Relief of Ekowe.

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* gives a graphic account of the attack on the British camp by the Zulus, and the relief of Ekowe. It is impossible not to admire the dauntless courage of the black warriors, or to resist the conviction, that, but for Martini-Henry the British force would have desperately hard been pushed to resist their attack, At Ginglova, Lord Chelmsford laagered his force and took every precaution against surprise. About 6 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd of April the Zulus sprung from their coverts and thickets and forming in order of battle charged down upon the side of the camp defended by the 60th Rifles—raising their curious war cry and brandishing their weapons.

The foremost portion of the Rifles were lying inside the trenches, while their supports behind them had a second line of shelter as well as the laagered waggons from which to fire, and the Gatlings were stationed to the right. As the enemy drew out of the grass and thorn bushes into a dense semi-circle of advancing warriors, the whole front of our camp broke out into a sheet of fierce flame, which ran from corner to corner without intermission in rattling volleys of a frightful close range musketry. Nothing, it might be thought, could live before this terrible and perpetual roll of the breech-loader, and yet our gallant though savage foes crowded their way onward through the hail of death. While spreading, now to the right, now to the left, as if to find some break in the wall of fire, their central swarms kept desperately pressing forwards past the falling bodies of their comrades. Those behind sprang to the front over the corpses of their fellows, only to sink to the ground themselves and be succeeded by fresh desperadoes. It is impossible for men to perish with more magnificent contempt of death, but they could not reach even our outer trenches. After again and again charging up to within twenty or thirty yards of the muzzles of our Martini-Henrys, despite the withering tempests of bullets rained upon them, to say nothing of the Jatling five and the rockets, these heroic savages gave the game up at last upon this face of the camp, leaving the front of our defences piled with dead and wounded. Another large body had meanwhile concentrated on the other flank of our laager, and just as the first attack was failing, a second and most spirited attempt to rush our positions was tried in this new quarter. If the courage of the enemy was admirable, so was the coolness with which the men of the 91st and 57th met the swarms of yelling thousands which closed in towards the trenches. This last effort was led by a Chief of high rank named Dubalmanzi, who was mounted on a good horse and rode in the thick of the fight close up to the laager. The onset was for some minutes very formidable, and once inside our lines such men might have done anything; but the never-ceasing rattle of the breech-loaders could not be confronted, and on the point of forcing on that hand-to-hand fight which they wanted, the daring barbarians melted away again, and finally abandoned the attack. A ringing British cheer was raised upon this second retreat of the enemy and the word was given for the mounted troops to dash out. This was done by the cavalry and Barrow's mounted infantry, accompanied by some of the swift-footed native contingent, who flew forth from the shelter of the waggons and pursued the now disheartened survivors. Once turned and beaten the Zulu makes no further stand, and in the headlong hunt which ensued almost as many of the foe as had fallen before the musketry and the fire of the Gatlings were overtaken and despatched in the bush. From the first appearance of Cetewayo's army upon the hill tops and amid the hollows till the last fierce blows were dealt on the flying savages, the affair did not occupy two hours; but it was sharp work while it lasted, and although the British loss in killed was only five, and in killed and wounded together 50, for all contingents, yet some 1,000 Zulus lay dead around us as the sun rose high. Their total loss is estimated at 1,500, with many more wounded. Over 10,000 of Cetewayo's best fighting men took part in these determined assaults. The victory was seen from Ekowe, and messages of satisfaction were signalled by heliograph. The scene of the battle and the road for eight miles was strewn with Zulus. Next morning at daybreak, after a march of thirteen miles, Colonel Pearson and his garrison were easily reached, and the whole force brought back into the Ginglelova camp. Disorderly bodies of the enemy were seen on the way. The column of relief met Col. Pearson at 5 a. m., and entered Ekowe at 8 o'clock. There had been twenty deaths, and 100 were found sick.

A New Great Gun.—The British War Office has been invited by Herr Krupp to send representatives to be present at the trial of a new steel gun of extraordinary size, to take place at Meppen, in Westphalia. The invitation has been accepted by the War Office, which will be represented by two officers deputed for the purpose. The gun to be experimented with on this occasion is the largest specimen of steel ordinance yet made. It weighs 72 tons, with a caliber of 40 centimeters, or 15¾ inches. The length of the gun is 32 feet 8 inches, and that of the bore 28 feet 6 inches. The English 80 ton gun has a caliber of 16 inches, a total length of 27 feet, and a bore 24 feet long. The superior length of bore in the Krupp gun is thus apparent, being 21¾ calibers, as against 18 calibers in the English gun. The material of which the Krupp gun is composed is steel throughout. The core of the gun consists of a tube running its entire length, as in the Woolwich gun, but open at the rear, the loading being at the breech instead of the muzzle. The tube of this large weapon being of such great length it has been made in two portions, the joint being secured in a peculiar manner. The charge for this monster gun is to be 385 pounds of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds, with a bursting charge of 22 pounds of powder. It is estimated that the velocity of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun will be 500 meters, or 1,640 feet per second, corresponding to an energy of very nearly 31,000 foot tons.

Dangers to Railroad Brakemen.—Before the February meeting of the Car Builders' Association, Mr. D. A. Hopkins, one of the veteran railroad men of the country, related his experience as a freight train brakeman during his younger days, and described the perils to which this class of railway employes are exposed, especially in winter. They must run upon wet and icy running boards, and jump from one car to another in the darkness—a distance of from three to four feet. A single slip or a false step sends him to a horrible death. Statistics gathered as long ago as in 1852 showed that the proportion of men killed in this vocation on certain roads was greater than that of soldiers killed in ordinary warefare; and if railroad officers would give as much care to the protection of these men as they do the safety of passengers and freight, two thirds of the accidents that now occur might be avoided. As one means of prevention, the cars should be brought closer together. Another was by providing an iron upright guard around which a man might throw his arm while applying the brake, so that in case of the breaking of the chain, or slipping of the wheel, he could have something to hold on to.

A table of wages and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately. It shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about 50 cents a week. In the next century they advanced some 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until, in the last century, they had reached $1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries at present is $3.80 per week.

Wheat in the thirteenth century averged 71 cents, or eight and a half days' labor, a bushel. Now wheat is worth, wholesale, in Europe, about $1.46 a bushel, or two and a half days' labor. In six centuries meat has nearly trebled in price; but wages have increased more than sevenfold.

On the occasion of Lord Lausdowne's motion for a vote of censure relative to the Zulu affair, only two dukes, Devonshire and Somerset, voted against the Government Norfolk and Sutherland, heretofore reckoned staunch supporters of liberalism, voted with the Government. Westminister and St. Albans (liberal) paired. Bedford and Grafton (liberal) didn't vote at all.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

Under the Gas Light.

Sir.—Can you inform the public by what authority the "Lamp Lighter," places his notices on the Lamp Post on the corner of Queen and Regent Streets.

Yours &c.,
Bookseller.

Fredericton, May 10, 1879.

[Ed.—We cannot give our correspondent the desired information. It certainly is not a very pleasing sight to see the Lamp posts used in this way, and the wonder is the authorities allowed it to remain there so long.]

The Agriculturist.

Fredericton, N. B., May 10, 1879.

Bright and Empire.

For a quaker, a man of peace, John Bright has a very exasperating tongue. For an Englishman he has very little respect for the good name and good fame of England. In a late speech in the public hall, Birmingham, he made a fierce onslaught on the British Government, and in doing so incidentally referred to past events in the history of England, leaving the impression, that, in his opinion, the Empire had been built up by acts of fraud and dishonor, and that the 34 millions of people upon whom the burdens of that Empire rested, received no aid, no contribution of any kind, no advantage whatever, from the possession of her Colonies. He was particularly bitter in his denunciations of the policy of the Government in Afghanistan, and drew the most woful picture of India. He asserted that the 250 millions of natives were steeped to the lips in direst poverty, and subjected to a burden of taxation unparalleled even in the first years of English rule; that the trade with India, where no hostile barriers existed as barriers was only 9½ per cent of England's whole trade, did not amount to more than 24 millions sterling, on which the profit did not exceed five millions, and that the cost to England of holding and governing that vast Empire was at least double that amount. But it was when speaking of the jealousy in England of Russian aggression that he showed how anti-English, in that respect, are his sentiments, and how strong his sympathies are towards the Czar. The Czar, would, he says, very gladly live in good terms and at perfect peace with England if it were possible; and Mr. Bright sees nothing, but an insane jealousy on the part of the governing powers in England standing in the way of perfect harmony between the two powers. Having little or no pride in England's extended Empire, believing that her colonies bring her in nothing, having so very low an idea of the value of India, and being firmly of the opinion that it is madness on the part of England to intermeddle in the affairs of the East, to support the Turk in any way, to assume heavy responsibilities on his behalf, it is not surprising that, Mr. Bright entertains no jealousy of Russia's aggressive spirit, or, that, he is lost in indignation, for which he has not words sufficiently bitter to give expression, that the Beaconsfield Government should have brought England to the verge of war, increased the burden of taxation in making preparation, and have disarranged business, in order to counteract it. John Bright is a great man, and has the welfare of the British Islands and their 34 millions of inhabitants at heart; and he is one of the most powerful of living speakers, and he has words of wisdom and of counsel, to guide men through the practical affairs of every day life; but if Englishmen in the past had been actuated by the spirit that possesses him, the Empire on which the sun never sets would never have been won, and, if the majority of Englishmen in the present held the opinions he does on the external policy which English statesmen should pursue, the Empire could not be sustained.

The Settlement Scheme.

The scheme to aid persons desirous to become settlers on the Crown Lands, has fallen through, for this year at least, not from want of will in any of the parties concerned, but, because it could not be carried out without imposing a burden on the government they were unwilling to undertake. On Saturday last a conference was held, in a hotel in St. John, between members of the government and some of the local members, and intending settlers, at which the scheme was discussed. Suggestions were made by practical men, Edward Jack Esq., and others, as to the class of persons who would make the best settlers, it was intimated that the government were prepared to set aside a tract of land, near Trout Brook, a branch of the Tobique, make roads through it and assign a lot of 100 acres to each settler, but, it was generally conceeded that, it was too late for intending settlers to put in crops this season, and they consequently would have to be supplied for a year from September next. The government would not shoulder this responsibility. It is to be hoped that something will grow out of the conference that the said tract will be surveyed, the lot laid out and partially cleared and the roads made, so that intending settlers may commence operations at the commencement of next spring.

Signs of the Times.—People in their walks about town must notice the advertisements in huge letters in black and white which stare upon them from palings and walls. If they extend their exercise out of town up the hills or to the Hermitage they are still continually reminded that business is business. They are invited to make their purchases at the first class dry goods establishments, to doctor themselves with Robinson's emulsion, to use only the rising sun stove polish and "Queen City soap." These advertisements are verily signs of the times, and show in a striking manner how much advertising is relied upon to push business always, and they might serve a useful purpose in teaching the rising generation to spell—if the painters were here and there careful. But it must be an eye sore to a loyal people to see Queen spelled Qeen.

Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, Ireland, and the leader of the Home Rule party died last Monday afternoon. He left his family almost unprovided for, and it is announced that a national subscription will be made for their benefit. The late Dr. Butt was, we imagine, not a sufficiently bitter nationialist to satisfy the ultra spirits—the Parnells and others—of the party, and internal strifes acting on a constitution not the most robust, may have shortened his days. He would have required the splendid physic, the brow of brass, the heart of triple steel, the matchless eloquence and the racy humor of the "big beggar man" himself to have filled the position he did in a way to carry the people of Ireland along with him.

New Brunswick Railway.—On Tuesday last the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Railway Company was held in the office of J. L. Inches, Esq., Secretary, when the following gentleman were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Alexander Gibson, Esq., President; General Warner, E. R. Burpee, S. S. Hall, A. F. Randolph, J. Burpee, J. Harrison, Esqs., Directors; J. L. Inches, Secretary.

Canada Pacific Railway.

While the session of the Dominion Parliament is showing signs of coming to a close and members are winging their way from the capital to their homes, the government very quietly introduces their—after the tariff, most important measure. The Minister of Public Works, Dr. Tupper, on Thursday gave notice of a series of 14 resolutions relating to the Pacific Railway, and fully committing the country to the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the gigantic work. The object of the Government in springing on the House so important a measure unexpectedly and at so late a day of the session, was no doubt, to avoid the full and searching discussion which would have taken place if it had been brought down earlier. When once the House begins to break up, and one member after another packs up and leaves, an impatience seizes on those who remain, and they are ready to pass anything without due deliberation. The Government base their reason for prosecuting the work, on the ground that good faith must be kept with British Columbia; they have given away to the importunate demands of its representatives and to threats of secession from the Confederation made by the Local Legislature. And they hope to propitiate the Imperial Government and obtain its co-operation and aid, by guarantee, by showing that the construction of the road would give employment to numbers in the British Isles who are living now in enforced idleness, and that the country which the railway will open up will afford homes to their superfluous population.

The government ask the appropriation of 100,000,000 acres of land along the route of the railway. with liberty where it is not fit for settlement to select equivalent lots elsewhere. They propose to sell the lands at $2 an acre and invest the proceeds in government securities, to be used in the construction of the road; they ask authority to commence expending $1,000,000, on the portion of the railway running to the south of Lake Manitoba with a tract to Winnepeg, and to commence in British Columbia, without further sanction of Parliament, after they have located the line, a portion of the same, not exceeding 125 miles. There is no doubt that they will obtain from Parliament all the authority and powers they want.

We have received a copy of the *Maritime Farmer*, published in Fredericton by Messrs. Johnson & Vanmeter, Agricultural Commission Merchants. The *Maritime Farmer* is devoted to a description of Messrs. G. M. Cossitt & Bros. agricultural implements. A view of their works at Brockville is given, also cuts of Reaping and Mowing Machines, Hay Rakes, &c., and we have no doubt but what is said of those machines is quite true, and that Messrs. Johnson and VanMeter will receive a liberal support from the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, who have had ample opportunity of testing the good qualities of the implements furnished by them. But what surprises us most is to see in a head line immediately under the title: "Presented with the compliments of J. L. Black, Sackville, N. B., dealer in farming supplies."

Surely this cannot be the same J. L. Black, M. P. P. for Westmorland, who, as Chairman, prepared and signed the Report of the Committee on Agriculture, laid before the Assembly last month, in which the Secretary for Agriculture is severly blamed for noticing these same Machines in his Report. If what is claimed for these Machines by Mr. Black is true, why should he condemn the Secretary for giving the information to the farmers, or if those made within the Province are equally good—and the Secretary did not say they were not—why does he not patronize the home made and keep them "prominently before the public." Mr. Black has had some experience in this trade and could have obtained his supplies from the home manufacturer quite as easily as from abroad. We fear Mr. Black is like many others in this world, who, when in political life, think they should not be governed by the same rules they adopt in private transactions.

We hold that the farmer is justly entitled to all the information he can get, and it is the duty of those who are in a position to give it to do so freely, leaving it to his own judgment what course to adopt.

Cricket Club.—If times are dull and the business outlook at present is not the most cheerful, the prospects of sport are at any rate bright. What with base ball, foot ball, boating and cricket clubs, there will be fun enough to draw off the superfluous energies of "our youth" during the summer. Frederictonians have always held a good repute as knights of the wicket, and there is no reason why they should not try to sustain their reputation. At a meeting on Tuesday evening, which was held in Messrs. Wilson and Allen's office, a club was organized, and the following gentlemen were elected officers: Lieut. Col. Saunders, Patron; Hon. John A. Beckwith, Honorary President; T. Carleton Allen, President; George B. Seeley, Vice-President; A. F. Street, Captain; L. C. McNutt, Secretary-Treasurer; H. C. Rutter, E. H. Allen, A. G. Beckwith, John Robinson and L. C. McNutt, Managing Committee. The club expect to secure the Officer's Square as a practice ground.

The venerable Canon Harrison died at his residence Beech Hill, King's County, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Sheffield, Sunbury County, and was the youngest son of Lieut. James Harrison, who fought on the Loyalist side during the Revolutionary war. In the commencement of his clerical life he was a missionary in Demerara and British Guiana. He afterwards went to St. John, and was mainly instrumental in founding St. Luke's and Valley churches, in both of which he officiated, until the division of the parish, when he retained the Rectorship of St. Luke's. He was creatod Rural Dean in 1857, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral in 1865. In 1875 he retired from the ministry. The late Canon was a clergyman of the old school. Unimpeachable in his life and in the fulfillment of his sacred duties he was in the conduct of business very shrewd, and kindly and quietly humorous in society.

The Colchester *Sun* had in a late issue, a paragraph headed, "the effect of the N. P." stating that a company to be known as the New Brunswick Sugar Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $1,000,000 has been formed in Fredericton. This is a good example of the way things are twisted and misrepresented in the press. Its promoters certainly were not influenced in forming the company by the N. P., as the effect of the new tariff is to increase the duties on the articles, seed and machinery necessary for its operations. And how the members of the company must smile to see their capital, in figure so modest, put down at a round million. There may be, and we hope, there is, a million in the Amber Cane Sugar business for the Company, but the idea of investing a million is—capital.

That Platform.—There will be no platform laid down this year, from King's Street to the Railway Station. It would cost $300. As no allowance was made for it among the appropriations for roads and streets, the City Council did not think it advisable to incur the expense just now.

The Great Race.

On Monday, early in the afternoon, immense crowds of pleasure seekers lined "the course" of the Tyne on both banks. The sky was clear, and the wind was strong, and the water was so rough that a postponement of the race seemed possible. If the river had been the Kennebecasis, instead of the Tyne the race would have been put off, but fortunately in England absolutely smooth water is not insisted on. The stakeboats were moored off the Mansion Quay, and the course from there to the Suspension Bridge at which is ended, measured a distance of 3 miles 570 yards. The competitors, Hanlan and Hawdon, took their positions at twenty-five minutes to two and eleven minutes and a half afterward started at the signal. The Tyne is a comparatively straight but not a very expansive river, and it is a very busy one. From the oarman's point of view, it is rather spoiled by ugly quays and steamboat landings which jut out into the streeam, and by the rubbish that floats in it. The choice position is to the north, which allows him who wins it to keep well in the midchannel enabling him to avoid fouls, to steer a straight course, and to receive all the shelter there is from the wind which chops the water. Hanlan (who by way wore a sleeveless blue shirt with scarlet trimmings, while the Tynesider was stripped to the buff) won the position, and throughout the race availed himself of its advantages with great judgment. The betting at the start was 5 to 2 on the Canadian champion, by the time he had rowed 3⅓ furlongs, and was passing Grindstone Quay it was a hundred to one, and the race was considered a safe thing for him. Hanlan from the start rowed in his quiet, easy style, never, seemingly, exerting himself to the uttermost, always able, sufficiently to quicken his speed, to leave his rival laboring behind; at one time he would make 40 strokes to the minute, then he would ease off to 36 and 30, and stop to allow Hawdon, who rowed gamely and well, to come alongside him, then he would dash ahead, and smile, looking to the spectators on the bank, who in their turn laughed and cheered vociferously. The race all along the course was in his own hands, but he only allowed himself to win by six lengths, in 22 minutes and 5 seconds. "Sure, it was a glorious victory." Whether by virtue of his style and science, or of his muscle and endurance, the Canadian champion was beyond all odds superior to "John, of Delavel." The Tynesiders must bring out some foeman more worthy of his blade, if they wish to win back the lost laurels, and the lost money. Hanlan is now matched to row Elliot the English champion, June 16th.

A Fearful Deed.

American papers contain accounts of a horrible crime—the result of religious fanaticism—which took place Wednesday 30th ult., in the village of Pocasset, Barnstaple County, Mass. A year or so ago, some enthusiasts separated themselves from the Methodist body, joined in a second adventist movement of which, latterly one Charles H. Freeman, a farm laborer and mail carrier was the leader. This Freeman gave out that he and his wife had been divinely commissioned to the mighty work of startling the world to a sense of its wickedness. The Bangor *Whig* says:—

He has been greatly excited over his superstitions of late and within ten days has imagined that the Lord demanded of him the sacrifice of one of his family. The story of his awful deed is more revolting even as told by himself than the most startling of the rumors that preceded his arrest and confession. On Wednesday night his two little girls Mildred and Edith, aged respectfully eight and five years were put to bed as usual and the parents retired soon after. Freeman says he awoke about 2 o'clock and was impressed with the idea that he must kill his little daughter. He told his wife and they got up and prayed, but receiving no revelation against the deed, they were both convinced that it was their duty to offer up the child as a sacrifice. The father then dressed himself, singing joyfully the while, and procured a large sheath-knife with which he returned to the chamber accompanied by his wife. He said he believed God would stay his hand at the final moment as he did that of Abraham, but went to the couch where little Edith was sleeping, drew down the coverlet and plunged the blade into her left side just below the heart. The little one only woke for an instant to raise her tiny arms and say "Oh papa!" when the spark of life fled.

The inhuman father then took the dead body of his child to bed with him and kept it in his arms till daylight. In the morning he arose and went about his work carrying the mail in joyful spirits, and then notified the Adventists to attend a meeting at his house in the afternoon, when he would make known his revelation. Twenty-five or thirty assembled to whom he related his awful deed, and after going through exercises in which the murdered child was placed on a sort of altar, they dispersed to their homes, and marvellous to state, not one of them felt called upon to make any report of the fearful crime, but afterward on being questioned defended Freeman as having obeyed the will of God. One young girl who was present let fall some remark that aroused suspicion and on being pressed the terrible story came out.

Market Law.

At the adjourned meeting of the City Council on Wednesday night, the law moved by Aldermen Smith to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the markets of the city of Fredericton, was read and passed. Amendments were made, the clause providing for a market in King's Ward was struck out. This move was aimed at the County Council who claim the right to establish a free market at the Court House, a claim which the city denies. "Let the County Council now establish a market if they dare, we shall contest their right," said Aldermen Beek. The intention of the law is to make one central market for the city, to compel all persons coming into it with produce to enter it and pay the tolls, and to put an end to the hawking and selling about the streets. An effort was made by Ald. Babbit in the interest of the citizens living at a distance from Phœnix Square to obtain some modification of the law, forbidding country people to supply householders at their own doors, and Ald. Burchill suggested that they might first enter their produce in the market pay the tolls, and after receiving a ticket from the market Clerk to the effect that, they had complied with the law, be allowed to supply their customers' at a distance in the convenient manner to which they have been accustomed. The majority of the Board, among whom were all the up town Aldermen would not hear of such an arrangement. But, the chances are, that, no law will be allowed to stand in the way of the convenience of the householders, who are not handy to the market.

Mr. Dayton who purchased for St. Mary's No. 1 Fire hand engine, and for which the inhabitants of that rising place over the way refused to assess themselves, will be made to hand over the money he owes the city. Of course now that they see that the city will not stand any further trifling, the ratepayers will do what they should have done before, rather than allow their friend to suffer.

The Liquor Licenses.—On Wednesday evening Ald. Burchill renewed his endeavor to engage the attention of the City Council, to the petitions of several liquor dealers who prayed to be granted retail licenses on the usual terms, and he was seconded by Ald. Richey, but the city fathers bowed their heads in silent refusal.

The First Case.

No time has been lost by the liquor dealers whose interests are fatally affected by the Permissive Bill, in taking steps to test its validity. Mr. John B. Grieves, of the Waverly House, was brought before the Police Magistrate last Tuesday on the charge of breaking the law by selling liquor last Sunday morning. H. B. Rainsford and E. L. Wetmore, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the defendant, J. Vanwart and C. Lugrin, Esqs., for the friends of the Law. As the counsel of the defendant admitted the sale of liquor, the case was brought down to the test question, whether, Mr. Grieves had laid himself open to the "pains and penalties" set forth in the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, or whether he could be found guilty of the offence under a law which he, through his counsel held was unconstitutional, *ultra vires*. The case was postponed until Friday. Yesterday, accordingly the case was brought up, and the cramped Police Court was crammed by the curious. Mr. Grieves alone was examined, and his counsel warily watched his case, which was narrowed down to a single point. In the course of examination he admitted that he had sold liquor to some young men on Saturday, not on Sunday night, taking the decanters in which it was contained from a cupboard in the washroom, where it was dispensed. He stated that he disposed of his stock of liquor before the 1st of May, retaining ten to twenty gallons in his possession. Mr. Lugrin, was barred by the Police Magistrate from asking questions regarding any transactions before the 1st of May, and he directed his examination to prove that the liquor sold from the decanters was part of the lot Mr. Grieves had in his cellar, and consequently having committed an offence under the Law, his whole stock was liable to be seized and destroyed. Mr. Wetmore contended that, as the act for which Mr. Grieves was brought up was for selling liquor and not for exposing liquor for sale, the court had no right to resolve itself into an inquisition to search out what amount of liquor Mr. Grieves had on his premises, but it should concern itself solely with the liquor through which the alleged offence had been committed, that which had been sold from the decanters, (which it might be said was destroyed in being poured down the young men's throats.) At the close of the examination the Police Magistrate imposed a fine of $50, and said in default of payment it would be collected under a distress warrant. A warrant would also be issued to search his premises for liquor. Mr. Wetmore very strongly protested against the issue of the search warrant, and said that the Magistrate had no more right to order a search to be made in the defendant's cellar for liquor than he would have to search his rooms for a bed or his stable for a horse. He advised Mr. Grieves to resist the search with all his force. The counsel for the defendent requested Mr. Marsh to furnish them with a copy of the proceedings, and to stay the execution of the warrants until the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court was given as to the constitutionality of the Law. The Magistrate promised a copy in the beginning of the week, but said it was his duty to administer the Law on the Statute Book. The public will watch the issue of this case with intense interest.

Why Garibaldi went to Rome.

"The liberator of Italy," the friend of Revolution, and the owner of the lonely island of Caprera, the famous Garibaldi, went to Rome lately, and it was commonly supposed that he had some political or patriotic purpose for making the visit, something connected with the Tiber and draining the malarious marshes of the Campagna, or the purchasing a million of rifles wherewith to arm the people of Italy to maintain their liberties, or enable them to fight Austria. The piquant London paper *Truth*, lets "the cat out of the bag," in the following fashion:

The true motive of the journey is perfectly known to the friends of the General, and is of the most private description possible. It has reference solely to the disposal of his property among his children. The circumstances of the case are curious enough, and they are too much a matter of history not to be stated plainly. Garibaldi, as is generally known, had three children by Anita, the faithful companion of his Italian compaigns—to wit, a daughter, Teresita, now Signora Canzio, and two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti. By another woman, Francesca, he has two more living children, Clelia and Manlio. On the other hand he was married to a Signora Raimondi, who after the wedding made a confession, in consequence of which he left her at once and forever. Now, it results from the above circumstances, under the Italian law, that the only lawful heir to any property left by Garibaldi is a child which is not his own but Signora Raimondi's. The said property, by the way, is composed of the 50,000 lire a year voted by the Italian Parliament in perpetuity to Garibaldi and his descendants in the direct line. The journey of the General, therefore, to Rome is for no other reason than the advisability of contriving some legal or extra-legal arrangement by which his family should profit by the reversion of the annuity to the exclusion of the strange child. An act of Parliament giving the annuity in trust to the executors of Garibaldi will most probably be resorted to.

Scientific Expedition.—Dr. Jules Crevaux, has brought his second journey through Guiana and across the Tumac Humac range into Brazil to a successful termination, having reached Para in the middle of January. He has paid special attention to the geology of the region traversed, and is bringing home with him numerous observations taken on the rivers Oyapock and Paru. We hear that Dr. Otto Finsch will shortly start on his expedition among the islands of the North Pacific, but Captain H. Sengstake will lead an expedition for the relief of Professor Nordenskiold. Dr. Bastian, who started on a scientific expedition in Persia, India, and the Eastern Archipelago in the early part of last summer, has written from Calcutta to the Berlin Geographical Society stating that he is about to leave that place with the view of pursuing his ethnological studies in Assam and Java.

Bank of British North America.—The *Times* in this city article says:—The balance-sheet of the Bank of British North America, made up to the 31st of last December, shows the net profit for 1878 to be £58,745, the whole of which, together with a sum of £30,000, taken from the undivided profit, has been written off to meet losses, which are stated chiefly to have arisen from failures in the lumber trade in Canada, a sum which is considered ample for all bad and doubtful debts. The directors remark that, notwithstanding these exceptional losses, the bank remains in the most favourable position to take advantage of any improvement that may occur in the business of the Dominion. The deposits amount to £1,077,064; bills payable, &c., £1,320,617; bills receivable, &c., £2,954,736; and investments, £78,182. The undivided net profit is £125,515.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

A Terrific Explosion.

At Stratford Ontario a terrific explosion occurred on Monday morning, as a car freighted at Montreal with 30 packages of dynamite, for Vanderbilt, New York, was being shunted into the yard. The whole town was shaken as by a shock of earthquake.

The wreck at the scene of the explosion beggars description. Underneath the dynamite car a hole several feet deep had been scooped out by the explosion. The end of the brick freight shed and a portion of the roof were blown down, several frame buildings were levelled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars lying in the yard were utterly wrecked. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable pilate glass windows were broken and many others were blown in, frames and all.

One man, who was walking towards the freight house, was blown over the fence, and sustained but a few scratches. A fragment of iron weighing a pound was driven through a window at the Crown Hotel, half a mile from the accident. The shock was felt at all the surrounding towns, and was what they supposed to be an earthquake.

There was a discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday last on the resolution, moved by the Minister of Justice, to provide salary of $4,000 for the new Equity Judge in New Brunswick. It passed, of course, as it was supported by the Ministerial side, and opposed by a few speakers on that of the opposition. Sir Albert Smith and Mr. Anglin argued that there was not the least necessity for another judge, and that he would not have been created had the local government been called on to pay his salary. The Judges were not overworked, and the block of business in the courts was chiefly caused by the interminable wrangling of the lawyers over petty points of law. With some readjustments of the practice of the courts and with more circuits for St. John the arrears of business would soon be wiped off. But there is hardly any use stating the argument against the resolution, now that it is passed.

The question now is, who is to be the new Judge? The appointment will probably be made soon after the Parliament rises. It was stated during the discussion, that if the gentleman was selected to whom rumor pointed a great deal of time would be saved in the Courts. As the gentleman to whom rumor points in arguing his cases occupies at great length the attention of the courts, his elevation to the bench, may be considerad a way of saving time.

The Queen's Birthday, the 24th of May, which falls on a Saturday is to be celebrated in holiday style. There will be a walking match, in the Exhibition Building, open to all comers who pay $5 entrance fee. As the competitors will be required to walk 24 hours, they will be started at nine on Friday evening in order to allow those, who come here on Saturday to look in to see the finish. Already entries have been made by parties in Woodstock and St. Stephen, and a millicete Indian will also enter. There will be trots on the York Driving Course open to gentlemen's road horses owned in York County and driven by amateurs. Excursions, on the lines or railway, from St. John, St. Stephen and Calais—from Edmunston and the stations on the New Brunswick Railway—and by the boats from St. John and Woodstock, will, it is hoped, pour a crowd of pleasure seekers into the city.

The River Bank.—The dead trees on Fenety Avenue have been taken up and live slips planted at the expense of the Mayor. The public will thank His Worship for not allowing the good work of his predecessor to die out. The city authorities will take care to keep the bank of the river above the wharves in a clean and orderly condition. As soon as the freshet subsides sufficiently to allow of the shingles and lumber to be stored on the upper wharf the bank will no longer be used. The bank of the river between Church and Carleton streets, is not under the jurisdiction of the city, but, probably, the care of it will be transferred to it, without touching the rights of the Bishop, in whom, in his corporate capacity it is vested. Since the city authorities appear determined to keep the banks in order, it is not impertinent to ask, do they intend to clear away the unsightly ruins of the old Dowling wharf?

Permissive Bill in Charlotte.—There will be a vote on the Permissive Bill in Charlotte County next Wednesday the 16th inst. The St. Andrews *Standard* thinks that it will be carried, but says "there is very little interest manifested in the matter." The St. Croix *Courier* has no doubt about the bill being adopted, but fears that after it is carried the troubles of its friends will commence. It is comparatively easy to get people to vote for the measure, but very difficult to enforce it. The *Courier* is by no means confident that if the Permissive Bill be carried it will be a triumph for the cause of Temperance.

Hon. Charles Harrison has not long survived his younger brother the late Canon. He died at his residence in Maugerville, in the 90th year of his age, The venerable and esteemed gentlemen for many years held a seat in the Legislative Council, but resigned it some time since. The funeral took place this forenoon at eleven o'clock. The steamer "Sunbury," which was chartered by the family, left Fredericton for Maugerville, at half past nine, with friends and relatives on board anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

The new Bookstore occupied by M. S. Hall, as all who have had the pleasure of entering it know, is handsome, commodious and well arranged. The articles in the several departments of School Books, Sunday School Books Music, Room Paper, &c. &c., are exhibited to the best advantage. Prices are put down to the lowest point of cheapness consistant with reasonable profit. The greatest courtesy is shown to all who favor Mr. Hall, with a visit. All who stand in need of any thing he can supply should not fail to look in upon his store.

N. B. Grand Orange Lodge.—A meeting of the New Brunswick Grand Orange Lodge was held in Newcastle, Miramichi, on Wednesday, when the officers of the ensuing year were elected and installed. William Wilson, Esq., of Fredericton, was elected in room of Edward Willis Esq., who declined renomination Right Worshipful Grand Master. The invitation of the Westmorland County Lodge to join with it in the celebration of the 12th of July in Moncton, was accepted.

The Ferry.—The City Council, on Wednesday evening cancelled the ferry lease granted to A. S. Crawford, absconded, and transferred it to Mr. George A. Miles, on the same terms and time, and accepted the same bondsmen, Messrs. Benjamin Close and Alfred Seeley. The boat will run between the Court House and Gibson landings. The granting of the lease to Mr. Miles will not prevent Mr. J. Gill running the *Marysville*.

On a Fence.—Sheriff Temple has obtained permission from the City Council, on payment of a barleycorn rent, or to state the matter exactly, of ten cents annually into the City Treasury, to erect a fence, at a distance of four feet, along the St. John side of his dwelling house and around his premises. The fence will not be considered an encroachment, but an improvement, if, as it is sure to be, handsome.

Cetywayo's idea of Hell.

An enterprising reporter of the Uitenhage *Times* has interviewed a bloodthirsty Zulu, who told him the following remarkable and amusing story:—

Some years since a missionary went to King Cetwayo's kraal with a view of converting him and his people to Christianity. He stayed there a few days, and the King agreed to hear him on the following Sunday. The Sunday arrived, and the King gathered his people together and also called up two of his finest regiments to hear what message had been brought to him from the white men. The missionary, being told that they were ready to listen to him, rose and delivered an elegant but short sermon, in which he set forth the beauties of heaven as compared with the torments of the dark regions. He told them that if they lived a good life, did not steal, always spoke the truth, and, above all kept only one wife, they would after death go to the happy hunting ground, where they would never miss their game, where they would never die, but be forever and ever far happier than they were ever in their happiest moments down here; whereas on the other hand, if they lived a bad life and did what he had just told them they ought not to do, they would be cast into a tremendous fire, so large that it would scorch up the whole of the Zulu nation, though they were as numerous as locusts, in a few moments. The chief and people paid great attention to all the missionary said and when he had finished, the King asked him to dine with him. He accepted the invitation, but during the dinner noticed the people running about in all directions collecting wood, which they were piling up in one spot. The missionary began to feel queer; he thought it looked ominous; and the Zulu who told the story said he noticed he did not eat any more, but continued to take large draughts of milk, as if to cool himself. At length the dinner was over; but, before rising, the King turned sharply round to the now affrighted missionary, and said, "What was that you said this morning about putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way, and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't know them, I can see." He took them to the pile of wood, which had by this time reached tremendous proportions—as big as a Bay store, the Zulu said—and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a blaze, and gave out so much heat that no one could come near it, the King summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering, at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till hardly a vestige of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary. "You have seen that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once or I will have a "little fire" made for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the kraal the same evening. Is it any wonder, ask people, after this, that Gatling guns and rocket batteries have no terror for the Zulus?—and it is certain they have not. The Zulus, when ordered to attack; and, though they may be mown down by thousands, still come on, until they conquer or die. It is a tradition among them, which Lord Chelmsford would do well to take into consideration in his future movements in Zululand.

Fire.—At a quarter past three, this afternoon, a chimney on fire in a house on the upper part of York street, caused an alarm of fire to be raised, but it was burnt out by the time the engines were ready for action.

We regret to state that Mr. Andrew Lipsett, Publisher of this paper, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his