

NEWS ITEMS

The Duke of Sutherland has presented a milk cow and a sheep to the Provincial land for his keeping, to every small tradesman on his Trenting estates.

The Andrews brothers have refused \$20,000 for the dory Nautilus which they have crossed the sea, believing that they can make more money by exhibiting it.

It is rumored that Mr. Bridges is not unlikely to assume the position of Provincial railway system from Quebec to Ottawa, and that Mr. Spicer, of the Grand Trunk, may be placed at the head of the Intercolonial Railway.

Professor Thomas Taylor, of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau, reports that a table-spoonful of turpentine applied to a nail of wood will disintegrate a cesspool instantly, and in the sick chamber will prove a powerful auxiliary against germs and bad odors.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that Mr. Pops Hennessy, the Governor of the colony, has received a letter from the director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the sum of £1,000 for the erection of a statue to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Hong Kong.

Henry Slade, the trickster, whose pretended spiritualistic performance was exposed in London, causing his flight to escape imprisonment, is having better luck than far in Germany. The Leipzig professors have been greatly interested in him, and one of them, Zelin, has written a book about him.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, in reply to a memorial addressed to him by the Church of England Temperance Society on the subject of temperance in Cyprus, expresses his clear recognition of the evils that intemperance engenders, and his determination to take in all measures calculated to encourage sobriety.

Fighting has been renewed in Transvaal. A British detachment, 600 strong, was compelled to retreat before an overwhelming force of Kaffirs, who subsequently made a night attack on the British, who were repulsed with heavy loss. The Colonial Government is making active military preparations.

During the absence of the Queen in Scotland several of the principal State rooms at Windsor Castle are being renovated, in anticipation of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, which will take place, according to the most recent arrangements, about the middle of February.

The traffic across the two Thames bridges, which were recently thrown open, has already more than doubled. On Waterloo Bridge the foot passengers are estimated to be 94,635 in one week to 194,023. The foot traffic of one halfpenny must thus have done much to divert the traffic out of its natural channels.

The Island of Giglio, between Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, was lately put up at auction for the sum of £240,000, the price being an average of 92 francs for each property. There were about 300 proprietors of the 300 vineyards, 24 estates, and 62 fields.

A vineyard was purchased for 15 francs, and a house at 30 francs, 20 centimes, and 50 centimes.

A road report at last comes from Cyprus. Its author is Sir Garnet Wolseley, and it tells us that the climate has become extremely pleasant and the health of the troops satisfactory. He visited the camps of the 421 Highlanders and of the 2nd Buffs, and has found the men in the capital spirits and well fed.

Charles Gilbert has been in the Constantinople State prison thirteen years on a life sentence for murder. The trial now comes on as it was reported in our columns. The crime, the crime, his father being the actual murderer. The son would not speak out until after the death of the father. It is believed this, as he has been punished enough for his complicity, he will be set free.

There has been one honest man living in the world, and his death is a great loss. He is recorded. "Old Jasper, the hunchback," kept an apothecary on Victoria-square, Montreal. Thursday evening before he fell his head and shoulders were crushed off all his limbs. He was 70 years of age, and had been having a good time for some time. He had saved all his money, and had \$2,100, and died happy with this amount on his table.

As a large meeting presided over by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and attended by the most leading citizens of St. John's, it has been reported that the association or League for the purpose of discouraging as much as possible the idle pomp, and waste that is so prevalent, and of introducing a simple, useful, and wrenny aid, a more decorous practice.

The Rev. E. W. Sewell, of Quebec, in 1865, received his Chapel of "The Holy Trinity" to the War Department for ten years, for service in connection with the troops at the front. He was also appointed as Chaplain until the withdrawal of the troops in 1874. The war office has now generously ordered the continuance of the Chaplain's salary to Rev. Mr. Sewell, viz. £200 sterling, for the remainder of his life.

We are beginning, says the Echo, to see the fruits of Mr. Stanley's high-handed treatment of the natives in Central Africa. A Continental paper publishes a letter from Zanzibar giving an account of a Belgian expedition, which had just returned to the interior, but which, owing to some disagreement with the natives, engaged in a conflict, and had to seek safety by flight. It was not so with Livingston's expeditions.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University Council on the 26th ult., Professor Gladstone presented a report on the part of the Committee, which stated that only £300 were wanting towards the sum of £13,000 required for the endowment of a Celtic chair in the University. The committee was reappointed to arrange the raising of the sum, and that a Professor might be appointed to enter on his duties by November next year.

The Duke of Norfolk in his zeal for his faith will not accept any Protestant farmer as a tenant, and even has gone so far as to erect a wall to shut the Protestant church out of the chance in which his ancestors lay. His Grace possesses this power because he is the lay rector. The vicar of the parish has, however, knocked a hole in the wall to get light. It is said that the question may come before the law courts.

The crews of the five fishing boats which were saved from the wreck of the Grosvenor Kurlf have just received from the German Government money rewards as under, the amounts being:—The crew of the first boat, number of men each boat rescued:—The Mily, £100; the Sunnah, £80; the Camelia, £60; the John and Hannah, £40; the Five Brothers, £10. The officers and men of the German navy, present at the wreck, were taken to the cemetery to their last comrades.

The whaler Arctic arrived at Dundas, the 25th ult., from Davis Straits. Captain Adams states that he never in all his experience saw the ice so thickly packed. He was unable to reach Melville Bay, the most productive of the fishing grounds. Several times he was so completely beset by ice that it was only by sawing and blasting that he was able to extricate his ship. This year's season has been very unproductive, only a few whales which were seen being extremely wild and difficult to approach.

The Count of Bismarck Hohen, cousin of Prince Bismarck, committed suicide lately in Venice. He seemed determined that his work should be done, as he was twice wounded by a bullet in the chest, and was twice on his knees, and two upon his throat. Covered with blood, and leaving a trail upon the floor, he dragged himself to his bed, and after lying down, he died. His age was 46. A disease with which he was afflicted caused him great suffering, and it is thought that he killed himself in a frenzy of pain.

BANK ACCOMMODATION IN "THEIR" TRAPS.—The Street astorians to the sudden restriction of accommodation by banks to people who have been accustomed to depend upon them. "The tendency of such restrictions is clearly to make mischief and to produce an unfavorable reaction on the banks themselves. It is quite right that rates should be high and that the persons borrowing and the securities they offer should be severely tested, but respectable business people with undoubted security to offer ought not to have the doors of the institutions which they have dealt, suddenly shut in their faces so that they cannot borrow at any price. Show any misfortune to occur as the result of this unwise policy of the banks in restricting their accommodation, and the banks will have themselves to blame.

THE BRITISH FLEET BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

On the occasion of the departure of the British fleet for the new anchorage at Artaki Bay, as it sailed on the first day of Bazaar, one of the two great Turkish holidays of the year, the Admiral's presence was so great that it would be wanting courtesy to leave the neighborhood without firing a salute, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan never having seen the fleet near at hand, thought it would be well to send a salute to the fleet, appearing with his ships off the Golden Horn. It was arranged that the ships on leaving the anchorage should proceed first towards Seraglio Point, and then steaming up the coast, should pass the Marmara. Punctually at half-past six the Alexandria was away, and proceeding slowly so as to allow the fleet to be seen, the fleet, at the head of there after "course in succession," and pass out again into the Marmara. Punctually at half-past six the Alexandria was away, and proceeding slowly so as to allow the fleet to be seen, the fleet, at the head of there after "course in succession," and pass out again into the Marmara.

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Communications.

For the "Agriculturist." Mr. FORTER.—A few weeks since there appeared in the columns of the Star of this city a communication from some particular friend of mine, stating that I had been compelled to hand in my resignation as Professor of Classics in the University of New Brunswick. Last week there came out in the same paper an editorial in which a similar statement was made in plain and unmistakable language. Being old-fashioned enough to think even in this progressive age, that one's professional reputation does count for something, and should not be lightly jostled there after "course in succession," and pass out again into the Marmara.

UNIVERSITY, F.TON, Nov. 8th, 1878. DEAR SIR.—I have learned with astonishment that an utterly unfounded rumor has been circulated to the effect that you were compelled to resign the Chair of Classics and History in this University. On the contrary, the fact is that you have accepted of a position of honor and trust, and that you are still in the full possession of your faculties, and when you did so I was so taken by surprise that I begged you to reconsider the matter for a few days, in the hope that you might change your mind. As you still persisted in your resignation, I was ultimately constrained to give a provisional acceptance of your resignation.

I am, dear sir, Yours very truly, W. BRYDENE JACK.

I have waited several days before taking this method of meeting the slander, in hope that some of the directors of the Star, who have hitherto been looked upon as my warm personal friends, and whom I did not credit with the capacity of giving the weight of their names to a non-sensical article, would come forward and disown it. The only thing that has appeared from them is a letter from one of the number which in reality approved of what the editor had written, and gave the case for the present in the hands of a just and discerning public who I think can rightly estimate the malicious attempt to enrich the reputation of one who has honestly striven to do right by his country.

Yours truly, G. E. FOSTER.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1878.

THE SITUATION ABROAD. A period of quiet has succeeded a state of uneasiness and apprehension of war. Nothing is said in the cable despatches of the forward advance of British troops into Afghanistan which it was announced on apparent good authority would take place early in November. This delay is putting in motion the army of invasion, may be taken as an indication that calmer counsels are prevailing with the Imperial Government. If they have decided to put off warlike operations until spring there is room to hope that something may occur in the interval to make war unnecessary. There is still no confidence in the good intentions of Russia, not so sure of the aid of the independent wild hill tribes or so secure of the stability of his throne that he can afford decisively to repel any advances towards reconciliation from the Imperial Government. And in England there is a very strong opinion held by high authorities on Indian affairs, as to the injustice and impolicy of making war upon Afghanistan, in order under cover of resenting the insult by Sheer Ali in refusing to allow the British mission to enter his territory, to recede the northwest boundary of the Indian Empire. English papers receive numerous letters from old Indian officers, and officers who have served on the frontiers who know the country, and they are all adverse to extending the frontier to the mountain ranges of Afghanistan.

London. The present North-west frontier is or could be made impenetrable against invasion, but it would be dangerous to extend it into a wild and sterile country which is occupied and surrounded by fierce tribes whose occupation is war and who would be sure to resent the invasion of their fastnesses. In the East the aspect of affairs is more hopeful than it has been lately. The feeling of confidence that the peace will be maintained is stronger. The speech made by Earl Beaconsfield at the Mansion House on Lord Mayor's Day, 9th inst., and the announcement by the Foreign office the day after that a note has been received giving assurance of the Czar desiring to carry out faithfully the Treaty of Berlin, have tended to tranquillize the public mind. Earl Beaconsfield denied most emphatically, that any of the signatory powers desired to recede from the Treaty of Berlin, and expressed his confidence that its provisions would be carried out and that it would bring about the result for which the British Government had striven—peace. He was not apprehensive of an invasion of India by Russia, as long as Asia Minor and the valley of the Euphrates were in the hands of a strong power, or even of a weak power when backed by a strong alliance, as was Turkey by the Anglo-Turkish convention. How long the tranquil feeling following authoritative assurances, that all is going, and will go right in the East, will endure it were difficult to say.

With regard to the United States; the attitude of Secretary Sverts, and the American press have taken on the Fishery Award, does not seem to discomfit surprise, very much, the English press, which may surely be assumed to be the exponent of public opinion on this question. They seem to think the Mr. Everts' despatches were written and published in the nick of time, in American papers for election effect, and by a show of patriotism and of that so much admired "cuteness"—to rouse a feeling in favor of the Republican Party.

The last despatch of Secretary Evert (published in Washington last Monday), but bearing date of Feb. 24th, is a terribly long, wearisome and labored document. The drift of his argument is that the Fishery Award is not only excessive, but it ought not to have been made. The privileges which American fishermen enjoy under section XVIII of the Washington Treaty are more than counterbalanced by the advantages the Canadians derive from sections XIX and XXI. On a close comparison of the value of the mackerel fishing within the three miles limit (the only part of the privilege granted by section XVIII to be taken into consideration), he makes out that the free market in the United States for their fish that the Canadian possess, is of greater money value to the American. It would be more advantageous for the United States, to recede from the Washington Treaty at once, than to pay an excessive price for fishing privileges which are not so great as the privileges the Canadians enjoy under it. Mr. Everts is of the opinion that even without taking into account that the amount is excessive, the \$5,000,000 ought not to be paid, as the Commission was not unanimous in making the award, and he would fain persuade Lord Salisbury to take that view of it and refuse to receive the money.

If his Lordship takes that course, then the way will be opened for a more complete and satisfactory arrangement of the fisheries question. There is little doubt but that Lord Salisbury will uphold the decision of the majority of the Commission, and that the United States will pay the award, under protest. The following despatch, dated New York, 11th, purports to give the English view of the dispute. Special Washington dispatches say Salisbury's dispatch in response to Everts on fishery matters covers the whole question. Salisbury argues that the award made by the Halifax Commission cannot be complicated with any other subject whatever, and that questions that may arise touching local regulations or rights and privileges of the respective parties under the treaty of Washington, can be equitably settled by the high contracting parties, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the treaty itself. The award of the commission he holds to be final and binding, and it was so intended by the authority under which the commission was created. No provision was made for reviewing or correcting the decision of the commission, and to admit such a principle would be to declare in advance the absolute failure of all attempts to arbitrate between disputing nations. If any party possessing rights under the treaty have a proper subject for discussion and arbitration under the treaty, but grievances of this kind should not be permitted to affect the general question as to the value of the fishing privilege, passed upon by a commission selected in pursuance of the treaty stipulations. After a thorough examination of all the facts, Salisbury intimates that the Government of Great Britain will consider the question of the interference with American fishermen as an independent proposition, but, at the same time, declines to consider that any other question as affecting the award made by the commission.

Unusual care is observed to guard the contents of Salisbury's dispatch, and the action of the Cabinet thereon, but the above outline from a trustworthy source is believed to be a brief epitome of the position assumed in Salisbury's reply. It cannot be ascertained definitely whether any action was taken on this question by the Cabinet, but all indications now point to the payment of the money at London Nov. 23.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred on the New Brunswick Railway on Thursday night last. Accidents very much more dreadful have happened abroad, and they may have been read here with the subdued feelings which attend events occurring at a distance, but the emotions excited by Thursday night's accident strike home the harrowing character of such catastrophes.

The 2.30 p.m. train, consisting of a locomotive, a passenger car, four box cars and a baggage car, which carried about twenty persons, reached Peel, a station six miles below Fredericton, at 7.30 p.m. While the train was going at a moderate rate of speed, it appears from general testimony that a bundle of bags was thrown out from the door of the baggage car upon the track, which in some way got entangled with the wheels causing them to slip from the rails. The train was crossing a bridge, and for about two hundred feet the cars were dragged along in sleepers, which were broken by the heavy weight. On reaching the embankment the passenger car, dragging with it the baggage car, toppled over, and turning upside down three or four times righted itself near the water's edge, some fifty feet from the top. The engine and box cars remained on the track.

Of the fifteen passengers, Mr. T.W. Whitehead alone succeeded in jumping clear of the car ere it tumbled over the bank, and he escaped with a slight bruise. Several serious injuries from the violent and rapid overturn of the cars. Scarce had the passenger car righted itself by the water's edge, when it was enveloped in flames. Persons from Peel station rushed to rescue the passengers from their frightful situation. The greater number got out without severe injury. But the flames caught four victims. Mr. Harmon of Peel, vainly attempted, (driven back by the fierce heat), to draw Mr. Perry, of Presque Isle, through one of the windows of the burning car, who seemingly paralyzed with terror, resisted being rescued, and was left to his fate. A woman, Mrs. John Leslie, of Grand Falls, maddened with grief, appeared to be fascinated, for she broke from those who had hold of her, and rushed back into the flames. Mr. Haeker, of Fort Fairfield, was not seen by any one after the accident. All three, along with a boy, C. Beattie, a Fredericton newsboy, perished.

On news of the accident a special train, on board of which were Mr. Hoben, Dr. Atherton and others started at 1 A. M., for the scene.

The bodies of those who perished in the flames were burned and charred beyond recognition. The passenger car was totally destroyed, the baggage car, wrecked not burned.

A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict returned as follows:—The undersigned juryman called to view the remains of the persons who fell in the railway accident near Peel Station, on the 14th November, inst., after viewing the remains and hearing the evidence pertaining to the accident, submit the following verdict:—That four or more persons, names unknown, supposed to be Isaac Haeker, Nathan Perry and Charles Beattie, and an unknown woman, came to their death from being precipitated over an embankment near Peel Station, on the evening of the 14th instant, and by the fire which subsequently consumed the car.

We are also of opinion that the accident was caused by a bundle of bags thrown from the baggage car, by the baggage master, Robert M. Dow, as appears in evidence, and which, after striking the ground, bounded back upon the track and under the trucks of the baggage or passenger car.

W. W. MELLISLE, Foreman. G. W. CAMPBELL, CHARLES M. BOYD, S. HARMON, R. H. DREW, R. H. HAY, THOS. R. BOYD.

Mr. Haeker was a large lumber merchant a man much advanced in years. Mr. N. Perry was the principal merchant of Presque Isle. Mrs. John Lesley was 65 years of age 30 years ago her husband carried on a bakery in this city. The boy Beattie was well known in Fredericton. This loss of life is most deplorable. Mr. Yertz, the conductor, received severe injuries, as did Mr. C. Phillips, of Bath. Mr. Dow, the baggage master, was badly hurt, the other passengers escaped serious consequences. St. John papers report three additional deaths, in doing so we understand that they are in error, only the four mentioned have occurred. By latest accounts the injured were doing well.

ELECTION IN YORK.

Messrs. Blair and Thompson found the seats last Thursday which they precipitated early in August. If they had held on it would have come all right. Dr. Dow having made a false step in protesting from very questionable motives, went from bad to worse in effect, Blair and Thompson. He has met with full success, but has much damaged his political reputation. Now that the election is over, and the speeches have answered their purpose it is not worth while to refer to last Saturday's proceedings. The returns from the polling places heard from give—

Blair.....1,480  
Thompson.....1,349  
Dow.....24  
Hanson.....29

UPON THE SEA.—At midnight on Wednesday the Marquis and Princess Louise accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold and suits left St. Pancras Station for Liverpool. After arriving on Thursday morning the Marquis and Princess Louise returned to their hotel at the Liverpool Town Hall, with military escort, through streets lined with detachments of volunteers, and crowded with people who cheered heartily. Addresses from the City Council, and the Chamber of Commerce were presented, to which the coming Governor General made reply. The Royal party afterwards presented themselves in the balcony overlooking the Exchange and were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm; they then proceeded to the landing stage and embarked in the tender for the "Sarantian." After leave taking, with warm wishes we may be sure, for a speedy and prosperous voyage, the Princess returned to shore and the ship proceeded to sea.

When the "Sarantian" arrives on this side, and when outside the harbor the fleet will fire a royal salute, and forming in double line led by the "Black Prince," and "Bell-rephun" will escort it up the harbor and anchor. The "Sarantian" will anchor off the Dockyard. When the time of landing arrives the Marquis and the Princess and suite will embark under a royal salute on board the Admiral's barge; the barge followed by a procession of ship boats will pass between the double line of men o' war, and round to the landing place at the Dockyard where the authorities will be in waiting to receive the viceregal party. The ships in the harbor and Dockyards will show boundless saluting; the public buildings, telegraph offices, railway stations churches, chapel of the principal hotels, the club will be decorated, several arches will be erected. In short the people of Halifax are preparing to give the Marquis and his Royal Consort a right noble welcome.

Not a few of the Turkish officers taken prisoners during the late war have accepted service in the armies of their conquerors. The terms offered them were liberal and they have been ready to accept. Many of them are to be sent to the Caucasus. Nothing, however, could induce the Turkish privates to follow the Turkish officer's lead. The inferiority of the Turkish officer to the Turkish private soldier in soldierly qualities, has always been insisted upon.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

A nursery is about to be started in Fredericton. Some may jump to the conclusion that there is nothing new about this. Nurserymen there will be, and have been since the earth has been peopled. But the nursery man is not the nursery we mean, which is one for rearing infant trees—apple and pear trees to put it more distinctly. In the beginning of this month, Mr. John Mackey, of this city (actuated by the laudable desire to revive and improve the culture of the apple, and to supply the home markets with that wholesome household fruit, entered into partnership with Mr. Thos. Rodgers, of Beebe Plain, Stanstead Quebec, in the art of trade of nurserymen. Mr. Mackey will furnish sufficient land for the nursery ground on the farm about one mile above Fredericton, and Mr. Rodgers will next May set out 20,000 "pippins or root grafts," and undertake to keep them pruned. The young trees will be sold; planted on many an old worn out orchard, they will yield beautiful crops. In connection with the nursery Mr. Mackey will have an extensive orchard, and be able to supply householders who may import apples, with quite as fine fruit as can be purchased in Nova Scotia or elsewhere. We did not see why the enterprise should not be successful. We wish it success.

We have just received the American Reporter for November. It is a journal full of interesting information for merchants, manufacturers, politicians and journalists. Its plans were in peril, and these periods were characterized by the development of the most pestilential era that the christian world has ever known. Now, however, for the first time in forty centuries, the perils of the four great planets—Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, and Neptune have not been coincident. But this is about to occur, and there will be "lively" consequences, which will be felt in the atmosphere of our atmosphere, as so disturbed as to cause injurious vicissitudes, terrible rain-powders, and a succession of droughts and crops of crops, and pestilence among human beings and domestic animals. The death rate during the period of the perils of the four great planets is said to be greatly increased. The great epidemics which have devastated the earth during the past two centuries are all said to have occurred at these coincidences. In the sixteenth and sixteenth centuries three of these planets were in perihelion, and these periods were characterized by the development of the most pestilential era that the christian world has ever known. Now, however, for the first time in forty centuries, the perils of the four great planets—Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, and Neptune have not been coincident. But this is about to occur, and there will be "lively" consequences, which will be felt in the atmosphere of our atmosphere, as so disturbed as to cause injurious vicissitudes, terrible rain-powders, and a succession of droughts and crops of crops, and pestilence among human beings and domestic animals. The death rate during the period of the perils of the four great planets is said to be greatly increased. 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