Summerside Journal.
AND WESTERN PIONEER.

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Almanac for March, 1869.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qtr., 5th day, 1h. 31m. morning, E. S. E.
New Moon, 13th day, 4h. 34m., morn., E.N.E.
First Qtr. 21st day, 1h. 42m., morning N. W.
Full Moon, 27th day, 5h. 20m. evening, E.

D. MON.	DAY WEEK	SUN rises-sets		clock		sun's dec. south		moon rises		LENG. DAY'S	
		h	m	h	m			h	m	h	m
1	Mon	6	43	5	43	12	30	27	8	9	56	10	59
2	Tues		41		45	12	18	4	16	11	8	11	2
3	Wed		39		46	12	5	41	17	morn			5
4	Thurs		37		48	11	51	18	13	0	16		9
5	Frid		36		49	11	38	55	4	1	20		12
6	Sat		34		50	11	24	31	49	2	18		15
7	Sun	6	32	5	51	11	9	8	30	3	10	11	18
8	Mon		31		52	10	54	45	7	3	54		21
9	Tues		30		53	10	39	21	41	4	38		23
10	Wed		28		54	10	23	58	11	5	13		26
11	Thurs		26		55	10	7	34	38	5	43		29
12	Frid		23		57	9	51	11	2	6	10		34
13	Sat		19		58	9	35	47	24	sets			39
14	Sun	6	17	6	59	9	18	23	45	7	28	11	42
15	Mon		15		1	9	1	0	4	8	27		46
16	Tues		14		2	8	44	36	22	9	28		48
17	Wed		13		3	8	26	12	39	10	30		50
18	Thurs		11		4	8	9	48	56	11	31		53
19	Frid		9		5	7	51	25	13	morn			56
20	Sat		7		6	7	33	north		0	33		59
21	Sun	6	5	6	7	7	15	22	10	1	31	12	2
22	Mon		3		8	6	56	45	50	2	26		5
23	Tues		1		9	6	38	9	29	3	18		8
24	Wed	5	59		11	6	20	33	5	4	7		11
25	Thurs		58		12	6	1	56	40	4	49		14
26	Frid		56		13	5	42	20	11	5	26		17
27	Sat		54		15	5	24	43	40	rises			21
28	Sun	5	52	6	16	5	5	7	5	7	41	12	24
29	Mon		50		17	4	47	30	27	8	48		27
30	Tues		48		19	4	28	53	44	9	58		31
31	Wed		45		21	4	10	16	58	11	4		35

Summerside Markets.

March 25, 1869.

Beef per lb	3d a 4d
Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Oats per bush	2s 6d a 2s 7d
Potatoes per bush	1s 5d a 1s 6d
Turnips per bush	10d a 1s
Butter per lb by Tub	13d a 14d
Lard per lb	9d a 10d
Tallow per lb.	9d a 10d
Eggs per doz	9d a 10d
Hides per lb	4½d
Mackerel per doz	2s a 3s
Codfish per qt	18s a 19s
Pork per lb by carcass	4d a 6d
Flour per bbl	45s a 47s
Island Flour per cwt	20s to 21s
Oatmeal per cwt.	17s a 18s
Hay per Ton	50s a 60s
Pine Boards	10s
Spruce Boards	4s a 5s

Charlottetown Markets.

Ch. Town, March 25, 1869.

Beef per lb	4½d a 8d
Mutton per lb	3½d a 7d
Pork per lb., by carcass,	5d a 6½d
Ham per lb	6d a 7d
Geese	3s a 3 6d
Fowels	1s a 1s 6d
Ducks each	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour per 100 lbs	20s a 21s
Oatmeal per 100	18s a 19s
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	2d a 2½d
Codfish per quintal	18s a 20s
Butter per lb	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. by the tub,	1s 3d a 1s 4d
Cheese	3d a 5d
Tallow	9d a 10d
Eggs per dozen	1s 3d a 1s 4d
Potatoes per bushel	1s 6d a 1s 9d
Barley " "	5s
Oats	2s 9d a 2s 10d
Hay per ton	70s a 75s
Hides per lb	4d
Sheepskins each	4s a 4s 6d
Spruce Boards per 100 ft.	4s a 4s 6d
Hemlock " "	3s 6d a 4s

Business Cards.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Corner of Great George & King Streets, Charlottetown.
President—HON. DANIEL BRENAN.
Cashier—WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire.
Discount Days—Mondays & Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 2 p.m to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK.
Grafton St., Queen's Square, Charlottetown
President—CHARLES PALMER, Esquire.
Cashier—JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire.
Discount Days—Wednesdays & Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a.m to 1 p m., from 2 p.m to 4 p m.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, ESQ.
Cashier—E. L. LYDIARD, Esquire
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Notes for Discount must be in before 11 o'clock on Discount days.
Hours of Business—10 a. m., to 1 p. m. from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.

"The Hand-writing of God"

A FEW COPIES of this celebrated work have been received by the Agent for P.E. Island, the Rev. ALBERT S. DESBRISAY. Library Edition $4; Cloth Extra $3.50, N. S. Currrency.
Dec 3, '68.

Business Cards.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, - - QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

R. & W. T. HUNT,
Commission Merchants,
GENERAL AGENTS AND
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM AND OFFICE
Head Queen's Wharf, Summerside, P. E. I.
(opposite the Store of W. T. Hunt & Co.)
April 2, 1868. 1y

J. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, &c.,
MRRKET STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
☞ Gives personal attention to the Sale and Purchase of every description of Goods.
May 9, 1868.

WILLIAM BEARSTO,
Commission Merchant,
Auctioneer & General Agent,
WATER STREET,
Summerside, ---------- *P. E. Island*

THOMAS KELLY,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant,
And Auctioneer,
QUEEN SQUARE,
JHARLOTTETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

E. F. PURDY'S
NEW
Marble and Freestone
ESTABLISHMENT,
(NEXT DOOR TO BEER AND SONS')
KING SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
All orders punctually attended to.
Call and See!
Jan 7, '69 1y

JAMES GREENOUGH,
FLOUR
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 47 Commercial Street
Corner of Clinton Street --------BOSTON
Jany. 1, 1869. 1y

HANFORD BROTHERS,
Successors to Thomas Hanford,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
11 NORTH MARKET WHARF,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CHAS. U. HANFORD. FRED. S. HANFORD.

DR. JARVIS
Has Removed His Residence to the House
(lately occupied by Mr McKinlay)
next to Thomas Hunt's, Esq., St Eleanor's. He may be consulted every forenoon at the Drug Store of W. T. HUNT & Co., Summerside.
St. Eleanor's, May 18, 1868.

DR. J. H. JAMIESON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
OFFICE at the residence of the Rev. W.W. Colpitts, Margate.
December 3, 1868.

DR. J. N. FULLER,
Graduate of Bellevue Hospital,
Medical College, N. Y.
Office in the residence of Rev. Mr. DesBrisay, on Water Street—directly opposite the Establishment of J. L. Holman, Esq.,
*** All calls promptly attended to.
Summerside. October 15. 1868.

DR. J. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE—At the SUMMERSIDE DRUG STORE, next door to Bank, Central Street
SUMMERSIDE, ... P. E. ISLAND.
October 12, 1868.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.
North side King Square, (next to Park Hotel)
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JAMES W. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL takes this opportunity to return thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
This HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and commands a view of King Square, and other parts of the City.
In connection with the Hotel, is GOOD STABLING, and a careful Hostler in attendance. Parties coming from Prince Edward Island with horses will find this establishment the most comfortable in the City, and a person always at the Cars on their arrival.
St. John, Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

ROCKLIN HOUSE,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
SIMON D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.
Permanent and Transient Boarders wil find the above House to give satisfaction.
Ch'town, June 13, 1868.

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL: TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICES:
64 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
61 Threadneedle Street, London.
Risks taken daily, in Town and Conntry, at the office of the Agent, Reading room Building, Dorchester street.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P E Island.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1868.—1y*

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.
No. 9, King Square,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
THE subscriber having thoroughly refitted and enlarged his HOTEL and STORE, is now prepared to accommodate Permanent and Transient Boarders on the most reasonable terms.
ALSO, in connection, a GROCERY STORE, where every article required for house use may be had.
J. CRAWFORD & SON.
Sept. 10, 1868. 1y

A. W. ANDRES,
Marble Worker,
Point Du Chene, Shediac N. B.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, &c., &c.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE constantly on hand.
Can furnish Gravestones and Monuments at a less price than any other establishment in the Provinces, and pay a duty besides.
☞ ORDERS can be left at BERTRAM'S Book Store and at D. ENMAN'S, Esq., Summerside, or sent to
A. W. ANDRES.
Point Du Chene, June 11th, 1868.

Established 1845.
NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Assets, January 1st, 1868,
Over Ten Million Dollars!
PRESIDENT:
MORRIS FRANKLIN, ESQ.,
Vice President and Actuary:
WILLIAM H. BEERS, JR.
HEAD OFFICE 112 & 114 Broadway, N.Y.
General Agent for the Dominion of Canada:
WALTER BURKE, ESQ.,
Herald Buildings, Montreal,

The New York
Life Insurance Company
IS ONE OF THE
OLDEST INSTITUTIONS
Of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.
During the twenty-three years of its existence, it has issued policies upon the lives of more than
Fifty Thousand Persons.
and has paid in losses $5,000,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Annual Income
EXCEEDS
Four Million Dollars.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
The instances are many within the experience o every Life Insurance Company, in which the proceeds of a Policy has saved from poverty the survivors of those who have thus made provision for their wants in times of prosperity and health. A wife may insure the life of her husband for her own benefit, and should she survive him, the amount of the insurance will be payable to her free from any claims against his estate; and in case of the death of the wife before that of the husband, the amount of the insurance may be made payable to her children.

THE COMPANY DECLARES
ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS,
which are available in payment of each Annual Premium. All the insured in this Company receive dividends which can be used in part of the second and each subsequent Annual Premium thereafter; or the dividend may be allowed to accumulate, and subsequently used in whole or in part in the payment of Premiums. The business of the Company being *PURELY MUTUAL*, each member pays only the average cost of insurance, all surplus being annually returned to the Policy holders. (Companies having a Stock Capital usually retain a large portion for the Stockholders.) The Dividends paid to Policy holders exceed
$3,000,000.

Endowment Assurance Policies.
These Policies are coming into general request As a sure and profitable investment for one's declining years, they deserve the attention of all. The sum secured by an ordinary life policy becomes available upon the death of the assured; on the Endowment plan the amount is received by the assured himself upon his attaining a specified age, while full provision is made for death occurring prior thereto.

THE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN.
This company originated and introduced the valuable feature known as the Non-Forfeiture Plan which is rapidly superseding the old system of life long payments, and has revolutionized the system of Life Insurance in the United States, and which has been adopted (generally in a less favorable form) by all Life Companies. A party, by this table, after the second year, *cannot forfeit any part of what has been paid in.*

☞ Tables of Rates, Circulars, Examples of Divdiends, Forms, &c., can be had by applying to the Agent, at Charlottetown.
MEDICAL EXAMIMERS:
DR. MACKIESON, DR. R. JOHNSON.
Agent for P. E. Island:
HENRY A. HARVIE.
Ch'town Nov 19, 1868.

News Summary.

THE CONVENT CASE.

From the European Mail.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, February 25, the Solicitor-General resumed and concluded his address for the plaintiff, in the action brought by Miss Laurin against the late and the present superior of the Hull convent. He minutely examined the basis on which the defence was founded, that the plaintiff was not suited for a Conventional life, and, in arguing against it, quoted portions of the evidence to prove that, under proper management, she would have become an excellent nun. The Lord Chief Justice on the following day proceeded to sum up the case to the jury.

Friday was the 20th and last day of the hearing of this extraordinary case. The interest was intense. The crowds around the entrances were greater than on any former occasion, and the court was well filled before half-past nine o'clock, and as soon as the court was filled the doors were fastened to prevent any disturbance during the summing up.

The Lord Chief Justice, in commencing his summing up, congratulated the jury most heartily at their having arrived at the closing day of this monster case. He regretted that so much valuable time had been lost by them, and on public grounds that so many cases of importance had to be postponed in order to investigate the miserable jealousies of convent life, which he thought might have been better and ought to have been investigated by the visitorial powers of the convent; but the case was here, and they must put aside all religious feeling, and recollect that that question was not at all mixed up in it. The parties were all members of the same religious body, and they had bound themselves by certain vows, rules, and regulations. The question was whether in carrying out those rules the defendants had acted wrongly. The trial, he thought, had acquired a factitious importance, and they must take care that neither party derived any undue advantage from the religious element that was mixed up in it. The plaintiff complained first of an assault in the stripping in May, 1865; then that she had been illegally imprisoned; that the defendant had converted several articles of hers to her own use; fourthly of a libel; and lastly of a conspiracy, which was the most important of the whole—first to force her from the convent by ill-usage; and, secondly, having so failed, have her expelled. To assist them in coming to a just conclusion it would be his business to give them a history of the case, which extended over a period of 15 years. He should commence with her entry into Bagot street, in 1850, dividing the period from that time to her leaving the convent into several epochs. The first would embrace from 1850 to 1860-61; the next would be from 1861 to 1864, when she was transferred from Clifford to Hull, when, as the plaintiff alleged, the conspiracy and the acts complained of commenced; from 1864 to the time of the commission; the next, what took place under the commission; and then the last closing chapter in the history of this painful case—viz., the matters of which she complained during the period which intervened between the bishop's sentence of expulsion and her final withdrawal from the convent. Having gone through in detail the main features of the evidence adduced, pointing out to the jury the points to which they would have the more directly to turn their attention, he told them that there had been strong evidence with reference to the plaintiff being imprisoned within the convent, and that if they believed that portion of the evidence he would ask them to award her damages in respect to her imprisonment, irrespective of their verdict upon the other charges. In dismissing the jury, he said with regard to the popular feeling (the echoes of which had been heard within those walls) of an unthinking populace, cheering and hooting without any knowledge of the real merits or demerits of the case, ought to find and would find a proper reply in the breasts of twelve honest, intelligent men, who had come to discharge, and would discharge, the most solemn duties man could be called upon to discharge.

The jury retired at twenty-five minutes past five, the Judge having taken over seven hours in summing up.

Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, £500.

The proceedings in Parliament from its very commencement have been unu ually tame. The grave question which is soon to occupy the attention of the House, and the conflict so close at hand, seem to have stilled all minor differences, and quieted smaller dissensions: only

. . . "Creeping murmer, and the poring dusk,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe:
From camp to camp, ...
The hum of either army stilly sounds."

In a very short time Mr. Gladstone will make his first motion towards the disestablishment of the Irish Church, by proposing the appointment of a Committee of enquiry. It is not likely that this will be seriously opposed. The public decision upon the question has been so plainly declared, that it is hardly probable the opposition will court the certainty of defeat by a direct motion on the main question, pure and simple, as to the expediency of disestablishing the Irish Church; they are much more likely to set up a guerilla warfare, which may prove harassing to their adversaries, and perhaps may enable them to obtain some slight advantage at an unguarded point; but, as the *Times* has said, the Irish Establishment may even now be almost reckoned among the things that have been.

The proposal to entrust Marshal Serrano with the formation of the new Cabinet in Spain, after an animated debate, has been carried in the Cortes by a large majority. Serrano's speech, announcing his assumption of the Executive power, and appealing to the consideration of the Republican party, has been well, some say enthusiastically, received by the Opposition. He expressed his desire "to walk hand in hand with the Cortes," and seemed to have our English desire in his mind when he further spoke of the Opposition, the minority, acting as the legitimate censor of the Ministry." Telegrams of February 25 announce it as probable that the contemplated modifications of the Cabinet will introduce politicians "of more Radical opinions than the public have been led to suppose," but our latest information is to the effect that all the late Ministers are to retain their posts.

Spain is promised relief of her pecuniary difficulties from a very extraordinary and romantic source. A company has been formed to recover the bullion and treasure said to have been lost in the Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English in the harbor of Vigo, in the year 1702. The vessels are believed to have had on board, when they sank, treasure to the value of upwards of fourteen million pieces of eight. According to a contemporary, the "piece of eight" is the *escudo* of eight *ochavas*, worth at that time 5s. 5¼d. Colonel Gowen, who was so successful in raising the Russian fleet at Sebastapool, has examined the vessels, and reports that he "is completely satisfied as to the practicability of recovering the treasure." The Spanish Government is to receive 25 per cent. of all treasures recovered.

The extraordinary case in which a Sister of Mercy has claimed damages from the Superiors of her convent for assault, imprisonment, libel, and conspiracy to drive her from the convent by ill-treatment, has at last, after a trial of twenty days, been brought to a conclusion. Late on the evening of February 26 the jury returned a verdict for the defendants on the charges of assault and imprisonment, but for the plaintiff on the accounts for libel and conspiracy, and they gave damages to the amount of £500, including £300, which it appears was the plaintiff's "dowry" when she entered the convent. No cause ever occupied so many days in trial as this, and though all concerned it—judge, jury, and counsel—were heartily tired of it, the public interest in the case was unflagging. The verdict was received with loud cheering outside the Court.

The Consolidated Chambers of Commerce held their annual meeting on February 23. Sir Stafford Northcote, a member of the late Government, was among the guests; but the chief interest centred in the speech of Mr. Bright. Among other matters he referred hopefully to the question of Ocean Penny Postage, and said that he had "no doubt whatever that as between here and the United States, and probably between this and almost every other country, it would be possible for the Post Office to negotiate a system by which letters should cross the ocean for a penny."

Mr. Gladstone and the Welshman.

The Liverpool *Courier* tells the following story of a Welshman's visit to Mr. Gladstone:—"The Welshman says that having read so much of the great statesman, he became very desirous to see—only to see—the great man. One day last summer he set out for Mr. Gladstone's house in Penmænmawr. It was with many misgivings that, carrying carefully a small basket with him, he walked up to the house; for, having but an exceedingly small stock of English at his command, he feared it would avail him but little with the servants. In that fear he was right, for, on asking to see Mr. Gladstone, he was informed by the maid-servant first, and by the butler afterwards, that their master was then very busy and cold not be seen before night. Nothing daunted, the sturdy Welshman expressed his readiness to call again at night. Just then another maidservant, a countrywoman of his, came to his residence, and led him to Mrs. Gladstone. The kind lady was much amused to see the Welshman's determination to see—only to see—he said—Mr. Gladstone. The object of his admiration was told of this singular visitor, and coming to him laughed heartily to hear the enthusiastic Welshman say that he only wished to see Mr. Gladstone, of whom and of his great services he had read so much; and, thereupon, he begged Mr. Gladstone to accept the small basket of eggs he had brought with him, and which were placed together in a very artistic style. Mr. Gladstone took them kindly from the simple man, presented him with a book in return, asking him to take some lunch, and making kind enquiries after the Welshman's family. It was with great reluctance that the visitor partook of food, for he frequently assured them that he came there not to eat anything, but to see Mr. Gladstone. However, this warm-hearted son of Wales left highly pleased with his successful visit, and bearing with him the book he received, and a portrait of the great liberal chief, which Mrs. Gladstone gave him, with kind assurances that he would be always welcomed there."

G. P. Saneton has written a long letter to the St. John papers, on the subject of the Commercial Bank. He states that the Presidents of the Bank were as "deep in the mud as he was in the mire." Overdrawing accounts were, according to him, the "order of the day." One man, afterwards a president, owed, he states, at one time, the large sum of $116,000, in the shape of an overdrawn account; another person owed $39,000. In 1855, the total of overdrawn accounts footed up $300,000.

An Illinois clergyman on the way to fulfil an "exchange" appointment, made an exchange of carpet bags with some one, and instead of two sermons found $8,000.

St. John N. B. purposes to start a company for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods, machinery, and woodware.

A lady visiting London for the first time, found a ragged, cold and hungry child gazing wistfully at some cakes in a shop window. She took the little forlorn on by the hand, led her into the shop, bought her a cake, and then took her elsewhere, supplying more needed wants. The greateful little creature looked the benevolent woman full in the face, and, with artless simplicity, inquired, "Are you God's wife?"

Of the 2,447,365 electors in Great Britain and Ireland, 2,184,281 recorded their votes during the recent elections. In England and Wales there voted 1,077,281 Liberals, and 855,251 Conservatives; in Scotland, 126,849 Liberals, and 28,959 Conservatives; and in Ireland, 53,967 Liberals, and 41,863 Conservatives. The total number of constituencies in the United Kingdom is 420 for whom (counting the tie at Horsham) 387 Liberals and 272 Conservatives are returned.

Richmond has a negro Colburn, who, though blind, uneducated and only seventeen years of age, solves the most intricate mathmatical problems with astonishing rapidity and accuracy.

RECIPROCITY.

One of the favorite arguments of the protectionists is that without a high tariff it will be impossible to compete in America with the "pauper labor" of Europe. The friends of freedom of trade have been traduced and denounced as the enemies of the laboring people. They have been charged with a purpose of reducing the American workman to a level with the "ill-requited serfs" of the old world, the very moment they proposed to lessen the heavy burthens which the protectionists are constantly imposing on the people. But when the protectionists and monoplists oppose a reciprocity treaty with Canada they are compelled for a little while to abandon their refuge of falsehood and deception. The object of the reciprocity treaty with Canada is to exchange the products of the two countries free of duty, or at a very low rate. The effect of such a measure would be to quicken and develop a great trade between the two countries which is fettered by the present iniquitous protective tariff. In opposing reciprocity with Canada, all the trash about "pauper labor," "famished serfs," "ten cents a day," which has served the radicals so many good turns, fails of application. The people of Canada who have valuable products to exchange, are as intelligent, and well paid as those of America. They are more free and better governed. Their industry is not oppressed by unjust restrictions. A grinding tariff does not levy tribute on all their industrious coal miners and hardy lumbermen is as well rewarded as that of the miners and lumbermen of the United States.

But the monoplists clamor against the reciprocity treaty because it will deprive the coal and lumber interests of their share of "protection." In 1867, Nova Scotia coal to the amount of 480,739½ tons was imported, paying a duty of $1.25 cents per ton. The value of the coal was $2.68 per ton, and the duty more than forty-five per cent. of its value! It needs no arguments to prove that the consumer pays this tariff, and not this alone, but nearly that amount on all the coal which enters into competition with it. The price of the foreign coal which is admitted subject to this enormous tariff, determines, to a great extent, the price of all the rest. He who consumes the Nova Scotia coal pays as little tariff as he who buys the article mined at home. The only difference is that the latter pays his duty to the coal speculation, and the former pays it into the coffers of the government. Under a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and this enormous duty taken off, the price of coal would be materially diminished. What argument not founded in the greed of the speculator can be urged against it? Why should the laboring poor of this country be outrageously taxed for one of the prime necessaries of life? The advocates of this iniquitous measure must come out from their harbor of lies about "pauper labor," since the miners of Pictou coal are as well paid as any on the face of the earth.

On lumber imported from Canada in 1867 the duty amounted to over a million dollars. A just reciprocity would materially diminish this impost. Among the items in this tax on lumber is one of $46,676,24, duties levied on fire wood! The monopolists did not stop at laths, shingles, boards and staves, but actually laid a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on Canada firewood. It was not enough that a duty of more than forty-five per cent is charged the people on coal, but another duty was put on the wood they consume. The monopolists were determined to regulate the price of fuel, even if it must be dragged from the forests of Canada. But the advocates of this policy will hardly contend that in this instance they must have "protection" from the "illpaid labor of the serf."

The opposition to a just reciprocity with Canada is founded in greed and rapacity.

The present system rewards a favored few at the expense of the great mass of the people. It lays burthensome charges on the necessities of life under the pretence of encouraging home industry. It fosters monopoly, and discourages trade, and the people who are oppressed by it should demand its repeal in tones of thunder,—*Harrisburg, (Penn.) Patriot.*

A method of sewing boots and shoes with copper wire, instead of common thread, has been patented, the advantage being that at a very small increase in expense the strength and durability of the work are much improved.

The New Zealand massacre has developed some latter day martyrs for religion's sake. The natives captured by the Maori rebels were offered their lives if they would bow down to the Hannan god, but they refused, and fifty of them were put to death.

We (*Mechanics' Magazine*) have already mentioned the invention of a sewing machine driven by electricity. Such a machine may now be seen in actual use in Paris. The foot is now no longer needful; the "hand" has only to direct the work of the needle. The invention, although the machine can only be adapted for the lightest work, may be worthy of attention here. We do not know whether or not it is protected by a patent; but in any case the arrangement for producing the movements will be familiar to every electrician.

A man named Holman, at Wine Harbor, engineer of the steam drill, fell down the air shaft in a tunnel, 45 feet, and was badly mangled. He is expected to recover. At Isaac's Harbor, on March 1st., a man named Wm. Harkness was blown up by the explosion of a blast, and very badly mangled. He is not expected to live.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Civilization is a plant of very slow growth, and one that does not stand much forcing. There's no use taking a wild crab, nailing it scientifically against the wall, and bidding it bear good fruit. It must be grafted first and allowed time.

The preliminary business of New York Common Council Committee is to order a bottle of whiskey and drink all round, and then the people's money is appropriated in a spirited manner.

A lunatic in Badlam was asked how he came there? He answered, "By a dispute."—"What dispute?"—The Bedlamite replied, The world said I was mad; I said the world was mad, and they outwitted me."