General Business.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday, the 12th day of May next,

in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right title and interest of Nicholas Barden in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town and Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and bounded as follows, viz:—Commencing on the easterly side of St John Street at the northwest corner of a field at present occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Rogers, thence northerly along the easterly side of the said street sixty feet, thence easterly at right angles with the said street until it strikes the land now owned and occupied by Captain James Brown, thence southerly along the westerly side line of the said James Brown's land sixty feet or until it strikes the northerly side of the said field, thence westerly along the northerly side of the said field to the place of beginning, being all that lot of land conveyed to the said Nicholas Barden by Edward Johnson and Jessie his wife by deed bearing date the 18th day of May, A. D. 1881, and being the land and premises at present occupied by the said Nicholas Barden.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court against the said Nicholas Barden.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 31st January, A. D. 1883

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883.
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

LATHE FOR SALE.

A power Lathe with back motion in good order.
J. B. SNOWBALL.

Birthday Cards.

Felt Hats, Fur Hats,
WOOL HATS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
—AT—
Commercial House.
W. B. HOWARD.
March 22nd, 1883.

PROVISIONS
—AND—
GROCERIES.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:
260 Brls. Heavy Mess Pork.
300 Tubs and Kegs Lard.
200 " Diary Butter.
600 Boxes Rich Yellow Cheese.
1 Car Flour.
1 " Oatmeal.
1 " H. P. White Beans.
1 " Pot Barley.
1 " Sugar.
500 Packages Teas (Different Grades).
75 " Tobacco.
50 Brls. D. Apples.
1 Car Evaporated Apples.
1200 Boxes V. Raisins.
650 " London Layer and Lose Muscatel Raisins
350 Cases Canned Goods.
100 Sacks Rice.
100 Kegs B Soda
250 Qts Codfish.
Ginger, Mustard, C. Tartar, etc.

FOR SALE BY
C. M. BOSTWICK & Co.
7 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN

AMERICAN HATS.
CALL AND SEE
OUR STOCK OF HATS.
NOBBIEST STYLES OF
STIFF AND SOFT HATS
Shown this Season.
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES.
I. HARRIS & SON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the style and firm of D. M. LOGGIE & Co., in Chatham, N. B., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, W. S. Loggie assuming the liabilities and purchasing the assets.

D. M. LOGGIE.
W. S. LOGGIE.

March 19 1883.

THE Subscriber in withdrawing from the firm of D. M. LOGGIE & CO., takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to the said firm for the last five years and beg to announce that he has leased the store formerly occupied by Geo. I. Wilson, Esq., and lately by John F. Gummel, where he intends carrying on the Dry Goods business in all its branches. He trusts that by strict attention to business and due regard to the wants of the public generally to merit a continuance of their support and patronage

D. M. LOGGIE.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE Subscriber has associated with him CHARLES A. PATTERSON to carry on a general Dry Goods business in the Store lately occupied by D. M. Loggie & Co., Chatham.

W. S. LOGGIE.

21st March, 1883.

Dry Goods, Cheap.

THE Subscribers are now offering the Stock of D. M. Loggie & Co., in the Store lately occupied by them, at very low prices to clear, in anticipation of the early arrival of

SPRING GOODS.

On some lines to clear, large reductions will be made.

It will be to the advantage of intending purchasers to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

By strict attention to business and a well assorted Stock at reasonable prices they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO.
In the Store lately occupied by D. M. Loggie & Co.
Opposite Golden Ball.

A Female Teacher

(2nd Class) is wanted to commence engagement May 1st, in District No. 1½ Napan. Address, stating salary,

PATRICK CONWAY,
Sec'y to Trustees, Napan.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - APRIL 5, 1883

If there is anything that strikes terror into the souls of the hangers-on of the late Provincial Government, it is the contemplation of departed power—the loss of office and patronage—which alone clothed most of them with such importance as they were supposed, in some quarters, to possess. The equanimity with which some of them have given the cold shoulder to their late leaders and endeavored to *pose* before the new Government as its loyal and faithful supporters is as ridiculous as it is despicable, and it is, therefore, with some sense of thankfulness that we are led to believe that there are a few great souls, in the region of Fredericton at least, who, undismayed and unconquered, are to accept the situation and retire to the "cold shades" like men. From opposition sources we learn that Mr. Julius Inches is to be dismissed from the position of Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Mr. John H. Reid appointed in his place; Mr. John Black, engrossing clerk to the Assembly, is to be superseded by Mr. Wm. Wilson, while Mr. Wesley Vanwart is also to share the fate of his political principals who are voted out of office. All this, if correct, is evidence of a thorough-going and healthy party sentiment in York. It is a recognised rule with the better class of politicians that good officials who hold their positions at the will of the party in power, shall be continued in office so long as they attend exclusively to their official duties, while those who take sides with a particular party shall be required to follow the fortunes of those for whom they display their preference. If Mr. Inches, Mr. Black and Mr. Vanwart have been active partizans of the late Government, it is only proper that they should not be continued in office by the new Government. They will probably, "go down with the ship," like true political heroes. It will be evidence that the defeated party's adherents are not all made of the pliable and mean-spirited stuff of which so many of them are constituted in some other sections of the Province. Men who stood up against the late Government and bore patiently the defeats and persecutions incidental to the continued campaign which nearly every independent and honest man in the Province felt it his duty to engage in against them, have had their contempt challenged by the manner in which their late opponents have deserted the defeated leaders and endeavored to steal places in the ranks of the victorious side. If Mr. Inches were a man of such contemptible character as to go to the polls, or to aid in political meetings as a partizan of the late Government, and, then, to turn around and pretend he was glad of the change that has taken place, he might save to himself the patronage he has so long enjoyed, but everybody save those who worship only success, would think he was a very mean-spirited fellow, and they would also think the new Government was very little better, to be imposed upon by him. So of Mr. Black and Mr. Vanwart and so, also, of Sheriff Temple, who has had to walk the political plank over which the side he has worked for has gone. The turn of these gentlemen will come again, perhaps. At all events they will be able to look their political opponents squarely in the face and feel that though beaten they are not dishonored—that while they gave no quarter in the political fight, they did not truckle and cringe for mercy and for office at the hands of their victorious opponents. Of course we assume that these Fredericton gentlemen have manfully stuck to their colors and their party. If, however, they have done as many of their political brethren elsewhere are doing—if they have betrayed a disposition to desert their leaders in order to save their offices and the patronage they have enjoyed—they deserve neither respect nor pity. A politician may get on the political fence when he has tricky and patronage-loving supporters to retain at a time when parties seem pretty evenly balanced, but he can never do so without, to some extent, sacrificing his political honor—if he has any—and surrounding himself with an atmosphere of distrust in the eyes of straight-going and sturdy-principled men. In York the fence business seems to be one that is unhealthy. Any political old hen that roosts on it is not safe. It ought to be so in St. John, in Charlotte, Northumberland, Gloucester, Westmorland and the other Counties. There are already indications that a healthy tone pervades Gloucester in this respect, and it will, no doubt, be manifested in Northumberland also. The political parasites and climbers must be shaken off in other places besides York; we have a new Government whose administration must not be corrupted by flowing through the old, choked up and slimy channels, after leaving the fountain-head; the people expect and will be satisfied with no less than this, and they are ready to approve of any effective action the new Government may take in securing a thoroughly new administrative organization all over the Province. The duties and opportunities of the hour, in this respect, are important and to fail in them will be worse than a blunder.

The Parliamentary Session.

The present Parliamentary session at Ottawa has been the most idle since Confederation. After a month of dallying, the Budget speech has been delivered and it is pronounced the most weak and faltering ever given by Sir Leonard. The Government is strong in numbers, but a spirit of doubt and uneasiness is abroad in its ranks. Its strength has presented opportunity for internal jealousies to develop and, as a result, Dr. Tupper has permitted himself to be crowded out. The French supporters of Sir John are claiming a larger share of the spoils of office and power than they have heretofore enjoyed, and it is with difficulty that small-scale ruptures are prevented. Sir Charles gets out in good time, protesting that he is a poor man—which nobody believes—and asserting that it is his patriotism which leads him to accept the Canadian High Commissionership. Now that these internal difficulties within the Government's ranks are patched up, it is to be hoped that the business of Parliament will be allowed to proceed as speedily as possible, for although there is an unreasonably large surplus, that does not justify the Government in wasting it on an unnecessarily prolonged session.

THE LEGISLATURE of New Brunswick is to meet again on Thursday next, 12 h inst. It is probable that the new Government will have a majority of from six to ten. The leading men of the Government appear to be in earnest about the work of reform, and their modes of dealing with Provincial affairs will, no doubt, win increasing support as the session progresses.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK Government met a Fredericton yesterday. Hon Chief Commissioner Ryan was in Chatham for a short time on Monday evening and proceeded to St. John the same night, Hon. Mr. Gillespie leaving for Fredericton the next night.

FROM WINNIPEG.—A Winnipeg correspondent writing under date of 25th ult., says,—"The New Brunswickers here are jubilant over the defeat of your late local Government."

They Cannot Afford It.

A cable report says that Mr. Leon Say has publicly declared for free trade as the true policy for France.

Mr. Say is one of the ablest economists and one of the most thoughtful and far seeing public men France possesses. He has not been heretofore a free trader, and probably he now means only to declare himself in favor of a moderate and liberal tariff—a tariff for revenue—as opposed to high protection. In this he would be wise, for France is a poor country, and the French people cannot, without suffering, support the burdens which a protective tariff needlessly imposes on the community which tolerates it. When Prince Bismarck began to develop his high protective policy German economists warned him that he would increase, and not diminish, want and suffering; and what was predicted at the time—that the German high tariff would be followed by a largely increased migration of Germans to this country—proved to be true.

It is only the enormous natural wealth of the United States that has enabled our people to bear without great and unendurable suffering our high protective tariff. Even Americans are beginning to discover that it costs too much for comfort; but France is fortunate that she has a statesman able to see and declare it here. Protection is a luxury which a poor country cannot afford.—N. Y. *Herald.*

The April Moon.

The April moon fulls on the 22nd, at forty-three minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning. The old moon is in conjunction with Venus on the 4th, Mars on the 5 h, and Mercury on the 6th. The new moon of the 7th is near Neptune and Saturn on the 9th. The conjunction with Saturn will be the most interesting phenomenon of the month, the two days' old crescent passing forty-one minutes north of the planet, and the time of nearest approach being about a quarter after 8 o'clock in the evening. The conjunction is much closer than that of the 13th of February, when the moon and Saturn, imprisoned in the halo surrounding her, formed a charming celestial picture. On the 13th the moon is in conjunction with Jupiter, and on the 18th completes the planetary circuit by drawing near to Uranus. On the 22d the moon is eclipsed. The eclipse is invisible in this portion of the world, but may be seen on the Pacific coast, the Pacific Ocean, and Asia. Observers here will not lose much, for less than one-tenth of the moon's diameter will be eclipsed.—*Scientific American.*

General Crook telegraphs to Washington that the outrages recently reported have been committed by a small roving band of Chiricahua Apaches coming back from Mexico. Seven persons are known to have been killed on the American side. Troops are after them. Gen. Crook says the Chiricahuas have killed one thousand persons during the past ten years, and he is in favor of subjugating or exterminating them. Reports from various points in New Mexico and Arizona have been received of murders and outrages by Indians. Both Mexican and United States troops are in pursuit and will co operate in the movements against the hostiles. If the United States would treat its Indians as humanely as Canada does, we would hear less of these massacres.

The French continue to bore away at the Channel Tunnel, and it is said they are making appreciable progress every day. They enter into the work with a zest equal to the *vis inertia* which English men, whose minds are not warped by personal interest, oppose to the scheme. It would be a triumph for France to destroy England's isolation; it would be an equal misfortune for England. The Laborers of South Wales have addressed Premier Gladstone on the subject, urging the desirability of permitting the boring process on the English side of the Channel to be resumed in the interest of their own class—the laborers. Mr. Gladstone has replied that "the whole question will receive the careful consideration of Parliament in the ensuing Session."

An abandoned vessel has been found lying off Swansea, Wales, laden with three and a half tons of explosives and flying a red flag. The discovery has caused much consternation along the coast as it is supposed that the explosive materials were designed for use in the perpetration of further outrages of the same class as the recent explosion at the Government buildings in London. Another report states that the craft had previously been prohibited from landing her cargo at Liverpool, and was afterward deserted by her crew.

Ottawa News.

March 28.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day, after the Easter holidays, but the attendance of members was very small.

On a motion to read the bill making seduction under promise of marriage a criminal offence, Mr. Cameron (Victoria) moved to insert an amendment providing that the offence should be proved without the evidence of the female complainant.

Mr. Charlton contended that the amendment would render the bill inoperative. After a discussion the amendment was adopted by a vote of 73 to 61. All the Liberals voted in the minority, and the Government supporters, with the exception of Mr. Foster and one or two others, with the majority.

When Mr. Casgrain's bill to suppress contract broking came up, Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved to reinsert the first clause, which was struck out by the select committee, providing for the punishment of contractors who contribute money to election funds.

Sir John Macdonald and Mr. White (Cardwell) defended the right of contractors to interfere in elections, the latter making an attack on Mr. Blake, which called forth a severe reply from Mr. Ross. The motion to reinsert the clause was defeated—yeas 49, nays 90, Mr. Dupont (Conservative) voting with the Opposition.

Mr. Moffatt charged that the late Government had refused to grant a demand made by certain relatives of his because the member representing his county had refused to support that Government. The greater part of the evening session was spent in discussing private bills.

It is not expected that any of the present Nova Scotia members of the Commons will be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Tupper in the Cabinet.

Mr. Blake has given notice of his intention to ask the Government if an arrangement has been arrived at by which Sir Charles Tupper is to succeed Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner. Though it is known that Sir Charles is to leave for England in a few weeks, Sir John will probably say that the matter is under consideration of the Government.

March 29.—In the Commons, to-day, almost the whole afternoon was spent in discussing a bill to provide that persons charged with misdemeanor shall be competent as witnesses, with a bill respecting procedure in criminal cases, and a bill to declare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes cut in the ice on any navigable or frequented water. This last measure was finally lost in committee.

Mr. Weldon then moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting procedure in criminal cases. He explained that the bill was intended to provide a speedy way of indicting corporations and bringing them to trial under the present practice. By Mr. Weldon's bill whenever a bill of indictment for misdemeanor shall be found against a corporation at any Court having criminal jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such corporation to appear in the court and to plead or demur to the indictment in like manner as in the case of such an indictment found against any ordinary person. No writ of *certiorari* shall be necessary to remove the cause to a superior court, and in case a corporation shall fail to appear, a plea of not guilty shall be entered and the trial proceeded with. He stated that under the present system delays were so great that frequent failures of justice resulted. Sir John Macdonald having expressed his approval of the bill, it passed to a second reading without opposition.

In reply to Mr. McIntyre, (Kings, P. E. I.), Sir Hector Langevin said that the Government possessed no information enabling them to answer his question whether it was intended to construct a breakwater at Red Point Island next summer or at any future time.

Mr. Shakspeare moved a resolution declaring it expedient to enact a law similar in principle to the law now in force in Australia, and entitled "Influx of Chinese Restriction Act, 1881." He made a long speech detailing the evils resulting from Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

Messrs. Baker and Gordon supported the resolution.

Mr. Gillmor made an effective speech advising British Columbia to show a good example to the Chinese, and make good citizens of them. Cheap labor was required and he believed that most difficult and arduous labor in connexion with railway construction in the Pacific Province was being done by Chinamen.

Mr. Foster urged that the grievances complained of might be remedied by internal legislation, without resorting to prohibitory measures.

Mr. Tupper (Picton) supported the resolution, arguing that the importation of Chinese tended to degrade labor.

Mr. Rykert moved an adjournment of the debate, after which the House adjourned.

March 30.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivered his annual budget speech to-day. He said the delay in delivering the financial statement, this year, was due to the anxiety of the Government to reduce the taxation of the country $1,250,000 without interfering with their fiscal policy. The Government had to watch the reduction in the tariff being made by the Congress of the United States, to find out exactly what the American authorities proposed before submitting their own proposals to Parliament. The full effect of the American reductions were not ascertained until the 16th of March, and then the Government considered it advisable to postpone the Budget Speech until after the Easter holidays. The changes proposed were not to go into effect immediately.

At no period in the history of Canada did the credit of the country stand as high as to-day. The total receipts of last year, viz., 1881-82, were $33,383,000; the expenditure $27,067,000, leaving a surplus of $6,316,000, or with the receipts from public lands, over $8,000,000. The net debt of Canada last year was $1,000,000 less than in the previous year, though $734,000 were spent on capital account. Loans falling due were met by receipts from the Government Savings Banks.

The expenditure for last year was $1,500,000 more than in 1881-82, but the increase of taxation was not more than half a million. He justified the increase in public expenditure on the ground that the increase of population and development of the country had rendered additional expenditure necessary. The outlay upon railways and canals had been followed by increased receipts from those works.

For the current year he estimated $34 850,000 of revenue, made up as follows:—

Customs,	$22,750,000
Excise	5,900,000
Post offices	1 600,000
Public Works,	3,000 000
Other sources	1,600,000

The total expenditure estimated was $28,850,000, leaving a surplus of $6,000,000. Receipts from the Northwest lands were 1,750,000 and from Savings Banks $5,250,000. The capital expenditure this year would aggregate $12,500,000 and liabilities maturing would reach $7,000,000. All these expenditures he expected to meet by surplus revenues and receipts from Savings Banks. Should a small loan be found necessary it would be sought in Canada and not abroad. If the Government this year had only collected revenue enough to meet ordinary expenditure, the average rate of taxation would have been 13 cents higher than in the years between 1874 and 1878.

He would now pass to the estimates for the coming year. He might rest the case of the Government in support of their policy upon the verdict of June last, but as evidence had accumulated in favor of that policy he believed it his duty to lay such evidence before Parliament

In 1879 the Opposition said the Government's policy was going to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. (Mr. Mackenzie—hear! hear!) Sir Leonard Tilley said the best evidence of the prosperous condition of the working classes was the increased deposits in the savings and other banks. $43 000,000 of additional deposits made in four years was a sufficient answer to the fears expressed by the Opposition. Another objection to the National Policy was that it would decrease our trade with Great Britain; but the trade returns of last year showed an increase of $13,000,000 in imports from Great Britain, while those from the United States showed a falling off of $30,000 000. The fears of the Opposition upon this point had therefore been dispelled. The National Policy also had in some degree tended to bring about an equilibrium between exports and imports. The average balance of trade against Canada in the last four years was much less than in any similar previous period. He did not anticipate any commercial stringency for the next year or seven years at least. Large imports were not an unmixed evil. If people were able to purchase them it was evidence of their prosperity, and as long as business was not overdone and unless merchants trusted their goods to persons unable to pay for them, there was no danger of a crisis. The prediction that the National Policy was going to create an anti-Canadian feeling in England, seriously affecting our credit, had not been fulfilled. The policy of the Government had created a handsome surplus, and to-day our position in the estimation of English people was higher than ever before. The tariff had succeeded both in producing revenue and affording protection to native industries. New industries were springing up everywhere and manufacturers had more orders on hand than they could well fill. The development of the coal industry under this policy was marvellous, and 87 per cent of the sugar manufactured in Canada last year was imported direct from the sugar producing countries. This was proof positive that our trade with the West Indies was reviving. Moreover, our people now obtained their sugar cheaper than if they had to buy imported refined sugar under the tariff in force under the late administration. Never in the history of the country was the payment of taxation easier than at present. No grumbling was heard, for while people are prosperous they did not complain of necessary taxation. With reference to the proposed changes in the tariff they were submitted with a view of relieving the country of $1,250,000 of taxation, and also to give our manufacturers their raw materials free. That policy would have been adopted in 1879 had the Government known that the tariff would have yielded revenue enough without taxes being levied upon raw material. The Government were determined to retain the home market for home manufactures. The changes in the free list were as follows:—

FREE LIST.

Agates and rubies; pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, opals (not polished);
Aniline dyes—add in bulk or packages 5 pounds or over;
Celluloid, in sheets and blocks;
Colors, dry, metallic and oxides;
Cobalt, zinc and tin;
Diamond drills, for prospecting minerals;
Dye, jet black.
Hatters' plush, of silk or cotton;
Kinite or German potash-salts for fertilizers;
Lumber or timber—add green wood and sawdust, and hickory sawn to shape for spokes, wheels, not further manufactured;
Mineral waters, natural;
Setters's effects; add musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles one year in use.
Add asphaltum.
Books, bound, printed, printed over seven years or printed by any government or scientific association not for trade.
Manuscripts.
Chronometers and compasses for ships.
Copper in sheets.
Iron and steel, old and scrap.
Iron beams, sheets or plates and knees for iron or composite ships.
Iodine.
Crude marble in blocks 15 cubic feet and over.
Otar of roses.
Platinum, platinum wire.
Seed, aniseed, coriander, fennel.
Spurs and stilts for earthenware makers.
Sausage skins or casings not cleaned.
Vaterian root.
Wire of brass or copper, round or flat; wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, or not 15 gauge or smaller.
Steel, railway bars or rails, fish plates, and in sheets for manufacture of saws.

It was the intention of the Government, commencing on the first of July next, to pay a bounty of $1 50 per ton for every ton of pig iron produced in Canada in the next following three years, and a bounty of $1 per ton for the following three years.

On the following articles the duty has been decreased, and the rate is as follows:

Buckram, 10 per cent;
Button cover, 10 per cent;
Coal dust, 20 per cent, ad valorem;
Fruit, dried, 20 per cent;
Lamp black and ivory black, 10 per cent;
Lead, nitrate and acetate of, 5 per cent;
Leathe —lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk and antelope, dressed and colored, or not, 10 per cent;
Kid, tanned or dressed, colored or not, 15 per cent;
Liquorice paste;
Marble in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over, free; same, under 100 cubic feet, 10 per cent; slabs sawn on two sides, 10 per cent;
Oil or enamelled cloth for trunk or valise makers, 15 per cent;
Paper, Union collar cloth, 5 per cent.
Precious stones, agates, emeralds, garnets and opals, polished, 10 per cent.
Spice s (except nutmeg and mace) unground, 10 per cent.
Tobacco and snuff, specific duty 20 cents per pound.
Turpentine spirits of, 10 per cent.
Bells, except for churches, 30 per cent.; now dutiable according to material
Cloth of other materials than cotton or woollen made uniform.

The reduction of tobacco duties was arranged to meet reductions in the American tariff and to discourage smuggling.—Americans had reduced their excise tax on tobacco to eight cents per pound. The Dominion Government intended to impose twelve cents per pound on foreign leaf manufactured tobacco and two cents upon the home grown article and hoped to make such regulations as would satisfy manufacturers and growers of native tobacco. In response to representations from Ontario the Government had decided to prohibit for a time the export of deer, wild turkey and game. It was proposed to increase and amend the duties now imposed upon the following articles:

EXCISE DUTY.

On and after May 1st, 1883, tobacco and snuff to pay 12c per pound on foreign leaf and 2c per pound on Canadian leaf. All packages of cigarettes or cut tobacco, of less weight than 1-2th of a pound, 20c. per pound. Cigars, until July 1st, 30c. per pound foreign leaf; 15c. per pound if from Canadian leaf. On and after July 1st, on cigars, foreign leaf $1 per lb.0; Canadian leaf $1 50.

Cases—jewel, watch and similar cases, 30 per cent.
Cane or rattan, split, 25 per cent.
Drain and sewer pipes, glazed, 25 per cent.
Fruit, in airtight cans, 3 cents, 1 pound cans, and so in proportion for large cans.
Furniture, iron bedsteads included and charged 35 per cent., and show cases to be charged $2 each specific, and 35 per cent.
Hair cloth 30 per cent
Jute carpeting, matting or mats, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Lamp wicks 30 per cent.
Music, printed, 10 cents per pound.
Paper—wall and fancy papers, 30 per cent.
Pumps 50 cents each, specific, to be added to present 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets, and coils to pay $5 per ton on and after 1st July next.
Files, specific, under 9 inches in length 5 cents, 9 inches and over 3 cents per pound.
Fish, crystals 20 per cent.
Vinegar, 15 cents imperial gallon.
Vegetables, tomatoes and others, including corn in cans, 2 cents per can of 1 pound or less, and so in proportion for large cans
Prohibition of the export of deer, wild turkeys or quail.
Bounty in pig iron $1 50 per ton 3 years, $1 per ton 3 years more.

INCREASED DUTIES.

The imposition of 35 per cent. ad valorem upon agricultural implements was intended to give Manitoba as a market to Canadian manufacturers.

In resuming after recess Sir Leonard said the Government were making earnest efforts to extend the trade with the West India Islands, and negotiations looking to that end were now pending. The changes in the tariff would reduce the revenue by $1,000,000; on tobacco alone they would lose $400,000. The estimated total revenue for 1883-'84 is $33 250,000; total expenditure $30,000,000; the total increase of expenditure in 1883-84 over the previous year, will be $1,250,000.

Before closing he desired to call attention to the verdict of the people in June last. The effect of that verdict was to disprove the Opposition statement that the country had been misled or deceived in 1878. After the Government's policy had been in force for three years the people had been appealed to and by a two-thirds vote they sustained that policy. He felt a special pride at the changed representation of New Brunswick. During the last Parliament he had been taunted with misrepresenting the sentiments of his province. By their verdict in June the people had decided that the National Policy must be maintained in its entirety, and he felt safe in predicting that it would never be repealed as long as Canada was Canada.

[The reply to Sir Leonard will be given next week.]

April 2.—In the Commons to-day a large number of private bills were advanced a stage. The Credit Foncier bill passed to a third reading by 144 to 35. A bill amalgamating the bank of Nova Scotia with the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Curran introduced a bill providing for the distribution of assets of insolvent traders.

At the evening session the galleries were crowded in expectation of a discussion on the second reading of the Orange Bill. After a consultation between Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Bowell, it was announced that the debate would be postponed, and the order was passed over. It is rumored to-night that the bill will be withdrawn.

In reply to Mr. Blake's inquiry as to whether an understanding had been made by which Sir Charles Tupper was to succeed Sir Alexander Galt, the Premier said the position had not been offered to Sir Charles.

In answer to a question Sir Charles Tupper said the Government had not reached an understanding with the proprietors of the North Shore Railway in relation to the construction of ferry boats to ply between the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Weldon's bill to amend the acts respecting procedure in cases of indictments against corporations was read a third time.

The debate on the budget will be resumed to-morrow by Mr. Hesson, who will be followed by Mr. Ross, of Middlesex.

John Brown.

The death of John Brown, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's well known personal attendant took place at Windsor Castle on Wednesday last. He was born on Her Majesty's Scotch estate, known as Balmoral, though at the time of his birth it had not fallen into the hands of royalty. His father was a cotter and John found employment in the Queen's stables. The late Prince Consort, it is said, esteemed him highly, and on the death of the Prince the Queen made him her confidential personal attendant. He was a stalwart man, with a powerful, well-knit frame, a massive brow, a fine mouth and keen, shrewd, gray eyes. In Scotland he wore the picturesque Highland costume, but in London he dressed in a modest suit of black, and when on the box of the Queen's carriage looked like an undertaker's assistant. His promotion was due to his usefulness and faithfulness. He always attended the Queen on her travels and served her well in moments of peril and saved her from much annoyance, as she has related in her book, "Our Life in the Highlands." He is pictured as a honest, obliging Scot, with all the virtues and none of the vices of his class. When his father died, at the age of eighty-seven, in 1875, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, attended the funeral. When the mad boy, O'Connor, attempted the life of his sovereign as she was leaving Buckingham Palace, Brown jumped down from the box and held him like a vice until the police rushed up. Among the many marks of favor he received from his royal mistress was the exclusive right of shooting over some of the preserves. Not long ago a fine house was built for him within the castle grounds at Balmoral. This favoritism gave rise to much jealousy, not only in the kitchen, but in the Court, and it is said that personages of high rank have been smitten with envy as they watched the rise and preferment of John Brown. Of late years it is said he grew pompous and overbearing and even offensive to the members of the Court, but to the end he preserved the confidence and good will of his sovereign, who will regret the loss of a true and devoted servant.

The Passion Play.

The "Passion Play" was produced for the first time in New York last Friday evening. The *Herald* says,—

"At last Mr. Salmi Morse has succeeded in giving in full and before a large audience his "Passion," founded on the life and death of Jesus, and it must be admitted that the work is not what fancy has painted it. Scenes at which religious persons were expected to hold up their hands in holy horror were not presented at all. There was no last supper, no agony in the garden, no betrayal, no beating, buffeting or crowning with thorns, no bearing the cross to Calvary, no crucifixion; all these offered dramatic possibilities that might have been worked out in ways most objectionable, but the story as presented is entirely without offensive features. Neither does it appear to promise to exert the great moral influence which the author has claimed for it, for the text is far too verbose to be impressive and the acting too little and feeble to excite any one for or against any character. Among theatre-goers it may be a nine days' wonder, not more; but when the church people discover how entirely harmless it is they may possibly find long and placid enjoyment in its several effective tableaux. Certainly none will be able to pronounce it immoral or irreverent in the slightest degree."

General Notes and News.

The Emperor William is better.

A terrific gale has visited the Scottish coast.

Queen Victoria is fast recovering the use of her knee.

A surplus of £1,500,000 is expected in the British Exchequer.

It is proposed to hold an Irish Convention in Montreal on Dominion Day.

John Brown, the well known personal attendant on Queen Victoria is dead.

The Irish police are very much like the rest of the world—looking out for No. 1.

Fenians are said to have threatened to blow up the Central Telegraph Office in London.

The arrest of several men in Cork is said to have led to the discovery of another murder society.

Three Conservatives have been elected as Poor Law Guardians in Dublin, replacing three Parnellites.

Count de Lesseps believes that an inland sea in Africa, covering the Desert of Sahara, is practicable.

The Prince of Wales refuses to intercede with the Prussian Government in behalf of the Danes in Schleswig.

Emperor William, according to an official announcement, has virtually recovered his usual condition of health.

Several officers of the Finland Guards St. Petersburg, have been arrested for disloyalty.

The Toronto *Globe* advocates the recasting of Confederation so as to prevent encroachments by the Dominion on the Provinces.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught travel in France as Mr. and Mrs. Sussex, and on a recent journey to Mentone escaped recognition.

Thirty-one persons were killed outright, and sixty-five injured by a boiler explosion at St. Dizier, France, on Monday 2nd inst.

The arrest in Liverpool of the man bringing infernal machines from Ireland is said to have prevented the destruction of buildings involving great loss.

The harbor of St. Johns, N. F., was icebound on 30th ult., the wind was blowing on shore, and several vessels outside were unable to effect an entrance. It has, however, since opened.

William Gore and Jim Chambers engaged in a prize fight at Tacony, near Philadelphia. Chambers had his jaw broken in the fourth round. Served him right.

A Brooklyn man sues his son, demanding to be taken into partnership in his liquor business. The son says his father will not put up money enough.

The potato bug has lived through the winter unharmed by cold, storm or flood. While workmen were digging near Scranton, Pa., a few days ago, they found thousands of the vermin fifteen feet below the surface, alive and healthy.

The gamblers of Nashville, Tenn., are greatly disgusted over the passage of the bill making gambling a felony, with three years in the penitentiary for each violation of the law. The "sports" are already preparing to emigrate to other cities.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona, state that the Indian situation is growing serious, as the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation were becoming very restless. So far as heard from twenty-seven people had been murdered and buried in seven days.

Since his second visit to Europe the Shah of Persia has somewhat relaxed his rule regarding the harem. Formerly when the ladies were passing through the streets, the eunuchs used long sticks to drive the people away, and European visitors were compelled to turn their faces to the wall. Now they are allowed to go on their way, provided they do not stare too persistently.

Grievances of discharged public servants must not be aired in England. A man who had been discharged from the postal service exhibited in St. Paul's church yard a placard which had printed on it, "General postoffice—discharged for not saluting a clerk; 25 years her Majesty's servant." The Lord Mayor said that he had clearly offended against the law. Fined 2s. 6d., or three days' imprisonment.

A Pesth despatch of last Thursday says,—Count Von Majlath Von Szekhely, President of the Court of Cassation, was found murdered at his residence, Afen. He was strangled and his tongue cut out, his hands were bound tightly together with ropes, the body lying on the bed in the Count's room, when discovered, but the bedclothes were not disturbed and the Count was not undressed. A thin rope was hanging from the window of the apartment to the street below. The Count's house had been robbed by the murderers.

The reappearance of the Star of Bethlehem is predicted by astronomers for this year or the next. On the 11th of November, 1572, Tycho de Brahe discovered a star in Cassiopeia which equalled Sirius and even Venus, in brightness for a month, and then fell back into its former insignificance. Conjecture has sought to establish a connection between this phenomenon and two similar apparitions in 1264 and 945. A not unnatural inference was that the same increase in volume of this remarkable star occurred before 945, which would bring us to about 630 and 310 and to the date of the Nativity. This star is now again due.

The French "brandy" merchants are much moved at the publicity given to the tricks of their trade in the English newspapers. The figures given by their own Minister of Agriculture in his recent report on the wines of 1882 are conclusive as to the fact that the vineyards of the two Charentes, which alone supplied the genuine wine brandy, are irritrievably ruined. These two departments, which were devoted almost wholly to grape culture, gave 311,000,000 gallons of wine in 1875. Last year they only gave one-eighth of that quantity, being a falling off of 273,000,000 gallons; and the quality was execrable. The condition of Charente proper, which produced the true cognac, is even worse, for the vintage only gave the twenty second part of the yield of 1875; and the ravages of phylloxera are each successive year going from bad to worse. In fact, the pest has now utterly destroyed throughout France nearly 2,000,000 acres of vineyards. Besides this, 1,600,000 acres more are now in different stages of destruction, which goes on at the rate of three years to each plant, for that is the time the insect takes to kill the hardiest vine.

General Notes and News.

Montenegrins have murdered four Albanians.

The Moscow paper, the *Telegraph*, has been suppressed.

It is proposed to put the telegraph wires in Chicago into four cables.

Twelve members of the Armagh Assassination Society have been sentenced to imprisonment.

The Irish National League repudiate the charge that they are connected with the dynamite party in America.

The enthronement of the Right Rev. Edward Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, took place last Thursday.

The Vatican is said to be displeased with Archbishop Croke for opening a subscription list for the relief Mr Parnell.

A Yorkville, N. Y., youth, who wooed and won two girls and married them both, is now awaiting trial under heavy bonds.

A bride found seventeen full sets of dishes among her wedding presents. Her far-seeing friends evidently knew that she was going to keep a girl.

The Roman Catholic church in Norwalk, Ct., was broken into on Easter Sunday night and the Easter collection, amounting to over $500, stolen.

Herman Newman, an elderly widower, doing business near Pottsville, Pa., committed suicide by hanging, last week on the day he was to have been married.

Burglars in Rochester, while blowing open a safe containing over $10,000, also blew out the glass front of the store in which it was situated.

Though there are some losses in the winter wheat in sections of the U. S. the outlook in the West is more encouraging than was anticipated.

Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, of New York, leaves the Methodist Episcopal denomination on account of the itinerancy of its ministry and joins the Episcopal Church.

Thirty-seven coal barges broke adrift from Pittsburg on Saturday last and went down the Ohio, wrecking everything in their way.

Lyman Gilliland, of Newburg, Ind., deserted his wife, and during a quarrel over the matter with his father-in-law was shot and killed.

Collector Robertson, of New