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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Paris Exposition is to be opened on the 1st of May.

Mr. Domville, M. P. arrived home yesterday.

The Government offer a reward of $400 for the recovery of the body of Timothy McCarthy, of Moncton.

The St. Croix *Courier* says that it is rumored the Hon. Mr. Gilmour is to receive a Senatorship.

The death of Mr. Wm. Martin, Jr., was a paiuful surprise to his many friends in this city. We tender our heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their sudden and terrible affliction. All who knew William Martin will share in the very general sorrow that is felt for the death of such a promising young man.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Arthur J. Trueman, Superintendent of Schools in the Town of Portland, has received the degree of "A. M." from the University of Halifax, after a very successful examination. Mr. Trueman's many friends will be glad to hear of the well-merited distinction conferred on one whose literary attainments so well fit him for the honor.

The death is announced in England of Z. Ring, Esq., a wealthy St. John merchant. It is, we understand, the intention of the family to bring the body here for interment. The death of Mr. Ring will create quite a void in many circles in which he moved in our community, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance share in the deep grief of the family so suddenly and cruelly bereft of a kind, warm-hearted, generous head.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Peter's T. A. R. Society will take place in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, to-morrow evening. It is expected that Mr. W. C. Brawley, a former Vice President of the N. B. Union, and other prominent temperance men, will address the meeting. We have been informed that this meeting will be the last of the very successful series held under the auspices of the St. Peter's Society this season. Doubtless a very large audience will be present to hear the addresses to be delivered on the occasion.

R. F. Quigley, Esq., L. L. B., B. C. L. leaves for Woodstock this morning, where he will, we understand, deliver his great lecture on "Pius IX. a Representative Man." We need hardly urge on our Woodstock friends to attend the lecture in large numbers as they must be already very fully impressed with the accounts of Mr. Quigley's ability that have reached them. The members of the St. Gertrude's T. A. Society are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts to procure a lecturer of Mr. Quigley's attainments. We hope to hear that the lecture was in every particular as successful as the most sanguine could anticipate.

We see it stated that a M. Comeau, an Acadian and a graduate of St. Michael's College, Chatham, is to be a candidate for the Local Legislature in the County of Gloucester. It is not said what Mr. Comeau's political principles are, but from the manner in which the announcement has been made, we would be inclined to believe that he favors the present Local Government. We shall be glad if we are mistaken in this matter, and shall feel obliged to any of our readers in Gloucester who may be in a position to set us right. No candidate in Dominion or Local politics should allow himself to be placed in a false position.

We are glad to see that Councillor Allen has joined the reformers at the Council Board. Although Mr. Allen was ruled out of order in his spirited attack on the Chief of Police, we feel that his action will yet bear fruit. The Herald is pleased to notice that the agitation which it began for the removal of the aged chief, lanigans and other sinecure costly, is growing. Mr. Allen and other members of the Board have only to go on, and the end they have in view will certainly be achieved. No one can doubt the necessity there is for the appointment of a younger and more active man to the position of Chief of Police in a city of such importance as St. John.

We see that the St. John Father and Aid Society has at length been brought to reason. It is reported that the staff is to be almost entirely done away with, as it is found too expensive; the office now occupied by the society is also to be discontinued. Better late than never, but still we may be permitted to regret that the policy of economy was not sooner introduced. What is reported to be done now might just as well have been done months ago as at this time—nearly a year after the fire. We are glad, however, that the new influence infused into the society by recent events is making itself felt in the right direction. This will be the means of increasing the confidence of the public in the society.

One of the best jokes of the season was the leading article in the Editorial columns of the *Telegraph*, on Tuesday morning last. According to our contemporary, such a thing as an "independent candidate or an 'independent' politician in this Canada of ours is an anomaly that cannot exist. We must admit that much of the amusement that this extraordinary statement would create is lost when we remember the source from whence it comes. Having long ago dropped the word out of its dictionary, our contemporary has evidently forgotten its meaning.

Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, of Carleton, will lecture under the auspices of the St. Joseph's Society (Senior), in St. Malachi's Hall, to-morrow evening. Mr. O'Reilly's acknowledged ability as an orator, will, we feel convinced, be sure to attract a crowded house. The St. Joseph's Society, which endeavors to create a literary taste and a desire for improvement in its members, deserves the largest possible measure of encouragement. We are glad to hear that the society has secured the services of Mr. O'Reilly for to-morrow evening, when, we hope, he will be greeted by such an audience as his talens in the lecture line should cause to assemble.

The *Ottawa Citizen* reports Mr. Domville's remarks at some length—anent the drunk-or-sober question in the House of Commons. Mr. Domville said as his personal reputation was at stake he must explain. He read a scurrilous attack in the London *Advertiser*. He contended that such a journal should not be admitted into the Library and that the writer should be expelled from the galleries of the House. So far as Sir John A. Macdonald was concerned, he could deny the charge made against him. He did not care for the attack of the papers, as his moral character and position was sufficient to enable him to deride them. It would be well to know who was the author of this attack on Mr. Domville. Was a certain New Brunswicker, now at Ottawa, the author?

Will any member of the Corporation who voted for Mr. Cassidy's appointment to the office of inspector of City buildings, whatever that means, inform us or the public what are the duties that this gentleman will be called upon to perform, and for which he is to receive the modest sum of $4.00 per d[illegible]. If this appointment means that Mr. Cassidy will be the caretaker of these buildings when completed, we think its rather an ignoble station for one of our revered city fathers to descend to, and if it means that this gentleman will receive this salary for superintending the construction of these erections, we are again puzzled. We were under the impression that the city was already paying architects to look after the erection of these buildings, but perhaps we were mistaken. However, we will wait patiently for the explanation we have asked, and which, no doubt, the gentlemen referred to will be ready and willing to accord.

The Schools in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, taught by the Misses Smith and Maury and Messrs. Smith and Bourgeois were examined yesterday, Rev. Father Murray, Councillor Maher, A. J. Trueman, Esq., A. M., assisting the teachers during the examinations. The visitors expressed themselves well pleased with the progress made in the different classes during the term. The numbers on the register are quite large and the attendance very good. In Mr. Smith's room, 54 boys were registered; Mr. Bourgeois had 59 on his register, Miss Smith, 85, and Miss Maury, 83, nearly three hundred in all. In the female department, taught by the Sisters of Charity, considerably more than three hundred girls are registered. The attendance at these Schools is, we are glad to hear, quite satisfactory, and the whole number registered is above the usual general average according to the population represented. It is the intention of the Trustees to furnish very commodious and elegant desks at an early day. On the whole the examinations of yesterday proved quite satisfactory and interesting to those present.

We hope the wishes of the teamsters of the city will not be entirely lost sight of by those whose duty it is to look after the matter to which they call the attention of the Common Council. His Worship the Mayor very properly said that he could not be expected to run after the teams working in the city to see if they were duly qualified to work within the city limits. This was the duty of the Chief of Police. That officer should be held to a strict account in the matter. It is not equal to performing this duty, let council know it and be relieved. It is not fair, just nor right that teamsters living in the city should be called to pay for the privilege of carrying on trade while others living outside the city may be allowed to work within it free. The trying injustice should be abolished, and the city teamsters should [illegible] a fair chance [illegible] the business of hauling [illegible] in the city. It is well known fact that after the great fire [illegible] such cases both the city and [illegible] their teams at the risk of their [illegible] at contributing anything to the city revenue. This should not be allowed the coming summer. All should be treated on a footing of equality. If teamsters residing in the city are obliged to procure a license and pay a certain sum for the privilege, those living outside should do the same. Aldermen should look into this matter.

The indifference manifested by our citizens to all that pertains to a proper and economical administration of our Civic Government is every day bearing its legitimate fruit. Continual success in rascalous practices embolden men to undertake transactions that success in others of a similiar charcter could alone warrant. The appointment of an ex-member of the Corporation and the son of a present member of that august body as collectors of the harbor revenues, is the latest and one of the most flagrant outrages perpetrated on our unoffending and long patient citizens. To understand the true character of this proceeding it should be known that, in order to provide positions for these men, the gentlemen who were collecting the harbor fees since the fire, and for which services they received as salary five per cent of all monies collected by them, were displaced, and the present incumbants appointed, to whom is to be given ten per cent. or just double the amount allowed to the former gentlemen. Messrs. Littlejohn, Reid and Lawlor whose acquaintance with the duties of the position, was of the utmost value to the City, and who were very willing to continue collecting the fees at the former remuneration, were coolly put aside in order to make room for men who can know nothing about the requirements of the position, and whose appointment must necessarily result in absolute loss of revenue to the City. The prospects of the City losing money through the incompetency of these played out petty politicians is bad enough, but in addition to this to have to pay double the proper sum for the services of these incapables is simply intolerable. A gentleman who thoroughly understands our harbor, its revenues, etc., says that if this year is as good as former ones, the amount of harbor dues to be collected should exceed $20,000 and perhaps amount to $30,000. From this statement our citizens can see for themselves how much it costs them to support the defunct members of our rotten Corporation.

Our townsman, the Hon. Senator Dever, in moving for "A Return of all duties of Excise for this Dominion for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, 1877, and the months of January, February and March of 1878, as well as the months of April, May and June of 1877," took occasion to demonstrate the fallacy of a statement made by Mr. Cartwright in his budget speech in the House of Commons recently. The Finance Minister, on the occasion referred to, took a very hopeful view of the situation; asserted that at last the tide was turning and in proof of this statement quoted figures showing an increase in the receipts of nearly $1,000,000 for the seven months ending Feb. 10th, 1878, as compared with the corresponding seven months of last year. Although Mr. Cartwright admitted that this increase was to some extent due to the amount of duties received from St. John, consequent on the importation of new goods to replace those lost in the fire, he still maintained that the revenues from all parts of the Dominion shewed a decided improvement and indicated growing prosperity. Mr. Dever, doubting the correctness of the figures submitted to the House by Mr. Curtwright, went to the different departments and obtained the official returns. A careful examination of these returns shewed that instead of an increase of $1,000,000, as stated by the Finance Minister, the net increase for the 9 months ending 31st March, 1878, after deducting the amount of extra duties paid in St. John; was only $345,995, and that even this seemingly favorable balance was obtained from the Post-Office, Public works, and other minor sources, and consequently could not be taken as an indication of the revival of trade. Mr. Dever also stated that the increased duties received from Montreal, Halifax, and other places in the Dominion, was owing to the purchase of duty paid goods in these cities by the merchants in St. John immediately after the great fire and not, as Mr. Cartwright would wish the people of the Dominion to believe, because business in these places was reviving. He also called attention to the very strange coincidence that the first year of the present administration was that in which the first deficit in the revenue occurred; that this deficit has been an annual occurrence ever since, and this too in the face of the fact that immediately on its accession to power the McKenzie Government imposed additional duties on several articles that Mr. Dever enumerates, and among which are tea, coffee, tobacco, and several others the extent into the daily consumption of the people. Mr. Scott, one of the principle supporters of the Government in the Senate, admitted the correctness of the figures submitted by Mr. Dever in proof of his statements, and it appears to us the latter gentleman has succeeded in making a rather telling point not only against the Finance Minister but against the whole administrative policy of the MacKenzie party.

Henry James is a little friendless boy, from Middlesex, about 9 years old, who has been as glad as a vagrant for some months past to earn a home by [illegible] [illegible] him something from the [illegible] proceeds of the [illegible] of Hon. George McDougall, took possession of a vacant room in the corridor, and immediately was seized with violent cramps. The usual message was hastily sent in and the growing the house of the [illegible] administered proper medicine [illegible] the fact that [illegible] Hawkins, who had been a pupil of [illegible] [illegible] The medicine was given [illegible] of the child, but only [illegible] [illegible] examined he was committed for trial on the charge. *Leader of Friday.*

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

The question of Irish Catholic representation in Dominion politics in general, and in the Senate of Canada in particular, was brought up the other day by Hon. Senator Dever, of this city. We were somewhat surprised to see that Mr. Dever thought the Irish Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, at least, were not thoroughly represented at Ottawa, for was not he himself appointed to represent the interests of that large and respectable body of our fellow citizens in the Senate of the Dominion? Has Hon Senator Dever any particular reason to think that the Irish Roman Catholics of New Brunswick are dissatisfied with him as a representative? Has he been in entire accord with his fellow countrymen and his co-religionists on all occasions? Has he faithfully and fully represented those interests to him specially confided?

It had often been urged in the public press of this city that the Irish Roman Catholics were not fully represented. These statements were made, as far as we remember, with greatest force and persistency during the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. It was then very freely and forcibly said, and often repeated, that the Conservative party had not treated the Irish Roman Catholics fairly, and Mr. Dever's appointment was looked upon by some even in the light of an insult. This was, as we have remarked, in the days of the Macdonald administration. Now, since the advent of the Reformers, we have not heard so much of the Irish Roman Catholic interests. In fact, they have for some time been completely lost sight of. Our readers will very readily call to mind what happened under the reign of the great Liberal and Reform party. A vacancy was created in the Senate and a place had to be filled by the appointment of a New Brunswicker from the ranks of the Reformers of the province. Here was an excellent opportunity for those who were so very loud in their denunciations of the Sir John A. Macdonald party when in power, and also a splendid chance to wipe out the insult offered to the Irish Roman Catholics of the province, if an insult it was, by appointing Hon. James Dever to represent them in the Senate of the Dominion. Was this opportunity embraced by those who appear to think themselves specially favored by nature and grace to champion every Irish and Catholic cause? We are sorry to be obliged to write that the answer must be in the negative. Instead of appointing an Irish Roman Catholic as, according to the views of certain Catholic Reformers, should have been done, Hon. Mr. Lewin was named to the vacant place, and those who spoke and wrote so bitterly of the policy pursued by Sir. John A. Macdonald's party had not a word of mildest blame or gentlest reproach to address to Mr. McKenzie and his followers.

Now, what are we to conclude from this plain statement of facts, if not that the words Catholic and Protestant are of tener used through purely personal motives than for the benefit of people of either form of belief. Irish Roman Catholics will learn from the few facts we here set down, that those who claim to be their spokesmen and champions forget their claims, forget every insult offered them when the interests of their party would suffer in the least by advocating them. At the present time it is amusing to notice with what hot haste every Irish Catholic Reformer in the Senate hastened to proclaim to the world that Mr. McKenzie had behaved splendidly towards their co-religionists, indeed they pointed with pride to the fact that Hon. Mr. Macdonald, a Catholic and an Irishman, we suppose, had been made Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and Hon. Mr. Anglin Speaker of the House of Commons. They argued that, in the face of two such prominent instances, the Irish Roman Catholics had no reason to complain of any want of attention to their interests on the part of the Reform Government at least. But we, although we do not pretend to speak for the Roman Catholics as a body, nor think that any journal or individual has the right to speak for them in their collective capacity without being authorized to do so, do not believe that they are entirely satisfied with the magnitude of the efforts made by the Reformers to have them properly represented in the Government, the Senate, the House of Commons and also in offices of trust, prominence and emolument. In conclusion, we may say, that whatever Mr. Dever's motive may have been, and we have no right to judge any man's motives, he is entitled to the thanks of the Irish Roman Catholics, not only of this province, but of the whole Dominion, for bringing up this question as he did. While we are inclined to believe that a man's religion should not be an only qualification for office, we, at the same time, firmly hold to the opinion so eloquently uttered upon by the late illustrious Archbishop Connolly, that it should be no bar to his holding any office of honor or emolument in the gift of a people of a free, liberal and progressive country like this Canada of ours. It is to be hoped that the time will come when a man's ability, independence and patriotism will entitle him to the favorable consideration in this Dominion, without any one bringing forward and shamefully drawing in the political mire, his religious belief, and his manner of worshipping the God of all. In the meantime, Hon. Mr. Dever's motion is quite in order, and will be productive of good.

In Tuesday's Boston Herald, the water pipes in the house of three and a half [illegible] were found to be a little warm. The [illegible] cook was scalded by escaping water, and the windows in several houses were broken.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

It is to be regretted that, owing to a want of union amongst the prominent merchants, business men and others most deeply interested, the placing of the St. John harbor in Commission has for a time, at least, been rendered impossible. All must feel that by the action of the Board of Trade, a body now heartily working in the interest of the Dominion Government, the matter has been allowed to drop out of public attention. We hope it is not true, as certain Opposition journals in the Upper Provinces charge, that Mr. McKenzie and his party are to be blamed for the unsuccessful result arrived at. These journals claim that the treatment of the St. John Harbor is on a par with other acts of the present administration. The question of placing the harbor in Commission had, they say, been discussed in St. John for years, and the press and Board of Trade have kept calling on the Government and Common Council to look after the public interests. It is fully admitted that the question is not one of a local nature, but affects the whole Dominion. The first thing to be done was to set a price on the wharves and lots owned by the Corporation. As the property is pledged for the city debt it could not be disposed of, except for a fair equivalent, and careful enquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining the net revenue derived from it. This was estimated at over $30,000, which capitalized at six per cent. amounts to over half a million dollars. The Common Council, therefore, asked the Government to relieve the Corporation of $515,000 of its debt, the interest of which amount was paid by the harbor property, and take the harbor under Government control. The matter was fully discussed, and the Common Council understood that the Government was ready to comply with their request. A delegation went to Ottawa and there met Hon. Messrs. Cartwright, Smith and Burpee. The agreement then entered into was to the effect that the Government should establish a Commission, a minority of the members to be appointed by the Common Council, authorize it to issue bonds to the amount of $515,000 for the purchase of the wharf property, and loan it $500,000 at 5 per cent. for improvements. The delegation, on coming back to St. John, reported the arrangement, and the Common Council assented to the proposal, procured the necessary Provincial legislation, and sent its delegates again to Ottawa. The Council also sent the City Engineer and the City Clerk with the delegation to aid in the preparation of the Bill to be presented to Parliament for carrying out the proposed arrangement. At this time twelve members of the Board of Trade of St. John assembled and appointed a delegation to visit Ottawa. Messrs. Harding and Dunn appear to have exercised some mighty and secret influence over the Minister of Customs, who for years was known to be favorable to such a scheme as that about to be put in operation, for, when the delegates of the Common Council, Messrs. Domville, Duffell and Glasgow, with the City Clerk and City Engineer, waited on him, they were asked to allow the introduction of the delegation from the St. John Board of Trade. Had the delegates from the Common Council listened to such a proposal they would have sacrificed every feeling of self-respect, and would have acted beyond the limits of the powers confided to them by the Board, which they alone represented, and through it the citizens of St. John. However, the delegates were finally informed that the Government had receded from the agreement with regard to the price to be paid for the harbor property, and proposed to leave the valuation of the property to the Commission and the Corporation. The delegates pointed out to the Ministers that the agreement had already been authorized by the Local Legislature, and this agreement alone they could accept, as their instructions were to that effect. The valuation had been fixed by the Common Council and the Board of Trade in 1874, and Sheriff Harding, a member of the latter body, had himself helped to ascertain the net revenue and fix the price, and it was only lately at the Board of Trade meeting that he had objected to the figure, asserting that some thousands of dollars should be deducted on account of the falling off of the revenue, on which occasion Mr. Domville informed him that the revenue had increased instead of having decreased, the receipts being larger in 1877 than in 1874. It could hardly be expected that the Common Council delegates should allow a permissive bill to pass leaving valuation to be fixed by a Commision in which the nominees of the Corporation would be in a minority, and they very properly declined doing so. They were aware that the Corporation would not part with the property for less than the amount already agreed upon. The Ministers even pretended that the price could not appear in the Bill to be presented to Parliament. During the discussion, Mr. Domville made a proposition to the Government, which should have been readily assented to if the Government were really in earnest in the matter. He asked, with the consent of the other delegates, that the Government should name three gentlemen to be appointed Commissioners, promising, if those gentlemen would give an assurance for the carrying out of the agreement to accede to the Government for a permissive bill, but they would name no one. The delegates felt that they were being played with; that it was the evident intention of the party in power to force a permissive bill upon them with clauses of every kind, a bill for the appointment of a Commission, with arbitrary powers, for taking the price of a large amount of Corporation property, with its Chairman at $4,000 a year, its engineer at $3000, its secretary at $2,000, and its power of purchasing wharves, &c., all of which patronage would be used in the interests of the Government at the coming elections. After the elections the Commission might be abolished, or maintained at large expense, without taking the management of the whole harbor property, and this be an expensive and useless burden. The reason given by the delegates of the Common Council for declining to meet the almost self-appointment delegates of the Board of Trade are sound: the nature of their instructions would not allow them to consider the new terms offered by the Government, and without further instructions from those by whom they were empowered to act they could not consider the offer of the Government, and without such authority they could not fix a new price on properties which had been fairly valued in the beginning of the negotiations. The Common Council delegates, therefore, have in this matter at least done their duty. The Board of Trade delegates appear to have been working more for personal then public ends, and even they must now be considerably disappointed at the sudden inglorious ending of a grand scheme for the amelioration of the harbor of St. John, with which also vanished all their hopes of honor and emolument for a time at least. In the whole negotiations the Board of Trade delegates appear to but poor advantage, and petty, peddling policy of obstruction will not commend itself to the merchants of St. John, whom they took it upon themselves, after the manner of the Tooley street tailors, to represent. We fail to understand how the Government were induced to recede from the bargain to which they were by their previous action firmly bound. The only solution is the one we have hinted at, that the Goverement was most anxious to keep the whole matter in a state of suspense until after the general elections, as an agreeable bait to be held out to needy supporters, and in this they were ably assisted by the two gentlemen who claimed to represent the merchants of St. John.

DOMINION AND LOCAL POLITICS IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

It is reported that there will be upwards of a dozen candidates in Charlotte County for the Local House. Messrs. McKay and Cottrell, who are at the present representatives, will, it is said, again offer, while it is hinted the Hon. Surveyor General, Mr. Stevenson, will be out for the Commons. Mr. Murchie will not likely offer again. Mr. McAdam, who is probably the oldest politician in Charlotte County, will likely offer for a seat at Ottawa, while there is every probability of the present representative, Mr. Gillmor, being a candidate. It strikes us that in Charlotte, as well as in the other counties, the electors should, at the coming contest, select capable men: men who are conversant with the requirements of the country and who will labor not for self entirely but to promote the best interests of the Province. Let the aim be to select men of ability as well as of respectability; men who know what is required and are capable of expressing themselves thereof. Now, in local politics, what intelligent man wants to listen to such a speech as James Murchie, M. P. P., is capable of delivering? None. Yet there are times when he would be met with an affectionate political embrace and sent up to the head of the poll in preference to such men as J. E. Lynott, Esq., Mr. James Daw and others, who have been unsuccessful candidates on past occasions.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our own Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., April 25.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the decidedly improved feeling in business circles, and the increased activity, and confidence manifested. It is certain that a great change has taken place in the last few weeks, and there is now prevailing a more hopeful view of the situation—a belief that we have touched the bottom of our financial and business depression. Of course there are many yet to suffer the effects of the past, but from all over the country there comes encouragement for the future. Crop prospects were never better, so far as the indications may now be taken, and money promises to be more plenty from the rapid increase of the circulating medium which the Silver bill has been the means of effecting.

Horace Greeley used to say: "The way to resume is to resume," and that trite saying contains the whole thing in a nutshell. Gold is to-day quoted at one eighth of one per cent. premium, or 12½ cents on $100. In this city, and in New York and Chicago, it is being paid out at par by banks and private concerns in sums of $500 and under. A gentleman went to one of our large banks here a few days ago with $1000 in gold which he had been hoarding up since the Electoral troubles of last year. The bank declined to buy because they could get all they wanted at par. The holder therefore lost the 6¼ per cent. premium he originally paid, and the interest on his money for more than a year. But it is a good thing to have the hoarded gold coming out. It will inflate the currency to an amount more than equal to the issue of silver. No thanks are due to John Sherman or any of his schemes for the state of things. The result is no doubt largely owing to the adoption of a double standard, and now that the values have settled down so near together, what need of any recovery the resumption act? It can be carried out or not without perceptible effect. Probably its repeal would please the greatest number of people since the defeat of the Gould interest by the passage of Senator Thurman's bill in the Senate, Tom Scott and other friends of the proposed Texas Pacific line are much encouraged. Gould and Huntington and their Pacific Railways are antagonistic to Scott, and there is some logic in the conclusion that a defeat of these interests argues well for the rival project, that the question involved in that vote was simply one of asserting government rights. There has been all along a rather hopeless feeling concerning the Texas Pacific enterprise, especially as regards its prospects in the House, which is so strongly committed against everything in the nature of "subsidies." But a more decided feeling has lately developed in favor of this line, from the fact that no subsidy is asked—merely a Government guarantee of bonds—and that a large section of the country expects to be immeasurably benefitted by it, whether these expectations will be realized or not, and whether or not the other benefits anticipated in behalf of the Government are certain to accrue, there is a growing sentiment in favor of letting them try it, especially as the enterprise would give employment to thousands of working men; and in this connection it may be stated that the sentiment of the people appears to be that Congress should at once make appropriations for the completion of all the public works throughout the country. Plenty of work for the laboring classes makes a prosperous country. Let Congress do what it can in this direction. The cutting down of unnecessary expenses, and lopping off of useless extravagances is one good work, and to apply the money thus saved in carrying on need improvements, thereby employing thousands of starving laborers, is one of equal credit and importance.

PHONO.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph, died in New York, on Monday last.

A tornada recently swept over Virginia and Georgia, destroying life and a great amount of property.

In Summerside they have prize singing matches, held under the auspices of the Summerside Reform Club, open to all competitors, for which a prize of $5 is awarded for the best rendering of the songs selected by the managers. How would a singing match take in St. John?

The prevailing feeling in the English press is one of great uneasiness. All the Berlin specials to the English papers are couched in a very despondent tone. The *Times* correspondent says:—"The aspect of affairs is neither better nor worse. The course of negotiations makes it more and more apparent that Russia meant to make any concession relative to the Congress dependent on some arrangement as to the relative position of her own and the English forces. The fact that the Russians did not reject the idea of withdrawing to Ardanople, shows they would set great value on the withdrawal of the British fleet beyond the Dardanelles. Still as Besika Bay is only about twelve hours' sail from Stamboul, while Ardranople is at least three days' forced march distant, the Russians thought they would be placed at a disadvantage unless some arrangement was made by which in the event of an outbreak some priority of movement was allowed. Even if the Congress meets, months may pass before it solves all the questions, and if the Turks evacuate the various points in accordance with the treaty of San Stefano and Russia proceeds to carry out the constitutional reforms prescribed therein, the Congress will every day be confronted by some new accomplished fact.

BIRTHS

At Winter street, on the 21st inst., the wife of J. C. Robertson of a son.

MARRIED

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. William Armstrong, Robert Clyde Eugene Sullivan to Mary S., eldest daughter of Charles J. and Susan A. Ganong, both of this city.

On Monday, 22nd inst., at the residence of Mr. J. W. Betts, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Mr. Edwin V. Starke to Annie A. Milner.

At Moncton, 22 ad inst., by Rev. J. Hogg, Henry H. Bowie, of Montreal, to Miss Julia A. Desveaux, of St. John.

DIED

In this city, on Friday, 19th inst., Ada Ella, youngest daughter of John Jones and Ann Henderson.

On Saturday morning, 20th inst., Norah Macfarlane, infant daughter of William and Annie Ewing, aged 5 months.

At Little River on Friday, 19th inst., John Crowley, a native of Doors Co., Ireland, aged 14 years.

At Fredericton, 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Thomas Stanger, Miss Mary Birney, of St. John, a native of Stromness, Orkney, Scotland.

On Sunday, 21st inst., of laryngitis, Charles H. Allan, of this city.

At Bedeque, on Sunday, the 21st inst., of diphtheria, Frederick Wood, infant son of William and Elizabeth Heathfield.

At Bathurst, on the 21 inst., Mrs. Jane Chalmers, widow of the late Mr. Robert Chalmers, of Belledune, Gloucester County.

In this city, on the 25 inst., of diphtheria, Melora R., daughter of H. G. and Sophie C. Etter, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In Carleton, on the 22nd inst., of diphtheria, Alice Bertha, second daughter of Thomas and Sarah Mirey, aged 5 years.

Suddenly, in Portland, on Sunday, 21st inst., of congestion of the lungs, Wells Hamilton, aged 81 years, a native of Tucket Lake, Yarmouth, N. S.

On Tuesday, 23rd inst., Harriet, daughter of the late Henry Thomas, of Indiantown.

At Studholm, 21st inst., of diphtheria, Rosa Batchford Smith, second daughter of Duncan W. and Margaret Smith, in the 10th year of her age.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, 23rd inst., after a long and lingering illness, Mary Jane, wife of Charles H. and Lucinda Thomas, in the 43 year of her age.

At Rockville, 19th inst., of [illegible] Patrick McCarthy, aged 32 years.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN:—

As you will be shortly called upon to select members to represent you for the next four years, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. I assure you that I am fully sensible of the high honor that has been done me, in selecting me as one of the representatives of the large and growing commercial city, and I trust my conduct in the Legislature has been such as to justify you in giving me your support, in the approaching contest. Should I be elected, I will endeavour, by every means in my power, to show myself worthy of the honor of being one of your representatives.

I have the honor to remain,

Faithfully your obedient servant

apr20 ROBERT MARSHALL.