standpoint of the hon. Finance Minister.

1882, as compared with the six months

afterwards, he stated that it was absolute

ly necessary for the welfare of the coun-

Had we covered them with corresponding

exports the case would not be a matter for

regret ; but what are the facts? During

the same six months our exports, instead

of increasing, decreased \$3,709,249. Al

these figures show that, according to the

theory of the hon. Finance Minister.

everything is working wrong. These

figures will require a better explanation

than they have yet received at the hands

of that hon, gentleman before we shall be

able to accept unreservedly his statement

that at no period in the history of Canada

was the country more prosperous than it

pears in our trade and navigation returns,

is after all not the correct balance of trade

when his contention was that the balance

the case of Britain the balance of trade

against her amounts to hundreds of mil

lions in the course of a few years we can

readily understand that she cannot possi

bly be that much poorer than she was be

fore. How can it be explained, then,

that England goes on increasing in wealth

Mr. Paterson, after discussing in con-

siderable detail various points relied upon

according to Sir Leonard's own test, name-

ly the increase in prices of farm produce

and bank and other stocks, the advent of

good times and of the tariff were not co-

Now, sir. that being the case, I will

point out the true reason why we had not

Simply because of the products of the

field, of the forest, and of the mine, we

were then able to export less in value than

was the case in previous years. You will

ures, of the lowest prices in bank

stocks, of the lowest prices in produce?

ed \$60,089,578 worth; in 1880, \$70,096,

\$30,000,000 of the two previous years, or

But, Mr. Speaker, there can be no

can show that he has been the means of

producing these extra products, and of

raising the prices in foreign markets, and

that he has brought back that money into

this country-then we must give credit to

the tariff for it. I will ask him whether

I will ask the hon. Minister of Finance

whether this was caused by the turiff?

Did the tariff raise the price of lumber in

England and the United States? Sir, he

say though he does, in my judgement,

venture a long way. That, sir, is a mat-

ter beyond him. He admitted once that

the lumber trade was a thing which he

Nr. Paterson-Well, sir, he admitted

Mr. Paterson-This being the case, he

will not claim that he could raise the price

foreign markets. Well, Sir, as to lumber

and the products of the forest, we ex

ported, in the year 1880, over 1879,

\$3,593,048 worth; in the next year, \$11.

could not touch except to injure it.

Sir Leonard Tilley Oh, Oh.

very little to benefit it.

Sir Leonard Tilley-Oh

of animals and their products.

he takes credit for the increase in the

with this balance of trade against her?

General Business.

JUST RECEIVED.

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK.

125 BARRELS



CORNMEAL

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS.

VALENCIAS,

LONDON LAYERS

-AND-LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS.

30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars.

at Usual Wholesale Rates for CASH.

JOHN McLACCAN



AXES, OF ALL THE BEST MAKES. CHAIN, CHAIN TRACES and BUNK CHAIN.

HORSE NA'LS LUMBERING SUPPLIES.

HORSE-SHOES,

T. McAVITY & Son, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE,

DUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a Patent has been obtained by the Patentees from the oner of Patents for the Dominion of Canada. for the invention called the "Chatham Soldering Furnace" and the same can only be purchased from them, and all persons are hereby cantioned against infringing on said Patent and from using or manufacturing said Furnace without JOHN SHANK
RICHARD BURBRIDGE Patentees.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Assessors of Rates for the Parish of 1 Chatham, having received the warrants for assessing the following sums For Fire Purposes. County Contingencies. 1,087.00 Almshouse... School Fund.. Total.....\$6,356.91 hereby request all persons liable to be rated

valua ion list when completed will be posted at the Post Office for inspection. JOHN ELLIS. DANIEL CRIMMEN, Assessors.

in said Parish to bring to the Assessors within

property and income liable to be assessed. The

JOHN GALLOWAY, Chatham, March 14th, 1883.

Sheriff's Sale.

MO be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY. THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, next., in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m. All the right, title and interest of Robert Jardine in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish o' Derby, County of Nort umberland, on the North side of the South West Branch of the Miramichi river, known as part of the Elm-Tree Tract, which piece thereof is bounded as follows, to wit: On the upper side by the westerley side line of the said tract and oining on lands occupied by Lindsay Garish, ex tending from thence easterly or down stream forty the Elm-Tree grant, the same to include one equal half of the lot formerly occupied by John Cain, which half lot is known as the upper half of the tract made by John Holmes and which half lot contains by estimation one hundred and firty acres more or less, and was conveyed to the said Robert Jardine by Francis P. Henderson by deed dated the 25th day of June, A. D. 1872, and being the lands and premises at present occupied by the said

Miramichi Advance.

- APRIL 12, 1883. THE LEGISLATURE is to reassemble to-day at Fredericton.

THE BRIDGES .- A.G. Beckwith, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, visited Miramichi this week for the purpose of examining the site of the proposed bridge over the Southwest river near Bateman's Point, and also the draw of the existing bridge over the Northwest, which requires repairs. He was taken to both rivers by John Burchill, Esq., M. P. P. He was also assisted in making soundings and measurements of the Southwest by Messrs. Flett and other leading gentlemen of Nelson.

RESTORATION.-We hope Mr. Burchill or Mr. Gillespie will, as soon as rossible, introduce a bill in the Legislature to so amend the Subsidies Act of last winter as to restore the provision that the Valley Railway may be built to a point in the parishes of Nelson or Chatham. Mr. Adams and others had this provision, which was in the original Act, taken out at the time he consented to the reduction of the Subsidy, but public sentiment is in favor of its restoration. When it is restored, the parishes on both sides of the river will be upon the same footing and when the road is undertaken it will be open to those who build it, to choose the route that is most advanta-

The Moncton Times is in the weeping mood because certain political partizans of the late local government are in danger of losing their offices. It says,-

the office now held by John L. Inches is too ridiculous for belief. It happens that no John L. Reid has been mentioned as a candidate for office nor do we know who John L. Inches is. We have heard of Mr. John H. Reid, a very energetic citizen of Fredericton, who has long been identified with our best Agricultural interests, and a hot-headed politician named Julius L. Inches who was a part editor and proprietor of a paper bitterly opposed to Messrs. Blair and others when they were in opposition. Mr. Inches will, of course, feel proud of being made a political martyr.

Bridge Contracts.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in reference to the tenders asked for a while ago, for the construction of bridges over the Southwest River and Robicheau's Creek in Northumberland. No tender has yet been accepted in either case. Those who had the lowest tenders were notified in the usual way by the Department, but no contract has been entered into. The data on which the plans were made were obtained under the regime of the late Government, and it is found necessary to recast the designs in order to get the work down to an

The Valley Railway.

Because the ADVANCE expressed doubts as to the intention of the Dominion Gov-rnment to give a subsidy to the Miramichi Valley Railway, the Advocate intimates that we are throwing "cold water" on the efforts of Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Call to obtain Dominion aid for the undertaking. It says our course in the matter "savors of "political spite against R. R. Call, Esq., "who is doing his utmost to promote "the building of the line, and looks "like an attempt to thwart Mr. Mitchell "in his praiseworthy endeavors to pro-

"cure the help so urgently needed." If we could aid Mr. Mitchell in any efforts he may be making to obtain a subsidy for the Valley Railway from the Dominion Government, we would cheerfully do so. If, however, we cannot believe all the assurances set affoat in interested quarters in reference to the matter as implicitly as the Advocate does, it is because we cannot forget the efforts Mr. Call and others have made in the past to prevent this very road from being built. We think the Advocate imprudent in challenging us to an expression of our views concerning Mr. Call's attitude towards the road, because both that gentleman and the paper which undertakes to impute unworthy motives to us, in his behalf, cannot have forgotten how well we are aware of his past insincerity and obstructive tactics when he was claiming to be equally as zealous as now in promoting the undertaking. The people honestly interested in the Valley Railway do not believe all the stuff telegraphed from Ottawa by or for Mr. Call to the press. Mr. Mitchell is, no doubt, anxious to secure the subsidy and will spare no possible effort that he can make to that end, but he cannot receive very much aid from Mr. Call, who, though he is almost entitled to the rank of a professional in the business of obtaining subsidies, has never yet been known to allow any that he secured to slip past his own fingers. Before Mr. Call-through the Advocate-posed before the local public as the object of the ADVANCE's political spite, he ought to 2,376 79 have calculated upon the probability of receiving such a rejoinder as he has invi'ed, but as we have, for a long time, refrained from making any reference thirty days from date true statements of their to his well advertised public spirit and efforts in behalf of the people, we shall continue to do so, unless his disinterested and injured innocence is again intruced upon us. Meantime, we wish efforts on behalf of the Valley Railway. If, however, we cannot see our way clear to be as sanguine in the matter as some others are, it is because we know how easily Governments can make and break promises.

Canada's Revenue

The revenue receipts for the month of March show, for the first time in a long period, a decline as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The revenue for March, 1882, was \$2,855,-046 against \$2,829,025 in March of this year. The falling off is in all the items

ture this year so far is \$18,902,149, an excess of revenue over expenditure of \$7, 479,535. Up to March 31 last year the receipts were \$17,999,817, so that up to the present time the expenditure this year exceeds that of last year by \$900,000 -clearly proving that no matter how much Sir Leonard may spend in one year he is sure to exceed that expenditure the next year. The excess of receipts over expenditure this year is \$7,479,535. Last year it was at this period \$6,479,299-so that the alleged surplus this year is one million more than it was at this time last year. -St. John Globe.

Mr. Paterson's Reply to the Finance

Minister. From the St. John "Telegraph" The duty of replying to the Budget speech of the Finance Minister devolved upon Mr. Paterson, and he discharged it in a manner deserving of the highest commendation. His speech, though vigorous and forcible, was good tempered and fair. He gave credit where credit was due, and in his presentation of facts was singularly accurate and clear. Altogether it was an excellent speech. Among the points brought out by Mr. Paterson were the following. Speaking of the increase in expenditure, he showed that whereas in five years the total increase of expenditure under the Mackenzie administration was little over a million dollars, in the last four years the Conservatives have increased it \$5,794,619. When Mr. Mackenzie took office he found the controllable expenditure \$8,324,076 a year, but during his regime it was reduced to \$6.941,577, while Sir Leonard Tilley asks the House for \$10,073,015 for the ensuing year. Thus the Liberals reduced the control able expenditure \$1,382,499, while the Conservatives have increased it \$3,131,438. These figures, which are official, prove conclusively which of the two administrations was the more economical. Mr. That John L. Reid should be given Paterson also referred to the great increase in the proposed expenditure for immigraion. In Mr. Mackenzie's time \$212,224 answered for the purpose. Next year, when it is understood that Sir Charles Tupper will be High Commissioner in England, \$570,487 is asked. On this point Mr. Paterson very pertinently

> How comes it that we are asked to deote \$358,263 more to promote immigration than before this company was formed when we were told expressly that one of the great benefits conferred by the company was to be that they would reduce the cost of immigration, they acting as immigration agents in bringing men here. I have not seen the report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and I therefore make this remark subject to correction, but I have been informed that in the report of that company there does not appear the expenditure of a single dollar for immigration purposes. And yet the Government of Canada proposes to expend 150 per cent more for immigration purposes than it did before that company was formed. For whose benefit? If the lands in the Northwest had been ours, if olonization companies had not been so largely increased, and if the lands had not been locked up in the hands of those companies and the railway company, then could understand that we might derive some benefit from that expenditure ; but the land being tied up in every shape and form, I fear the money voted for the purpose, will be used far more for the purpose of enhancing and benefitting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company than for benefitting the country whose money is being incident, as all through 1879, when the

> used for that purpose. After reviewing the departmental ex- decline. He then said :penditure, some of which he justified, but others, notably those in the Inland Revenue Office, he condemned, Mr. Paterson proceeded to review the trade relations of Canada with Great Britain and the United States, pointing out the fallacy of the Finance Minister's claim that the effect of the tariff was to reduce the trade with the United States and to increase that with England. He then proceeded to first year under the new tariff, a year of question of the balance of trade. His re- the greatest hardships, of the most failmarks upon this branch of the subject are so much to the point that we quote Why, sir, I find that, in 1879, we export-

The next point touched upon by the 191 worth; in 1881, \$80.921,379 worth; hon. Finance Minister was one with regard | and in 1882, \$90.042,711 worth; in other to which I contess I felt a little sympathy | words, Sir. ve exported \$10.000,000 worth for him; for even party warfare in the more in 1880 than in 1879; \$10,000,000 House of Commons, and the desire to get | extra in gold was circulated in this coun the better of an opponent, cannot prevent | try in 1880 than was the case in 1879, and a little feeling of sympathy sometimes this very considerably lessened the pres arising in one's breast when we find that sure and tightness which was then upon opponent in too tight a place for his com- us. In 1881 we had \$20,831,801 more in ort. In such a tight place, I may venture | circulation than we had in 1879; \$20,000,to say, without hurting the feelings of the | 000 more of gold brought into the country on, gentleman, was the hon. Finance in addition to the \$10,000,000 so circulat-Minister when he touched upon that sub- ed the previous year; and this still furject which is known by the name of the ther mitigated the stringency which was Salance of Trade. That was a subject then upon us. In 1882, the year just upon which we have had very strong past, the increase was \$29,953,143. another Charlton resumed the Budget debate by arguments from the hon. Finance Minister. \$30,000,000 placed upon the top of the That was a subject of which hon, gentle men opposite were fully cognizant, a sub- \$60.000,000 in these three years more of ject which they had grasped in its details, gold, than was brought back into the a subject as to which they had laid down country in 1879, and circulated amongst the country was due to causes wholly inmastered thoroughly and entirely. The Finance Minister, but only a man of position which they took upon that ques ordinary ability to know that such a state tion they held to be unassailable in its of things must produce prosperity in any nature, and the arguments adduced from | country; and in that fact lies the secret | this side were arguments which they con- and the source of all the prosperity we sidered could not bear investigation. The have. hon. Minister of Customs in the year 1880, when the hon, gentleman succeeded for one year in reducing the imports below | these matters, that if the Finance Minister | the exports, placed, or caused to be placed. in the report of the Commissioner of Cus toms to the Minister of Customs, in the preface to the Trade and Navigation Returns, in a very conspicuous position the statement that at last they had accomlished what they had claimed they would complish; that they had equalized the mports with the exports, and, therefore, that prosperity had dawned upon the country, and that they had then achieved that which it was the duty of statesmen to achieve. When I made a motion in the will not even dare to do that. I venture to House with reference to another subject, the Minister of Customs in replying said that all it was necessary to do in answer , to my argument was simply to point me to the fact that the Commissioner had stated, in the preface to the Trade and Navigation Returns, that we had equalized the imports and exports. Next year the balance of trade was \$7,000,000 against The Commissioner of Customs alludes to that fact in a very gingerly manner in the preface to the Returns. Next year the balance of trade against us had of lumber in Albany or in any other swoollen to \$17,000.000, but the Commissions of Customs forgot to report that fact altogether. Now let us look at what the hon, Finance Minister himself said with reference to this matter. That hon, gen tleman, in speaking at the grand Conservative Convention, in Toronto, on 24th November, 1881, is reported to have used language which I shall quote from the lail newspaper; a newspaper that gives a very correct report of the hon, gentlemen opposite-reports quite as correct as it sometimes gives to hon, gentlemen on this side, without my attributing to them any Mr. Mitchell the greatest success in his design to misrepresent. What I mean to state is, that the reports given by that paper of speeches made by a distinguished entleman like the hon. Finance Minister are verbatim, and, therefore, the Mail's report may be accepted as the language used by him. The hon. gentlemen said:-During the last two years we have nearly equale exports with our imports. Whatever exported, and brought back of foreign

fice traders may say, our people cannot understand the theory that the larger the excess of our mports over our exports the more prosperous is the country. We say that as with the individual so with the nation, and that if he expends more than he receives, poverty stares him in the face f on the other hand, his receipts exceed his exenditure his condition is hopeful. The latter is

the position of the Dominion if account our receipts for freights. That statement was received, as ever utterance of the hon, gentlemen would be received in a gathering of such intelligent | Liverpool; this is a matter outside of and men as would constitute a Conservative beyond him-it is the work of the grand, Convention, with enthusiastic cheers, eternal and unalterable law of nature, the

crease of over \$1,900,000. The expendition this year the balance is againt us to the of these products \$2,665 864 worth; in the previous government. (Hear, hear.) extent of more than double \$8,000,000, the next year, \$16,398,613; and last year and it is to that fact that we must address \$11.407,248; or in these three years, as ourselves, for if the hon. gentleman suc- the result of the increased sales and of ceeded in gaining an equilibrium three higher prices, we brought back of gold years ago and has lost it now, according into this country \$15,712,975 worth more to his own language, poverty stares us in than in 1879. Well, Sir, will the hon. the face. How an hon, gentleman who | gentleman claim, will he dare to say, that took the position that he took, can in the he was the cause of the rain failing and face of an adverse balance of trade, last the sun shining on our fields; that he was year amounting to \$17,000,000, rise in his the cause of the abundant harvests of 1881 place and say this year, as he did last, and 1882? No, Sir, he will not venture that never in the history of the country to do that. Will he then seek to claim were we so prosperous as we are to-day, that he stands in the room of Providence is something which the hon. gentleman | and caused the rain to fall, and deluge the has not explained. With reference to the fields of England and Ireland and Scotannual balance of trade in the fifteen land, rotting the crops in their fields, proyears since Confederation, there has been ducing a scarcity there, and increasing an annual balance of \$18,858,526 against the prices of the articles which we have us; in the seven years they were in power to sell? Sir, add up these three items, before the annual balance of trade against and the result of the sale of the products us was \$22.123,745. In the five years of of the forest, of animals and their products, the Mackenzie Administration it was \$21,- and of agricultural produce, and you have 022,215; while, in 1881-82 the adverse in these three years \$58 854,915 out of balance is \$17,282,297; and in the six the total increase of \$60,791,547. Sir, months which have elapsed, between July give that to you, and I give it to the last and the 1st of January, 1883, the House unhesitatingly, as the source and balance of trade was \$10,799,358 against the secret of the prosperity which this us. It is going on increasing at an enorcountry enjoys, and which I trust it may mous rate. If poverty stared us in the enjoy for some time to come. face before, poverty is now knocking at our very doors and yet the hon. Finance Minister tells us that we stand to day in a

Mr. Paterson continued in a masterly expose of the claims of the Finance Mini happier and more prosperous position than ster that prosperity was to be attributed before. How to reconcile these things is to him and his Government. In a few innot for me to say; that is a task which decisive sentences he pointed out the inconvolves upon the hon, gentleman and it is one sistent position Sir Leonard and his to which I wish to direct his attention. What has been the course of trade during friends occupy in respect to a surplus; he the six months that have elapsed since the reviewed the future trade prospects of the trade and navigation returns were com-Dominion, and, while not attempting to pleted in June last? I have the figures disguise the fact that a period of depres. here, and they show very badly from the sion might be near at hand, expressed the In the six months ending December 31st. strongest faith in the future of the country. In closing he alluded to the Finance ending December 31st, 1881, our imports Minister's boastful allusion to the Governincreased by \$9,546,436. That, according to the hon. Finance Minister, indicates ment's majority, and administered the ruin of the country; because when he scathing rebuke, in which he made a graceintroduced his tariff, and time and again ful reference to Sir Richard Cartwright, who had been gerrymandered out of Parliatry that we should decrease our imports.

Commenting upon this speech the Otta. wa Free Press says:-

By his speech last night Mr. Paterson takes his place in the first rank of our public men, and we trust the time will not be far distant when his great talents will be made available in the public service in the next Liberal Ministry. An opinion which we most heartily en-

Ottawa News.

is now. With reference to this question April 4.-Mr. Cameron (Inverness, C. of the balance of trade, the hon. Finance Minister went into an explanation to B.) moved for a statement showing the show that the balance of trade, as it apamounts charged in the Public Debt account of the Dominion as expended on I quite agree with some of the statements railways, canals, etc., in the different promade by the hon, gentleman on that point: vinces. He made an elaborate speech, but what is true now was true in 1879, dilating upon the wrongs suffered by Cape Breton and complaining that the promises of trade, which appeared in our trade and made by Sir Charles Tupper at the time navigation returns was the one that must be taken; and if the explanation that he of Confederation had not been fulfilled. gave this afternoon as to the influence of Cape Breton had received no assistance tocertain items upon this question are to be wards railways and had been deprived taken now with reference to the balance many advantages which that Island had of trade, they must also be taken with reference to the period of the Mackenzie enjoyed before Confederation. Administration. When we find that in

In answer to Mr. Wheeler Sir Leonard Tilley said it was not the intention of the Government to remove the ten per cent. duty on tea imported from the United

A long discussion took place on Mr. McCarthy's bill respecting carriers by land, Messrs. Abbott, Ouimet, Girouard and Amyot holding that the bill was an invasion of the Legislative powers of the by the Minister, proceeded to show that Provincial Legislatures. Finding their own supporters falling into line with the Opposition in defence of provincial rights the Government had the debate adjourned. Mr. Weldon moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act repealing the tariff was in full force, there was a steady

duty on promissory notes. Mr. Mitchill objected that the bill was intended to effect pending litigation. good times in 1879. And why was it? After remarks by Messrs. Blake, Cameron (Victoria) and Weldon, the bill pass-

ed through the committee. Mr. McLean moved the house into com find, taking the year 1879, that we exportmittee to consider a resolution declaring ed on'y \$60,000,000 worth of goods, the it expedient to provide for the examinatiproducts of Canada. Now, sir, what has on of persons desirous of becoming masters been the result since the year 1879-the or mates of vessels of certain descriptions registered in Canada and employed on the inland waters of the Dominion, or any coasting voyages, and that after certain dates every such vessel so employed must carry a master certified after such examination, to be properly qualified, and must also, if of a certain c'ass or description. carry a mate duly examined and certified as being qualified to act as such. After remarks by Messrs. Blake, Mitch

ell, Weldon, Sproul, Platt and others, the resolution was passed and a bill based thereon introduced. Adjourned.

April 5 .- In the Commons, to-day, Mr. reviewing at great length statements made by the Finance Minister and showing that the prosperity now enjoyed by a cast-iron rule, a subject which they had us. It requires no prophet it requires no dependent of any legislation. He also quoted from speeches of prominent Conservatives in former years in support of the present policy of the Opposition. The increasing expenditure, which was greater than the ratio of increase in the doubt when speaking with reference to population, was evidence of the extravagance of the Ministry, who would soon discover that a check would be placed upon such extravagance by the people.

Mr. Foster followed, defending the Gov-

ernment's increased expenditure as wise and necessary. He admitted that the products of the forest during these years? trade of the country would have increased without the N. P., but thought the high tariff had increased wages and promoted the development of the country. He defended the imposition of increased duty upon agricultural implements as likely to result advantageously to the Maritime Provinces. He said the cotton duty would lead to the production in Canada of cottons better in quality and lower in price than those imported. The iron duty last year in his speech that he could do would have a similar result. He read a garbled extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Charlton in 1876, and endeavored to show that that gentleman had favored protective duties at that time.

Mr. Charlton exposed Mr. Foster's unfairness in refusing to quote his speech of 1876 correctly, and showed that the ex-

698, 553 worth; and in 1882, \$10 729,596 tracts were garbled worth; in these three years which have been passed since the first year that these hon, gentlemen attained office there were brought into this country as the result of the higher prices of lumber which we exported-higher prices which the hon. Finance Minister was totally powerless to affect in the slightest degree -\$26,021,197 more than in 1879 As to animals and that source. The gentleman had also retheir products-and the hon, gentlemen will not claim that the tariff has been the means of increasing the number and value of our herds, the hon, gentlemen will not venture to do that; and yet, in the matter of animals and their products, which the tariff was totally powerless to affect in the slightest degree, what are the facts? We gold into this country from that source in 1880 over 1879. \$3 506.973; in the succeeding year, \$7, 259, 615 more: and in the next year, \$6.354.155 more; or \$17. 120,743 more of gold was brought into Canada in the three past years than was to acknowledge, but the reason for this McDonnell to arrange with the Dominion least beautify the country even if they do the case in 1879, as the result of the sale Sir, the hon, Finance Minister did not raise the price of cheese and butter in to show that the manufactures had in- to do his duty to his client. He wrote a are at a standstill. The latest from the but customs dues which are \$26,000 in ex- Now, let us look into this question of the law of supply and demand. It was due creased in his own county. They had long confidential letter to Sir Charles champion is to the effect that he will row Peter Carey, brother of James, has been cess of March, 1882. With March, nine balance of trade. The hon. g ntl man to the scarcity in foreign markets. We rather decreased. The member for Kings stating that he thought matters might be Ross on the Potomac at Washington with. The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland months of the fiscal year have ended.

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That gentleman also could not claim that his county now paying seventy-five thousand dollars more taxes than it did ten years ago, received any greater advantages. The Finance Minister had urged that the country would enjoy seven years more of prosperity, but as that gentleman could not foresee the crops for those years, he could not possibly foretell with certainty

Mr. Jamieson followed and Mr. Wigle moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at midnight.

April 7 .-- The budget debate was re sumed at half-past three yesterday afternoon, This sitting was remarkable for the number of new members who addressed the House. First came Wigle, a dreary young Tory, stump orator from Essex. He was followed by McMillan (Huron). a staunch Liberal representative.

Next came Mr. Wood of Westmorland who praised the National Policy. He said was peculiarly beneficial aritime Provinces. He did not believe the theory that it had caused the prosperity of the country, although it was great assistance to the efforts of Provid-

Sproull, who was wound up to praise the National Policy, took two hours to Mr. Burns made a defence of the same

Mr. Sutherland made his maiden speech

It is needless to say that the Archbishop in which he showed the great injustic gave no countenance to the iniquitous done the North-West settlers by the duty on agricultural implements, and was proceedings. followed by Hawkins, who, as he represents nobody but the returning officer of Bothwell, was listened to with but little response.

Gilmour was the next speaker. Of all who spoke during this sitting he was the only one who really said anything new. He made a straightforward manly speech from a free trade point of view. He was happy to see manufactures established, but wanted to see them re-established under a system that did not tax one class for the support of the others. Just as many and as strong arguments he pointed out had been used in favor of slavery as were now used in favor of protection in the polls. Canada, and one of these systems was about as good as the other.

This speech, which was evidently the re sult of deep conviction, was delivered in such an earnest manner as to command the close attention of the House, notwithstanding the late hour at which it was \$8,000,000,000.

After remarks by Vail, McLellan and Hesson, the House went into committee of ways and means, Richey in the chair the committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned at 2. a. m.

dead for this session. When it was reach ed in the order paper this afternoon John White asked that the consideration be further postponed for one week. The House agreed to this, but as the time for receiving reports of committees on private bills expires on the 18th inst., the bill can not pass this session A general bill was introduced this p. m.

by Colby, which provides for the in corp ration of all charitable, philanthropic and benevolent societies. It is believed that it is a sort of compromise with the Orangemen. This, however, was denied by White when questioned by Pickard. The rest of the afternoon was occupied

y making motions for returns. Among them was one by Irvine asking for information respecting the appointment of certain Customs officials in Carleton County. He pointed out that not only had unnecessary officials been appointed, but a man had been appointed preventive officer near the border who was himself an importing

Bowell seemed surprised to hear this. and promised to investigate the matter. The night session was occupied by discussion of Hawkins' motion asking for a committee of inquiry into the conduct of the County Judge of Kent in refusing to grant a recount in Bothwell election case. Hawkins enlarged at considerable length on what he termed the injustice that had been done to Stephens, the returning offiwith the Liberals to secure the election of

Cameron (Hurou) considered the motion mproper, and quoted a number of preedents to show that if a judge was to be mpeached by the House, it could only be done by petition.

Sir John agreed with him that the motion was an improper one, as the Bothwell election case was sub judice, and asked Hawkins to withdraw it.

Ross made a sarcastic speech, in which Hawkins since 1874, when he was stumpng for the Liberal party.

withdrawn, as charges had been made penly against Judge Bell by Hawkins, and it would be unfair to withdraw it without giving him an opportunity of making a statement if he desired, just as ne would have if the matter was brought

After some remarks on technical points n connection with the matter of Sir John, and a few somewhat incoherent remarks rom Mr. Hawkins, the motion was declared lost, and the House adjourned at

Another "Tupperism."

to the St. John Globe is as follows, -

A despatch of the 4th inst. from Ottawa

A great sensation has been created by

the bringing to light of some private correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper and J. A. MacDonnell, late Secretary of the U. E. Club, which took place just previous to the Ontario elections in 1879 It shows that a deliberate attempt was made to bribe Archbishop Lynch to s.p. port the Conservative Party for the paltry Mr. King expressed great disappoint | sum of \$4,800. From the correspondence ment at the remarks of Mr. Foster. He it appears that Archbishop Lynch went to thought it required no great amount of the law firm of Foy, Stewart & McDon consideration to find that the gentleman | nell, of which Sir Charles's son and J. A. had merely repeated notes from the budget | MacDonnell are members, to get them to speech; that his inspiration came from transact some business in connection with the Christian Bros. School Building which ferred to every Province except his own had been purchased from the Dominion and had gone so far as to thoroughly en- Government in 1870 for \$8,000, one fifth dorse the N. P. He (King) denied that of which was paid down, and the remainthat policy had done much for his own ing four fifths were to be paid in annual province. During the past year he was instalments with interest at 6 per cent. aware that a cotton factory had been No further consideration was given established on the St. Croix, but the to the subject by the Government Day, as a day for planting trees. Every county in which it was had returned an and up to the end of 1878 nothing further had been paid. In the beginning of 1879, That New Brunswick was more prosperous | wishing to have the school free from debt, than she was four years ago he was willing the Archbishop retained Foy, Tupper and some of the trees will live they will at Government the terms on which the prin- not answer all expectations as to their inwas claimed it would be, but in the in- cipal and accrued interest were to be paid fluence upon rainfall. creased imports to the United States. He off. MacDonnell, however, seems to have would challenge the hon, member (Foster) been more anxious to serve his party than

archbishop a present of the accrued inter- Washington before Hunlan leaves for the est, the sum \$4,800, and asked Tupper to Point of Pines. Hanlan will divide the speak to Sir John about the matter. On citizens' subscribed purse. - Turf, Field May 28, just before the elections, Tupper and Farm. replied that he had consulted Sir John about the matter, and they had decided to knock off the interest. He continued "the case will go to Council forthwith, but as Sir John says 'little confidence is to be placed in the creed,' we shall hold its final settlement in abeyance until after the people. They should be given a permanelections. In the meantime, if you could send Foy here on some kind of business, with instructions to also enquire how this particular affair is progressing, he will ascertain that it has been referred by me to the Council, which he will naturally report to your client, on his return to Toronto." The Archbishop did not play the disgraceful role which MacDonnell and the Ottawa ministry had marked out for him; and with a view to punishing him for his disregard of the proffered bribe, the interest was not remitted, as recommended, as appears by a letter addressed to the Archbishop's lawyers on June 17th, 1879, by F. Braun, Sec'y of the Departdence contains Tupper's memorandum to the Council recommending the remission

General Notes and News.

of interest, and several minor documents.

From information in the possession of

your correspondent there cannot be the

slightest doubt as to the authentici v of

all the documents. The affair is general-

ly condemned as a disgrace to the ministry.

Michael Davitt protests against the dynamite policy in Ireland.

The recovery of Queen Victoria is less rapid than her physicians expected.

The scheme for raising the mortgage on

Mr. Parnell's farm has been abandoned. The trial of the prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders will be post-

In an election row in Chicago one colored man stabbed another at the close of

The Indian Spectator says that a numerous tribe in Orissa worship Queen Victoria

as a goddess. It is estimated that the seven hundred guests at the Vanderbilt ball represented

The Irish detectives in France have been recalled. Arrests of German social ists continue at Kiel.

It is predicted that the coming season will be the greatest yachting year ever known south of the border. OTTAWA, April 9 .- The Orange bill is M. Charles De Lesseps has arrived in

> are working on the Panama Canal. The University .- Mr. Chas. G. D. Roberts will deliver the Alumni oration of the University of New Brunswick.

New York. He says seven thousand men

It is said John L. Sullivan, the celebrated pugilist, will visit St. John before making his proposed trip to England.

The retention of General de Galliffet as director of cavalry manœuvres in France excites considerable difference in the Cabi-At Hastings, Neb., two young men

charged with murder, were taken from

jail at night and hanged by a crowd of masked men. A serious gas explosion took place in the streets of Baltimore. Two children were killed, several were burned and

maney windows were shattered. The trouble between the master masons and the bricklayers of Chicago has been renewed. It is stated that 90 master masons have contributed \$50 each towards a fund to bring bricklayers from other parts of the country.

T. H. Hodgson, wholesale cheese and butter merchant, lately arrested at the instance of the Bank of Montreal for obtaining advances, has compromised with cer for Bothwell, by the Liberal press, and the Bank for \$60,000, and fled to the accused Judge Bell of having conspired United States to escape his other creditors.

> Sir Charles Tupper's personal effects are being shipped to England per s. s. "New field" which also takes the Canadian fish ery exhibits for the International Fisheries Exhibition to be held at London this the first, accessible from every door and summer. Sir Charles will not leave for his new post till after the close of the ses-

A despatch to the Picayune from Baton Rouge says an altercation took place on the 4th inst., between W. T. Sanders, a he referred to the sharp turn made by broker, and W. A. Leesuer, publisher of the Capitolian Advocate, in which the latter was shot through the head and died Blake objected to the motion being in two hours. Both parties are well con-

> A Vienna despatch to the New York Herald says:- The Bishop of Bohemia has be ome so much alarmed at the rapid spread of spiritualism in that country that, believing proscriptive measures necessary, he has declared any one professing belief in spiritualistic doctrines to be guilty of heresy.

> which set in under the most favorable cir-

S. L. Roberts, formerly a prominent citizen of Stratford, Out., but who through drunkenness fell into bad habits and lost the confidence of his friends, was found dying in an empty house last Saturday morning. He was a well educated man and editor of the first paper at Stratford. He was also formerly Reeve of the town.

Sweet Spring will soon be here once more: For now's the time When reckless rhyme Reveals the sad-eyed poet's soar; And, in the most, The grewsome goat Delights in debris from the shore: While, here and there. With glaring stare, "To Let" adorns the big front door.

In Nebraska the 18th day of April has been set apart, by a proclamation of the Governor, under the designation of Arbor good citizen is expected to contribute at least one tree to the prosperity of the State. This is a happy thought, and as

Again matters between Hanlan and Ross

A large public meeting was held in Boston the other day in the interests of the Indians. The general tenor of the speeches was in favor of treating the Indians the same as if eney were white ent right to their land. They should be educated, and the law should be firmly and fairly administered. If taught mechanical arts, trades, etc., there is no reason why they should not become as good citizens as the pale faces.

The Queen's general health remains good, but the sprain or bruise upon the knee is not mending as it should. This fact gives rise to some uneasiness, not however amounting to alarm. Sir Wm. Jenner remains permanently at Windsor Castle, and all engagements of the Queen have been indefinitely postponed. The doctors are surprised and disappointed that the injury has not yielded to treatment of Public Works. The correspon- ment. No apprehensions concerning the Queen's eventual recovery are, however

> A boy of imported stock-in one of the public schools was recently complained of to his teacher by another teacher in the same building for a special instance of misdemeanor. His teacher told him that he must inform his mother that he had been complained of, and state the cause of the complaint. The next day his teacher said to him, "Did you tell your mother what I told you to?" "Yes'm," was the reply. "Well, what did she say?" "She said she'd like to wring that teacher's neck for her.'

Considerable alarm has been caused by the fact that the Marquis of Lorne has received several threatening letters lately. The other day the fire hose inside Rideau Hall, which always has a double guard of military and Dominion police, was found cut in a dozen places. The Chief of the Dominion Police has taken extra precautions to prevent any catastrophe, and has supplemented his force by five detectives from Toronto, who have permits to visit all parts of the Government Buildings at any hour of the day or night.

An amusing case is reported from Alderhot. The managers of the parish school were summoned for non-payment of the ocal rates by the church-wardens and overseers. The vicar responded to the summons, and, to the astonishment and bewilderment of all, proved that the managers of the school consisted of the churchwardens and overseers- including the chairman of the magistrates-by virtue of their office, of which fact they were entirely ignorant. Thus the churchwardens and magistrates had actually summoned themselves. The matter was adjourned for further investigation.

The Journal de Rome maintains that France has enemies every where in Europe. We believe that this is true. There is a communistic element in the present form of government which arrays all the conservative nations against it. The persecution of the priests, the crusade against the princes, the fanaticism of which M. le Galliffet seems likely to be the next victim, have created universal distrust, and foreign agitators and revolutionists naturally look for support to France, which, in turn, will look vainly for support to Europe when its own agitators and revolutionists overwhelm it.

A special despatch from London to the Toronto Globe says :- "There are rumors current in railway and financial circles that an attempt is about to be made by interested parties to bring about more friendly relations between the Grand frunk and Canadian Pacific railways. It is urged by those who profess to know hat an agreement between the two rival railways whereby the railway service of the entire Dominion almost would be virtually united under one monopoly would prove conducive to the interests of the shareholders in both concerns. The ultimate issue is as yet in doubt, but some attempt of the kind is in contemplation."

Iron-clad anti-fire Acts are being passed in several States since the Millwankee hotel catastrophe, Wisconsin taking the lead. The principal features of the last measure are the provisions made for connected balconies on each storey above window, and for chemical and other appliances for extinguishing the fire if it should begin. Municipal officers are to be inspectors to see that the Act is enforced, and this in large communities will give them perhaps more work than they can well perform. The Act is so minute in its provisions that it will be difficult to enforce it, and this may lead to its becomg a dead letter when the lesson of the late fire is forgotten.

Senator T. N. Gibbs died last Saturday week. He was about 62 years of age. of English descent, and a well-known business man, director of various societies. and a banker in Ontario. Mr. Gibbs has been in public life along time, and was a member of the House of Commons in 1873, and Minister of Inland Revenue in the Pacific Scandal Government, with

The tide of immigration into Manitoba which scandal, however, he was not known to be connected. He was defeated cumstances this year, appears to have met | in 1874 for South Ontario, but on Malcolm a severe check in consequence of nearly Cameron's death in 1876 was again return. all the surveyed lands being controlled by ed. He has been in the Senate only a few monopolies. Large numbers of old and years. His politics-like that of a good new settlers are passing over to the Turtle | many other members of the Senate-has Mountain District just opened in Dakota. been "Sir John Macdonald." Personally he was a very agreeable man.

A correspondent writing from Pointes des Montes, under date of March 10th. says :- On the 25th of February a hunter named David Picard had just killed a seal and was endeavoring to draw him into his canoe, when a monster of the deep with a terrific splurge jumped at the other end of the seal. Picard, with great presence of mind, held on to the seal and his companion fired two bullets into the monster, causing him to leave the seal to attack the canoe, when a third bullet put an end to his existence. The dead enemy was towed ashore and found to be a Greenland shark, 14 feet long and weighing 500 lbs. His stomach was opened and found to contain the entire carcase of a seal, several large pieces of fur, and a number of partially digested fish

A Dublin despatch of 5th says, -At the trial of the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders a photograph of Tynan, recently ailuded to as "Tyner," will be produced. The photograph has been identified by Carey and three others as that of "Number One." It is stated that a portion of the money with which Tynan was entrusted for distribution can be traced to the "Invincibles." The Government has an affi lavit to the effect that Tynan and "Number One" are identcal. The Crown Solicitor will strongly

of ar Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Richard Hutchison against the said Robert Jardino.

The revenue up to this time is \$26,381.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 26th Jan., A. D., 1883

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The revenue of \$24,000 or \$5,000 is offered as an induce-state consisted of Tynan was given to us. Then take. Sir, agriculation against us, but he seeks to minimize the said the result was that increased wealth was given to us. Then take. Sir, agriculation against us, but he seeks to minimize the said the result was that increased wealth was given to us. Then take. Sir, agriculation against us, but he seeks to minimize the said the result was that increased wealth was given to us. Then take. Sir, agriculation against us, but he seeks to minimize the said the debt under the Mac.

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