THORNE BROS

Holiday Gifts.

In Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

FURS!

WE have just finished for Christmas trade a fine lot of S. SEAL GOODS—Caps, with and without bands; Muffs, Boas, Gloves, Gauntlets, together with Ladies' and Children's Small Furs in every description. THORNE BROTHERS,
dec 22 Hat and Fur Store, 98 King street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

St. George is called the Banner Temperance Community.

The St. John Aid Society has not yet published a full report of its work. When shall we have it?

The St. Gothard tunell has pierced the bowels of the earth a distance of five and one half miles without impediment.

The agricultural population of Georgia is 900,000 souls, and the number of acres in cultivation is a trifle over 600,000.

"O. M.'s" reply to "A Victim" has been unavoidably held over, together with some editorial matter.

The latest remedy for sea-sickness is electricity. A mild galvanic battery is brought to bear on the stomach, with the best results.

Cows should not chew tobacco. A farmer in Kentucky recently lost three valuable cows which ate some of the weed with their hay.

Mr. Lafontaine moved, on Wednesday, in the Legislature of Quebec for the abolition of the Legislative Council in that Province.

The Improvements now being made at the corner of Union and Mill streets, were much needed and will prove of much benefit to teamsters and others using those streets.

The failure of Brigham Young's heirs to agree in the distribution of his property will probably cause a contest over his will. The contestants will be 25 wives (so called) and 44 children.

Mr. Rannie was elected without opposition in King's Ward. The new Councillor appears to be in thorough sympathy with Mr. Domville, the energetic Alderman in the same ward.

We read in the Toronto *Mail* that in the Ontario Legislature, Feb. 4th, Rev. Father McCaun, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, read the customary prayers at the opening of the House.

What is the Portland Town Council going to do about the Revisor matter? There was much talk about the unsatisfactory way the Revisors did their work, but we have not heard anything lately on the subject. Gentlemen who were recently so determined to see justice done to all should not allow their ardor to cool.

Mr. Mitchell was elected in Northumberland without opposition. What have the Reformers to say to this? Mr. Mitchell, who is not one of them, should not, we submit, have been allowed to walk the course, particularly when the Conservatives are contesting every election.

The death is announced of Alex. Jardine, Esq., an old and respected citizen of St. John, who died quite suddenly. Mr. Jardine has long been identified with the interests of this city, and his death is deeply deplored by all who respected him for his stirling qualities of head and heart. Mr. Jardine was at his death in his 64th year.

We hope an end will be put to the appointment of useless officials in view of the fact that the city debt is very large. We call the attention of our city readers to the fact that four officials now do the work which Mr. Marter formerly attended to alone. The appointment of two men to look after the fire-alarm boxes is a piece of imposition of the worst kind.

We have been informed that the lecturer who occupied the platform of the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last went considerable out of his course to refer in insulting language to the Blessed Virgin. As there are a number of Catholic members of the Institute they must have felt keenly his remarks. Surely the President did not approve of them.

There is some talk of bringing out a very popular gentleman for Alderman in Prince ward, in addition to the two gentlemen who are now somewhat prominently before the electors. In other wards, both on the East and West side, there will be many good candidates in the field. The electors should be up and doing. The time for preparation is only too short. If good men are desired in the Common Council the electors must work to bring them out.

We would be pleased to have a report from the St. John Aid Society with reference to the $20,000 of relief money said to be deposited in the People's Bank, Fredericton. The reason given by the Relief Committee for depositing this amount in the People's Bank is that they could get 4 per cent in Fredericton and only 3 or 3½ in St. John. The latter part of the statement lacks the essential element. This is one of the most peculiar of the many peculiar acts perpetrated by the Relief and Aid Society, of which His Worship the mayor was until recently only the nominal head.

Ald. Glasgow is determined to make money for the city out of the ferries, whether the public are accommodated or not. Ald. Brittain said it had been proved that the fare for foot-passengers might be reduced to 2 cents a trip by slightly increasing the rate for teams. Coun. Hanington said it would be impossible to run two boats as was intended if that were done. Ald. Glasgow, of course, took the same view. Ald. Domville asked a conundrum, to wit: if one boat was run at the rate of 55 tickets for one dollar, or less than two cents a ticket, why could not two boats be run for two cents a trip. Ald Glasgow said it could not and therefore it would not.

It is too bad to see the efforts well-to-do merchants and others doing business on King Square, rent free since the fire, are making to procure another year's lease of the property on the same condition. We had an idea that the parties referred to had more public spirit than to remain one hour longer than absolutely necessary on ground which is required in the interests of the public. The petition which is being circulated should receive but few signatures. It would be an injustice to others to allow the square to be occupied by those who took almost forcible possession of it after the fire. There is no excuse for it. Shops and business places can easily be found in May. Merchants should be above living on public charity.

Dr. W. H. Tuck, Recorder for the city, who is paid a very large salary for looking after the interest of the city, replied to the resolution of the Council asking for his opinion on the validity of members of the Council supplying the Corporation with goods directly or indirectly, that he had very little time to look into the matter, but thought it was right. We think the Recorder, who is paid by the city should look after the business of the city in the first instance. It it hardly right to allow other practice to take precedence of the city's claim on his time. A fortnight was long enough to look into the case thoroughly. Mr. Domville deserves the thanks of the citizens for refusing to accept such an unsatisfactory reply.

According to the City Chamberlain's report, submitted to the Common Council, at the meeting on Wednesday, and which we hope to see published with the other city reports at the latest next month, shows that the debt of the city, exclusive of that for schools, sewerage, &c., is $840,064.45; as against $836,664.45, in 1876, or an increase of $3,400.00. The receipts at the police office during the last year were 6,035.83, and in 1876 they amounted to $4,388.39, an increase of nearly $2,000. As usual, the Street Account is largely overdrawn. There was received on this account $23,829.21 and expended $43,034.08. The deficit is over $20,000 on this account alone. The Police department is in nearly as bad a state. The account for the latter shows that there was received from all sources $28,391.90 and expended $38,160.13, or the receipts were nearly $10,000 less than expenses. The Fire Department makes even a worse exhibit than this. $17,918.92 was the amount received, and $35,221,94 the amount paid out. Although we passed a good part of the summer without any light, except the moon, or stars, or private lanterns, the Lamp Account was overdrawn, too, the sum of $4,033.57 was received, and $8,924.06 paid for this service. If matters continue thus we will soon have to follow the example of Quebec and govern the whole city by commission.

PIUS IX.

News comes to us this week of another death in the Eternal City, following quickly that of the so-called King of Italy, which will fill the whole world with genuine, heart-felt sorrow. By the death of Pius IX the world has lost one of the really great men whose name will live forever in the pages of history, as one who knew the right and under all circumstances dared to do what was just and for the best interests of mankind, to Roman Catholics, the world over, the death of the Holy Father, a Pope whose long life and reign have been so crossed and chequered, and withal so glorious, will be sad news indeed. Did they view the demise of the great successor of St. Peter from a purely human stand-point alone, the future of the Church would be surely of the gloomiest; but they know full well that in the death even of him whom they reverenced most on earth the Divine will is being worked out. It is certainly a remarkable fact that although the death of the Pope might have been looked for at any moment for years past, he has lived to see the King of Savoy, whose mad ambition led him into tortuous paths, which even he recoiled from, precede him to the tomb. It has been a tender thought with many devoted children of the Church that Pius IX might have been spared to see at least a partial triumph of the Church militant on earth, but God has willed it otherwise, and has called him, we may reverently hope, to a greater and more lasting triumph in a world where the only real, lasting, complete triumphs await His faithful servants. What it has not been given to Pius IX to see, will, if it be in the eternal decrees of God's wisdom and mercy, be granted to his successors, who are destined to reign to the end of time. Had the death of the Pope taken place any time within the last three months all Europe and the political forces of the entire world would have been shaken to the very centre; but coming, as it does, while the rulers and statesmen of the earth have their thoughts concentrated on the City of Constantinople, where is being, or will be enacted, a scene in the drama of the world destined to have a mighty influence on the future of nations, the death of the Pope will not receive that undivided attention it would under other circumstances have been favored with. The pre-occupation of the rulers of nations will draw their thoughts away, more or less, from the city of Rome to that other city, in which purely wordly intercets will prove paramount, and thus the powers will not be in such a position as they would desire, if it be true, as repeatedly asserted, they were prepared to interfere in the election of the next Pope. In these and other circumstances, which it would be too long to note here, many will perceive a palpable illustration of the over-ruling Providence of God.

The great Pontiff, who has gone to receive the reward of his labors, in the interest of the Church and of humanity was one of the most remarkable of the Popes forming that long and glorious line, beginning with St. Peter, the first Pope and Bishop of Rome. John Mary Mastai Ferretti, was born at Singaglia, Italy, May 13, 1792; was elected Pope June 16, 1846, and crowned on the 21st of June of the same year. He had, therefore, lived far beyond the three-score and ten allotted to man, being at the time of his death, in his eighty-sixth year, and the the thirty-second of his pontificate. The length of his reign has been, and will always be, a wonderous event in the history of the Roman Pontiffs; as the whole history of the astounding events of his life will form one of the most glorious epochs in the annals of this nineteenth century. Succeeding to the tiarra at a time when that horrible monster, Liberalism, was first publicly rearing its horrid front, in opposition to the conservatisim of the age, the new pontiff did what few sovereigns in Europe at that time dared do. He granted all the reforms consistent with the spirit of that temporal government of which he was the head, but not all the persecution of those men whom he had befriended could not induce him to leave the path of moral rectitude and national honor in which his predecessors had ever trodden. Refusing to bow to the will of the Revolution, he became its victim. The wild will of that infuriated populace, led on and excited by cunining demagogues to whom principle was unknown and success alone the god they worshipped, culminated in blood-shed and the devoted, gallant servant of Pius IX, Count Rossi met his death at the hand of a cowardly assassin, while in the very act of proving his devotion to his sovereign and his country. And Pius IX was exiled, as many a Roman Pontiff was before him, but in God's own good time he came back in triumph and entered the City of the Popes as became the successor of an illustrious line. During his whole reign his life has been a succession of battles in the cause of religious and human freedom. It is true, the victory now appears to be with the Revolutionary party in Europe, and the Pope has died without beholding the accomplishing of one of the great objects of his life, peace and order reigning in the Christian states; but when the historian of the future comes to sum up the history of this brilliant episode of the nineteenth century, his impartial judgment will, doubtless, be that the great Pontiff, whose death we now so deeply deplore, was greater, in a purely human point of view, than any of his contemporaries who played with Revolution; greater than those who appeared to triumph, whether ruling in Italy, France, Germany, or elsewhere, because Pius IX was the instrument through which the Providence of God was displayed to the world.

THE HARDWOOD SCANDAL.

The *St. Croix Courier* for this week quotes our remarks on the letter of its correspondent "A Victim," which appeared last week in its columns, and gives all the facts in the case as represented by reliable witnesses. We transfer to our columns the whole of the *Courier's* article, referring to a matter, which, if as represented, is most disgraceful to the whole Dominion. It is hardly credible that the leaders of the two great political parties in Canada have neglected a duty which the most unenlightened savages would have attended to at once and effectively.

As the facts relating to this disgraceful affair were first published in the *Courier*, it may be well for us to re-state the case, adding such corroborative testimony as has since came to our knowledge.

A considerable time has now elapsed since the fact was brought to Mr. A. H. Gillmor's notice that the bones of Irish immigrants, who had died of desease at the Quarantine Station, near St. Andrews, were exposed to the action of the weather, and the tide on Little Hardwood Island, where the bodies had been interred. Mr. Gillmor, it is stated, laid the facts before the Minister of Agriculture, who, instead of taking Mr. Gillmor's word for it, wrote to a gentleman in St. Andrews asking for information. We are informed that the gentleman referred to reported in reply that inasmuch as some of the bodies were those of sailors, the subject would come more properly within the province of the Minister of Marine. This was many months, if not a year ago, and from that to this nothing has been done by this do-nothing Government of ours in the premises; and in the meantime those bones and souls of our fellow subjects who left their fatherland and all its cherished associations, imagining that they were seeking a home in a Christian, or at least, a civilised country, have been bleaching in the sun, carried hither and thither by the waves, cast upon the mainland and gathered on the shore to be sold to the junk dealers for a penny a pound!

With regard to the published statements the *Free Press* is altogether wrong in saying that they have been exaggerated. On the contrary the half has not been told. We blush for our country that such a stain upon its reputation should be permitted to exist, and we have therefore refrained from publishing the facts in all their hideousness of detail. The ghastly spectacle presented on that island, as related to us by reliable witnesses, is enough to make one's blood curdle and impel us to ask: do we or do we not live in a civilised land? Here we are soliciting immigrants to come to our shores, for what? that they may be treated like dogs when over-taken by disease and their bones sold for a penny a pound and their skulls used by thoughtless boys as foot balls! And here the facts have been before our Government for months and the scandal has been continued while our rulers amidst a tangle of red tape, are deciding to what department the work of re-interment belongs. A few dollars at most would have removed this standing disgrace long ago, and even now the bones that have not been floated away—those that are still left upon the island—might be cared for; but no, while the Government have millions of money to invest in steel rails on a falling market, which are not needed, they cannot spare a few dollars to give the bones of a few Irish immigrants decent burial.

But while the Government, having had their notice brought to the matter, are altogether to blame for the continuance of the scandal, what is Mr. Gillmor's position in regard to it? Verily, it is an anomalous one. As representative of the county, as the descendant of an Irishman himself, he ought long ago to have had this disgrace wiped out, even though he had to tax his own pocket to do it. Mr. Gillmor has great confidence in the government but the Government have evidently no confidence in him, else why did the Minister write to a third party to have his representations verified? The truth is that Mr. Gillmor is such a servile follower of the Government, they have him so bound hand and foot, so completely under their thumb that they can treat his recommendations with contempt. O, that Charlotte County had a man of independent mind, and vigorous executive power to represent her in the councils of the country.

The facts here presented by the *Courier* will speak for themselves. As far as we are concerned we do not wish to make this a party question, for it is no such thing. It is one of those questions that appeals to our common humanity, and one that needs immediate attention. As the Dominion Paliament is now in session we hope that Mr. Devlin, Mr. John Costigan or some other representative Irishman will publicly call the attention of the Government, the House and the country to this matter, so that the whole truth may be known, and that the whitening bones of Irish immigrants may be spared further desecration. The present state of the remains of our dead country men is a disgrace to the whole country.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

Continuing the subject discussed in these columns last week, having reference to the custom so long followed by members of the Common Council, in receiving money for services rendered the city, or material or goods furnished to the Corporation, we intend this week placing before our readers some further facts gleaned from the city blue book. In the New Market House Account we find R. Cassidy was paid $788.16. Our readers will have remarked before that the Aldermen and Councillors who do work for the City or sell it anything, appear to have a nice sense of what they owe to themselves and their poisitions in the Council. They appear to be anxious to show the citizens that they only ask for what is justly and honestly due them. Hence, as we had occasion to remark last week, the nicety with which their accounts are kept. In the item before us, we see how Mr. Cassidy endeavors to be as exact as possible, and therefore, although the solid $790 would have been more readily counted and paid, he shows the honor and honesty governing all his relations in the Council by charging just $788.16. This and nothing more. W. A. Quinton had another bill of $22 for carrots furnished the Corporation. Alderman Ferguson and Councillor Quinton appear to have been the agricultural members of the Council in the year 76, the former furnishing oats and the latter carrots. Then we find the following items which seem to require some little explanation: Richard Cassidy, expenses to Fredericton on Bill committee, $19.65. Exact again! J. C. Ferguson, do. do., a solid $25.00; H. A. Glasgow, do. do.; E. S. Flaglor, do. do., $15.00. Can any one say why E. S. Flaglor went to Fredericton on public business and only asked $15.00, while Richard Cassidy got $19.65, and J. C. Ferguson and H. A. Glasgow received the large sum of $25.00 as expenses on the same agreeable little trip? There may possibly be more explanation of the difference in the amounts paid. Perhaps the time of the gentlemen who were paid the largest amounts was more valuable than that of the other members of the bill committee. Of this our readers will judge for themselves. We should have stated in the proper place that A. C. Smith, then Mayor, was satisfied with $22.00 expenses to Fredericton on bill committee. In the Public Wharf and Peer Account, M. W. Maher's name appears, he having received $20.00 expenses to Fredericton in reference to Hathaway matters. We are unable to form any opinion as to how the delegates charged in making up their little bills, but society for one will doubt the correctness of the items as paid by the Common Council to its own members for discharging duties of a public nature. Why, then, the difference in the amounts paid gentlemen for the performance of the same duties? In the New Market House Account we find: J. C. Ferguson, hemlock planks, $78.00. From this it will be seen that Mr. Duffell had not a monopoly of lumber business in connection with the Common Council; but in the next line of the report his name appears again, Henry Duffel, lumber, spikes, &c., $8.75. In the same account we see the following: A. C. Smith, alcohol, &c., $16.23. It is gratifying to know that this alcohol was not sold in the New Market House itself in direct violation of the orders of the Common Council. In the Expense Account it is stated that John Kerr, Commissioner for taking names, &c., in King's Ward, received $100.00. Is it possible that this is the Alderman of the same name? Charles Emerson, then Councillor for Albert Ward, received $16.96 for stoves, &c., and for stove pipe, &c., furnished Nos. 7 and 8. Companies, $10.52. In the Water and Sewerage Accounts, west side, the following may be found: C. Emerson, pipe and labor, 1875 and 1876, $95.18. W. A. Quinton, hay, straw and vegetables for the Public Hospital, $146.59, and for another quantity of hay and straw $25.88, and again W. A. Quinton, hay and straw, $53.35. Here we must end our quotations for the present. Our readers will see that there is something more solid than the mere honor of the thing in being a member of our Civic Council.

A REMARKABLE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable temperance movements now in progress in the Dominion of Canada, or in fact, in America, is that which now occupies the attention of the public in Prince Edward Island. From the last number of the *New Era*, Charlottetown, P. E. I., we learn many facts which we present for the information of the readers of the HERALD. The first semi-annual meeting of the Central Council, of the C. T. A. Union, of P. E. I., took place in Charlottetown, on the 23rd ult. The Rev. R. B. McDonald, President of the new union, made an admirable address at the assembly referred to. From the address of the Rev. President we glean the following facts, which are in themselves a proof of the energy and ability with which the good work has been carried on from its inception.

On the 29th of November, or scarcely three months before the first semi-annual meeting of the Central Council of the C. T. A. Union, of P. E. I., took place, the first steps were taken to form such an organization. Shortly after that assembly was held, His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, addressed the Roman Catholics of the Island a pastoral letter, in which he warmly and eloquently wrote favoring the new organization and calling upon all to take part in the good work so auspiciously inaugurated. A work so well begun could not when carried on with great zeal and admirable discretion but result in a most satisfactory manner. The President says in his address that he sent letters to all the parish priests of the Island asking their co-operation, and he is pleased to be able to state that all have responded nobly to the call made upon them to aid in the work of elevating and improving the people confided to their care. Already thirty-four societies with a membership of 5000 have come under the constitution of the new Union, while ten other societies, numbering 1500 members have been organized within the last few weeks and will soon be affiliated. It is gratifying to note in the list of societies published that branches have been established in nearly every town or village in the Island, and it is pleasing too, to learn that the French people of the Island have been as earnest in the work as their brethren of other nationalities. In this province, we believe, there is not a single French society in connection with the N. B. Union. It may be worth while noteing this fact for the present in the hope that something may be done to bring about a state of things as gratifying as exist in the neighboring Island. It is expected that when the annual convention of the P. E. I. Union takes place in July that the Temperance men in the Roman Catholic societies will number 9000. This is certainly a result, accomplished in such short space of time, that may well be termed one of the most remarkable phases of the Temperance movement in Canada. We doubt whether such numbers have ever been enrolled in any Temperance organization, taking the form of a permanent Union before. The Roman Catholics of P. E. Island are to be congratulated on the impetus given the cause in the sea-girt garden of Canada. The officers of the P. E. I. Union, among whom are nearly all the most influential Roman Catholics of the Island, may well feel proud of the magnificent success they have achieved in so short a time.

We notice that the Rev. President in his address speaks of having written the Presidents of the Union of America and that of New Brunswick, "with a view of establishing a certain relationship between us, as mentioned in the Constitution, but as yet I have received no reply." This looks as though the officers of the new union are fully aware of the many benefits to be derived from a wide application of the principle of union. We are sure the President of the N. B. Union will view with much pleasure any project looking to the extension of the usefulness of the temperance societies under his jurisdiction. There can hardly be any reason to doubt, but that the time when a union of the different Roman Catholic temperance bodies in these Lower Provinces has come. Already the P. E. I. and N. B. unions are in good working order; a union is now being formed in the diocese of Arichat; in Halifax and Chatham, although no union is yet established, there are many progressive societies and admirable temperance workers who would, we feel confident, soon bring about the result wished for. These five unions formed into a C. T. A. Union of the Maritime Provinces would be the means of accomplishing much good for the Temperance cause. We hope the suggestions here thrown out may be received in the spirit in which they are written, a desire for the moral and social welfare of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. The success achieved in this province and in P. E. I., should induce us to make greater efforts in a cause which should be dear to all who take an interest in the well being of their fellow-men. That a Maritime Union would be productive of immense lasting benefit, we doubt not, and we sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to announce the consummation of a work which will prove of immence advantage to all engaged din the work of Temperance.

LETTER FROM ST. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Mr. D. Banks McKenzie, who has for some time past, been rallying the citizens of St. Stephen and Calais on the Temperance question, arrived in our town on Monday evening last, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen from the aforesaid towns. An up river band led the conquering forces to this, the scene of action, and our band hailed their arrival in the proper spirit. Everything is "Blue" just at this date, not only that large class of our citizens who are immediately connected with the Reform movement but the reflection of the Ribbon seems to have an unmerciful desire to fall upon the elongated Countenances of those who are interested in that commodity which has for so long a time formed a lever capable of enriching a few of our citizens, and (if I may be permitted to use the excaession), impoverishing many. In my opinion it matters little who inaugurates a Total Abstinence movement here on the present plan, whether it be Mr. D. Banks McKenzie, or Gov Tilley, or R. J. Ritchie, or Wendell Phillips, or the famed John B. Gough, there is one thing certain that it can be productive of little harm, indeed, there is need of a change, and the good that this earnest advocate of Total Abstinence must necessarily perform in our community, will in a great majority of cases live after him. If Mr. McKenzie failed to strike the right note while in St. John, it was a mistake, and "mistakes will happen." I cannot agree with a correspondent in the St. John *Globe*, who thinks that the community composing St. John is not a gullible one, perhaps it would be just as well if it could by "gulled" a little in this connection, and it is to be hoped that every inhabitant of this town will be "gulled" in the same manner that those of St Stephen and Calais have been. So far, moral suasion, has in Charlotte County, achieved wonders for the Temperance movement, and it will, we say those who live within its bounds to cherish a doctrine which seems to be so generally accepted, rather than follow the advice of some of those "take a drop" Editors that preside over some of your morning contemporaries, who appear so penetrative as regards the visit of Mr. McKenzie; who wish to be so wise in prognosticating political dodges and selfish designs. Away with their temperance doctrine, it is not suitable to the wants of Charlotte County, and those who will, at least, advise Total Abstinence will only be accepted as the friends of our people. St Andrews is not the worst place in the world, and with all its faults I love it still; yet it is the earnest desire of your correspondent to see those of us, who are looked up to for example, show a better one in the future, and as a community to practice more temperance—if not total abstinence. Sheriff Paul, and other influential citizens, have taken the initiative in signing the Pledge here and a general uprising of the community is looked for. The ladies have come forward, and the little boys of the town are in high glee, many probably over the dawn of happier homes. Mr. McKenzie leaves here on Wednesday for Princeton, Maine.

A serious charge has been preferred against Joseph Woods, of Calais, a glassware dealer, for attempted abortion, the victim of his brutish purpose being a young lady of respectable parents. His friends are here, from Calais, using their endeavours to "make the rough way smooth," but if British law is what your correspondent has always considered it, their efforts must prove fruitless. Will send the HERALD full particulars of this, as well as other things about town, next week.

Yours,
GARDENIA

SPRING GOODS!

Tweeds! Tweeds!

100 PIECES CANADIAN TWEEDS;
50 " ENGLISH "
50 " SCOTCH "

A FULL LINE IN WORSTED SHEETINGS.

150 PIECES GREY COTTONS;
100 " WHITE "
20 " " SHEETINGS;
20 " GREY "
10 " PILLOW COTTONS.

The above will be found good value and worthy of inspection.

MICHAEL WALSH,
feb9 PORTLAND BRIDGE.

LETTER FROM JOHNVILLE.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Dear Sir,—The result of the election, to which I adverted in my last letter, Charles Connell's defeat, was a surprise, and such a surprise as was never before known in this County. The fervent prayers and the persevering efforts of the independent party were crowned with success, and they had the satisfaction of seeing their most sanguine hopes even more than realized. To the men of honor and to all the lovers of truth, consistency, and good principle in this County, it was a relief to be freed from such an incubus. It was pardonable in them, and they intended no injury or insult to their country, if they felt and manifested the joy they did feel that this big imposition, who represented only himself, and who so often had gone up like a *rocket*, had at last come down a *burnt stick*, "sic transit gloria mundi." The public mind was scarcely prepared for such a consummation. That this would-be King of the County, who in imagination, held the County in the palm of his hand, and in his inflated idea of his own stars with his lofty head, and who had wielded so long such almost undisputed sway, was not only in his last agony, but was actually politically dead, was a consumation hard to realize. It was only when Johnville—the most remote polling place—could be heard from that the fate of the day would be known. From four until nine o'clock were hours of anxiety and painful suspense. The hour came and with it the decision; but brought no comfort to Charlie. This time fortune was against him. He had been put in the balance, found wanting, and was left out in the cold. The two seats in the gift of the people were given to the two *strangers*. David Munroe and Wm. Lindsay, and Connell they made their *own* of, though he, too, would much prefer to enjoy the privilege of a stranger. He was unequal to the occasion, and presented a picture woe-begone such as eye never before rested on. Unable to bear the evidence of agreeable surprise in the faces of those who surrounded him, he made a bee-line for home, to bury his disappointment in the sudden shock, inconsolable grief department. The Goliath of the Philistines was brought low by a stone from *David's* sling.

People have different ways of burying grief; some meet it in a Christian spirit, with fortitude and resignation; some find comfort in prayer, and others in wine; but our friend Charlie had recourse to the orange and blue. From that day he became a true blue, and identified himself with the orange organization and their public meetings and processions. It was all a matter of taste, however, and who cared? It pleased him and hurt nobody.

If political matters had assumed a new attitude in Carleton County, for that new phase the County should thank Johnville, which on that occasion was, and at any future day may be, a balance of power in the County. Mr. Connell was not the only man whom Johnville wakened up from their dreams of ambition. When Mr. White had grown to such dimensions that our Local Legislature was too small for him, and undertook to go to Ottawa with first-class men, Johnville abandoned him, and, consequently, he lost Fredericton and Ottawa, and it served him right. Be it remembered, by all whom it may concern, that in 1879 Wm. Lindsay polled 104 votes in Johnville. These votes, and more, too, are here yet, and are worth looking after. We work for the men who work for us, and when we vote, we vote as one man, and our numbers tell. Mr. Connell had been in politics for, perhaps, twenty years and had always been successful in his elections. His political record was peculiar, as his policy was peculiar to never say what he thought or think what he said. He attended every public meeting; spoke on every subject; would deny all he said, and could not easily be contradicted, his manner being so studiedly confused.

At one time, and when his vote was needed by the party with which he appeared to work, he accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, and his friends were disappointed when they saw his coat-tails disappearing up-stairs. The new position did not suit him, he soon tired of it, and yearned to return to his old place in the popular branch. The ostensible reason given for his change of mind, was the good of the County, the interests of the people; but the real motive was self, and to represent himself. At another period of his history he was a member of the Executive, and was head of the Post Office department in the Fisher Administration. He was said to have worked harmoniously in the Government team, with the *Shetland pony* and the *Nashwaak spit-hoof*, especially when he had his nose in the *mail-bag*; but was stript of his colors and drummed out on account of his vain attempt, in his modesty, to have the Queen's face superseded by his own, on the postage stamps.

Mr. Connell as a citizen and a resident was a most amiable aud exemplary man; but as a politician he was not a success.

Yours, &c.,
MONQUART.

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