GENERAL BUSINESS.

SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, (which we confidently hope are at hand,) we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES,

which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi.

We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from Great Britian and via I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto,

OVER $25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE,

simply INNUMERABLE in detail and MAGNIFICENT in description.

We offer the highest class of Goods at the lowest living prices. We purchase all our stock for ready money and sell for Cash. Please compare our Goods and Prices, for comparison is a severe test.

Country dealers and store keepers will make money and get information by examining our prices. We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. Our STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery Mantles, Family Mourning Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares,

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

in fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse.

We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,
Public Square Newcastle.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

SPRING 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, a portion of my Spring Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot Tweeds.

Dutch, Kidderminster, Scotch and Tapestry Carpets.

ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(4/4 and 8/4 wide.)

TABLE OILCLOTH, ENAMELLED CLOTH,

Felt Drugget, Felt Crumb Cloths.

Table Linens, 5x8 and 6x8 Table Napkins.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets,

LACE LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES.

Cord and Manilla Door Mats.

Women's and Misses' Cotton Hosiery,

Colored Sicillians for Dresses, (very cheap.)
Black Lustres and Brilliantines,
Black Cashmeres,
"Courtauld's" Black Crapes, (shower proof)
Black French Merinos,

BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, COLORED KID GLOVES,

White and Cream Lace Neck Scarfs.

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions,
White Everlasting Edgings,
Black and Colored Silk Ribbons,
Satin Ribbons,
Fancy Satin Bonnet Materials (novelties.)
Silk Fringes.

Black Grosgrain Silk.

(Best Markes and Excellent Value.)

FRILLINGS, PEARL BUTTONS, &C., &C.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

May 12, '80.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's Stock of **DRY GOODS,** including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys,
Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods,
Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery,
Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas,
Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines Fishing Nets;

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE.

Alsohis unusual large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails,
Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels,
Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Waggon Axels & Springs,
Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot,
Glass, Putty, Paints,
Linseed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene,
Wool and Lubricating Oils,
Varnishes, Patent Dryers,
Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, N. B., March 20, '80.

Land to Let.

The field situate on the East side of the Richibucto Road, belonging to B. Stapledon Esq., lately in possession of Thos. Vanstone. Possession given 1st May.

For particulars apply to
tf L. J. TWEEDIE.

Lobster Cans.

About 10,000 Lobster Cans and a quantity of Boxes. For sale by the Subscriber.
F. J. LETSON.

NOTICE

TO PILOTS, SHIP MASTERS & OTHERS.

AN Anchor and seven fathoms of Chain were lost from the S. S. "Miramichi" in the gale of October last, inside the Miramichi Bar. The Bearings of the Steamer when the chain parted were- The two Beacon Lights on Fox Island in one to guide through the Swash way Channel, and the Beacon by the church to guide between the Bar and Fox Island a sail breadth open to the westward, in about 18 feet of water.

Pilots and others will require to make allowance for this anchor when piloting vessels in or out of the Miramichi River.

R. R. CALL,
Secretary Pilotage Authorities.

WILLIAM PARK, Chairman.
Pilotage Authorities' Office,
Newcastle, April 20, 1880. 2x2

MONARCH

BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Bails, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.

Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use, should write us for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.

FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
St. John.

SPIRITS AND RYE WHISKEY.—Arrived from Toronto: 15 barrels Goderham Worts' Pure Spirits, 65 per cent. o. p.; 35 barrels Goderham & Worts' finest Rye Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
St. John.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - MAY 20 1880.

Our Neglected Bridges.

It is time that those having control of the restoration of our bridges, destroyed by the storm of last year, should bestir themselves in performing their duties. The people of the South side of the Miramichi have especial cause to complain of the treatment they are receiving, and no ordinary patience and forbearance can withstand the annoyances they are subjected to. It is unfortunate for the people that the system under which provincial public affairs are managed is such as to often shut out the representatives who best appreciate the people's interests from having a voice in the disposal of local works and improvements, and we presume it is because of this state of things that the bridges and bridge sites referred to, are in their present bad condition. When the Chief Commissioner of Public Works is spoken to in reference to any departmental matter affecting Northumberland, he states plainly that Mr. Adams has sole control of all such affairs within the constituency and, such being the case, it is not creditable to the latter gentleman that he allows our road and bridge interests to suffer as they have done under his *regime*. Since the South side bridges were damaged and carried away, there have been a constant succession of schemings and barter in reference to the contracts for their restoration, with small results in the way of benefit to the public. The Taylor Creek Bridge cannot be crossed, the work upon it being in a state of apparent suspense last week, and the McInnis Creek Bridge is twisted to one side and in a state indicating that those responsible for its condition are quite indifferent about it. The Gulliver Bridge, also, is almost impassable and as it is necessary to the traffic between Chatham and Bay du Vin, the manner in which it has been handled is doubly discreditable to those who have winked at the jobbery connected with it.

We wish, if possible, to avoid censuring those who are administering public affairs, knowing, as we do, that there are many difficulties in their way, of which the general public are not aware, but the greatest neglect has characterised the course of nearly all concerned in these bridges and their continued neglect merits condemnation. If an election were pending this year it is probable that every bridge would have been finished, or nearly so, at the present time, but as our politicians have no immediate personal ends to gain, they are simply allowing a few hangers-on to do as they please with the work, while the people have to suffer loss and inconvenience in consequence.

Lumber in Great Britain

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's Wood Circular received yesterday morning says :—

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 12 vessels 11,719 tons, against 3 vessels 2,871 tons during the like period last year.

The import has been considerably in excess of either of the two previous years, and this coming on a dull market, prices have declined, causing freer deliveries, though there has been no really healthy demand; it is still desirable that supplies should be on a moderate scale for this year.

Spruce deals have come forward much too freely, the import having been far in excess of previous years, being 3,085 standards in excess of last year, whilst the deliveries have only been 2,020 standards in excess, consequently prices have fallen about 10/ per standard below the rates ruling in February. Stocks are in excess of last year, and too large for present consumption. Pine deals rule low in value. Birch has been imported freely, and has fallen very much in value, the late sales showing a decline of fully 4d. per foot. Stocks are too large for this time of year."

Dominion Government Changes.

The St. John *Globe* says :—The latest report is that Senator Aiken will be made Governor of Ontario, and that Senator Frank Smith will be made a member of the Cabinet in place of O'Connor. This arrangement would shut out Mr. Costigan, as Mr. Smith is a Roman Catholic. A Montreal *Gazette* telegram tells a somewhat different story :—

The following Cabinet changes are rumored this evening as likely to take place. Nothing definite is, however, known :—Mr. Masson has resigned; Sir John Macdonald will assume the Presidency of the Council; Sir Charles Tupper goes to the Department of the Interior; the Hon. Mr. Langevin will take the portfolio of Railways and Canals; the Hon. John O'Connor will be made the Chief Justice of Manitoba; Sir Alex. Campbell will be made Postmaster-General; Mr. Caron will be likely made Minister of Militia. The statement that Sir Alexander Campbell will be made Lieutenant Governor of Ontario also finds acceptance. Next Saturday's *Official Gazette*, it is said, will contain the changes.

Active Militia Drill for 1880.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8,
Province of New Brunswick,
Headquarters, Fredericton, 13 May, '80

DISTRICT ORDERS,

1. In accordance with General Orders (9) dated Ottawa, 5th May, 1880, the following corps have been selected in District No. 8 for the performance of the annual drill for the fiscal year 1880-81 :—

Cavalry; 8th Regiment Cavalry, Lt. Col. Domville; No. 3 Troop, Capt. Foshay, Apohaqui; No. 4 Troop, Capt. Fowler, Upham; No. 7 Troop, Capt. Brittain, English Settlement. Field Artillery; Newcastle Field Battery, Brevet Major Call; Woodstock Field Battery, Capt. Dibblee. Garrison Artillery; Lt.-Col. Foster, St. John; No 1 Battery, Capt. Kane, St. John; No. 2 Battery, Capt. Ring, St. John; No. 6 Battery, Captain Polleys, St. Andrews; No. 7 Battery, Brevet. Lt. Col. Gillespie, Chatham; No. 10 Battery, Capt. Armstrong, St. John. Engineers; One company, Capt. Perley, St. John; one company, Brevet Major Vince, Brighton. Infantry; 62nd St. John Battalion, Lt. Col. Blaine, St. John; No. 1 Co., Capt. Devlin, No. 2 Co., Capt. Sturdee; No. 3 Co., Capt. Farren; No. 4 Co., Capt. Hazen; No. 5 Co., Capt. Earle; No. 6 Co., Capt. Hartt. 67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry; No. 1 Co., Capt. Bourne, Woodstock; No. 2 Co., Capt. Adams, Centreville; No. 5 Co., Captain Burpee, Waterville; No. 6 Co., Captain Beckwith, Grand Falls; No. 7. Co., Capt. Baker, Baker's Brook. 71st York Batt., Lt.-Col. Marsh, Fredericton—No. 2 Co. Bt. Major Staples, St. Mary's No. 5 Co., Capt. Cropley, Fredericton. 73rd Batt.—Major McCulley, Chatham; No. 2 Co., Capt. Fenton, Chatham; No. 3 Co., Capt. McKnight, Black Brook. 74th Batt.—Lt.-Col. Beer, Sussex; No. 2 Co., Capt. McFee, Petitcodiac; No. 5 Co., Captain Baird, Sackville. St. Stephen Independent Co.—Capt. Stewart. St. Stephen; St. George Independent Co.—Bt.-Major McGee, St. George.

2. The Brigade Major will communicate with officers commanding corps with the view to two brigade Camps being formed in this district, viz., at Hampton or Sussex and Woodstock respectively.

3. Corps of District No. 8, not named in this order, which cannot be paid, are relieved from the performance of drill during the year 1880-81, and are hereby notified to that effect.

4. Instructions regarding target practice will be issued at an early date.

5. Officers commanding are requested to state, for the information of the general officer commanding, the date on which their corps will complete drill and be ready for inspection.

By order, J. B. MACSHANE, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major, Dist. No. 8.

The Deputy Adjutant General, in promulgating these orders, regrets that it has been found necessary to still further reduce the number authorized to drill in this district from 1,550, of all ranks, in 1879, to 1,500 in this year, and thereby causing a new arrangement for drill by which several important corps and two efficient batteries of artillery in the vicinity of St. John are relieved from drill this year. It has even been found necessary to retire one company, not drilled last year—Capt. Lloyds's at Deer Island—in order to bring the number within the authorized quota. The D. A. G. does the best he can, however, by proposing that two "Brigade" camps be assembled, one at Torryburn, Hampton or Sussex, and the other at Woodstock. He suggests that the former camp be constituted as follows :

That, say at Torryburn, 8th King's Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Domville, 3 troops; 74th Batt., Lt.-Col. Beer, 2 companies; above corps to assemble on 24th June and to be joined by following corps on July 1st for a field day: N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Col. Foster, 3 batteries, if it is approved this corps should take part in infantry drill as a battalion; 62nd St. John Batt., Lt.-Col. Blaine, 6 companies.

Woodstock Camp to be composed of Woodstock Field Battery Artillery, Capt. Dibble, Brigton Engineers, Brevt. Maj. Vince, 67th Batt., Carleton Light Infantry, Lt.-Col. Upton, 5 Companies; 71st Batt, Lt.-Col. Marsh, 2 companies; St. Stephen Infantry Co., Capt. Stewart; St. George Infantry Co., Brevt.-Major McGee, these two companies to be attached to the 71st for drill purposes. Officers in command to decide as to the date of assembly, say 30th June. Commanding Officers will communicate with the Brigade Major as to necessary arrangements if the above camps are found practicable.

The Woodstock Brigade Camp might pass muster under a "liberal allowance" commander, but the other would, certainly be "too thin." It would be amusing to see the machinery of a Brigade Camp set up for the running of the King's County troops, even with the Artillery of Lt.-Col. Foster and the 62nd thrown in for one day. There would be too much "hollow square" about it. If the Active Militia can survive the miserable cheese-paring policy under which they are discouraged, with nothing but scanty local headquarters drill, minimum strength of corps and pay ridiculously small, they will lay the country under a lasting obligation to them. We really sympathise with the D. A. G. and his efficient Brigade Major in their efforts to make their bad treatment by the Government wear a cheerful aspect. To tell a corps of well organized active Militia that they are "relieved from drill" when they are refused the right to drill, is a cool way of excusing the Government's mean-spirited treatment of a class of citizens who go to extra expense and trouble to promote a spirit of loyalty in the country. If the money spent on Ministerial trips to England and similar abortive undertakings and extravagances of the Government, were distributed amongst the Active Militia we might have Brigade Camps that would be both a benefit and credit to the country.

IS IT SO?—"Political life finds most, and leaves all, dishonest."

The above is from the *Telegraph*, whose editor is a member of the Legislature. Whatever may be that gentleman's experiences, we protest against his making the application of them general. Sir John A Meadonald, Boss Tweed and a certain member of the Local Legislature ought not to "set the fashions" for all in political life.

The Late Session of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Anglin, member for Gloucester, is one of the most attentive and able members of Parliament. His observation of the manner in which the business of that important body is conducted may, therefore, be accepted as correct, and the following from the *Freeman*, being, doubtless, from his pen, is a valuable judgment respecting the conduct of legislation under the present *regime*.

The Canadian House of Commons, when it assembled on the 12th of February, found that the Government had nothing prepared except the reports of some of the public departments. Changes of the tariff, changes in the laws relating to banking and to currency were talked of, and other changes, it was believed the Government contemplated, but for weeks the Government proposed nothing, and apparently did nothing more than to receive deputations of members of Parliament, bankers, etc., in their offices, and in the House to answer questions, often evasively, and to stand upon the defensive. It would be a mistake to suppose that all, or the greater part of the work of a session now, is to discuss and consider, to pass or reject such Bills as the Government, or as private members introduce. Under our present system vast administrative, and in some cases even legislative powers are entrusted to the Government, and the only safeguard for popular rights, and for the public money, is the accountability of the Government to Parliament. This accountability is more theoretical than real, when the Government has such a majority as that which now supports the Macdonald administration, but, nevertheless, it is the duty of the Opposition, and of all who prefer their country to party, to do what they can to make it real and effective. For several weeks the time of the House was occupied in discussing private Bills and Bills of a public character introduced by private members, but still more in the discussions on various acts of the administration which arose when papers relating to appointments and dismissals, to contracts and expenditures, and to numberless acts of the administration were moved for. The member who had a grievance had at least the satisfaction of placing all the facts of the case before the House, and, so far as the imperfect reporting enabled him to do so, before the country He was able to appeal from the decision of a Minister to public opinion, and to expose whatever he believed to be partial, unjust or corrupt in the acts of the administration, and so to add to the stock of wrath laid up for the day of wrath. It is difficult to estimate the value of those discussions, of the revelations made, of the facts brought to light, and of the effects produced by the mode and manner in which the Ministers met the charges made, but in such discussions, and in the work of the committees several weeks were spent, the House sitting almost every night until past midnight, often until two or three o'clock in the morning—working more hours, perhaps, than in any previous session, but apparently to little purpose. We do not complain that the Government did not introduce more Bills. Indeed, it generally happens that there is more legislation than is necessary, but we do complain, and the country will complain that the Government measures, some of which were very important, were not introduced so early in the session as to allow ample time for their consideration and discussion. Sir John A. Macdonald deliberately insulted the House of Commons and the country, as only the insolent leader of a reckless majority could insult either, when, in reply to the reproaches that there was no time to consider, no time to discuss, the many Bills introduced within the last fortnight of the session, he said that one time of the session was the same as another, and that the House could take all the time it deemed necessary for the fullest deliberation. For days before he uttered this insult, the more boisterous of his supporters, men whom he could restrain by a word or a nod if they believed he was in earnest, deliberately prevented all discussion of even the most important questions, drowning, by their indescribable noises, the voices of all who attempted to speak. So the discussion of Mr. Mackenzie's motion on the Letellier question was stifled; so debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's motion respecting the enormous increase in the Civil Service expenditure was smothered; so all sufficiency of debate, so all deliberate consideration, even of such a Bill as that relating to banks, was rendered impossible. The Opposition did manfully struggle against these manifestations of Tory principle, and against the sense of weariness and impatience which prevailed on both sides, and did succeed in amending some of the Government measures materially, but it may be truthfully said that, except the Bill for altering the tariff, only one Government measure was discussed as it should have been. That was a Bill to provide for the inspection of smoked herrings, which was the only Government measure really before the House for several weeks. A Bill to repeal the Insolvency Law was promised in the speech, but the Government preferred that this matter should be dealt with at the instance of a private member—and Mr. Colby ingloriously purloined M. Bechard's Bill, and it was passed. Mr. Colby, who, for some years, has taken a prominent part in all the legislation that relates to petroleum, brought in a Bill to determine anew what tests domestic and imported petroleum should be required to stand. For many weeks he did no more. At length he moved the second reading of his Bill, and, in an elaborate speech, argued that the standard for foreign and domestic petroleum should be 115°. This, he argued, afforded absolute security, and, at any higher standard, the illuminating power was lessened. He went no farther. Towards the very end of the session the Minister of Inland Revenue introduced a Government Bill making the standard for Canadian oil 115° flash test, and for American 120°. Mr. Colby did not oppose this discrimination, which, a few evenings before, he argued was unnecessary and unjust. The Bill to amend the N. P. must have greatly disappointed those who expected that something important would result from Sir S. L. Tilley's much talked of and very ludicrous visitation of the factories, and from the many delegations to Ottawa. Except in the case of iron blooms, and a few other less important items, in which a reduction of duties is absolutely an increase of protection, all the changes made in the rates of taxation were increases. The mode of imposing the duties on books is changed, but the cheap publications pay as much as ever, and the duty on valuable books is enormously increased. The duties on china and coarse ware are more nearly equalised by increasing the duty on china, and the same may be said of the duties on some kinds of glass. Carriage builders will get their spokes, etc., duty free in future, but furniture makers, etc., etc., are not relieved from any of the disadvantages of the tariff of 1879. The additional tax of ten cents on bituminous coal will increase the burdens of railway companies, and of many manufacturers, but it will do little to enlarge the home market for Nova Scotia coal. The exemption of steel from duty, adopted last year, it was said, for the benefit of a railway company, is continued this year, for some reason not yet revealed. The delay in the introduction of the banking and currency measures may be excused if the other Government Bills had been introduced in good time, because, as is notorious, Sir S. L. Tilley did not, until the very last moment, know what sort of a Bill he would introduce. It was said that he found the influence of all the bank presidents and managers, who assembled at Ottawa two or three times, to a great extent irresistible, and that the Bill he introduced was very different, indeed, from that which he at first intended to introduce. Ample time should have been given for the consideration of so important a measure as this and the Currency Bill. Something like sufficient time might have been had if Sir John had introduced in the early days of the session, as he should have done, the Bill for the creation of a Canadian High Commissioner in London, and his Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Dominion Land Laws, and the Bill relating to Indians, and his Pacific Railway resolutions, etc., and the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of Inland Revenue had introduced in good season, and carried through the House the many Bills they introduced in that last few weeks. Some of those Bills were not very important. There was scarcely one of them that could not have been, and should not have been ready within a week or two after the meeting of Parliament. The truth is that those measures were witheld, not through neglect or carelessness, but of deliberate purpose. Sir John A. Macdonald's policy is to allow the House to weary, if not satiate itself with minor matters, and to defer the introduction of his Government measures, and especially of those likely to encounter the greatest opposition, until the House has reached, as it does reach every session, that condition in which proper consideration and discussion are really impossible. Then all other business is put aside, the Government take every day of the week for their business, and Bills which should occupy days are disposed of in a few hours, sometimes in a few minutes. Against a repetition of this mode of dealing with matters of importance, Mr. Blake protested at the close of the session, but while Sir John A. Macdonald is Premier, and has such a majority, it will be difficult to prevent his following a course which he finds so convenient.

The Deficit.

Sir S. L. Tilley estimated that the revenue of the Dominion from all sources for the financial year ending June 30th, 1880, would be over 24½ millions, and that with this revenue and after transferring $1,000,000 from last year's account to the credit of this year, the deficit would be half a million. The supplementary estimates brought down afterwards increased the deficit. But the revenue will fall far short of his expectations, although he received as duties on coal and breadstuffs some quarter of a million more than he anticipated. The *Canada Gazette* gives the receipts for April and for the year up to April 30th, as follows :—

REVENUE.	AMOUNT.
Customs,	$1,152,260 26
Excise,	382,343 78
Post Office,	122,729 42
Public Work, including Rail'ys	132,548 68
Bill Stamps,	13,724 72
Miscellaneous,	165,523 63

To realize the anticipation of the Finance Minister, nearly $6,400,000 must be received in the months of May and June. It is wholly improbable that any such amount can be collected. By whatever amount the receipts fall short of that sum, by so much will the estimated deficit of half a million be increased. This is a dismal prospect.—*Freeman.*

Gladstone's Apology to Austria.

Lord Granville has sent a despatch to Sir S. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Vienna, enclosing at request of Gladstone a copy of a letter written by the latter in consequence of oral and written communications with the Austrian Ambassador at London. The following is the text of the letter:

"When I accepted the task of forming the administration, I resolved, as Minister, not to repeat, or even defend, the political language regarding more than one foreign power, I used when in a position of greater freedom. I regret that I should even have seemed to impute to the Emperor of Austria language which he did not use. I have no hostile disposition towards any country, and have always heartily wished well to Austria. In the performance of the arduous task of consolidating the Empire, I feel cordial respect for the efforts of the Emperor. Respecting my animadversions on the foreign policy of Austria, when it was active beyond the borders, I will not conceal from you that grave apprehensions were excited in my mind lest Austria should play a part in the Balkan peninsula hostile to the freedom of the emancipated populations, and to the reasonable hopes of subjects of the Sultan. These apprehensions were founded upon evidence of hostile witnesses and was the best at my command. You now assure me that Austria does not desire to extend or add to rights she acquired under the Treaty of Berlin. Had I possessed such assurance before, I never would have uttered any of the words which you describe as painful and wounding, but I will immediately express my serious concern that I should have been led to refer to transactions at an earlier period or to use terms of censure which I can now wholly banish from my mind. I think this explanation should be made no less public than the speech which supplied occasion therefor.

(Signed) GLADSTONE.

Weights and Measures.

[Quebec Chronicle.]

Shopkeepers and others among our readers, may not be aware of the fact, that on and after the fifteenth day of the present month, the weights and measures Act will go into effect. The new standard has been defined by the authorities, and unless otherwise expressed at the time of purchase, the customer will, hereafter, receive one hundred pounds as the legitimate hundred weight, instead of one hundred and twelve pounds known to us, vulgarly as the long hundred, and two thousand pounds as the lawful ton, instead of the old-fashioned 2,240 pounds. This is of course avoirdupois weight. The new gallon shall contain ten Dominion standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights with the water and the air at the temperature of sixty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and with the barometer at thirty inches. Of course the wine gallon of two hundred and thirty one cubic inches may be used in any case where a special understanding to that effect, is entered into by the contracting parties. Six wine gallons, in such cases may be considered as equal to five standard gallons. The "Imperial bushel," of eight Imperial or standard gallons, shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure, from which all other measures of capacity in respect of such commodities shall be derived. In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the following articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon—the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows :—

Wheat, sixty	pounds.
Indian corn, fifty-six	"
Rye, fifty-six	"
Peas, sixty	"
Barley, forty-eight	"
Malt, thirty-six	"
Oats, thirty-four	"
Beans, sixty	"
Clover seed, sixty	"
Timothy seed, forty-eight	"
Buckwheat, forty eight	"
Flax seed, fifty	"
Hemp seed, forty-four	"
Blue Grass seed, fourteen	"
Castor Beans, forty	"

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions, sixty pounds. Heaped measures of capacity are expressly forbidden for the future. The measure, however, may either be stricken with a round stick or roller straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, it may be filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article may admit.

All articles sold by weight must be considered as avoirdupois except such articles as gold and silver, platinum and precious stones, and articles made thereof, which shall be sold by the ounce troy of four hundred and eighty grains. It is as well that the penalties for any non-observance of the new statute, should be known. The law declares that any person who sells by any denomination of weight or measure other than one of the Dominion weights or measures, or some multiple or part thereof, and any public weigher or measurer who uses any weight or measure, or who uses, in any certificate as to the weight or measure of any article weighed or measured by him, any other than one of the Dominion weights or measures, or some multiple or part thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every such scale, weighing or certificate. The penalty for owning or using unjust weights, scales, balances, &c., are very severe, the fine being for the first offence a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and for the second offence, fifty dollars; and any contract, bargain, sale or dealing made by the same shall be void, and the weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard or weighing machine shall be liable to be forfeited. The makers or such persons as are parties to the fraud of making false balances, &c., shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for the first offence, and one hundred dollars for the second, and every succeeding offence. This other branch of the subject is equally pertinent, and will be read with interest, and we hope with profit by those of our readers who are interested in this important question. Any person not being a manufacturer or dealer in weights, measures, and weighing machines, who refuses to produce for inspection when required to do so by any inspector or inspector's assistant appointed under the act, all weights, measures and weighing machines in his possession, and used for any purpose of trade, or any manufacturer of or dealer in weights, measures, or weighing machines, who refuses to permit the inspection, when required in the manner herein provided, of any weights, measures or weighing machines about to be removed from his premises to be used for purposes of trade, or who permits any such weights, measures, or weighing machines to be so removed without having been first inspected and stamped as herein provided, - shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for the first, and forty dollars for the second or any subsequent offence.

No measure of capacity, of which the sides or bottom are indented, battered, or knocked out of the regular form will be lawful in the eyes of the law.

"Neptunite"—A Great Discovery.

A few years ago the Goodyear Rubber Company offered the sum of $100,000 for a water-repellent substance that would not affect the appearance of fabrics. Since 1865 a Canadian, D. M. Lamb, has been experimenting, and has now succeeded in the discovery of a compound to which he has given the name "Neptunite" and an influential and wealthy company has been formed in New York, where a few days ago, in presence of many eminent scientists and ladies, an exhibition was given of its valuable qualities, when it was shown that the most delicate shades of silks and other fabrics were impervious to water and resisted stains of claret, coffee, grease, ink etc. Handsome bonnets of laces, silks, feathers, kid gloves etc., which had been prepared with "neptunite" were bespattered with ink, lemon juice and claret, but a dash of water restored them to pristine glory. It improves the color and texture from 20 to 30 per cent. and is a wonderful improvement on previous repellents.

Military Schemes.

When Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues were in England, they strove to win the favor of the Beaconsfield administration by pledging Canada to take part in some scheme of military defence which they did not venture to explain, even in outline to the Canadian Parliament last session. In the memorandum addressed to Sir M. Hicks Beach, they stated that this question of defence is one with which our High Commissioner would deal. A London telegram of May 3rd says:—

All the propositions regarding the troops to be raised in Canada, for service in that country, have been pigeon-holed, notwithstanding that some very valuable suggestions easily available, made by the present commandant of the Canadian militia, had received the careful consideration of Colonel Stanley, and were likely to be carried out.

Canada was to be committed to this scheme, involving no one can tell how much of expense without being consulted, and even without being told what the proposal was. It may be said that the assent of Parliament would be necessary to give effect to any arrangement, but we all know that if such a plan had been fully arranged between the two Governments, means would have been found to coerce the Canadian Parliament into formally assenting to it. *Freeman.*

Telegraphic and Other News.

QUEBEC, May 17.—Great preparations are being made here in military circles and by the Citizens' Committee for the celebration of the 24th. About 3,000 troops will take part in the review and sham fight. If Sir Leopold McClintock's fleet arrives here in time, the frigates will take part in the attack on Citadel, assailing it from the river.

Prince Leopold will be present and will witness the review. Apartments are being fitted up for his reception in the Citadel.

The Governor General and H. R. H. Princess Louise will arrive here on Friday next, and a few days after the 28th, it is their intention to proceed down the St. Lawrence to their summer fishing grounds

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Already visitors are pouring into the city, and the indications now are, that there will be here one of the largest crowds ever brought together by a rowing contest on this continent.

Hanlan weighs about 150 pounds when stripped for rowing, and though Ward says he would like to see him two pounds heavier, he looks extremely well. He looks thin in the face but is full of color and his flesh is fairly firm and solid. He says he feels first-rate and thinks he is rowing very fast. He will pull in his new cedar boat, built by George Wharin, of Toronto, and says that he likes her quite as well as any he ever sat in. She is about a quarter of a pound lighter than his new paper boat, and is altogether a much better craft. It is hardly necessary to add, that Hanlan feels very confident of winning the race, and is only anxious lest something should bring about a repitition of the Chautauqua fizzle.

Courtney is looking and feeling well and professes to be very confident of winning the race. He says that the talk of his being unwilling to row is all bosh. If he had not been willing he would not have taken the trouble to train and come down here. Courtney weighs about 172 pounds and thinks he was never in better shape to pull a race.

Riley weighs about 154 lbs., and appears to be in the very pink of condition. Every one who has seen him pull, including Hanlan, say he is going like a ghost, and very many good judges of sculling say he can outrow his big fellow-countrymen from Union Springs. He is rather of opinion that Courtney will not face the music, and that he will take care to be in good shape to take his place whenever he shows the white feather and backs out.

As yet there has been but little betting. Some pools sold at the Willard House Saturday night with Hanlan at $120 to Courtney at $100. A man in the Riggs House was said to have offered $1,000 even on Courtney, and since the report got abroad the Canadian delegation have been looking for him, but so far he has not been unearthed.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A Panama letter of May 7th says: "The United States steamer "Tennessee" arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th, bringing Hon. Ernest Diechman, United States Minister resident in Columbia. On the 5th, Diechman, with the United States Consuls at Aspinwall and Panama, paid a formal visit to the President of the State, Hon. Damaso Cervera. There were present at the interview the Secretaries of the Government and of the Treasury, and a national interpreter. Diechman did not employ the latter, but immediately began a general dissertation on canal matters and coaling station business in the Spanish language, which his two consuls did not understand. Diechman employed the principal portion of his time in condemning a project undertaken by Europeans, and assured the President that the institutions, language and sovereignty of Columbia would be destroyed by the multitude of Frenchmen and Englishmen who would flock to the country with the commencement of work on the canal. His explanation of the coaling station matter was unsatisfactory, and the result of the whole interview in its effects on the President and Secretaries was exceedingly unfavorable. The President, as agent of the National Government, received from Bogota, April 20th, by telegraph, orders to intimate to the "commanders of United States war vessels 'Adams' and 'Kearsarge' that if they remain in the territorial waters of Columbia, to suspend surveys and other operations in which they are engaged in the Laguna de Chiriqui and Golfo Dalce and from the latter Bay, the 'Adams' should immediately retire as there are in it no ports which have been opened to commerce, according to the customs regulations of the Republic."

A report is current at Carthagena that 2,000 men have left Bogota for the Isthmus and are daily expected at Barranquilla. The purpose is supposed to have some relation to the coaling station business, which the Columbian Government is evidently disposed to resent in the form in which it has been attempted.

The occupation of Laguna de Chiriqui and Golfo Dalce by American vessels was the theme of general conversation in Carthagena.

NEW FIRM.—Mr. George Kerr Berton and G. Gordon Boyne, both favorably known to the commercial public, have entered into a co-partnership as general agents, grocers and commission merchants. They are to be sole agents for several standard articles, and can transact business with advantage to their customers in town and country.—*Tel.*

SHARK CAUGHT IN A WEIR.—A large mud shark was captured yesterday morning, by Mr. Samuel Hutton in the fishing weir at Blue Rock, Carleton. Mr. Hutton with the assistance of other fishermen, set to work to free it from the trap, and experienced no little difficulty in doing so, as the monster threatened an attack upon them. After a short battle, during which the men used their oars freely upon it, they succeeded in taking it into their boat. It measured ten feet in length and is believed to be the first of the kind captured at this point.—*Tel. of 14th.*

PERSONAL.—Miss Phinney, who has been employed as operator in the office of the Dominion Telegraph Co. here, has resigned her situation in New Glasgow, and left for her home in Richibucto, N. B. Her term of service has extended over more than three years, during which time, by her courteous and obliging manner, she has invariably won the respect and esteem of the patrons of the office in this place, and we feel sure that she carries away with her the good opinion of all our citizens who had the good fortune to be acquainted with her. Her successor is Miss Young, of Canso.—*New Glasgow Chronicle.*

IMPORTANT.—Advertising is the life of trade. "There's millions in it," especially when done in a judicious, systematic, and regular manner by enterprising merchants and tradesmen. The men of the American Republic who possess colossal fortunes, bear witness to the means of advertising as a mode of increasing their business, and extending their reputation and credit. At the present day, it is almost reduced to a science; at all events, it is rapidly pushing forward as a distinct and most important branch of business, and men of enterprise and energy everywhere take advantage of its beneficent means. Our merchants, traders, &c., in town and country can do nothing better, in spite of hard times, than to advertise their business regularly and judiciously. The business of a town and surrounding country is judged by the advertising department of a local newspaper. *Plain Dealer.*

SUGAR BEETS.—We learn that the Sunbury Agricultural Society have determined to try the Sugar Beets again this year, and have ordered a quantity of the Government seed. We are told that the results of last year's experiments, by the members of this Society, are quite encouraging, and they are beginning to think that sugar beets will become a valuable crop for feeding purposes, irrespective of sugar making, and we hope to hear that many others will give it a further trial this year. We have not the slightest doubt but that sugar beets will be a valuable addition to our root crop, as our farmers become more accustomed to raising them, the difficulties complained of now will disappear.—*Maritime Farmer.*

A SAD REPORT :—If the statement by the captain of the *Govino*, now in port, is correct, and that our reporter has no reason to doubt, the light-house and semaphore signal station at Bird Rocks, which is situated