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Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1879.

JOHN BABBITT,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER,

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Store opposite New Post-Office.

ALBION HOUSE

April 15th.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

New Knitting Cottons,

New Hats,

New Feathers,

New Trimmings,

New Corsets, including the New Back Supporting Corset, for which the Subscribe is sole Agent.

☞ Gents' Tweeds and Furnishing Goods.

Grey and White Cottons.

☞ Demorest's Fashions for Spring and Summer have arrived.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Communications.

Queen's Birthday.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir.—What is the reason that the usual Military turnout on the 24th of May did not take place. I am told that this is the first time in the history of Fredericton, that the Soverign's birthday was not honored. What about No. 5 Co. that we have heard so much about? If the Captain was half as anxious to do his duty at home, as he was to display his extraordinary military characteristics to the Chiefs at Quebec, he could easily have found a way of doing so. But I am told the facts are that this company is entirely disorganized, having lost quite a number of its old members in consequence of the treatment they lately received from Capt. Cropley, and until he he is removed, the company may be considered as unfit for any duty it may be call-d upon to perform.

RED COAT.

Fredericton, May 26, 1880.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 27, 1880.

The Alabama Surplus.

When the Alabama claims were settled by arbritration at the conference of Geneva, and $15,000,000 were handed over to the Americans in full satisfaction of the so called Alabama claims, optimists, those who take a sanguine view of the progress and perfectability of human affairs, congratulated themselves that Great Britain and the United States had taken the initative in introducing a pacific method in settling international disputes. There is no reason why all disputes should not be settled in a similar manner except for "the cussedness of human natur," only a very few of the leading governing minds of the world are prepared unreservedly in all good faith, to substitute appeals to reason for incitements to passion. The greater part of those, who take any part in public affairs, seem still possessed with a idea that to forbear to urge claims in an uncompromising spirit, to show a willingness to make concessions to give and take is a sign of want of power, a sign of pusillanimity. But a great principle has always to make way again contending passions and interests, and it is no proof that it will not ultimately prevail, because, at first it did not effect all that it seemed to produce. The Alabama arbitration was a step in advance; unfortunately the victory gained in the interests of peace, has been somewhat sullied by the spirit shown in the United States. Among parties there has been a feeling of dissatisfaction that the dispute between the two countries was settled so tamely; they would have preferred to have kept it open so as to be able to press the settlement of exorbitant claims on the British Government at some juncture when they were entangled with some foreign power. And so little educated are they in the principle of peaceful arbritration, that now they seem determined at whatever danger to the peaceable relations between the two countries to wrest an advantage from the British Government with regard to the fisheries in general.

The following resolution moved last week in the house of Representative by Mr. Loring, Mass., show the hostile captious spirit with which many are disposed to deal with the refusal of the Beaconsfield Govt. to pay the damage claimed to have been done the American fishermen in Fortune Bay, and with the Fisheries question:

Resolved, "That the act to carry into effect the Washington treaty be repealed; that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to instruct the Collector of Customs to collect on all fish and fish oil imported into the United States from Canada the duty heretofore imposed by the provisions of section 2504, Revised Statutes, and that from the amount of duty so collected the snm of $125,000 be set apart for the compensation of the fishermen driven from Fortune Bay May 6, 1878, to be distributed by the Secretary of State, on proof of damage submitted on their behalf."

Yet, while many of the politicians and journalists of the United States fume terribly because their country had been called to pay $5,500,000 as a compensation for their use of the B. N. A. Fisheries, and are so indignant at the British Government for refusing to pay promptly an inequitable claim of $125,000, their Treasury holds ten of the $15,000,000 awarded at Geneva which the which the government cannot pay away to persons having just claims upon it. The British people, if the United States keep that surplus, will have good reason to think that they were over-reached, and will be inclined to be suspicious of peaceful arbritration that gives opportunity of sharp practice. And if the United States keep the surplus, the people should in decency keep their mouths shut about the Halifax award and the Fortune Bay claim, as they can indemnify themselves for both out of the ten millions and still have $4,396,000 to the good. And the surplus of a surplus they might in grace, devote to some great international object and project.

The *London Times*, lately writing of the Alabama surplus makes the following suggestions:

"It is not befitting the dignity of a great nation to put quietly into its own pocket money of which it was constituted trnstee for its division among private individuals. A course at once magnanimous and satisfactory to the original and as well as to the present owners of the money would be for Congress and the President to expend their windfall of two million pounds sterling in some enterprise which might result in the gratification of both nations alike. There is, for instance, Niagara to be redeemed from its sordid associations. There are hundreds of grandiose projects which no bourse might be willing to father, but by which two great Anglo-Saxon nations might be benefitted and made glad. Let the United States Government only let it be understood that it holds ten million dollars in trust for some costly international luxury, and it will not be long before projects in abundance will be competing for it."

A Lull.

People are saying now, as some are, at all times, prone to say that there is nothing in the papers. The times are in fact, somewhat dull and unexciting. In human affairs there sometimes occurs a lull, when even the rumors of war are stilled, when no great pressing question agitates the minds of men, when neither awful calamity or horrid murder thrills or shocks them. Some such lull seems to have fallen on the world now. But who can tell how soon it may be broken by some startling event? Minds are as busy thinking and plotting, conflicting passions are raging as hotly, as ever, but the ambitious measures of statesmen, the schemes of active politicians have not reached the stage of active publicity, and the designs of the evil minded have not taken form to arrest attention. Bismarck, the archschemer of Europe is brooding heavily over his next move on the continental chess board, and mentally debating with himself whether it would be safe, while the contest with the Papacy is still unsettled, and socialism is rife among the discontented and heavily oppressed working classes, and with the fear of France making ready to take her revenge—and uncertainty as to the attitude of Russia to perplex him, to push the northern frontiers of the German Empire to the coasts of the Baltic; the Emperor of Russia, a little relieved it is to be hoped, from the haunting fear of sudden death, from the hands of Nihilist plotters, whose revolutionary designs are, for the time arrested, is compelled by the aggressive and territory absorbing policy of his empire to look forward to and prepare for a conflict with China, the eldest kingdom in the world which never has, on a great scale, made war with a western power, and matched its barbaric multitudes against disciplined and deadly armed forces in pitched battle; Turkey, falling deeper and deeper into financial embarrassment, and confusion of administration, with hostile Greek Albarnian and Bulgarian nationalities, eager for its dismemberment, pressed by the great powers to fulfill its part in the Berlin Treaty, but growing more and more unwilling to act and incapable of reform, is a continual source of disquietude, and threatens at any time to create trouble in Europe. England, under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, is settling back into its former Pacific attitude, though it cannot shake itself free from entanglements in Europe and Asia, which yet may force a quarrel upon her, and her people are turning their minds to matters of internal reform, which may fiercely arouse the fires of political discord; In the United States there is scheming and underscheming in view of the Conventions which will soon meet to nominate the Republican and Democratic candidates for Presidency; the machinery politicians are planning to nominate Grant, and make a precedent for a third term, and an argument for for appointment of the head of she State for life in order to escape perpetual political turmoil; "The Scratchers," the young politicians, who are disatisfied with the Republican party as now constituted, are working to bring out their own candidate; the Democrats seem more and more inclined to cast their votes for Tilden, but on both sides great uncertainty prevails, as to the choice that will be made by the conventions; and fears are entertained, that on whomsoever the conventional votes may fall, the actual contest will be, unexampedly, close and bitter, fought out with all the astuteness, daring and unscrupulosity which practiced politicians whose fortunes are dependent on their success, can bring to bear; in the Dominion the session of Parliament having come to an end, there is an end of political activity and excitement unless Quebec, whose legislature will shortly open, and whose financial affairs are said to be in a very bad condition indeed, and whose government are not backed by a support so strong as to give them a feeling of stability, supplies a political sensation during the summer months, which weather prophets predict will be exceedingly hot; barring that there appears nothing looming which threatens to disturb the general quietude; during the nine months which will intervene before the next session in Ottawa, there will be no opportunity to further test what effect the N. P. is having in fostering the manufacturing industries, and increasing the revenue of the country, and time to arrive at some definite idea, though it is vain to hope for any mutual agreement on the subject.

There may be a kind of lull in affairs now, but in this world, where nothing is definitely settled, yet, not even what is the true religion of the right form of government, where amid the dull daily certainties there is always an opening for the unexpected to happen, where contending ambitions, interests and passions are, continually, more or less actively at work, there is little chance of a lull continuing long. If it is true, that happy is the country that has no history, on the same principle the times must be happy in which no startling events are occurring in the world, but that state of things is rather discouraging from a newspaper point of view. Luckily, however, human nature is accommodating, and people generally can interest them in a boat race, or a baffled prize fight, or a review, or a clerical scandal, or a trial in which the honor of a judge, (not of the judge trying the case though) is involved, or in a bit of local scandal, quite as much, if not more than, in great events.

Hanlan.

There is no doubt that Hanlan is the greatest man on this continent, at least a vast number of people evidently think so. Toronto is said to be a very proud city, proud of its sanctity and piety, (without much reason sour critics say) proud of its many churches, but proudest of all of its being the birth place of Ned Hanlon, the champion oarsman of two continents. What great benefit, Hanlan by his strength endurance and the skill with which he pulls his tiny shell through water smooth as glass, confers on the two continents it is impossible to say. Cooly considered, boat rowing, as the champions follow it, is the most useless of all arts. It must be that people have a worshipful respect for strength, endurance and skill in the abstract, and so they enthusiastically applaud Hanlon, as embodying in himself those admirable qualities. It is wonderful how the public maintain an interest ever fresh in boat racing with what unfailing zest they read columns of particulars regarding the appearance diet, little ailments, whims and spins of the champions. Yet there is no sport to which the public have to endure so many disappointments, and which they are so much at the mercy of the caprice and health and schemes of these same delicate but often designing champions. And the worst of it all is, the patient public seldom or ever have the opportunity to witness a really well and hard contested race. The great race on the 19th, in Washington on the Potomac, between Hanlan and Courtney, was not an exception to the general rule. Courtney whether or not the excitemens was too much for him, grew nervous, was seized with headache, lost dash and vim, and made a very feeble attempt to contest the race with Hanlan. He would have refused to row altogether, if he had not feared popular violence and loss of professional reputation. As it was, Hanlan rowed three quarters of the course without an antagonist, and did the whole distance in 36 minutes 46½ seconds, and won the $6,000. But that surely was not what the 75000 people congregated along the Potomac came to see. Yet they will gather in as great numbers in the same place whenever Hanlan the Great is matched to row another race.

While everybody was praising Hanlan, everybody was cursing Courtney, and hardly anybody believes that he did not purposely lose the race. A correspondent says:—"He was a sick man, not physically sick, but mentally sick. He was unequal to the strain, and lost his nerve. It was a clear case of nervous prostration. His break-down has ruined him as a boating man. To-night he is again in bed suffering mental anguish. 'I don't care for the race,' he said, lying on the bed with his head clasped between his hands. 'I know how that would come out before I stepped into my boat to-day; I am troubled about this terrible pain in my head. I am afraid it will be weeks before I get over it."

Hanlan defeated Riley easily last evening for the Citizens' Purse of $2,000. He came in two and a half minutes ahead of his antagonist. Time, 36 minutes.

It is computed that the sum total of the cost of the las war between Germany and France was $2,500,000,000.

New Brunswick River Fisheries Case.

On Thursday last, a case very important to the owners of property along the banks of rivers, and to the people of the Province who are interested in the preservation of the Fisheries, was argued before the Exchequer Court of the Dominion. It was a suit brought by a gentleman against the Dominion government who had leased to him a portion of the Miramichi river, for fishing purposes, for compensation, the Courts of New Brunswick having decided in a case brought by the owners of property for interruption of their alleged right of free fishing in the river, against the lessee. The case involves the whole right of the Dominion government to lock up preserve, and stock the rivers of the Province to prevent the utter destruction of the fisheries, which was being rapidly effected, and was only stayed, when they were taken under the protection of the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries. That was the main point, though a legal point was raised, of some interest, whether the Miramichi "was such a river as was transferred to the Dominion by the Act of Union, which gave river and lake improvements, and sea coast and inland fisheries to the Dominion, or whether it was such a river as could be included in the terms "property and civil rights," as being a nontidal river, the property in which would belong to the proprietors of the banks on each side." No decision has yet been given in this point, but looking at the fact, that when judgments of Provincial Courts have been appealed against the higher Courts in Ottawa have always decided in favor of Dominion jurisdiction as against Provincial, we would only be surprised if the decision of the Exchequer Court sustained the owners of property on the Miramichi. It does seem at first sight, a little hard that owners of land along the rivers bank should be debarred from catching a few fish; but as under the system of free fishing, which included every irregular practice of net drawing and spearing, the rivers were becoming depleted and ruined as fisheries, and for purposes of sport, and as it required a strong hand with all the authority of law, and careful supervision to prevent their utter destruction, it is surely better for the general interests that the Dominion government should have power to lock up and preserve the rivers, prevent indiscriminate fishing, and lease portions of them for stated rents. It is certain that when this Province was independent, the local government was unable to prevent the ruin of the river fisheries, and it is equally certain that, since the Dominion government has put them under the direction of the Fisheries Commissioner, they are being gradually restored.

What a Nova Scotian Proposes.

During the debates on the questions of the removal of the seat of Government and the Courts, Maritime Union was incidently mentioned, but the speakers were generally agreed that it was premature to consider the matter seriously. A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, 26th inst., signing himself a "Nova Scotian," strongly advocates the union on the grounds chiefly, that the interests of the Maritime Provinces are quite ignored in Parliament, and that the only way to compel attention to them is for these Provinces to unite, and for their 43 representatives to vote in one solid body on all questions affecting their interests. If they were united they would hold the balance of power he says, but if the representatives of the Maritime Provinces could forget all petty differences and unite to make their power felt, could not the representatives of Ontario and Quebec make common cause when the question arose which was to be the predominating power in the confederation, the upper or the Maritime Provinces. "Nova Scotian" says, that neither of the Maritime Provinces has sufficient revenue for its wants, but how are they to obtain enough by chubbing insufficient means together. Does he mean to say that union would lessen the public expenditures? If he does, he will get few to believe him. "Nova Scotian" is reasonable on the seat of Government question, and ventures to say, that the people of Halifax would not object to a Maritime union, if it should be made a necessary condition that Fredericton should be the capital of the united Lower Provinces. He suggests that while the Government of New Brunswick are about erecting new Legislative Buildings it would seem to be opportune for them to look to the possible future, and so to arrange the plans of the structure as to admit of sufficient extension hereafter if required. It would make a difference certainly to the people of Fredericton in discussing the pros and cons of a Maritime union, if they could be assured that they would retain the capital which would be then more than doubly worth having, but does any one here believe that the people of Nova Scotia and P. E. I. would consent to that; or the people and press of St. John would acquiesce? We here do not want the question of Maritime Union agitated, and are satisfied to have the Seat of Government question settled as it has been.

Beaconsfield on the Press.

The competition among the great daily newspapers, the necessity of providing some fresh intelligence at every issue, to keep up the Interest of their numerous readers, are apt to produce among the less scrupulous, recklessness, and the publication of sensational paragraphs which are totally wanting in "the essential element." Such a course is very damaging to the reputation of a free press, which can only sustain itself in the esteem of the respectable portion of the people by adhering as strictly as possible to fact, and indulging in no vagaries of imagination. A portion of the London press, that published a speech as coming from Earl Beaconsfield setting forth the policy of the conservative party in opposition, have received the following rebuke, The Earl writing to the *Times* denies that he ever made such a speech, and remarks:—

The liberty of the press is one of the most precious privileges of Englishmen and, therefore, it is to their interest it should not be abused. I have never been apt to complain of the reports of anything that I may have said in public, if they only contained inaccuracies which pressure or even some little malice might occasion or inspire, but when an elaborate declaration of policy is placed in my mouth as was done in the report of the proceedings of the meeting in your issue of Thursday, not one single word of which was delivered by me, and which conveyed in every sense the reverse of what I expressed, I think it my duty to request you to make this disclaimer as public as the statement which you have circulated.

M. Lamarre is the originator of an improved military projectile, a fire ball, for the purpose of throwing a strong light on the enemy's position in the night time, the principal object being to prevent the digging of trenches or the accomplishment of other military operations. Shortly after leaving the cannon, the Lamarre fire ball discharges a light sufficiently bright, and lasting long enough, to enable guns to be pointed at the works. The projectile has also a grenade, which explodes after a certain time, thus keeping the enemy away, and preventing their interference with the light.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER. only one dollar a year.

Queen's Birthday in Quebec.

In the ancient capital the Queen's birthday passed off with the greatest eclat. Not a black cloud cast a shadow over the fortress city, and nothing occurred to mar the stirring scene on the historic plains of Abraham, where Wolfe victorous fell, and whence Montcalm was carried off wounded to death and defeated. Neath the clear and sunny sky, the surpassing scenery—every point of which is connected with some incident in the earlier and later history of Canada—viewed from the heights was seen to the greatest advantage. And we may be sure that, before the review and sham-fight took place, hundreds crowded on Durham platform to gaze down on the quaint huddled houses of the Lower Town, on the shipping in the Basin, over to Point St. Levi, and down to Isle of Orleans, the Beaufort shore and the Montmorenci, beyond. At noon the Governor General and H. R. H. Princess Louise, who preceeded by Prince Leopold, arrived on the plains and were received by the troops under arms with the Royal salute. In the sham-fight which afterwards took place, 3,000 men divided into attacking and defensive forces, and comprising two squadrans of Cavalry, two Field Batteries, (8 guns) five Garrison Batteries and eight Infantry Battalions, under command of Sir E. Selby Symthe took part. The various manoeuvres were successfully performed, and the whole spectacle gave great delight to the thousands of enthusiastic and loyal onlookers.

The Scot in B. N. A.

A book has been lately published,—"the Scot in British North America—" by Mr. W. J. Rattray, who is himself a Scot by birth, though long resident, and educated in Canada, which has been pronounced a work of great literary merit by such an excellent judge as Professor Goldwin Smith, who is not given to manufacture opinions, in which he does not himself believe. Very often, reputation is made for a book, out of all proportion to its real merits, by the consent of critics friendly to the author, or at the request of the publisher, but it is not so in this case. From time immorial "The Scot" has been an adventurer, has gone forth to seek his fortune in every country and clime of the known world. His blood and his brains were at the service in the old heroic days of every Monarch in Europe, and as a man at arms, he fought indifferently on any side. He, even, did not disdain to serve the Sultan, and did not allow religious scruples to stand in the way, He has been found under the paint and feathers of a chief of an wild Indian tribe, and in the most outlandish places, wearing the most outlandish costumes. He has been great as a warrior, a soldier, but he has been greater as a man of peace in all the walks of life, political, educational mercantile, in which clear shrewd intelligence, learning, practical judgment, indomitable energy, are required. The Scot, highlander and lowlander, has certainly made his mark in B. N. A. Some of the men who did most to mould its fortunes were Scotchmen. Was not Nova Scotia founded by a Scotch Knight, Sir William Alexander. Is not the backbone of its population now Scotch? Not to go back to remote days, though it would not be difficult to show that Scotchmen were very influential in bringing about the political constitution under which we live, it is sufficient to mention the names of George Brown in the very recent past, and John A. McDonald, Alex. McKenzie, A. T. Galt in the present. And is not the name of Hugh Allan, a Scotchman, synonymous with enterprize, energy and mercantile success?

The following paragraph framed from facts found in Mr. Rattray's book, gives some interesting particulars regarding several early Scotch settlers in New Brunswick:—

Of the New Brunswick poineers, Archibald McLean was captain in the New York Volunteers, and fought bravely at Futaw Springs. In 1783 he went to St. John, N. B., and was one of the original grantees there. In 1812 he was again in active service. He resided in York County, and was a member of the Assembly and magistrate for that county for many years. He died at Nashwaak, N. B., in 1830, at the age of seventy-six. John Fraser, of Inverness-shire, Scotland, settled in Nova Scotia in 1803, and in 1812 at Miramichi, N. B., His son is the Hon. John James Fraser, Q. C., M. P. P., as well as Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General of the Province. Mr. LeMoine mentions a number of Gallicized Scots in the Province of Quebec; the family of Urbain Johnston, M. P. P. for Kent, is an illustrative case in New Brunswick. About a century ago, the family came from Scotland and settled with the Acadians on the Chaleurs Bay, and were, so to speak, naturalized, and became French amongst them. Alexander Wedderburn, who may not improbably have been related to Lord Loughborough, was an Aberdonian, and for many years emigration officer for New Brunswick, and the author also of several works on the Province. His son is the Hon. William Wedderburn, Q. C., M. P. P., who has been Speaker of the Assembly, and is now Provincial Secretary."

The Handford Case.

A short time since we mentioned the case of Rev. Mr. Handford of Bond St. Congregational Church, Toronto, who was accused by some of the deacons and members, of conduct very unbecoming a clergyman. A very strict examination has been made into the charges against him, thereon the Toronto *Mail* 23rd inst., remarks in its editorial notes:—

The Committee of Investigation in the case of Rev. Mr. Handford have, after an enquiry extending over nearly three weeks, reported to the effect that the rev. gentleman has been falsely accused; that the grave charges made against him have not been supported by evidence, while most of them have been flatly disproved; and that all that can be said against him is, that in some matters he has been indiscreet. The testimony, a portion of which will be found elsewhere, fully bears out the Committee's finding. The whole case against Mr. Handford appears to have been a fabric of hearsay; and his acquittal, under the circumstances, is only an act of bare justice. He has passed through the furnace and come out untouched; and it is to be hoped that his enemies, of whom he seems to have not a few, will now have the magnanimity of silence, and that the unsavoury rubbish brought to the surface will be buried out of sight for ever.

Some time ago it looked as if the long pending, often interrupted negociations, between the Vatican and Germany, were about to close satisfactorily with mutual concessions. The Pope, it was lately announced was willing to concede that the names of Bishops to be appointed, should be submitted to the Emperor for approval, in return for which favor he was to relax the stringency of the May laws which have almost driven the priesthood out of Germany. But the old state of war has recommenced, the powers behind the Papal throne, (the Jesuits) are determined if report is correct, against giving in to Bismarck. A despatch of the 18th says:—

The Ultramontanes have resolved to recommence war against Bismarck, and stir up the Catholic population against the Government. The first important meeting of Catholics has been held at Dortmund, Province of Westphalia, at which 20,000 persons were present, including many noblemen. The meeting fully approved the attitude of the Centre party in the Reichstag, and expressed the hope that Catholics would move for a law making Ministers responsible for their acts. The Catholics are also to demand a total abolition of the May Laws.

Queen's Birthday.

The 24th the Queen's Birthday was most loyally kept all over the Dominion. Her Majesty has now attained the sixty-second year of her age, and the forty-third of her rule, and there is strong ground for hope that her reign will be among the most extended in the records of the British Monarchy. The forty years which have passed away since the Queen ascended the throne, have been the most eventful, the most enterprising, the most prolific in great and useful inventions, and on the whole, the most prosperous in the history of the world. The weather, truly Queen's weather, on the 25th, was auspicious and delightful, and much enhanced the pleasure of the National holiday. Here the celebration of H. M.'s natal day was marred by an extraordinary omission. In every capital of the Dominion except Fredericton there was a military display. Never, we believe, since Fredericton has been left under the guardianship of her volunteers, has a Queen's Birthday passed without a Royal Salute, and "feu de joie." How can our milltary friends account for and justify the omission?

Ship Building Drawback.

The last *Canada Gazette* contains the following notification of a measure of relief to the ship-building interest—in the way of a drawback—which may be taken as a fulfillment of the promise made to the said interest by Sir Leonard Tilley, but which is not likely to be accepted by the members of it, as quite sufficient to relieve them of the full weight of the burden imposed by the tariff on ship building materials:—

An Order in Council provides a drawback on any ship or vessel built and registered in Canada, or built in and exported from Canada, under the Governor's pass, for sale and registry in any other country, between the 15th March, 1879, and 1st January, 1880, may be granted and paid to the builders, under such regulations as to him may appear necessary. Such drawback shall not exceed an amount equal to forty cents per registered ton when constructed without iron knees, and fifty cents when constructed with iron knees; that a drawback may be granted on materials used in the construction of ships or vessels built or registered in Canada, and built and exported from Canada, for sale and registry in any other country, since January, 1880, at the rate of 75 cents per ton on iron knees; ships or vessels classed for nine years at the rate of 65 cents per registered ton on iron knees, ships or vessels, classed for 7 years, and at the rate of 55 cents per registered ton on all ships or vessels not iron kneed.

Russia and China.

There are still threatenings of war between Russia and China. A despatch via Berlin, May 18th, speaks of the preparations that are being made by the first mentioned power:

"Letters from St. Petersburg express the belief that General Todleben, while staying at St. Petersburg prior to assuming the Governor-Generalship of Wilna, will be consulted regarding the erection of fortifications at Vladivostock, and in the Amoor district generally. A vast amount of war material is being shipped thither. A vessel belonging to the volunteer fleet now at Cronstadt will shortly start for Vladivostock with a quantity of torpedoes. Several other vessels are being fitted out for a voyage to the Pacific. A possible postponement of the Tekke expedition in view of threatened complications with China is generally discussed in St. Petersburg. It is thought that General Todleben or Prince Imeretinsky will be appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Russo-Chinese frontier. A well accredited report is in circulation to the effect that an officer has left St. Petersburg with orders for Skobeloff."

We have received the June number of the "*North American Review*," which closes the 130th volume and 6th year of the publication. The *Review* has always been considerthe representative of the best American thought and culture, and the present number sustains its reputation. Among its contents are "Popular Fallaces about Russia," by E. W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, which presents a very different view of the past history and the present condition of that country from what given in the ordinary run of English literature on the subject. We suspect it is as much too flattering and rose-colored as the other is hostile and gloomy. "Divorces in New England," by Dr. Nathan Allen, is interesting reading on a painful subject, and shows how the social vices which undermined the Roman Empire are eating into the vitals of the native American population of the States founded by the Puritan Fathers. "McLellan's last service to the Republic," by George Fickner Curtis, is the last of a series of papers vindicating the patriotism, and general-ship of "little Mac," and stating the hostile influences which undermined him. "Has the Southern Pulpit failed?" by the Rev. F. A. Shoup, reads like a very successful answer to an attack upon it, and gives some interesting particulars regarding southern society and slavery. "Caste at West Point," by Professor P. S. Michie, is an able defence of the Military Academy, against the charges brought against it, in the case of the colored cadet Whittaker, over which a tremendous fuss has been made by the American press, on the ground of his ill-treatment by his fellow white cadets. The last article is some interesting publications by H. W. Hazeltine. As the *Boston Journal* says, the *Review* "has not a page which an intelligent reader can afford to skip."

The June "Atlantic" continues Mr. Howells's Undiscovered Country" and Mr. Aldrich's "Stillwater Tragedy," which are easily among the best serial stories now appearing in any magazine in the English language. The articles of political interest include a very entertaining and suggestive letter from an "Old War Horse to a Young Politician," which every voter should "read, mark, and inwardly digest;" and a careful paper on "The Political Attitude of the South." Edward Atkinson, of Boston, writes forcibly of "The Unlearned Professions," which include merchants, manufacturers, railway owners, and others wielders of the capital and material forces of the community. Dr. Argell contributes another interesting series of "Records of W. M. Hunt." Prof. Shaler, of Harvard University, discusses the "Future of Precious Metal Mining in the United States." Mark Twain reports an amusing "Telephonic Conversation," such as few but Mark Twain would be fortunate enough to hear. Another engaging chapter of Reminiscences of the Jackson Administration is given. Richard Grant White contributes a valuable criticism apropos of Furness's King Lear. Other new works are reviewed, poems are given from Mr. Longfellow, Miss C. F. Bates, Edgar Fawcett, and others; and The Contributors' Club, with an appetizing variety of good things, concludes a thoroughly good number of this magazine. It bears the imprint of HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., successors to HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co.

THE N. B. & C. Railway.—Manager Osburn of the N. B. & C. Railway contemplates making some valuable improvements and changes on this road the coming season, which will be appreciated by the travelling public. Fifty miles of steel rails are to be laid the other side of McAdam, to Houlton and Woodstock. New locomotives and passenger cars are to be purchased and a passenger train is to be put on between Houlton and Vanceboro, the running time to be made two hours and a half between the two points, The road is to be put in first-class order and fully equipped with rolling stock to accommodate the increasing passenger travel and freighting business. This to be accomplished about the first of June. They will also run daily trains to and from St. Andrews for the term of six months commencing this week.—*Bangor Whig.*

The last *Carleton Sentinel* states that on Wednesday evening Mrs. Catherine Brown and Mrs. Eliza Stephenson were each fined $50, before Councillors Boyer and Baker, for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act.

It is claimed that, when completed, the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore will be the finest and best-endowed institution of tee kind in the world. The grounds cover an area of fourteen and one half acres, and there will be twenty-eight buildings in the inclosure. For it and a colored orphan asylum, Mr. Hopkins left $4,000,000.

A London correspondent says:—At his first official of reception Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign epartment, declared that the new British Cabinet frankly adopts the maintenance of the Treaty of Berlin; that it will enter into no Continental alliance, will continue the present cordial relations with France, will support the Greek claims, even beyond demands urged by the French Cabinet, and will endeavour to maintain the existing harmony in Anglo-French control in Egypt.

The total number of Turkish prisoners who fell into the hands of the Russians during the war amounted, according to a statement lately printed in the *Golos*, to 94,433 officers and men of all arms and branches of the service. The maintenance of these until the day of the signing of the treaty of Berlin cost Russia 5,775,253 roubles, the average cost of providing for a pasha during his term of imprisonment being 1,193 roubles, while a superior officer costs 465 roubles, and a non-commissioned officer or private 84 roubles, or $60.

PROSPEROUS FRANCE.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says that the economic and political condition of France has rarely been more tranquil and promising than now. The taxes, though enormous, are being collected without trouble or delay, and so greatly exceed the estimate that the difficulty is, not how to make the two ends meet, but how to make the most equitable remissions. Legal proceedings to enforce the payment of direct taxes never have been rarer, and if the crops fail this will be a good year to guard against such failure.

The Temperance party in England claim that there are 315 members of the new Parliament favourable to "local option." Of these, 148 voted or paired in favor of Sir Wilfred Lawson's motion; 57, while declining to commit themselves to details, have expressed themselves as favorable to popular control over the issue of licenses. This list includes Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington. If this estimate be anything like correct there will undoubtedly soon be some legislation in the way of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The City of Fredericton" at Cushing's wharf, is being made ready for a floating hotel at Salisbury Point, which will be of the first class, the most attractive thing the beach has ever had. She will have fine saloons and can accommodate hundreds of people under cover, and her upper deck for a hundred feet will be a grand promenade and dancing floor, where a full band of music and a hundred couples in the sets of a dance will find ample space at every turn. The entire length os the boat is 157 feet, and she will accommodate twice as many people as before her engines and boilers were removed. The dining room will be 83 feet long; and the kitchen, ice cellar, waiting rooms, ladies' saloon and dressing room are all to find their places. A hotel on shore of equal capacity, and as well arranged, could not have been built for less than five thousand dollars; and to lie on the river bank, where the cool breezes will draw up and down the tide is better than to be on the cliffs. She has been leased by O. F. Jameson of Haverhill, who will keep a first-class restaurant, and have a Rhode Islander for every day clam bakes, which will be a specialty.—*American Paper.*

REGENERATING THE POTATO.—The well known writer, Mayne Reid, has been experimenting with Mexican seed potatoes in Herefordshire, England, thereby doubling his crop and entirely escaping the blight which has been so fatal to the English and Irish potato crop of late years. He says, in a letter to the London *Live Stock Journal*, that for the last three years he has been cultivating seed which came direct from Mexico, with the result, that while ten other sorts, planted in the same field, tended with like care—in short, *cæteris paribus*—have all been more or less diseased, his Mexican "dapas" show not a spot of blight. Nor is this all in their favor, for while the best of the other kinds have yielded less than five tons to the acre, they have produced over ten, in common drills done by the plow. Hundreds of specimens were above one pound in weight, some even a pound and a half.

After being stored in ordinary field pits through the winter the Mexican potatoes come out perfectly sound, and seem to improve in quality as the spring advances. As an article for the table he thinks they have no superior; and he proposes that his government take in hand the importation of Mexican and Peruvian seed as a cure for the potato blight.

A. A. MILLER & Co.

are now openig their

NEW SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS

imported direct from the best markets in England, United States and Canada.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Goods sold at

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, April, 8, 1880.

New Advertisements.

CARD OF THANKS.

DR. ATHERTON wishes to express his thanks to the friends and firemen who so kindly and ably assisted in putting out the fire that occurred at his residence on Friday last.

Fredericton, May 27, 1880.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of THE FREDERICTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, will be held on THURSDAY, the tenth day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Gas Works Office, Shore Street, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

Dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1880.

W. M. CATHELS, *Sec'y.*

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale their TWO-GANG SAW-MILL, situated about one mile below Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the St. John river, together with Dwelling Houses suitable for foreman and workmen, and small Farm and outhouses.

The Mill is in good running order, and has two good gangs with latest improvements in feed gear, &c., also Double Edger, Lath Machine, &c.

No repairs necessary to commence work.

This Mill is favorably situated and at small expense could be fitted for manufacture of cedar shingles or any such work.

Vessels in coasting trade can load alongside the Mill Wharf, and the Railroad runs close by the Mill.

R. A. & J. STEWART.

St. John, N. B., 20th May, 1880.

HARDWARE.

By Rail from Boston: 11 *Cases, containing*

RIM and Mortice Locks, Pad Locks, Drawer Locks, Cupboard Locks, Closet Locks. Night Latches, Mineral Knobs, Porcelain Knobs, Plated Knobs, Escutcheons, Shutter Knobs, Picture Knobs, Kine Oilers, Curry Combs, Molasses Gages, Hindostan Oil, Stones and Slips, Screw Drivers, Spirit Levels, Nail Sets, Pocket Levels, Auger Bitts, Hand Bitts, Wardrobe Hooks, Carpenters Braces, Gimblet Bitts, Steel Squares, Sash Fasts, Window Spring Bolts, Chisel Handles, Bracket Saws, Wrought Iron Butts, Monkey Wrenches, Flush Bolts, Butcher Knives, Jack Planes, Match Planes, Wood Faucets, Carpenters' Pencils, Stocks and Dies, Spare Taper Taps, Tack Hammers, Saw Handles, Yard Sticks, Board Rules, Log Rules, School Rules, Mallets, Steelyards, Gimblets, Hasp and Staples, Chest Hinges, Brass Butt Hinges, 1 case Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Just received and for sale at market rates by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, May 27, 1880

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3RD OF JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3RD OF JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals