Landing
...e "Paramatta":
...est Refin'd and Spike
...RON;
...LS. OAKUM.
...ernian (last week.)
...D SHOE STEEL;
...OILER PLATES;
...TEEL PLOW PLATES
...Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.
...CASPIAN" (this week):
...r Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B., & Lowmoor.
...ting & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
...24 and 26 ... 14, 16, 18 SHEET IRON,
...ED SHOE STEEL.
... Bundles
...ALK STEEL.
...Bdls. and 15 Bars
...CHINE STEEL,
...5-16 to 3 in.
...S. S. "Phoenix" from Antwerp:
...s SHEET ZINC.
...URPEE & CO.
...T & McFATE.
... MANUFACTURERS OF
...hoes, Slippers,
...RRIGANS,
... PACKS, &c.
...ed to Receive Orders
...of their own Manufacture,
...cles from the finest quality down ...est worn. Their celebrated
...rrigans and Shoe Packs
...NOW READY FOR THE
... WINTER Trade.
...rmen, Seamen,
—AND—
...MEN'S BOOTS
...eries and at Low Prices.
...arehouse and Factory:
...NION STREET.
...JOHN N. B.

...ance Sale
—OF—
...Made Clothing
AT THE
...CLOTHING STORE.
...Boys, and Youths'
...oats,
...ters,
...nd Reefers.
... will be given.
...INAN & SON,
...eet, opp. Dockrill Block.

...AND SHOVELS.
...N STOCK—
... Irish Spades:
... " Shovels.
...E LOW
...E CARVILL,
...lson Street.

...ADIES'
...OOF CIRCULARS.
...WATERPROOF COATS.
... Carriage Rugs.
...ese Goods at Very Low Prices.
...ets,
...veteens,
... Silk Plush.
... H. A. McCULLOUGH,
... Wm. St. and Market Square.

...BEST
...NED IRON.
...X BARK "CROWN JEWEL,
... LIVERPOOL:—
...EST REFINED IRON;
...o. do. do.
...E CARVILL
...on Street.

...AND POLLOCK.
... Medium Codfish;
... Large Pollock.
... Market Rates.
...RBOUR BROS.
SOUTH WHARF

...C BIRTHDAY BOOK.
... EDITION.
...pply of the above excell...tion just received. For
... O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

...ERSAL
—AND—
...VELTY
... WRINGERS.
... Wringer Manufacturing Co's ...o form a new combination to ...e old combination having ex...re has been a very keen com...e result is that we can sell ...h it formerly cost to import ...me to buy, as a combination ...any time and prices advanced. ...ntry promptly filled and de... boats without any charge for
...TON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte Street.

... WEEKLY FREEMAN
...day morning from the office ...MAIN STREET. ...DOLLAR per annum in ad...livered in any part of the city ...rted at reasonable rates

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1883. NO. 27.

Gov. Gen. Secretary's Office

COTTONS! COTTONS! COTTONS!
Unbleached and Bleached.

Pillow Cottons and Sheetings,
Canadian and American manufacture, including the
NEW ST. CROIX COTTONS!!
All of which we are selling at Less than Mill Prices.

Special Prices for Parties Purchasing Whole Pieces,
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

for Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,
JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,
DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,
DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.
January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.
IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.
Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.
STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

Commercial Palace!
GREAT COTTON SALE FOR ONE MONTH
To Hotel, Boarding House Keepers and the Public Generally.

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES we purpose offering our immense stock of
White and Unbleached COTTONS;
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings;
Pillow Cottons, Blankets, Quilts, White and Colored Counterpanes;
Table Linen, Damask Cloths, Napkins;
D'Oylies, Osnaburg, Roller Towelling,
Towels, Ticking, etc., etc.
The above will enable customers to purchase FIRST-CLASS MAKES IN STAPLE GOODS upon most advantageous terms, and effect a saving of money.

CALL EARLY.
JAS. MANSON,
19 KING STREET.

GREY COTTONS,
WHITE COTTONS, Etc.
We are now receiving our stock of
Grey and White Cottons,
IN THE VARIOUS QUALITIES OF
Canadian, English and American.
TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS,
Towels and Towellings,
BROWN HOLLANDS, Extra Value.
PRINTS and CAMBRICS,
WADDING and BATTING.
And offer them at the Very Lowest Prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
42 Prince Wm. Street, Market Square

THE CATHOLIC BIRTHDAY BOOK.
NEW EDITION.
...urther supply of the above excell... ...blication just received. For
...RIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

Lydia Pinkham's COMPOUND.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.

Reduced Prices.
We now offer the Balance of our
Felt Boots and Slippers!
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also—our stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS' MOCCASINS
at 15 per cent. reduction.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
19 KING STREET.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE.
GLASS, WHITING, ETC.
NOW LANDING:
240 Boxes Window Glass,
ASSORTED SIZES.
To arrive ex Ship Richard Hutchinson:
170 Barrels and Casks WHITING;
40 Cases BATH BRICKS.
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

SCOTCH MALT WHISKY.
Ex steamer via Halifax from Glasgow:
20 OCTAVES SCOTCH MALT WHISKY, 16 gallons each.
40 CASES SCOTCH MALT WHISKY, quarts and pints.
For sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

Spirits and Rye Whiskey.
Just arrived per rail from Toronto:
30 BBLS Gooderham & Wort's Finest Pure SPIRITS, 65 per cent. o. p.
15 bbls Gooderham & Wort's Old Rye Whiskey.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

FURLONG'S IRISH MALT WHISKEY
The above Celebrated
Dublin Malt Whiskey
Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.
IT HAS BEEN STORED
FIVE YEARS
in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,
PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

ROYAL Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Assets over - - $26,000,000
J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE
Agents,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY!
Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47
General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.
No. 118 Prince William stree
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
july29

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines
Champagnes, Clarets,
Foreign Liqueurs,
&c., &c., &c.,

HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy:
Vine Growers' Brandy:
Encore Whisky:
Treninich Highland Whisky:
Talisker (Skye) Whisky:
Oban "Small Still" Whisky:
Dublin Old Still Whiskies:
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey:
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva:
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Our acao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;
PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens and Heidsieck;
Burgundies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.
JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

No Patent No Pay.
PATENTS
obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our 'Guide for obtaining Patents,' which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, to the officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.
Address: Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building WASHINGTON, D. C. ue22

PATENTS
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ESTABLISHED 1856.
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Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law
American and Foreign Patents.
629 F Street, Washington D. C.
No Fees in advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*
Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Infringement Suits in the different States, and all litigation appertaining to Patents or Inventions.
Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages.
nov15

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
Received during last week:
41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:
Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.
216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD
To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":
172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;
New Goods received daily.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street.

NOTICE.
MULLIN BROTHERS.
GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish a first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
an1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

Corn Starch. Sugar.
50 CASES CORN STARCH;
1 Car Load SUGAR, in Standard Granulated Paris Lumps, Canary No. 1, Canary No. 2 and Butter; 100 boxes Valencia Raisins. Wholesale and retail
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
55 Charlotte Street

NOVA SCOTIA
Steamship Company, Limited.
1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1883.
IN CONNECTION WITH
Nova Scotia Railways,
—FOR—
ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY,
KENTVILLE, WEYMOUTH,
WINDSOR, METEGHAN,
HALIFAX, YARMOUTH,

Steamer leaves Reed's Point Wharf on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at SEVEN o'clock.
Returning Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
Our proposed sailings on the Bay route are:
Leave St. John MONDAY MORNING at 7, return TUESDAY.
Leave WEDNESDAY return WEDNESDAY.
Leave THURSDAY returning FRIDAY.
Leave SATURDAY returning SATURDAY.
We will try to make the four trips a week.
Daily connections between Digby and Annapolis as usual.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and at the Office, Reed's Point.

YARMOUTH and BOSTON.
WINTER SERVICE.
STEAMER "DOMINION" leaves YARMOUTH for BOSTON every SATURDAY after arrival of Express Train from HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, ANNAPOLIS and DIGBY.
Returning—Leaves T Wharf, Boston, etc., for YARMOUTH on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at Nine o'clock, connecting with train for Halifax and all intermediate stations.
F. PHEASANT, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

1882. 1883.
International Steam Ship Co.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Trips a Week,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 4th and until further notice, the splendid seagoing Steamers of this Line will make TWO TRIPS A WEEK, Leaving Reed's Point Wharf
Every Monday and Thursday Mornings at EIGHT o'clock.
for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer Charles A Houghton for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday Mornings at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.
Freight received Wednesdays and Saturdays only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. John and Yarmouth.
COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th and until further notice, steamer "EDGAR STUART" willl leave Reed's Point Wharf on THURSDAYS, at 7 P. M., for Yarmouth, calling at Westport when clear.
F. PHEASANT,
Agent.

New Brunswick Railway Co.
Winter Time Table.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20th, Trains will run as follows:—
9 00 A. M.—Mixed Train leaves St. Andrews for points North, East and West.
10 00 A. M.—Express Train leaves St. Stephen for points North, East and West.
9 00 A. M.—Freight Train leaves St. Stephen for McAdam, Canterbury and Debec.
9 30 A. M.—Express Train leaves Houlton for points North, South, East and West.
7 00 P M—Mixed Train leaves Houlton for McAdam, Vanceboro and points East and West.
9 30 A M—Express Train leaves Woodstock for points South, East and West.
7 00 P M—Night Accommodation Train leaves Woodstock for Houlton, McAdam, Vanceboro, and points East and West.
1 50 P M—Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson [Fredericton].
11 10 A M—Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Farfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmunston.
7 30 A M—Freight Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Presque Isle.
7 45 A M—Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
9 00 A M—Mixed Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson and points South, East and West.
6 30 A M—Mixed Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock.
10 45 A M—Mixed Train leaves Edmundston for Aroostook, Presque Isle and points South, East and West.
6 30 A M—Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls, for St. Leonards and Edmundston.
Trains going north of Aroostook, arrive at Grand Falls at 5 30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonards and Edmundston remain over until 6 30 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Aroostook remain at Aroostook until 11 05 next morning.
Immediate connection is made at Vanceboro and McAdam Junction with trains of the Maine Central and St. John & Maine Railways to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. John, and all points East and West, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John.
Return Tickets for one and one-half the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.
Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office, and by H. Chubb & Co.
N. T. GREATHEAD, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN STEWART, Train Superintendent.
Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 1st, 1883.

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER JULY 27, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 40 a. m., connecting at 9.20 a. m. at N. B. and C. Junction with train from St. Andrews, arriving in Carleton at 1.20 p. m.
Will leave Water Street, St. John, at 8 a. m., and Carleton, at 8.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in St. Stephen at 1 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 32 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON, & Co. Portland, Maine. mar18

Pork. Pork.
100 BBLS. MESS PORK.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
ov25 11 and 12 North Wharf

Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
JUST RECEIVED:
1 Cask OLD RYE, 5 years old;
1 " OLD BOURBON.
Highly recommended for their medicinal qualities, always give satisfaction. For Sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

SUGAR. SUGAR.
Just received from the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Montreal:
1 CAR LOAD SUGAR, in Canary No. 1; Canary No. 2; Paris Lumps; Granulated.
Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte Street.

The Weekly Freeman.
Saturday, March 3, 1883.

It is worthy of remark that for some time past nearly all the Tory papers in Canada have seized on every opportunity of insulting most wantonly and maliciously all the Irish in Canada by pretending to think that every one who disapproves of the eviction of tenants, or of the Coercion Act, or the Crimes Act; the arbitrary imprisonment of many hundreds who were never brought to trial nor even accused of a crime; the arbitrary arrest of thousands of the citizens of Dublin and of people in many other parts of Ireland who were dragged to jail—some dragged out of their beds—and subjected to the indignity of having their persons searched at the mere will of some magistrate or policeman; of the suppression of public meetings; of the imprisonment for long periods of men whose only offence was a violation of statutes of Edward III. and other old laws long obsolete, and now exhumed because no modern law, however stringent, could be found to make them offenders, or of the indignities wantonly inflicted on men whose offence was going to a prohibited meeting to report whatever may happen, or refusing to give bail to be of good behavior when no one charged them with any crime—is to sympathise with crime, and that to comment on the evidence of informers, and point out what is weak and doubtful in their statements, and to express the hope that no one should be found guilty unless on such evidence as would leave no room for reasonable doubt, is to defend or to apologise for murder.

The St. John *Sun* one day last week made an effort in its way to surpass even the Toronto *Mail* and to emulate the London *Times*. It asserted that it was time for the FREEMAN (and other papers) to define their attitude with regard to the murder of English Government officials, and say whether the acts of those now called Invincibles met with their approval. It said that the FREEMAN has all along been throwing obloquy on the British Government for its efforts to unearth the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, and that the FREEMAN, no doubt, thinks it would have been better, on the whole, if Carey and his accomplices had been allowed to escape and thus afforded an opportunity of assassinating some one else, and it says that in this case the apologists and defenders of murder are confronted with serious difficulty because of the evidence of Carey. It alleges that the Land League is, by Carey's evidence, connected directly with the murders, and joins in the insinuation that the money used came from the Land League funds, etc., and that Mr. Parnell and his friends are under some obligation to disprove the charge so insinuated.

Now all this is nearly as atrocious as any of the murders of which Carey and Kavanagh speak; rather, we should, perhaps, say, as any of the attempts to murder which failed, because this is an attempt to murder reputations very foully, and it fails. The Irish in Canada, as the Irish in Ireland, long ago expressed their profound abhorrence, their utter detestation of the dreadful crimes of which those men now in Kilmainham are accused, and their earnest hope that the murderers would speedily be discovered and brought to justice.

It does not give reasonable cause to doubt their sincerity that they disapproved of the numberless arbitrary arrests made under authority of the Crimes' Act. It is now manifest that that Act neither served to deter criminals nor contributed to their detection, and that the Dublin police blundered helplessly and hopelessly, with so much evidence under their eyes, until the enormous rewards offered by the Government brought them informers. It must now seem very wonderful that the police did not, without such help, discover who drove that car and who were on it, and who were in the park on that day. The fact that the evidence against the men now arrested is so strong is not a justification of the arrest of thousands of innocent persons, or of the many other arbitrary and tyrannical acts of which the Irish Government were guilty during the past year—nor is it proof that all who protested against these acts were defenders of or apologists for crime.

The following resolutions, in which the changes about to be made in the Custom laws this session are outlined, may be of some interest to the business community:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to consolidate the various Acts respecting the Customs, and to amend the same, so as to make the various provisions consistent, and to remove doubts as to the construction of certain other provisions, and others necessary for better carrying out the principles embodied in the said Acts; and among other things:—

1. To give additional facilities and remedies for the collection of Customs duties and penalties and forfeitures, and for the prevention of Smuggling and other frauds on the Revenue, and for the punishment of contraventions of the Customs Laws.
2. To provide for the granting of a rebate of duty upon damaged goods paying specific duties.
3. To specify the terms upon which bonds given for the due exportation of goods may be cancelled.
4. To make provision for the delivery of warehoused goods as ships' stores to vessels bound for and engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.
5. To provide for the punishment of persons unlawfully gaining access to or removing bonded goods in railway cars.
6. To make better provision for arriving at decisions with respect to seizures or detentions of goods, and with respect to penalties and forfeitures, and to the terms for release of such goods or remission of such penalties or forfeitures.

A correspondent of the *Advocate* says of the late accident on the Intercolonial Railway, near the Millstream bridge:—

"The Pullman stopped directly on the bridge, and how it remained so without toppling over is a wonder, nothing to steady it except the bed it made for itself among the cross-ties and sleepers, which were torn up pretty badly. Had the car fallen over the bridge twenty passengers who were in bed at the time could not possibly have escaped, as the bridge is very high. As it is they will not likely soon forget the sudden awakening they got on Thursday morning, 15th February, 1883."

Nova Scotia also has a serious deficit. The expenditure last year was $583,068. The deficit for the year is $41,338. This, added to the deficit at the commencement of the year, makes the total $58,713.

The Intercolonial Railroad returns do not make as good a show as was expected. The total receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1882, were, for passengers, $657,296; for freight, $1,303,495, and for mails and sundries, $124,470—in all $2,079,262. On the other hand the expenditures amounted to $2,726,675. Of this sum, however, no less than $585,568 is charged to capital account—why we have not yet been told, and thus a small surplus of $9,600 is made to appear. Even with the accounts so made up there would have been a small deficit were it not that the Windsor Branch, of which Sir C. Tupper dispossessed the Western Counties Railway, yielded a surplus of over $10,000. The revenue of the Prince Edward Island Railroad was $137,267, and the working expenses $228,259, and the deficit was $90,992. We do not know whether anything charged to capital on the Intercolonial Railway is charged to working expenses in the Island, but we hear nothing of any charge to capital account there. It is to be hoped that those accounts will be carefully investigated. One of the means by which working expenses can be kept down is the charging to capital account of the cost of new rolling stock. Sir Alex. Campbell, in reply to a question put in the Senate, said he received the following explanation on this point from the department:—

"All rolling stock purchased to maintain the stock is charged to the revenue; all rolling stock purchased to increase the stock and to provide for increased traffic, is, as in the case of all railways, charged to the capital."

It is obvious that by retaining the old locomotives, cars, etc., after they have ceased to be fit for use, it would be possible to make a pretence of increasing the stock, when, in reality, there is no such increase. How many locomotives, cars, etc., are now somewhere along the Intercolonial that are unfit for use and not worth repairing? The destruction of rolling stock on the road has been very great.

The Quebec Treasurer has at length made his Budget Speech. By treating some extraordinary receipts as items of ordinary revenue, he succeeded in showing a surplus of about $4,000; but there really is a serious deficit, although the income from the Crown Lands has been very large. He proposes to incur additional debts, and sees no means of keeping out of debt but the obtaining of an increase of the subsidy. If the subsidy were paid on the population of 1881 instead of on that of 1871 as the British North America Act provides, there would be an increase of $200,000, and for that the Government have resolved to ask. They will probably be helped by the Governments of this Province, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which all want, or would like to have, more money to spend, no matter how it was raised. The surplus is pleaded as a reason in justification of the demand. There is no serious talk of economy. The Lieut.-Governor cost the Province $26,000 last year besides costing the Dominion $10,000, and there appears to be no intention of stopping that waste. It was discovered a few days ago that the Lieut.-Governor had not sent the usual reply to the address of the Assembly, and the Government pleaded that he was unwell on the day named for giving the answer, and went to Ottawa afterwards, but this some members showed was an inaccurate statement. Then, again, he was not in Quebec to sign with his own hand the message submitting the estimates. Altogether Quebec affairs are managed in a peculiar way, and wholly in the interest of a clique of politicians.

What those who now govern France mean by Republican liberty is well exemplified by the following:—

"PARIS, Feb. 21.—Fourteen bishops have been summoned before the Council of State for publishing a papal decree placing certain treatises on education in a deed of expurgator."

Hon. Mr. Burpee has moved for a return of the rolling stock purchased or built for the Intercolonial Railway in 1882. Canadian mechanics should look for that return with much interest.

Another iron firm, Ayer & Sons, has failed for two millions in Chicago, and another in Wisconsin for $200,000. Can any of the advocates of the N. P. tell why so many of those engaged in the industries most highly protected have failed of late?

It is rather cool on the part of the Halifax *Herald* to pretend that the Liberal Government of Nova Scotia are responsible for the expenditures of the last financial year and the deficit; but it is just like the Tories everywhere; the truth is not in them.

W. O'Brien, M. P., accused of some legally created offence by publishing an article headed "Accusing Spirits," was not allowed to prove that the statements in that article were true. Nevertheless a well selected Dublin jury, strange to say, could not agree on a verdict, and he is now in Parliament instead of being in Kilmainham jail.

The Maritime Bank seized under execution a large quantity of property belonging to Carvill & McKean, and the Sheriff advertised it for sale. The Bank of New Brunswick applied to the court to have the sale forbidden on the grounds that the execution was improperly issued. About the manner of its issue there are some queer stories afloat. We have not heard whether the evidence submitted to the court showed these stories to have any foundation.

The recent terrible accident in a New York school building has demonstrated once more that no school house should be more than two, or at most three stories high; that the staircases should be wide, easy and strong, and that the children should be trained to going out quickly but quietly, and in good order, when unexpectedly called on. The *Telegraph* promises that ample means of escape will be provided in the St. John schools. One of these, from most unworthy motives, was built four or five stories high. The upper stories should not be used for school rooms. In some cases no precautions would ensure the absolute safety of all the children placed in those rooms.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Condert & Boss, solicitors, of Paris, have telegraphed the following on behalf of General McAdaras, supposed to be a person known as "No. 1," mentioned at the hearing of the Irish conspirators at Dublin:—

"Publish an emphatic denial of the infamous accusation made against me regarding the Irish conspiracy. I have to-day invited an inquiry into the matter at hands of the British Embassy and taken steps to ascertain the source of the cruel libel against me."

In the Commons this afternoon, Trevelyan, in reply to O'Brien, stated that witnesses at Dublin Castle were not threatened or proffered drink.

The House resumed the debate on Gorst's amendment.

James Lowther promised the Conservative support to a vigorous policy toward Ireland.

Forster defended his own course previous to his resignation of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. The Prevention of Crimes Act, he said, was not accepted before the release of the suspects, but he had advised it as urgent. But for the Phoenix Park murders, Ireland would have believed Parnell supreme and would therefore have become ungovernable. The recent disclosures had increased the suspicion that the Land League was connected with these outrages. He charged Parnell with heading an organization which had started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited to murder. Parnell, he said, had reaped advantages from the agitation. He did not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission.

[O'Kelly shouted "It's a lie" several times. He was named for suspension and his suspension was ordered by a vote of 305 to 20.]

Forster resumed and reiterated his charges against Parnell, quoting from that gentleman's speeches in which he said that murder was unnecessary. He said the wretches who committed the Phoenix park assassinations had not acted on the letter but according to the spirit of these speeches. Parnell had expressed regret and repentance, but he could not communicate with him. A feeling is now rising even in Ireland against agitation since Parnell and his friends have been unveiled and unmasked.

There were loud cries for Parnell, but he did not move.

O'Donnell, on attempting to interpose during the speech, was ruled out of order.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—P. J. Sheridan, accused by informer Carey of being an accomplice in the Phoenix Park murders, is in this city. He was interviewed today. He is on the staff of the *Irish World*, where he has been ever since he came to this country. Sheridan says he never met Carey in his life, his reference to an interview in the Angel Hotel, Dublin, and the promise to forward arms are sheer fabrications. Sheridan admits he travelled through Ireland disguised as a priest, but denies complicity in the assassinations.

The Marquis of Hartington expressed surprise at Parnell's silence, which he said was an admission that a *prima facie* case had been established against the Irish leaders. The Government, he declared, had no intention of introducing any measures for extensive changes of policy with regard to Ireland that would be likely to arouse party feeling and absorb a large portion of the time of the House. Despite the repeated challenges of the Government, he said, the Opposition had formulated no direct or specific charges against them. He asked the House whether, seeing what was the general agreement with regard to the policy of the Government, it would endorse Gorst's amendment, which, if carried, would have the effect of removing the ministry from office.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Liberal-Conservative, said the Opposition would meet the Government's challenge, he would state in what manner to-morrow.

Parnell moved to adjourn debate, which was agreed to.

DUBLIN, (midnight,) Feb. 22.—During the past few hours the authorities have received valuable information concerning "Number one," and are now quite positive as to his identity.

Mrs. Carey has been completely "boycotted" since she turned informer, not one tenant has paid rent and notices have been chalked on the doorsteps of her Denseille street property warning persons not to pay rent to a "cursed informer."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Commons this afternoon Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish at home and abroad. Mr. Forster ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Forster's questions, and charges that gentleman with having disclosed the secrets of his (Parnell's) associates. If Forster believed that the articles published in the *Irish World* were likely to incite crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper. He compared the responsibility of Forster, who had read the articles and believed what the result would be, to that of himself who had never read them though they were now brought against him. Forster had unfairly singled out the name of Sheridan as mentioned in the "Kilmainham Treaty" negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Davitt, Eagan and Boyton, who were also mentioned as likely to endeavor to prevent outrages in Ireland?

Foster here exclaimed, "They were not mentioned to me."

Parnell continued: He had been challenged to defend himself from a charge, but he occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Forster did in England. Forster was also guilty of *suppresio veri*, because the heading in *United Ireland*, "Incidents of the Campaign," over a column recording outrages, ceased the moment O'Brien, editor of that paper, was liberated from prison. Forster's unfairness was shocking. Parnell also analyzed the evidence of Carey at the hearing of the Irish prisoners in Dublin, which he said was not a statement of fact, but belief or hearsay. It had been already disproved as regards Mrs. Byrne. The evidence in reference to the source of the murder fund, he said, rested upon the fact that some men, while in prison, had received checks from the sustenation fund of the Land League. Such aid had been given to thousands of prisoners. Forster's animus was due to the fact that he had attempted to obtain a promise from him (Parnell), but had failed to do so and had lost his office. In concluding, Parnell declared that the present officials in Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the Crimes Act. Forster ought to return to his congenial work. Parnell said he was hopeful that Ireland would weather this as she had weathered other formidable oppressions. He spoke over half an hour.

The Prince of Wales was present in the gallery the whole time Parnell was delivering his speech.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Parnell, proceeded to indicate the policy of the Government. They had been commissioned to suppress crime, and the number of murders had been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months. The only policy for Ireland was to say exactly what the Government meant to do and then do it. He regretted that Parnell had not made his position clearer. Gorst's amendment to address in reply to the speech from the throne was distasteful to Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to himself, and would, if carried, lead to their resignations as well as to the resignation of the Cabinet. He thought that nothing could be more fatal to Ireland than to hand the responsibility of government to local bodies. Trevelyan said if the Government were convinced that the life of any official or private person had been pointed at by the inciting language of the press, they would act again.

During Parnell's speech O'Shea exclaimed that Messrs. Boyton, Egan and Davitt were mentioned to Forster as a proof that the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders were not members of the Land League.

Parnell pointed out during his speech that one of them had returned a check which had been sent him from the sustentation fund, saying he had nothing to do with the League.

Parnell telegraphed to Mr. Sexton requesting him to come to London to participate in the debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Trevelyan said the Government would not press the present proceedings against John O'Brien, whose sentence to imprisonment for using intimidating language against landlords was confirmed recently, and who was arrested to undergo his punishment.

Justin McCarthy has written to Forster informing him that he will personally attack him during a speech which he (McCarthy) intends to make in the Commons.

To-night Sir Stafford Northcote said he would be sorry to weaken or harass the Government, but even if the result be to cause them to resign, it would be better that it should happen than that they, relying on false security, should be led back to the ministerial policy of the past.

Mr. Chambarlain declared that as long as Mr. Forster remained in the cabinet he was loyally supported by his colleagues and there was no unworthy intrigue against him.

Gorst's amendment was rejected; the Parnellites abstained from voting. McCoan and Blake, Home Rulers, voted with the majority.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—Harrington, secretary of the organizing committee of the National Land League, now in jail for using intimidating language, has been elected without opposition to the seat in the Commons for Westmeath, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Gill.

Startling revelations regarding the murder conspiracy will be published in a few days. Ten men will shortly be arrested in Dublin district and provinces. When these arrests are made, the whole organization will have been crushed.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Gladstone will arrive in London on Thursday. The police on Saturday renewed the precautions for his safety. It is known that several additional suspected persons arrived in the city last week, and important information regarding their movements has been received.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—Mr. Curran, the divisional magistrate, has opened a further private enquiry at the castle into the murder conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Thomas Doss, stowaway on board the wrecked steamer Glamorgan, who was placed under arrest on the steamer Republic because it was supposed he was implicated in the Phoenix Park assassinations, was subjected to a searching examination by a representative of the British Consul to-day, and was discharged.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *News* learns that the French authorities have declined to assist the English police who have gone to France to track persons implicated in the Phoenix Park murder. The police have guarded the house of Forster since his recent speech in the Commons attacking Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Times*, commenting on the speech of Parnell in the Commons yesterday, says:—"Parnell's speech will be read with the profound repugnance which it excited in the House. His coolness, which was not maintained with entire success, does not imply courage so much as it does shamelessness. Some conscientiousness of the utter inadequacy of his evasive quibbles to dispose of the charge built upon very broad induction may account for his labored explanation of trifles and the resort to ill timed recrimination which marked his speech. The House waited patiently for a frank treatment of the main question, which never came. The chilling reception of his callous triviality was only accentuated by the mechanical cheers of the Irish members.

It is understood that Parnell intends to press his amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, arraigning the Executive in Ireland for the administration of the Crimes Act.

The *Daily News* in a leading article says: "The suspicions against the Land League and some of its officials will be increased by the absence of any defence. Mr. Parnell yesterday said nothing to disprove the complicity in the outrage of some of the officials with whom he had acted. It would have been better had Parnell shown the House that he had discouraged the incendiary appeals constantly printed in the *Irish World*."

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—Redmond, one of the tellers of the Dominion Bank, has gone wrong. The manager yesterday asked him to hand over his cash and have it counted. It was found $7,500 short. It was afterwards discovered that Redmond has been carrying stocks on margins to the tune of $18,000. The bank will lose nothing, the amount being secured by bonds. Redmond has been heard from at Buffalo. He forwarded a statement of how matters stood.

The *Christian Visitor* is now wrestling painfully with the question of education. It has arrived at the conclusion that mere instruction in secular knowledge, however careful and extensive, is not enough to make honest men and good citizens. What it calls religious morals, it argues, are necessary, but how these are to be taught, or to be acquired, puzzles the good *Visitor*. It concludes its last article on the subject by saying that "Teachers ought in every way that is right and expedient co-operate with the parents and others who labor to inculcate sound morals and Bible truths." How can teachers do anything of that kind under the present School Act?

Messrs. Healy, M. P., Davitt and Quinn, because they refused to give bail to be of good behavior, when they believed that they had done nothing wrong or illegal, and for no other crime, offence, or cause whatever, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and they are now subjected to solitary confinement for twenty-two hours of every day, and the Irish Secretary says this is quite proper. Perhaps the St. John *Sun* will allege that it is a defence of crime to say that this is very wrong, very monstrous and cruel, and even cowardly.

Now, let us have peace. We noted last Saturday that the *Presbyterian Witness* said of Archbishop O'Brien's first pastoral, "it is upon the whole one of the very best Roman Catholic Pastorals we have ever read," and quoted a large portion of the document, and commented: "We need not say how just and how beautiful these sentiments are, and we congratulate Archbishop O'Brien on their utterance."

The *Christian Messenger* (Baptist) of to-day, in discussing the same pastoral, remarks: "It contains some important truths and is just what might have been expected from an able divine who has come in contact with the advanced thought of the latter part of the 19th century, and has been a reader of the current literature of the day in connection with that body of professing Christians."—*Halifax Recorder.*