

St. John Chronicle

"COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE."
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.

Published every Friday afternoon, by William Dever, at the Office in the British Building, 100, Water Street, St. John, N. B.

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THE POETRY OF AGRICULTURE.

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St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1887.
FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 20th, 1887.
Later Indian news somewhat darkens the hopes we had conceived on the publication of the first despatches. True it is that Lucknow has been relieved; but although communications were established with the garrison, the women and children, with the sick and wounded—although 1000 in number—could not be removed. News Sahib was believed to be in the neighbourhood with 50,000 men, and Generals Havelock and Outram would experience much difficulty in cutting their way through this host of enemies, and in establishing themselves once more at Cawnpore. Before retreating they will of course strengthen the Residency, renew the garrison, and place in such stores of provisions and ammunition as they can command; but it is a dismal prospect for the unhappy women and sick soldiers to know that they are now more to be surrounded by ferocious savages thirsting for their blood, than they are out of communication with their fellow countrymen, and have again to abide their time, wearily and with hope deferred, until reinforcements can be sent up the country or arrive at Delhi. It is said scarcely one half of the original garrison of Lucknow is left, and the survivors are in a deplorable state of health, and are being carried off in a dozen litters, dead of fever, and therefore no proficient in either, or his own.

We once knew an old lawyer, who, when a new student presented himself, put Blackstone into the young man's hands. "Read that for a year," he was accustomed to say, "and then I'll give you something else." To spend a year over a single treatise, comprised in but four volumes, seemed, at first, a useless waste of time. The student, in a quick reader, had generally finished the book in a month. But the professor was invariably inexorable. "You think you know it—do you?" he would say sarcastically. "Well, what is the rule in *Sheep's case*? Perhaps the youth had been fortunate enough to notice and remember the abstract distinction taken on that famous trial. But, even if he had the old lawyer was sure to trip him up, in five minutes the student went, at last Blackstone, and read, and read, and noted, and analyzed for perhaps a couple of months more. Then he returned to the old story, that there was nothing left to be learned. But the thorough old law advocate soon caught him again. When Blackstone was finished at last, it was finished, as it were for life. Every line almost was fast forever in student's mind. He could look back mentally over the four volumes, as a spectator gazes from a mountain top over a wide campaign country; spread beneath him, and map out the whole without a single omission or blundering. He had a life-long clue to the labyrinth.

The old lawyer's plan of teaching law is the only correct plan of teaching anything. Boys or girls, educated on similarly thorough systems, at least know what they are talking about when they talk at all. They have acquired discipline of mind, and clear ideas withal. If they undertake to write, they speak to the point. If they are called to the duties of life, to decide in some novel combination of circumstance, they think accurately, because they know immediately where to look for the keystone of the problem. The vast field of knowledge is no longer a labyrinth, but they hold the clue to it in a disciplined mind, and a capacity to study properly. It is not difficult to recognize such persons, even in five minutes conversation. They are distinguishable at a glance, from those imperfectly educated individuals of either sex, who by use of a simile of Lord Bolingbroke, tattle on as meaninglessly as an alarm clock that has been sprung prematurely.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FROM CANADA.—The Orange Association give notice of their intention of making application at the ensuing session of the Legislature for an act of Incorporation.

The Toronto *Mirror* and *Catholic Citizen* (a Tory paper) writes as follows of the British struggle in India with the Sepoys:—
"Who sympathizes with the brigand in his death throes, or the murderer struggling with tyrannical laws? Who, then, can be so senseless as to sympathize with them in their last agonizing struggle? It is not sympathy with the British soldiers in the East, but sympathy with the British soldiers in the West. And as their first duty is to their country, and their second to their fellow countrymen, they are not to be deterred from their duty by the selfish and unchristianlike suggestions of a few English invading forces. We are most tempted, in view of some such ones as this, to pay tribute to the English soldiers of India, and may they live long and die bravely."—
It is stated in *L'Espresso*, (liberal Catholic paper) that the Catholic Church of the parish of St. Dominique has been closed by order of the Bishop, who refuses to supply the people with a priest, because the habitants, being poor, cannot build another church on a more magnificent scale, as the Bishop wants them to do. The parishioners are very much excited with this interdiction, and *L'Espresso* gives them the excellent advice to follow the example of Christians of the Primitive Church, by selecting their own priests, and building their church as they themselves see fit. Nothing is more easy, say, and spirit your prayers. In the meantime, as there is no priest, no one is authorized to solemnize marriages and burials. A child having died since the church was closed, his father, Audec dit Lapointe, went to the cemetery and dug a grave for his child, but he was warned from going through with the funeral and had to bury it in his own field.

ENGLAND AND THE INDIAN MUTINIES.—The French journals which venture to say a few words in defence of Britain are obliged to apologize to their readers for running counter to the public feeling and openly acknowledge that the total destruction of the British power has been anticipated with satisfaction as the result of the late events. Of course, the common sense of mankind prevents more than a few from joining in the extravagances of the *Univers* and the *Gazette de France*, but still the fact is undoubted that so far as public feeling goes, as the Bishop wants them to do, the press, we are very far from having the good wishes of the French people. In Germany a would-be republican opinion has been divided. We might expect that from the liberal party in Germany, England would receive sympathy and good will. This we have to be the case. As far as we can be judged from the tone of the press, the British Government is at present only and only to be regarded as the champion of constitutional forms. The German incentives express a political, not a national dislike; in France the ill feeling is both national and political.

The Chronicle

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1887.
FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 20th, 1887.
The Daily News' City article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The banks have infringed the Act to an extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent the infringement is a considerable one. Of two millions of notes created against the Government securities deposited in the Issue Department, there are £1,148,185 in notes, and £851,815 in coin, making a total of £2,000,000. The Government securities deposited in the Issue Department, there are £1,148,185 in notes, and £851,815 in coin, making a total of £2,000,000. The Government securities deposited in the Issue Department, there are £1,148,185 in notes, and £851,815 in coin, making a total of £2,000,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
INTERESTING NEWS.
Halifax December 24th, 1887.
The steamer *America*, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 22nd Nov., arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M., on Wednesday, the 2nd of Dec. The *Baltic* arrived out of the East on the 18th. The *Jacon*, which sailed from New York for Southampton, put into Queenstown on the 19th, and the *Kangaroo* left Liverpool for the 18th for New York with ten thousand pounds in specie.

MONETARY CRISIS.
On Wednesday, the 18th, applications of the Bank for discount were so numerous that the Bank was obliged to refuse to discount any more. The suspension included E. Stebbing & Co., in the Swedish trade, and also a firm in the Denon trade, which had a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Gorrison, Haffell & Co., general merchants, in consequence of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Swanson & Johnson, merchants, Halifax, forty thousand; Brookley & Wessels, coin importers, forty thousand.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CENTRAL BANK.
The Central Bank held £10,000 of the surplus of the Civil List Funds without interest, the Bank of New Brunswick held £5,000 at 3 per cent interest. The Government owed the Central Bank for advances of £1,000,000, for which the Bank charged 6 per cent interest. There were two claims upon the Civil List Funds amounting together to between two and three thousand pounds; the one was the Des Barres claim, so called, the other that of Major Holman in connection with a railroad survey from Halifax to Quebec.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE

ITALY.
A letter from Milan of the 5th inst. announces that the 2nd of Dec. is the anniversary of the day when the Austrians entered the city of Milan. It was at 2 o'clock in the morning. The moon was shining brightly and a fearful noise was heard from the waters of the lake, viz. that of the boats which were being pulled up the shore. At the same moment a shower of stones from the bottom of the lake was cast into the lake at five miles from Menaggio, and increased the violence of the waters. Fortunately there were but two lives lost.

INDIA AND CHINA

The details of the latest intelligence from India and China reached England the day the *Vandell* sailed. These details were not published in full, but the London Times of Nov. 19th contains some additional news.

At Bombay, but of descriptions of great good news was active inquiry. In prints no change. Active inquiry for yarn, and considerable attention in cotton, but very little in wool. The money market was easy but a scarcity was expected.

THE INDIAN MUTINY

Those who are inclined to find fault with everything British endeavor to throw blame upon our rule in India, charging it with being the cause of the mutinous spirit evinced by the native troops. To show the fallacy of this view, the attention of our readers is directed to a large portion of the British Empire, which has never known a mutiny of any kind. Here at once is some of the most fertile and most populous of the world, and yet it has never known a mutiny of any kind. Here at once is some of the most fertile and most populous of the world, and yet it has never known a mutiny of any kind.

GREAT BRITAIN

A second attempt to launch the *Leviathan* steamer was made on the 19th, which proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her, the four hydraulic presses were brought to her on the ship with full force, but failing to start her, all hands were set to work on capstans and land purchases to heave her by chains; one of the mooring chains gave way and put an end to the operations.

FRANCE

A prosecution has been commenced against certain money changers, which has not been checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France. A despatch from Marseilles says that since the publication of the decree authorizing the exportation of gold, the market has been maintained at a rise of three francs for the best quality, and other goods were beginning to rally.

SPAIN

At Madrid it was not considered likely that the financial crisis would affect Spain. The situation of the Bank continued highly satisfactory. The price of wheat continued to rise, and the situation of the market was generally favorable.

ITALY

Despatches from Turin announce that out of 60 direct election returns in Piedmont, 42 are in favor of the Ministerialists, and 20 of the Opposition.

GERMANY

The powder mills at Marzeno, on the Rhine, have exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed, and nearly 500 were wounded. The damage is estimated at 100,000 francs.

RUSSIA

There was a great riot at Petersburg on the 5th, many lives were lost, but particulars given. The Russian plenipotentiary has obtained a mandate from the Emperor to the effect that the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of being received at Pekin.

TURKEY

The Times Paris correspondent writes, that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one hand, and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and the Russian governments interposed, and suggested that the solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

FROM THE HOLIDAYERS (Dr. Standish)

For some days past there has been a singular story about in this community. Whether true or not, we are not prepared to say, but the information comes from such a reliable source that we are free to say there must be something in it. It appears that one day, last week, a man in the neighborhood of Mount Union, Huntington Co., while cleaning grain, suddenly discovered that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of it. This so exasperated him that he demolished the *Saxtons* in such a manner as to print his name on the weevil, and seated himself in a chair, where he had remained but a few minutes before he turned to his wife and asked her what she said. He replied that she had not spoken. "I thought," said he, "I heard somebody say that I must be careful of my eyes, and I have done so, but I have not seen the weevil, and I have not seen the weevil, and I have not seen the weevil."

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CAGNEY

A tall, lean, thin man, with a long, thin nose, and a pair of eyes that looked as if they were made of glass. He was dressed in a dark suit, and a white shirt, with a dark tie. He was standing in a room, and looking at a picture on the wall.

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