

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal—A. J. Joseph & Co.
Auctioneers—O. J. Joseph & Co.
New Books—Dawson & Co.
Hudson's Bay—Wm. H. Dean.
Antique Sale—J. A. Macdonald & Co.
Quebec Board of Trade—F. H. Andrews.
Grand Trunk Railway—Joseph Hickson.
Red Cedar Carpet Felt—J. A. Reid.
For Dalhousie—A. Fraser & Co.
Furniture Goods—Glover, Fry & Co.
Fresh Arrivals—Do.
Gentlemen's Department—Do.
New Hat Stock—James C. Paterson.
Rugby, American and Foreign Hardware—Thomas Andrews.
Boulevard, Wedding Presents—G. Seifert.

CAMPBELL'S
QUININE
WINE.
THE TONIC OF THE DAY.
May 5, 1880.
AM 67

THE ONLY BRONCHITIS VINDICATED.
Established in 1877—500,000 bottles sold.
This wine, which will cure all cases of
croup, whooping cough, influenza, and
all other diseases of the throat and
lungs, should be sent immediately to
MRS. J. A. CAMPBELL, 100, St. Paul Street,
Quebec, P. Q., Canada.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

MR. BARKER WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

Mr. WILSON BARKER has written another letter to the newspapers, on his favorite theme—a commercial union between Canada and the United States. The present letter is addressed to the Hon. JAMES A. GARDNER, and like its predecessor it harps on the same string, and as full of illogical ideas and crude speculation as the remarkable and rambling twaddle which he sent to the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, some four or five weeks ago. Such reasoning as Mr. BARKER indulges in can find no favor in the eyes of Canadians. It is too specious and too one-sided to meet with popular acceptance on this side of the line. In plain English it is a direct plea for annexation, veiled in the flimsiest and gauziest fabric, a species of ostrich-like concealment of true purposes, which can deceive nobody. Mr. BARKER paints in glowing terms the beauties of his new scheme, which involves the total annihilation of the despising and expensive Caspar House, and seems to think that his charming novelty has only to be presented to the Canadian mind to secure its immediate adoption. He suggests, it is true, that we may perhaps have a friendly feeling towards England, and he generously concedes his permission to allow us to indulge that fancy, or friendly feeling, or whatever it may be. Canada's political relations, he remarks in italics, which we have not disturbed, "are not our (his) concern." "So long," he goes on again, "as the silent reign of the British connection pleases her, we all welcome her to wear it." This is indeed kind, but now comes something which is not so "sneaky" and its spirit is clear and open enough. "But we surely have a right to expect, in entering upon closer commercial relations with her, a substantial guarantee that she feels herself a part of the great American continent, and is not ready to lend herself to such glittering imperial schemes as recently obtained favor in the municipal councils of the United Kingdom." One need not read between the lines here, to catch the full drift of Mr. BARKER'S meaning. He betrays the gist of his argument too plainly for misinterpretation. On his own showing (Commercial Union), is only a political term, a more seductive phrase if you will, for annexation in its broadest and most comprehensive form. Mr. BARKER'S political art has escaped all too soon from his convenient commercial bias. In the sentence which follows soon after the above announcement, our political economist and financier becomes even bolder and less discreet. He says, with a fine flourish—

"A Customs Union with the United States would be a final declaration of her Continental sympathies, and her farewell to Imperialism." It would be a declaration of her readiness to unite with us in the great work of developing the resources of our vast inheritance, and the creation of free nations of the American type in the New World."

Here surely is a golden opportunity which all Canada should fly to secure at once. We must bid "farewell to Imperial aspirations," and what will be our reward and portion for all this? Why, nothing more or less than the glorious privilege of uniting with the United States, "in the great work of developing the resources" of the "vast inheritance" of that country, to say nothing of the opportunity which we will have of creating "free nations of the American type in the New World."

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From a close observation of the drift of her speech, it is evident that she is ready. In the adoption of the Tariff of 1879, she declared to the world that she meant to make her own interests the foremost consideration; and it would be when told that the policy impugned by the British connection, her reply was, "So much the worse for the connection." She is not drifting, and cannot thrive in her present isolated position, without access to the markets of the Continent, as was shown by her readiness to embrace Lord Bessborough's generous but misty vision. We are heretics, and we are only remains for us to put our proposal into a shape which will confer lasting benefits upon the people of the whole Continent, instead of the one-sided proposals, expensive in their results, and with no promise of permanence."

Now Canada never said "So much the worse for British connection." The remark was made in an editorial which appeared once in the Toronto Mail, and such a sentiment has never appeared in that journal since. The Mail is not the Canadian Dominion. It does not speak "officially" for even a section, however small, of the Canadian people. Mr. BARKER must know this as well as we do. In seeking to prove too much, he misrepresents things most shockingly. His pretensions will only be laughed at.

Mr. BARKER seems to think that delay should occur in this matter, and asks impudently "would it not be timely to propose an International Commission with Canada, to negotiate a Treaty for the removal of the existing restrictions on our mutual trade?" To all of which we humbly remark, in the appropriate language of the eminent ABRAHAM WALKER,

when deluged by the impassioned rhetoric of a Fenian meeting, "Go slow, Fenix, Go slow!"

FOSSIL MEN.

Canadians the world over should feel justly proud of Principal Dawson of McGill University, Montreal. He has done more to make his and our country known and respected abroad among scholars, and scientists and literary men generally, than almost any other living Canadian. For the last five or twenty years his name has been more or less prominently identified with the geology and mineralogy of Acadia and Canada proper. His researches in his chosen field of study, have been untiring, unremitting and most exhaustive, and his efforts in a lifetime promise to reap as golden a reward, as the splendid work of Sir CHARLES LYELL, and the extensive performances of Sir ROBERT MURCHISON, in the same direction. The study of geology is full of grand aims and results. Its scope is almost limitless, and the diligent student in the amplification of his work, finds in every fresh investigation, rarer and nobler beauties in that science, which above all others, is best fitted to beautify, to enrich and to make full the mind. At first the student, and subsequently the companion of Sir CHARLES LYELL, Principal Dawson has prosecuted his scientific labors under good direction. Of late years his studies and investigations have borne excellent fruit, and the faithful teacher has been able to add many additions to the lore which he has made peculiarly his own. It is curious to note the growth and system of Professor Dawson's mind since he gave to the public, his scholarly volume entitled "Acadian Geology" in 1855. At first his writings were largely technical, and conveyed to the reader the idea that they were mainly intended for the use of students learning the mysteries of geologic formation, and archæologic research. Gradually, and with consummate skill, Principal Dawson has led his readers to an examination of the different branches of the science, until his works, as they stand to-day, reveal a course of study, which embraces almost every degree of the literature of stones, shells, pre-historic man, archæology, &c. In like manner the author has popularized his books, until now they are as much sought after and read by the laymen of the science, as they are by its professors and active students.

Principal Dawson's last contribution to the literature of which he is an acknowledged master, is entitled "Fossil Men," handsomely published by the Dawson Press of Montreal. It treats in a striking and original way, of the ages of stones, of bones and of iron, and exhibits in passing the resemblances which may be noted, between the implements of the early races which held sway in the old and new world. This chapter is worth examining alongside of Dr. J. M. Smith's critical speculations concerning the antiquities of North America, and the paper which the Dawson or a copy, printed in the Good Words magazine, some years since, on prehistoric man, of which works will be found useful, in investigating Principal Dawson's erudite reasoning on the subject. The illustrations which accompany the narrative, and which reveal a number of figures and the old town at the foot of the mountain, add materially to the value of the letter-press. A goodly portion of the book is taken up with Hohehaga and its surroundings; and there we have a copious and carefully prepared account of the first settlement of the different tribes of aborigines, and their remains, together with specimens of their implements and weapons in copper and in stone. The last arts of Primitive Hohehaga, illustrated by a figure with totemic emblem, carved in a black argillaceous stone by natives of the Quebec Charlotte Islands, is a most useful and skillful chapter, abounding in a perfect wealth of analysis and description. The physical characteristics of prominent men, illustrated by comparative views of skulls from Hohehaga and European remains, are no less valuable than the preceding. Indeed, as we have seen it somewhere remarked, "the stone age in Europe is illustrated and explained by the stone age in America." In order to follow speculations, generally very full and pertinent, on the Antiquity of Man, the Primitive idea of God, and the instinct of immortality. Of course the Professor's views are largely open to keen and searching criticism—though a good deal of that criticism, we feel bound to say, will scarcely shake Dr. Dawson's stable position, though it may threaten it perhaps from its weaker side. It is cheering in these days of rank skepticism and ultra-radicalism, and open agnosticism, which is, at least, the polite term to find a leading mind still adhering to the old faith, and to the doctrine laid down by the early Christian teachers and scholars. The world must view with pain and grief the tendency and ill-shaping of a splendid mind like that of Professor CLIFFORD, who died all too soon; it must regard with some dismay the professions of the great moulders of scientific thought and mental activity, the MOLLAYS, the HUXLEYS, the DARWINS, the TYNDALLS, the SPENCERS, and in a lesser key, perhaps, and in another department of culture, the HARRISONS and the LAWRENSES, and with some few grains, the FARNADES and HENRIQUES, of our nineteenth century scholarship. It is a good omen to find so great a geologist as Dr. Dawson unquestionably, and whose influence must be very great and magnetic, ranging himself on the side of Christianity and of righteousness, and of fellowship with the great Creator of the Universe, the Being at whose will and touch all things breathe and live, the God who rules on Earth and in Heaven. The works of such a man must have their influence in shaping the destinies of the wavering, in controlling largely human thought, and in proving that science is not always read through the spectacles of the skeptic and infidel. From the fossils of antiquity Dr. Dawson draws many a hopeful lesson. From the early mound builders he gleams evidence of the prevalence of the higher truths, in the days that have vanished. The primitive people, he tells us, believed in God, and in life in spirit, in the Fairies, and in good and evil spirits, and in a great and universal God. From his premises Dr. Dawson proves much that will serve to establish on a firm basis, the theories of the Christian religion, the theories of a fine philosophy, high moral teaching and diligent learning. It will add greatly to the fame of its richly endowed author,

THE LABOR DIFFICULTY.

THE POLICE APPLIED TO FOR PROTECTION.

Another steamship, the "Scotland," which arrived in port yesterday morning, proceeded direct to Montreal instead of discharging here. The office here of the Dominion Land Company, which has been instructed to send through all its ships to Montreal, unless the authorities here take effectual measures to protect those engaged in the export of cattle, yesterday, Mr. Lachance, President of the Union Canadienne, made formal application to the Mayor and other members of the Police Board for protection for himself and co-workers. The members of the Board told Mr. Lachance, that all classes of citizens, who desired to work should be protected; that if there was danger of the Union Canadienne being molested, the whole Police Force should be in readiness on the wharf to protect them, and if necessary a strong force of military also.

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This morning the deputation of the Harbor Commissioners returned from Ottawa, having secured little or nothing by their trip. Messrs. Andrew Robertson, Chairman; J. B. Bolmer, and Mayor Rivard, comprised the deputation, and met Hon. Mr. Langlois, who seems, did not altogether conceal his chagrin that he had again been rebuffed by the Montreal politicians. He told the deputation very plainly that the Government could do nothing this year for the Montreal harbor, but next year would build a pier and a public wharf, and would embrace the system of canal and river navigation from the lake down to the sea. This afternoon the Council of the Board of Trade drew in consideration letters from their representative on the Board of the Harbor Commissioners, bearing upon the question. The news has caused great dissatisfaction in the city, and a public meeting is to be held on Monday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel de la Paix, to discuss the matter.

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ITALY.

Appearance of the Phylloxera.
Naples, May 4.—The phylloxera has appeared in the vineyards at Mount Vesuvius. In Puzosol and Puzosol there is much alarm, and precautions are being taken. In Sicily the phylloxera has been found near Catania. It is now reported near Messina.

CHINA.

Threatened War with Russia—Aid for the Irish.
Hong Kong, April 7.—Affairs between China and Russia are still threatening. Rumors are current of conflict between the troops of the two nations on the III frontier and of Chinese forces having crossed the border.

UNITED STATES.

A Boarding-House Sensation.
Lawrence, Mass., May 4.—There is great excitement over the alleged discovery of a woman, Rita Ward, aged 30, in the cellar of a boarding-house where she claims to have been imprisoned for some time without proper clothing, terribly abused, and otherwise maltreated by the proprietor of the house, Mrs. McKenna. The latter has been arrested; she denies the story.

WEST INDIES.

