

SUMMARY.

THE CHARLEVOIX ELECTION.—The judgment in this case carries its own comment. The views we have steadily enforced respecting clerical interference in elections are fully endorsed. It is a good sign that the judgment is heartily approved by the Conservative press. The local organ of the party says: "The judgment, taken in connection with that in the Bonaventure case, proves that Canada possesses in her judiciary men who are above being influenced by any consideration other than those of a conscientious desire to interpret the law as they find it. If the result is to stop the practices which have been thus condemned, and thus to free our political discussions from the religious element, which certainly does not tend to elevate them, the public at large will have reasons to congratulate themselves."—*Star*.

Already the beneficial results of our Centennial Exposition are apparent. So widely were the variety and excellence of America's manufactures advertised last summer that a new demand has sprung up in Europe for the products of our workshops. It is all important that this country maintains her advantage by a creditable representation at Paris in 1878.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Sherbrooke, P. Q.

This city the great centre of the Megantic Railway, is to have stirring times the present year. A Montreal paper referring to its prospects, says:

It is considered probable that depression which has so long existed in this district has almost ended. Already business has begun to improve. County stockkeepers are engaged in laying in their spring stock before the roads break up, and it has been noticed that they are, on the whole, ordering more goods than was the case last year. The following good news for the laboring men of the county comes to hand. The Quebec Central Railroad is to expend \$30,000 upon their line, as far as completed, this year, that being the amount of a Govt. grant to the road. The Intercolonial Railroad (Hon. Mr. Pope's line), called the Megantic, is to expend a less amount received from the same source. A road, the line for which was surveyed some 12 months ago, is to be laid from Sherbrooke to Magog, to be completed as rapidly as possible. It is considered that the first railroad will now fill in the numerous "restless work" bridges which at present are met with every mile or so. At any rate if the money is to be spent in improving the lines, and it would appear that such is the intention, some one must be benefited thereby. Then, too, quite a number of new buildings are to be erected in the city of Sherbrooke. At Lennoxville, Mr. Bell, of Montreal, has begun the erection of a new hotel on the site of the one destroyed a short time since. This is to be a brick four-story building with a mansard roof, and will have a frontage of 70 feet. The Messrs. Brooks also intend to begin the erection of a new store 120 feet long very soon. This will be built of brick also, and in accordance with the excellent by-law passed by the corporation some years ago, every building erected in the village must be of brick or stone. Taking all things into consideration, it is evident that the district will be unusually lively this spring. Already money is beginning to circulate with greater freedom than has been the case of late.

REMARKABLE GLASSWORK.—A number of prominent citizens of New York and Brooklyn, including William Cullen Bryant, Erasmus Brooks, Chief Engineer Nevins, Secretary Edward A. Kollmeyer, of the Brooklyn Fire Department, and others, paid a visit on Tuesday to the La Bastie Glass Works of South Brooklyn, to witness the manufacture of glassware under the process patented by M. de la Bastie, of Paris, in 1875. This process seems to differ from the manufacture of other glassware only in the component part of material used, an oxide of lead, soda, ash, acid, broken glass, sand, etc. After the ware has passed from the workmen's hands it undergoes the annealing process by being thrown into a bath of tallow. The vessels were conducted through the works the process of manufacture was explained. They were then conducted into the storeroom, where lamp chimneys, tumblers, plates, globes, etc., were subjected to a test by throwing them carelessly around the floor, driving nails into boards with a lamp chimney, and pitching the plates 15 or 20 feet on a hard floor. One small plate was thrown into the air about 25 feet and allowed to fall upon a brick floor, without breaking. Lamp chimneys were placed on lumps and heated, and cold water was splunked upon them, but these severe tests did not affect the ware in the least. The works employ about 150 persons, mostly boys and girls, and turn out about 1,000 dozen lamp chimneys daily.—*Tribune*.

There are signs of another crisis in the English coal trade. In Durham, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire the miners are either dismissing the colliers or reducing their wages, while in the Forest of Dean 2,000 miners have struck against a decrease of 10 per cent., although they offered to consent to one-half that amount. On the other hand, the Motherwell district men are still agitating for an advance.

SOMETHING approaching to a panic in American railway bonds has taken place in Britain. The immediate cause of this appears to have been the unfortunate condition of the Philadelphia and Reading

Railroad, in which many of the British capitalists are largely interested. A feeling of insecurity in relation to the bonds of that company has naturally extended to other companies, and for the time being American railroad securities are at a discount. There is hardly any wonder at this; and the only effectual way to regain confidence is to adopt a more economical and effective system of management.

The St. Andrews Standard

Saint Andrews, March 7, 1877.

(Special Despatch to Standard.)

FREDERICTON, March 6.
In committee of supply on Tuesday Normal school and some other items passed.

During discussion the question of aid to Poor School Districts came up. Burns said that Government should recognise the fact that appropriation made several years ago had not been of much advantage to Gloucester, Kent and in part Madawaska; those who had held out against the school law in those counties, were now constrained to seek to take advantage of it, but the poor Districts had having been exhausted, they found themselves deprived of facilities which more favored districts had received. He hoped Gov't would therefore consider matter and do something for existing poor Districts.

O'Leary, Johnson, and Smith, pressed the matter upon Government's attention, and Johnson thought it was high time justice was given to the French of Kent.

Secretary said Government intended to ask House for addition to Poor District fund in supplementary estimates.

Elser expressed pleasure with which he heard Burns give testimony to fact that those who had so long opposed the school law, had been constrained to seek its advantages, and was well that Gov't should not seek to enquire why they had opposed, but had even their late admission to it, and show by pursuing liberal policy towards them, that it was in no fanatic spirit that the law had been maintained. It was by extending a welcome to free school rank, to former opponents, that the law's benefits could the sooner be secured to the whole country.

THE LEGISLATURE

As the debate on the Budget took up so much time, a large amount of business has not been transacted. Without adopting all the views expressed by the Opposition, we fully admit, that they succeeded in obtaining a fuller, not a thoroughly clear exposition of the Provincial Finance; and here we may add that the large amount overdrawn beyond the sum authorized, is not strictly according to the principles of Responsible Government which gives to the Representatives the power of controlling the disposal of the public money. Again there were mistakes such as crediting some amounts where they should be charged, this no doubt, was an unintentional error of the accountant, and gave the opposition a whip which they did not fail to use; still it does not appear there was anything fraudulent or a desire on the part of the Government to cloak errors. The opposition spur, has drawn out a fuller statement than was given last Session.

Having expressed these views briefly, with reference to the Opposition, we now glance at the proceedings of the Government with all their faults, (and who is without them?) they have administered the affairs of the Province, with more skill than previous administrations. True the amount expended for Immigration was larger than noted. But who urged on the scheme? Was it not the people? And has not the Province been made known abroad, and people induced to become permanent settlers? All the expenditure was a benefit to the Province, and had it even been larger, the country would profit by it. A great point was made last year with reference to the Crown Land Department; now we are intimately acquainted with its workings, having been employed in the office before the present Surveyor General was born; long before we knew anything about the "types and shadows;" and from personal knowledge we can safely assert, that New Brunswick, never had a Surveyor General who understood, and performed his duties more faithfully and efficiently, than R. R. Stevenson. He has mastered the details of the office in every particular, thoroughly understands his duties, and we believe honestly performs them. We well remember one of his predecessors in office who pocketed four times a larger salary, and did not devote himself to the work of the Department, as its present head has done. The Surveyor General will pardon the personal reference and comparison, as we deem it our duty to correct misstatements which have been published.

With the other Departments we are not familiar, but probably they are managed with ability and correctness. It is very easy to find fault, but it is not so very easy to point to a remedy, and picking holes in the coats of members of the Government and Legislature, is a stale practice. A word and we bring our notice to an end. Suppose the Government

was overthrown, who in the Legislature is capable of filling their offices? The fact is, a new Government could not be formed without some at least of the present heads of Departments, and just as we are writing we learn by telegram—that the Government on Want of Confidence vote, last night, (Monday), were sustained, by a vote of twenty-two to thirteen, and three of the Government supporters were "absent." Thus falls the curtain on the drama of the Session.

THE BLUE GLASS DECEPTION which has been endorsed by interested persons, who have been making sales and consequently large profits by deceiving the people, with the statement that blue is of benefit to invalids, and has been the means of curing many diseases. It has even been patented, but this does not establish the fact, as the *Scientific American* correctly observes "that it is necessarily scientifically sound," as "the Patent Office does not endorse any device." Gen. Pleasanton, the reported discoverer claims that his theories are well founded, as the Commissioner of Patents, granted a patent on application. The truth is it is according to scientific authority "associated light—sunlight—diminished in density." Blue spectacles are no better than the celebrated London smoked spectacles, which merely diminished sunlight, or threw a somber shade over bright objects.

DURING the past week, we had a visit from one of the new doctors, we alluded to as having received their degrees. Dr. SMART, son of our respected friend Nathan Smart, Esq., of Oak Bay, was visiting his friends in town. His doctor proposes practising in this, his native County, where there will be ample scope for his talents. Dr. Gillmor was also in town.

THE MARRIAGE which took place on Thursday evening in the Presbyterian Church, drew a very large attendance; it was the only marriage celebrated in that Church for upwards of fifty years.

DEATH OF EDWARD BEEN.—We regret to learn from the *San Francisco Post*, the death of Edward A. Been of this Town, which took place on the 6th Feb., at his brother-in-law's residence, in the 20th year of his age. It is but a few weeks ago he left here for California, and it is believed that he contracted a cold in the cars which resulted fatally a few days after his arrival. Every attention was paid him by his sister and her husband, and the best medical aid obtained, but without avail. Edward Been was a young man of correct principles, excellent habits, respected by all his acquaintance. He was youngest son of Mr. John Been, of this place.

BALLOONS are now suggested for the purpose of passing over the immense ice barriers at the North Pole. What next?

In his excellent letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Hayes said, "Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that, I shall be charged with duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their true interests, the interests of the white and the colored people, both and equally, and which will put its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country." This frank and manly promise, President Hayes will undoubtedly make good, and this is only in the meaning and extent of the reported pledges of Judge Matthews to the Southern members of Congress.

A RIGHTeous Decision.—On the 1st instant Justice Ritchie, before the full supreme bench of the Dominion rendered one of the most important decisions ever given in a Canadian case; that of *Tranblay vs. Langevin*, contest, ante for a seat in the house of commons. The ground of the contest was the alleged undue influence exerted by the Roman Catholic clergy in behalf of the latter. The court held that any intimidation, any curse, threat of excommunication, or any other moral force used to secure votes, voided an election; that the clergy of any denomination were, in the eyes of the law, no better than laymen, and that all British enactments in England, Ireland, and Canada coincided in resisting the encroachment of the Roman church on the rights of the citizen. This decision unseats Langevin, who was a former cabinet minister, and sends him back to the people. The proceedings produced a profound impression.

NUPTIALS IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Captain George L. H. Rowall, of the Grenadier Guards, son of Sir Hudson Bowall, of Blackadder, Scotland, with Phoebe Mary, daughter of Sir Hugh Allen, of Ravenscrag, was solemnized March 1st in the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. R. W. Norman. Owing to the death, lately, of an Uncle of the bride in London, the interesting event was private, only the immediate friends of the family being present. The bride was dressed in a white satin and looked exceedingly well. There were five bridesmaids. The best man was T. Houston Bowall, Esq., the bridegroom's brother. Dr. Davies presided at the organ in a very able manner. He executed, in place of the

usual hackneyed "Wedding March," the Precepsional March, composed by Arthur Sullivan on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The Church was full of Montreal's pretty daughters. It was expected that the marriage would have taken place at St. Andrew's Church, where Sir Hugh Allen's family worship, but it appears the bridegroom and his family have a pronounced leaning towards Anglican High Church principles, and their wish was yielded to in having the wedding celebrated in the Church of England.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

It is satisfactory to know that an end has been reached to the Presidential contest. Whether rightly or wrongly, Gov. Hayes has been proclaimed President of the United States for the next term. It is contended, and with a show of reason, that he has accepted a position, which was obtained for him by questionable means, and which is, therefore, of another candidate. True, the Electoral Committee awarded the majority of one vote to him, but the vote of the nation was for Tilden. But it is hoped, now that the question has been set at rest for the next four years, that business will revive and manufactures flourish. The great party which has been defeated for the present, are in a position to win at the next contest without any doubt.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.—Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, announces that a new comet was discovered by Professor Borrelly of Paris on February 8, in the right ascension, 17 h. 13 m., declination, 19° 37'. Its daily motion is $\pm 32^{\circ} 7'$ in declination. It has a brilliant, round nucleus. In this locality the new comet should be looked for during two hours before sunrise.

COLOR BLINDNESS AMONG RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

In a recent article on the subject of color blindness, we pointed out how this infirmity, when affecting railroad employees, might be a source of public danger, inasmuch as it frequently prevents the person affected distinguishing the difference between a red and green signal light. From actual examination of railroad men in Europe, it would appear that cases of color blindness are by no means rare, but, on the contrary, are somewhat frequent. Among the employees of a Russian line in Finland, Dr. Kohn recently found 43 persons to whom the red and green lights appeared precisely alike. In Sweden and Hungary similar experiments have also recently been conducted. On an Swedish line, ten per cent of the employees confounded red, green, and white lights. In Hungary, on the other hand, but one person out of 491 was found totally color blind, while three per cent of the remainder were more or less affected.

THE OLDEST PIECE OF IRON.

The oldest pieces of iron (wrought iron) now known are probably the sickle blades found by Belzoni under the base of a sphinx in Karnac, near Thebes; the blade found by Colonel Vyse, imbedded in the masonry of the Great Pyramid; the portion of a cross-cut saw, excavated at Nimrod by Mr. Layard—all of which are now in the British Museum. A wrought iron bar of Damascus steel was presented by King Ptolemy to Alexander the Great; and the razor steel of China for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge. The Hindoos appear to have made wrought iron directly from the ore, without passing it through the furnace, from time immemorial; and elaborately wrought masses of iron are still found in India which date from the early centuries of the Christian era.

Governor Hayes has received for valentines a large number of drawings of knives, pistols and other deadly weapons. Last week the mail brought him a knife about two feet long, one edge hacked like a saw, probably for sawing the bones, the other side for cutting the flesh. This was wrapped in several thicknesses of paper, and inside was a note, saying, "This is the knife with which the editor of the Capital was to assassinate you, as you went from the White House to the Capitol. It was taken from his pants' leg while he was asleep."

In contradiction of the general idea that the red man's nature rebels against schools, and that Indians will not take advantage of school privileges even when they may, it appears that the Cherokees have over eighty common schools, the Chickasaws have four public and about ten district schools, the Choctaws have two public schools and over fifty district schools and the Creeks have three public schools and about thirty district schools.

Counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, are exceedingly plenty in New York, and the other most common counterfeits are five dollar bills on the Poughkeepsie City Bank, ten dollars on the St. Nicholas of New York, ten dollars on the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and two dollars and five dollars on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie. The bills are well engraved, though the paper is a little oily and a trifle darker than the genuine.

The Treasury Committee of the British Parliament has submitted a report on meteorological observations in which it suggests the adop-

tion of the American meteorological system. The report sets forth the perfection of the weather bureau in the United States, and admits that we are ahead of all the rest of the world in the accuracy of our forecasts.

OTTAWA, March 3.—Mr. F. Horton, chief reporter of the *Toronto Mail*, has been appointed official reporter of the Court of Error and Appeal, Ontario.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of John Kirkpatrick, as Sub-Collector of Customs at Richmond Station, N. B.

Discount on American invoices, 5 per cent.

The Governor General entertained a large number of members at Rideau Hall this p. m.

In the Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Donville called attention to the salary paid Wm. Colwell, and asked why he had been dismissed from the Customs House.

Mr. Bowell moved that the details of the account of \$1,125 paid the *Times* and *Free Press* for printing the budget speech be submitted to the committee; also, for details of the amount of \$32,332 paid for post-office printing, advertising and stationery for 1876; also, for full details of expenses particularly of the advertising for steel rails.

Mr. MacKenzie said there was no objection to being down all the information asked for. Carried.

RECKONING BY AN ANCHOR LIVER.—Early on the morning of the 11th ult., while the steamer "California" was on her way from Glasgow to Lough Fovle, thence to New York, she ran into the barquentine "Matilda," of Belfast, bound for that port from Irvine, Ayrshire, and laden with coal. The "Matilda" went down immediately, and of her crew only one escaped—the other four being drowned. Captain Evenstone and the officers of the "California," did everything in their power to rescue the unfortunate men, but with no success, and the steamer having sustained but little damage was able after a short delay to proceed on her voyage.

A Fashionable Bell's Perilousness.—Near Prospect street, says the *Cleveland Herald*, she dropped a little bell, how with a gold pin attached, and it fluttered to the edge of the sidewalk. She stepped and looked at it. It might as well have fluttered to the edge of the universe and dropped over for anything she could do to get it. She walked around it two or three times, gazing sadly at it, and then walked a block to B street, got a small boy and paid him ten cents to come back and pick up

It is proposed to build a railway from the foot of Lake Winnipeg, to this water at Hudson's Bay—a distance of 400 miles—and petitions are in circulation to have the route explored. For suitable seasons, it is contended that the Hudson's Bay is open for three months in the year at least. It is argued that the route presents no difficulties that Canadian engineering skill, combined with British capital, cannot overcome; that once completed, foreign immigrants could much more easily than by present routes be introduced into the fertile territories of the Northwest, and the surplus wheat products of the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys could thereby be cheaply and quickly transported to a European market.

A FEW days ago some persons were fined in Toronto for fishing on Sunday. A few days after some lawyers were fined for sharing on Sunday, and now it is stated that newspaper proprietors, distillers, and others who keep open on Sunday are to receive the attention of the detectives. For many years the Sabbath laws have been almost a dead letter, but still they are laws which are found possible to be enforced.

A Denver paper says that an Indian chief left his squaw in a saloon there, the other day, as security for the payment of a whiskey bill. Probably one of the Pawnee tribe.

MARRIED.

In the Presbyterian Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Richardson, Mr. Thomas McRae, to Kate, daughter of Mr. James McKinnay, all of this town.

DIED.

On the 7th ult., Mary Ann, relict of the late W. C. McStay, M. D., in the 73rd year of her age, leaving a sorrowing family to with numerous friends to lament their loss. Mrs. McStay was an affectionate mother, kind friend, and benevolent woman. She passed away peacefully, surrounded her family and many friends.

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