnant political waters, which will now probably be kept in a state of greater or less agitation, until Parliament meets, In noticing them, priority must be given to the leader of the government.

Sir John spoke in great glee, in high spirits, with the determination to avoid the discussion of any topic that would excite hard feelings. He therefore passed over in silence the political deadlock in Quebec, and entertained his hosts with memories of the political battles he had fought a quarter a century ago, when the Parliament of old Canada met in Quebec, and he was indentified with the French Canadian Conservative party. It happened, that in the Music Hall, where the banquet was given, the House of Commons of Canada formerly sat, and Sir John was able to give point to his recollections, by showing where he sat, both when making speeches on the government and opposition sides. "Never he said" have I addressed an audience in it with such great and thorough and extreme delight as I do tonight." Speaking under the influence of such feelings, Sir John could not bring himself down to a serious discussion of the political situation. He pictured himself as an old man, and certainly he indulged in garrulity. He paid a tribute to the memory of his friend, the old French Canadian leader, with whom he acted so long, which many may think did more honor to his heart than his head,—"a greater man, a purer man, an honester man, a more sincere man, than Sir George Etienne Cartier never lived."

Sir John in the beginning of his speech, when he was playing the part of the political veteran, said, that he feared that he was lingering too long on the stage, and that he sometimes thought he ought to disappear, and let younger and abler men take his place, but he showed further on that he never can have seriously entertained the idea of retiring. "If," he said, "the Canadian people will stand by me, will stand by us, will stand by the Canadian party for *ten years*, we will have this country one of the greatest producing countries in the world for manufacturers, as it already is one of the greatest of agricultural producing countries." It is to be hoped that Sir John will be spared to Canada for ten years, and more. When he goes he will leave no successor; none in whom self-confidence and jocoseness are so admirably blended. Sir John in his speech repeated his stock joke, that when the Grits are in power, the country is troubled with bad harvests, Colorado bugs and weevils, and all the other influencies which have prevented Canada from prospering, and that there are always good times under a Conservative government. He certainly has been fortunate in the past, and if things take a better turn while he holds the reins, many people will illogically give him and his government the credit. But, if the account given him of the inaction of the McKenzie government, and of the activity of his own could be relied on as correct, there is no difficulty in seeing why there should have been depression under the former, and prosperity under the latter. Under McKenzie for five years, poverty, despair, distress reigned in the land; he and his colleagues would attempt nothing for the good of the country, did nothing, were mere "flies on the wheel;" during their term of power, they introduced or amended not one single act of legislation. When he, John A. McDonald, was returned to power, he found the government at exactly the same point at which he left it, when he was forced to resign, on account of the "Pacific Slander," or as he and his friends call it, the "Pacific Sham." He, and his colleagues "took things by the throat," passed more important legislative acts in one session, than the McKenzie government did in five years, (that may well be if McKenzie did nothing) carried the tarriff which has introduced instead of despair and poverty, industry enterprise and future development; already the farmers are receiving a better price for their produce, the lumber trade is reviving, and all the cotton mills and woollen factories are running increased time, employing more men than ever they did before, and are yet unable to fill all their orders, (overdoing it, if the *Journal of Commerce* is to be believed.) Instead of fiddling thousands away like McKenzie in building disconnected parts of the Pacific Railway, Sir John says, that his government have taken hold of the great project in earnest, that they will push it through as fast they can. They are now building a hundred miles of it west from Winnipeg into the Northwest, and soon 150 to 200 miles west of that again will let out to be finished into two years. Without the railway the northwest is but a geographical expression, and in order to build it, the government must sell the land at $2 an acre to settlers. Not only were the government pushing the interest of the country at home, but abroad also. Sir Alex. Galt, he was confident would prevail upon the French government to permit the introdoction of Canadian ships into France, at two, instead of as at present forty francs per ton. Sir John closed his speech with a touch of Imperialistic enthusiasm, worthy of his prototype, Earl Beaconsfield. "We are," he said, "a great Empire, and we believe that with strong arms, willing hearts, skilled labor and due protection, we will make this country instead of a feeble dependency, one of the strongest supports of the grand old country, Great Britain."

Very different in matter and tone was the speech of Mr. McKenzie, from that of the jubilant Premier's. Canada, under the McDonald regime as painted by McKenzie, does not appear the same country as that depicted by John A. himself. Between 1867 and 1873, there was rebellion in one Province, active discontent in another, an attitude of remonstrance and of threatened appeal to the Imperial government in a third and a state approaching to anarchy in a fourth. On the advent of the McKenzie government to power, the stormy elements of political strife were calmed, and within two years good govnrnment and content were established throughout all the Provinces of the Dominion, Mr. M'Kenzie sees trouble looming up in the future, from the obstructive attitnde assumed by the Dominion Senate, and of the Legislative Council of Quebec and suggests three ways of lessening their power for evil; either to put the nomination of members in the hands of the Local Legislatures, or to appoint them for a short period only, or to abolish them altogether. So great is the balance of evil against them, that it would not take much, he said, to induce him to vote for the last alternative. He drew a striking contrast between the principles of the Tory party, referring back to the times of the old Family Compacts, and those of the Reform party, who hold that, all men are equal in the eyes of the law, and that, political influence should be as widely distributed as possible, among the people whose labor creates the wealth of the country. He professed to see in the attitude assumed by the Dominion government in displacing M. Letellier, in appointing a partisan Conservative governor, and in attempting to wrest the government of Quebec out of the hands of M. Joly, and the liberal party, danger to the Federal constitution. He feared that the battle of responsible government might have to be fought over again. He inveighed very strongly against the land policy of the government in the Northwest, and against the character of the officials they sent there. Instead of putting a price of $2.50 to $6 an acre on the lands, they should be opened up for free settlement. It was much more important to have the country filled up, thereby increasing our customs, general business and revenue, "than to keep the land so that we might peddle it out at a miserable dollar the acre." He condemned emphatically the protective and restrictive policy of the government, on general and particular grounds, and argued that the country had lost and not gained by the N. P. It might have benefitted a few industries created monopolies, but at the expense of the people generally. He predicted as a similar tariff had done to American shipping, that it would destroy our foreign trade. He spoke bitterly against the cruelty of the government, in dismissing for political reasons efficient and worthy officials, and turned the table on Sir Charles Tupper, in the matter of the purchase of steel rails. He defended his policy with regard to the Pacific Railway. He had been accused by the Tory press of not proceeding fast enough with the work, but he had been anxious to keep faith with British Columbia, without overburdening the Dominion with taxation. His choice of the Burrard Inlet route, which after much study and deliberation had been chosen by him as the easiest and cheapest, had been denounced as premature, yet the government had chosen that very route, and only two weeks ago had asked for tenders for 123 miles of it, which tenders were asked by him last year! In the matter of letting contracts, he claimed that his government had acted much more fairly than had their opponents. Whereas he in letting contracts to the amount of $19,000,000. had given $17,000,000, to the lowest tenderers. Sir John out of $20,000,000, had only so given $3,000,000, besides showing gross favoritism, and manipulating the contracts for political purposes.

While Sir John A s speech was a first rate specimen of after dinner oratory, offering nothing to mar the hilarity of the festive occassion, and Mr. McKenzie's was an earnest serious effort to defend his own, and to impugn his opponent's policy, the address of Sir Richard Cartwright was severely critical. He did not play with his subject like Sir John, but told a number of what he called "wholesome truths" in a very incisive manner. He devoted most of his time to a criticism of the national policy, which he termed "the national punishment" for our sins, in contradistinction to Sir John, who called it "the national poultice," for the national sore. He contended that it was utterly impossible that Canada situated as it was with a small population, and comparitively limited wealth could compete in any thing like equal terms with the two great countries, Great Britain and the United States, who were struggling for the commercial mastery of the world, and that if the national policy did not contemplate putting her in that position, it was the purest delusion that was ever palmed off on any people. He argued that it was against the interest of Canada, to foster a few artificial industries, as the cost of imposing tremendous burdens in the body of the people. As for the precious tariff it violated three sound and sure principles of political economy—it taxed the necessaries of life, it favored a small section of the population, at the expense of the rest, and it took more out of the people's pockets than it put into the public treasury. In order to make good a deficiency of $2,000,000, the government by their tariff had taxed the people $7,000,000. a very small proportion of which sum would go to increase the revenue. The national policy was going to prove to be an earlier and more disastrous failure than even he had anticipated. It had brought attendant evils in its train, it had educated the frontier population into the mysteries of smuggling, and created a host of detectives, male and female searchers. The government themselves had an uneasy sense of its failure, and they were now praying that the scarcity in Europe might turn out to be a famine, and that the consequent demand, at high prices, for Canadian produce abroad, would inspirit the Canadian farmer, bring on good times, and turn off attention from their policy.

We cannot follow Sir Richard further in his exposition of the falsity of the figures, quoted by Sir Alexander Galt, from the trade returns to show, that while Canada between 1873 and 1878 imported less and less from Great Britain, her imports from the United States have, within that period, vastly increased, and while she has exported more to Great Britain, the balance of trade with the United States is much against her; or do more than note the conclusion, that, he after careful calculation arrives at, viz., that there is really only a slight difference between the amounts Canada imports from the United States and Great Britain, and that she buys from, in excess of what she sells to, the United States, only some 4½ million dollars worth. Sir Richard administred a rebuke to the perpetrators of the Pacific Scandal, and to the people who endorsed it by replacing Sir John in power. The condonation, he considered a worse crime than the original offence. He admitted that the loan made by Sir Leonard, was good, but considering the unexampled favorable state of the London money market at the time, he ought to have made a better one. That was the only admission at all favorable to the government he condescended to make.

In conclusion we may say that while Sir John was rather boastful and too superficial, Sir Richard was gloomy and bitter overmuch; Mr. McKenzie spoke in a middle tone but some of his remarks are calculated to excite hard political feelings.

By the resignation of Mr. W. A. Burk of West Durham, Ont., Mr. Blake will have a chance to re-enter political life, that is, if he can carry the constituency which at the last general election was only won by 42 votes over the Conservative candidate. For the sake of having one of the ablest men in Canada take a part in shaping the legislation of the Dominion, we hope that Mr. Blake will be returned.

"Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."

Political feeling in the United States is now running high. The political sky, to change the simile, is dark and threatening, and shows all the signs of a coming storm. 1880 will be the Presidential year, and already the Republican and Democratic parties are mustered for the great contest. Indeed it may be said that they have been anticipating it, and making preparations for it during the last four years. The last Presidential election was exceedingly bitter, and alarmingly close. On the morning of the day after it, it was generally believed that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, and very many Republicans were astounded to hear that a claim was put in for the election of Hayes and Wheeler, by one majority of the Electoral College. The Democrats denounced the claim as fraudulent, but once made, the Republican press never ceased from asserting it, and the Republican leaders made it good, if such a word may be used in speaking of a bad business. "They stole the Presidency" the Democrats assert, and as a consequence, Tilden has figured as a victim of fraud, for the last four years, and has looked forward to be the next Presidential candidate of the party.

The unfair decision of the packed electoral commission has rankled in the hearts of the Democrats, and they hope to be avenged next year. And they have reason to think that they will be able to turn the tables on the Republicans. They are in the ascendant in both houses of Congress, and have the Executive as it were, by the throat, and can compel them, or will strive hard to compel them, to do their will. The majority of the Southern Democratic representatives are old rebels, and their spirit is not changed. They are as determined as ever to assert the doctrine of State rights, and would like to annul all the legislation that followed the war, and which shackled their liberty to do as they pleased within their own boundaries. Fourteen years after the civil war nothing has been settled but the extinction of African slavery, though the last condition of the poor black in the south is not much improved over his first. He is a freedman, but is denied the rights of a freedman under the constitution; the only liberty he seems to have is to fly from his white oppressors without fear of the slaver's blood-hounds.

The Republican leaders in looking forward to the Presidential election find themselves confronted by the questions, which the war was fought to settle. The violent intolerent temper of the solid Democratic South, its determination to crush out all republicanism within its borders, has had the effect of alarming republicanism in the north. One of their prominent men, Senator Conkling of New York seems almost discouraged in viewing the situation, and warns the electors of that State and of the North, at large against the dangers that he thinks, will arise, if the Democrats carry the next Presidential election. Repudiation of the national debt held by bondholders in the North, by the Democratic representatives of States in the South which have repudiated their own war debts; the reversal of the resumption policy which has placed the monetary condition of the country on a sound basis; the control of the revenues by the representatives of the South, which pays comparatively little into them, who will not be deterred by the fear of burdensome taxation from reckless expenditures; and generally the loss of much, if not all that was gained by a war, which inflicted untold suffering and sacrifice on the North, are what he fears.

The victories gained by the Republicans in the state elections in Maine, and in Ohio and Iowa on the 15th, show that the party is roused, and that its discordant parts are coalescing in face of threatening danger. Intense interest is centered on the state election in New York, which takes place next month, not for the local issues at stake, but because its result it is thought, will go far to determine what turn the Presidential election will take next year. The solid South requires 44 electoral college votes in the North, to carry their Democratic candidate, and New York gives 35. It will thus be easily seen how great an influence that State must have, in determining whether or not the next President will be Democratic. But whether Democrats or Republicans carry the election in New York next month, the prospect before the United States is assuredly not cheerful or re-assuring. It is between two fires,—two dangers—between as the saying is "the devil and the deep sea," between General Grant, the candidate of the Republicans whose administration of eight years has been characterised as the era of personal government and period of greed; of official corruption and dishonesty, of selfishness, and shamelessness, of low aims and grasping avarice and eager overreaching, of bribery, and barter and sale of office, and which stank in the nostrils of every honest man in the Union; and Tilden the selfish wirepuller and the avaricions Shylock, or whatever other candidate may be nominated, and the Democrats who will revive the old issues of the war, fight the battle of the States rights over again, and strive to bring the free North under their galling domination.

Judging from the tone of those newspapers who had representatives at Chataugua Lake to report the race, the general opinion seems to be that Courtney's party deliberately placed their man *hors du combat* so that they could either win "play or pay" bets, or save their money put in pools, and bets made upon the race if rowed. The event drew together the largest number of disreputable characters that probably ever assembled in any one place. The ordinary quiet surroundings of a lake, which every summer bears upon its placid bosom thousands of attendants to the numerous camp meetings which have identified the name "Chatangua," was disturbed by enormous crowds of the swell mob, against whom the order loving citizens were for the time powerless. Gambling and excesses of the worst kind were carried on utterley regardless of law and order, and the party who gave the $6000 was proved to be a sharer in these illegal transactions, his commissions received from some who sold pools, etc., reaching to nearly $4000. This at 1 per cent—his share—shows that about $400,000 were invested under what one might call the most respectable auspices of the occasion, and of course does not by any means represent the total. If the general public do not discountenance boat racing hereafter, it will not be for the lack of knowledge of its demoralizing tendency, when allowed full scope for development,

It may be there are many thinking persons who have asked themselves the question, "what is being done to fit the eldest son of the Prince of Wales for the high position that he is destined to occupy if God spares his life?" But if such thoughts ever pass through people's minds, there is no visible expression of them. The Kingdom of Great Britain will be a different country to govern when Prince Victor of Wales succeeds to the throne, than what it now is, and the changes which will have been made in the land laws, in the connection between church and state, in the suffrage laws and the relations of the colonies to the empire, will call for abilities and knowledge of a higher order than what would appear to be apt to be generated on a training ship with its surroundings.

On Monday last the jury in the Court at Montreal, brought in a vrdict of "guilty against Sir Francis Hincks on the charge of making false returns to the government, with regard to the Consolidated Bank of which he was President. The verdict passed has given a shock of painful surprise to those who recall his past distinguished career. There can be no doubt that Slr Francis did not exercise a careful, watchful supervision over the affairs of the bank. He gave the institution the benefit of his name for a handsome salary, and did not make it his business to see that the managers made absolutely correct returns. But carelessness in a man in his position is almost a crime, and it has been punished as a crime. Some Bankers who may fear that their management would not stand strict scrutiny, say that the verdict is unjust, but people generally, who have righteous cause to complain, when they are induced to trust their funds in a sinking concern by false returns of its standing, are satisfied that justice has been meted out. But now that the cause of justice has been vindicated by the verdict, it is to be hoped that the sentence will be mitigated in consideration of the years of the offender.

Ross is a most unfortunate oarsman. He challenged Riley of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and on Monday last the race took place at Norwich, Conn., when Ross was defeated by two boat lengths on account of bad steering. It would be better for some St. John parties and better for Ross if he resumed tug-boating.

Communications