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WHOLE NO. 375.

Original Poetry.

For the Chungking Post.
THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

BY JONATHAN.

On a lovely day when the earth was glad,
And Nature smiled at the kiss of flowers,
Two lovers, hand in hand, yet sad,
Were wandering in Elysian bowers.
At length their listless footsteps led
Them to the foot of a placid lake,
Where golden fishes brightly sped,
And where, when sunset tints were o'er,
The waves with sullen roarings break
On the golden strand, and warlike war
With the snow-white lilies blooming fair.
On a tiny island lying there,
Like an emerald set in a silver shield,
The maiden spied the tempting bloom
Of a lovely flower, whose petals yield
To the waving air a fragrant breeze,
"My love," she said, "and then she swooned
And could not speak, so deep the glow
That o'er her soul its billows swept.
With drooping head her lover sighed,
And then in accents low replied:
"Sweet one, away with all thy fears;
Thou'lt now the sorrow dark appear,
Yet, when in dream thy spirit sees,
We'll mingle love's more joyous tears.
Thou'lt see the flowers on the turf
Of yonder island, where the surf
In creamy crescents ever break,
And wondrous music makes--
The flowers are thine, for ever to be
Memories of the happy hours.
We've passed in these perfumed bowers,
And of my love to thee, I swear,
Then plunged he in the waters blue,
And gaily the tale where the flowers grew,
From mossy bed he plucked the prize,
Watched ever by the maiden's eyes.
Then pressed in haste his forehead warm,
The lilies, eager his course to stay,
Around him flung their cruel arms,
And dragged him 'neath the cruel wave.
With all his strength the flowers he cast
To her who stood in fearful beauty's charm
Upon the bank, without the power to save
Her heart's own love from such untimely grave.
Then as he caught one glimpse, the last,
"Forget me not, my love," he cried;
The breeze caught the words and sighed;
As on the waves the echoes died,
These words the fainting maiden caught,
"My love, my love, forget me not."

Such is thy legend, lovely flower;
Yes, thou'lt on earth with both the power
To blight our hopes, 'tis joy to think
Once more we'll meet beneath the river's
brink.
Mid life's joys, where heavenly day
Will shut us over on our peaceful way.

The Tragedy in Baltimore.

ONE BROTHER KILLS ANOTHER AND
FATAL WOUNDS HIMSELF.

BALTIMORE, September 11.—Last night in the western part of the city Henry Barriago shot his brother John through the heart, killing him almost instantly, and then shot himself in the left lung, and will certainly die from the wound in a very short while. John was thirty years of age and had a wife and three children. He was an industrious man and well esteemed by his neighbors. He patiently endured much bad behavior on the part of his younger brother Henry, who shot him. Their parents have kept a grocery store for many years not far from the scene of the tragedy. John, the elder brother, carried on a small dairy business in a long low wooden building at the corner of Lexington and Gilmore streets, and employed his brother Henry to assist him in his business. Recently Henry had been quarrelsome with his duties and given to drink, and his brother was obliged to discharge him. He left, uttering malicious and threatening remarks. Henry hung around the neighborhood and told several persons that he had determined to kill his brother. He was armed with a pistol which he exhibited. John after a few days sought the angry brother and told him to come back, which he did, and they appeared to be on better terms than ever before, and everything went well until yesterday. John had a supper with his wife and children, and grew anxious about the long absence of his brother Henry at the polls. John's wife set out supper for Henry, expecting that he might come in at any moment. Her husband then said he was afraid that John might have fallen into trouble and started out to look for him. He had not been out of the door many minutes before his wife heard four pistol shots, and as she ran to the front door, her husband staggered into the room and fell into her arms. Henry, with the pistol in his hand, and blood dripping from his person, staggered in just behind his brother, and fell exhausted over a refrigerator. John was lying on the floor, and struck him, falling him to the pavement. While John was down Henry fired three shots at him, only one of which took effect. Then he himself. An inquest will be held to-day, but the other brother Henry died in the mean time. Henry, after firing the shot, fled outside of the house was surrounded by a great crowd up to a hour.

"Belle," a gold hunter at Burn, Cal., recently discovered a golden quartz lode, from which, in three weeks, he extracted upward of \$30,000 in gold, by washing in pans, and then sold his mines for \$80,000, making a handsome fortune of \$50,000, which he said was all he wanted. He had previously been obliged to pawn his wife's gold ring to obtain food for his family.

Fun in a Court Room.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 17.—The dull monotony of our court proceedings was enlivened one day last week in the case of the Commonwealth against Dobson, in which the defendant was accused of assault upon a young lady named Heller, by kissing her against her will. The plaintiff complained that Dobson, "by force of arms, malice aforethought, and instigated by the devil, did then and there violently assault waylay," &c. She told her story in a plain, straight-forward kind of way, to the effect that she was enjoying the evening breeze while leaning over her father's fence, and that William Dobson came along, seized her by the hands, and forcibly pulling her over the palisade, committed the assault for which she claimed redress at the hands of the law. A sister of the complainant testified that she did not see the alleged impropriety, because of the darkness, and she being in another part of the yard, but she heard a kiss, or something that sounded like a kiss, and knew that something was going on. Dobson claimed the privilege of being his own witness, and he told the part of the story omitted by Miss Heller and her sister. He is a jolly specimen of an Englishman. His narrative of the occurrence in which he had become involved runs as follows:

Dobson—Yer see, yer 'onors, I was walking along, singing "What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney (counsel for plaintiff, disposed to have some fun while confusing the witness)—You were singing "What will the 'arvest be?" (closely imitating the intonation of Dobson's voice.)

Dobson (very composedly)—Yes, air, "What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—"What will the 'arvest be?"

Dobson (unruffled)—"What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—Well, go on sir.

Dobson—Yer see, yer 'onors, I was going along, singing, "What will the 'arvest be?" when I heard Mary singing "What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—She was singing "What will the 'arvest be?"

Dobson—Yer see, yer 'onors, I was going along, singing, "What will the 'arvest be?" when I heard Mary singing "What will the 'arvest be?"

Gen. McCartney—Gone to class! What did she mean by that?

Dobson—Why, any fool knows what "class" means. Her father had gone to class meeting, and left 'er hall alone. We chatted a little, and then—

Gen. McCartney—Well, you have heard her testimony. You seized her, pulled her over the fence and kissed her?

Dobson—No. That testimony is false. We talked a while, and she sort of leaned over the fence—like as if she wanted me to—just then I kissed her on the cheek, and I kissed 'er right on the mouth. I found out "What will the 'arvest be?" and I think she was a heavy prey.

Here the gravity of the court, counselors and spectators gave way, and seldom in a court of justice has there been such a scene of uncontrollable hilarity. Judge Harding fairly roared himself hoarse with laughter, and all business was suspended for several minutes to allow those in the court-room to recover their equanimity. Dobson was acquitted of the charge of assault, but must pay half the costs of the suit as his share of the "arrest."

A Business Exposure.—Barrington has a little sensation, so writes a correspondent. Norton was from the States, a professor, by his own story, and skilled in all arts from ledgerman to clock-mending, by which he chiefly subsisted till he gained the confidence of a widow Smith, who had two half-grown up sons for whom, besides her own means, she held some \$8,000. Norton proposed that with this money business on a large scale should be started with himself as manager. The project seemed a good one and the cash was accordingly handed over to him under the seal of secrecy. But the affair leaked out, and the authorities were about to look into it when Norton damped, taking all the available cash and—more comely still, the widow and her two sons. It is said that they have gone to the States, but as Norton has a wife already there his domestic concerns will not be much improved by his business start.

A Brooklyn man holds his wife's hands on a hot stove until they were shockingly burned, and now takes a vacation in prison.

Stanley's African Explorations.

Thrilling Adventures in the Wilderness.

(Despatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

Stanley left Nyangwe on the 15th of November, 1876, and travelled overland through Uregha with his party. After an arduous march of many days through a country filled with difficulties, and being compelled to transport on the shoulders of his men every pound of provisions and other stores necessary for the transcontinental journey, and besides carrying in a similar manner the sections of the "Lady Alice" exploring boat, and the arms and ammunition of his party, Stanley found himself brought to a stand by immense tracts of dense forests through which all attempts at progress were futile. Finding that he could not advance along the line he had first intended to follow, Stanley crossed the Lualaba and continued his journey along the left bank of the river, passing through the district known as North-east Ukuana. On this route he endeavored to find an outlet westward, but the jungle was so dense and the fatigues of the march so harassing, that it seemed impossible for him to succeed in passing the tremendous barrier of the forest. To add to the horrors of his position in these central African wilds, Stanley found himself opposed at every step by the hostile cannibal natives. The savages flled the woods, and day and night poured flights of poisoned arrows on his party which killed and fatally wounded many of his men. From every tree and rock along the route the deadly missiles winged their fatal course, and the heavily-laden bearers fell dead under their loads in the dark forest. Only now and then could Stanley and his men reply to this silent fire with their rifles, for the savages kept under the densest cover, and rarely exposed themselves. Stanley's march through these cannibal regions soon became almost hopeless. There was no cessation in the fighting day or night. Attempts at camping merely concentrated the savages, and rendered their fire more deadly. The advance guard was killed in charges in rude skirmishing order by an advance guard whose duty it was to clear the road for the main body. A rear guard covered in like manner the retreat, for although advancing against an enemy, the movement was a retreat, and Stanley's efforts to appease the savages were unavailing. They would listen to no overtures, disregarding all signals of friendship and of mildness of intention, and refused to be pacified with gifts. The patient behavior of Stanley's men they regarded as cowardice, so that no course remained open to the explorer but to fight his way onward with as little loss as possible. To render the position still more deplorable, his escort of 140 natives, whom he had engaged for the service at Nyangwe, refused to proceed further on the journey, and deserted him. They were so overawed by the terrors of the forest and the continuous struggle that they believed destruction was certain to overtake the whole party, and presently resolved to desert and destroy. Finding that his ranks were thinned by the desertion of the Nyangwe men, the hostile natives concentrated for a grand attack on Stanley, with the object of completely crushing him. It was necessary, therefore, to organize a desperate resistance, which was successful, so far that it repulsed the savages for the time being, and gave the explorer a chance to reconsider his plans and make arrangements to adapt them to his trying situation. There was only one way to escape from the hapless position in which Stanley now found himself, unless he accepted the alternative of returning to Nyangwe, and abandoning the grand work he had undertaken. This was to make use of canoes. Stanley concluded that he could advance in that way with a better prospect of success than in any other. Although he had a decided advantage over the savages on the water, Stanley still found that each day's advance was but a repetition of the struggle of the day previous. It was desperate fighting all the time while pushing down the river with might and main. But it was still the rifle against the bow, though the bow was covered by the dense woods, while the rifle was exposed in the open canoe. In the midst of these progressive struggles Stanley's journey on the river was interrupted by a series of catastrophes not far apart from each other. To pass these obstacles he had to cut his way through over thirteen miles of dense forest, and drag his eighteen canoes and the exploring boat, Lady Alice, overland. This great labor overcame the most exhausting efforts, and the men had frequently to abandon the axe and drag ropes for their rifles, to defend themselves against the continuous attack of the hostile natives. After passing the dangerous Stanley and his men had a long breathing pang from the toll of dragging their boats through the forest. They were also comparatively secure from attack, and they took measures to recruit their exhausted strength before again encountering the dangers of the journey westward. Although fighting his way continuously, Stanley did not neglect the object of his journey, and found opportunity to note all the interesting changes and physical characteristics of the route. At two degrees north latitude he found that the course of the great Lualaba swerved from its

What She Asked Tommy.

He was named Tommy and she was named Jane. They sat on a hotel balcony for three long hours and giving themselves dead away as being out-of-towners. As they sat down Thomas took one of Jane's hands. She allowed this sort of thing to go on without a word of protest, and presently resolved to desert and destroy. Finding that his ranks were thinned by the desertion of the Nyangwe men, the hostile natives concentrated for a grand attack on Stanley, with the object of completely crushing him. It was necessary, therefore, to organize a desperate resistance, which was successful, so far that it repulsed the savages for the time being, and gave the explorer a chance to reconsider his plans and make arrangements to adapt them to his trying situation. There was only one way to escape from the hapless position in which Stanley now found himself, unless he accepted the alternative of returning to Nyangwe, and abandoning the grand work he had undertaken. This was to make use of canoes. Stanley concluded that he could advance in that way with a better prospect of success than in any other. Although he had a decided advantage over the savages on the water, Stanley still found that each day's advance was but a repetition of the struggle of the day previous. It was desperate fighting all the time while pushing down the river with might and main. But it was still the rifle against the bow, though the bow was covered by the dense woods, while the rifle was exposed in the open canoe. In the midst of these progressive struggles Stanley's journey on the river was interrupted by a series of catastrophes not far apart from each other. To pass these obstacles he had to cut his way through over thirteen miles of dense forest, and drag his eighteen canoes and the exploring boat, Lady Alice, overland. This great labor overcame the most exhausting efforts, and the men had frequently to abandon the axe and drag ropes for their rifles, to defend themselves against the continuous attack of the hostile natives. After passing the dangerous Stanley and his men had a long breathing pang from the toll of dragging their boats through the forest. They were also comparatively secure from attack, and they took measures to recruit their exhausted strength before again encountering the dangers of the journey westward. Although fighting his way continuously, Stanley did not neglect the object of his journey, and found opportunity to note all the interesting changes and physical characteristics of the route. At two degrees north latitude he found that the course of the great Lualaba swerved from its

"Tommy, dearest, I want to ask you something."

"Ask me a hundred—a thousand—a million things!" he exclaimed in reply.

"Well, Tommy, I've got an awful bad cold in my head," she continued, "and if I drop one of my hands away from you, my nose would run like a fountain. I've either got to do that, Tommy, or let my nose wipe itself. Just one wip, Tommy, and then you may have it back."

Tommy released her hand, though he hated to, and her nose was softly and duly wiped.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A rich miller of Hankow, near Eger, in Austria, aged sixty, lately married a girl of eighteen, who consented to the match on account of his wealth. The miller was a man of love with the miller's foreman, and consented to the marriage of the old man in order to free herself and enjoy his wealth. The wedding supper was largely attended by the villagers, and the festivities lasted all night. At daybreak the miller, according to custom, visited the mill and was pushed into the stream by the assistant foreman, who had been drawn into the plot under a promise of money. The water not being deep, the miller regained his feet, and struggled violently with his assassin, who was soon assisted by the bride and her lover. The two men held him under the water and the girl immersed his head, until life became extinct. The miller's lover's arms and coolly rejoined the guests, with whom she joined in the dance.

Rev. THOMAS CULLEN once said: "Novel-reading, like horseradish and spices, should be used sparingly, and only to season sober food. But to thousands it is sheer poison, both from the quantity and quality of the romances devoured. With very rare exceptions fiction is the most ephemeral form of literature."

LEWIS, GOVERNOR MISSOURI, of Missouri, says that when he came to this country, a boy of eighteen, he worked as a bootblack in the streets of New York.

Fighting for his Throne.

THE DYNASTY OF THE CAIR IN DANGER.
VICTORY OR RUIN AHEAD.

(From the London News.)

BUCHARA, Sept. 1.—As regards the Grand Duke Nicholas, it is acknowledged on all hands that he is every inch a soldier. He knows how to make himself beloved by officers and men alike. He has great tactical ability, has a coup d'œil for actual battle, would be a good commander on the battle field, a fighting general, but he is precluded from this role by his position of Commander-in-Chief, and he is not a strategist, or at least not sufficient confidence in his own ability to take the general direction of the campaign with a firm hand. This is left to Napokotachitsky and Levitsky. Napokotachitsky looks on and watches everything and does everything, but he says nothing. He offers no counsel and gives no advice. He keeps silent. The army begins to say that he says nothing because he thinks nothing. Levitsky does everything, and his way of doing things is only too evident. When told before the first battle of Plevna by an officer at the head of the Intelligence Department that 20,000 Turks were approaching with a firm hand, he replied contemptuously, "Where did they spring from?" When informed they were ready to seize Lovcha, he said, "You had better attend to your own business." Levitsky had preconceived notions as to the numbers and weaknesses of the Turks. He refused to accept information which conflicted with those notions. There is nothing to be hoped from this man. The campaign up to this time proves it.

The man to whom all eyes are now turned in Bessarabia, is a young man, a Russian, a foreigner, and a man with no military reputation. The reason given is of course that a reigning prince cannot be put under the command of a simple gentleman. This is a question of etiquette, but the men who expect to die to-morrow in the Turkish trenches do not understand the importance of these questions of etiquette. They are unreasonable enough to think that if the Prince wishes to fight he should fight in the place his age, experience and military worth assign to him. They know that if victorious, the world will say the glory belongs to the foreigner. If beaten, they will blame Gen. Zoloff.

A second campaign is much feared by Russian diplomacy. It is feared that the powers, whose commerce and interests would be very much injured by a prolongation of the war, will endeavor to bring about peace, which can only be, until the Turks are completely crushed, a tame and unsatisfactory one, and they therefore very much dread the idea that the war may not be finished this year. The fact is better known to those who are in a position to feel the pulse of the Russian people and the Russian army, that no such peace is possible. This war has become a dynasty one for the Romanoffs as much as it is for Russia. This war must be fought to the end, and the Emperor entered Moscow after concluding an unsatisfactory peace, it would have to be at the point of the bayonet. This is why no such peace is possible, and this fact should be as well known abroad as it is in Russia. This war must be fought through to a successful issue for Russia, even though it takes five years and the result should be bankruptcy and ruin.

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Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., September 27, 1877

Despotism in France.

GOLDWIN SMITH, MR. BLAKE and the author of "Ginx's Baby," has each displayed much anxiety as to the destiny of this Canada of ours, and each has aired a pet theory as to the form of government Canada should ultimately adopt. These vaporizing, bright in their rhetorical glow, and interesting as abstract speculations, are not of the slightest import to the people of to-day. The practical statesman is not called upon to govern generations yet unborn; no generation has property in generations that are to follow; it is not the dead that are to be accommodated but the present living; every age must be free to act for itself, and for public men to attempt to direct the government of people yet unborn, is to arrogate to themselves a wisdom they would deny to posterity. The people of the future can take care of themselves, as the people of to-day do. The form of government of the future is anyway of no particular importance; all forms are alike to the people who possess the substance of good government, viz: liberty. Canada has the best guarantee of a liberty that will endure beyond the shocks of time, in the determination of the people to govern themselves. Self-government is our birth-right; inherited through the ages the race has long been disciplined in its exercise, and has learned to avoid those dangerous extremes that lead either to rebellion or despotism. Those civil and political institutions that are the pride of the Anglo-Saxon are the results of a sturdy independence of character, which, developed age after age by the right exercise of power, has been able to crush oppression and perpetual liberties that no other people have possessed except in name.

The prosecution and condemnation of GAMBETTA, the great Republican leader, shows that France, though possessing the form of constitutional liberty, has not yet grasped the substance. GAMBETTA's patriotism is undoubted; his regard for the forms of law and order are unquestioned, he is the trusted and devoted political leader of more than one half of the people of France, and yet his utterance at a private meeting at Lille, that "as soon as France had spoken out at the polls in favor of the Republic, submission or resignation (of McMahon, the President) was inevitable," is regarded as a high crime, and he is deprived of civil rights for five years.

That a government should institute criminal proceedings against an opposition leader for what was simply a fair and justifiable prediction, exhibits rather the savage despotism of a Nero than the spirit of republicanism. That such a tyrannical government could find laws to torture such an expression into a crime, and a judicial tribunal sufficiently flexible to execute its designs, shows how little republicanism France knows of that liberty which Euripides meant when he said, "This is true freedom, when free born men having to advise the people may speak free." France has always been divided into two great classes: the oppressor and the oppressed; it never possessed any intervening classes who, inured to municipal privilege, were the most active in political power, because themselves a bulwark and guarantee for the liberties of their country. To use the words of Buckle: "While they copied the forms of liberty, they lacked the bold sturdy spirit by which alone liberty can be sustained. They had, indeed, its image and superscription, but they wanted the sacred fire that warms the image into life. Everything else they possessed. The show and appliances of freedom were there. Charters were granted to their towns and privileges conceded to their magistrates. All, however, was useless. For it is not by the wax and parchment of lawyers that the independence of a nation can be preserved. Such things are the most external; they set off liberty to advantage; they are its dress and paraphernalia, its holiday suit in times of peace and quiet. But, when the evil days set in, when the invasions of despotism have begun, liberty will be retained, not by those who can show the oldest deeds and the largest charters, but by those who have been most inured to habits of independence, most accustomed to think and act for themselves."

Improvements in Shipbuilding.

In no department of industry have the Maritime Provinces made more progress of late years than in marine architecture. Many if not an actual majority of the vessels launched from half to quarter a century ago were veritable coffins. As early as from 1840 to 1850 this Province owned and sailed a large amount of tonnage, yet it is almost startling to find that there is not only scarcely a vessel afloat built in those years, but very few that were built between 1850 and 1860. The large mass of vessels now being sailed have been built since the latter date; indeed since 1870.

The only ship, barque or brig built up to 1850, in this Province, afloat when the last shipping registry, at hand, was issued, (1874) is the "David," built at St. Martins in 1874, for Vaughan, Liverpool. The only ships or barques built between 1840 and 1850 afloat are: "American," 1047, Portland, Alex. Casale, 1857. "Athens," 984, St. John, J. & R. Reed, 1856.

"Beu Monde," 1047, St. Martins, J. H. Moran, 1857. "Callista Haws," 1124, St. John, R. G. Hays, 1856. "Harmonides," 1564, Portland, J. & R. Reed, 1857. "Henry," 1066, St. Martins, S. Vaughan, 1855. "John Barbour," 924, St. John, J. & R. Reed, 1855. "John Parker," 1339, St. John, Wm. Vaughan, 1857. "Kilos," 861, St. Martins, J. Van, 1856. "Peter Maxwell," 1343, St. John, J. & R. Reed, 1855. "Tasmanian," 1137, St. Martins, J. A. Powell, 1856. "Tribune," 1123, St. Martins, J. H. Moran, 1855.

To render this exhibit the more startling against our spruce built vessels, the registry list contains vessels built elsewhere (probably in whole or part oak) dating as far back as 1832. The chief defect in the old style of vessels was their want of strength. There was as much, probably more wood used in their construction than at present, but the chief points of weakness being now better understood, the ceiling, bilges and waterways are taken from places where it does no good and applied to where it is most required. Formerly, it was not considered necessary to drive the trenails through the plank, frame and ceiling as at present. Formerly the ceiling was cut to make it fit, giving it, as it was called, "Yankee steam"; now it is bent, adding immensely to the strength. Formerly the floors were single; now they are double, and strengthening each other. The ceiling, bilges and waterways are larger, and lock-atres are added. Round sterns have of late been adopted, by which the timbers and planking support and strengthen each other, adding much to the strength of the vessel.

The fastenings are better than formerly. In many other ways in the matter of detail have the improvements gone on, nearing year by year the present perfection. The accommodations for crews are vastly better, securing better ventilation, and better hygiene than formerly. The results of this progress are highly important. Our vessels now outweather the most violent storms at sea; it is rare that they go down in collisions; it is only in collisions at sea or in storms along the coasts, that they are lost. The less hazard, the less insurance premiums to pay. The less hazard the cheaper the wages and the greater the profits. The better they are built, the more easily are they re-classed. In short in fifty different ways do the improvements in ship building operate to the benefit of the ship owning class. Two causes have operated in stimulating the building of better ships, first, Lloyd's supervision, second, building for home instead of foreign markets. Mr. Tucker of English Lloyd's has done the shipbuilding interest an inestimable benefit—a work that of late has been participated in by the agent of French Lloyd's. Besides that, shipbuilders will naturally build a better vessel for themselves than to sell, and the tendency to build for home companies, has had a most important effect in extending the business operation over sea and creating wealth for our own people.

Amongst the vessels on the stocks in this country is a barque being built by William Hickman, Esq., for Capt. C. A. Buck. She is to be launched on the 7th prox. Her dimensions are 131 ft. keel, 31 beam and 17 1/2 hold. She will register about 600 tons, and class 8 years in French Lloyd's. She is modelled after the "Johnny Smith," a successful vessel not only as a sailor, but a good carrier. Her spars, bits, hatches, rails, etc., are of pitch pine, and no expense appears to have been spared to make her in every way a most superior vessel. She is the fourteen vessel modelled and constructed by Mr. Edward Chambers, Mr. Hickman's foreman. Judging from the almost unvarying success that has attended vessels of his construction, Mr. Chambers deserves a foremost rank amongst the leading shipbuilders of these Provinces.

LAUNCH.—At moonlight on Saturday night, R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rockland, launched a brigantine of 275 tons, called the Matilda Buck. She is owned by G. R. Stewart of New York, the builder and the master, C. A. Buck. Mr. Chapman had previously launched this summer a barque of 1000 tons and a schooner. He has the keel laid of a 1000 ton ship for Taylor Bros., St. John, and expects to lay the keel of another of 1100 tons this fall.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Chatham Advance, which has made a specialty of writing up more protection to the fisheries on the North shore and more justice to home fishermen, fairly boils over last week with wrath at the Minister of Marine. It says: "We are, driven to the conclusion that Hon. Mr. Smith is either delirious or that he is so unfitted for the position he holds as to have rendered his Department important organs in the hands of the Opposition for working positive and open damage to the Reform Administration. There is a feeling, both at home and abroad, amongst those who desire to use our fishery interests for the benefit of the present purpose, that they have perfect immunity from censure or punishment in the well-established and unshaken ignorance which characterizes the administration of the gentleman now at the head of the Fisheries Department. The Advance has been a clear Grit. Is it on the 'teeter'?"

"THE WA" in the East has not the past few days developed any new phases. Suleiman Pasha has not yet succeeded in driving the Turk from Schipka Pass. The Grand Duke's military maintains his position before Plevna, notwithstanding the disastrous results of the battles two weeks ago. Brilliant victories have been reported from both sides during the week, but such reports were found to have been magnified from small successes.

How Seamen are Treated.

The High Court of Admiralty of Dorchester vs. The High Court of Admiralty of Sackville.

By our Legal Reporter.

A fortnight ago, the barque "Onaway," commanded by Captain J. W. Wilmut, arrived in this port. Six of the sailors, named: Charles Kolmoden, William Jones, Peter Ocar Lloyd, William Sionam, Nicholas Olsen, and Samuel Mosely (colored), immediately or shortly after their arrival went to Dorchester and retained A. J. Housen, Esq., to obtain relief of certain grievances by law under which they claimed to be laying. Accordingly, six actions for wages and four for assault and battery were brought in the Court before S. G. Gillott, Esq., and G. M. Black, Esq. The sailors were engaged in Great Britain for the round voyage, and therefore founded their actions for wages on the ill-treatment of the Captain during the voyage to this port. During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last week, two causes, one for wages and one for assault, were tried before the Justices before named, and resulted in a judgment being rendered in each case for the sailors and against Captain Wilmut. In these causes Messrs. Hanington and Wells by Mr. Wells appeared for the Capt., and Mr. H. B. Emmerson for the sailors. On Saturday a third suit for wages was taken up, Mr. J. H. Dickson appearing for the sailors. After the plaintiff had finished his case, the Court was adjourned until Tuesday following at 10 a.m. On Monday while the sailors were waiting at Dorchester to continue their suits on the next day they were arrested by Constable E. C. Estabrooks, assisted by Geo. Lawrence, under a warrant issued by J. L. Bent, Esq., charging them with desertion from the bark "Onaway," Captain Wilmut (where they were last seen) with them all the week before) being the complainant. They were therefore brought here and arraigned before Justices Bent and Kinnear and under the direction of their Counsel pleaded "not guilty."

On Tuesday morning their examination was continued, Mr. Wells for the prosecution and Mr. Dickson for the defense. In defiance of the proceedings taken at Dorchester, in which the question of desertion was virtually settled for the reason that the Justices must have found that the sailors were justified in leaving the ship on account of the cruelty and inhuman treatment of the Captain and officers, or for other causes, before they could make a desertion claim, the Justices, in this case, proceeded to pay attention to the evidence which they did not pay attention to in the case of the same point, the Justices here, without giving the prisoners an opportunity for a defense, though their counsel urgently demanded it, found them guilty of desertion and sentenced them to eight weeks imprisonment and to the forfeiture of their wages and effects. The effect of this is to prevent the prisoners from appearing in Court at Dorchester and pushing their suits. Appellate and actions for false imprisonment are next in order. This is a fruitful source of litigation and both owners and sailors will no doubt find their purses much lighter and some members of the legal fraternity their correspondingly heavier before the end of it.

There are several points in this case worthy of notice by those who are interested in the purity of our criminal jurisprudence. First, while the Dorchester Court was trying the case a summary change of venue is made by the Sackville Court, a proceeding that looks like an anxiety to do business that boded no good to the sailors; secondly, two Courts adjudge upon the same facts and give contrary decisions on the same evidence—a monstrous proceeding; thirdly, suiters at Court, seeking justice, ought to be free from arrest, and especially sailors and strangers to our laws and customs who have no money, no friends, and no influence to exert in their own favor, and who demand at the hands of our Courts the justice and fair play that are at once the glory and the pride of the British name.

One ship only in port, the "Ella Rose," and who will probably sail this week. Judging from the amount of delay along the shores, it should think several more could receive cargoes this autumn.

The Government steamer "Glenodon," with supplies for this light house, has just arrived outside. Yours, etc. VIATOR. Pugwash, Sept. 25, 1877.

Westmorland County Court. Stewart vs. Horman having drawn its weary length through five days, was brought to a conclusion late Saturday evening. The amount of the verdict bears no proportion to the time occupied by the case; the jury deciding that defendant owed only one hundred and eighty dollars. A sensational case was occasioned on Tuesday by one of the witnesses taking up the case fainting twice; once whilst giving evidence, and again later in the trial, each time necessitating his removal from the room. He appeared to be in a state of exhaustion—partly the effects of excitement, and partly from having been driving most of the night previous.

On Wednesday at 2 p.m., Judge Waters of St. John, arrived to proceed with certain causes, at the trial of which Judge Botsford, from relationship or other reasons, could not preside.

The Paper.

Mr. Editor.—Mr. Smith in his declaration of his principles on assuming the control of his paper says: "It has yet to learn that the restoration of the Macdonald Government will be for the benefit of Canada, and its sympathies will be with the party now in power." etc. If the restoration of the Macdonald Government will not be for the benefit of Canada, the organ of the Minister of Marine endorses and justifies the policy and acts of the Mackenzie Government. If it endorses and justifies the acts, it endorses and justifies the outrages increase in the freight and passenger tariffs on the I. C. R., the wholesale waste and mismanagement and jobbery from a \$30,000 smash up at Athol to the cashiership disgrace at Moncton; if it endorses and justifies these acts, it is prepared to defend the abandonment of the Bay Verte Canal by Hon. Mr. Smith, and is perhaps prepared to extol the refusal of that gentleman to give rail to the Cape Tormentine Railway (to enable the Company to proceed with its construction) the same as has been given to the Elgin, St. Martins and other Provincial Railways. It asks for the support of the people of Sackville, Westmorland and Bedford, on the ground that it justifies the act of the Minister of Marine in defeating their efforts to obtain a Railway. It is prepared to justify Mr. Mackenzie's act when he placed \$1,000,000 in the estche of the Cape Tormentine Railway, and to justify his cancelling it. It solicits public support because it is prepared to justify Mr. Smith's consent to and acquiescence in, first to the proposed grant of \$1,000,000, and secondly, to its cancellation. The paper that commends certain men in power instead of to the public service; a paper that is engaged in the work of upholding and supporting and perpetuating the reign of our present rulers, instead of supporting the interests of the people, the people, upholding the public rights and perpetuating uncorrupted our free institutions and self-government; the paper that looks to the Minister of the day for approval instead of to the people, possesses a mighty claim to the support of the people! As an elector, I for one will not vote for repudiating the Bay Verte Canal, nor killing the Cape Tormentine Railway, nor will I support any paper that justifies these acts. My support goes to the independent press that (at perishing a pecuniary loss) stand by the people and the people's interests. Yours, &c. E. ELKOTR.

From Pugwash.

Mr. Editor.—My last letter to you, from this place, was in May, and as I have got this far again, I will try and drop you a few lines, although much hurried for time. The Autumnal Equinoctial gale, blew its blast Friday night and Saturday, accompanied with heavy rain, and an exceedingly high tide. As far as I can ascertain, no damage was sustained in this vicinity. There was slight current among the islands by the high tide, but no serious loss.

The Dominion Telegraph Co., have got their wires into McNutt's Hotel, where they intend very shortly to open an office, and will no doubt receive a good share of public patronage. I learn that it is in contemplation, to place a street lamp, near the entrance to the Post Office, which will be a step in the right direction and if accomplished two more will be put up at once in different parts of the town. This is a fruitful source of litigation and both owners and sailors will no doubt find their purses much lighter and some members of the legal fraternity their correspondingly heavier before the end of it.

There are several points in this case worthy of notice by those who are interested in the purity of our criminal jurisprudence. First, while the Dorchester Court was trying the case a summary change of venue is made by the Sackville Court, a proceeding that looks like an anxiety to do business that boded no good to the sailors; secondly, two Courts adjudge upon the same facts and give contrary decisions on the same evidence—a monstrous proceeding; thirdly, suiters at Court, seeking justice, ought to be free from arrest, and especially sailors and strangers to our laws and customs who have no money, no friends, and no influence to exert in their own favor, and who demand at the hands of our Courts the justice and fair play that are at once the glory and the pride of the British name.

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On Wednesday at 2 p.m., Judge Waters of St. John, arrived to proceed with certain causes, at the trial of which Judge Botsford, from relationship or other reasons, could not preside.

MARKET REPORTS.—Flour not materially changed at Toronto and Montreal. At Toronto on 20th, Extra, \$5.90, Family \$5.75; at Montreal, Super \$6.40, Extra \$6.15 to \$6.30; Family \$6.10 to \$6.15. Provisions unchanged.

"FREE THOUGHT JOURNAL" is a new publication issued by the Free Thinkers of Toronto, of which the first number has been received.

New Goods!

SEPT. 20th, 1877.

WE have within past few days replenished our Large Stock by following enumerated articles (besides many others) and new offer to our friends a Full Assortment of Goods suited to the season, at prices as low as the lowest—

TWO BALES

BLUE and WHITE COTTON WARE, Grey Cotton, White Cotton, Flannel Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Print Cottons, Black Lustrous, White and Colored Tartan Mullins, Table Oil Cloth, Flannels, Flumes, Ladies' Straw Hats, Ladies' Jackets, 4 pieces Basket Cloth for Ladies' Mantles, Scotch Yarns, Woolen Blankets, Towels, Onaburg, Hessians, Duck, Holland, Silks, Twists, Ribbons, 44 den. Reels Cotton, Brain Braces, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, 24 pieces Strips and Plain Wines, 20 pieces Tweeds—choice patterns for Men's Suits, &c.

J. L. Black.

Boots & Shoes.

2 CASES

SERGE BOOTS, GOAT & KID BOOTS, Boys' Girls' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

J. L. Black.

Felt and Fur Hats

15 DOZ. HATS—Assorted quality and patterns—Men's, Youth and Boys' sizes.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

Groceries, &c.

NEW STOCK.

20 BOXES RAISINS; 3 kegs SODA, CURRANTS, TEA, TORRADO, STARCH; RICE, &c. 6 Casks Superior SUGAR; 6 Casks M'LASSER; TRA, of Superior quality; 500 lbs. CONFECTIONERY.

J. L. Black.

Horse Nails.

500 LBS.

Polished & Pointed Horse Nails.

FOR SALE LOW BY BOX.

J. L. Black.

Window Glass.

Just now Stocking:

60 boxes Window Glass,

Full Assortment Sizes,

6 X 10 TO 16 X 34 INCHES.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

Fall & Winter Clothing.

\$2,000 VALUE!

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits.

COATS, PANTS & VESTS, OVERCOATS, REEFERS, &c.

Superior Make and Excellent Value.

Just opened, at

J. L. Black.

Wall Paper!

Just Received from Glasgow, the completion of our Importation:

4 Bales, containing 2,500 Rolls Choice Patterns Paper.

Price from 6 cts. to 40 cts. per Roll.

On account of being late, extra Bargains may be had.

J. L. Black.

Gent's Under-garments.

12 DOZ. KNIT PANTS & SHIRTS;

8 pieces fine Grey Shirting do;

Rare value.

J. L. Black.

6 DOZEN

Patent Air-tight Glass Fruit Jars,

a new article—24 cts. each, at

J. L. Black's.

Advertisements This Day.

JUST OPENED

W. D. MAIN & CO.

AMHERST, N. S.

Ladies' Mantle Cloths,

Ladies' Cloth Jackets,

Shawls, Hosiery,

Felt Skirts, &c. &c.

Dress Goods,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES.

Full Stock of Millinery!

FUR TRIMMINGS,

BLACK & COLORED GALLOONS,

WOOL & SATINETTE WRAPS.

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Just Received!

Just Received per "Olympia"

1 CASE, containing a very nice lot of COAL VASES & CASH BOXES.

1 case Coal Twine;

1 case Shoe Thread;

1 case Pocket Cutlery;

5 cases Assorted Hardware.

W. H. THORNE & CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Steamer "G. A. Good"

WILL run from Parbro' to Wolfville, daily, excepting Wednesday, the first week in October, to accommodate persons wishing to attend the Exhibition at Kenville.

Leave Parbro' at 2 p.m., Monday and Tuesday; and 9 a.m., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Persons wishing to take teams must put up their board in the morning of Monday and Tuesday, or evening of Wednesday.

J. P. COX, Master.

Parbro', Sept. 19, 1877. [sept27]

NOTICE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER.

MR. ALEX. MCKAY, Danvers, Vt., agent for the subscriber in Dorchester, and orders for repairs to Warranca, &c., left with him will receive prompt attention. Mr. McKay will give all information as to charges, &c. All work warranted as to charges, &c. All work warranted as to charges, &c. [sept27-4]

J. P. COX, Master.

Parbro', Sept. 19, 1877. [sept27]

FIRST MEETING

OF THE

Amherst Driving Park.

\$1,000.00 IN PRIZES!

THE Opening Meeting of the above named Park will be held on

Wednesday and Thursday,

OCT. 10 & 11, 1877, AT AMHERST, N. S.

First Day—Wednesday, October 10.—No. 1, Three Minute Class. Prize \$150. \$100 to first; \$40 to second; \$20 to third. No. 2—Running Race. Prize \$175. \$100 to first; \$20 to second; \$25 to third. No. 3—2-35 class. Prize \$175. \$100 to first; \$20 to second; \$25 to third.

Second Day—Thursday, October 11.—No. 4, 2-44 class. Prize \$150. \$80 to first; \$40 to second; \$20 to third. No. 5—Running Race. Prize \$125. \$75 to first; \$25 to second; \$15 to third. No. 6—2-30 class. Prize \$225. \$105 to first; \$20 to second; \$20 to third.

All the above races except Nos. 2 and 5 to be mile heats, best 3 in 5 harness. A horse claiming the title shall be allowed first money only. In all races there must be 5 to enter and 3 to start.

Nos. 2 and 5 to be mile heats, best 2 in 3, weight as follows: 2 years old, 100 lbs.; 4 years, 114 lbs.; 5 years, 124 lbs.; 6 years and over, 131 lbs. The usual allowance for mares and geldings, 3 lbs.; thoroughbreds, 7 lbs. extra. The winner of No. 2 barred from No. 5.

Entries by mail to be addressed to the Secretary, Amherst, N. S., and close on Monday, 1st October, at 9 o'clock, p.m. Entries on foot will be 10 per cent. of purse, and positively must accompany the nomination. An accurate and satisfactory description of each entry will be required. Rules of the National Association will govern, except Nos. 2 and 5. Horses will be called at 1.30 p.m., and started at 2 o'clock precisely.

[sept27-21] C. R. SMITH, Secretary.

Intercolonial Railway.

EXCURSION TO ST. JOHN!

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, good on regular trains, will be issued at all Booking Stations on this Railway (in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) to St. John, on OCTOBER 1st and 2nd, to enable parties to visit the Ruins of that City.

Tickets good for six days from date of issue.

Tickets not good to stop off on the line and then resume journey to destination.

Fares to St. John and return as follows:

From Halifax, Windsor, St. John's, Acadia & Intermediate Stations..... \$4.00

From Pictou, Riverdale, and Intermediate Stations..... 4.00

From Stewiack, Lunenburg & Intermediate Stations..... 3.00

From Pictou, Amherst & Intermediate Stations..... 2.50

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