CHATHAM, N. B, Nov.23, '81

ENSILAGE.

In a late issue we showed the manner of planting the corn, building the silo, etc., we will now explain the manner of filling the silos and feeding out to the stock. The corn being ready for cutting, say about the 1st to the 15th September, when it should have attained the height of from 10 to 13 feet, and the stalks at their base will be almost as large as a man's wrist and will have to be cut with a short thick scythe or sickle, or if the quantity to be cut moth barns, but low single story is very large, a reaper such as made sheds will do, with just enough storby Bradley & Co., of Syracuse, N. age room above to receive straw for Y. It is then carted to the sile bedding for the cattle. You will have where it is cut into half inch pieces no loss from bad harvesting, weather by a Silver & Demming, No. 16, or such as we had this year as the corn a Baldwin, No. 14, fodder cutter, fall- is all the better for being cut while ing directly from the machine into it is raining. Now having made clear the silo where it is tramped down as we can, the immense benefits to be and spread evenly. One man with a derived from the system of ensilage, short scythe will cut as fast as two let some of our farmers try it and men will cart to the silo, one man to they will bless the day that they first tend the cutter, and two men to tramp. The cutter is run by a 2 horse tread-mill power. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the harder the better, especially for a little courage and extra labour around the edges, filling up a foot or at first, for the whole can be done two every day till the silo is full, or you have got in all your corn and you little ingenuity, except the fodder will be surprised what an amount of cutter, and that can be obtained for corn will go into a small bulk. When from \$40 to \$60, according to the size. you have all the corn in, fill up if and the cement which is not dear, bu! you like with clover and green grass, we are unable to give the exact cost. and tramp as you fill. When full but that can be easily learned from she also might feel annoyed by the procover with a layer of cut straw, a foot any stone mason or bridge builder on deep, and then lay on your lid of the I. C. R. R. Try it farmers, and plank, cut one inch shorter than the may success attend your efforts, for width of your silo, so that it will this is undoubtedly the greatest boon leave half an inch on each side and that has been offered to you for cencover it all up, laying battens over turies. the cracks and then fill on one and a half or two feet of loose stone, and your filling is done You will now leave it to settle for six weeks or two months, and then commence to by the Grit pross, the public would feed about the 1st of Decmber, by be almost induced to believe that the throwing some of the stones off one Party of Purity were solely contendend and raising the plank for two feet off one end and cutting down your ensilage with a spade as you feed it out right to the bottom, thus leaving the least possible surface exposed to the air. It you spread the ensilage cut on the barn floor for 21 hours before feeding, it will become a little acid to the taste and the cattle are prepared to sacrifice their Free will eat it all the better. On opening Trade doctrines and swallow the the silo you will find the whole mass National Policy of the Conservative a little heated and the upper surface for an inch or so black, but the mass underneath, of a light brown colour, and it will brighten up to a light green on exposure, and after the first day or so the caute at it greedily and fatten on it. If you feed a mile meal with it, all the better. Cattle will hold flesh all winter and cows will milk as well as on June grass. The saving lies in this, that whereas manufacturing and mechanical indusunder the old system it took three acres of hay to keep two cows, one acre of corn well ensilaged, will keep policy of the Opposition of to-day, Princess in Russia, and acted as the four or even more, and in a great before the party can hope to succeed deal better condition than formerly. lows fed on ensilage, immediately on becoming dry are fit for the butch- the notion that protection has some- present Droujiva calls in the services of er, and the quantity of manure made from the surface of land cultivated is perity; and so long as the tide flows to discover the Nihilists and frustrate so much larger that you can afford to top-dress a large area of hay land and sell the hay, thus bringing in a large revenue where you only made a bare living before. Now as to the amount to feed out, there are 40 lbs. of ensilage to the square foot when packed in the silo, and 60 lbs a day will keep a cow in first rate condi tion without anything else, and if you add to this a little meal, shorts, car rots, beets, oats or anything you may have that they will eat, so much the better, but they will do well on that amount of ensilage alone. Now may give here some testimony as to its results. Geo. L. Clemence, of Southbridge, Mass., says: -

cents per ton, and the expense of ensilaging is about 50 cents, making a total cost of \$1.10 per ton, so you see after you have your silo built, the expense is really not great. Previous to the opening of the silo, I fed my fodder, per day, with one quart of corn meal, and three quarts shorts per cow. I then omitted the dry rowen and corn todder, and gave two fodderings rowen ensilage, and in eighth in their milk."

That speaks well for ensilage. He also says:-

milk made in summer; the butter is higher colored, and has an excellent flavor. I think a cow can be kept The reception the royal visitors met with and a halt of corn ensitage, and 400 showed that the bitter feelings that so lbs. shorts, but think a cow would recently existed between the two nations do best to feed her five tons and a haltof ensilage, 1,400 lbs. hay, and 500 lbs. corn meal. My cattle look better and appear more contented than when fed on dry fodder."

Another advantage of ensilage is that it will enable the farmer to make butter in winter just as well as in summer, and of as good a quality. Also he can winter his stock at half the expense of dry fodder and he can and conspired. The Austrians, of keep on the same amount of cultiv- other hand, are practically in the ated land a much larger stock of tion of having been beaten by

cattle, which will increase the sun-lians, although the Prussian victors at ply of manure, and so his farm will Sadowa was the immediate cause of the increase in fertility and value.

sandy land, such, in fact, as would be fit for little else, and the crop does not exhaust the land as you would suppose, as it is one of those broad leaved plants, which take a large pro. portion of their nourishment from the air; and what if it did, have you not abundance of manure by this process to replace that deficiency. You can keep a much larger stock on your cultivated land, thus deriving a much larger profit from the same

Another great saving is barn-room, you will not have to build such mamsaw this article and be able to walk the streets with their taxes paid and by any man with any brains and

GRIT CONSISTENCY.

From the high moral tone taken ing for great and important prin copies which were of vital importance to the well-being of the people. From what we read and se every day we have come to the conclusion that this is not the case. They are solely contending for place and power, and to obtain that they Government, now that they find it is popular with the vast mass of the inhabitants of the country. The Newmarket Era, one of the organs of the Grits, in discreasing the policy that its | Palace, Count Woronzoff-Dashkoff, to Tons, 482; Boards and Scantling, 389, part, snould pursue to obtain power at the next general election, says: -

ation of some change in the trade aristocracy, with the Grand Duke Viadpolicy of the Liberal party, a change imir at their head. The object of the ort at will afford a guarantee to the tries of the Dominion that the free jina, is to protect the Czir. The Drou trade theories on which the appeal jina was formerly composed of the perof 1878 was made is not the trade sonal adherents of the early Varangian at the polls next election. No matter what arguments may be applied to the contrary, the country entertains thing to do with its present pros- spies and secret agents, whose duty it in that direction it will bear down all opposition."

office, but now that they find that the people of the Dominion have lost all confidence in them and their Free Trade Policy, they are prepared to abandon their honest principles and convictions if by so doing they can once more obtain the government of the country.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE

The meeting of the rulers of Austria and Italy has caused much comment among European politicians, for the reason that not long since the Emperor of Austria politely declined to receive "I can raise corn fodder for 60 visit from the King of Italy. His reason for the sudden change of mind is being searched for, but without success, though probably it is simple—too simple indeed, to be accepted by those clever people who can see further through . milch cows, two fodderings dry hay, milestone than their neighbours can. one of rowen, and one of dry corn There is no valid reason why Italy and Austria should not be on the most friend. ly terms. Nobody listens to the ravings of the Italia Irredenta party, which desires that the Austrian district of Trieste three days the cows increased one- should be given to Italy as Venice was. All but the most rabid Italians must perceive that it would be impossible for Austria to abondon her only outlet to the sea, which, on account of the natural "The milk looks and tasses like development of that country, is every day becoming more important to her. through the winter on seven tons at the hands of the Austrian populace has almost died out. In 1875 the Emperor of Austria visited Venice, and was received most enthusiastically by the Venetians, who had every reason to hate him on account of the sufferings and indignities to which they had been subjected under Austrian rule. Yet the Venetians could afford to be generous to their former ruler, for they had gained the object for which they had struggly

cession of Lombarly and Venetia to to KingH .mbert is therefore all the more to their credit.

trustworthyeinformation about la haute

politique from Athens. A good deal of

ridicale has therefore been excited in

Europe by a piece of intelligence given "on highly reliable authority" by the Greek journal, Hora. Still, though highly improbable, it is not im ossible that the information communicated to that newspaper may have some foundation. It is to the effect that at the recent meeting of Bismarck and Gumbetta it was agreed that France is to abstain at present from pressing her claims to Alsace and Lorraine, and is to observe "a completely disinterested policy" towards Turkey. In return for this she is to be permitted to develop to the utmost her colonial interests in Algeria, Tunis, Cochin C ina, and the East Indies. The Greek kingdom is to obtain "a very im. portant extension." Germany is to deal with Turkey as she likes. Italy is to be reprimanded for her crooked policy in Tupis, and Austria is to be allowed to occupy Macedonia. This last clause throws a shadow of doubt over the reliability of the news, for, if Austria is to occupy Macedonia, where is Greece to obtain her "considerable extension," a pocketful of ready money and all unless she builds one into the Meditterranean?—an objection that a Greek newspaper surely ought to have appreciated. In disposing of the Ottoman empire to Germany, Bismarck and Gambetta must surely have forgotten that Austria, Russia, and probably England would expect to be consuited in the matter, and if the reprimand to Italy for her crooked policy in Tunis were too severe, posed rearrangement of the map of

> The despatches announce that the Czar and Czarina are to be crowned early in February. On that occasion the | 45.180,000; Boards and Scantling, ivory throne of Constantine, the late emperor of Constantinople, is to be used. Tons Timber. Birch, 45.2, Pine, 52.3. The Czarina is to occupy a throne adorned with some nine hundred diamonds and rubies, the latter, from their excellence as gems, being equal in value to the diamonds. Besides these there are over twelve hundred supphires, turquises, and pearls of the first water. And yet, with all this splendour, the Empress will no doubt be sitting on "pins and needles," metaphorically speaking, all the time, fearing that some infernal machine will blow them all as high as would | 1.051; Deals, Battens and Ends, 364,-

The Anti-Nihilistic Secret Society in Russia seeks to do good by stealth, and blushes to find it fame. At least its members are considerably annoyed to find themslyes made famous, or infamous, according as one looks at it from a Nimlist, or Anti-Nihilist standpoint. The Czar evidently endorses the society's sentiments, and has permitted his personal friend, the new Minister of the become its President. The Count has 000; Pailings and Laths, 236 000. enrolled under his invisible banner the "We must expect to see a declar- leading male men bers of the Russian ganization, which calls itself the Drou-Prince's body guard. Instead of using the sword, shield, and dagger of the old Varangian chiefs, the council of the their plots. About two millions of rou various European eapitals at which Russians congregate. By this means the political tendencies of many members of It is, therefore, not to be wondered at Russian society at present.

by high officials have for centuries been so customary in Rassia that they have come to be looked on as a matter of course. The present Emperor has, however, decided that they must be stopped. and has made an example of one of the highest men in the country, who has been detected in what is known in this country as "land grabbing," in the district through which the projected railway from Samara to Orenburg is to run. A commisson was appointed to enquire into the matter, and this was supposed to be the end of it; but, to the dismay of the officials of the Government, this committee has made a very unfavorable report. The incriminated person has, in comparison with his brother officials, been considered hitherto a model of probity. H: was one of the most trusted councillors of the late Cz ir. His triends declare that he is the victim of a conspiracy.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last, Senor Canovas del Castillo maintained that the empire of Morocco must not be allowed to disappear. When the period for its collapse arrived Spain should be ready to defend certain positions, including the desert villages. The opposition to carrying out the destinies of Spain and Africa was not at the Straits of Gibraltar, but at the Pyrences.

JOHN WALLACE of this office will be in Newcastle to-morrow, collecting subscriptions and other bills due the STAR.

England's oldest baronet is brew, Sir Moses Montefiore, a man of great benevolence and blameless cord,

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

The best kind of land is light Italy. The cordiality of the Austrians Treasurer of the Port of Newcastle, we are indebted for the following report of the amount of business No one would expect to obtain very done at that port during the year:-

והחסהו

Totals.	R A. & J. Stewart. Beo. M. Leod. D. & J. Ritchie. B. Burchell & Son.	SHIPPER.	Statement of Lumber Shipped from the Port N. B., during Season of 1881,
142	99 21 16 6	No. of Vessels.	f Lui
142 74,776	52.101 12.044 7 526 3.105	Tons.	mber . B.,
59,772,000 6,699,000	39.714 000 11.166.000 6.482 000 2.410,000	No. of Tons. Deals, Battens Boards and Pailings Vessels. and Ends. Scantling. Laths	umber Shipped from the Po- N. B., during Season of 1881,
6,699,000	5.732.000 349.000 351.000 167.000	Boards and Scantling.	rom the
639.000	295,000 96,000 248,000		oldus o rns
452 523	327 125	and Tons Timber Birch Pine	Newcastle,
523	391	ons Timber. Birch Pine.	astle,

The above Shipme its were made to the following Cuntries:

GREAT BRITAIN-No of Vessels, 106. Tons. 55.894; Deals, Battens and Ends 4.655.000; Pailings and Laths. 402.000; FRANCE-No of Vessels, 20; Tons,

10,842, Deals Battons and Ends. 9.199, 000; Boards and Scantling, 585.000. SPAIN - No of Vessels 2; Tons, 1,046; Deals, Battens and Ends, 881,000; Boards

and Scantling, 25,000.

Brards and Scantling, 4,000. BELGIUM - No of Vessels, 3; Tons, a steamboat explosion on the Mississippi | 000; Boards and Scantling, 596,000.

> HOLLAND -No of Vessels, 1; Tons, 1,072; Deals, Battens and Ends, 625,000; Boards and Scantling, 178,000. AFRICA -- No of Vessels. 4; Tous, 2 308; Deals, Batters and Ends, 1,973,

> 1,10 %; Deals, Battens and En ls. 693,000;

Boards and S antline, 167.000. UNITED STATES - No of Vessels, 3

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND THE INTER-COLONIAL.

magnificent management of the Inter- of a chair in the kitchen, in the act of colonial railway, by which a yearly loss removing some articles from the dish of frem \$500,000 to \$750,000 (as was shelf, when the chair tipped and the experience under Grit administration) fell forward over it, striking the pit of has been turned into a surplus, the Lon- her stomach on the top of its back. Two don Free Press says: - 'Sir Charles felt doctors were called to attend her, who the gravity of the situation. He seemed found that she had sus ained a serious challenged to deal with a condition of rupture. She died on Wednesday afterthings which defied amendment. Yet he noon after suffering almost continual bles have been subscribed to meet the did not flinch from the task imposed agony. She came to this city from Eng-To be sure, the Grit party wants expenses of sending secret agents to the upon him by the carelessness and incom- land last Spring with Capt. Charrington's petence of predecessors. He went to family, in which she had been for a numwork with a will, and his railway staff, ber of years, and was very much liked by knowing the needs of the case, aided all of the household. She was 26 years the upper classes have been discovered. him in procuring the required results. old, and was to have become the wife The administration of Sir Charles Tupper of a corporal of the Royal Engineers in that much distrust and suspicion pervades in this matter has restored to the people a short time. \$500,000 a year, which under Grit Bribery and speculation of public funds "inefficiency had been allowed to leak away " "An honest straightforward effort was made to make the Intercol- son of Mr. Winthrop Allison, Brooklyn. onial a paying enterprise, and to day that is its condition; while month by month the development of traffic it occasions points to the establishment of a community of commercial interests which did not before exist, and which is adding new and important ties to those of a political kind which the parchment of Confederation established."

THE NORTH POLE. Commander Cheyne, the English explorer, is now in New York. He is pleading for an Anglo American expedition to find Bennett's "Jeannette" and the North Pole, with the aid of balloons. In the course of an interview with the Herald staff he spoke of the coal mine which is known to exist in the polar regions. It was found by Sir George Nures and is at St. Patrick's Bay near 250 yards long and 25 feet broad, the is "Welsh" coul and smokeless. Commander Cheyne is very hopeful of finding the "Jeannette" and the Nort Pole, too. H+ is lecturing on polar expeditions to the citizens of New York.

A BRILLIANT ADVENTURESS.

where she had achieved immense success | street's during the past week, the largest in building up the Lord's kingdom. After number for any week this year, and an To R. B. Haddow, Esq., the Deputy this, she tried to elope with a 14 year increase of eighteen over last week. The old boy, the heir of considerable pro- failures in the South and Southwest have perty. Thence she declined into a con- been unusually numerous, particularly in sumption, deceiving, by means of red the dry goods line and among general chemicals hid in her cheek, the physicians | traders. themselves, who thought she was sibject to hemorrhages. She has been a frequent guest at Kideau Hall, the residence of Lord Lorne, and was detected just in time to prevent her marriage with a rich and brilliant lawyer at Ottawa.

WINNIPEG'S PROSPERITY.

fully double that of last year. This his soul's expense. Hebrews (double) gas and waterworks, and the Municipal dence built by the latter, when Mr. actually expended on houses, stores, etc.. | what the people call you new house?" seems for a city of this size it would have Subsity Hall," chuckled Mr. Molson. room still continues, although rents are call it Alcohol." steadily going up. Any min whe can build is sure of a tenant before the building is finished, and at rates that will pay for it in four or five years. Extensive preparations are being made for the boom which is confidently believed will come next spring. From \$25 to \$40 per month is the average rent for dwellings, while stores centrally located on Main street being from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum.

COASTING TRADE.

There is a strong feeling among Brit ish shipowners that a determined effort should be made by Government, in the on the ground that French vessels have building operations. for many years enjoyed the benefits of the English coasting trade. The French divide their coasting trade into two categories, the greater and the lesser, the ports on the Atlantic or on the Mediter Britain, especially as the latter has for State banks. AUSTRALIA-No of Vessels; 1, Tons, years allowed French vessels the benefits of her coasting trade. -Halifax Chra-

DISTRESSING CASUALITY .

The Halifax Recorder informs us that while a dinner party was assembled at the reeidence of Capt. Charrington, on South Park street, in this city, on Monday evening, an accident, which proved fatal, happened to Mrs. Charrington's maid, a young woman named Mary Tay Referring to Sir Charles Tupper's lor, who was standing on the front edge

SAD ACCIDENT.

A young lad named Francis Allison, Hants, was playing with some companions near Brooklyn, on Friday last, when Ottawa, 12.h Nov., 1881. he was accidently run over by a large hay team, the wheel passing over the poor fellow's head, killing him almost instantly. He was 10 years old.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS ON TRADE.

A late New York despatch furnishes the following information respecting the effects of the late elections have had on trade in the United States - "The elections which took place in a dozen States last week, together with bad weather and other causes heretofore recited, have con sprired to restrict trade in a number of cities. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from thirty-two distributing points indi cate, however, that the volume of transactions throughout the country have not fallen off to any marked degree. The Discovery Bay. The seam of coal is proximity of the close of the year has not as yet affected several branches of supply unlimited and lying on the sur- business, and orders are therefore in face, rendering mining unpecessary. It excess of those received in the corresponding period in former years. The millers at Evonsville, Ind, at Milwaukee and at Minneapolis have shut down, owing to the high range in the price of wheat. named city to-day.

Advices by wire from the south Atlan-A young woman who was brought up tic and gulf cities and from interior at Brantford, Out, without any know- points in the cotton belt continue to reledge of her father or mother, was finally port a shortage in the receipts of that taken to an insane asylum, from which staple as compared with last year. This she escaped, and became an adventuress is alleged to be due to the diminished size of the most dime novel character. First of the crop this year, and in part to the she figured as an "escaped nun," and fact that the planters are holding back found lecturing in that capacity very cotton awaiting better prices. Farm work profitable. Then she was a persecuted is at a standstill in Minnesota, owing to saint from the Protestant fold, and found the inclemency of the weather. There that a very successful investment. Then were 158 failures throughout the United she was a returned missionary from China States and Canada reported to Brad-

A GOOD ANECDOTE.

Molson, the Montreal brewer, well know in this vicinity for the excellent quality of his ale and porter, not long since built a church and inscribed on it: "This church was erected by Thomas Molsen at his sole expense. Hebrews The Free Press publishes statistics of xx chapter." Some McGill College wags buildings erected in the city during the got a ladder one night and altered the summer and their costs. The sum total inscription so as to make it read: "This foots up to over \$2,000,000, which is church was erected by Thomas Molson at amount includes all the public improve- | xx." Another good story of the same ments made during the year, including Molson is told. He and Sir Hugh Allan the Louise and Assiniboine bridges, the were inspecting a handsome new resioutlay on streets, etc., leaving a balance | Molson asked: "Do you know Sir Hugh of 1,700,000. Large as this amount "No." replied Sir Hugh . "They call it been very much greater if material and "W" said Sir Hugh, "do you know men could have been procured. And yet whe they call your ane house?" "Never the demand for house room and shop heard," replied Mr. Molsen. "They

DISAPPEARANCE OF N DOR.

The way the wood disappears is wonwonderful. To make shoepegs for the Yankee and Canadian portions of the continent requires the consumption of 100,000 cords of timber annually. 200,000 cubic feet of pine are needed for the annual supply of mat hes. Last and boot-trees need 500,000 cords of birch, beach and maple. To the the bricks used each year required to million cords of wood. The handles of tools each year demand 500,000 cords. The telegraph poles already in position represent 800,000 trees. Then there are course of negotiations for a new com- packing boxes, the lumber used for mercial treaty with France, to obtain for making waggons and agricultural imple-British vessels liberty to engage at least ments, fencing farms and railways, to in the larger coasting trade of France, say nothing of the quantity required for

DEPOSITS IN ENGLISH BANKS.

Deposits in the various banks of Great Britain are nearly stationary, and really greater including trade between French stand at a somewhat lower point than they did three years ago. The London ranean. The principal opposition to Economist states that the gross deposits such a concession comes from the French in all the banks of the United Kingdom railway companies, which at present were, in the autumn of 1878, from Iraly -No of Vessels, 2; Tons, 978; control the business, French coasting £550,000.000 to £560,000,000; that Deals, Battens and Ends, 857,000; tonnage being notoriously insufficient to the fluctuations since have been between meet the demands of the trade, and it | 500 and 530 millions sterling, and that remains to be seen whether the railway the estimate for the autumn of 1881 is interest will be strong enough to prevent from 520 to 530 millions sterling. In justice being done to Britain in this the United States, in 1877, there were matter. Italy, which has recently thrown | 616 millions of dollars on deposit in the open its coasting trade to the French national banks; in 1878, 622 millions; flag, has formally asked for riciprocity in 1879. 873 millions; in 1880 and of the privilege, and should she obtain it in 1881 it is stated that they will amount the French Government will find it diffi- to 1,070 millions. There are about cult to refuse a similar concession to 300 millions of dollars on deposit in

New Advertisements



TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "tend r for Quaco Works," will be received until Thursday, the 8th December next, inclusively, for the construction of a Break water on the western side of Quaco Hirbor, Saint Joan County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Dea partmet, at Saint John, N. B., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual sig-

Each tender must be accompanied by an ccepted bank cheque, mide payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Pub lic Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the ten er which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contracwhen called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

F.H.ENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works,

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE Singer Sewing Machine Manu-

facturing Company,

Cor. St. John and Dun Sureets,

Opposite Montreal Telegraph Office.

The GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE is the simplest, strongest and best adjusted machine ever made, It is so strong that it is next to impossible to

BREAK OR INJUNE IT

with ordinary usage. Its finish and adjustment are simply perfect. The parts are all made by the

Best Machinary in the World and are perfectly adjusted and thoroughly More mills were to close at the last | finished. In consequence of this perfect harmony of parts the machine

Wears Evenly

and this is why the SINGER MACHINE is famous for outlasling all other machines. PRICES and TERMS at the reach of

No excuse now for families to be without Sewing Machines.

Everyone.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPY.,

JOHN ALLARD, Agent,

Chatham, 15th Nov., 1881.