The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B., JANUARY 29, 1881.

J. E. COLLINS,.....Editor.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF JABEZ SNOWBALL WHO IS DEAD IN THIS COUNTY.

A MAJORITY OF 86!

THE great debate, the greatest that has ever taken place in the Canadian Commons, the greatest and most important perhaps that will ever take place there again was concluded on Wednesday last after occupying the House for forty-four days. On the morning of Wednesday as the dawn was breaking a burst of applause was heard, and those Hon. gentlemen who had for hours been snoring knew that Mr. Mills had ended, and that the testing moment had come. There was a rush for the empty chairs, every eye brightened, and cheers went up as some Honorable gentlemen who had been stretched for months on their bed of sickness entered the House to vote. Hon James Cockburn, had been brought from his home to the House on a couch to enter his record.

Mr. Speaker put Mr. Blakes amendment, which provided that the contract made between the Government and the Syndicate be rejected; and the offer made by the New Syndicate, be accepted, and 54 shouted "Yea;" but ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY shouted "Nay." The Opposition knew they had been overwhelmed, and they therefore did not ask for "names," but nothing short of *the* names would satisfy the Government side.

Then Sir Albert J. Smith said he had an amendment to move, and wanted the debate adjourned to allow him to do so; several other hon. gentlemen on the Opposition side—fourteen in all, says on account—intimated that each had an amendment also to offer. Our readers will be able to judge from this, the unity which prevails in the ranks of the Opposition, for *fourteen resolutions* mean just *fourteen different policies* on the railway question. This was why in the debate before the House, the testimony of one Reformer, was being perpetually brought up against another Reformer, and often against its own author; and the reason too today that Mr. Brown of the *Globe* leads one Reform party, Mr. Blake another; that Mr. Mackenzie leads another, and Mr. Cartwright still another.

The Government has never been as strong as it is now: there were 6 of its supporters absent unavoidably, having missed the train; 2 of their supporters have recently died, and these with the Speaker on a full vote would have given them a majority of NINETY-FIVE—the greatest majority by far, ever given to any Dominion Government before. There was no playing truant, no shirking the vote by the Government party, as we have seen hon. gentlemen do on lesser questions, but each one came not alone cheerfully but *zealously* forward, and recorded his vote for the ratification of a contract which a small clique declare is ruinous to the country and monstrous in morals. We can well believe, and we can suffer men of the Elder stamp to persuade us, that in a body of 147 men there may be half a dozen corrupt, reckless or purchasable ones, but we cannot be persuaded, cannot be made believe even by a sometime clergyman that *eighty-six* men out of 147 were corrupt, purchasable and reckless, and voted for a measure which their intelligence told them to be wrong. If you see a grocer doubting the lawfulness of all his neighbors weights and measures, you may be sure his own are not what they ought to be; and so this readiness to set down as corrupt, reckless and purchasable, all those who differ from us on public questions, is evidence *prima facie* of corruption, recklessness and purchasableness on the part of the accuser. If our Commons has erred in passing the Governments contract, the fault is a fault of judgment, not one of morals; but surely if the issue stand on the question of judgment it will be readily held that the Government hath the better part, seeing that their majority for the measure was so very great, and that the Conservative in our Parliament is not a whit behind the Reformer in ability and judgment.

PROFESSOR HIND.

TREASON to Canada is a poor speculation in Canada, and it is therefore no wonder, that, so far, Professor Hind has made no money out of it. In the Commons his charge is ignored, in the Senate it is laughed at, save by the illustrious and breezy Larry Power, who is making a greater show of himself of late, than even Professor Hind is. Every rebuff that Hind gets, drives him a step nearer, according to himself, to the execution of his fell purpose. Senator Almon twitted him the other day in the Senate, about Rev. Mr. Grant of Kingston stealing his (Hind's) Cree Squw from him; and the Professor declares that for this abuse he will most assuredly let the cat out of the bag much sooner than he would otherwise have done.

He now says Hon. Peter Mitchell is as culpable as Sir Albert J. Smith; but Mr. Mitchell, has challenged enquiry, and the swamp knight is silent. Besides Mr. Mitchell had no incentive to commit a fraud, not being on the search for spurs, but Sir Albert wanted a pair, and *had* the incentive. We want Sir Albert to explain—and it may be there *is* some fraud and crookedness at the bottom of Hinds "river of black dishonor." On one point we agree with Professor Hind, and that is that every document sent to the Marine and Fisheries Department does not reach the masters eye. We have *proof* of this, and the intermediaries shall take the consequences when the train is ready for the match.

OUR FIRST PAGE.

ON our first page we print a letter from a gentleman resident in Quebec, anent the Irish Question. Mr. "M. F. W." who is a noble hearted Irishman writes to a Protestant clergyman, also an Irishman with deep sympathies for his oppressod country, and who has spent many years in that unhappy land, asking him for his views: and the reply which Mr. "M. F. W." appends to his own note to us, is well worthy of perusal. We have never read anything better upon the subject.

JOHN PICKARDS SPEECH.

JOHN PICKARD, M. P., for York made his Syndicate Speech Wednesday. Sir Albert J. Smith had made a motion, and John Pickard rising said,

"I second that motion."

THE British state trials are ended and—the jury has disagreed.

A QUEBEC BARON CREATED—AND MUSHROOM "PEDIGREES."

We find the following proclamation in the last number of the Canada *Gazette*:

Downing Street,
Dec 4, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to recognize the claim of Charles Colmore Grant, Esq., to the title of Baron de Longueil, of Longueil, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles le Moyne, by Letters Patent of Nobility, signed by King Louis XIV in the year 1700."

We congratulate Chas. Colmore Grant, Esq., on his rise in the world, and we have not the slightest idea now that he will ever see a poor day again, but will get fat on his baronetcy. The prospects for the future of this country are very bright, and enough to fire the people with a spirit of lofty ambition. For if the name be only necessary to the baronetcy, there be plenty of them right here in Northumberland. Imagine

The Baron of Bartibogue,
The Baron of Tabusintac,

The Baron of The Oyster Beds, and a coat of arms, which is so elegantly called now-a-days a "family crest" going with each! Why should not the titles be striven for by our young men so long as the "family crest" obscure pedigree and all can be bought for a five dollar bill, a ton of hay, or a thousand of lumber? In olden times, now, you could not buy your "coat of arms," but had to earn it; now thanks to the progressive spirit of the age, nearly every one has a coat of arms, a motto taken out of the back of the dictionary, the whole is called "our family crest" and is stamped on everything even down to the pinchbeck locket that ma lady wears. But it is too bad even that people who wish a family crest, should be obliged to buy it: the government ought to take the matter in hand, and issue pedigrees, mottoes, and crests on application, as they issue J. P. commissions. We suggest a few:

In Pinetaris, [which means] "nothing succeeds like success"

In Oaknon'is [which means in the words of the dying father "Get money my son, honestly if you can—but get it."]

In Mudeelis •[which means "Never let your conscience make a coward of you,"] and,

In Claynon'is [which means, My gentility rests upon my mushroom pedigree.]

Suppose the local government took up this matter?

Communications.

IS THERE TO BE NO MERCY?

[No. 2.]

To the Editor of the Star.

Dear Sir—So long had the Catholics been neglected [before this time] and their rights in the state as a body ignored, that people began to forget that they were free born subjects at all, or at least to remember that in the Bristish Provincial Commonwealth every sect being equal every member thereof has rights in common with his fellow subject, be he Catholic or Protestant.

Had I written this sentence, however, forty years ago I would have been laughed at for my pains, and the right which I recognize in the state now, for the Catholic as well as for the Protestant, would be considered the feverish dream of a visionary speculator. Because at that time, the Government of the country, while professedly in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown, was virtually and practically wielded by a rich and powerful denomination, whose members were richer and because of better circumstances therefore better educated than their fellows, and who had some claims upon the Sovereign in consequence of their loyalty to his interests when the struggle came between the New England Colonies and the Imperial authority. This body, the student of Canadian history knows, was called the family compact. The triumph of Responsible Government swept this out of the way, and gave to every man an equal voice in the affairs of the state. But long after the transfer of the power from individuals to the people there lingered the traditions of superiority of class and of the inequality of citizens.

Old traditions are sometimes as deeply rooted in the state as old diseases are in the blood, and this is why that sometimes, when the political demagogue is short of a cry, he need but stir the religious cinders to create a blaze for his purposes. The Free School cry was, however, the last that has been raised on the question of religion, and from then till now nowhere that I have seen has creed been dragged upon the public platform.

I said, for reasons which I stated, earlier in my letter, that two Catholics joined the last Government formed in this Province By population the Catholics were entitled to that number of seats, and in ability, if I am not mistaken they stand fairly among their associates in council. I was pleased, and I admit it here, when I saw them take their seats at the councils of my country, because I am an old man now and had watched in anguish for too many years the injustice dealt to the denomination which they now represent. He who has stood upon the ship when she was lashed and beaten about by the tempest, feels happy when his storm-driven barque reaches the haven of peace. I had watched the struggle of the Catholic people for many years, seen them when they were scorned and accounted inferior because they worshipped at the shrines before which their fathers knelt, and I saw their tribulations pass and those among them who honorably strove reach some of the highest positions in their country, and the denomination they represented take the place of equality. Was it any wonder that, when all this had come to pass, I was pleased and happy?

But happier still had I been, could I have felt that all my Protestant fellow countrymen received this accomplishment of justice in a Christian and in a worthy spirit. Most of them I believe did so receive it, but there is here a newspaper said to be the property of, and controlled by, a gentleman for whom I have a good deal of personal admiration, and it is a noteworthy fact that up to the time the two Catholic gentlemen I have referred to joined the Government in a policy of conciliation and justice to all creeds that paper always supported the Government of which the present one, according to the laws of descent, is the successor. But the moment the addition of the Catholic members was made to the Provincial Cabinet, this same paper declared itself in opposition thereto, and has not since ceased its hostility. Now, sir, with the censure of Hon Michael Adams or of anybody else with respect to particular acts of his I have nothing to do, but I cannot at the same time lose sight of the systematic warfare that this newspaper has perpetually and apparently on principle, if I may call it that, carried on against those two Catholic members. I am unable to account for it: and I am astonished that it is so when I come to hear of the liberal support given to the reputed proprietor of this paper, Mr Snowball, by the Catholic people, who must feel that every attack made upon two gentlemen because they are Catholics, is necessarily made against the Catholics in a body. Let Mr Adams be judged on his POLITICAL record in the name of justice, and so let Mr Landry, but let them not be judged and condemned because they differ in religion from their opponents—and this seems to be the only ground, though hidden ground, of censure. If they are deficient as politicians let them fall.

But this is not all, and because it is NOT all I have been the more positive in my assertions just made. When the Government appointed inspecting officers for the common schools the charge of the northern portion of the Province fell to a Catholic Inspector, but how does it come that that gentleman has been censured without reason and without any stated cause either as regards to his qualification, to his bearing or to his administration, in the same newspaper? There is surely some explanation wanting, some reason that does not here appear, required, for all this, before I can conclude differently from what I have done.

A day or two ago there appeared another case which I regret I am obliged to consider in the same light as the others. Mr Thomas Crimmen, a young man whom I have known since he was a boy, and whom I have never known since to be quarrelsome or given to disturbances, but always so long as I have ever known him conducting himself in a Christian and proper spirit—is the case I refer to. He differed from somebody at a school meeting and his interference was because of his interest in the amalgamation of the schools, a small measure of justice to which those on whose behalf he was striving, were entitled: and because of some explanations that were made he must be paraded before the public as if he were a public disturber and that peaceful minded and good Christian man should shun him.

I have deemed it my duty, and I never can be silent, when duty calls me, to write to your paper just what has impressed me upon all these matters: and though I withhold my name for the present, be assured I shall not always do so, if the duty I owe my conscience demand me to make it public.

For the present Sir, let me subcribe myself.

WELL WISHER OF ALL.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM Mr. T. CRIMMEN

To the Editor of the STAR.

SIR.—As the question at issue between the editor of the *Advance* and your humble servant has been narrowed down to a mere question of veracity between us, I can well afford to leave it to the judgment of the ratepayers present at the meeting as well as to the public at large. In the report of the meeting as given by the editor himself in his own paper he says, "Trustee Crimmen referred to a report in one of the papers on the subject of a recent meeting which report he said was not accurate, inasmuch as it represented Inspector Cox, as having attempted to take charge of the meeting"

This was the only reference I made to the *Advance*, and this was not said in an offensive way, nor with any desire to injure that paper whatever. Will any fair minded man think that a simple statement like that justified the personal attack on me that appeared in the editorial columns of that same paper. I was accused of perverting facts, of mendacity, and plainly threatened with some future punishment for the above great offence. Not only this but in that article the editor referred to my official position, called me a *sub rosa* correspondent, and even introduced Sir Joseph Porter, and Pinafore in order to annihilate me: And because I in a few plain sentences placed the matter properly before the people, the editor in this week's issue devotes another column of space to what he very gentlemanly calls my "effusion."

In this article he endeavours to shirk the responsibility of being the attacking party. He says I made the attack. In answer I need only refer to the extract above quoted, and ask if that can be twisted into an "attack on the *Advance*" or an endeavor to injure that paper? He knows well that he was the aggressor, and that the few words I said, taken even from his own report, can not justify his parading my name in an offensive manner through the columns of his journal. In his endeavour now to act the injured innocent—"the failure is as great as the effort is mendacious."

When, Sir, the public learns that the editor of the *Advance*, and I have always been on friendly terms, and that I never did anything to injure him or his paper, but the very contrary, they can appreciate the kindly feeling of the man who for the few words above reported, could treat me as the editor of the *Advance* has done. Even after the meeting he called on me and got some information about it, and if he is the gentleman he pretends to be, why did he not then state his grievances to me personally, and not try to take advantage of his position as "editor" of a *respectable* paper to make a—well—not very brave attack on me? Is it the mission of the "respectable" press to drag the names of private citizens through the editorial columns?

I need not refer to the many misstatements scattered through the last attack. As to my political opinions, they are my own property and it is simply impertinent for any one to endeavour to bring them before the public gaze. I have personal friends on both sides, and hope long to retain their friendship. I may be accused by the zealots on either side, of being "on both sides," still I will use my own judgment, and act as I have hitherto acted, without endeavoring to impress my opinions on anybody, or quarreling with my neighbors because they differ from me in politics.

The charge that I have "ulterior objects" is so vague and childish that I can only smile at it, and hope that whatever they are they may be attained. I, at least, have no desire to injure any one, and feel charitably disposed even to the editor of the *Advance*.

The reference to me in the local columns is so very meat that I am sure the editor himself must be ashamed of it. It never could I am sure, be allowed in a '*respectable*' paper except by mistake.

In conclusion I may say that I am glad to learn that the *Advance* favors amalgamation on general grounds, and if it will give its powerful influence to so beneficial a movement, I will do my humble share to aid its efforts.

Thanking you for your kindness for giving so much space. I remain,

Yours truly,

THOS. CRIMMEN,
Secretary, District No. 1.

SCHOOL MATTERS AND ALL THAT

To the Editor of the STAR,

SIR,—As an admirer of your paper I carefully read its columns, but have failed to see any correspondence from this district for some time. I will undertake to pen a few facts and if not consigned to the waste basket I trust they will find space in the columns of the STAR. The School Meeting took place at the usual place and time. Mr Robert Thompson was retiring trustee and Mr. George Travers was elected unanimously in his stead. They voted the sum of $80. for the ensuing year. There was quite a lively discussion with regard to the conduct of two of the trustees whom the people considered dealt strangely with the school funds and the exhorbitant bills presented at the time of the meeting for work performed by themselves. They did not consult the people much less the other worthy trustee Mr. M, King, but bought a few rough board edgings and shingles and constructed what they call a building. It is 8x10 and and is neither round, square, oval or plumb, not even whitewashed. Neither did they prepare a place on which to place it but a day or two before the meeting they hauled it from wherever they built and placed it in the side of the road where it is used by the school children until the proprietor of the adjoining grounds comes home in the spring from the woods. Now the lumber could not have cost more than $4, and any two smart boys could build it in a day and a half allowing them $1.50 per day which amounts to $4.50. But those two mechanics as they call themselves presented a bill of $23 at the meeting. The electors are now confident they have at least two good trustees. Truly the great hum has struck this section of the country when labor and material command such high prices.

I wish to draw the attention of our worthy Bye Road Commissioner to this nuisance and have it removed from off the road at once as it is a disgrace to the public. Thanking you Mr. Editor for your space,

I Remain Yours,
A RATEPAYER.

Douglasfield, Jan. 26, 1881.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

A telegram from Valparaiso, in Buenos Ayres, reports that a great battle has been fought near Charillos, nine miles south of Lima. The Peruvians were defeated and driven from their position with heavy loss. The Chilians hold Charillos,

SITTING BULL.

A special from Fort Bufort to Chicago, says Sitting Bull, fearing he would be pursued by Major Morris' and Major Elges' forces, started for Canada on the 11th inst., taking forty lodges with him and about fifty lodges refused to follow him, and are now under chief Good Bear, surely marching in to surrender to Major Brotherton. It was represented to Sitting Bull by a renegade white man that he and his followers, after their arrival on Canadian soil, would be provided for by the British Government.

GRANITEWARE.

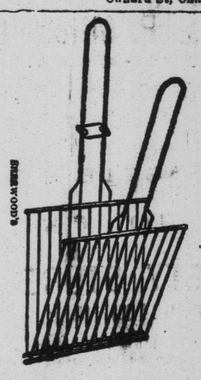
I have received a large stock of graniteware, consisting of all articles hitherto in the tin line; among which are Pans of all kinds, Preserve Pots and Ket les, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, finished a la porcelain, and guaranteed never to rust.

H P MARQUIS,
Cunard St, Chatham

STOVES! STOVES!

The subscriber has now in stock and is daily receiving the best make of stoves from the Moncton and Amherst foundries. His Stock comprises 25 different kinds, which include the Star, aterloo and Farmer, which are the best approved family Cooking Stoves made. Low for cash or at satisfactory purchase.

H P MARQUIS,
Cunard St, Chatham



Tinware. Tinware.

The Subscriber also offers a varied and extensive stock of Tinware, including Pails, Pans, Kettles, Saucepans, Stew Pans, Coal Hods, Lanterns, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans, Flour Sifters, Culanders, Tea and Coffee Pots, Patty Pans, Water Sprinklers, &c, &c. All at the lowest figures for cash; easy terms on approved credit.

N.B—I make most of my own wares and can afford to sell at bottom prices.

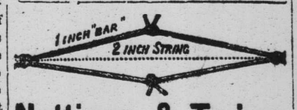
H P MARQUIS
Cunard St, Chatham,

Administratrix Notice.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of Francis Flynn late of the Parish of Nelson, in the county of Northumberland, Farmer deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested at the office of Jno. J. Harrington, attorney at Law within three months from the date hereo and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Jno. J. Harrington.

Dated 19th day of November A.D. 1880.

ANNIE FITZPATRICK.
Administratrix.



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We keep always on hand a large supply fill orders promptly at lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
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Fishermen can be supplied at

A. & R. LOGGIE'S,

BLACK BROOK, MIRAMICHI.

Dec22wkly4m.

STOVES! STOVES!!

Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber has opened a wareroom in the building known as

FISH'S TANNERY,

Where all classes of the above goods are now on exhibition.

I can quote prices for these goods which will commend them to purchasers.

STOVES

purchased at my establishment will be fitted up free of charge.

CALL & INSPECT STOCK

Freezers & Refrigerators

a speciality.

R. D. SOUTHWOOD

Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—sep29tf

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

New Drug Store!

(*Opposite Hon. William Muirhead's Store and next door to Custom House.*)

JUST OPENED:

A Nice Assortment of Sundries
COMPRISING—
Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Hat, Nail and *SHAVING BRUSHES*,

LADIES AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES,

FINE TOILET SOAPS
Trusses, Nursing Bottles and Fittings, Hand Mirrors, Shaving Boxes,

LIME JUICE, (in Pts. & Qts.)
Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw
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ALL KINDS OF

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared, and only the Purest Drugs are used

Only Depot for
DURKEE'S LIVER PADS,
(*Only* $1 25)

DENTAL ROOMS, Up Stairs. Entrance: Front Door.

MACKENZIE & CO.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 1, 1880.—tf

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as the men. Boys and Girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Addres True & Co, Augusta, Maine. oct30 s&wly

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young men and girls make great day. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. Hallett & Co, Augusta, Maine. oct30s&wly

F. Clementson & Co

Have a heavy stock of

GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE,

which they manufacture and import. The qualities vary to suit all purchasers. They have now their holiday and winter stock, which they are selling off at the lowest figures.

Orders from country or out towns promptly filled.

Articles carefully packed and forwarded to any address.

Parties visiting St John should not forget to call on

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Dec15-tf

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Claims collected in all parts of the Dominion.

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NEWCASTLE & BATHURST.
M. ADAMS. R A. LAWLOR.

LOCAL MATT

THIS IS THE TWENTY-DAY OF MOURNING SNOWBALL

Held Over.

We were obliged to day to h our *Spectator* aper to make less worthy though more matter.

Land for Sale.

We see by the *Gazette* that on Tuesday in February the follow in this county will be sold in Fr 100 acres, lot 4, above Cain's Blackville, Robert Swim. 20 lots D. and E. block 7, N. W. M Allan Ritchie.

Smelt Notes.

Smelt are still in excellent bring from two and a quarter and half cents per lb now at the and from five to six in Boston a York. The time will probably tended for taking smelt to th proximo.

The Ice.

A "thaw" is badly needed h for a double purpose. Scores have gone dry, and country peo themselves and their cattle to water, find the task of snow melt light. Then the ice on th part of the river, despite all the frost is bad, and dangerous for A fresh water glair would make and better.

To Correspondents,

A Correspondent sends us a munication enquiring if Mr. Gra tends giving a proper account of b collected last season; and ex himself totally dissatisfied, and sa of the people about his neighb are dissatisfied, with Mr. Grattens management. His communicati intended to appear before the C closed its deliberations—but it wa late for that, and Mr. Gratten notice again appointed boom m We know nothing about the case plained of by our correspondent, should much prefer never hearing plaints of this kind.

"L. J." or "S. I." we do no which sends us a communication, in a lady's hand, from "Keswick, Co. The writers name is not s confidence, and the letter is the doomed never to see the day.

Entail in Chatham et Cetera.

Some idea of the effect of the l entail in Great Britain and Irelan be got by any one who will walk to upper end of Chatham, and look those hideous old buildings that from Harper's corner up nearly t end of the town. On enquiry h learn that this land is entailed, tha one has the power to sell or buy the instrument so fixing it, expires. sequently no man will put up a building upon it, and if he occupy the old ones, he will merely co himself about its falling down over head. That is all. He would be indeed to put up a costly building piece of land he could not buy now perhaps at a future time. So is Ireland. Yet we take up a paper day, and we read that a certain co pondent travelling through Ireland to a district where the "slothful in itants lived in hideous little shanti better than hog sties." The indust and high toned mushroom aristo of the new world are sho at this Irish indolence, and enquire, cant these people at least have houses—if they are not too lazy? but would the mushroom aristocrat, is able to spend ten dollars to buy self a coat of arms and a motto, bu costly house on a piece of land whic could never call his own, and which he might be driven forth morrow—should a blast fall upon crops and render him unable to pay rent? And with all this Mr. Snowb paper will tell us to-morrow the people do not know what they wa and that *that* is the "true inwardne of their tron Some will say is not a like story; the Landlord build for his own sake, to keep his tate valuable if for nothing else." but if the Landlord has to keep a ga and a pack of hounds, and a half d horses, and a harem to boot, he ca very well, unless he be a Damer his buildings in repair. But let us right here in Chatham, and we see with plenty of means, with money sto away in every in Canada, hid from the asses eye, with large properties in business portions of town, and this land covered over the most wretched hovels. Ev dollar they get, instead of investing new buildings, they run away and like the old miser in the hovel Blackfriars. They have no public sp in them, and the shabby disgrace condition of the most important busin portion of this town, is a happy ref of their minds.

STAR BRIEFS.

—Mr. Donold McLeod of Bay Vin, who broke his leg some time a and who still lies at Napan is not pected to recover.

—Nelsons machine shop is manuf turing dies for cutting lobster ca etc.

—Mr. Harry Patterson will build laundry we learn on a plot of grou adjoining Mr. Roger Flanagan's.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a bill w be introduced at the coming session of t local legislature to establish an addition polling place in the parish of Nelson.

Nelson, 28 Jany, 1881.