

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, Feb. 19.  
Mr. Crawford committed bill to establish a lockup and authorize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Sussex, Mr. Butler in the chair.

This afternoon Mr. Crawford explained the necessity for the establishment of the lockup and the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate. The sessions are to order an assessment for expense of erecting the proposed building.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay he said that the magistrates would be entitled to the same territorial jurisdiction as any other Justice of the Peace. The sessions may build the lockup or not as they choose.

Mr. Nowlan suggested that the jurisdiction be of less extent than over the whole country. The Attorney General said that when the Gloucester Stipendiary Act passed, the Minister of Justice doubted whether the local Legislature could give such officer the power usually vested under our statute in two magistrates. He suggested that progress be proved with leave to sit again, so that he could look further into the matter. He differed from the Minister of Justice on the point. Progress was reported accordingly.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table a copy of the remonstrance of the Executive against certain notes of the Commons referred to in the speech.

Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of a resolution for an address praying that the Governor will obtain copies of the despatches between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Costigan resolution, passed by the House of Commons in May last.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.  
The election of Mr. Dromme proves that the attempt of corruptors under Dr. Halmbeck to raise a disturbance adverse to the Dominion Government has been a failure.

Nearly all the Government measures are now ready for the meeting of Parliament.

It is said that the Government has decided to admit the outside Civil Service to the benefit of bonus withheld from them by the late Government.

New York, Feb. 23.  
An engine on the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railroad ran off the track near Uniondale yesterday, and falling down an embankment killed four persons, including the conductor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed that Spain has removed her duties on exports.

London, Feb. 23.  
It is said that on the assembling of Parliament, it will be immediately prorogued until March 12th, so that the members who accept office from Mr. Disraeli may have an opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said that the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament re-assembles. Sir William Fitzgerald will probably be appointed under Secretary of State for India.

Hart Duke received an appointment through the patronage of the Secretary of Treasury.

A correspondent of the "Standard" on the Gold Coast writes that a treaty has been signed by Wulesey and the King of the Ashantis.

A despatch to the "Times," from Calcutta, says that 280,000 persons are distressed from want of food in the districts of Tirhoot and Bhojpur, Presidency of Bengal. The same despatch says it is estimated that but for aid furnished by the Government, 500,000 persons would have perished.

A TANNER ACCIDENTALLY TANNED.—There are troubles in life which are best treated with silence, so impossible is it to offer to the victims any consolation likely to be of any service. A trouble of this nature has, according to the "Builder," lately befallen an unfortunate workman at the Gilgates tannery, who while proceeding with the aid of a dim light from a horn lantern, down the tan-yard, suddenly tumbled into one of the pits, and, having by the accident lost his sight, was unable for some time to extricate himself. At last, however, he managed to land, and without loss of time hurried home to his own cottage. The door was opened for him by his wife, but so terribly changed was his appearance that she at first failed to recognize her husband. The kin of the tanner is now, it is stated, a dark green morocco colour by his immersion in the liquor, and so strong is the tan that in all probability "the man will die a bookbinder's green." Let us hope that this anticipation may not be realized, and that by dint of soap and water and perseverance in scrubbing, the closing volume of this sad story may be of a less disagreeable hue than the first.

THE ASTOR FAMILY.—Of the five children which composed the family of John Jacob Astor, only one—William B.—remains, and he is now upward of eighty. He is also one of the eldest native born residents of New York and has seen wonderful changes. He can remember the first steamboat, and has seen the city increase from a population of thirty thousand to that of a million. He has also seen his father's estate expand from \$200,000 to \$50,000,000, and has beheld all the associates of his youth pass away, as well as his parents and their children.

A CHURCH ON FIRE.—In a church at Allegheny City, Pa., a crowded congregation were warned by the pastor that the service could not be continued, and they retired quietly and in good order. The church was on fire in the roof, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the minister, and of the sexton who discovered the fire, the consequences might have been terribly fatal.

## The Legislature.

Special despatch to Standard.

Fredericton, Feb. 24.

To-day Hubbard presented petition of Rev. K. Davis and others of St. George, praying School Act may be so amended as to give Catholic minority in New Brunswick same educational privileges accorded Protestant minority in Quebec.

Several petitions with his prayer from Revs. Messrs. Murphy, Farrell, and others.

Gough from committee on Lindsay's bill to reduce representation in Assembly, reported that in their opinion it is in desirable to pass it, but recommended that representation be increased instead, giving one additional member each to Carleton, Gloucester, Kent and Kings.

Hubbard committed St. Stephen Valley Park bill, which was agreed to.

Willis presented petition of Jas. Robinson and others of Lancaster, St. John, praying same bill may be granted to Grand Southern Railway as to other railways of the Province.

Donald introduced bill to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to sale of spirituous liquors, also bill relating to Water lots and other shore rights.

Stevenson committed bill to incorporate Bay Side Wharf Company, which was agreed to.

Hubbard presented petition for aid in construction of Chatham Wharf.

Crawford committed bill to incorporate Kings County and Grand Lake Railway Company, which passed; and St. Marys, Sombury and Grand Lake Railway bill, committed by Covert also passed.

There was formerly one company, the Grand Central, authorized to construct lines, embraced in both these schemes, but the first named is now empowered to build the line from some point between Norton Station and Petticoatline to Government road and Grand Lake; the latter to build from Grand Lake to St. Marys.

A great deal of business of a local as well as a general character in addition to above, was done to-day.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, FEB. 25, 1874.

The Dominion Parliament will meet for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 26th of March.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.  
We are in receipt of the Surveyor General's "Report on Immigration to New Brunswick in 1873." Like all Hon. Mr. Stevenson's reports, it is written in a perspicuous style, and shows what has been done in the Danish and Scotch settlements, Hallerup, Kiewitline and Stonehaven.

There is no denying the fact, that the Surveyor General has performed a great amount of labor, and has successfully carried out the excellent immigration policy of the Government, and devoted much time to it; and it is reasonable to believe, that his services will be recognized by the Province generally, and award him that credit which he is eminently entitled to. But this is not all—preparations are in progress for other projected settlements.

Some of the Danes have left the Province, as foreigners are apt to do. The Scotchmen numbering 636, all remained in the Province; it is said that of this number 548 are in the settlement. The cost of each immigrant is not given, and is no doubt considerable; but the Sur. Gen. is known to be careful not to expend the public money without being able to show a fair return for the amount laid out. In the appendix to the Report are the Free Grants Act, Messrs. Shirr and Shirr's immigration officers reports, Mr. Shirr states that the whole number of immigrants that arrived in this Province in 1873, was 1193; this however only included those who reported at his office; it is probable that many others also arrived in the Province who may not have remained in it. The reports of suffering among the Stonehaven settlers, is only that incident to persons during their first sojourn in a cold country; the Surveyor General in the House of Assembly, stated that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and that means were being employed by the Government to afford relief where required. Too much should not be expected from the Government in this immigration matter. If some of the immigrants were frost-bitten this winter, several did residents suffered from the same cause.

An Ottawa telegram to the "Tribune" says:—The French papers congratulate the Separate School party on the election of Gillmor in New Brunswick, and claim that they have ecclesiastical advice that he may be relied on to vote right in the House of Commons.

Some enemy to Mr. Gillmor has set this report afloat against him. The fact is, the school question was not the canvas of the election, for many of the ultra free school men were his most active supporters. The issue in this County was plain and simply the "Pacific Scandal," that alone was the great question, and Mr. Gillmor's denunciations of the transaction, resulted in his sweeping majority over Mr. John McAdam. No one in this constituency doubts that "Gillmor will vote right" in the Commons; and that should Parliament attempt to interfere with the local legislation of New Brunswick on the School Act or any other constitutional question, that he will oppose such infringement of her rights and privileges. As he said on declaration day, he "feared no man," yet while desirous of doing justice to all classes, he will neither compromise his principles or integrity, to gratify any class of his supporters. Village politics and State Acts are two very different matters. We might add more, and could not say less—Time will reveal who is right and who is error.

The discussion in the Assembly on the Orange Relief Bill, was conducted calmly, and was interesting as giving the views of the members. The bill simply gives to persons named, the right to hold property belonging to the Orange Association, "to sue and be sued, plead and implead, &c."—such rights as have been given by the Legislature to other bodies, in one case to a single individual. An amendment to postpone was lost, by the following vote:

YEAS—Kelly, Gough, Blanchard, Montgomery, Landry, Adams, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hannington, Phillips, Donald, Napier, Girouard, Maher, Brown—15.

NAYS—Fraser, King, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbels, Wedderburn, McPherson, Hubbard, Beckwith, Coram, Robinson, Palmer, Ryan, Williams, Covert, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay—20.

The result, Alward, Nowlan, and Humphrey were absent.

The bill was agreed to without division, and Mr. Butler who was chairman, during the discussion, had his name recorded against the postponement.

The School building in No. 2 District, Bay Side, we are informed is out of repair, and unfit for children to remain in during school hours. It is said that residents of the District want the school to refuse to vote money for the necessary repairs. This is not very creditable to the ratepayers of the District, which has the services of an excellent teacher.

FESTIVAL.—The members of the Wesleyan Church, will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles in the first flat of the Massing Hall building, tomorrow, (Thursday) afternoon and evening. A regular Chm. Stew. and a substantial Supper will be provided, between 7 and 9 o'clock. The object is to raise funds to assist in paying for the new Organ. For price of admission, stew and supper, see posters.

DUNCE.—The "Religious Intelligence" states that a member of the Legislature was drunk on the floor of the Legislature, on the 12th inst. It is possible that a man can forget his self-respect in respect for the constituency he represents—for the gentlemen with whom he associates in the performance of parliamentary duties, as to disgrace himself so far as to be drunk during business hours. Surely it must be a mistake—so trust for the credit of the Legislature that it is.

Snow which fell on Saturday afternoon and during the night has made good sleighing, and the weather is clear and cold.

Messrs. Landry & McCarthy of St. John, have sent us a piece of music called "The Loyal Opposition Glee," which is composed and arranged with fine musical effect.

To the Editor of the Standard.  
Sir.—In the "St. Croix Courier" of the 19th inst., is another of the editor's low contemptible effusions, relative to the Day of Declaration at St. Andrews, traducing Mr. Gillmor's speech, and eulogizing and embellishing what Mr. McAdam said.

The people present on that occasion, desire to be enlightened, as to what were the "utterances of Mr. Gillmor, unfit for publication," and also what was the "logical statement" of Mr. McAdam; whose speech was scolded out by the Editor to decide what was uttered by him.

The Protest of the defeated candidate against Gillmor, under the circumstances, is far fetched, with such a majority—206—losing the 228 votes registered, which he lost in the election in 1872; when money, (come from where it may) at that time was distributed broadcast by the adherents of McAd., which accounts for his majority then—At the recent election, place, and position in this locality, was held out and promised by the defeated candidate to a host of now disappointed aspirants for office, &c. It comes with a bad grace to tax Gillmor's supporters with bribery and corruption, and is a downright insult to this section of the constituency, (as they are not all "trash" so called) where Mr. McAdam has always bore the love and respect of the citizens who followed the remains to the Stone Church, where the Rev. G. M. Armstrong read the first part of the burial service. The pall bearers were: W. D. Hubbard, Robert W. Crookshank, Richard L. DeVeiler, Edward L. Thorne, Samuel D. Burton and Henry Horton, Esqrs. Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, brother of the deceased, and sons were chief mourners. The body was conveyed to the Rural Cemetery, and interred with the usual religious services.—[Telegraph.]

A GENUINE GUY FAWKES.—That august body, the Legislative Assembly, was thrown into a lively commotion the other day by an elderly rustic, who dropped in with a small package, under his arm, and took a seat in a central position among the admiring darkeys in the audience. Only fighting a match, he was about to apply it to the parcel, when some one discovered it to be a small keg of gunpowder, with which this rustic Guy Fawkes proposed, at the cost of his own life, to exterminate some of the parasites which swarm among the members of his beloved Parliament. Some body seized him in time to prevent the act, but says the New York "Commercial Advertiser," there wasn't a senator to be seen in a minute after.

The Ashantee war, just reported ended, if it was concluded would cost the English about \$5,000,000. Taking into consideration, however, the number of natives in the employ of the English—over 25,000 in all—it must have cost at least \$10,000,000, from which must be deducted the \$1,000,000 which the Ashantes have promised to pay over. As England has—or is supposed to have—\$25,000,000 in the exchequer, the war will cost no immediate taxation extra.

The difficulties which have existed between the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Canada, and the Quebec organization, have been amicably settled, to the entire satisfaction of both bodies.

Nine hundred tons of steel rails have arrived from England for the Grand Trunk. The rails number 3974 and it is understood that they are to be placed at the Portland end of the line.

Fredericton Feb. 23.  
Mr. Wedderburn, according to notice, moved resolutions for the Costigan resolution despatches, etc. He said his object was as set forth, and he was the more anxious to get the despatches because it was probable the matter would be brought up in the Commons, and might also, to a considerable extent, be involved in the pending elections. Since the passage of the address exception to the constitutional law adopted by the Assembly had been taken, and the statement made that Sir, John A. Macdonald did not hold views on the subject similar to those he (Wedderburn) had announced. After citing the resolution moved by Costigan, and complimenting him on the ability and moderation of his speech, to which he had himself alluded, he proceeded to state that he had in his possession the speech of the late Premier on the subject to which he alluded. By the provision of the House—He then read extracts from the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, in opposition to the Costigan resolution, showing he had said that it was an attempt to sap the constitution. He (Sir John) had always contended before Confederation for a legislative instead of a federal union.

Mr. Hubbard introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Valley Park.

Mr. Stevenson presented the petition of Rev. Mr. Foley and others, of St. Andrews, for the amendment of the Schools Act.

SUMMARY.  
FIRE ESCAPES.—An important bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, with reference to fire escapes. It requires that hotel keepers and owners of tenements shall provide a means of escape in case of fire. By the provision of the bill it is made the duty of every hotel keeper and owner of a tenement house to furnish every sleeping room or apartment above the first floor with a practical fire escape that shall enable any person to reach the ground from each room, and to keep the same, together with printed instructions for its use, in a convenient and accessible place; and any hotel-keeper who fails to comply with the act is prohibited from recovering from any traveller or guest any charge whatever; and any tenement house keeper neglecting the same is prohibited to recover any rent from his tenants.

TELEPHONS.—Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little and are so much burdensome to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short period of rest and recreation so much, that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for rest implies a relief from previous labor; and if our whole time were spent in enjoying ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbinds us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the miseries of idleness.—[Herald of Health.]

MR. WILMOT'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John L. Wilmot, Esq., took place Monday afternoon from his late residence, Dorchester street. There was a large assemblage of leading merchants, professional men and respectable citizens who followed the remains to the Stone Church, where the Rev. G. M. Armstrong read the first part of the burial service. The pall bearers were: W. D. Hubbard, Robert W. Crookshank, Richard L. DeVeiler, Edward L. Thorne, Samuel D. Burton and Henry Horton, Esqrs. Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, brother of the deceased, and sons were chief mourners. The body was conveyed to the Rural Cemetery, and interred with the usual religious services.—[Telegraph.]

A WARNING TO FRANCE FROM GERMANY.  
The following extract from a Berlin Journal indicates the state of feeling towards France existing in the Prussian capital:—"We must very earnestly exact from the French Government, in order to maintain peace with Germany, to avoid all conflicts and misunderstandings with us, and to suppress all provocations in the country it governs, from whatever quarter they may arise. We are not only justified in putting down to the account of the Government of France the overstepping, by the journals of that country, of a certain line in their attacks upon Germany; we are further perfectly justified in holding the Government responsible to us for the attitude towards us of the French Bishops—bishops who are named and paid by it, and owe it obedience as State subjects. These priests have no business whatever to trouble themselves about German affairs; German legislation in no way at all (sans and gar) concerns the French people or the French Church, and is therefore no subject for French pastoral letters. We are not called upon to analyze closely French State-rights; but all Frenchmen may readily understand that peace between our and their country cannot be maintained, and that it must very soon indeed come to a new war between us, if their clergy and their newspapers meddle in Parliamentary contests, and vehemently take part with our Ultramontanes against our legislative corporations. The French do not know how to protect themselves against the seductive arts of their own Ultramontanes. They are, even now, playing with fire, and appear to entertain, in predilection for the support of the Jesuits against Germany. If this sort of thing should go on, they will sooner or later be entangled in a war by the Jesuits. May the imparted warning have a lasting effect? If it should have to be repeated, the danger of a rupture of peace will be greatly increased!"

REBUILTING of a Bridge at Petticoatline Station.  
Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of Hugh Darblow, Esq., Petticoatline.  
The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the faithful performance of the Contract, and who will be satisfactory to the Government will be required.  
The Government does not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.  
W. M. KELLY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
Department of Public Works,  
Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE.  
TENDERS will be received at the office of S. C. Charters, Esq., Memramcook, until  
WEDNESDAY 25th Feb.  
noon, from intending Contractors, for the rebuilding of Memramcook Bridge. Plans and Specifications to be seen at said office.  
The names of two responsible parties, that may be satisfactory to the Government, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.  
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NOTICE.  
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Debentures for Sale.  
THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, ST. ANDREWS, District No. One, offer for sale DEBENTURES in sums of from \$100 to \$500, secured on the credit of the District.  
Jan. 21, 1874.

STOLEN! A Set of new Blinds. Any one who may have purchased them, or who knows of such having been offered for sale, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving such information at the STANDARD OFFICE.  
Dec. 17, nm

THEA POTS.  
JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank—A large assortment of  
Tea-Pots and other Ware.  
CHINESE TEA-POTS.  
EGYPTIAN BLACK TEA-POTS.  
ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS.  
See collection by  
F. & J. A. WHITE,  
16 Charlotte street, St. John.

Government House, Ottawa.  
Monday, 3rd day of November, 1873.  
PRESENT:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act 31 Vic. (Cap. 6) entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Sural, in the County of Richelieu, and Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby erected into and constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

Certify,  
W. A. HIMS WORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

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Clerk, Privy Council.

Fredericton Feb. 23.  
Mr. Wedderburn, according to notice, moved resolutions for the Costigan resolution despatches, etc. He said his object was as set forth, and he was the more anxious to get the despatches because it was probable the matter would be brought up in the Commons, and might also, to a considerable extent, be involved in the pending elections. Since the passage of the address exception to the constitutional law adopted by the Assembly had been taken, and the statement made that Sir, John A. Macdonald did not hold views on the subject similar to those he (Wedderburn) had announced. After citing the resolution moved by Costigan, and complimenting him on the ability and moderation of his speech, to which he had himself alluded, he proceeded to state that he had in his possession the speech of the late Premier on the subject to which he alluded. By the provision of the House—He then read extracts from the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, in opposition to the Costigan resolution, showing he had said that it was an attempt to sap the constitution. He (Sir John) had always contended before Confederation for a legislative instead of a federal union.

Mr. Hubbard introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Valley Park.

Mr. Stevenson presented the petition of Rev. Mr. Foley and others, of St. Andrews, for the amendment of the Schools Act.

SUMMARY.  
FIRE ESCAPES.—An important bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature, with reference to fire escapes. It requires that hotel keepers and owners of tenements shall provide a means of escape in case of fire. By the provision of the bill it is made the duty of every hotel keeper and owner of a tenement house to furnish every sleeping room or apartment above the first floor with a practical fire escape that shall enable any person to reach the ground from each room, and to keep the same, together with printed instructions for its use, in a convenient and accessible place; and any hotel-keeper who fails to comply with the act is prohibited from recovering from any traveller or guest any charge whatever; and any tenement house keeper neglecting the same is prohibited to recover any rent from his tenants.

TELEPHONS.—Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one; but there are none who enjoy so little and are so much burdensome to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short period of rest and recreation so much, that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest; for rest implies a relief from previous labor; and if our whole time were spent in enjoying ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbinds us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the miseries of idleness.—[Herald of Health.]

MR. WILMOT'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John L. Wilmot, Esq., took place Monday afternoon from his late residence, Dorchester street. There was a large assemblage of leading merchants, professional men and respectable citizens who followed the remains to the Stone Church, where the Rev. G. M. Armstrong read the first part of the burial service. The pall bearers were: W. D. Hubbard, Robert W. Crookshank, Richard L. DeVeiler, Edward L. Thorne, Samuel D. Burton and Henry Horton, Esqrs. Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, brother of the deceased, and sons were chief mourners. The body was conveyed to the Rural Cemetery, and interred with the usual religious services.—[Telegraph.]

A WARNING TO FRANCE FROM GERMANY.  
The following extract from a Berlin Journal indicates the state of feeling towards France existing in the Prussian capital:—"We must very earnestly exact from the French Government, in order to maintain peace with Germany, to avoid all conflicts and misunderstandings with us, and to suppress all provocations in the country it governs, from whatever quarter they may arise. We are not only justified in putting down to the account of the Government of France the overstepping, by the journals of that country, of a certain line in their attacks upon Germany; we are further perfectly justified in holding the Government responsible to us for the attitude towards us of the French Bishops—bishops who are named and paid by it, and owe it obedience as State subjects. These priests have no business whatever to trouble themselves about German affairs; German legislation in no way at all (sans and gar) concerns the French people or the French Church, and is therefore no subject for French pastoral letters. We are not called upon to analyze closely French State-rights; but all Frenchmen may readily understand that peace between our and their country cannot be maintained, and that it must very soon indeed come to a new war between us, if their clergy and their newspapers meddle in Parliamentary contests, and vehemently take part with our Ultramontanes against our legislative corporations. The French do not know how to protect themselves against the seductive arts of their own Ultramontanes. They are, even now, playing with fire, and appear to entertain, in predilection for the support of the Jesuits against Germany. If this sort of thing should go on, they will sooner or later be entangled in a war by the Jesuits. May the imparted warning have a lasting effect? If it should have to be repeated, the danger of a rupture of peace will be greatly increased!"

REBUILTING of a Bridge at Petticoatline Station.  
Plan and Specification to be seen at the office of Hugh Darblow, Esq., Petticoatline.  
The names of two responsible persons, willing to become security for the faithful performance of the Contract