

from his embraces. After many questions and endearments on both sides, she conducted him to a bower which she had dressed with all the ornaments which could be met with in those blooming regions. She had made it gay beyond imagination, and was every day adding something new to it. As Marraton stood astonished at the unspeakable beauty of her habitation and ravished with the fragrant that came from every part of it, Yaratilda told him that she was preparing this bower for his reception, as well knowing that his piety to his God, and his faithful dealing towards men, would certainly bring him to that happy place whenever his life should be at end. She then brought two of her children to him, who died some years before and resided with her in the same delightful bower; advising him to breed up those others which were still with him in such a manner that they might hereafter, all of them meet together in this happy place.

The tradition tells us further, that he had afterwards a sight of these dismal habitations which are the portion of all men after death, and mentions several molten seas of gold in which were plunged the souls of barbarous Europeans, who put to the sword so many thousands of poor Indians for the sake of that precious metal. But having already touched upon the chief points of this tradition, and exceeded the measure of my paper, I shall not give any further account of it.

The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1881

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

THE COUNTY HAS NOW MOURNED HER DESERTER EIGHT DAYS.

THE SPIRIT OF LATEST DESPATCHES.

No more soldiers going to Ireland.

The latest is that the Irish gun makers are very busy.

Blake and Laurier held out against the Syndicate in Montreal. Mr. Blake is a great fighter when he has no opponent. He was afraid to meet Sir Charles Tupper, and is in disgrace all over Canada in consequence.

Beaconsfield speaks savagely against Gladstone's shaky policy.

Earl Dufferin in a published paper recommends a great emigration scheme, from Ireland to the Canadian North West, to be promoted by the British and Canadian Governments. The Earl is too late. Our side of the emigration is now the business of the Syndicate.

IF ACCORDING TO SNOWBALL'S PRINTED WORDS THE CONTRACT IS RUINOUS, THEN IS SNOWBALL A TRAITOR TO RUN AWAY TO ENGLAND NOW.

WHEW!

Read this little bit of local news:

Gas Meeting.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Gas works was held on Wednesday at 3 p. m. in D. FERGUSON'S OFFICE IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE; and the following are the officers appointed:
President, John Pellen.
Directors, J. B. Snowball, R. Hooke, G. I. Wilson, G. H. Blair.
Richard Hoeken, Secretary.

A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared; and the funds on hand amounted to \$900.

There are a good many things which strike the reader in glancing over this item. The first is that—

The meeting was held at 3 p. m.

The second is that—

It was held in H. M. Customs House.

The third is—

It was held in the office of D. Ferguson, Collector of Customs.

The points that do not appear in the item are,—

The gas directors, as appointed above, are Snowball men;

Mr. D. Ferguson himself is a gas stockholder, and attended the meeting.

From these facts then we gather, that Jabez Snowball who controls the gas company, uses the official rooms in Her Majesty's Customs House for the performance of his private business; that D. Ferguson, the head of the Customs Department, surrenders the public offices up to the enemies of the Government to transact their private business in; that Mr. Ferguson, who gets nearly \$2,000 a year for public duties, at the open hours of his office, at three o'clock in the afternoon, is found attending to private business, leaving people with business to do at his office to stand outside till Mr. Snowball's private affairs are disposed of.

We have had occasion two or three times before to state that we did not think Mr. Ferguson was such an officer as the Government ought to have in charge of a department like our Chatham Customs House. We need here only refer to the pith of

our former charges, and they were: That it is no hidden matter that ships entering here from the Mediterranean ports through the summer have openly landed cask after cask of choice wines under the safe cognomen of "Ship's stores;" that Mr. Ferguson's attention had been called to this a hundred times, but that for the sake of being a "popular officer" he never paid any attention to it; that some of his outdoor officers performed, and still perform, their duties most scandalously—that Mr. Carmichael has been notoriously unfit for duty scores of times when his presence was required at the entry of ships; that he seldom or never goes near the ships at all, and invariably makes his subordinates do the work which by regulation is allotted to him.

We print above only one case out of a hundred others, equally as reprehensible. If the time has come in out of the way places like Chatham that public officers may throw open the office doors, during official hours, to private persons for the transaction of private business, and shut them against the public having public business to transact, the Government ought to know it. No one here, not even the parties interested, would stand up to defend such conduct, and it is plainly the Government's duty to get at the root of the irregularity and shamelessness in our public departments here.

Perhaps Hon. Mackenzie Bowell has not heard of another case in point, the loss of the unlucky "Nonantum," and eighteen lives. The law provides that every ship declared unfit for sea by one fourth of her crew shall, after the examination of the sailors before a magistrate, be either declared fit for sea, or ordered to be surveyed. Most of the "Nonantum's" sailors refused to go to sea, declaring the ship unseaworthy; and this was *prima facie* evidence of the unseaworthiness. But what did our righteous people here? Without having the sailors brought before a magistrate, three port wardens, of a dark night, took it upon themselves to hold a *make believe* survey of the ship at the river's mouth; deluding the sailors into believing a survey had been held. Then they unlawfully ordered the deckload overboard, and other strange things to be done and sent the ship off to sea. The ship is lost, and so are her eighteen brave seamen who were fooled into believing a survey had been held. Can common humanity stand patiently by and look upon such a monstrous piece of business? Will the official arm not be raised to order a most searching enquiry? and then the rod of punishment not be applied, if the deed be cruel and black as people believe it, and as the hirelings of dishonor and inhumanity themselves have admitted it to be? The three wardens were Mr. Jas. Griffin of the Inland Revenue Department, Mr. Carmichael to whom we referred above, of the outdoor Customs, and Capt. Brown, Government Shipping Master. The two latter knew when a ship was in dangerous trim, and knowing it, if it be shown that the survey was only a mock one,—and this no one now denies,—they shall then, we hope, be meted out the penalty for such a shocking transgression. Mr. Griffin knows nothing about a ship, and when he heard the others declare the "Nonantum" fit for sea, he thought she was, and is therefore morally innocent of all consequences. Will Hon. Mr. Bowell, who so people say, has a humane heart, as well as an impartial official arm, keep his duty in mind in this crying matter?

IN THE WHOLE OF CANADA HE IS THE ONLY DESERTER AT THIS MOMENTOUS TIME.

FREDERICTON DOINGS.

THE citizens of Fredericton had a public meeting in the City Hall the other evening, called by His Worship Mayor Gregory, that the citizens might hear from His Worship the state of the city's finances, past and present, and learn something about the same for the future. His Worship appeared upon the platform for the last time in the capacity of Mayor; as he has decided not to solicit public honors again till the time comes for the next election of a Dominion member for York. The speaker briefly pointed to the city's past financial record, showed that when he took the chair in 1869 the city was \$10,900 in debt by over-expenditure; that that debt was funded during his four years in office, and when he left the chair in 1873 the city had to its credit \$7,400; that when 1877 came, it was found the succeeding councils had reduced that amount to \$817,—and at the end of February of the same year \$7,000 had to be borrowed from the People's Bank to meet the city's obligations. He took office the next year and now on leaving it, there was in the City Treasury \$5,209 as a surplus. It is not surprising that at closing Mayor Gregory received hearty applause. The city may well regret that he is leaving the chair, for he

was the ablest and the most impartial man by far, that ever sat in it. Every time he took office, he found the city finances in a mess, and far away behind; he has never left it without leaving a handsome surplus in the city's coffers. We have seen His Worship a score of times in the chair, and of a clear head and expeditious chairman, and an impartial magistrate, he is our ideal. We have seen the Council so mixed and tangled that they did not know whether they were at sea or on shore, and we have seen Mayor Gregory take up and settle the cause of the fuss and confusion without a moment's hesitation and in the clearest and coolest way imaginable. He was always courteous, dignified and firm in the chair, always possessed the respect of the Council, and the confidence of the people in his impartiality and ability.

He has been Mayor of Fredericton on important occasions. Earl Dufferin wondered when he saw him, and spoke elsewhere of the very young man who was Mayor, and talked of his dignity as chief magistrate. * The Marquis of Lorne was no less pleased with his appearance and his address; and indeed the way His Worship performed the duties devolving upon him was a credit to the city, and especially to the City Council.

Mr. Gregory will be the Dominion candidate for York next election, and saying this we pause: not indeed that we do not think he would be a credit to his county, and to his Province, but with respect to his politics. If Mr. Gregory come out a Conservative he will be elected, if he come out on John Pickard's side of politics, he will be beaten. Mr. Gregory is neutral now in Dominion politics, but Mr. Blair is a strong Conservative; and Mr. Gregory once said to the writer, "Mr. Blair can sway me in politics, so far, and I perhaps, giving more time and attention to my profession can sway him in law." Then Heaven speed the swaying in politics, and let Mr. Blair never stop till he make a thorough good Conservative of Mr. Gregory: who would then be a candidate for whom we would strike off a daily York edition of 5,000 copies, if it would help his election—though he would not need it.

The scramble for the Mayoralty by Messrs. Fisher, Smith and Zeb. Everett is pitiful and ridiculous; and a disgrace to the Capital of the Province. Not one of the three would make a third rate Alderman; there is not a bit of difference in the three, and search the city over you could not find three more inferior men.

The Syndicate contract is the most important measure ever before the Commons. At such an eventful time our member deserts us to attend to his own private business!

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The only clause of importance in the Queen's speech is that on the Irish question, which we produce in another column. The Government propose three measures in connexion with this, which are worth noting.

Coercion, in Ireland, if necessary; and doubtless more than coercion. We fancy if the juries persistently refuse to convict the traversers, Parliament will for the time suspend trial by jury, and give the Irish people into the hands of the judges. But this would be a flat British contradiction, because the existence of the law upon the statutes providing trial by jury, is proof that the Crown and the Government thought it unwise to leave questions of punishment, etc., in the hands of the judges. No doubt a few Judge Mays in the history of the judiciary, it is, who may be thanked for the trial by jury provision in British law. How far the Government will allow things to go without suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, it is impossible to tell; and what is still more difficult to see is, why it is necessary to suspend the act with Ireland full of soldiers, magistrates and police, who are making hardly a single arrest. If they have suspicions of lawlessness now, why not arrest?

The inference is by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act they may arrest anyone, and without suspicion. Another point is—
The extension of the Land Act of 1870; and granting to the peasant the right of acquiring a "permanent proprietary interest in the soil."

This is easier to say than do; and it will be interesting to see what kind of a bill the Government will bring down to this end. Pending the bill, there will doubtless be less agitation in Ireland. The third and most important point is—

The establishment of county government in Ireland, which has for its object an extension of the "foundation of the habits of self government."

Ireland has reason we think to rejoice over this, for while not much of a boon, yet county and municipal councils are the nurseries of the higher legislatures, and the bases upon which the constitutional fabric stands.

But note the words, "habits of self-government!" If they are not misleading, or intended as oil for the troubled waters, they mean much—they mean the bill is the first step towards that emancipation, towards that self-government for which every true and patriotic Irishman is striving. We shall all watch the progress of events in Ireland this winter, with much interest.

Lord Dufferin has become alarmed for his lands, and publishes a protest against the proposed Government measures. The Earl wants the Government to buy out the Landlords, and make the State become the lessor of the lands to the tenants. There is this advantage in Lord Dufferin's method: such a bill would pass the Lords, while the bill the Government proposes will most likely die *en passant*.

He is now half seas over, while the battle of the Country goes on.

ANOTHER ARNOLD—PROFESSOR HIND.

"It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

Mr. Henry Youll Hind, commonly known as Professor Hind, is becoming fast the most contemptible gentleman in the Dominion of Canada. At the time the Fishery Commission sat at Halifax, Henry Youll Hind, was employed to collect information to lay before the commission. For this work he was paid, and overpaid, though he has since been pestering the Government for more: especially since the moment the American Government handed over the award. In addition to this, he has left no stone unturned to get a position in the Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada.

About two years ago, one day Henry Youll Hind, after receiving a disheartening reply to a solicitation from Ottawa, took up a yankee newspaper and began to read about the Halifax Award. The paper said that fraudulent returns, and lying statements had been laid before the commission and it was in consequence of this baseness that the award was fixed at such monster figures. This information the paper gleaned from statistics collected by an officer sent out by the American Government, "the day after the fair," to collect information respecting the fisheries. Henry Youll read away, with much interest for a time: at length his eye flashed, and he clutched the paper. His bosom had the same experience, called the sentiment then born within him pure and lofty if you will, as had Benedict Arnold on the day he first planned to act again the part of Iscariot. Thus Henry Youll Hind, soliloquized: I have worked for the Government at the Halifax Commission, I have tried the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*, if nothing worse than these, in handing in my statements: I know some things I might have brought in of less advantage to Ottawa than to Washington: these now I may use. I have asked the Government for more money for my services; they have refused it. I have now no hope of getting any more. I have aimed at a position in the Marine and Fisheries Department, and I have lost my aim. Now then for a scheme, and profits, and if this fail, why *Revenge and Reward*. The Americans can't get certain information respecting the data upon which the award, I can. That information to the Americans will be valuable: it will form new ground for a new offset claim, because a verdict resulting from misrepresentation, is not legally or morally a sound or a proper verdict. The American Government will pay me well for my little secrets, and more than that I will make out such a case that they will give me a position in one of their fishery departments. But I will first threaten the Government, throw out dark hints of exposure privately; if they still refuse my solicitations, I will trust to the Washington Government for the rest.

How faithfully, and fully he has carried out his plans, our readers need not be told; and how accurately he gauged the value of his treason to his country is equally as manifest. He threatened privately to "disclose rivers of black dishonor" but the Government departments scorned himself and smiled at his threats; then he hinted at and half threatened to do a number of things, publicly, and Sir John said, "it was all Blackmail." Then Henry Youll Hind, like unto Benedict Arnold became the enemy of his country, gave his secrets such as they were, to the American enemy, and as a reward, just as he had anticipated, gets a position in the Fishery Bureau of Maine, and perhaps a well filled pocket besides.

Then we may next expect to hear of an offset claim to the Halifax Award put in from Washington and based upon Mr. Henry, Arnold Youll Hinds, secret information. We did not think there was such an abandoned person in all of Canada.

But what if the report be true, and some maintain it is, that certain offi-

cial in the Marine and Fisheries office, have taken the gold, and supplied Professor Arnold with those private official papers over which he makes such a panic. No one cares what information he possesses, but the question is *who gave* Henry Youll Arnold those papers? Suppose Mr. Pope, who is a diligent and intelligent minister, held a little investigation some evening? What kind of a deputy is that William Smith—anyway? Or is this Whitcher above suspicion?

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

After reverting to the rising in the Transvaal, the war in Basutoland, and the Afghan troubles, Her Majesty says upon the

IRISH QUESTION.

The anticipation with which I last addressed you of the great diminution of the distress in Ireland, owing to the abundant harvest, was realized, but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences, but I must add that efforts are being made for personal protection far beyond all former precedent by the police under the direction of the executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to these offences through the impossibility of procuring evidence and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country, which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties. In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little of the available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand, but a demonstration of their insufficiency is now amply supplied. The present circumstances of the country lead me to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted for entrusting me with additional powers necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperative obligations to which I have just referred. I continue to desire that the law heretofore to prosecute the removal of the grievousness and the work of Legislative improvements in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The Irish land act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits and has much contributed to the security and comparative well being of the occupiers of the soil, without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property.

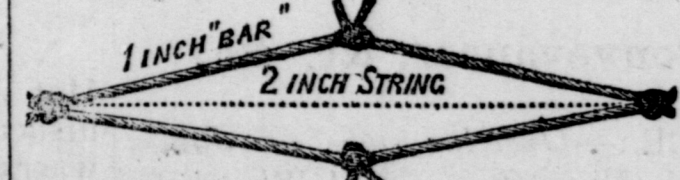
In some respects, however, more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which it supplied has not been found sufficient either in Ulster or in the other Provinces. I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards relation of landlord and tenant and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a large portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal for the purposes in view, of all obstacles arising out of limitations on ownership of property with due provision for the security of the interests involved. A measure will be submitted for the establishment of county government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles and framed with the double aim of conferring popular control over expenditure and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the foundation of habits of local self government.

Bills will be laid before you for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army and navy.

You will be asked to consider measures for the further reform of the law of bankruptcy, for the conservancy of rivers and the prevention of floods, for revising the constitution of endowed schools and hospitals in Scotland, for the renewal of the Act which established secret voting and for repressing corrupt practices, of which in a limited number of towns were lamentable examples at the last general election.

MR. MILLS made a ridiculous speech against the contract.

MR. BLAKE is the Coward, as well as the Leader of the Opposition.



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