

New Advertisements.

A. & R. LOGGIE, BLACK BROOK.

Received and are selling low a LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

ery, Glass, and Earthen-ware. SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

ng, Box, and Parlour STOVES. All Kinds of TINWARE.

SO—Just received, a Lot of American CLOCKS.

Manufacture, 30 hour and 8 day. Various Styles and which will be sold Cheap.

A. & R. LOGGIE, BLACK BROOK, 1881.

AT AUCTION SALE.

my entire stock of WOODS at PUBLIC AUCTION, on and after TUESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE.

CHEAP GOODS, is Large, Good and Serviceable and the best Assorted in Miramichi.

ROODS, IN COTTONS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, cloths, Yarns &c. Small Wares, Trimmings, Linings, &c.

S, SCYTHES, FORKS, POTATO FORKS & DRAGS.

SELL WHOLESALE IN LOTS AT COST, During the time intervening before the Auction.

Remember TUESDAY, 28th, at 10 O'CLOCK. RICHARD DAVIDSON.

EWART & WHITE,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

PORTERS & DEALERS in Every Description of FURNITURE.

STYLES AND FINEST CLASS OF GOODS.

herland & Creaghan, Newcastle, N. B.

Showing the Largest, most Select and Varied Stock of Summer

RY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

N. HARPER, L. J. TWEEDIE, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

water street, CHATHAM, N. B.

NOTICE. McDONALD, MAN & SURGEON.

AND RESIDENCE IN WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

ER WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against paying subscriptions or amounts for advertisements to any person on behalf of the STAR.

J. E. COLLINS, Ed. "Star."

Wages Gone Up. Seamen now are looking for \$45 per month.

Distinguished Fishermen. Lord Elphinstone, Sir John McNeill and their party are now in the wilds of Miramichi salmon fishing.

Council Meeting. A meeting of the Municipal Council of Northumberland will be held in New castle this 2nd Tuesday in July.

The Board of Health. This body has done nothing yet towards ridding us of the cess-pools.

Excursion. There will be an excursion to Redbank on Dominion Day in the "Anchor."

Petitions. Two petitions have been drawn up, one to the magistrate, another to the Board of Health, asking for the suspension of some of the Chatham cess-pools.

Norwegian Service. Captain Steen of the Norwegian bark "Nordcap," preached to a number of Norwegian captains and seamen on Sunday evening last in St. Andrew's Sabbath school building.

Lobster Shipments. Messrs. Bain, Wilson & Co., and J. & R. Young, the last two through their agent here, shipped some 1000 boxes lobsters yesterday per barque "Baltic," for the English market.

Accident. Mr. James McDonald of the Ballast Ponds had his leg broken, by a piece of timber falling across it, while loading timber on board the barque "Carmel" at Snowballs wharf, to day.

Salmon Sale. Mr. Thomas Williston, our most successful salmon fisher, sold another lot of 17 boxes salmon to Mr. Brown of Brown, Seeny & Co., of Boston, at the Chatham Station, netting 20cts. per lb.

The Douglastown Wharf. Who is supposed to look after the ballast wharves? Or is nothing to be done to the scandalous wharf at Douglastown. We notice several ships still continue to put their ballast cut on this sieve.

Our Columns. We are thankful to our Bathurst correspondent for the excellent report of the Gloucester Institute doings which is published in another column.

Religious Schools. The statement that religion is banished from the Free Schools is a mistake. Even the religious exercises of denomination are not excluded.

Major Calls Battery. Major Calls Battery arrived at Camp Sussex on Tuesday. Owing to the Major being unable to mount his horse on the sequence of the injuries received when drilling at Newcastle, the Battery will be commanded by Major Underhill of St. John.

Essex Convicting. Mr. Martin Sullivan's success in convicting razors has been marked in two ways, first as to the extent of the trade he has worked up, and second as to the first class manner in which the work is performed.

Personals. Mr. William Lawlor was on a visit to Chatham. He arrived here yesterday morning, and returned home last evening.

Hon Senator Mustard left here last week for the Upper Provinces, on business connected with some large properties he has in Ontario, and likewise on matters connected with the county. He left Ottawa for here Monday evening, and will arrive here probably to-morrow.

The Marquis of Lorne, the Minister of Finance, the head of the War Department, and others secure less distinguished names are now at Sussex. Kings County and Sussex in particular, the under no small obligation to Major Donville through whom, and solely through whom, the Grand Review has been held here.

Photographs of the great jam of logs South West Bridge, for sale at Colpitt's Photograph Gallery, Chatham, N. B.

Small Pox in our Midst.

NOTICE.

A SHIP REEKING WITH SMALL POX IS PERMITTED TO REMAIN SEVEN DAYS AT A PUBLIC WHARF.

J. E. COLLINS, Ed. "Star."

CRIMINAL OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors.

Under this section, every Collector of Customs, in any port not a Quarantine Station, is a quarantine officer, ex officio.

Section IV says: "Wherever pilots are employed they shall be supplied by the quarantine officer of the port with copies of these regulations, and it shall be the duty of such pilots to exhibit the same to the master of every ship boarded by them.

Any pilot neglecting to perform this duty shall be subject to a fine for every such omission, not exceeding twenty dollars."

And another section, III says: "Any ship having infectious or contagious disease on board, shall, when within two marine miles of any port of the shores of Canada, hoist a yellow flag as the mast head."

Indeed! Under the same excellent regulations section II:

"Every vessel is, and shall be, liable to Quarantine who has come from any infected port * * * or on board of which there has been or shall be any infectious or contagious disease."

All this looks well on paper, but reduced to practice it is a dangerous fraud. The XII Section gives every port, not otherwise provided for a quarantine officer; the IV section provides that every pilot shall be furnished with a copy of the quarantine regulations, and exhibit or explain the same to the Captain of the ship, on boarding her.

Now let us ask if our pilots have had the quarantine regulations this season; had they the regulations last year? Had they them the year before? Had they any till Monday last, after the poisonous ship had lain seven days in the midst of the town? The pilot is liable to a fine of \$20 for not exhibiting the quarantine regulations to the Captain—if he be not liable to the penalty? No. Who is? Why, whether the penalty be specified or not, the source whence the printed regulations should have come, are liable to the penalty. But under the Act, the Quarantine officer should have furnished them. Is it the Quarantine officer, or officers the blame rests with? Yes, if they had the regulations, and neglected to give them. But they had not the regulations up till lately, and then only after repeated applications for them. It is the department at Ottawa therefore that ought to be fined, not the pilots.

HOW HAS IT BEEN HERE? When the Captain comes to the Custom House, he is asked if he has sickness on board, and what that sickness is. If it be small-pox or yellow fever, or Asiatic cholera, the Collector orders the ship on Quarantine, but before this is done, the town may have been poisoned. Shore-look may have visited the ship; the washerwomen may have brought the clothes ashore; the breeze may have blown the disease among the people. Such Quarantine therefore is absurd.

WHAT SHOULD BE. This port is the fifth in the Dominion. Ships arrive here, from every foreign port and are all the time, while vessels arrive here, in danger of contagious or infectious disease. This port should be declared immediately, a Quarantine station; a medical Quarantine officer, should be immediately appointed for one of our river ports or for the two—the to be supplied with the Quarantine regulations, furnishing a copy to every licensed pilot, and then insisting on the fulfillment of the law. If there is no provision now in the form at the Custom House, which the Captain subscribes at entering, showing the Captain has seen the Quarantine regulation and answered the questions, then the provision should be immediately made. More than this, it would be desirable to have the people here

VACCINATED for we know not where the disease may be lurking. That pile of ballast thrown out of the contaminated ship may contain disease enough to strike down the city of London. It should be immediately carried outside the bar and dumped there or be covered with lime or some other disinfectant. The sailors clothes brought on shore may have communicated the disease to some; the men unloading the ballast may have got it in their clothes, and the sailors who had lived in the midst of it during the voyage out from Dover, may have left it in more places than one, during the week they were at large through the town. In short where it may break out no one knows. It would be therefore safe to have a general vaccination.

We have devoted a good deal of space to this matter, more perhaps than some may think necessary. Those who may think this, know nothing of what a horror it would be were small-pox to spread here, and the actual danger with which they are now threatened. No case may appear, as no disease may have been communicated outside the ship. We hope not.

HOW WE TAKE THESE THINGS. Chatham people seem to be wonderfully courageous. Most of them do not know what steps if any have been taken in the small pox matter, nor do they seem to care. Now had this frightful affair happened in any town that we know of, the Mayor, or some other prominent man would have called a public meeting to discuss the matter. At such a meeting would be found the magistrates, the public officials, medical men, boards of health &c., and if some proper steps had not been taken outside, would immediately take steps within themselves, to have some protection thrown round an exposed public. What has been done here in this direction? Nothing. We have M.P.'s, and M. P.'s, and magistrates, and councillors, et hoc genus omnia here, and not a move have they made. The ship is gone to quarantine, but is this all we necessary? We hope so.

GLoucester County TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to notice the members of Gloucester County Teacher's Institute held their Fourth Annual Meeting in Clifton schoolhouse June 23rd 1881.

First Session:—The Institute was called to order by the President V. A. Landry and routine business disposed of. Election of officers resulted in the re-election of President and Secretary—Treasurer, Mr. Ivesine Blanchard being chosen as Vice-President and Miss Burns and Mr. J. C. Carruthers as the other members of the Committee of Management.

The President addressed the Institute at length, dwelling upon the following facts: The success of any undertaking depends upon the interest manifested in it by its promoters. The powerful influence for good these Institutes may be made to exert on the teaching profession. To raise the standard of the profession and to elevate the whole character of education should be the aim of every earnest teacher. In the teaching profession above all others there is need of sympathy and mutual support and counsel.

The subject "Color and how to teach it" was taken up by Miss Mathias. She divided the subject into 1st, naming colors; 2nd, composition of colors; by mixing water-colors, crayons, etc; 3rd, harmony of colors. An illustrative lesson on each of the parts was given to a class of children in attendance. The lessons were favorably criticized by Mr. Carruthers and other members of the Institute.

G. W. Merseaux, A. B., of the Grammar School, Bathurst, illustrated his method of teaching Botany, using the members of the Institute as a class. Remarks were made on the subject by Messrs. Cormier, Legere, Carruthers and Landry.

Discussion on School Discipline was at the request of the President, opened by Mr. Merseaux, who was followed by the President, Messrs. Cormier, Carruthers and Legere, the chief points made being that the Teacher by frequent visitation should make himself acquainted with the circumstances of his pupils and get the sympathy of the parents with him in his work; and that corporal punishment should only be resorted to in cases of moral wrong or persistence in willful disobedience, and even then with discretion.

Primer reading lesson was illustrated by Miss Ellen Burns to the satisfaction of the members of the Institute; many members never before having seen the "Look and Say" method properly illustrated. The lesson was favorably criticized by Messrs. Hillock, Rainey, DesBriars, Burns, McLean and Messrs. Cormier, Carruthers and Merseaux. Miss McLean gave an object lesson on the sponge, bringing out the facts that a sponge is tough, porous, brown, not compressible, but compressible, soft, elastic, opaque, odorless, medible, etc. Criticism by Mr. Sylvain Cormier and others.

The Institute entered upon the consideration of the course of instruction. Discussion was opened by the President, who informed the members that he had purposely avoided asking for an expression of opinion on this subject last year, but now that they had been working under it and he hoped studying it, for at least one year, he exhorted them to give their candid opinions on its merits. Many members of the Institute spoke in favor of the course. Miss Ellen Burns, after a few remarks in which she characterized the course as the charter of the Teacher's liberties, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Institute express its cordial approval of the course of instruction for Common Schools prescribed by the Board of Education. The resolution was seconded by G. W. Merseaux in a forcible speech in which he maintained that the Teacher without the course was like the mariner without the chart sailing in unknown waters, that it was an epitome of the best educational thoughts of the best educationalists, and whose feet we all might sit and learn for years to come. Mr. John Hornibrook, Trustee of District No. 8, New Baden, agreed with the last speaker in every particular. Inspector Landry, in the course of his remarks, showed how difficult it would be for the work of inspection to be properly carried on without such an aid as the course, and that opposition to it resulted from misunderstanding, and melted away before his explanation, which confirms the remark in his annual report of 1880. After remarks from Messrs. Rainey, Hillock, Meahab and others, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Fourth Session.—Mr. J. C. Carruthers read a carefully written paper on "Elementary Physics" which was well received by the Institute. Favourable comments were made upon it by Messrs. Merseaux and Landry.

Inspector Landry then engaged the attention of the Institute in a lengthy and instructive address on the "Object of Education and Methods." A mere outline of this valuable address is all that can be attempted. Education brings a man into command of his faculties—their order of development—study of mental sciences recommended—irrational methods deprecated—sensational method still sometimes practiced—right and wrong methods contradicted—mental picturing in reading lesson. Through-out his address, which occupied an hour in delivering, Mr. Landry made frequent use of the blackboard. Mr. Duesime Blanchard, in rising to make a few remarks on the above outlined address, said that he had followed with great pleasure and profit the various lessons and addresses, given before the Institute. It was the first time he had met with the Teachers in Council assembled and he could carry home with him the highest opinions of his co-workers in the cause

of Education. He was particularly impressed with the value of right method in reading and arithmetic, illustrated by Inspector Landry. He referred to the disadvantages under which the French Teachers laboured in not having text books in their own tongue, which entailed a great amount of work in translation on the French teacher.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blanchard's address, Mr. Sylvain Cormier moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. J. C. Carruthers and carried unanimously:—

Whereas—The French Teacher of this Province is placed at a disadvantage in comparison with his English speaking co-workers inasmuch as he has few text books in his own language, and

Whereas—we believe that the Board of Education is disposed to deal equitably with the French population of this Province, therefore

Resolved.—That the Institute respectfully urge upon the Board of Education, the expediency of selecting and authorizing French text books in reading, physics, geography and history of Canada etc.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Catechist of Clifton, addressed the Institute in flattering terms.

Invitations to attend the Institute had been tendered to and accepted by Rev. J. R. Doucette, K. F. Burns, Esq., Hon. R. Young, John Sivevright, Esq., Mr. Turgeon and others who were prevented from doing so by stormy weather and bad roads.

After some discussion it was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Institute in the New Baden school house in June 1882.

A large number of Trustees and others attended the sessions of the Institute and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

A KNIGHT ERRANT OF THE SKY.

WHAT ALL THESE THINGS BODE US. As one passes over in mind, the many signs and wonders of the past year, and remembers the direful prophecy of Mrs. Shipton, he must certainly regard 1881 as an annus mirabilis. Following on the prophecy of Mrs. Shipton, about the end of the world, came the repablication of a wonderful prophecy made a century ago in one of the West India Islands, announcing that 1881 would usher in the most direful times men have ever seen on the face of the earth. Earthquakes, it said would shiver the earth to her very foundations, direful thunders, and destructive lightnings, and long continued eclipses, and overwhelming floods would deal terror and destruction over the land. The owl in mid day would sit on the chimney top and croak the premonitory song of doom. Then came the predictions of Prof. Grimmer of the conjunction of planets and consequent calamities on the 19th and before the people have well left their temporary lodgings, a comet breaks loose and threatens to wipe out the earth with its beard.

We suppose our readers have seen this comet. It has been noticeable in the greater portion of the northern hemisphere the past week. We have seen crowds of people in Chatham out looking at it. The comet that can now be seen is what is known as "the comet of 1811," which startled many inhabitants of the earth at that time. Dr. Herschel computed its length to be upwards of a hundred millions of miles, and its greatest breadth 16,000,000 miles. It lit up the whole sky within the vision of those who saw it; but verified the fearful predictions of no one. Its present appearance is less menacing, having reached its greatest brilliancy on the 24th instant. It is therefore moving away in its elliptical path, and on the earth it will not be seen again, probably for the next 71 years. For most of the comets now are known to move in ellipses, and to return to the earth at uniform times. If this comet therefore appeared in 1811, and not since, 71 years is probably the length it takes to move through its orbit. So that our good pious readers, need not be afraid this time.

If the time, however, is at hand, when the heavens and earth must pass away,—the great comets be destroyed by fire,—we may well shiver when we see some random world booming through the sky. If the end is to be "by fire," then the comet is as likely an agent of destruction as any other. For the fire in the nature of things will not come of the earth—its centre already being in a mass of fusion, and every year since the first year, gradually cooling down. The sun may blaze out and destroy the world, destroy life without destroying the system upon which the planets and suns wheel round, but should some huge comet impale itself upon our earth, then indeed would a direful conflagration take place, then would the nicely balancing centripetal and centrifugal forces be destroyed, and this earth be loosed from her orbit—And

Let earth unbalanced from her orbit by Planets and stars run lawless through the sky. Let ralling angels from their spheres be hurled, Being on being wrecked, and world on world, Heaven's whole foundation to the centre and nature trembles to the Throne of God.

The earth might then rush upon the sun, and draw the moon, and perhaps other planets with her; this in turn might disturb the equilibrium of the sun, and cause him with his attendant worlds flying through space, to deal destruction to some other system.

Such a state of affairs would bring the Conservative Government to an end, a consummation that Mr. Snowball would more devoutly wish, than that the harmony and safety of this wondrous world we see should be preserved.

STAR BRIEFS

Fire-flies. Good crop weather. The sailors ill with small pox are improving.

Several thunder storms within the past few days. The cows still have possession of our beautiful park.

A new sidewalk has been laid down in Henderson Lane. Our Dr. M. P. of Kent, had his Tog Boat out on Sunday towing vessels.

Review of our Chatham business houses unavailably held over today. Several galls of logs passed down the river yesterday to replenish the mills.

The catch of salmon is improving a little and the price in the American markets appear to be advancing.

Carmichael Brothers advertise a large stock of eggs, and garden produce to arrive immediately from Bay du Vin.

The Hickey Brothers are erecting a slightly and substantial fence and paling, around their handsome residences on Duke Street.

Messrs. A. & R. Loggie, Black Brook, advertise a new general stock, which they are opening. See the notice in another column.

Mr. Chas. G. D. Berts, who is at present in Fredericton, received the M. A. Degree at the last Episcopal meeting of the University.

The Island News recommends sheep raising to the people of Grand Manan. By the way the Island News is the spiciest paper that comes to our office.

There are great bargains at Richard Davidson's Auction Sale now going on at Newcastle. People go from all parts there to buy. The sale is not closed yet.

Park & Morrison hold an American order for 100 cases of their handsome packed fish. This is the best preserved lot, being likewise very neatly labelled, that leaves here.

Commissioner Murray will have our best wishes if he put a new platform lengthwise from the Post office to the Canada House, and make crossings at every cross street.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM. ARRIVED—June 21—bk Jarenta, 377, Lamps, Kinsal, J. B. Snowball.

CLEARED—June 24—bk Salo, Torsensen, Cardiff, J. B. Snowball. 27—bk New York, Sorsensen, Barcelona, deals, J. B. Snowball.

brigt, Mary J. Wilbur, Murphy, Ayr, deals, J. B. Snowball.

TALES OF OCEAN.

Capt Strandburg, of the bark "Margaretha," from Sweden, for Newcastle, reports that on the 17th June, in lat. 41 57, lon. 51.21, picked up an open boat containing the Capt. and three men of the fishing scho. "Emilie Earnestine," of St. Pierre, which vessel was run into on the morning of the 16th June, and sunk during a heavy fog by the bark "Ariste," of Liverpool. Six of her crew were drowned. Capt. Strandburg kindly cared for the men and transferred them to an American fishing schooner on the 20th bound for St. Pierre.