THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

The investiture of King Alfonso of Spain, with the "Order of the Garter" by the Queen of England, a lengthy account of which appears in another column, once more brings that country prominently before the eyes of the British people. During the last four hundred years Spain has undergone strange vicisitudes of fortune. In 1476two monarchies divided between them the sovereignty of the Northern Provinces, while in the South there still remained a fragment of the once renowned and magnificent Moorish Empire, which, all appearances, was as strong and powerful as either of its neighbours. In the course of 112 years great and momentous changes took place, the Moors were driven out of Grenada and the whole of the Peninsula, including Portugal, had become consolidated under one Government; while beyond the Pyrenees, Spain had acquired Artois, Franche Comte, did sure-footed vengeance overtake the Netherlands, the Milanese, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia and the Balearic Islands. Looking westward, she had the Canaries, and in the then newly their people in the dust for the sake discovered hemisphere her possessions, overed sixty degrees of latitude and included both the tropics. Mexico, California, the large portion of the valley of the Mississippi, Central America, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, Cuba, SanDomingo and Jamaica were hers. In Africa she held Centa Menilla, Bongiah and Tunis and overawed all Barbary. In Asia she planted a number of colonies, owned all the Spice islands, part of Malacca and shadowed with her flag the whole of the magnificent Phillippine Archepellago. It might then have been said of Spain, as it is now said of England that "her morning drumbeat echoed round the globe." Her trade, commerce and manufacturies were almost equal to that of Venice and Genoa and were powerfully stimulated by the demand for goods to supply the markets of the new colonies. Her exports were immense and brought in return a flood of mineral richness into the country. Her fleets and armies, while they were a terror to her enemies were a powerful protection to friendly States.

Yet, only a century later, the Spanish dominion was destroyed in Europe, Asia and Africa; and so completely undermined in America, that, except in the mere form, it was virtually the Chairman. dead. To-day, the feeble remnant of the mighty power which once"threatened the liberties of the Old World and invaded the treasures of the new," is struggling for the ownership of the single island which is all that is left of the grandest colonial domions ever ruled by one crown.

The reasons that led to Spains falling so fast and so far has been traced to the following causes:-

the New World;

trial habits of the people;

3rd,-The arrogance and despotism of several of her rulers which emmost powerful States in Europe and course is the one that commends itself draining the country of its population to supply their armies;

and Jews;

5th,—The restrictions imposed upon

sequent on the foregoing. No sooner was the Cross placed above the Crescent on the walls of the facts. Alhambra, than the Jews were driven from the soil of Spain. this act the country was stripped of the most intelligent, energetic and best merchants, financiers, physicians boast, were among the crowd of fugitives who then crossed the boundaries of that inhospitable land never to return. The ancestors of the late melancholy company and carried to a foreign shore the germ of those literary and political abilities which has since stamped their impress upon British history. Following close upon the heels of this suicidal act, came another of the same kind, which sell their property if they could, but they were not permitted to take any gold or silver with them. All but a comparatively small number gave up the home they had occupied for eight hundred years, and departed friendless and desolate into the regions of North Africa, were thousands died of hunger and fatigue and the re mainder scattered far and wide, leav ing hardly a trace behind them. The evil effects of these despotic and inhuman acts soon became apparent.

The Moriscoes had been the most

skilful agriculturists and mechanics

n Spain. They had monopolized the

culture of silk, sugar and cotton, and the manufacture of cloths, gloves, tools and weapons. When they went, the industry and the wealth of Spain went with them. Vast areas of territory were left totally desolate. drid, which at the beginning of the seventeenth century, had a population of 400.000, at the beginning of the eighteenth had less than 200,000. Seville, which during the sixteenth century was the emporium of her colonial commerce, gave employment to 16,000 looms, in fabrics of wool and silks and to 130,000 hands to work them, in the reign of Philip V. of its former population. Toledo, century had fifty woollen factories, in 1665 had only thirteen. The art of manufacturing silks, for which the city was once famous, was lost, and 40,000 people were thrown out of employment thereby. The glove business, formerly prosecuted in all parts of Spain, was entirely at an end by the middle of the sixteenth cen tury. The Southern provinces, once lect even the smallest taxes. Thus another wounded. the unhappy coutry whose arbitrary and dispotic rulers trampled justice, humanity, and the political rights of of their own grandieur and agrandizement. As we have already taken | boilers, that would employ from 150 to up as much of our space as we can spare in this issue we will have to defer further comments for our next number.

#### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The result of the election in the Parish of Chatham yesterday, was a revelation to the few who imagined they carried the town in their vest pockets. The day passed off quietly, the candidates and their friends meantime Kalisch was running a small working strenously. The Chairman Mr. James F. Connors did his duty faithfully and conrteously and was aided by the Parish Clerk, Mr. G. Wilson. The collectors of rates for the different districts were in attendance, and quite a large amount of Saturday night. It has since transpired taxes were paid in. The poll closed at 4 p. m. and the bal'ots were then counted in presence of the candidates and their representatives. The resul

of the voting was:-Peter Loggie, T. McLaughlin, 223 J. Fortheringham, 152

This result was received with loud cheers, and the candidates were called upon to speak. Each spoke briefly. and cheers were given for them and

In our last issue we called upon the business with him, state that he was not electors to put an end to the evil system which would mix up our Parish planation of his strange absence. affairs with Dominion politics. The electors have nobly responded to our call, and have dealt these meddlers a blow which will, we trust, prevent them from ever attempting to ru the town again on party cries.

Mr. Loggie is to be congratulated on the splendid vote he received. He 1st.—The extensive emigration to came out as an independent candidate, and as such the people gave him 2nd.—The relaxation in the indus- a noble support. Mr.McLauglin, too, received a generous support, and yes- shipyards a large amount of shipbuilding, terday's vote will no doubt teach him and probably within eighteen months that in politics as well as in other broiled the country in wars with the affairs, an honest, straightforward to the public. Mr. Fortheringham has now learned that it is better to 4th,-The expulsion of the Moors | stand on his own responsibility to becoming the nominee of a party and columns recently. The Milford Haven that no matter, how popular a man docks are on an equally gigantic scale. may be personally, yet the peo- The London Times, referring to them, 6th, -The advance in the price of ple like independence. The defeated says:-The masonry entrance of the labour and the necessaries of life, con- candidate is personally popular and graving dock and of the lock are among highly esteemed, and his defeat receives greater significance from these kingdom, the whole of them being

The STAR has reason to be proud of the result. It has constantly kept our people posted on Town matters, and such work in tidal water has been a stu in the future as in the past, will deal thrifty class of her population. The with local affairs without respect to long period. The whole of this deep men or parties, always upholding and scholars which the age could what is of benefit to the Town, and denonncing what it believes to be injurious.

We trust our new Councillors will act independent of any party or clique Premier of England fled with the and do their duty to the whole people who have so well supported them in yesterday's contest.

# DOMINION POLITICS.

The St. John Globe says: --

"The Government organ at Monewas the banishment of the Moors. ton calls upon the people to vote principal translantic lines." Like the Jews, they were allowed to against one of the candidates at Shediac for the County Council because he is a Grit. Is not this running Dominion politics rather fine."

> the Opposition and the Dominion | Marquis, merchant at Little Falls, voters and canvass them on straight into a flame, so that on her arrival at party lines. Is not this running Dos minion politics even finer than in Shediac?

A couple of interesting articles on the Yorktown Centennial will be found on our first page.

#### EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

A RUSSIAN SHAM FIGHT.

During the recent sham fight at the manœuvres in Russia several people were Mas knocked down and run over by the artillery, two being killed on the spot. Others were injured by the cavalry, and Lietenant-General Timophejew, commander of the second division of infantry guards, was thrown from his horse and so dangerously wounded that his recovery is doubtful. Immediately upon the conclusion of the fight General von Schmidt, commander of the Constantinovian Military School, stung by a report which the troops under him had received had only 300 looms and only a tourth from Lieutenant-General Machotim, retired to his tent and discharged which in the middle of the sixteenth chambers of a revolver at himself. Several of the shots struck his head, but he only died after some hours' intense suffering. An infantry regiment banged away into the distance, and the bullets suddenly began to whizz about the ears of a regiment of dragoon practising field movements. The officer in command of the dragoons seemed oblivious of the fact, and when his attention was pointedly called to it, he replied, with the utmost nonchalance, that there was very little so truitful and rich, by 1640 had sunk danger, and did not budge from the spot only two entered, and Mr. Johnathan so low that it was impossible to col- till one horse had been shot dead and

#### DISAPPEARANCE.

A Germon Jew named Marcus Kaliech arrived in St. John several months ago, and announced he was about to start a factory at Rimouski for the manufacture of agricultural implements and engine 208 men. He was to have branch offices in St. John and Halifax, and he would carry the factory on after the German method. The "Le Canadien" stated that the town council of St. Ger main had given him a bonus of \$1,000 payable in debentures three months after he commenced building, and that he had purchased four acres of land, and was to establish three large manufactories - a foundry and a locomotive and an agricultural implement manufactory, of which his son was to take charge. In the junk store on Water Street, St. John. Recently he purchased a property at Gagetown for the purpose of a grist mill. On Friday, the 7th inst., Mr. Kalisch, left for Fredericton to transact some business there in regard to the grist mill; and said that he would be back on that he had not gone through to Fredericton by train on Friday the 7th inst., but had stopped off at Fredericton Junction instead. Friday night he purchas ed a return ticket to Harvey Station at Fredericton Junction, remarking at the same time to the station master at that point that he might possibly go on through to Portland, Maine, to make some arrangements about machinery he was getting there. Since then Mr. Kalisch has not been seen and bis whereabouts and affairs are rather a mystery. Those who knew him and had seriously involved, and can offer no ex

# ENGLISH SHIPS AND DOCKS.

England is bound to be true to herself no matter what Government may be power, and no matter what agitations for tree trade or for fair trade exist within her borders, or what bounties to shipping are given by her neighbour, the French Republic. In fact, just in consequence of these agitations, Titanic forces are put into operation. Just now the French bounty system is attracting to the French forty steamers will be well under weigh or finished. But to counteract this movement the energetic English are planning for the construction of larger steamships than ever, and they have already provided the docks for them. The Liverpool docks have been mentioned in these the greatest works of the kind in the founded upon the solid rock, which, owing to the natural dip of the strata, is in places as much as 70 feet deep from the dock coping. The execution of pendous operation, extending over a water tidal work is, however, now com pleted, and the immense iron caisson, 100 feet long, is now in its place; the water is thus excluded from the dock area, and the remainder of the work will therefore be executed in the dry. The size of the principal graving dock may be inferred from the fact that it has been executed around the Great Eastern, which was floated from it a few weeks ago. Designs are in course of preparation for a line of New York steamers of greater size and speed than even the City of Rome, Alaska, and Servia, which are the latest and finest developments of the three

SAD ACCIDENT. very sad accident occured at home her clothing was completely burno'clock Sunday morning.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICUL-TURAL EXHIBITION.

The yearly Exhibition of this Society was held at Bushville, on Friday last, on the grounds of His Honor Judge Wilkinson. The first act on the programme was the choosing of judges by the Board to decide which of the exhibits should be worthy of an award. They were six in number, three being for each depart-

The judges for the first department were Finlay McDermott, James Scott and John Baldwia, who were to decide for the ploughing match.

The judges for the stock exhibits were that habitually assembled around King James P. Searle, James Irving, and Jas. Carter.

The six ploughmen then drew lots for their respective places and set to work In the meantime the other judges examined the live stock, and an award of\$3.50 the distinguished gathering filling the for the best entire 3 year old horse, was given to Mr. Searle, his being the only

Next came 3 year old geldings, but as Mr. Chas. Sargeant's was the only one on the ground the prize of \$2.00 was awarded to him.

The next prizes were for the best and second 2 year old mares. There were Dixon's took the first prize \$200, and Mr. William Stothart took the second of \$1.50.

The next exhibit was a two year old gelding. John Galway's was the only entry and he got the best prize of \$2 00 Then George Dickson received \$2.00 for the best mare and John Baldwin received the second prize \$1.50.

J. B. Snowball exhibited three one year old colts and received \$1.50 and \$1.00 for the best and second respect-

The prize of \$1 was awarded Mr John Johnston for the best 1 year filley. Mr. Alex. Gordon had the best spring colt for which he received the prize of \$1.50, and Mr. James Fitz. patrick received \$1.00 for the second.

Thence came the exhibits ef roadsters. Mr. James Fitzpatrick received \$2.00 for his two year old gelding and Mr. J. B. Snowball received \$1.50 for the best year old filley.

Then came the exhibit of cattle. Geo. Searl had the only bull on exhibit, and was awarded \$2.50. Geo. Searle also showed two heifers each 2 year old, and received \$1.75 and \$1.25 for the best and second respectively.

J. B. Snowball received \$1.50 for the best I year old heifer and Alex. Gordon received \$1.00 for the second. Mr. Jas. Fitzpatrick exhibited the best ewe of any age and received \$1.50 for his exhibit, and William Martin received \$1.25 for the second.

Alex. Dickson exhibited two 2 year old ewes and received \$1.50 and \$1.25 respectively.

James Fitzpatrick received \$1.50 for the best I year old ewe and Mr. William Martin received \$1.25 for the second.

The ploughmen had now completed their work and the judges appointed to look after it came forward, and after inspecting it in the minutest details, finally gave in their report.

Mr. Edward Martin was awarded first prize and received the prize of \$5.00. and the others were awarded as follows, each receiving 50 cents less than the one who precedes him till the last, viz :-Louis Dick, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Alex. Dick, William Condron, and Geo. Mur ray, who received \$2.50.

The entrance fee for exhibitors wa \$1.00 and the amount of money voted to be given to exhibitors was \$115. The number who entered was 39, and they carried away only \$63 75. When the work was over the spectators who numbered about 100 persons in all took dinner in the house of Judge Wilkinson and other private houses nearby. hope at the next Exhibition there will be a sufficient number of exhibits to take the amount of money voted.

#### OUEEN VICTORIA HONORS AL-FONSO OF SPAIN

Garter took place this afternoon. Alfonso XII had received many marks of sympathy from Queen Victoria, but none more agreeable than the high distinction once before in this century conferred on another Spanish sovereign. Lord Wellesley, after the great Peninsular war. brought the Garter to Ferdinand VII., grandfather of Alfonso. The relations cooled between Spain and England dura ing Queen Isabella's reign, while the famous Guizot marriage policy annoyed the British Government. During the revolution of September, England, ever slow to recognize governments like those members of the mission being in diplo.. of Amadeus and Serrano, was among matic dress. Lord Down and Colonel the first to hail the restoration of the boy Eliot were in the Guards uniform. The prince, who, when fresh from exile, was Garter Knight-at-Arms and his officers called to his throne by the daring Gen- wore magnificent talbards and coats with eral Martinez Campos. Therefore the the royal arms embossed on them. Spanish court received with much pleat two days past Sir Albert Woods and the sulted at all hours as usual, sure the announcement that a special Spanish chamberlains have been discussenvoy extraordinary, one of England's ing etiquette. The mission was taken most ancient peers, chief of the old to the palace as an embassy extraordin- Dengage in the most pleasant and profo House of Commons, and himself a knight ary. The Queen wore a dress with long of the Garter, would come as bearer of velvet train covered with lace. She also The Fredericton Capital says: -A this royal present to Don Alfonso. The wore the crown diamonds, and a royal Garter counts on its proud roll but mantle. The Infanta Isabella was in ston on Saturday last. A little girl, aged twenty-five knights, who are of England's dark blue brocade, with sapphires and Yes, but in this Parish the organ of about six years, daughter of Narcisse bluest blood, with the exception of Lord diamonds. The Infantas Gaz and Eulawas Beaconsfield, who entered the noble lie were in pale blue velvet and pearls. member, Mr. Snowball have been standing watching a pile of shavings chapter by right of talent and exception- The ladies of the court wore decolletees made at any ordinary employment. Those running the Councillors on Dominion burning, when a spark caught in her al services to the Crown. The foreign dresses with diamonds and no trains. The politics for four years. They make it clothing. She immediately started to run knights must be crowned heads, or heirs grandees and couriers were in full gala a party question, and drum up the home, and as the spark was soon fanned apparent at least, to obtain the Garter. costume. The ceremony of investiture. King Alfonso had eignified his acceptance including the addresses of the Marquis of of the proffered order and had fixed Oc- Northampton and the King's answer, ed of her. Her body was burnt to a crisp tober 11th as the day for investiture in lasted for twenty three minutes. The from her waist to the tops of her shoes. his royal palace. The special envoy mission was entertained at a grand ban-Medical attendance was got as soon as and a brilliant following arrived just on quet in the paigce at night. possible; but all that could be done was the day when the King left for Caceres to alleviate her intense sufferings until to receive the King of Portagal. Long death put an end to them about six before the appointed hour for the ceremony of the investure guards of honour Portland, Maine

with band and colours took up their station in the palace court opposite the State entrance, and immense crowds gathered near the approaches, despite the efforts of horse and foot patrols. Carriages began arriving with priviledged. guests, grandees and wives, the Ministers, the highest palace functionaries, state dignitaries, marshals, generals, and military knights of the noble order in their robes, cardinals and bishops, in fact, all that galaxy of

# UNIFORMS, CROSSES, AND SPLENDID COS-

Alfonso, following the ceremonial and

etiquette of the court of the eighteenth century and the military display of which modern Spain is so fond. Eager expectation was visible on every face in ante chambers and throne room. The grand stair case and landing were lined with halberdiers in the gala dress of musketeers of the last century and palace servants with gilt liveries and powdered heads. Meantime fine State carriages, drawn by fine teams of Andalusian horses, plumed and brilliantly harnessed, went with the Marquis del Valle, the principal introducer of the ambassadors, to the Hotel de Paris. The escort was formed by a squadron of Royal Horse Guards. The Marquis of Northampton, and Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms, and the members, of the mission were driven to the palace through crowded streets. As soon as they reached the palace they were hailed with a royal salute and the British anthem. A procession was formed, in which marched the members of the royal household, the chamberlains in order of precedence, the suits of the plenipotentiaries, carrying the book of the statutes, the sword, mantle collar, hat, and plumes. The herald carried the Garter riband. Then came the secretary of the mission and Blue Mantle Pursuivant with the royal commission. Last came the Marquis of Northampton, an aged and haughty looking peer, and on his left the Garter King-at-Arms in the mantle of his office, carrying Queen Victoria's letters of credence. At the door of the royal presence chamber the Duke of Sexto, Lord Chamberlain, announced the mission, and it advanced. making profound reverence, and preceded by the introducer of the ambassadors. The Kng, standing in the halberdiers' uniform, but without any cross or star whatever on his dark blue tunic, awaited the mission, surrounded by the Court of Ministers. Queen Christina stood on the left of the King, and at her left were the infantas. Nearest to the King, on the right, were Senor Sagast and Marshal Campos. The Marquis of Northampton advanced to the foot of the throne, and in French, in a short address, explained the object of the mission. The King replied. After duly handing their letters, the book and their commission, the plenipotentiaries, Lord Northampton, and the Garter King-at-Arms, approached the King and

# BUCKLED THE GARTER

on the left leg of His Majesty, below the knee, Garter reading an admonition. Afterwards Lord Northampton successively invested the King with the ribbon, mantle and collar, hat and feather, of the order. The King receiving the sword unbuckled his own and gave it to the Garter Knight-at-Arms. During the whole ceremony Queen Christina, the Infanta, and the ladies of the court remained standing, and, like the whole assemblage, watched the ceremony with eager interest. It is difficult to describe the curiosity excited at the court and in Madrid about every detail of this investiture. As the conclusion of the ceremony the Marquis of Northampton returned with the usual reverences, and was taken back to his hotel with the same pomp and with the same cortege of royal carriages. The following is the

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSIGNIA:

The garter is made of links of massive gold on blue velvet, with buckle, collar and garter, a representation of St. George MADRID, Oct. 11 .- The investiture killing the dragon being splendidly deof King Alfonso with the Order of the signed in gold. The Knight's mantle is of blue silk velvet, lined with white satin, with buckle of solid gold. He wears a quaint hat and feathers. These insignia were carried on red velvet cushions with thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who althe exception of the sword. The commissions and letters of credence were making money that are offered, generally written on fine vellum, signed by Queen Victoria herself. The following is a description of the

# COSTUMES WORN BY THE MEMBERS OF

Lord Northampton was in admiral's uniform, his sons and the two other

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ALLAN A. DAVIDSON,Q.C ALLAN A. DAVIDSON Chatham april 30 - 1881.