

STAR CLUB RATES.

We shall be happy to supply the STAR to anyone getting up a club at the following rates:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Rate. 10 Copies Semi Weekly 1 year \$14, 5 " " " " 8, 10 " Weekly " 7, 5 " " " " 4.

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR.

Chatham, N. B.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN Semi-Weekly Star.

Table with 3 columns: Space, Length of Time, Rate. 1/4 Column, One Year \$100, 1/2 do. " " 50, Quarter do. " " 25, 4 inches, " " 16, A Card, " " 12.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Single insertion not more than one inch, 50 cents; subsequent insertions [each] for same space 25 cents.

Advertisements will be charged for the time of insertion, not ordered to be suspended in writing.

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Solid advertisements, ten cents a line.

Orders for the discontinuation of advertising contracts after the time agreed upon, must be given in writing; else all continued ads will be charged at the regular rates.

The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those in the Semi-Weekly.

Special arrangement may be made with the Editor or Publisher at the Office.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to this office.

The North Star

CHATHAM, N. B. July 30, 1881 J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR

STREET PREACHING IN CALCUTTA.

MISSIONARIES STOPPED WHILE SPEAKING IN THE OPEN AIR.

A correspondent writes to one of the English journals: "The fact that missionaries in Calcutta have been stopped while preaching in the open air might suggest that the authorities had adopted a backward policy in this direction. The company Sahib Bahadour, or the 'Illustrious Company Esquire,' as the natives called the past governing power, were afraid of allowing the popular mind to be excited on the subject of religion. They did not wish it to be thought that they had designs of tampering with the worship or caste prejudices of the Hindus lest such an idea might result in fanaticism or rebellion. The great mutiny, caused in part by the belief in 'greased cartridges,' may be cited as evidence that this view of them after had some foundation to recommend it, and the Government policy had always been against missionary efforts, or any appearance that the Sahibs wished to interfere with religious, or more particularly with the caste, notions of the people of India. Notwithstanding this, the missionary did find his way to the plains of Hindustan, and at last became a regular institution in the country. From England more than one religious body sent their representatives; German missionaries also found their way, and even American men, anxious to convert the Hindu, came. The Roman Catholics had done great things in Southern India before our Government extended its power, and lately attention has been called to the itinerary of a monk called P. Maestra Fra Sebastian Manrique, who visited the North-West provinces in the seventeenth century—that was in the time of Shah Jehan—and he passed through Agra when the Taj was building, regarding which he gave some interesting details, new to us, respecting that celebrated structure. This missionary penetrated to Lahore and Mooltan, and even reached Kandahar, of which we have heard so much lately, as being a very distant place. In his time there were Roman Catholic missions in the North West who were sometimes favored, and at times persecuted, even unto cruel deaths. Now the head-quarters of the Roman Catholic mission is at Agra, and they have at least one convent at Landour, in the Himalayas. There is also a curious Moravian mission in the bleak wilds of Lahoul, which has long maintained its place in that unpromising region. If the Government were now to change their policy and interrupt this progress which has thus widely extended itself, the seriousness

of the movement would be great, but this is not at all likely. The whole feeling of the time would be against such a line of action, and the majority at least of the men who rule India are not bigots either for or against missionary enterprise. We may assume that as responsible rulers they would be as much opposed to stopping the missionaries as they would object to issuing a law against caste in India. To do either of these two things would be intolerance.

"Whether or not it is wise for the missionaries to preach in the open air is another question. Street preaching in England is a subject on which opinion is divided. In India, when a preacher appears in the Bazaar, he is not likely to raise a disturbance; the people are usually quiet and undemonstrative. If a preacher were to say strong things against Mohammed in Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, or any of the towns where the Mussulmans are in numbers, the case might be different; but as a rule breaches of the peace seldom occur in India through this cause. So that in this aspect the practice is so far harmless. When a man appears and holds forth in a public place in India the natives look upon him as a curiosity, and a small crowd will gather around. The probability is that he is far from being master of the language, and hence his remarks are apt to excite laughter in the audience, and his arguments likely to lose their point from being badly, or at best but loosely, expressed. Mr. Atkinson's 'Cuany and Rice,' is a work which, even although it pretends to be only amusing and sarcastic, gives about the best notion that has yet appeared of life in India. Our missionary is presented as a worthy little man, but his efforts at preaching in the Bazaar are stated to be very doubtful on account of his not being quite up in the language. One custom is to get a native convert to do the preaching, while the missionary stands by his side as a kind of censor to see that he puts the case in its correct light; but the natives have not the same respect for one of themselves as for a Sahib, and they are apt to make remarks, and even jokes are uttered at the expense of the speakers, so that a profane and unprofitable termination is often the result of this mode of attempting to reach the native mind."

DAHOMEY.

(Missionary Herald.)

The Rev. John Milum, of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, has written a report of heart-sickening scenes he witnessed in December last at Dahomey. The king is accustomed to go to war for the purpose of capturing men and women whom he may afterwards sacrifice to his ancestors. These sacrifices are made every night and at least one hundred and sixty men are required to meet the demand. On December 10, Mr. Milum and his associate were summoned to the king's palace. He writes: "On approaching the gate of the palace, we were again halted, when I observed a very strong smell of putrefying flesh; and on looking round for the cause, discovered two big pots full of sand on either side of the gate, in each of which were placed three human heads with their faces downward, whilst human blood was scattered upon the ground in front of the entrance. On the ground inside the gate as we entered we observed more blood and another human head. The seven men to whom these heads belonged were sacrificed on the previous night. On entering the palace square, we saw the various chiefs seated under their respective umbrellas, surrounded by their people, all dressed in very showy raiment, and each making a great display of ornaments. An umbrella was sent for us to sit under, and soon after the king walked into the

yard, surrounded by his wives and amazons. The king is a tall, well-proportioned man, with a pleasant manner and kingly bearing, although it seemed to me that I could see hard, cruel lines in his features. There then passed before the king various processions of dancers and singers, his wives and amazons, umbrella-carriers, and several hundreds of women, each with a load of cowries, cloth, or tobacco, all of which was being taken to some of the platforms erected in the market, from whence they were to be subsequently thrown to the people to be scrambled for by them. Among the trophies displayed were the umbrellas taken from the Abeokutans, ornamented with the jaw-bones of the poor people from whom they were taken, whilst the tails of the horses captured at the same time were used by the umbrella carriers for beating off the flies. There were many other skulls displayed belonging to important persons captured in war, some ornamented with horses' tails, others placed upon stools and drums, and six flags had the top of their sticks surmounted with skulls. But the most sickening and disgusting sight was that of six poor men, gagged and bound fast, in litters carried upon men's heads, destined to be sacrificed. One poor man seemed to be in the deepest distress. My blood boiled with indignation at the sight, but I was powerless to save the poor man from death. The next day we were requested to be at the palace again, when the same kind of thing occurred, save that the processions were those of the women officers, and the human victims were displayed. There were fresh heads at the palace gate."

Some days after this a new market was opened, and many slaves were sold in the market, a grandson of the king buying a little boy for eight strings of cowries, equal in value to two pence. During the week in which the ceremonies connected with the opening of this market were celebrated, the king was accustomed to throw cowries, clothing, etc., from a platform to the people below, and finishing up by throwing human beings, who were then sacrificed. Mr. Milum states that intelligent natives affirm that the victims this year were taken from the town Mikkam, east of Dahomey, and that the captives numbered over seventeen thousand, besides seven thousand and two hundred whose heads were brought in. He estimates that during King Gelele's reign he has murdered in cold blood at least five thousand four hundred prisoners of war. Mr. Milum well says that such atrocities call loudly upon the civilized powers for suppression.

Restored to Health and Strength.

From Hon. W. Jones of Vermont. "I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the Winter, I took cold, which as usual settled into a severe cough, which continued to increase as the season advanced, although I made use of all the cough remedies I had knowledge of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh and strength, until my friends, as well as myself, became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away into consumption. While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me. In ten days time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to health and strength. I have ever since kept the Balsam in my house, and whenever any member of my family has a cough or cold, it is immediately restored to. No family should be without it. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold every where at 25 cents a bottle.

\$5 to 20 per day at home. Sample worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Star

VOLUME III.

CHATHAM, N. B., JULY 30, 1881.

NO. 106.

L. J. TWEEDIE, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Banqueyan, etc., etc.

CHATHAM, N. B. OFFICE: in Snowball's Building Chatham August 30 1880.—if

F. O. Peterson. MERCHANT TAILOR CHATHAM N B

I have now on hand a large stock of excellent cloths for Men and Youths' Wear which I will make up at as reasonable a figure as any in the trade. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STEAMER "NEW ERA," Captain CHARLES CALL

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the above Steamer will run as follows: Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7 30 a. m., 10 30 " 2 00 p. m., 5 30 "

Will call at Douglstown every trip and go to Nelson the 9 a. m. 12 noon and 3 p. m. trips from Chatham, ON Saturday evenings the steamer will leave Newcastle at 6 30 p. m. instead of 5 30, and Chatham at 8 instead of 7 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. Sept. 1, 1880.

JOHN R. MALTBY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW NOTARY PUBLIC. Conveyancer, &c. &c.

OFFICE:—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. Sept. 1, 1880.

STAGE LINE FROM BLACK BROOK.

The Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now running a STAGE between Black Brook and Chatham, for the conveyance of passengers and freight. The Stage will leave Black Brook every day, [Sunday excepted] the following hours, viz: 9 o'clock a. m., 2 o'clock p. m., 6, 30 " p. m.

FARE each way 25 cts. Fares according to agreement. JAMES McMURRAY, May, 21, 1881. 3m Black Brook, N. B.

DR. M'LEARN, Physician & Surgeon OFFICE

IN MESSRS SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN'S Building.

Boards Waverly Hotel, Newcastle, July 25th, 1881

NOTICE. DR. McDONALD, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE IN DESMOND'S BUILDING, LOWER WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

June 22, 1881.—1-y Professional Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into Partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys, Notaries etc., under the Style of Davidson & Davidson. OFFICES:—In Chatham in the old post office, and Newcastle over the store of J. W. Davidson.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q. C. ALLAN A. DAVIDSON Chatham April 30—1881

CANADA HOUSE, CHATHAM, N. B. NEW BRUNSWICK, WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

Considerable outlay has been made on this house of make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within five minutes walk of train landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.

The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by greater vigilance and attention to merit the same in future. Good tabling on the premises

The Great St. Blessing. A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it?—EAGLE.

Razor Concaving.

Parties having old Genuine RAZORS on hand will do well to have them Concaved before purchasing new ones. Razors full Concaved, 50cts. half " 25 " Ground and Set - - 15 "

Razors sent from a distance will be promptly attended to by MARTIN I. SULLIVAN. Chatham, July 9th, '81.

D. DESMOND, DIRECT IMPORTER OF CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

LOWER WATER ST., CHATHAM

Good Stabling on the premises. Barroom constantly supplied with the best of liquors and cigars.

WAVERLY HOTEL, ALEXANDER STEWART, Proprietor.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

W. N. HARPER, Watch Maker, Jeweller etc., Upper water street, CHATHAM.

WATCHES & CLOCKS etc., repaired at shortest notice. Chatham N. B. April 4. ap 16 ly

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, Best American Kerosene Oil.

CHOICE CONGOU TEA, No 1 Scotch Refined Sugar SODA BISCUIT.

—ALSO— OLIVE OIL, SPERM CANDLES, ALININE DYES, Green, Blue, Brown, Purple, Rose, &c. NICHOLAS BARDEN, Chatham, N. B. March.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandragora and Opodeldon, with all the best and most valuable properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ailment is so common as that which is caused by impure blood. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds of lives. It will give you strength and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels, or ordinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your ailings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds of lives. It will give you strength and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels, or ordinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS" and "HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

P. J. C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Reg. Co. Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned would respectfully inform the residents of Chatham and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-Partnership under the name and style of Mersereau & Thomson, for the purpose carrying on a Picture Framing and Photographic business.

J. Y. MERSEREAU, E. H. THOMSON. Chatham, N. B., April 28, 1881

PHOTOGRAPHIC In reference to the above we would say that we have bought out the Photographic business lately conducted by Mr J. P. Stevens in the Studio on Duke street, nearly opposite the Canada House where we are prepared to take Photographs and Tintypes at the lowest rates. PICTURE FRAMING. We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Picture Frames & Mouldings, and are prepared to make up any style of Frames to order, at prices that defy competition.

Don't forget the place, nearly opposite the Canada House, Duke street. MERSEREAU & THOMSON, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SEWING MACHINES. I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the celebrated WANZER SEWING MACHINES and may be found at the Studio above named where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual.

J. Y. MERSEREAU, Chatham, April 30, '81 3m

"STAR." Semi-Weekly and Weekly

The former edition published WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Terms, \$2.00 per annum in advance.

THE WEEKLY STAR Published on SATURDAYS. Terms, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Sent to any address post-paid for above figures.

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR. Chatham, N. B.

Received this DAY!

Third Importation of LOUNGES, CENTRE TABLES, STUDENTS CHAIRS, BED-ROOM SUITS, OFFICE CHAIRS.

FOURTH IMPORTATION OF Mattresses, Ships do., Feather and Flock PILLOWS, BOLSTERS &c., &c.

—ALSO— BLACK CASHMERE, special value, French Merinos, Persian Corde, Lustres & Twills, COURTAULDS CELEBRATED

BLACK CRAPES, Black and Colored JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES A Full Assortment of SMALLWARES,

All of which I am offering at LOWEST PRICES.

JAMES C. FAJREY. The One Price Store. Newcastle, July 20th, 1881 [June 8, 6m

JUST RECEIVED AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE,

A Fresh Supply of Patent Medicines, viz Maltine, Elixir Beef Oil, and Irons, Quinine wines, Hop Bitters.

FELLOW'S Hypophosphites, Scott's, Patner's, Northrop's and Synon's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, as well as all the Standard Patent Medicines of the day.

—ALSO: Lime Juice in bulk or in bottles. Mineral waters, Boyds electric Batteries only 50 cts. each. —ALSO— Puternary, Soaps, Hair Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Canary Hemp, Millet, Maw and Rape Seeds for birds.

E. LEE STREET, PROPRIETOR. Newcastle's June 15-1881.—1-y

EAST END FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER Having Established a Factory and Planing Mill in the East End of the Town he is now prepared to furnish to the public, At St. John Prices

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR RAILS, BIRCH AND WALNUT, BANNISTERS OF ALL SIZES, NOWEL POSTS, etc., etc.

Attention given to Planing and Butting CLAPBOARDS, SURFACE PLANING etc., etc. Orders solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEORGE CASSEDY, Chatham, April 16, 1881. 1-y.

Tinware. Tinware. The subscriber also offers a varied and extensive stock of Tinware, including Pails, Kettles, Saucepans, Stew Pans, Coal Hods, Lanterns, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans, Flour sifters, cullanders, Tea and coffee Pot, Pastry Pans, Water Sprinklers, &c., &c. at the lowest figures for cash; easy terms on approved credit.

N. B.—I make most of my own wares and can afford to sell at bottom prices. H. P. MARQUIS, Chatham, N. B.

Cooley Milk Cans, I am sole manufacturer for the agent for the Cooley Patent Milk Cans in the four northern counties. No Dairy should be without this excellent article, which is now used entirely by the Dublin and numerous other creamery associations. For sale low. H. P. MARQUIS, Chatham, N. B.