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dec 22 Hat and Fur Store, 93 King street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The coronation of Pope Leo XIII. will take place to-morrow.

A life of Leo XIII. will shortly be issued in New York.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley's account of his late explorations in Africa will be published in England, by Messrs. Samson, Low & Co.

Great preparations are being made all over the United States for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmett.

The Local Government of Nova Scotia met with a defeat this week. Mr. N. W. White, Opposition, being blected by a majority of eighty-eight.

The article in this week's *Courier* on the "Hardwood Island matter," in reply to the HERALD, will be attended to next week.

It is said that the Khedive has granted to a Dutch company the right of draining Lake Mareotis and utilizing the reclaimed land. The area of the lake is about 75,000 acres.

At Birmingham, England, they manufacture gods for the heathen in India. This is toleration, liberality, liberty of conscience, or whatever we may name it, carried on to its fullest extent.

The lecture delivered by John Boyd, Esq., at the Institute, last Monday evening, is said to be the best yet delivered by that distinguished lecturer, and gave very great satisfaction to the large audience present on the occasion.

Mr. Frederick Hamilton, of the Montreal *Gazette*, has severed his connection with that paper to become editor of the *Jester*, a comic journal, published by G. Desbarats, of that city. Mr. Hamilton's many friends here will be pleased to hear of his success in Montreal.

Book-making is on the increase in England. 3049 new books were printed last year. There were also 2046 new editions, making the total book production of England, 5,095, against, 4,888 the preceeding year.

Vaughan, the supposed murderer of Mary Quinn, still protests his innocence of the crime with which he stands charged. He has not yet made any preparations for his defence. The Court at which he will be tried will open the second Tuesday in March.

Embryo politicians and future statesmen will be glad to learn that an abridgement of Adam Smith's "Wealth of nations" is in preparation. The volume, intended for the use of students, will contain a large amount of original matter in the shape of notes.

A Bill has been prepared by the Town Council of Portland to go before the Legislature at its present session to change the title of the presiding officer of that body. Should the Bill pass he will, in future, be known as the Mayor of Portland. There may be something in a name after all.

Mayor Earle, Aldermen Glasgow and Duffell compose the delegation to Ottawa in reference to the St. John Harbor Commission. Our readers will remember that the amount allowed each delegate for legitimate expenses is $75.00. We wish the delegation a pleasant trip and hope that the result of their labours may prove satisfactory to all interested in the matter.

Donald MacKenzie now wants to flood the Sahara. Mr. MacKenzie is so enthusiastic in the matter, that he has written a book on the subject. Should the marvelous feat be accomplished, direct communication with 38,000,000 of people would at once be established. Mr. MacKenzie's book contains a description of North-west Africa and South Soudan.

Mr. Gustave Drolet, who is at present in Paris, has been named by the Dominion Government a Commissioner for Canada at the Paris Exhibition, conjointly with Hon. John Rose, of London; Gordon Brown, of Toronto; Hon. C. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture; T. C. Keefer, Executive Commissioner with the two secretaries, Messrs. J. Perrault and De May, of Toronto. As will be seen by the above, Toronto will be well represented on the Commission.

The average English Member of Parliament is this year confronted with a new terror. The parliamentary Buff book for 1877, prints the record of every vote in the House of Commons during the session. It shows that out of three hundred and fourteen divisions only one member was present on every occasion, while eight members were not present so much as once on any vote in parliament. Do our M. P's. attend to their duty even so well?

Messrs. Covert and Willis are asking for a vast amount of information from the Local Government. It would appear that the valuable papers destined to demolish the King-Elder organization were after all destroyed. Otherwise Mr. Willis, at least, would not need so much information on many points.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of an article in the *Nineteenth Century* says that once the Goverment is determined that the question respecting the passage of men-of-war through the Bosphorus should be left to the decision of Europe, there does remain the shadow of a plea for a separate war by England, or separate operations in the Levant tending to war.

The Boston *Herald* says that there is said to be a very secret movement on foot to contest the title of Hayes to the Presidency. This movement is said to be encouraged by very influential parties in Washington and New York, as well as certain people in the West. The idea is to propose a writ of "ouster," and the scheme is said to contemplate an inflation movement.

In another column will be found a notice, in which our lady readers particularly will take much interest. The many friends of one of our most solid merchants were enquiring about this movements during the past few weeks. St. John has made serious inroads on the youth and beauty of St. Stephen of late. St. Stephen must surely be revenged shortly. The HERALD wishes the newly wedded couple a long and happy career through life.

We would be pleased to hear from our Ottawa correspondent if Mr. Geo. McLeod, M. P. for Kent Co., is in his place in Parliament. It was announced some time ago that he had taken his seat. Did he merely do this, and then proceed on his annual journey to Europe, which in former years has interfered so much with his parliamentary duties? His constituents in Kent, who have had grave reason to complain of his want of attention to public business at Ottawa, would be gratified to have the information we ask from our esteemed Ottawa correspondent.

Now that it has been decided to remove the shanties from King and Queen squares before the first of May, the authorities should turn their attention to the Market Square. There are temporary structures there that should be removed also. At the same time the bye law in force with reference to stores opening on North and South Market Streets should be enforced, or the whole Chinese Wall system about the New Market should be done away with. Proprietors of lots would then pay for the privilege of having an opening on two streets.

Says the *Minerve*, of Montreal: Some Government papers, among others the Hamilton *Times* and Hon. Mr. Anglin's *Freeman*, pretend that the general elections will not take place before January, 1879. In that case, there would be a short session in December next. Others are inclined to the belief that the elections will take place immediately after the present session. But for us (the Opposition) it is better to be always prepared. With Mr. McKenzie at the head of affairs, it is impossible for us to know the day or the hour. We can only be sure that he will endeavor to take us unprepared for the contest, if possible.

Persons in St. John who pretend to be in the confidence of the Dominion Government predict a much earlier dissolution of the House than is generally anticipated. They assert the Government has, among other reasons, resolved on this course in order to prevent a gentleman who occupies a most exalted position in this province, and whose popularity it fears, from obtaining a seat in the next House. By holding the elections before the expiration of his term of office and refusing to accept his resignation the Government hopes to accomplish its object. Can this be true?

The Dominion Rifle Association met at Ottawa, on Wednesday. The team for 1878 has been selected as follows: one from Ontario, five from Quebec, twelve from New Brunswick and twelve from Nova Scotia. The Association is in a good financial condition, as after paying all accounts there remained a balance of $965.45, against which were liabilities amounting to $543. We notice that Mr. Domville, M. P., looked after the interests of the military and warlike population of New Brunswick with his usual ability and success.

The death is announced of Father Secchi, the eminent Italian astronomer. Only the other day we saw it recorded that Father Secchi had made the discovery of a law by which a high barometrical pressure is sure to reach Italy in two days. Many other similar discoveries and a long life enthusiastically devoted to science have made the name of Secchi famous throughout the world. And still we expect to see the papers that have announced the death of the distinguished astronomer of the Jesuits under Pio Nono as they do from time to time statements, proving that the Jesuits and the Catholic Church are the enemies of all science.

It seems strange that the Portland Town Council should have decided to petition against the passage of the bill intended to give Portland a Fifth Ward. This decision is, we think, in direct violation of the principle on which the Town was itself incorporated or distinct from the city. Every section of the Town should have the fullest and best representation in the Council, and this desirable object can only be obtained by placing men in the Council who have the best means of knowing the exact requirements of each locality. We hope, notwithstanding the opposition the measure looking to the establishment of the Fifth Ward may meet with at Fredericton, that our legislators, looking only to the general welfare of the Town, may pass the law as it stands.

A gigantic compendium of Chinese literature, comprising nearly six thousand volumes, has been purchased by the English Chinese Secretary of Legation at Pekin, Mr. Mayers, on behalf of the authorities of the Bristol Museum. This extraordinary compilation was prepared under the auspices of the Emperor Kang Hi, and was printed with a font of movable type cast for the purpose under the direction of the Jesuit missionaries, the work being finally issued in 1725-26, in the ensuing reign. This vast store house of information arranged in upward of 6,000 heads, under thirty-two sections, which again are grouped in six grand catagories, will now for the first time be made accessible to scholars. The general index to the collection fills twenty Chinese volumes, apart from the more minute indexes pertaining to each of the subdivisions of the work.

Mr. William Nannary has concluded all his arrangements for the I. F. Society Gift concerts that will commence in this city on Monday evening, April 22nd. This monster Musical Combination, we are assured, will certainly be the strongest in point of numbers and talent that has ever appeared in this city. Wm. T. Carleton, the world renowned Baritone, who is said to be unequaled in his line on this continent, will assume the management of the musical portion of the enterprise, and our citizens may rely on having the grandest musical treat that has ever taken place in St. John. Several life size photographs of Mr. Carleton are now gracing the windows of some of our prominent stores and are attracting considerable attention. The balance of the tickets now on hand will be disposed of in a short time and the chances of drawing something substantial, as well as having the privilege of attending the magnificent operas, that will form the attraction for two weeks, should be a sufficient inducement to any one who can at all afford five dollars to invest that amount in an enterprise that has so laudable a purpose in view as aiding a popular and well-known institution like the Irish Friendly Society.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The speech of His Honor Lieut. Governor Tilley at the opening of the Local Legislature, as is usual with all speeches now delivered from the throne, foreshadowed no great feats of statesmanship. All that can be considered new or novel is the intention, which finds expression in the Governor's speech, of enlarging the School Boards in towns and cities, looking to a more general representation. While this project, if carried into execution, would doubtless be more or less a disadvantage to the trustees in that the Boards would be more unwieldy and less apt for the work required, we do not think that any great advantage would accrue to the general public from it. It is true that a certain portion of the population of this province stand in a peculiar position at the present time, but would this be changed for the better, and a different order of representation exist? We think and we speak from some experience, that it would be difficult to prove the contrary. Some of the papers have found the tone of the Governor's speech querulous in the extreme when referring to matters in dispute between the Dominion and Local Governments. This we think is a mistaken idea. The position of New Brunswick with relation to the Ottawa Government is clearly and plainly stated. The claims urged by the recent delegation sent to the Dominion Capital are alluded to in the speech, and certainly not likely to cause our Local Legislators to be generous. Their claims are urged, and they should feel jubilant rather over the prospect of obtaining $150,000 in compensation for the still unpaid balance due on the Eastern Extension Railroad, now part of the Intercolonial, and on which this province spent such a very large amount. It is difficult to understand why this money should not be refunded to the province, seeing that the Dominion Government has paid for the building of the remainder of the road. The Account standing between the Dominion and Local Governments in the matter of the Penitentiary is one that must also be in the end paid for in full. The Governor's speech also tells of the efforts of his Government to bring the Lazaretto at Tracadie under the management of the Dominion Government, where the real power and responsibility in such a grave matter seems to exist, if any where. The above are the principal points in the speech as the opening of the House on Wednesday last. It is gratifying to notice that our Local Government have been in the matters referred to at least fully alive to the trust reposed in them by their constituents. If the delegation been sent to Ottawa some weeks or months earlier to bring the case of New Brunswick to the attention of the members of the Government something more satisfactory than what is now expected might have been more confidently looked for.

Climax's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 15 Charlotte street, (Lowe's Building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before the fire, can also be had at above address and of dealers.

Inventors and Patentees

should send for Instruction, terms, references, &c., to Edson Bros., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. Established the same well and favorably known Brothers are a well known and successful firm of large experience, having been established since 1856.

THE BUDGET.

As has been usual for years past, the Minister of Finance was again obliged to meet the House with the uncomfortable announcement that there was another deficit. Loyalty to his party made it incumbent on Mr. Cartwright to prove, as well as he could, that the fault lay not with the present administration, but with the former one in part, and with the very unsatisfactory condition of trade and commerce throughout the whole world during the years that he and his colleagues have been, in power. While many will accept all the statements of the Hon. Minister without the least questioning, many others will be inclined to believe that in such an extraordinary emergency some extraordinary means of overcoming the prolonged strain on our commercial prosperity should have been employed by a Reform Government. We think it was the Hon. Edward Blake, late member of the Mackenzie administration, who is reported to have said, in one of his theoretical speeches, that he would not remain long in a Reform Government that found nothing to reform. Whether this was the cause of his leaving his colleagues so often and persistently, that he has earned for himself the name of the Great Resigner, we know not, but it appears to us that, after all, this great Reform party is not very much in advance of any other political party, at least, in procuring the largest amount of prosperity for the country committed to its care. It must be peculiarly painful for a party making such loud protestations of the mighty change that would room up, as if by magic, as soon as their pure and reforming hand is had reached the sceptre of power, to be obliged, year after year, to announce that they cannot make both ends meet, for this is, in the end, the real meaning of a deficit. The Government is now in power or four years, which would appear, by the way, ample time in which to set the most complicated political machinery in motion for the governing of three or four million people, in perfect reforming motion. Mr Cartwright says the deficit is so many millions; our revenue from all sources is so much, but owing to the madness of our predecessors in office, we have, as yet, been unable to arrange the financial status as we would like to do, but this year we have aided over the worst and expect to do better at our next exhibition of the difficult problem of governing this country economically and according to the standard of true Reformers. Mr. Cartwright has been making this same statement in the House and to the country for years, but has not yet tided over the worst of the bad times, which are certainly before us. We are living beyond our income and beyond all our means of recuperation under the Reform Government as under that of Sir John A. Macdonald, and until an end is put to borrowing money from the Jews of Europe to build county railroads, embellish, enlarge and improve public buildings, which we could easily dispense with for a century to come, to entertain, pay and gorgeously amuse the representative of royalty and the mimic courts that are sucking out the heart's blood of the people, no other result can be expected. We are, in a word, a mere handful of people scattered over a broad expanse of territory and so governed that we are something in the same position that Brigadier-Generals were to the army of the United State—every other man is a governor, or office-holder, of some sort. Too many offices are the ruin of the country. The Reform Government say by the mouth of the Minister of Finance that they are hampered by the action of their predecessors in breaking new and useless, although expensive offices, and still, as the Public Accounts go to show they go on at the same time to increase those offices and are guilty [illegible] folly of taxing the [illegible] of revenues [illegible] country more for the collection of [illegible] that have fallen off so considerably during their reign. If the country is not able to build the Pacific Railroad even by instalments, as the Reform party is doing, instead, as a whole as the preceeding administration intended constructing it, and which would have been the cheaper way in the end, why not say so and stop it? It is, we submit, useless for any hon. member to raise the cry of hard times continually and declare that the country is getting deeper into bankruptcy without doing something to prevent such a state of things. Something more than a *caissez-aller* policy is wanted.

WHAT WE EAT AND DRINK.

Among many other blue books sent to the HERALD office from Ottawa, there is one in particular to which we beg to call the attention of our readers to-day. This volume is entitled "Report on the Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. III, to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1877." In this Report we find an account of the work performed by one branch of the Inland Revenue Department, and embraces reports of the Analyst appointed under the provisions of Act 37, Vic., cap. 8, and tabulated statements prepared in the Department of the results of the analysis of various samples of edibles, etc., submitted to them. The articles submitted to the Analysts with the intention of detecting adulteration, if any existed, were secured by the proper officials in such a manner to lead to a fair, impartial test.

Of the whole number of articles of food, drink, etc., which 188, submitted to the Analysts in the four divisions where the law is in force, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, 247 were found to be adulterated, and 241 unadulterated. Of 13 samples of allspice examined by the Analysts, seven were found adulterated; wheat, flour being in general the foreign mixture. Forty-nine samples of butter were examined of which twenty-three were adulterated. In this connection, I. Edward Barker, Public Analyst of the Montreal division, remarks that in the manufacture of beef and mutton dripptings, mixed with salt, butter and lard oil, is now so general that nearly all the samples of "soft butter" submitted to him love more or less of this character. He further declares that many of these samples are sweeter and keep better than ordinary salt butter, and as they are equally useful and wholesome as articles of food he sees no reason to object to their sale under a specific name, such as "Butterine," by which they are known in England; but they should not be sold as salt butter. The analyst also condemns salt in excess of ten per cent. and water or milk in excess of ten per cent. as adulterations. Samples of cocoa and chocolate examined were free from all adulteration; six of cinnamon tested were all found to be adulterated. One sample of cinnamon examined at Toronto did not contain a particle of true cinnamon, being composed of powdered cassia, mixed with wheat flour. The Montreal Analyst declares that the practice of adulteration is very generally followed in the spice trade, few spices being sold in the genuine state, and the husks of corn, various grains, and, indeed, any refuse of the miller is freely mixed with these spices, together with a kind of farina, flour, or ground rice, as may best suit the texture or general appearance of the particular spice; but it is gratifying that in these ingredients nothing has been found injurious to the health.

Forty-four specimens of coffee were examined, and thirty-four were found to be adulterated, coffee being much more generally and seriously adulterated than tea; the practice of mixing roasted peas or corn with lower priced coffee is very general, in addition to the admixture with chicory. The only remedy for this state of things is to buy unground coffee. Of the ninety specimens of milk tested, fifty-three were not pure. As these specimens were obtained generally from locked tins in transportation to market and before reaching the hands of retailers, the amount of adulteration is large. Two manners of adulterating were found—one by skimming and the other by watering. Two samples in the Montreal division were "night milk" skimmed and watered, and one "morning milk" watered and mixed with "over night milk." Of one sample of milk supplied to Toronto General Hospital, 89 95 parts were water; 2.51 fat; 3.61 sugar; 3.45 caseine and 0.48 ash. From these results the Analyst concludes that the milk is diluted with from fifteen to twenty per cent. of water, a grave matter, he says, in such an important item of diet of the sick. In the Halifax division, which in general shows less adulteration in all the specimens examined, all the samples examined are noted as pure, except one that in all probability contains a portion of skimmed milk. It is also worthy of remark that all the teas tested at Halifax were found pure, as well as all ground spices and preserved vegetables. Of nineteen samples of mustard examined in the different divisions, eighteen were adulterated; of thirty-six samples of pepper, thirty were adulterated. One specimen of spirits was tested and proved pure and free from all alloy. Of sweets twenty samples were found all unadulterated. Potted meats were all found unmixed.

From the Report we learn that tea is adulterated, or faced with Prussian blue; chicory and wheat flour are added to coffee; ground pepper is made in part of wheat flour, as are cloves and allspice; Indian meal and Cayenne pepper are used to adulterate ginger, and water is the ingredient most largely employed to make more milk. Much other valuable information is to be found in this report to the Minister of Inland Revenue, going to show that we who are so fond of pointing across the border at our neighbors and calling them "smart," etc, are really endeavoring to take our place side by side with them in ways that are dark. The report before us proves conclusively that in some sections of the Dominion where the testing process is established that adulteration of food and drink exists to an alarming extent, and calls for a speedy and effectual remedy, and this remedy is in the hands of the consumer, to examine thoroughly all articles for consumption and to avoid those sellers who once deceive by fraud of this kind.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, FEB. 22, 1878.—Since my last notes were sent to the HERALD, the most prominent subject—excepting, of course, the Budget speech—was the Temperance question. The temperance men of the country have been urgent and active. They have followed up the advantage given them by a reference in the speech from the Throne. They have reason to be gratified that their views have been so ably brought before the public since last session, that the government has been obliged at least to foreshadow in the speech at the opening of Parliament a desire to meet the well-understood wishes of the majority of the people of this Dominion. Many meetings have been held in this city since Parliament assembled. At one, held in the Parliament Buildings, Mr. Burpee, of Sunbury County, in this province, presided with very great acceptance. Mr. Burpee is a thorough temperance man, and seems determined to work out his principles practically, to their ultimate object. The enthusiasm and tact of the temperance people is something to be admired, even by those who do not entirely agree with them in principle, or who do not see eye to eye with them as to the best manner of reducing that abuse of ardent spirits, which I am pained to note is increasing so largely throughout the country. In the temperance movement here, your representatives take a very prominent part, and if they unite with the friends of the cause in the West and in the other provinces by the sea, a result will be attained that must eventually do much to further the good work. His Honor the Speaker has shown a good example to other members by having the bar of the House closed up. His action in this matter meets with the hearty approval of people of all shades of political belief, except, perhaps, a few gentlemen in the House, who are desirous of having the means at hand of wetting human clay. Another member from your province, Mr. Pickard, of York, has the honor of being the only man who sports the blue ribbon here. Mr Palmer, the frightful foe of intemperance in drink, if not in speech, lends his powerful aid. Mr. McKenzie's reply to the delegation, representing the temperance people, was, of course, non-committal, but gave plainly to understand that the question had attained such gigantic proportions throughout the country that the government felt the necessity for some action on their part, to prove that, as soon as the country was prepared, they were ready to follow popular opinion; at the same time he looked at the other side of the question and the opposition that would necessarily meet any government going to extremes. On the whole, the temperance men of the Dominion have reason to feel pleased at the result of their labors so far.

Much indignation is felt at the publicity given a certain rumor, with reference to the cause of Sir John A. McDonald's absence from his place in the House. Whoever telegraphed that news would very likely stab a man in the back of equal a pocket book. The reputation of a public man should not thus lightly be destroyed, as far as the malignity of political opponents can destroy it. Of the same type is the statement, said to have been made by a New Brunswick member of Parliament at a temperance meeting at Moncton. When will our public men, rising to the higher plane of statesmanship, to say nothing of the God-like virtue of Charity, learn to treat their adversaries with respect, and refrain from low, ungentlemanly language and slanderous reports that tend to weaken public confidence in our representative men? In the heat of argument these things can hardly be pardoned. How much more blameable are they when coolly penned and scattered broadcast over the Dominion?

The Budget speech has been admitted on all sides as one of the ablest Mr. Cartwright has ever uttered in the House. A vast and well-digested knowledge of the whole question gave to the Finance Minister a confidence and coolness worthy of admiration, when taken into consideration that the hon. speaker had the unpleasant duty to perform of announcing another deficit. Mr. Cartwright met this unpleasant fact without flinching, and his manly, straight-forward manner of uttering disagreeable news, acquired for him the sympathy of the House; the members were, it was remarked, particularly respectful and patient in the hearing they gave him during the whole course of his long and exhaustive speech. Even when interrupted, as he was sometimes, by hon. members asking for information, Mr. Cartwright never lost temper, but, after answering as best he could at the moment, went on rapidly, laying the real state of the country, as it appeared to him, before the House. At the close he was very warmly applauded, a thing that very rarely happens when a Minister has been announcing, not the first, but another deficit in the revenues of the country. Hon. Peter Mitchell, Leader of the Left Centre, &c., appeared to be one of the most patient of Mr. Cartwright's audience, and, in his desire for information, interrupted him in the middle of his speech to obtain it. Dr. Tupper, who appears to lead the opposition, in the absence of Sir John, criticized the Budget speech, but it has been noticed that he was rather more prudent than on former occasions, although he allowed the spirit of exaggeration to posess him once or twice, when he was promptly brought to book.

From present appearances, particularly the action of the Government in taking what is called an extra day for government business, it looks as though the session would be short. The Opposition are on the *qui vive*, and with reason, for they may rest assured the Reform Government will take all fair advantages to keep their present places for another term.

A. WATTO.

LETTER FROM JOHNVILLE.

JOHNVILLE, Feb. 25th, 1878.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Dear Sir,—We have been often asked the question—"what have your county members done for Johnville?" To show who they are who they were and what they have done, is, to some extent, the object of these letters. With the exceptions of David Munroe and James Hartley it would be easy to name what the others, and their name is legion, have done for us; it could be explained by the one word *nil*. There were times, however, when they all *thought* of us at least, and that was at the approach of an election. Very seldom indeed any candidate honored us with a visit *in propria persona* at such times, on such occasions, or on such business, they were above that. Fridays, tools and understrappers were always on hand *ad infinitum*, who having each an axe to grind saved them the trouble, the humiliation or whatever else you may [illegible] and Johnville went it blind. These convenient agents were generally the small traders in small villages who, with few exceptions, have wonderful ideas of their power over the farming class. There was a time when that state of things existed in this county generally, but has past away and forever; it may be true of Johnville just now, and here too it will soon be numbered with the things of the past.

Some men are stupid enough to think it would injure their prospects among the Protestants, to openly canvass the Catholic vote, and if others do it for them, they can say, "*it is not my fault if Roman Catholics vote for me. I cannot prevent them.*" But if to be seen in Catholic campany is bad and odious to the *true blues*, under such circumstances, to visit the priest would be much worse, and few would venture so far. It was said to have happened once however in this county, or rather the attempt was made, but failed. An aspirant for public honors and anxious to secure the Woodstock priests' good will in a cowardly way, made a call for that purpose. It would never do to be seen about there in broad day light, or at the front door. Therefore a dark night, dark enough to steal wood, was preferred, and the path to the back door as well, the hour too must be late and no reporter or eaves dropper around, but it was a little too late and the priest was asleep, as every honest man should be at such an hour. The dog *watch* was wide awake and not having fear, or respect of persons, before his eyes, but determined on doing his duty, went for the intruder, and was found next morning with an assortment of torn pieces of drab cloth in his teeth, the same being portions of the seat of a certain man's inexpressibles.

Mr. Hartley was the only man who did his own work in Johnville. James Hartley, a young man of energy, education and ability, succeeded Charles Connell, who had abandoned us and gone to Ottawa, thus leaving his country for his country's good. Mr. Hartley was not with us long but long enough to make his mark. Had he lived he would have been a good and useful representative, and the outside world would not need to ask "*who is Hartley*." Unfortunately he was too ambitious for his years, and for his strength and constitution, too indefatigable in his labors. He died young, but his name is honored and remembered, and his loss regretted. In his death, Johnville lost a true, a sincere and willing friend. It was he who made the survey and he ever after felt an interest in the development of the settlement.

After Mr Hartley came a host of others in rapid succession, too numerous to mention, and getting no better fast. There was White, Jones, Appleby, and Leighton, the one as useless as the other, and none so, if possible, especially the last named. Leighton could not conveniently visit us himself before the election, but would certainly do himself that honor forthwith, to inform himself perfectly as to the wants of the settlement, roads and bridges, and all that sort of thing. He has not done himself that honor yet, and it is now two or three years since, but he may, however, who knows, sometime before or perhaps after the day of judgment, if he be not too much occupied just then with his own affairs. Yet strange to say, the sun shines, the rain falls, summer follows winter, and the seasons succeed seasons all the same, Leighton here or there or no where. He is in opposition, and runs a House of his own, on a small scale. It is reported, and is in the papers, and therefore must be true, that he is to be shelved up stairs very soon, and put out of the road, where he can do no harm. He is not worth the trouble, let him alone and in good time he will find his level, and that will be down cellar and out of sight. Johnville is terror to evil doers. We took *some* of the starch out of Charles Connell and all the little Connells; we took *all* the starch out of White, and left him hanging for years wilted and flimsy as a wet rag. He is brushing up again, it appears, and if he gain a smile from us he thinks that we forget. I want to know! Other men's turn will come soon and cannot come too soon.

Yours &c.,

MONQUART.

MARRIED.

At Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 28th ult., by the Very Rev. James Quinn, assisted by Rev. T. F. Walshe, Daniel Patton, of St. John, N. B., to Fannie, third daughter of John Short, Esq., of St. Stephen.

In this city, on the 25th inst., at the Cathedral, by Rev. A. Ouellett, John C. Donahoy, to Kate Bernice Gough (adopted daughter of Mr. M. McAleer.

At Nictaux, N. S., 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Blakeney, assisted by Rev. Mr. Parker, J. S. Trites, Esq., of Sackville, N. B., to Miss Annie H., daughter of Daniel Morse, Esq.

At Chatham, 28th inst., by Rev H. McKeown, George Jardine to Elizabeth McLaferty, both of Chatham, N. B.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thompson Hartin, Rector, Mr. Welsley Fero, to Miss Maggie, second daughter of Mr. George Dickenson, all of Canterbury, York.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 23rd, Frank Curling, youngest son of R. W. and Nellie Gregory, aged 10 months.

At Goldbrook, on the 24th inst., William Edward Hartshorn, son of the late George Hartshorn, in the 17th year of his age.

At Flatlands, in the County of Restigouche, on the 5th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Irvine, relict of the late Alexander Irvine, in the 77th year of her age, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, leaving behind her six children, fifty-three grand-children and eleven great-grand children, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Woodstock, on the 13th inst., of diphtheria, Willie P., second son of Samuel and Rebecca Green, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Halifax, on the 20th inst., after a painful illness, Thomas Shortis, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 63 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and 5 children to mourn their loss.

At Halifax, on the 20th inst., of diphtheria, Ada, youngest daughter of Abraham and Annie Fry, aged 9 years.

In Portland, on abe 25th inst., Patrick O'Brine, aged 43 years, a native of Dungarvin, Waterford, Ireland.

At Upper Millstream, Studholm, King's County, 4th inst., of diphtheria, C. Robbins Parlee, aged 16 years, the beloved son of Cornelius R. and Annie Parlee.

At Indiantown, on Sunday morning, 24th inst., Maggie May, daughter of Hugh Holmes, aged 2 years and 8 months.

On Monday, 25th inst., of bilious fever, William H. Gorman, in the 63rd year of his age, a native of Kilkinore, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

On the 25th inst., of diphtheria, Jessie Louisa, daughter of Harry and Maggie Rose, aged 8 year and 7 months.

On Wednesday, 27th inst., Jane Eliza Gwynne, relict of the late William Olive, Esq., aged 79 years.

On Thursday morning, 28th inst., after a severe illness, Margaret, wife of James W. Irwin, in the 34th year of her age.

In Carleton, on Wednesday, 27th inst., Annie Louisa, youngest child of of James and Sarah Wetmore, aged 15 months.

Public Notice.

THE Commissioners of Slaughter Houses in and for the City and County of St. John, hereby give notice, that the Rules and Regulations adopted by the said Commissioners, under and by virtue of 36th Victoria chapter XXVIII., will go into operation and take effect on and after 1st day of May, 1878.

Office of Commissioners, No. 6, Magee Block, St. John, 26th February, 1878.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Chairman.
JOHN MAGEE,
C. A. ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM A. MOORE,
PATRICK GLEESON,
A. G. BLAKSLEE,
URIAH DRAKE, } Commissioners

P. GLEESON, Secretary-Treasurer.
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FROM the first of May next, a shop in the subscriber's building, Germain street, at present occupied by Jardine & Co.
feb23 C. McGOURTY.

TO LET.

A HALL, suitable for Societies, in the subscriber's building, Germain street. Possession can be given on the 1st March.
feb23 C. McGOURTY.

NOTICE.

WE have in Stock a splendid line of

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We are selling our Ready-Made Clothing at Cost to make room for our Spring arrivals.

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TO lease for 14 years, with usual conditions, except that spirituous liquors are not to be sold on the premises, the following desirable Building Lots, viz:—No. 1, on the corner of Carmarthen and Britain streets, has a frontage of 53 feet on Carmarthen street, extending each 90 feet, with privilege of alley in the rear. Rental $40 per annum.

No. 2—Lot on Carmarthen street adjoining No. 1, 35 feet frontage, extending back 70 feet, with privilege of alley in the rear. Rental $30 per annum.

No. 3—Lot on Carmarthen street adjoining Lot No. 2, 35 feet frontage, extending back 70 feet, with privilege of alley in rear. Rental $30 per annum.

The whole property has a frontage of 130 feet on Carmarthen street and 80 feet on Brittain street. Total area 9,000 feet.

By order,
ROBERT MARSHALL
feb23 Treasurer Protestant Orphan Asylum.

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