

RATES OF ADVERTISING
—
Semi-Weekly Star.

| SPACE. | LENGTH OF TIME. | RATES. |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------|
| A Column, Half do. | One Year | \$100 |
| Quarter do. | " | 25 |
| 4 Inches, A Card, | " | 16 |
| | " | 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 days.
Solid advertisements, ten cents a line.
Orders for the discontinuation of advertising contracts, after the time agreed upon, must be given in writing. The continued "ads" will be charged at the regular rates.

The advertising rates in the **WEEKLY STAR** are the same as those of the **Semi-Weekly Star**.
Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office.
Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

North Star.

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

CHATAM, N. B., OCTOBER 23, 1880.

THE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATES UP THE ST. JOHN.

OUR special correspondent who accompanied the English Agricultural Delegates up the St. John River, sends us the following:

"The sun shone bright on the morning of the 19th of October, as our party, which consisted of Prof. Sheldon, Mr. Sparrow, the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor General, Auditor General, Mr. E. Jack and the press representatives, stepped on board for the Upper St. John. The train waited at Gibbon till the party drove to Marysville to see the paradise created there by Mr. Gibbon. Prof. Sheldon was greatly interested and delighted at what he saw, and said it was an evidence of what sound judgment and intelligence can do. He never expressed the appearance of the place as he said it struck him as being "so motherly-looking," in view of the comforts provided by Mr. Gibbon for his employees.
"We were soon quietly seated on board, the cars rapidly striking the lovely banks of the St. John, now shrouded in more than half their beauty by the October wind. The changed the regal crimson of the stately maple to the serene and yellow leaf which one breath would bear away from its parent stem. The delegates after admiring the beauty of the scenery remarked upon the fine strong land which they saw before them, and upon the good quality of nature which adorned the fields. Conversation dropped into the subject of stock when the Professor remarked that we were more behind in farm stock than in anything else, and that we cannot ship our present stock to England with any hope of profit; that he thought we can do so the best must be improved. As regards New Brunswick he said that it was as good as any, if not the best in the world. It was better than the matter since we failed in the other feeding of the sheep. As regards milk producing qualities he thought that the Ayrshire were good, but too tender to endure our climate. But on the whole thought that the Norfolk Red would be the best stock for New Brunswick; as it combined the qualities of goodness and hardiness. So much pleased was Professor Sheldon with our Province to which his special attention had been called by the Marquis of Lorne, that he would immediately write a letter to the "Times" about it. One of the Surveyor General's new maps which are being made, having been produced, both gentlemen examined their situation carefully upon it and asked numerous questions respecting the country which were all satisfactorily answered.
There was a good deal of merriment among the company, many jokes circulated around and the cars resounded with laughter. The Professor observed that the air of New Brunswick was very excellent, that he never felt inclined to cough as in the humid air of England. He also observed that the Canadians were lighter hearted than the English, and that the old men of this country were as frolicsome as English boys.
We arrived a little past the usual time at Woodstock Junction, where we partook of an inferior dinner. The roast beef was poor. Mr. Sparrow remarking that he had got no good beef since he came to New Brunswick. The whole tenor of their remarks on the subjects of beef was, that if we expected to ship that article to Great Britain, we need not think of it until we had not only improved our stock but also our style of feeding.
As we passed up the river, each bend revealing new beauties, the delegates uttered new expressions of delight. The water was entirely taken by surprise, not having expected to find so good a country. Just after dark the party arrived at Grand Falls. As there had been an exhibition held that day at the Falls by the Grand Falls Agricultural Society, before taking tea the delegates crossed over to the hall and remained there for a short time. On their return Mr. Sparrow brought in and placed on the table some large potatoes, some of them weighing over two pounds. He said he would exhibit them in London; that they were as fine as any he had ever seen.
A word about the Falls—such a sight my eyes have never seen before. You have seen the cataract doubtless, and the mighty gorge into which the water hurries in thundering confusion. Imagine that gorge choked beyond the top of the ledge with a mountain mass of logs thrown in the wildest confusion. It needed not a skeptical stranger to doubt from what he saw of the existence of a great cataract, were it not for the deep, low, suppressed thunders of the mighty river's voice as it tumbled and struggled through the mountain barrier, in its course to the distant sea."

Speaking of their visit to Westmorland, the *Moncton Times* says:—

"We have to thank Hon. Mr. Landry and the Local Government generally for inducing the delegates to see the whole of this fair but much abused Province—abused because of the ignorance of outsiders in regard to its resources.
We join with the *Times* in thanking the Local Government for the pains they have been at in having New Brunswick seen as well as Manitoba; and as Mr. Landry is specially thanked for having prevailed upon the delegates to look through Westmorland, we extend special thanks to our active and intelligent Surveyor General whom we have to thank for seeing that the delegation does not

PROGRESS IN CROWN LAND SETTLEMENT.

By the fruits of a Government's administration it is known; and what is true of the whole Government is true also of the departments. Last year's official returns from the Crown Lands Office, brought friendly comment from unfriendly quarters, and the public saw in the great increase of settlement, and the marked progress in the settlements themselves some potent energy had been brought into action, and some well directed management had taken the place of the groping in the dark which in the past had been so expensive and to so little purpose. It is only natural to associate with the management of a department, the head of that department; for if departmental dealings be corrupt we conclude the departmental head is the source of the corruption; and conversely if the dealings of the office are wise and better, we attribute the wisdom and the improve-

ment to the head of the office. It is because last year's Crown Lands Report showed such a great increase of settlement upon our public lands, and showed so much for the little expended that we have pointed so often in the *STAR* here, as when we published it in Fredericton, to Honorable Michael Adams as a model Surveyor General, and a credit to the country which elects him.

The writer of this article has travelled through nearly every Free Grant Settlement in the Province, and is therefore thoroughly competent of judging between the merits of the past and the present policy with respect to our Crown Lands. Most of us remember the time the Government squandered the revenues bringing out few settlers from the old country, while our own hardy and practised people were offered no inducement, but were left to go away to other lands without goodbyes or regrets.

This was long, too long, before the N. P. began to drive them out! Indeed Exodus is a time honored chapter in the history of this country, as well as in the history of the Jews. But pardon the digression; the foreigners swarmed in here, trembling like sheep as they bunched out of the ships' holds. Some of them didn't know which end of the spade they should dig with or how to go about felling a tree. But the Government sent them out in the wilderness nevertheless, built their huts and made a small clearing for them. Some of them stayed a year, some longer—upon the public—and eventually went away leaving to this day deserted shanties, and half cleared patches run with wild grass, eloquent monuments to the policy we speak of. Some of the Scotch settlers did well, and even Hans Peter Liszar Peterson's Danes have managed to live, though they are of little profit to any country, wearing yet their wooden shoes, and only creating a little barter trade at the shays by giving roots, oats, etc., for a handful of groceries. No country ever amounted to much, or ever will amount to much by setting a lot of Danes to propagate over it. We read of the wonderful shows at New Denmark, but why the newspapermen should have raised such a flurry about one two year old bull—only "a fair sample" is something we cannot understand. Besides this, there has been an immense amount of money paid to this Hans Peterson; but as he expended it, under Mr. Benjamin Stevens's sanction, in beautifying his house, and raising Heliotrope and Love Lisa Bleeding, it is no wonder the rest of the Danes would be in the equalizer they are found.

Since the New Government came in, there has been no more wooden-shod importations; but our own hardy and practical sons have been induced to go out and settle upon our lands. They have gone out and now are compelling the awkward foreigner at every turn. As Mr. Adam's policy is, "Let us see to our own first; let us keep our own young men in the country;" and as these ends left best energies and all his care are bent, we shall hold him up as the kind of Surveyor General we want in New Brunswick. About this matter says the *Moncton Times*:

"The Surveyor General recently made an inspection of the 'Sugary Settlement' [Free Grant lands] in Northumberland County. Great improvements are being made in this as in other Settlements. We believe the policy of the Local Government will be to enlarge the numerous Settlements that have been wrought out of the forest during the past few years, rather to open up new districts. These Free Grant Settlements are making remarkable headway, and it is perhaps a question if the settlers are not doing quite as well, all things considered, as if they had gone to the North-west."

And now, if there is any man in this country who can point his hand to any deed that Hon. Michael Adams has done, in private or public capacity that is grave enough for newspaper censure; where he has neglected his duty to the people of this country—where he has not made the country's interest his first care, and the public weal his second; then what in this article may be deemed denunciatory of the author of the foul libel lately scattered through this county against him, we beg to withdraw.

THE PERSECUTED JESUITS.

THE Infidels of France still continue to persecute the Jesuits: to suppress the schools and to expel the teachers. The seeds sown by Voltaire are now producing their careful fruit. The Jesuits are the greatest enemies to infidelity and they must be got out of the way. Prefect Constant wants No God to take the place of the Jesuits in the public schools.

MR. LAYTON'S LETTER.

MR. LAYTON's letter in another column needs no comment. It shows that we have men here who would be as great tyrants as Bismarck or Tuetebau if they had the power; and that they are tolerant only so long as Esau-like the people prostitute their birthrights to their stomachs. The tyrant is only developed through opportunity, and it is just as well Northumberland should see the mushroom tyrant that now represents her. We have here a case of a well-bred

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

WHAT AN INTELLIGENT GOVERNMENT CAN DO. A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY WITH WHICH WE HAVE ENTERED INTO TRADE RELATIONS.

In Wednesday's *STAR* we pointed out the scheme the Government had proposed to open a trade with Brazil; and that all necessary to the accomplishment of the scheme was Brazil's consent to grant \$50,000 per annum in subsidy to the line of steamers as our Government had offered to do. That Brazil has consented to the proposal, we learn by the following special despatch to Thursday's *Star*:

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.
Information has been received here that the Brazilian Government has voted the subsidy of \$50,000 to a line of steamers to trade between the ports of that country and Canada. It is also expected that the vessels will be placed on the line at once and will probably run during the winter months between Halifax, St. John, Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.

The scheme then has passed from the region of speculation to the realm of fact. Canada is the debtor of the Government.

DESCRIPTION OF BRAZIL.

Since we have now established close commercial relations with Brazil, a few words description of that country may be in place. Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pincon, one of the companions of Columbus, but was taken possession of subsequently by Pedro Alvarez Cabrol a Portuguese navigator. The possession of Brazil was for a long time disputed by the Dutch and Portuguese, but in the end the former were expelled. In 1508 King John VI, was driven from Europe by Napoleon I., who differs from Mr. Snowball on the question of Protection—and took up his residence in Brazil. The following year, the country declared its independence under John's son, who became its Emperor. It has since 1825 been recognized as a constitutional monarchy by Portugal. Under Don Pedro II the country made vast strides in progress, but in 1851 it got into a war with Buenos-Ayres which led to the fall of Rosas and the opening of the Parana. From 1865 to '70 it was engaged in a war with Paraguay.

Brazil is a monster country comprising nearly half the area of South America. The coast line is upwards of 3,700 miles in length and broken by few indentations, and is generally low and marshy or sandy. Brazil may be said to be divided into two kinds of country, upland and lowland; occupying nearly equal portions. The uplands extend over the central and eastern part, the lowlands stretch along the mighty Amazon, the Queen of rivers. The table lands rise from 3,000 to 6,000 feet from the level of the sea, and upon them European fruit and grain are abundant crops. In the majestic valleys which smile between these imperial plains the sugar cane reaches perfection, and coffee is produced in great plenty. The plains of Silva stretching out to a mighty area—six times the size of France—occupy the shores of the majestic Amazon and afford provender to countless herds of wild animals. Nearly the entire surface of Brazil is fertile. Maize, beans, cassava-root, wheat and other European cereals; cotton, coffee, sugar, manioc, cocoa, rice, tobacco, bananas, ginger, yams, cinamon, cloves, lemons, oranges, etc., are raised in abundance. The chief exports are raw cotton, unrefined sugar, coffee, hides, cabinet and dye woods, drugs, gums and diamonds. It is these and some of their good old silver, the Canadian Government want to come at through the arrangement of commerce.

Nothing can exceed, the beauty, variety and richness of the Brazilian forests. Humboldt says: "If the name primal can be given to any forests on the face of the Earth, none can claim it so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinico and the Amazon." Troops of monkeys swarm through the lofty woods, birds of the gayest plumage, and legion in number swarm through the rich foliage. There are some of the wisest looking apes there; and we do not know of a more fitting place to send a certain vulgar editor not a hundred miles away to look for a grandfather. The jaguar or American tiger also abounds in the woods, and the Saratu a ferocious creature not bad like a fox. There also swarm there the opossum, sloth, porcupine, ounce, tapir, wild boar, etc. Vampires and quanchru hover over the sleeper

GRAND SOUTHERN.

The rails are laid on this road to Leprest 25 miles west of St. John. Two engineers and a large gang of men are at work in this district of which 15 miles are already ballasted. As ballast is very abundant all along the line, a heavy coating of it is being placed upon the road bed. The rails which are of steel will average 30 feet each in length. The superstructure of the bridges is to be of pitch pine, which has already arrived. The company are laying rails from both ends at the same time, at the rate of a mile per day. This road when completed will be one of the best built in New Brunswick.

FRESH FISH TRADE WITH THE U. S.

There is a person from the United States now at Ormocoto, who has commenced a new trade in fresh water fish. He is a remarkably accommodating man and takes all kinds, eels, horn-points, or cat-fish, pickeral and gizzards. For these he pays two cents per lb., and says when the water becomes colder that he will buy chubb and suckers. In one locality the Porto-Bello, a sluggish water stream eighteen miles distant from Fredericton, he obtains on an average from 800 to 1000 pounds weight of fish (mostly eels) daily. So soon as they are received at Ormocoto they are packed in ice and forwarded to the United States.

New Advertisements

CARD

To the Electors of the Parish of Newcastle.

At the urgent solicitation of a number of my friends I have consented to allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate for Councilor at the election to be held on the 26th inst.

CARD

To the Rate-Payers of the Parish of Newcastle.

On Tuesday next you will be called on to elect two Councilors. I have again allowed myself to be put in nomination, and if elected will do all in my power, as I have in the past, to advance the interests of the County, more particularly the Parish of Newcastle.

STOVES! STOVES!

Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber has opened a warehouse in the building known as

FISH'S TANNERY.

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

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

STOVES

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

CALL & INSPECT STOCK.

Freezers & Refrigerators

is a specialty.

R. D. SOUTHWOOD,

Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—sep27if

John J. Harrington,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary, Public, etc.

Office—in McLaughlan's Building, [Upstairs.]

WATER ST., CHATHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—

"STAR"

Job Printing.

The Office will be thoroughly equipped with material for turning out

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND WITH DESPATCH.

Every description of JOB WORK done at the shortest notice, including:

POSTERS.

HAND BILLS, SHOW BILLS, DODGERS, PROGRAMMES

BLANKS.

Legal Blanks.

MORTGAGES

BILLS OF SALE,

CURRENT SALES,

LAW CASES, DEEDS,

BONDS, ETC., ETC

Other Blanks.

BILLS OF LADING,

CLEARANCES,

INSURANCE BLANKS,

BANKING FORMS,

INVOICES,

SHIPPING BLANKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

CARDS.

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

ADDRESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

MOURNING CARDS

Miscellaneous.

CIRCULARS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS

NOTE HEADS,

PRICE LISTS,

RECEIPT BOOKS,

NOTES,

CHECKS,

ORDERS,

LABELS

CARDS,

TAGS, ETC.

An Experienced Job Printer will have charge of this Department. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

J. E. COLLINS,

PROPRIETOR
Chatham, Aug 30, 1880.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lumbering Signs.

The blacksmiths and shoe makers are busy, and truck waggons may be seen moving out of town every day with loads.

A vanished industry.

The sidewalk repairing business has come to a stand still; doubtless because the officers have the more important matter of canvassing for themselves to attend to.

Lumbering.

Messrs Fairley & Underhill have already sent 40 men to the woods, with 7 teams. The men are to get cash payments this year instead of half and due bills like last year.

School Examination.

The schools in district No. 9, will undergo examination next week in the following order:—Miss Davidson's department, Thursday morning; Mr. McInnis' Thursday afternoon; Miss Flanagan's, Friday Morning; and Mr. Duke's, Friday afternoon.

Wonderful Brant Shooting.

Mr. John Loggie, of Black Brook came into town yesterday with 57 brant just shot by him. He sold them to Mr. E. Strang, who displayed them before his door in the afternoon, to the evident wonderment of the town folk.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. N. Campbell of Tabusintac had his arm mangled in a threshing machine, Wednesday.

Since writing the above, we learn the injured man has died. His arm had been badly mangled, and the doctor had to amputate it at the elbow.

Bazaar at Bathurst.

The ladies of the Roman Catholic congregation, Bathurst, purpose holding a Bazaar on the 26th, 27th and 28th instants to raise funds towards rebuilding their church burnt in August last. We wish them every success.

The Press.

A copy of the Toronto *Lumberman* published by Mr. Begg has come to hand. It does not contain much about lumber except the quotations from a few markets, but the editor expects to do better next time. Otherwise the paper makes a good appearance; and it ought to succeed.

Obituary.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. James Buckley, died. She had been laid up a long time with Rheumatism, but was out and better than for a long time Saturday last. She was buried yesterday, and a large number of people followed the remains of a good and charitable woman to the grave. The afflicted family have our sympathy.

Parochial residence.

We are pleased to learn Rev. Father Doucet, has just had finished a fine residence in his parish at St. Margaret's. It will be remembered the reverend gentleman lost his house by fire last spring. The dimensions of the new house are 25x36, and one and a half stories high. Mr. James Phelan was the contractor; and his work is creditable to him.

An Apology.

An apology is due to Mr. D. T. Dwyer of St. Stephen from this office. We have been sending his paper the last few months with the following address:

REV. D. T. DWYER,
St. Stephen, N. B.

Mr. Dwyer bore with us a long while. At length he became indignant, and yesterday sent us the following on a postal card.

"MR. EDITOR.—Please address my *STAR* without the Reverend, as I have never had the honor of receiving holy orders. Yours truly,
D. T. DWYER."

If we have been styling any more of our lay readers as "Rev." they will oblige us by sending us word by Mr. Dwyer has done; or if we have addressed any Rev. as "Mr." we ask also to be set on the proper path.

The Episcotic.

As we predicted in our last horse all has reached Chatham; and is now located in several parts of the town and country. Mr. Wm. Dickens of Richibucto Road has already lost one horse; and Mr. Henry Sergeant of Escuminac has lost another. Several in Bay du Vin are sick with it. We promised a "cue" in the last *STAR*. The following recipe "brought round" the *Moncton Times* horse nicely:—

Ground ginger, 1 lb.
Powdered gentian, 1 lb.
Black antimony, 1 lb.

Mix well and give two table-spoons morning and evening in warm bran mash. If the horse is very bad, smother him over burning tar until he coughs clear and runs at the nose.

The Nova Scotians prefer the following compound; but any of our readers are welcome to use both—but not together.

Ground ginger pure, two table-spoonsful; German condition powder, one table-spoonful, put in a common-sized teacup, and fill up with molasses, and mix with the horse's oats or other food. Give morning and evening until the cure is effected.

—It is thought there will be no election on Tuesday, but that the same will be deferred for two or three weeks owing to an informality in posting notices. There will be a meeting of the people in the Masonic Hall probably; when no doubt an understanding will be arrived at.

Newcastle

NORTHUMBERLAND

This Court on Tuesday morning Williston presiding a list of the Grand Jurors:—

Enoch Fle George Cliff, A Thompson, Isaac Wm. C. Smith, Daniel Baldwin, Johnstone, John Thompson, Alex Whitley, Donaldson, Benjamin Earnest E. Na Phinney Rose Foreman.

His Honor considered the consideration of Angus C. Cam Fishery Overseer discharge of his John Alder I. Auctar Enville wounding another bodily harm, a Criminin. His evidence as given before him and on the difference.

The following: The Queen's House commiss Derby North, was a case posed of the Court defendant.

The Queen House commiss Joseph Grant for defendant. The Queen Perley—L. The Christopher Lawlor for defendant.

John McLaughlan, and John Davidson for Lawyer for defendant. Wm. Muir, Harding, Sh. St. John, vs. J. G. Fish, vs. J. Williston for defendant. Jabez B. head—A. A. J. Tweedie, Alex. M. L. J. Tweedie, John Johnson, for T. F. G. Daniel Crim John J. H. Johnson, for Daniel M. Adams and Park for defendant. Robert S. Thompson for defendant. Mr. The called upon tan, to place brought against defendant of charge of the that the man had no sary had no sary under one of the Parish shoo his warrant such request the defende the bail be was heard proceeding quest and cause prov His Honor was well ta portant que decision u Mr. T. James Per James to the ground of defendant request for Mr. Th stand be point on St. Mr. L. Marple, taken by Saturday. Wm. Edward F. trial. A bail bo plaintiff assessed verdict The O against the dell. No ot consider Court dis Mr. P. were by guilty them. cases on John and J. \$30. Daniel gann. R. wexy Hami Mr. opened his assumpt issue. Hami pried the (Friday) to consi of Mr. T.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lumbering Signs. The blacksmiths and shoe makers are busy, and truck waggons may be seen moving out of town every day with loads.

A vanished industry. The sidewalk repairing business has come to a stand still; doubtless because the officers have the more important matter of canvassing for themselves to attend to.

Lumbering. Messrs Fairley & Underhill have already sent 40 men to the woods, with 7 teams. The men are to get cash payments this year instead of half and due bills like last year.

School Examination. The schools in district No. 9, will undergo examination next week in the following order: