WHERE THE ORIGINAL BOOK OF MORMON IS.—Elders Orson Pratt and J. F. Smith, two high dignitaries in the Mormon Church, arrived in Richmond on Saturday, and inquired for David Whitmer, "the only living witness of the translation of the Book of Mormon, and custodian of the original manuscript as taken down by Oliver Cowdry." The visitors were directed to Mr. Whitmer's residence, and on meeting him announced the object of their visit, which was to secure the manuscript for keeping in the archives of the Church at Salt Lake City. Mr. Whitmer declined to give up the book on any terms. He has had it in his possession for nearly half a century, and regarded himself as the proper custodian of it. He intends to hold it until the proper time shall arrive for its surrender to those authorized to receive it when he will give it up. While refusing to give up the volume, he readily brought it forth and exhibited it to his visitors. They promptly pronounced it the original copy of the Book of Mormon, Elder Pratt being familiar with the handwriting of Oliver Cowdry, the writer. They offered Mr. Whitmer any price he might ask for the volume; but, finding him resolute, left him after a pleasant visit of one hour, with the request that he continue to take good care of it, so that the Church might receive it at the proper time. The book is in a splendid state of preservation; the ink as bright as if written yesterday, and it is inscribed on large paper, unruled, in a small hand, clearly written close to the edges, top and bottom, making over 500 pages. It is the original Book of Mormon taken down from the lips of the prophet.—*Richmond Conservator.*

By far the most expensive monument or crypt in this country is the one now in course of construction at the expense of Mrs. A. T. Stewart in memory of her husband. It is to cost over $80,000, and will be very elaborate and imposing. A few days since some ninety tons of fine marble, cut by skilled workmen, were sent to Garden City, Long Island, to be placed in position under the chancel of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, also being built at the expense of Mrs. Stewart, and in the centre will rest Mr. Stewart's body. The crypt in form is a polygon with sixteen sides, twenty-two feet in diameter and twenty feet in length. Each angle is ornamented by clustered pillars of different-colored marble imported from Italy and so placed as to render harmony and to allow of the light giving the proper tone through the sixteen windows of stained glass. There will be sixteen clusters, each having three different-colored marbles. Between the pillars the space will be pannelled and carved in pure white American marble, the ceiling being of the same material. The flooring will be of white and black Italian marble set in pretty design. There will be two approaches to the crypt, leading from handsome vestibules which connect with the cathedral above. Mrs. Stewart takes great interest in the progress of the work. The building of the cathedral is progressing rapidly, and when finished it will be one of the finest pieces of work to be found, no expense being spared in the design or materials employed.

A correspondent of a South London paper vouches for the accuracy of a story which he regards only as "odd." A drowning man from the Princess Alice offered a boatman £5 to save him. The latter called out that he "could not do it for the price." "I'll give you £10!" screamed the half drowned man. "It's worth more nor that, guvnor," composedly returned Charon. "Fifteen pounds then," panted the drowner, almost with his last breath. "No, but I'll tell you wot, I'll save you for £20." There was no other alternative, for the boatman evidently meant what he said, and the victim consented. He was hauled into the boat and rowed ashore, and directly they got to land the boatman demanded the money. Said the late victim, "I would have given you £5 willingly, but since you have shown yourself such a black-hearted scoundrel you shall have nothing." The boatman swore and stormed, but without avail, and all he could get was the name and address of the man, who said, he might if he liked, "take the law out of him." The boatman means to try and take the law, and has commenced an action against the man for a breach of contract. A well-known South London solicitor has the case in hand.

RESTORED NOSES.—Sir Leonard Fioravonti, of Bologna states that when in Africa he saw a quarrel between a Spanish gentleman and a military officer, in which the latter struck off the nose of the former, and it fell in the sand. The surgeon washed it in warm water, carefully replaced it, and bound it up and at the end of eight days found it perfectly healed. Tallacotus records a similar case in which a man, losing his nose, left it in the gutter while he pursued his opponent. On his return the nose was applied, and adhesion followed. Dr. Barthelemy records the case of an officer at Lyons, in 1815, who had the end of his nose cut off in a duel. He put the severed portion in his pocket, kept it warm, returned home and sent for a surgeon who replaced it, and adhesion followed. Dr. Reynault gives a case in which a nose adhered after it had been bitten off and kept in the owner's pocket for five hours. Gerengeot a celebrated French surgeon, asserts that he has seen a nose, which had been bitten off in a quarrel, thrown upon the ground, allowed to cool, taken up, lixed to the face, and made to adhere again. Blegny, Lambard, Loubet and others records similar cures where noses has been lost by sabre cuts.

Dr. Drysdale, in a letter to the *Times*, calls attention to the fact that in Great Britain something like $75,000,000 a year is paid for tobacco. In Holland more money is spent on it than on bread. Dr. Drysdale, who is an authority, denounces this expenditure as worse than waste, the use of tobacco in any form being, he considered, a real vice—deleterious to health and vitality. Smokers and chewers of tobacco, he says, in a large percentage of cases bring on blindness by their indulgence and produce a variety of other diseases. His statistics of the results of experiments on four-footed puppies are truly alarming, and should furnish a warning to bipeds. Who would wish to fall a prey to loss of appetite, swelling of gums, loosening of the teeth, palsy of the leg, blindness, deafness, and death from asthenia?

The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, who was several months ago exiled from St. Petersburg to Orenburg for theft, and placed in the civil service under order of the Governor of that city, has incurred a new disgrace by secretly marrying the daughter of the Chief of Police of Orenburg without permission, either of his parents or the Governor. He has, consequently, lost his position in the civil service, and his title as honorary commander of the regiment which had borne his insignia since his birth. As certain formalities of the marriage of a royal personage were not observed in connection with the ceremony, it was not strictly valid, and may be annulled.

George Morgan, who died at Streathaw, England, a few days since, lacked only a few weeks of being one hundred and eight years old. His father, a Welshman, lived to be ninety-eight. In 1795, as the books of his house in Longacre testify, Mr. Morgan went to London and established himself as a coach-builder—a business which he continued for eighty-three years. But Morgan was a child compared with Osman Bey, who lives in Albania, and who, the Austrian consul declares, is hale and hearty despite the weight of his one hundred and fourty-eight years. When Napoleon landed in Egypt, Osman, then a patriarch of seventy, fought against him at the head of a troop of horse.

The English style of serving dinner is now in vogue in New York. There must be but twelve guests. The table must be decorated with flowers a centre-piece or epergne must have large flowers, with smaller ones in two vases, one on either side. A bouquet must be laid at each plate, also a card with the name of the guest who is to occupy the place. No dishes should be on the table, save the plates with the glasses, one for water and five for wine. The eatables are brought from the sideboard already carved. The *menu* is printed on a decorated card, and is usually of a humorous character. Seven o'clock is the fashionable dining hour.

The profits of the Manchester England Gas Works last year were £51,996. The works belong to the Corporation. Half the profits go to the expenses of the Waterworks and half to beautifying the city, by widening and straightening the streets. The total sum paid over by the Gas Committee since 1862 for improvement purposes is £488,322

AMERICA'S FUTURE GREATNESS.—The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone has an article in the last number of the *North American Review*, in which the following passage occurs:—There is no parallel in all the records of the world to the case of that prolific British mother, who has sent forth her innumerable children over all the earth, to be the founders of half a dozen empires. She, with her progeny, may almost claim to constitute a kind of universal church in politics. But, among these children, there is one whose place in the world's eye and in history is superlative; it is the American republic. She is the eldest born. She has, taking the capacity of her land into view, as well as its mere measurement, a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man. And it may be well here to mention, what has not always been sufficiently observed, that the distinction between continuous empire and empire severed and dispersed over sea, is vital. The development which the republic has effected has been unexampled in its rapidity and force. While other countries have doubled, or at most trebled their population, she has risen, during one single century of freedom, in round numbers, from 2,000,000 to 45,000,000. As to riches, it is reasonable to establish, from the decennial stages of the progress thus far acheived, a series for the future; and reckoning upon this basis, I suppose that the very next census, in the year 1880, will exhibit her to the world as certainly the wealthiest of all nations. The England and the America of the present are probably the two strongest nations in the world. But there can hardly be a doubt, as between the America and the England of the future, that the daughter, at some no very distant time, will, whether fairer or less fair, be unquestionably yet stronger than the mother.

A SEDUCER SHOT.—On the 7th October, Hary Coleman, residing on the Nine Mile Road, midway between Richmond and the battlefield of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, was shot and instantly killed by Kleber White. The two young men were respectable colored farmers, of Henrico county, and had long been on terms of friendship. Recently, however, it was discovered that Arena White sister of Kleber, and aged fourteen, had become the victim of Coleman's wiles. As it was feared within a few months Arena's misfortunes would become public the Whites insisted upon Coleman marrying her. He at first led them to believe that he would do so, but a few days ago, in response to the importunities of the girl's mother to appoint a wedding day he declared that he would not marry Arena at all. He was then threatened with prosecution, whereupon he angrily declared that he would go to the Penitentiary and stay there for years before he would marry the girl. This the mother reported to her son Kleber. This morning he took down his gun and went to Coleman's house. He asked Coleman if what he had been told was true. Coleman admitted that it was, whereupon hot words passed and Kleber fired, the whole load of No. 4 shot taking effect in Coleman's breast and bowels. He cried out, "O Lord have mercy! Oh Lord!" fell and expired. Kleber went off and surrendered himself immediately. Five minutes after the shooting a county constable arrived on the ground with a warrant charging the diseased with seducing the girl. It had been issued at the suggestion of the Commonwealth's attorney. Kleber confesses fully, but expresses no regret.

At a public sale of ostriches at Middleburg, in South Africa, twenty pairs of breeding ostriches realized an average of nearly £200 per pair. The lowest price given for a single couple was £130, and as much as £285 was paid for one pair of birds. We believe even these prices have been exceeded in the case of well known breeders. When it is remembered that a few years ago ostriches could be procured in South Africa for the catching, and were purchased for a mere trifle for exhibiton purposes in this country, whereas at the present time a live ostrich does not exist in London, the importance of the birds on the ostrich farms of Cape Colony may readily be realized. Even the Zoological Society of London does not possess a single specimen of the African ostrich. The late birds exhibited in Regent's Park were poisoned by the idiocy of the visitors, who, amused to see the birds swallow stones and other hard substances, used to throw coppers into the paddock, the consequences being that the birds was killed by the veridgras thus ingendered in their crops. Even eggs of the bird, once commonly collected as curiosities, are now hardly obtainable, being reserved for breeding purposes. And while such keen competition exists for the birds themselves, their produce is also eagerly sought for. At a recent sale of ostrich feathers at Port Elizabeth, a parcel of selected "bloods" realized a fancy price of £67 15s per pound, or about 15s for each separate feather.

Paris, says *Broad Arrow*, is, for a city, the strongest place in the world, as London is the weakest, and the Parisans may regard their new works with complacent satisfaction, for it is conceded outright that investment has been rendered impossible, in the same style as was found practicable in 1870-71. The Germans say they could not completely seperate Paris from the outer world; they would have to be content with stationing armies upon the maine lines of communication with the provinces, connected together by flying detachments, which would always be in considerable peril unless their main body was being continually shifted so as to deceive the enemy. The question of supplies for the city is thus less of a serious problem. If well provistoned at starting, it would always be easy to "run the blockade." The enemy will have to deal with a huge camp, and it is calculated that he will need 100,000 men to watch it, even if nothing more seems to be intended. As to the forts themselves, it is urged that some of them are too remote from the *enceinte*, and too disconnected to be of much service.

The son of the Khedive of Egypt has lived in London for two years, preparing for the Woolwich examination. Not only was the young man obliged to give himself up altogether to study, but every member of his suite was made to do the same. Masters carefully selected attended daily, giving the youth and his attendants instruction in English literature, science, classics, mathematics, etc., the whole business of the household from morning till night being study. Even on a holiday visit home, the rules were not relaxed English tutors accompanying the party to Egypt.

Civilization advances. The Maharajah of Johore has sent his sons to receive an English education, under the care of a clergyman in Hampshire. He paid them a visit some days ago, and assisted at a village cricket match. The Maharajah appeared to be much interested in all the proceedings, and especially struck by the terms on which English gentlemen associate frankly and heartily with their humble dependents. The *World* says that he is most anxious to introduce English usages and modes of thought into his own dominions.

A calculation has just been published by the the Russian War Department of the expenditure of ammunition in the late war with Turkey. The artillery, it is stated, fired in all 204,923 shot and shell, while the infantry and cavalry expended no fewer than 10,057,764 cartridges. The artillery numbered 1,268 field guns and 150 heavy ordnance of the siege train. The number of rifles and carbines employed was 925,098.

Under the new supplemental charter of the University of London, empowering the senate to admit women to graduate in its several faculties, the Senate has passed a resolution, which has been approved by the Home Secretary, making all the existing regulations, relating not only to graduation, but also to the various honors and rewards granted at the several examinations, open to females as well as male candidates.

A DOCTORS ERROR.—A popular doctor in Hamilton, while escorting a lady home the other evening, volunteered to relieve her cough and sore throat by giving her a troche. He told her to allow it to dessolve gradually in her mouth. No relief was experienced, and the doctor felt quite chagrined the next day when the young lady sent him a trousers button, with a note, saying that he must have given her the wrong kind of troche, and he might need this one.

Among the rumors that come across the Atlantic is that crinolines are coming into fashion again.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

MR. EDITOR.—The "Windsor House" of this city, kept by Mr. Daniels, is rapidly increasing in popular favor. The location is a good one, being situated within a few minutes walk of the Parliament Buildings and chief business places. I find on looking in the Register, the house has been patronized by many New Brunswickers. To a stranger visiting this city the "Windsor House" is the house for him. Mr. James Daniels, (brother of the Proprietor) the accomodating clerk is always at his post, giving that attention which makes a stranger feel at home.

You will please give this insertion in your widely circulating paper and by so doing you will be benefitting the travelling public.

Yours,

YORK COUNTY.

Ottawa, Oct, 8, 1878.

For the "Agriculturist."

MR. EDITOR.—The *Reporter* of this week has several allusions, editorially and by correspondence to the movement instituted by a large and respectable number of our citizens for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act. None of these are apparently designed to encourage the efforts put forth. The Editor in one place grows indignant over the open and authorized gambling frauds perpetrated exhibition week, and laments their demoralizing effects; then by implication tells us that we had better purify ourselves from all such vices before we talk of suppressing the sale of liquors. He admits, however, that the use of alcohol is equally as bad as, if not worse than the gambling of exhibition week. Yet he has no good word for the attempt now being made to get rid of the evils which result from drink-selling; the most he says is, that the measure "*seems* to have the sympathy of many good citizens." Does it not strike the *Reporter's* editorial mind that, if he rightly feels so indignant that this gambling nuisance was authorized by license, "*as if the morals of the community were of a secondary importance compared with a few dollars and cents which go into the treasury:*" he ought to grow indignant against the selling of the drunkard's drink which more fearfully demoralizes our community, and which continues to curse us not for a week at exhibition, but year in and year out!

His allusion in another column to the seeming apathy of the "leading orators of the club," does not argue much confidence in either the good faith, or the consistency of our temperance men. We leave the public to judge of these men. We hoped to see the *Reporter* take no uncertain stand on this question, but presume that he intends in this to assume the usual position of masterly inactivity, a course which may be very sagacious from one point of view, but which does not seem to indicate that moral manliness which will hoist a flag and fight under it.

But more directly showing the tendency of the *Reporter* in the contest now impending, is the communication signed "Ratepayer," and for which of course the Editor has some sympathy or he would not have inserted it in his columns. Ratepayer sounds the note of alarm anent the money question. The whole article is based upon unproven data. He assumes 1st that the Act will not be carried in the County; 2nd that the adoption of the Act would increase the taxes of the city: 3d, that it would not suppress drunkenness.

With regard to the first, he has no certain assurance that the county will not adopt the act, and so his conclusion that the business will be transferred to St. Mary's, and as much drinking be done by Fredericton people, is altogether unsustained. The probabilities are not even in his favor. Men who know the County quite as thoroughly as "Ratepayer," believe that the County will sustain trade far more than offset the advantages (?) the act by a two-thirds majority. In my own mind there is *no doubt* of the success of the Bill in York County.

As regards the second, it is against the experience of all places which have adopted Prohibitory enactment, that the taxes are increased In all, the rule is, that in the items of poor-rates, police, and dispensation of justice, the savings more than counterbalance the amount lost by stoppage of the licences; while the increased prosperity consequent upon sobriety of habit, and the larger consumption of all articles of legitimate arising from the having of rumshops. His last assumption that the refusal of license and the consequent non-selling of liquor would not suppress drunkenness, needs only to be named to show its absurdity. Take air away from a man and he will breathe quite as easily, destroy all provisions and a person will live quite as long.—shut up all drinking places and as many men will get drunk as before.

It will be noticed that, in this communication, the spirit of the traffic is well illustrated. *Only the money question* is considered, no notice is taken of the moral aspect. The few dollars that accrue to the city for licensing must be the turning point of this contest; the immorality, ruin, and death which the licensed shops pour forth are as nothing.

Let the electors ask themselves these questions: Before God and my own conscience can I put my seal to the traffic and all that comes from it? In the face of my family and children can I vote to continue a business which ruins so many families and children?

Can we as a body of legislating, common sense, christian men vote to legalize crime, and put thd shield of law around the destroyer of our neighbours?

What is the value of the tax we have already paid,—In boys that have been ruined in the drink shops, in men whose lives have been blasted, in the sad miseries of the broken families around us? In the words of Ratepayer, "these are a few of the questions." Mr. Editor, "which require serious consideration by the citizens."

TEMPERANCE.

Fton, Oct. 17, 1878.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 19, 1878.

THE DEPARTURE OF EARL DUFFERIN.

To-day, Earl Dufferin bids his last personal farewell to Canada, and sails for England. With his departure one era ends, and a new one begins. He leaves these shores with all good wishes, uttered silently in the heart, spoken and written in prose, and sung in poetry, from the people of Canada, for his future happiness and success in the great career before him. A warm welcome awaits him in Ireland, and though not yet "in the sere and yellow leaf, honor, love obedience troops of friends attend him." During his sojourn in the Dominion the wind, if we may so speak, has been at his back; he has been wafted along on the breath of popular favor; he never has had to face a gale blowing in his teeth, because he had always the tact to make the right tack to avoid it. The art by which Earl Dufferin achieved so great popularity, was to speak well of everything, and pleasantly to everybody, and not to put himself in opposition to any person, party, or questions. When he played the monitor his advice was so nicely rounded off with smooth words that it offended and probably, amended nobody. A certain amount of indifference and want of earnestness, and a disposition always to look on the best side of things, were in his favor as a popular ruler. During Earl Dufferin's term of office, Canada has seen some sombreish days. Sectarian and national animosities have been aroused, yellow and green rioters have been rampant, party passions have been inflamed, and business has been depressed, yet in his view, it has been, "a halcyon period," and Canada was blessed in not being cursed by the religious animosities and the party divisions that had marked so much woe and trouble for less favored countries. Every one will remember the glowing picture Earl Dufferin drew of the state of Canada, at the dinner given in his honor, in the City of London, in 1875, and that, even while he was speaking, events were occurring in Quebec and Montreal in very strange contrast with the smooth statements in his speech. Canada is like to be stroked down "on the right side of the fur," though they know that it is only a pleasant process of titillation; they liked the Earl's flattery, and did not care to enquire too curiously if it was deserved. Some of his speeches were very open to criticism, both for what they said and forbore to say, yet, with general consent, they were allowed to pass current as sterling. If experience goes for anything, it proves that when finally absent from their midst people forget their most petted idol. Even Earl Dufferin will be forgotten. His name of course will always remain, but the remembrance of his gracious presence and pleasant words will ere very long begin to fade. His memory may remain longer green than that of any preceeding Governor General, but his mind unlike that of Lord Durham's, has not stamped itself upon the constitution or any of the institutions of the country. Poulett Thompson, Lord Sydenham, and Earl Elgin, during their term of office as Governor General found the duty of governing Canada, an uncomparably more difficult task, than the just departed Earl has, during his term, found it. If he had been thrown into these days, he could hardly have glided past the difficulties and obstructions that would have confronted him by making pleasant speeches, and ignoring religious and national animosities, and making no account of bitter party passions.

Earl Dufferin, if reports are correct, does not intend to allow the people of Canada to forget him. He proposes giving to the world a book that will record his impressions of their country, (and of the United States.) But if freed from the trammels of office and the necessity of saying smoothe things, he chooses to indulge in truth uncolored and unvarnished, and to speak out his mind, while he will give piquancy to his writing, he will do mortal damage to his reputation as the most popular of Governor General's.

As successor to the brilliant and facile Irishman, the Marquis of Lorne will be placed in a position of some disadvantage. He comes to Canada, it is true, with the grandest prestige: every loyal heart in the Dominion is prepared to give him an abounding welcome: as consort of a Royal Princess, and son-in-law of the Queen, he is a representative of the crown in a nearer and dearer way than any former Governor General has been. But he is a younger man and much less experienced as a speaker, than his immediate predecessor, and he has yet to show his aptitude for ruling a country like Canada, which will be ready to resent the least check and tightening of the rein. He has evidently judging from his parting speech to his constituents in Argyleshire, a truth of the dogmation not uncommon with Scotchmen, and a tinge (as the descendant of the line of great Highland chieftains was likely to have of the feudal aristocratic spirit. His position and his Royal alliance, will carry him a great way in popular favor, there are, it may be a large number of celts in Canada combined with the clannish spirit, who will be prepared to swear that a descendent of the "McCaillen Mor," can say or do nothing wrong, but the mass of the people of Canada will judge him by his acts and utterances, and if they trench upon their sense of freedom or rasp upon their feelings, they will not, to put it mildly, be pleased, or accord him that popularity, which is as the breath of life to rulers in hisposition. But the Marquis of Lorne it may be presumed, has studied the history of Canada and has some clear idea how its Governor General should bear himself towards its different and differing, religions and nationalities, and its conflicting political parties; he has visited Canada, and knows from contact and observation something of the temper and character of its people.

The situation that the people of Canada find themselves in 1878, is very different from that in which they were placed in 1868. Ten years ago, what seemed the slight bond between Canada and the Mother country, was on the point of snapping, the ruling party in England was indifferent to the connection. England, the then Governor General broadly hinted, would not object if the Canadians chose to assume their independence; and independence was openly advised by some prominent politicians in Canada.

Now the situation is changed, the spirit that would bind together instead of breaking to pieces the Empire rules. The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General is proof, that the ruling powers in England feel solicitous that Canada should remain connected with the Empire. The people of Canada are now brought face to face with their position and duty as British subjects as they were never brought before. The position, which is well calculated to gratify loyal feeling is not without its dangers. The rule of Marquis of Lorne may bind Canada more closely than ever with the Empire, yet events may possibly arise during the next five years that will tend in a totally opposition direclion.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND DANCE AT THE EXHIBITION PALACE.—A committee from No. 5. Co. and the Band of the 71st Batt. are making extensive preparations for a Grand Promenade Concert and Dance in the Palace on Thursday evening next, the proceeds to go towards the purchase of the new Regulation Helmets. We are confident that our citizens will patronize a good cause, and back up the effort of the Company and Band in largely attending on the 24th. At present the only head dress served out to the Volunteers is the forage cap, and as the Fredericton Company have special public duties to perform, such as Guard of Honors, &c., is the more reason why the public should encourage their efforts in securing the Helmets. The music will be furnished by the Batt. Band.

FINE CARRIAGES.—In our notice last week of the fine display of carriages and sleighs made by the builders of St. John and Fredericton, Douglas and St. Mary's, we omitted to mention Messrs. Cooper & Pinder, whose work stood comparison with the best shown. Their exhibit comprised a new improved, superior driving, Dexter Patent, Side Spring Waggon, and a handsome Pung constructed of ash. Both vehicles showed very fine workmanship and finish.

Speak of illuminated clocks! The reflection cast on the front face of the clock in the City Hall tower, from the splendidly lighted plate glass windows of A. A. Miller & Co., is so brilliant, that it lights up the hours on the darkest nights.

Mr. Owen Sharkey has commenced rebuilding on his lot on Queen street, burnt over by the late fire. We beleive he intends erecting a handsome substantial brick block, which will be a great improvement to that part of the city.

When, two years ago, Turkey was struggling with the revolt in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Europe looked contemptuously upon Turkey's labours and misfortunes. Now that 200,000 of the best soldiers of Austro-Hungary have failed in the same undertaking, the Turk does not appear so exceptionally feeble, after all.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The news from the East, both from Turkey in Europe and from Afghanistan for the last fornight, has been of a very threatening and warlike complexion. The treaty of Berlin has not assuaged the passions roused during the last three years, and from the present disturbed state of Roumelia, Bosnia and Greece, a renewal of the conflict appears at least, possible before long. The Porte, counting probably on the active support of England in any war that it will engage in to maintain what remains of its power in Europe, bears itself with all its ancient haughtiness and proclaims its soverignty over Bosnia and Herzigovina and protests to all the powers against the further advance of the Austrian army of occupation which has met with much and bloody resistance from insurgents, and threatens war if that army dares to occupy the central and stratgetical point, Novi Basar. The occupation of Bosnia, by an Austrian army, has been a drain on the not flourishing revenues of the Empire, and the question has produced a split in the Austro Hungarian Cabinet necessitating a re-construction. The Hungarians are deadly opposed to the increase of the slavornic element in the composite Austrian Empire, and they probably fear that the occupation of Bosnia is only the preparatory step to its annexation to the Empire. It may be that danger on the side of Hungary, more effectually than the threats of the Porte will deter the Emperor and his Austrain advisers from pushing the army of occupation beyond its present limits. Then, the relations between the Porte and Greece are strained. The Greeks overlooked by the framers of the Berlin treaty, and balked in their ambition of annexing the British provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, seem determined to wrest them away by force of arms, and late news reports that war between these powers is inevitable, which, when broken out, very possibly will extend, and bring on a great conflict and undo the work of the Treaty of Berlin; and the Russians are very slow to carry out the stipulations of that treaty, they still maintain an immense force in Bulgaria and Roumelia. They have forces at Chatsalda, some twenty or thirty miles from Constantinople. Like Macbeth the Russians probably think that "having stepped into blood so far, returning were as tedious as go o'er," having committed themselves so far in their enterprise to destroy the Turkish Empire and having advanced so far to their bourne, Constantinople, they are very loth, in spite of their being parties to the Berlin Treaty, to abandon that enterprise, and to act in good faith. They seem to be waiting for some pretext to tear that treaty to peices, and to make a dash upon the capital of Turkey. As long as they remain in such force near it there will always be danger. And the warlike complications in India must be viewed in connection with the still unsettled eastern question. It is past doubt that Russian intrigue has been the exciting cause of the Ameer of Caboul's offensive attitude. The Russians will not openly abet and aid the Ameer; bui they know to a man and a gun his powers of defensive warfare, and the difficulties the English will encounter in a campaign in a country of mountains and dangerous passes and defensible plateaus, and they possibly may, while one arm of England is engaged in a war with the Ameer, and her force is divided, think it a most favorable opportunity to try conclusions with the Turks and sweep down on Constantinople.

Late reports say that the English army in India which is being reinforced from England, and which is full of warlike enthusiasm will commence a forward movement into Afghanstan from Peshawar and other points early in November, portions of the army of invasion have penetrated for some way into the Kyber Pass, and are in not distant juxta position with some of the forces of the Ameer. The attitude of some of the independent Indian Princes who command large armies is a matter of speculation and anxiety. It is possible that they will remain neutral, and that the war will be confined to a contest between the Indian government and the Ameer, but there is no saying what complications the chances of such a war may develop. Among the liberal party in England who attempted to thwart Earl Beaconsfield, through the Eastern embroglio, there is strong opposition to a war with Afghanistan. Lord Lawrence a great authority on Indian affairs, has denounced such a war, on political, military, and moral grounds, but his arguments are not likely to prevail.

RAILWAY FROM GRAND TO LITTLE FALLS.

Last Tuesday that part of the New Brunswick Railway between Grand and Little Falls or Edmundston was opened for traffic; the first passenger car ran over it. In the case of most railways the opening has taken place, after the appointed time, but the Edmundston line has been finished months before the period stipulated between the Government and the Company. Early on Tuesday morning to celebrate the occasion on the invitation of Alex, Gibson Esq., President, a party of ladies and gentlemen from St. John and Fredericton, rode over the whole extent of the railway, stopping about noon at Aroostook, to dine. The trip which disclosed to the view of the party bits of the finest scenery in New Brunswick, was very much enjoyed. The New Brunswick Railway Company have reason to feel proud of having by their own resources and energy, without monetary subsidy from the government, completed so extensive (200 miles) a line of railway.

The railway will not always stop at Edmunston, before very long we may hope that it will have connection with River du Loup. But before that consumation is arrived at, the people of that part of the Province of Quebec must bestir themselves, and secure a charter, and aid, if possible, from their local government, and form a Company who will construct the necessary link with as much expedition as the New Brunswick Company have done their part of the work.

Amongst the obituary notices in another column, there is the announcement of the death of an old and respected citizen, Thos. R. Robinson, Esq., who was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came out to St. John when quite a youth. He afterwards removed to Fredericton, where he was engaged in extensive business as a merchant for many years. He was then appointed collector of customes for the port of Fredericton, a position which he held for over twenty years. He was esteemed to be a mon of good judgement, quiet demeanour, of a most obliging disposition, and high moral character. He was a staunch adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and for a long time was chairman of the committee of St. Paul's Church, and he was frequently appointed Vice-President of the Bible Society. All his family, save one daughter, preceeded him to the grave.

It is feared in London that if war ensues with Afganistan, the Eastern question will at once be reopened. Nobody believes either that the Russians will evacuate Bulgaria or that the Greeks will brook the refusal of the Porte to accede to their moderate demands.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Cabinet making has been a favorite pastime with liberal and liberal-conservative papers during the last week. The Editor of of the St. John *Daily Sun* who has been with the Ministerial party in Montreal and Ottawa, and who is likely to be well informed, says that the following Ministers were sworn in, in an apartment of the Windsor Hotel Montreal, by Earl Dufferin last Thursday:—

Sir John. A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior;
S. L. Tilley, Finance Minister;
Dr. Tupper, Minister of Public Works;
J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture;
John O'Connor, President of the Council;
James Macdonald, Minister of Justice.

The other Ministers who it is stated are to be sworn in to-day, are M. Masson (who was expected to arrive in Quebec before the departure of Earl Dufferin who sails from thence), Mr. McKenzie Bowell and Senator Aitkens from Ottawa, M. Langevin from Quebec, and Mr. J. C. Pope from P. E. Island. Considerable surprise has been excited by the announcement that Hon. R. D. Wilmot, had been requested to accept the speakership of the Senate, and that he will be a member of the Cabinet, without a portfolio. But we must wait a few days longer before we have the revised and corrected lists of the members of the new Cabinet.

THAT DECISION.—St. John boating men, editors and reporters, have been very unnecessarily exercised over the decision that Mr. Geo. Seely, acting Referee, gave on the case of foul in the single scull race between Russel, Allen and Clinch last Thursday. Mr. Seely was guided by well known rules, or rules that ought to be well known by all amateur boat-racing men. Russel having made a foul on Allen, which Allen had done his best to avoid, and he having claimed the foul the Referee had no option but to allow it. The Referee knew by the rules that the race would have to be rowed over again that day or some other day between Allen and Clinch, and that Russel who committed the foul would be debarred from participating in it. It seems to us that in recalling Clinch the refree acted with good judgement, and in the interest of Clinch himself, for had he harkened to the recall, and returned when he was only some short distance from the starting point, he would have saved himself much labour in vain.

There can be no donbt that Clinch heard and understood the recall, and that he would have, if he had been left to himself, returned; but his friends and backers on the river's bank hooted to him to go on, though they ought to have known that they were inciting him to exert himself uselessly.

Reading what some of the St. John malcontents have said and written on that decision, it is evident that they entertain the idea that the Referee acted as if determined to give the race to Allen at all hazards. Only jealousy run wild would harbor that suspicion.

We hope that our St. John boating friends will cease harping on that decision. If they really desire to test their skill, strength and endurance in handling the oars in a single or four oared race with our Fredericton amateurs, we have no doubt that any challenge they may give will be promptly accepted.

CURLING.—At a meeting of the Fredericton Curling Club, held at the "Waverly House," on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers, &c., for the ensuing year:—

Patron.—Lt. Col. Saunders.
President.—A. F. Street.
1st Vice-President.—J. B. Grieves.
2nd Do. T. O. Allen.
Representative Members.—T. C. Allen, W. P. Flewelling.
Secretary-Treasurer.—W. P. Flewelling.
Com. of Management.—J. S. Neill, T. G. Loggie, J. B. Grieves, Geo. Y. Dibblee.
Skips.—Jas. S. Neill, A. F. Street, J. B. Grieves, J. R. Howie, H. C. Rutter.

The following were made Honorary Members:—John McInnes, Thomas Temple, John Neill, William Grieves, W. K. Allen.

We might add that the curlers intend having an enthusiastic winter over their "roaring game," and that a "bon spiel" will be held as usual. Some of the club—not the bachelors—made objections to inviting the Clubs of the Provinces to have the tournament here, but were desirous of holding it at Halifax. One of the young men thought Pictou the most desirable place. Some lively games are expected with the "brithern" of St. John during the coming winter. The shouts of the curlers will not be unwelcome to our citizens.

Last Tuesday the elections of County Councillors for the ensuing year, were held in the different Parishes of the County of York. The following is the list of the returned Councillors:—

Canterbury.—D. W. Grant and Luke Lawson.
Manners Sutton.—William Murphy and David Glendenning.
Dumfries.—Michael Doherty and Henry A. Davidson.
Queensbury.—John H. Murch and John Oliver.
Kingsclear.—John C. Murray and John Feeny, Jr.
New Maryland.—William Fisher and A. A. Nason.
St. Mary's.—Benj. Close and William McBean.
Stanley.—John Cahoun and Wm. Currie.
Bright.—Thomas Coburn and Jas. Jewett.
Southampton.—Jas. K. Pinder and James I. Martin.
Douglas.—Wm. Wilson and Wm. Johnston.
Prince William.—Geo. L. Hoyt and Jas. Henry.

Last Monday afternoon there was a race between Sussex Lass and Jack O' Trumps on challenge from the owner of the latter. The Lass was not in prime racing condition but her backer thought her game to run. It was not a square race, or one that gave satisfaction to any one. In the first run the Lass was run off her course, and her rider unseated by a bolt made by Jack, who was enabled by that diversion to win the heat easily. The second heat was straight and won by the Lass. The third heat was declared off because the horses were started without the word, Jack ahead. It was dark when the fourth heat was called, and the judges pronounced it dead on account of a foul claimed by the rider of Jack. The backer of the Lass not agreeing to the decision, she was not brought up next afternoon. And but for a legal restraint on the holder of the stakes they would have been paid over to the owner of Jack.

OLD TIMES.—In its record of "Halifax Antiquities" in 1825, the Halifax *Reporter* publishes the following:—

John Puttum, for forging province notes, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, one hour in the pillory, and to have one of his ears cut off.

A carriage and two buckboards of Canadian make, ordered by Sir Garnet Wolsley from a Quebec manufacturer for Cyprus were shipped last week.

The cultivation of the sugar cane will it is believed, become an important industry in the peninsula between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The *Telegraph* wants another Ehibition not later than 1880, and in St. John. It thinks that the late Exhibition was not provincial enough, that the counties that were not represented there would not fail to put in an appearance if the Exhibition was held in the commercial metropolis. It says that the late Exhibition failed on the side of manufactures, but if the Government determined to hold the Exhibition in St. John and the manufacturers had timely notice they would make such a display as never has been seen in the Province. It is want of real will, a feeling of local jealousy as much as anything that prevents many St. John manufacturers from exhibiting outside their own bounds, yet if one of the objects in sending articles to an Exhibition is to advertise them and extend their manufacturer's trade, they could as well attain it by exhibiting in Fredericton or elsewhere as in St. John. "Turn about is fair play", and we are sure that the manufacturers and people of Fredericton generally would not only not object to the next Exhibition being held in St. John but would help to make it a success. Still we think that Fredericton offers advantages for Exhibition purposes, which not even St. John, and certainly not St. Stephen, Woodstock, Chatham, Sackville, or Moncton, a Bathurst present. This is an assertion, but if any one denies that there is truth in it, we shall endeavour to prove that there is.

THE PERMISSIVE VOTE.—The 31et October has been fixed by proclamation as the day upon which the vote on the petition praying that the second part of the Canada Temperance Act 1878 became law is to be taken in Fredericton. Petitions to like effect from the different parishes of York have been forwarded to Ottawa, but it may be some time before the new government takes action upon them.

The Temperance leaders in Fredericton have called for a rally in mass, in the City Hall to-night, in order that they may explain the permissive part of the Temperance Act.

It seems to us that unless the supporters of the petition are very wary and watchful, they may even in the event of its being carried here find themselves disappointed, and have all their labor to go over again. After the vote has been taken on the 31st the Returning Officer will sum up the ballots on the 2nd November. In case of the petition being adopted by the electors of Fredericton, sixty days must expire after it has been adopted, by the order in council before the announcement will appear in the Canada *Gazette*, declaring that the permissive part of the Temperance Act has the force of law from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licences then in force, in Fredericton will expire, provided such day be not less than 90 days from the day of the date of the order in council, and if it be less then on the like day in the following year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A very distressing and fatal accident occurred in this city about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Jack was driving in a single carriage with his eldest daughter, Miss Mary Jack, down St. John Street when the horse, a young and spirited animal, which till then had been going quietly, startled by some entanglement of the reins, made a sudden bolt and rushed across the foot of Queen Street past Sheriff Temple's house, down towards the river, but sw