34 Beav., 291;
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y, 2 H and C..
1. Harris v,
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§ 247.
C. B. 122.
, § 115 and

6, sec. 16, p.
p. 750.

LEN JACK,
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NEWS.

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Manager.
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1880—3i

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY!

1880. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1880

On and after Monday, the 14th June, the Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

	RAILWAY TIME.	ST. JOHN TIME.
EXPRESS for Halifax, connecting at Moncton with accommodation for North....	7.55 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
ACCOMMODATION for Point du Chene.....	11.45 a.m.	11.50 am.
EXPRESS for Sussex..	5.10 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
EXPRESS for Halifax and Quebec.....	10.25 p.m.	10.30 p.m.

A Pullman Car runs daily on the latte Train to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pulman Car for Montreal is attached. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached at Moncton.

A Special Freight will continue to leave for Sussex for accommodation of passengers..... 6.00 p.m. 6.35 p.m.

WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

	RAILWAY TIME.	ST. JOHN TIME.
EXPRESS from Quebec and Halifax.....	6.00 a.m.	6.05 a.m.
EXPRESS from Sussex..	9.05 a.m.	9.10 a.m.
ACCOMMODATION from Point du Chene.....	1.55 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
EXPRESS from Halifax and points South of Campbellton,.....	7.35 p.m.	7.40 p.m.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., 9th June.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE CHEAP—

Cash Store!

20 CASES AND BALES

CONSISTING OF

WINCEYS,

SCARLET, PINK, BLUE GREY NAVY BLUE AND WHITE

FLANNELS,

ULSTER, SACK AND MANTLE CLOTH,

SILKS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,

In all the New Shades.

WOOL SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' & Misses' Wool Hose,

In Plain, Check and Stripe,

100 Yards Grey Cotton from 7c up.

15 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

2 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,

2 CASES MEN AND BOYS' REEFING JACKETS.

WINES & LIQUORS,

Some of which are very Choice.

35 HALF AND QUARTER BOXES CHOICE CONGOU TEA

Retailng for 36 cents per pound.

MOLASSES,
SUGAR, SOAP, Etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOSEPH HAYS,
Direct Importer.

Newcastle and Nelson, Miramichi,
Aug 30, 1880.—1in

LEMONT'S

VARIETY STORE!

FREDERICTON, N. B.

established 1844, and has kept up to the times. From a little one it has grown to be a strong one.

We thank our patrons for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their trade

All the people within fifty miles must know where LEMONT'S ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE is, and that in it they can find the largest, best selected, and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in the City.

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE is a household word.

We don't have to pay any $650 Store Rent, as we own our Establishment. Our expenses are small. We buy our Goods for Cash, consequently can sell them CHEAPER than any other storekeeper.

We employ workmen in our CABINET WORKSHOP making

Furniture to Order.

We have more Goods than Money, and for Money will give the best value to all who are in want of the Goods we keep.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1880.

Local Matters.

Cattle Sale.

The cattle sale announced in our last came off Saturday. Our enterprising cattle dealer, Mr. Vanstone made the purchase.

For all that.

The shops and market places were completely crowded Saturday evening with captains, sailors and town folk. Better far than last year—yet we have the N. P.

The Cathedral Choir.

Although it is only a few day's since the Brothers have left, the choir at the Cathedral organized since their going, is a highly creditable one. A little more practice and it will be still better.

Deal Piles.

For years before this, the bottom of deal piles had not been seen on the Miramichi. Last spring everything in the shape of sawn lumber was stowed on board, sent off and sold—well. The piles now are down to the bottom, and Mr. Snowballs piles have not been so low for six years as now.

A Good Sign.

No less than three couples were married yesterday morning in the Catholic Church. Elsewhere we have a notice of one couple; another were of Acadian descent, and the other belong to Chatham. We believe it was Dean Swift who used to say that so many marriages were a sign of *poor times*, but *we* live in an age when people consult their pockets before their hearts; so the Deans theory falls to the ground.

A Yawning Pit.

It is bad enough to set dead-falls for bears through the woods, but to leave cellar hatches on our sidewalks gaping open after night is monstrous. One evening last week a gentleman had the misfortune of being obliged to go over some of our sidewalks on business. As he was returning from the telegraph office he nearly broke his neck by falling part way into an open cellar, the hatch-way of which formed part of the sidewalk. Let the owner of that cellar take warning.

Accident with a Pistol.

On Monday evening two or three lads were out by the old skating rink. They had with them a pistol heavily charged with duck shot. They concluded to have some shots at a mark across the way. So they set up a stick and prepared. One of them levelled the pistol, but while he was doing so, a young lad named George Murphy ran between the mark and the pistol and received about 12 grains of shot behind the ear. This ended the mark practice, and Dr. McCurdy was called for the wounded boy. He extracted 6 or 7 grains, and the little fellow is now doing well.

The Smelt Fishery.

Some thousands of boxes have been already made in town, chiefly through the summer at Loggie's mill, in preparation for the smelt season. The season opens in December, after which time teamsters drive in from every quarter with loads of smelt, which they sell at from 1½ to 2 cents a pound. The chief market is in New York, where this fish fetches profitable prices if the weather be cold. It has been estimated that the smelt fishing on the Miramichi alone for one season of less than three months, has been equal in value to the building of 3 ships. We learn the operations in this direction this winter, will be about the same as last year.

Matrimonial.

Two hearts were made happy by Father Bannon in St. Michaels Cathedral Tuesday morning. The happy parties were Dr, John DcDonald of Newcastle, late of Prince Edward Island, and Miss Lizzie, second daughter of Mr. John Bannon of Chatham. The bridesmaid was Miss M. A. Connors and Mr. John Creaghan was best man. The bride looked charming, and was dressed in steel grey silk, as was also the bridesmaid. After the ceremony which took place before the altar at 7, the happy pair accompanied by the bridesmaid took train for Halifax, thence for Charlottetown P. E. I.—Thence home to Newcastle, where the doctor has a neat residence prepared for himself and partner. It is worth remarking that the officiating priest, Farther Bannon, is a brother of the bride.

County Councillors.

Since no one offers for the vacancies soon to be in the Chatham portion of the County Council, we take the liberty of suggesting at least one Candidate. That Candidate is Mr. L. J. Tweedie, a young man who if elected, we are satisfied would take a pride in rising to the status of a good Councillor. Mr. Tweedie's knowledge of law would be a great help to him at the Council where so many questions which really require some little knowledge of law come up. We think in this respect Mr. Tweedie would be admirably suited for the position, and we are quite sure he has energy and practical ability enough to make him equal to the other part of his duties there.

For the other Candidate we would suggest Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, if he had all the sidewalks once in proper order, and would only rid the town of that sink which pollutes the neighbourhood near our office. With the exception of these little neglects, and we cannot overlook them now, we should suggest that Mr. Tweedie and Mr. McLaughlin coalesce; and we are satisfied they would make two good Councillors.

—Good crops in Bartibogue.

Northumberland Teachers' Institute.

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

MR. ROBERTS' PAPER.

We give a digest of Mr. Roberts' excellent paper: It was obvious to attain a connected realization of the course and progress of events, we should have method in our arrangements, for where there was confusion in the mode of presenting the subjects to our mind, there would be confusion in the mind on receiving it. There should be a thread in history, while particular epochs, and particular events should have particular place. One king threw his weight in with progress, another against it some exerted a beneficent, others a baneful influence; then to measure our periods in history by the duration, and connect them by the succession of monarchs, seemed much like making a string of beads, no one bead being better adapted for its position than its neighbor, and no one of the beads being necessary to the string, no more than the latter was necessary to the beads. Such a mechanical and arbitrary method helps to defeat an acquisition of knowledge in logical order. Instead of taking the actors in the great play we should take the play itself: dividing into periods the different phases and stages of some particular line of mental, moral, political or scientific development.

He contended strongly that we had no right to set up kings as the thread or landmarks of history, unless these monarchs associated with themselves the germs of the advancement of their times. If we speak of the progress and vast steps in philosophy in England, did we think of James I., or Francis Bacon? In science, of Charles II., or Isaac Newton? If we investigated the growth of political thought did we think most of the grave, sweet majesty of Charles II., or the cant of the regicide hypocrite Cromwell? In pursuing the advance of literature, did we think of Henry or of Chancer? of Elizabeth or of Shakespeare? of Anne or of Addison? It was eminetly true, therefore, that History should be the biography of the greatest men. All progress towards relative perfection was made by stages We saw this in reading the history of the growth of material life as written in the strata of the Earth's crust—the perfection arrived at throughout was the highest type of creation, Man. And then after pointing briefly to the onward and upward tendency of material developement from the time when Mollusca swarmed in Silurian waters on through the Devonian period, and down to when the the crowning work Man, was manifested of God, he applied the same principle of progress through periods to greater perfection to literature, and to history especially.

Mr Roberts continued—

Now having gone all round about the subject, I will make a bold plunge, and endeavour to penetrate to some degree into the subject. We teachers are required to instil into the brains of young Canada a certain amount of information on Canadian history, through the medium of "Archer's History of Canada." In the way of doing this successfully bitter experience has taught us there are well nigh insurperable obstacles. Some of us are conscious of those difficulties indeed but vaguely, for when our long suffering indignation is at last aroused, a few reckless ones indulge in merely a cursory examination. Others have a very clear appreciation of them, rather after the manner of the worthy Scotish Division, who, when brought face to face suddenly with a tough passage would say: "Brothern, this is one of the difficulties which commentations canna agree on, Wi' the grace of God let us look it boldly in the face—and pass on." Indeed, it will require such radical change to enable us to overcome these difficulties, that, for aught that my crude suggestions can avail to clear for you the thorny path of teaching with the text-book, we might as well pass on. So I will endeavour to distinguish between the merits and defects of this work, and to gather an idea of the sort of book we want, to put in the hands of children.

First look at the book as a literary effort. In this light I consider it a great success. It is full to brimming over with most imaginative eloquence, with felicities of expression, and graceful and skilful inversions. Prejudiced by this vexation and toil of trying to adopt food for mature minds to the undeveloping intellects of children, many of us lose sight of the great literary ability displayed in the work. Here is made manifest a wide and solid culture, the most careful study of the subject and the fullest information, and a mind so comprehensive in its grasp as sometimes to be followed with difficulty even by mature readers, and not at all by children. From very fulness of material and a desire to cover all points, the subject is worked out on several lines instead of one central one, which makes the difficulty of grasping and retaining it the greater; though these lines all converge and eventually unite when confederation in consummated. There is nothing threadbare about the production; there is nothing like padding, it is pregnant with fact throughout. Herein lies another difficulty. Children cannot understand all this. It is absurd to expect them to. There is almost as much solid substance requiring to be assimilated condensed into this little volume as is contained in three books of Gibbon's Rome. When I hear teachers rail against this text book I incline to think that they are mistaking the object of their censure. Were Gibbon to be placed in the children's hands, and were we required to make them acquainted with it in a certain time, having known it before, we should still perceive its greatness, and we wouldn't grumble at or deride the author because his book was not level to a child's comprehension, but we would be quite sure that sometime someone had acted unadvisedly, or it would not be expected of us to do the impracticable. This book with its comprehensiveness, eloquence and Latinized diction, is about as well adapted for children's study as Gibbon's masterpiece. In the preface the only aim mentioned by Dr. Archer is to place in the teachers hands a "pretty comprehensive text-book;" and I think we may conclude that he has sacrified the excellence of his work as a childs History to the achievement of a noble literary success. Then let us not depreciate the book, but let us complain, with reason on our side, because it is demanded of us to teach a large amount of Canadian History with this as our only aid. A few words as to how the required knowledge might be instilled, if the time and energy of the teacher were at all adequate. It would have to be taught orally, a method by which knowledge must be very slowly imparted and often reiterated in its variety. The end is not gained at all fully by explaining and translating the allotted time to the children and then telling them to earn it for next day; for they cannot bear in mind all your explanations, and their brains will be occupied and bewildered with the inverted constructions, and the, to them, novel and incomprehensible words. Then if a chain of leading events be taken, such as Mr Creed's very useful digest contained in the last Educational circular, avoiding the digressions of the text-book and you group the related event around this, giving them to the pupils in simple direct, and somewhat picturesque language, you will probably succeed in instilling a comparatively thorough knowledge of the subject into their minds. But who can do all this? In the multitude of studies, what teacher can find time or energy for this laborious and elaborate work? There is a tendency now to require too much oral teaching. This method however thorough is necessarily very slow. To practice it demands such an intimate familiarity as very few can attain to when occupied with so many wholly differing branches. Under the present pressure we must, in justice, have such books to put into the pupils hands as they can themselves, under judicious guidance, extract their knowledge from, without the necessity for all this continued feeding, this administering by hand with a teaspoon. Still I do not wish to be found ungraciously carping at our authorities. I believe that they themselves now perceive some of the difficulties which all practical teachers are experiencing. They are having prepared a simple and compact history based on this text book. It is natural that at first there should be some errors in the construction of so comprehensive and yet so particular a thing as a course of instruction: and it is natural to suppose that those actually teaching should be the first to perceive the weak points. Nothing can be produced at once perfect from man's brains, and a course of Instruction can be only perfected by degrees. It was from a God's head that the Minerva came forth fully armed and of magnificent stature. A wonderful thing, such as has now in tradition been ascribed man or hero. But when the Board proclaim the need of improvement they endeavor to effect it in the best way; and I hope that soon we may be enabled to place in the children's hands such a text book, from the able hands of the author of the present one, as will make Canadian History no longer a bug bear, but the intensely interesting subject which it should be to us, the fruitful mother of loyal love towards this our country, and practice zeal for her future welfare.

Mr. Duke said he thought the text-book too comprehensive. Besides it was disconnected. It skipped from Halifax to Quebec at a bound, and went back again on as short notice. There should be some connection between the results of the history; and every event should be traced up to its spring. He was delighted with Mr. Robert's paper, and thought it struck the proper chord.

Mr. Sivewright concurred in Mr. Duke's views, and heartily endorsed Mr. Robert's paper. Some found one fault with Archers History, some another. Some complained there were too many dates and too many names: he embodied his objections in one fault—the book was too thick. A history should give us the doings of great and good men who left their imprint upon the world; and we should try to emulate their works.

Mr. Duke thought that history's great object should be to point out by records, that in the long run, truth is mighty, and will prevail

Several other teachers gave criticisms on Archers History of Canada, the most concluding that as a text-book for our schools it was a failure, but that as a literary work it was a success. The admission being paradoxical, [because if even a theme be jumbled it cannot be said to be a literary success, though we do not say by any means that Mr. Archers book is jumbled], a few dissented from it. It was the general opinion Mr Archer should recast his book in a smaller mould: so change his matter as to give connection to his periods, and keep each historical theatre in its proper place. [We think Mr. Robert's paper is a very admirable one, and we are sorry we had to cut short, and spoil the introduction. The direct portion of it however is verbatim. We fully agree with Mr. Robert's that as it is not Kings who make history always, monarchs should not be made the landmarks of history. It is the progress of the human family from the period where history first touches it that we want to know, and that progress is through religion, letters, science and art. Where a nation inclines to philosophy, the people are advanced. As the great benefactor of moral philosophy we would commence with Thomas Aquinas: as the great benefactor of inductive philosphy we would set down the name of Bacon—

The wisest, weakest, meanest of mankind:

and so on. These are the landmarks we want, and not a row of kings who stand from the time of Egbert to Victoria like a row of pickets. The record of a battle is insignificant compared with the results of the victory, and it matters little how heavy was Bruce's sword compared with the fruits of Bannockburn. We care little for John's cowering on the field of Runnymeade, but we do for the offspring of that usurpation of the "divine right of kings," the glorious Magna Charta. A few will not agree with Mr. Roberts in the portrait he draws of Charles I. no more than they will with all the dark coloring he has put on Cromwell's picture. With this we have nothing to do; we leave the nearest heirs of Oliver, to settle the matter with Mr Roberts,

As to History, we may say a novel position has lately been made with regard to the teaching of the subject. Many contend we should begin to study History from our own time, and trace it upward, proceeding from the Known to the Unknown. This seems correct in theory, for when the traveller goes to explore the Nile, he seldom goes to the Source, but begins at the mouth, and goes up. We leave the matter for the present with Educationists: In next issue we shall conclude our report of the Institute meeting.—ED. STAR.]

Doaktown Notes.

CROPS.—The crops are all harvested, and generally are abundant. Wheat is a good yield, oats are light, potatoes something extra. G. B. Mesereau dug seventy five barrels, from five barrers seed. Richard Attridge dug 115 barrels from 7 barrels of seed. Who can beat this? Turnips and other crops a good yield.

LUMBERING will be carried on to a much larger extent this year than last. J. T. Mesereau, John L. Murray and George Donalds have crews in the woods already notwithstanding the prophecy of our M. P. that the N. P. would kill the lumber business.

IMPROVEMENTS.—John L. Murray has built a new ell to his already comfortable residence. R. D. Robinson has built a new barn 30x40 feet, 15 feet post. Jas. Robinson has a new house in course of erection. Thomas Astor is building a new house on what is familiarily known as the "Craven Place." John T. Mesereau has been making great improvements on his property, having repainted his dwelling house, and completed quite a large out-building to be used as a work shop and pig house; he has also cleared quite a large piece of upland, the object being to raise more wheat, intervale land which he cultivates mostly not being adapted to wheat raising.

PERSONAL.—Our worthy Councillor Samuel Freeze Esq. is about leaving for Colarado to look after some mining claims he has held there for some years, —I learn also that John Haviland Esq. has sold out his farm to James Fowler, of Blackville and is to return to Chatham about the 1st of April next.—It is said that Mrs. Ann Kelly has sold out her property here.

THE DRIVE.—Messrs Fairley, Richards Lynch and Smith are doing their utmost to get their lumber to the boom. They have some 60 men and 30 horses on it now but on account of the water being so very low their progress is slow. The rear of the drive is now at Kelly's Island.

COUNCILLOR ELECTION is likely to be lively in this parish, as rumor has it that there will be no less than four or five canditates in the field. I trust the *best men* may be elected.

THE Baptist Sabbath School at New Salem Church intend having a picnic on the church grounds on Wednesday the 13th inst, and a sacred concert in the evening in the church, the object being to raise funds to purchase a new library for the Sunday School. As the object is a worthy one I hope it will be a success.

THE SCHOOLS.—No. 3. District, better known as Bamford District is about to change their teacher, the present teacher Miss Bates of Kings County seemingly not having given general satisfaction. She is to be succeeded by Miss Mina Stout of Bathurst. District No. two and a half are going to close their school for the winter. Miss Lottie Hammond who has taught there for this past three years and who has worn a good reputation as a teacher is about removing from the Province. What changes are to take place in the other schools have not yet transpired.

READER.

Carleton Station Notes.

The time was when we were quite forgotten in this place. We lived so far from the busy world that the eye of those who were put to govern us, was never set upon us. But we are animated with courage when we are not disheartened by local oppressions. We are happy now to have watchful ministers who look after our local wants.

We are a brave people and not easily discouraged, but by the kindly aid we get we shall prosper into proud position.

"Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Any man who is acquainted with the noble conduct of our esteemed Surveyor General will certainly approve of our hopes, and will unanimously say with us that Hon Mr Adams deserves the honorable charge which he occupies—and is just the man we want here. Sufficient proofs of this was given to us in his last visit of last week here, where he spent two days, accompanied with Captain Barker. Everyone was pleased to see these two gentlemen sparing no pains to discharge their duties with the most scrupulous impartiality. We are not alone to appreciate the valour of these eminent men, but their popularity and the high esteem which everyone keeps warm in his bosom for them, will consolidate their situations and we shall have them yet for long years of their administration, so that they may be fully rewarded by beholding the success of their fructifying endeavorings, and devotedness.

"Yet, though destruction sweeps those lovely plains,
Rise, follow men! our country yet remains!

VOICES.

Carleton Station, N. B., Oct. 5, 1880.

Newcastle Local Items.

APPLES.—Our enterprising townsman C. E. McKeen, disposed of a carload of apples (120 bbls.) by auction yesterday. They were put up in lots to suit purchasers, and went off quite rapidly. Prices ranged from one to two dollars per barrel accordingly to quality. Chas. Marshall, Esq., was auctioneer.

LEGAL.—Mitchell vs. O'Malley tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Nevin, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed. This action was brought on a promissory note made by defendant in favor of W. & G. Watt, and indorsed to plaintiff. Thomson for plaintiff, Tweedie for defendant.

THIBIDEAU VS. LOGGIE.—This case was dismissed by Justice Nevin yesterday after hearing the parties. Malley for plaintiff, Tweedie for defendant.

THE COUNTY COURT opens next Tuesday.

RITCHIE'S TOWN MILL has had to suspend operations again. No logs.

JOHN MCLAGGAN, ESQ., who lately returned from an extended tour through the States and Upper Province, has taken the Dawson house as a residence.

A LARGE number of Freemasons came up from Chatham last Sunday, and were joined here by a large number of the brotherhood, to attend the funeral of late Daniel J. Clark, of Derby, who was a member of the Order. Major Call placed the *Andover* at the service of the party; and on the way up a collection of about $40 was taken for the wife, who has four children. The remains were interred with masonic honors.

OUR policeman, I understand, is now working out the 14 puzzle.

THE Utopian Club promise a series of amusing entertainments here. [Yes; we publish the advertisement in another column.—ED.]

DR. MCDONALD, I see has taken away one of Chatham's fair daughters. I understand the happy pair will be back in ten days.

THE re-election of Councillor Brown is not questioned.

THE Slander case so injudiciously and flippantly spoken of in the *Telegraph*, has lost its bottom.

STRAY mails floating about here twice or thrice the last fortnight.

MAJOR CALL has leased the Vondy water privilege here for ten years.

I have a bet here on the pronunciation of the word for horse ail. What is it? It should be called Epi-zo-ot-ic. —ED STAR

Sabbath Desecration.

Desecration of the Sabbath, by drunken men who swear and shout, still continues to be the order of the day. This is due to the fact that liquor can be obtained at some of the licensed houses and at every unlicensed den in the town, at nearly any hour. We have often since coming here thought it is well for Chatham that the sailors visiting the town are of the quietest race of men on the face of the globe—being chiefly Scandinavians Imagine a hundred English, Irish, Scotch, or even American sailors let loose half drunk upon a town like this of a Sunday evening? This Sunday drinking here under the eyes and nose of the police; those drunken songs while people pass along the street to worship, are an outrage and a disgrace, and it matters little to us who takes offence at our saying so. We have never yet been in a town where we have heard such boisterousness and drunken howling after night as we have heard in Chatham; most assuredly never have we been in any place where the sanctity of the Sabbath is so disgracefully outraged We have called the attention of the police to this, but our cry has been *vox et preterea nihil*: the same thing goes on every night and every Sunday. Is it anywonder the police will pay no attention to us when we ask ask them to clear the streets of the crowds which block it up every evening, and turn foot passengers into the gutters?

Personal.

The Surveyor General and Mrs. Adams came up last night from St John.

Mr. John Mowatt, one of our enterprising carriage makers is having his dwelling thoroughly repaired.

Mr. W. Hudson Mathews of the Bank of Montreal leaves to-morrow evening for a fortnight's holidays. He goes for a few days to Halifax, thence back to favored hunting places on the North West Miramichi.

Chatham at the Exhibition.

We are glad to say that the name of Chatham has not been ignored by the Judges at the Exhibition. We gladly transfer the following from the *Telegraph* to our columns:

Tailors' work, John K Taylor 1st on account of greatest variety of work; Jas S May, 2nd, work equal to best.

A H Gillis & Co, Chatham, specially recommended.

We refer now to the special recommendation of Mr. Gillis & Co's. exhibits. Out of 101 in the tailoring trade who made exhibits, the names of three only are mentioned, and one of these is Mr. Gillis & Co. He does not take a diploma, but the special recommendation is worth as much, because the first diploma is taken for the "greatest variety" goods lined with silk and satin, and on exhibition at other fairs. Mr. Gillis made his suits of Canadian goods, and at the shortest notice—indeed made them up after the entries had been closed. He thought no articles save those of Canadian make were admitted, else he would have prepared in the fancy cloths line as the other two did. But considering that his exhibit was of home made goods, and reccommended for excellence of workmanship in the face of over a hundred others of the heaviest in the Dominion he has more reason to be proud than either Messrs. Taylor or May. We congraulate Mr. Gillis.

—The ships are clearing fast: yet there is no dearth of employment for our young men who get $2 a day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Libel Suit.

TORONTO, 8th. Oct. 1880.

A few days since the Toronto *Globe* published a libel on Alderman Baxter. It apologized publicly yesterday; so the suit will not come off.

The American Fishermen in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 9th.

Thomas Goss, of Torbay, the only trustworthy witness so far procured of the alleged ill treatment of Newfoundland fishermen, has made a deposition before the Governor of Newfoundland. Goss testified he was pilot on the Gloucester schooner "Minnesota" last June, and the people on shore attacked the crew with stones when the latter attempted to fish for bait, compelling the "Minnesota" to withdraw. Goss's deposition has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Other cases will be brought under Imperial notice as soon as the evidence has been obtained.

Flashes from the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.

A son of the Prince of Montenegro, ten years old, has gone to the fleet on a visit to Admiral Seymour, accompanied by the Montenegrin Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs.

A Vienna despatch says that all the inhabitants around Scutari, Albania, have been summoned to arms. A Montenegrin chief has arrived at Belgrade.

A constantinople despatch states that the Sultan is completely isolated in his policy, and the Ministers urge compliance with the demands of Europe.

Baker Pasha and Hobert Pasha threaten to throw up the commissions should Turkey through her obstinacy cause the firing of a shot.

[Baker Pasha is the notorious Baker of rail car repute. After Baker's military and social degredation, he went to Turkey and the Sultan received him. He now has charge of the Turkish gendarmarie; and gives sage counsel to the Sultan. He counels peace and submission to the Treaty terms. ED. STAR.]

CABLE BRIEFS.

STORMS and floods are reported throughout England.

CARLISM is said to be cropping up in the Basque Provinces.

THE reports of the Russian advance on Merv are again revived.

A Socialist congress will meet in Zurich during the year 1881.

Mr. William Lassell, F. R. S, LL.D., the eminent astronomer, is dead.

THE King and Queen of the Hellenes are visiting King Humbert at Rome.

THE steamship "Great Eastern" has been safely undocked at Milford Haven.

THE river Nile is rising satisfactorily. The weather is favorable for cotton plants.

SIR BARTLE FRERE was most cordially received on his arrival at Southampton and in this city.

EARL BEACONSFIELD has returned to the Hughenden tenants 20 per cent. of their rent for the past year.

THE Basutos of Griqualand East have joined in the rebellion. The area of disturbance is increasing.

IT is reported in Berlin that the British are concerting a plan with Montenegrins to surround Dulcigno.

THE St. Petersburg *Nord* says Russia will not join Austria in the matter of the partition of the Balkan Penisula.

A Cape Town despatch says the British relief force has arrived at Moholishock, and dispersed the Basutos.

THE Hungarian budget shows a deficit of 24,765,381 florins, which will be covered by a fresh issue of gold rentes.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminister was held on Monday night. Resolutions were passed, not without opposition, protesting against England's action in the East.

MR. FORSTER, Home Secretary for Ireland, is in Dublin. He will consult with the Lord Lieutenant as to what measures can be immediately taken to allay the existing excitement growing out of the Parnell agitation, and the spreading influence of the Land League.

A Berlin despatch says Germany has offered her mediation, in case of difference between the new kingdom of Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey growing out of disagreeing concerning the interpretation of the provision of the Berlin Treaty in respect of navigation of the Danube.

IT is announced from Genoa that General Garibaldi does not visit the mainland with any political object in view, but on purely family affairs, but inasmuch as the General's son-in-law, Major Canzio, is confined in the Genoa prison, it is believed that his principal purpose is in the hope of procuring his release. The General visited the prison on Tuesday where his son-in-law is confined.

A transport containing ammunition for heavy guns, with shot, shell and a complete outfit of torpedoes for the fleet, have just been sent from Woolwich, with instructions to make all speed possible to the Mediteranean. Another vessel is also being rapidly fitted up alongside the Arsenal wharf with a like freight, while six other transports have been chartered for a similar service.