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[He then read from the 4th paragraph of the report, which owing to its length we are obliged to omit.]

About the richest thing on the record was the following extract from Mr. Grant's evidence. He said:

"I was a good deal disappointed to find that Dr. Tupper was not as much delighted at hearing that I had gone into business as I expected; he said he was always a friend of parties going into trade who were not regularly brought up to it and that I was risking all my means and all my credit, which was a fact."

This was about the thinnest covering of a dirty transaction that he (Mr. Gillmor) had ever seen, and there could hardly be dirt enough thrown to blind the people's eyes in this affair. There was not much danger of Mr. Grant losing his money under the paternal care of the late Government; as for his credit, the evidence was quite sufficient to ruin both his credit and that of the Government who aided him in this wholesale plundering of the people. Mr. Sadler said in his evidence:

"Mr. Carvell took no action when I showed the accounts to him; he said there had been no agreement made about prices and he did not see how he was going to dispute the prices. I understood from that there was to be no complaint made when Fraser, Reynolds & Co. over-charged. When I spoke to Mr. Carvell about their accounts, I was given to understand that they were not to be criticised. I do not remember his giving any particular reason why they should not be criticised. I spoke to Mr. Carvell several times with reference to these assumed over-charges, and all ways with about the same result."

These transactions were only cited to show that the policy of the late Government was a regularly organized system to raise money to hold a majority in this House and in this country, and if he thought the leaders of the Reform party could for a moment think of entering upon such a course of systematic corruption, he would leave them and take shelter under the wing of the leader of the left centre, who, like the "last rose of summer," "bloomed alone." He knew his hon. friend in New Brunswick, and knew him to be a thorough Liberal, and he must have felt sadly out of place during his connection with the party. Had it not been for the large amount of money raised in that way, their party would have been beaten in 1872. Could such corruption exist in the present party, then he would say consign them all "to the vile dust from whence they sprung, unwept, ununmourned, and unused." He (Mr. Gillmor) believed the late Government had levied contributions from contractors, and every other source, to carry elections.

Concluded in our next.

The War—English Feeling.

The moment before war was declared, the public opinion of England seemed to be as favorably inclined toward Russia as towards Turkey. Indeed, during the whole winter there seems to have been a strong feeling of friendship towards Russia, and the utterances of Gladstone and others of his school against the Turks seemed to find a responsive chord in the public breast. But with the absolute declaration of war, a different feeling throbs throughout the nation. It was somewhat the same before the Crimean war. Up to a certain point in the discussion of the Eastern question in that day, there was a large number of persons who shared the feelings of the Czar Nicholas that Turkey was a "sick man" whose poverty might any time have to be divided. Yet when the war became a fixed fact, the Russian policy had few defenders in England; and the assistance we gave the "sick man" speedily restored him to such convalescence as he recently enjoyed. It is curious to look at the opinions expressed by the great organs of public opinion in England the day after the declaration of war had been announced. The papers devoted themselves particularly to the manifesto issued by the Czar, in which he puts forward such a wretched plea for the commencement of hostilities. The London Standard speaks of the effort to throw the blame of hostilities upon Turkey, as an unfortunate specimen of imperial logic. The Post struck a key-note of English feeling when it said "that the conduct of a despotic and overbearing empire will be resented by every free people;" and it spoke for Englishmen when it said, "We shall not look patiently while the Cossacks trample down the Turkish Constitution and bar our own road to the East." The Telegraph, which always tries to speak for the masses, after saying that "we have been tricked and duped by Tartar diplomacy," adds that in the policy of action England will "not be so easily dealt with," because her single consideration hereafter will be "national interests." "The nation" it determinedly says, "waits unanimously to support what measures the Government may judge necessary to safeguard those interests." The Times declares that the "hastiness" of Russia's action "invites severe condemnation;" and the Daily News, which is liberal enough to open its columns to pro-Russian feeling, editorially unmasks the hollowness of the Russian sympathy for the poor Christians of Turkey, and says, "The solitary action of Russia will almost necessarily be in Russian interest." These brief notes will at once show that the tone of the English press is unfriendly to Russia. It will continue to grow more so as time goes on. The practical Englishman believes that the Turkish Christian will be no better off under the rule of Russia than he is now under that of Turkey; and he will see even more clearly than he did in 1854, that a gigantic scheme for annexation and recolonization of territory is covered

over by Russia in her concern for the Turkish Christian. On this continent, we can scarcely regard the Russian, any more than we do the Turk, as the representative of political enlightenment.—Globe.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following copied from the latest despatches:

The Russians have been twice defeated at Batoum.

Their loss in battles is about 2,000.

Turkish gunboats captured three Roumanian vessels.

The Russian march to Galatz was really wonderful. The whole distance was traversed on foot without a halt in 15 hours. The Russian army is moving forward mostly afoot. The railway is only used for heavy artillery and baggage.

A Paris despatch says the announcement that the Khedive's son Hassan goes to the assistance of the Porte is contradicted. His mission is to explain the Khedive's inability to comply with the Sultan's request for troops.

FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

T. T. Odell,
Robert Stevenson.

The St. Andrews Standard.

Saint Andrews, May 2, 1877.

WAR!

Has at last been declared by Russia, and her troops have crossed into Turkish territory, and already it is reported that the Turks have repulsed the Russians, whose losses are represented at 2000 men. The Turkish army is represented as ready for the conflict and fight like tigers. An article in the New York Herald on the "Impending War," takes as would be naturally supposed the Russian view of the matter, and endeavours to prove that Russia is laboring to free the Christian subjects of the Porte from the galling bonds of Mohammedanism. We have not space for the article, which concludes with the following words, which appear to have a meaning which Canadians will readily understand, and which no doubt are published for a purpose. The Herald writer says:—"The slightest movement of England at the present time, will develop the value of a Russian fleet on this side of the ocean." This is significant enough, and will be understood, but is not of sufficient importance to merit serious attention.

The great question appears to be, how money can be made on this side of the Atlantic, out of the war? And it has been solved immediately. The grain and flour markets in the United States, which were amply supplied, at once took an upward tendency upon the telegrams being received announcing open hostilities, and consequently flour took a bound out of all reason, of nearly, if not quite, the dollars a barrel, thus trading on the necessities of the poor, as it will not seriously interfere with persons in easy circumstances. This reasonably affects Canadian traders, who cannot replace their present limited stocks unless at a large advance. It has long been an established fact, that Western speculators care nothing for the interests of the country, and are actuated by selfish and dishonest motives to acquire gain at the expense of the necessities of the people. The old saying that "it is a ill wind which blows nobody good," will be verified in the present instance, as it will necessitate an increase in the price of flour; without it, the laborer would be unable to purchase the necessities of life. What a boon it will be to these harpies, should England be obliged to defend Constantinople, and thus be drawn into the conflict. It is to be hoped such will not be the case, although the present activity in the navy and building yards in Britain, have a warlike tendency; it may be, that the preparations are being made, to be ready should the necessity unfortunately arise for her interference.

For several months past the tone of the British press and people were as favorable to Russia as Turkey. Yet, it is well known, that while England has a ship or man she will not permit Russia or any other power to wrest the Key of the East out of her hands, and the Lion will if necessary drive the Bear a second time into his den.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—One of the oldest inhabitants of this section, Mr. JOHN GRANT, has been "gathered to his fathers," at the ripe old age of eighty-six. Mr. Grant was for many years associated with his brother, Martin, in building vessels, and constructed many fine ships for the late James Rait and other merchants. He was esteemed for his integrity and kindness of disposition, and deservedly

respected by all who knew him. The number of old residents is reduced to a very few—in fact but three or four.

THE MUNICIPAL PARLIAMENT.

The Sheriff has issued his Proclamation and the election for County Councillors will be held in the different Parishes on Tuesday, the 29th inst. It is probable that in those Parishes where no Candidates have been announced, a growing interest will spring up, and take shape in selecting the men, we trust, best qualified, from their experience and knowledge of the requirements of the County—men who have been for years associated with its interests, and who have a practical knowledge of County affairs—men of large views, and independence of character; in fine, men who have a stake in the County beyond the nominal sum for qualification. Old party issues and sectionalism should be discarded. As far as we can learn, the ratenayers of this Town and Parish have made up their minds upon two candidates, who will be elected without a shadow of doubt, and from their past experience will prove themselves the right men in the right place. We trust the Sheriff will permit the candidates to express their views at the hustings, by allowing them a few minutes to the matter, in which all ratenayers are more or less interested.

CONCERT.—The Concert given last evening, in Stevenson's Hall, in aid of the "Reform Club," was attended by a large and respectable audience, who expressed their gratification and pleasure, by frequent encores. The choruses, duets, quartettes, and solos, were artistically rendered; Mrs. Stickney presided at the Piano, and with her usual taste and skill—her intimate knowledge of music and thorough mastery of the instrument at which she so ably presided—contributed largely to the success of the concert. The Lieut. Governor, or being present, was called upon to make some remarks, and His Honor who has been a life-long advocate of total abstinence, gave an effective and pleasing address, observing in opening that he believed his speech was "not on the programme, and although the concert was but half through, he had received his money's worth." He spoke joyfully of the success of the Reform Club, which had been introduced within the past four months—the great amount of good they had already effected, and said that the key-note of their success was,—(pointing to one of the pretty mottoes with which the hall was decorated)—"in God they put their trust." After His Honor's address, Dr. Harry Gore, delivered a lengthy recitation, in most effective style, the enunciation and action was good, and he was loudly applauded at the close. The singing by the children was also effectively performed, and the comic songs were well rendered and afforded much amusement. The "Craw-craw" of the two black crows and "Got along Joseph do!" was capital. Want of time this morning forbids our giving a lengthy notice of the pleasing and excellent concert, and we conclude with the hope, that the ladies and gentlemen who so generously gave their services, will favor the public with another evening's pleasure.

AFTER MANY YEARS.—Mr. Richard Fortune, who left here some sixteen years ago, returned last week to visit his parents and family. After spending some years in Central America, mining; he went to California, and engaged in the same pursuit, having worked in most of the great mines, with varying success; and his descriptive powers enabled him to give an interesting description of the scenes he has witnessed, and some of the leading men engaged in mining with whom he was acquainted. Mr. Fortune met all the St. Andrews boys at present in California, many of whom were his companions in youth, and says that they are all at work. He states that the business of the country has suffered from hard times, and that thousands were out of employment. He is to leave for Nevada in a short time.

In our columns to-day will be read Mr. GILLMOR's speech in the Committee of "Ways and Means," in the House of Commons. Owing to want of space, we were obliged to omit some extracts from Reports of Committees and Boston newspaper which he read, but their absence does not lessen the force of his speech.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—It is with much regret, we learn that our former school-mate and latterly, contemporary of the "Colonial Farmer"—CHARLES S. LUGRIN, Esq., died at his residence in Fredericton, on Sunday last. Mr. Lugrin was formerly Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and at the time of his death Secretary of School Trustees. At an early age, he entered the "Royal Gazette" office while his father was Queen's Printer—was afterwards foreman, during the late Mr. Simpson's term of office; and upon Mr. Fenety's accession to the office, commenced business for himself by establishing a temperance paper and afterwards the "Colonial Farmer." He was a worthy citizen, and much respected by his many patrons.

WHEAT.—Our friends in the Parish of St. Croix who have been successful wheat growers, and indeed of root crops, would do well to sow largely this year, as it is probable the demand for breadstuffs from America will be largely increased. The drain upon the Province for breadstuffs is very great, and the farmers of other Parishes should endeavor to raise enough wheat for home consumption at least, and thereby prevent the large drain of cash which is annually sent West for flour, which makes money scarce and contributes in a measure to the "hard time." Professor Johnston years ago, stated in his Report, that the soil and climate of this Province were adapted to raising wheat.

The genial showers on Monday, have brought forward the grass which has a promising appearance.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Saturday last by the Governor General. A. H. GILLMOR, Esq., M. P. has returned from his Parliamentary duties.

A FIRE in Montreal, on Sunday last, causing the death of nine men, and badly wounding ten men. Among the killed were several firemen; the Chief Engineer, Patton, was wounded.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor arrived here last evening by train from Fredericton.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May, with a score of articles and ninety-five illustrations, is replete with variety, and is far ahead of any other Magazine in America.

The gem of the Number is Mrs. Frances L. Mace's poem "Israel," with eight illustrations by Fredericks. Both the poet and the artist have displayed rare qualities of genius in their work.

A richly illustrated article on Florence, is contributed by O. M. Spencer, author of the article recently published on Genoa.

Wirt Sykes contributes another illustrated article about Wales—selecting this time the valley of the Usk, and especially the site of King Arthur's Round Table.

Mrs. Mary Treat gives some fresh observations concerning the familiar birds of the South, with striking illustrations.

An illustrated article by Ernest Ingersoll, entitled "At the Gateway of the Catskills," is an interesting sketch of a region in the neighborhood of the metropolis, but still retaining the primitive customs of the last century.

In "An old Gentleman's Recollections," Horace E. Scudder gives some entertaining extracts from the diary of Mr. Samuel Breck, relating to society in Boston and Philadelphia, just after the Revolution, with illustrations from that gentleman's sketches.

A. H. Guernsey has an illustrated paper on "Cameron's Journey across Africa." Charles Reade's "A Woman-Hater" and Blackmore's "Erewhon"—the most striking novels now being published serially—are continued. This number also contains three short stories—all them decidedly original. Poems are contributed by J. W. De Forest, Maurice Thompson, Kate Hilliard, and Nina Lafargue.

The Editorial Summaries abound with novel information, gossip, and anecdote.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Count Von Moltke's speech in the German Parliament upon the Army Budget is extremely significant. It is a warning to Europe that all the conditions upon which peace subsists between two of her greatest military powers are simply those of mutual fear, and that the moment the balance is disturbed by which dread of the consequences of a collision will take place. The weight of the military expenses of Germany presses heavily upon the population; indeed, her armament is as considerable as it was just after the successful conclusion of the war, and the cost is proportionately larger, as the army has not an opportunity of living upon an enemy. Yearly is impatience expressed at the burden of taxation which the maintenance of the country as an armed camp entails, but never until now has the necessity for the outlay been so honestly expressed. Germany has not done with France; France burns for her revenge, and the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace

and Lorraine. France cheerfully votes her army budget and arms to the teeth. Germany strengthens her acquired fortresses, and builds up a herculean line of fortifications between the French frontier and the Rhine. And while she is doing this she watches the work of strengthening the defences of Paris narrowly, and instructs her ambassador to say that any further prosecution thereof will be regarded as sufficient cause for war.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the STANDARD.)

SIR:—What has become of all the Committees that were appointed at the Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, held some time ago, for the purpose of ascertaining and securing any rights we may have to the daily running of the trains.

This meeting, at the time, was looked upon as the most important ever held in the Town, for the general interest of the Town and people, and the different committees appointed were considered our best and most active business men, but what have they done to forward the movement? One of the committees have, I believe, acted so far as they possibly could without any assistance from the others. At the Meeting large amounts were subscribed to pay all expenses, and a Committee appointed to collect and appropriate this money; not one cent has as yet been called for, nor does that committee appear to take much interest in the matter, and if this is allowed to go on the whole affair must die.

It has been said, that some of the committees are to be Candidates at the Election shortly to be held for Councillors under the New Municipal Act, and if we are to judge what energy and management they will give to Town and County affairs, from the apathy and indifference they have shown in this important matter, God help the poor old Town.

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St. Andrews, 1st May, 1877.

DRIED EGGS.

A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw. The eggs are carefully "candied" by hand—that is, examined by light to ascertain whether good or not—and are then thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar; and it is put in barrels and is ready for transportation anywhere. This dried article has been taken twice across the equator in ships, and then made into omelet, and compared with omelet made from fresh eggs in the same manner, and the best judges could not detect the difference between the two. Is this not an age of wonders? Milk made solid, older made solid, apple butter made into bricks! What next?—Philadelphia, Trade Journal.

THE ACT to secure the Independence of Parliament provides a penalty of \$2,000 per day upon every member who sits in Parliament contrary to its provisions. An Act has been passed to indemnify members against the consequences of infringing the law and declaring that so far as relates to all violations heretofore committed, unless wilful no penalty shall be recoverable. Such a precedent is not desirable. It is of a kind that may be abused; yet we incline to the idea that if the seats of the members implicated were vacated without the sanction of the imprudent gentlemen who have got themselves in so awkward a position.

Hitherto the importations of American beef have been confined to the Mersey. In future there will be continued supplies imported into the Avon. On April 2nd Messrs Whitwell & Co., owners of the Great Western Steamship Line, received their first consignment by the arrival of the Cornwall at Bristol. She brought six hundred quarters of beef in excellent condition. The other steamers of the line will bring further and regular supplies.

A LETTER from Rome says that Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London Times, while passing through the Puerto Del Papa on the 14th inst., was attacked by three men armed with stilettos and robbed, but not hurt. The outrage created a sensation. About 100 persons have been arrested on suspicion.

It is reported that another large steamship will lead a cargo of arms and ammunition at New Haven for Constantinople. It is reported that one of the Russian fleet is to watch the movements of these steamers.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

April—Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.

28—Clara, Marchie, Boston, ballast.

30—Harrie, McQuoid, Boston, oil, etc.

Sarah Glass, Glass, Boston bal.

CLEARED.

April 26—Mary Ellen, Ross, Boston, 347L sleepers, Goodnow & Co.

28—Dreadnot, Bradley, Grand Manan, sundries.

30—Harrie, McQuoid, St. Stephen, bal.

Sarah Glass, Glass, St. Stephen, bal.

Arrived at St. Stephen, April 21, Julia Clinch, Maloney, coal from New York.

Eastport, arrived, Sch. H. V. Cranfall, Wren, Turks Island, salt.