

the language and manners of the French, but there was no fear of his incurring any hazard during that part of his travels."

"Would to God," said the Lady Rowena, "he were here safely arrived, and able to bear arms in the approaching tourney, in which the chivalry of this land are expected to display their addresses and valor. Should Athelstane of Coingsburgh obtain the prize, Ivanhoe is like to bear evil tidings when he reaches England. How loaked he, stranger, when you last saw him? Had disease laid her hand heavy upon his strength and comeliness?"

"He was darker," said the Palmer, "and thinner, than when he came from Cyprus in the train of Sir de Lion, and carried second to Sir de Lion's brow; but I approached not his presence, because he is unknown to me."

"He will," said the lady, "I fear, find little in his native land to clear those clouds from his countenance. Thanks, good pilgrim, for your information concerning the companion of my childhood, Maidens," she said, "draw near—offer the sleeping cup to this holy man, whom I will no longer retain from hence."

One of the maidens presented a silver cup, containing a rich mixture of wine and spice, which Rowena barely put to her lips. It was then offered to the Palmer, who, after a low obeisance, tasted a few drops.

"Accept this alms, friend," continued the lady, offering a piece of gold, "in acknowledgement of thy painful travel, and of the shrine thou hast visited."

The Palmer received the boon with another low reverence, and followed Edwin out of the apartment.

In the ante-room he found his attendant Anwold, who, taking the torch from the hand of the waiting-maid, conducted him with more haste than ceremony to an exterior and ignoble part of the building, where a number of small apartments, or rather cells, served for sleeping places to the lower order of domestics, and to strangers of mean degree.

To be continued.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
A Column.	One Year.	\$100
Half do.	..	50
Quarter do.	..	25
A Line.	..	10
A Card.	..	12

Of the above spaces, half the amount set opposite for six months, one fourth the amount for three months. Special arrangements for terms shorter than three months.

### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion not more than one inch, 50 cents; subsequent insertions (each) for same space 25 cents.

Advertisements will be charged for the time of insertion if not ordered to be suspended in writing.

Advertising rates (outside the transient advertisements) payable every three months.

Special rates for solid advertisements.

Orders for the discontinuation of advertising contracts, after the time agreed upon, must be given in writing; else all continued ads will be charged at the regular rates.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

### WEEKLY STAR.

The advertising rates in the Weekly Star are the same as those of the Tri-Weekly. Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office of the Star, 101-103, Queen and Regent Streets.

Terms: \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance.

Address: "The Star," Fredericton.

### The Star.

J. E. COLLINGS, Editor.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1879.

### OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

There is not a city in the United States of which we have any knowledge that is not complaining of the system of common school education. The taxes levied on property for the support of elementary education is being lavishly expended upon high schools and normal schools—the giving of instruction in languages and other studies wholly without the circle of common school education.

It might be well for us at this early stage, to learn wisdom from their experience. The people of the United States were not many years ago encaptured with their system; ignorance would be banished from the land, thefts and murders would take place no more, every species of vice and immorality would be banished from them; but such has not, however, been the result. The complaint now is that the system has been loaded down with "branches" as injurious to the system as it is costly to those who have to bear the weight of them. What the people now cry out for is to have those luxuriant flowers of no earthly use to the children of labor and toil, cut off, and the system restored to its primitive simplicity—the end for which it was instituted.

A great improvement, nay, a radical change, has, we admit, been effected since we were boys, not only in the system of imparting knowledge, but in the very buildings in which the children are taught. These things, however, would necessarily have come in time, given and done did not obtain the perfection for which they were established in a day.

We not only admire but praise every thing that is good. We are ever ready to admit that we are going

too fast, considering our means. Centralization is our great danger; and centralization has ruined nations. The children outside the centres perhaps have not been much affected by the new order of things; yet they have rights as well as those clad in purple and fine linen. The Superintendent of Education, whoever he may be for the time being, should be a man of enlarged ideas to some extent, yet conservative of the people's interests. What is wanted is not the gilded education of a few children whose parents are well able to pay for what may be regarded as culture and refinement. But what we do want is, the practical education of the children, throughout the whole Province to enable them one and all to battle with life when they leave the school room.

The Superintendent of our Province is, to a large extent, the Board of Education. He has almost unlimited powers. He has at his command nearly two hundred thousand dollars annually, which he can diminish or augment as circumstances may, in his estimation demand. He is the great power for all the day, but who has any sympathy with the people? We have no time to devote to a consideration and explanation of the expenditure. And even so, the expenditure will be the same probably.

What we are willing to admit is that our common school system, in many respects, an improvement on the past, yet we cannot help thinking that there are evils creeping into it, young as it is, that will cause the people of this Province to rise in their majesty and might and declare not against the original system, as found in the bond and letter of the law, but its abuse. We write thus plainly and explicitly for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

At an adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court, held yesterday, the following judgments were given:—

**BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK vs. FLAHERTY.**—Appeal from the decision of the Judge of the St. John County Court, setting aside an attachment granted under the Insolvent Act of 1875, against the firm of R. Flaherty & Co., consisting of the defendant and George J. Chubb. The firm was indebted to the Bank on a promissory note which was overdue; and Chubb was a letter to the Bank, stating that the firm was unable to pay the note, or to meet its general liabilities, unless time was given. This letter was written without the knowledge or consent of Flaherty. On affidavit of the indebtedness of the firm, and of the plaintiff's belief in the insolvency of the firm, based upon the statements in Chubb's letter, an attachment was issued against the firm. The question before the Court was whether a statement by one member of a firm was a sufficient acknowledgment of the insolvency of the firm, under Sec. 3 of the Insolvent Act to subject the estate to liquidation. Held per Weldon, Fisher and Wetmore, J. J. that it was; and that it was competent for the Judge of the County Court, on a petition under Sec. 18, to set aside the attachment, to enquire on the evidence whether the firm was insolvent, or not, at the time the attachment was granted. Held per Allen, C. J., and Duff, J., contra, that one member of a firm had no implied authority to acknowledge the insolvency of the firm for the purpose of subjecting the estate to liquidation; that the attachment must stand and fall upon the affidavit on which it was granted; and that as the affidavit in this case was insufficient, the attachment could not be sustained by subsequent evidence showing that the firm was in fact insolvent at the time.

Appeal from the County Court dismissed without costs.

**MURRAY vs. MOFFATT.**—Action for the price of timber and logs agreed to be sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The plaintiff had the lumber on the brow on the bank of the Unsalquitch, in 1874, and was indebted to the defendant for goods. It was agreed verbally between the plaintiff and the defendant's agent, that the defendant should purchase the lumber, and after deducting this, the amount of the plaintiff's account for goods, should pay the plaintiff \$140. The defendant refused to carry out the agreement, and nothing further was done by either party till the spring of 1875, when the defendant's men drove the lumber down the river Resigouche, and into his boom, and it was afterwards sawed in his mill. Previous to this, in March, 1875, the lumber had been seized and sold by the Sheriff, under an execution against the plaintiff, in the suit of T. R. Jones, and was purchased in for Jones, and Jones' agent afterwards authorized the defendant to drive the lumber down the river. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the price of the lumber, finding that the defendant had driven it under the agreement to purchase, made with the plaintiff, and cut by the direction of Jones' agent; and that the agreement to deduct from the price of the lumber, the amount of the plaintiff's debt to the defendant, was a part payment on account of the purchase. Held per Weldon, Fisher and Wetmore, J. J., on a motion for a new trial, that the verdict was right; the jury having found that the defendant took possession of the lumber under the agreement with the plaintiff, and that the agreement to deduct the plaintiff's account was a part payment, on account of the lumber which took the case out of the operation of the Statute of Frauds. Held per Allen, C. J., that the defendant's taking possession of the lumber till after the Sheriff's sale, by which the title to it

was vested in Jones, such possession could not be an acceptance by the defendant under the agreement with the plaintiff, so as to take the case out of the statute, and that it should not have been left to the jury to find whether the agreement with the plaintiff or under the direction of Jones' agent. Also that the agreement to allow the amount of the plaintiff's account with the defendant's, as a part payment on account of the lumber, was not equivalent to an actual part payment under the Statute of Frauds. New trial refused.

### OUR DELLEGATES AT OTTAWA.

Messrs. Fraser, Wetherburn and Landry are off again to Ottawa, darning the Dominion Government. As our readers are aware, there is an amount due to this Province on Eastern Extension Railway Subsidies; there is something to our credit on the Immigration Account; we have maintained the Tracadia Lazaretto, an expense which should, from the terms of the Union, be borne by the General Government. Besides these there are minor claims, which in the aggregate swell up to a large sum.

This catalogue, as our readers are aware, occurs annually, and it is becoming such a formal piece of business that the Dominion Government pay no attention to the matter, further than to receive our poor little politicians pro forma. There ought surely to be some process of State Equity by which one Government could collect what is due from the other. If there is any such course, it is high time the Local Government took advantage of it, and pushed their claims to a legitimate issue. If there is no such course open, and we are consequently dependent on the generosity of Ottawa, as to whether she will pay us what she justly owes us or not, then the members from New Brunswick, who represent us in the Dominion Parliament we should next turn to.

If these members turned a deaf ear to us when we asked for our rights, we should turn a deaf ear to them when they ask us for our votes. But it seems little less than Tommoology to see a delegation go to Ottawa every year, return again and tell us from the floors of the House all they did not get. We wish the present delegation success, while we do not expect as much for it; and let us hope that, in any case, it will be the last of the kind to Ottawa from New Brunswick. It is becoming a burlesque on diplomacy.

### A MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

SOME of the Provincial newspapers have been expressing themselves pro and con on the subject of a Maritime Exhibition at St. John next summer, instead of a Provincial Exhibition as provided for. A Provincial Exhibition at any time is of more importance than a County Fair; so too should an exposition held by all the Maritime Provinces be of more importance, (if exhibitions mean anything) than a fair held by one of them. But St. John, in part, opposes the project. Why we do not know, unless it would create too great a bustle in the city—fill the stores with customers for the time being, and the hotels to overflowing. There is no denying it would bring strangers from every quarter, and people don't always want to be annoyed, especially if they are trying with elephant force to express an editorial.

It seems to us there is little fault with the scheme itself, but the carrying out of the scheme would be no easy task. Yet if the cooperation of the Provincial legislative bodies of the Maritime Provinces could be obtained, the difficulties would be at an end, and the second idea would be far and far preferable to the first.

### RAILROAD LANDS.

We stated the other day that a proposition from the Railroad Company might possibly be presented to the Government this winter for the purchase of the Company's lands. If the Government has still at its disposal four million acres, and can afford to sell them at fifty cents an acre, like it formerly did, we don't see the wisdom of buying land at seventy-five cents per acre. If any thing is to be done, though, it should be done speedily. It would be the height of folly to buy these lands after they had been stripped of all their valuable timber, for much of it would be thus comparatively useless. If the Government be in a position to buy the land, it should have all or none; and at a price for which it can hereafter sell it. And, no doubt, the Company will, in time, be prepared to do what is right and reasonable.

### A MOST GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Mr. Hans P. Peterson, the descendant of a family of wealth and title in Denmark, named Liscar, is Commissioner for New Denmark. Since he came there he has worked indefatigably to promote immigration, and now has the pleasure of seeing the nucleus of an important colony around him. But of late he has conceived a most gigantic immigration scheme, so large that, if carried out, it will reduce the population of Denmark to a skeleton, and fill the lands and forests to the north of us with a race of men whom the Marquis of Lorne might call our "discontented colonies." Mr. Peterson [Liscar] proposes that in the next five years to bring out TEN THOUSAND

emigrants from Denmark, provided the Government reserve two hundred thousand acres of land lying between New Denmark and the Tobique, extending towards the Tobique, and build roads through the said tract. The inducement to the Government is very great, and such a scheme is most desirable; but should Hans Peterson fail to produce his quota of Danes after the Government having reserved the lands and built the roads, what would be the value of the guarantee? It might be worth nothing, though.

### Cetewayo.

In referring to his journey on board H. M. S. "Natal," the News says: "The Commodore sent him a suit of clothes, tweed coat, waistcoat, and trousers, with an ordinary black hat. These he was glad to put on, understanding that such apparel was necessary for him to make a respectable figure among Europeans. He asked for a box to keep his clothes in, and was supplied with a metal travelling trunk, in which he laid them up neatly folded at night; he also got a hat-brush and clothes-brush. The red and green tablecloth was worn as usual. The women were supplied with shirts, but were not always so particular about wearing them. The King made a very tolerable figure in his English dress; he is a tall, big man, nearly six feet in height, and extremely stout, measuring about sixty inches around the chest, but not unwieldy; his thighs are very large, and his knees swollen, from a disease of long standing. He is fifty-four years of age, but looks not above forty, the hair of his head being only a little grizzled. His hair at top is moulded into the stiff ring, which all married men wear among the Zulus. He has a round face, the expression of which is good-natured, humorous and smiling; he has a slight moustache, but not much beard. His color is a light ashy brown, not like that of a negro. The wives are lively young women, about twenty years of age, one of them rather handsome; the daughter is a girl of fourteen. The chief or induna, Umkosana, in whose kraal the Zulu King was taken, and who has voluntarily shared his captivity, is a finely-grown man, above six feet tall, well shaped and muscular. Cetewayo accepted cigarettes and a pipe, and was fond of smoking with Captain Poole. He was taken on board H. M. S. "Boadicea," where he saw the seamen and marines at their drill, and the great guns, to his evident admiration. "I am a child," he said, "I was only born yesterday. I know nothing." His behaviour, in general, was sociable and agreeable. The only dispute he had with Captain Poole was upon the demand he first made to have an ox killed and roasted every day for his dinner, which is the customary etiquette in the Zulu Royal household; but it was soon explained to him that he did not do in an English kitchen. He did not like the company of civilians, perhaps, associating them with Sir T. Shepstone and Mr. Dums, whom he now regards as his enemies; but officers, naval or military, he was always inclined to meet. No person was allowed to come near him without special permission. He consented to let his photograph be taken in several postures, though he seemed to fear that there was some harmful art-magic in the use of the lens and camera; a sketch of him was also drawn while at Simon's Bay. The portraits of the women were also taken.

His Majesty the ex-King of Zululand, like some of the Northern Kings of Europe (but not Henry Beseniere), was unable to write his own name. But nobody has ever yet been able to spell it. Cetewayo, Cetwayo, Keishwayo, Keishwayo, and several other phonetic or conventional variations have been tried in vain. We believe that the last of those given above is nearer than the others to the actual sound of the whole name, but it is not exactly right. During his late voyage from Port Durnford to Capetown on board H. M. S. "Natal," transport-ship, he expressed a wish to know how to write. Having recovered from some sickness, which he endured with patience and good-humor (only wishing he had brought his "big stick" or sceptre, to have thrown it into the sea and made a cairn), the captive monarch was ready to take his first lesson. This was kindly given by his friend, Commander Crawford Caffin, R. N., who, with Captain Roscombe Poole, R. A., had joint charge of the illustrious monarch on board. Commander Caffin first inscribed the King's name, spelling it as he thought fit, in printing capital letters, which the royal pupil imitated as well as he could.

### Cheap Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has now on hand a Complete Stock of Tinware, Japaned Ware, Pressed Ware, Granite Iron Ware, I. o. l. o. Ware, etc., which he will sell very low.

**GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.** He has also a full stock of Gas Pipe, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, and everything appertaining to Gas Fitting and Plumbing; and with the above stock he will guarantee that any work entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention, and be done in a first class manner.

**SOLE AGENT FOR ELLIS BURNERS AND GLOBES.** All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. A lot of first class Cook Stoves, which will be sold at a bargain.

**WELL BORING.** A full stock of Pumps, etc. on hand. Tin Roofing will receive careful attention.

**A MOST GIGANTIC SCHEME.** Mr. Hans P. Peterson, the descendant of a family of wealth and title in Denmark, named Liscar, is Commissioner for New Denmark. Since he came there he has worked indefatigably to promote immigration, and now has the pleasure of seeing the nucleus of an important colony around him. But of late he has conceived a most gigantic immigration scheme, so large that, if carried out, it will reduce the population of Denmark to a skeleton, and fill the lands and forests to the north of us with a race of men whom the Marquis of Lorne might call our "discontented colonies." Mr. Peterson [Liscar] proposes that in the next five years to bring out TEN THOUSAND

## THE STAR

Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

contains from seven to eight columns of

ORIGINAL MATTER

and some of the

BEST CULLINGS

from the leading newspapers.

IT WILL BE FOR SALE

in future on the

STEAMBOATS, on the

TRAINS, on the streets

in St. John,

and in the news stands both in

Fredericton and St. John.

The staff of correspondents is large, and represents all the important parts of the Province.

will contain

THE WEEKLY STAR

—CONSISTING OF—

SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, PINE BOARDS, PINE PLANK, SCANTLING, HEMLOCK BOARDS, CEDAR POSTS,

—ALSO—

Ash Plank and Ash Boards, The above are all well seasoned and will be exchanged For Cash at

NACKAWICK PRICES.

Respectfully,  
D. LUCY,  
Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1879.—6 mos.

IMPERIAL HALL.

Old and Reliable Tailoring Establishment.

Our Motto:—Good Work for Living Profits.

The undersigned may still be found at his OLD STAND on Queen Street. Many years experience in the tailoring business in this city enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect to all who may lend their support. Our stock of clothes suitable for

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS is the best in Fredericton. Just received,  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
ENGLISH, SCOTCH  
and CANADIAN TWEEDS,  
THOS. STANGER,  
Queen Street, opp. Officer's Quarters.

Do DELINQUENTS.—All accounts standing for over six months will be placed in Attorneys hand for collection.  
Oct. 21, 1879.—lv

ONE TON OF WOOL  
Wanted at the Establishment of  
J. G. COCANNOR.  
November 1, 1879.—lv

## CONTEMPLATED CHANGE

### IN BUSINESS!

# Absolute and Final Sale!

The subscriber has decided to make a change in his Business and in order to accomplish that object he has commenced a Clearance Sale of

### HIS WHOLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

and will continue the same until the whole stock of

### Woollens, Silks, Velvets,

### Dress Goods, Cottons, Shawls,

### Jackets, Furs, Millinery, &c.,

IS DISPOSED OF. ALSO,

### Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy

### Ulsters, Reefers, Pants, Vests, &c.

People who want Cheap Goods will do well to call and examine.

### CUSTOM TAILORING!

This department is thoroughly stocked with cloths of the very best quality and will receive special care and attention.

A Perfect Fitting Garment is made here at once.

NO GOODS CHARGED AT REDUCED PRICES.

Catalogues of Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns free on application.

### P. McPEAKE.

Fredericton, November 6, 1879.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber has just received

### FROM NACKAWICK,

A large consignment of ready-made

### LUMBER,

—CONSISTING OF—

SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, PINE BOARDS, PINE PLANK, SCANTLING, HEMLOCK BOARDS, CEDAR POSTS,

—ALSO—

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Queen Street, opp. Officer's Quarters.

## RICHARDS' RAILWAY TICKET AGENCY

ext Door above People's Bank, Fredericton.

Through Tickets  
Now issued to all points West, over any of the Great Lines of Railway; also to any point on the Intercolonial R. R. Represents:—

Intercolonial, St. John and Maine Eastern, Maine Central, Boston and Albany, Fitchburg, Housac Tunnel, Canada Southern, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, Great Western, and numerous other first-class Roads. Tickets to over five thousand different points West.

Always on the counter for free distribution, Railway Maps, Time Tables, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS.  
Oct. 25, 1879.

## ATTENTION!

## ATTENTION!

To the People of the City of Fredericton and the Public generally.

The subscriber has just received his

### FALL STOCK!

And thanking his numerous customers for their patronage during the past year, he begs to request a continuance of the same during the frosty future and to assure them that as ever, no pains will be spared to make this establishment head and shoulders above its fellows and to produce a good honest price of clothes or parts thereof at prices to suit the times. ON HAND:—

A large and choice assortment of the CELEBRATED EDINBURGH RUBBER COATS.  
Absolutely unrivalled for durability. Also, a splendid lot of

OVERCOATINGS,  
BLACK DIAGONALS, Etc.,  
IRISH FRIEZE,  
ENGLISH and  
SCOTCH TWEEDS,  
Lastly we would respectfully solicit the attention of our patrons to our stock of

GERMAN CLOTHS, VENETIANS,  
Black and Brown Superfine West of England, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, without doubt the finest lot in the city.

JAS. R. HOWIE,  
CUSTOM TAILOR,  
MARBLE HALL, FREDERICTON.  
Oct. 7, 1879.—3 mos.

NOTICE.  
NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.  
THE subscriber begs to announce, and hereby does announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has changed his place of business to King St., a few doors above P. McPeake's Carriage Shop, where as heretofore, he has been directing his attention to business solely, and by good workmanship to merit a share of the public patronage to the lasting benefit of all mankind.  
JAMES WELSH.  
Oct. 18—3mos.