

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:— "It is the duty of your parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, to PREFER IN ALL CASES YOUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Though we have not been able to give as much space to the great agitation going on in Ireland as we would like to have given, yet we have endeavoured to give our readers as much reliable information on the subject as possible. We have frequently warned our readers against accepting the stories that appear about Irish outrages, and now to show the nature of these so called outrages we shall adduce a couple of authentic examples.

In the County of Limerick there is a place called Newcastle West, where there resides a magistrate with the significant cognomen of Gun. During the famine some lads of Newcastle West hit upon the happy idea of earning something for the poor by a concert. They called themselves the "Black Diamonds," and they really did get a good deal of money. But the great Gun did his best to prevent them having their concert. He failed and lost his temper. Soon after, a summons was issued against a child named Amrose for "harassing on the 23rd January, whistled at Hugh Murray Gunn, J. P., in a tone of derision and thereby intimidated him." The other magistrates, however, dismissed the case and poor Gun remains in a state of intimidation, in consequence of the derisive whistling of that dreadful little boy. In another case a little boy, ten years old, was sent to Jail and subjected to hard labor for throwing a stone at another little boy. These are specimen cases of Irish intimidation, and no doubt justified the "Coercion Act!"

At a large anti coercion meeting lately held in Philadelphia, Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the Highlander newspaper of Inverness, Scotland, and who is well known in Canada, delivered an address. Mr Murdoch wore over his shoulder the plaid peculiar to the Highland clan to which he belongs. In the course of his address he said:—

"The British land system was a great fraud, founded by violence, and the Irish people, the Scotch people, and as a rule, the English people had been reduced to a condition of slavish dependence in which they had suffered all kinds of oppression and cruelty—even to the extent of having the houses set fire to over their heads, as in the north of Scotland, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland. In England, the millions were in suffering, and the land owned by a few thousands. In Scotland, all the good land had been cleared and the people were only allowed to occupy scraps which the grabbers did not think worth having. So that the chief difference between the case of Ireland and that of Great Britain was that in the latter were manufacturers to absorb the evicted people, while Ireland suffered, not merely from the Land Wrong, but from the formal suppression of manufactures by force of English law."

And as regards the condition of the country he said:— "He had just come from Ireland, where he had spent the whole of the month of January, and he could testify to the constitutional and hopeful character of the agitation now carried on there. The people of Ireland had taken up the question of the land in an open, above-board manner, relying upon the justice of their cause and the force of truth. They made no secret of their intention to abolish landlordism, as had been done in almost all the continental nations of Europe. They and their recognized leaders pointed distinctly to the idea of buying out the landlords, so that there should be a grand social and moral as well as an economic revolution without violence and without spoliation. They set to form public opinion on the subject, as had been done in England on the corn laws, and they were met just as Cobden and Bright had been, with charges of communism and spoliation from the landlords and their friends.

And further on he states that:— "He found Dublin as quiet as Glasgow, and quieter than Manchester. He then went to Connaught, where he found not only peace, but desolation, the lands cleared of the people, and the towns in a state of decay. There was no disturbance there. He then went to Munster and found that the "disturbance" in Ireland, of which there had been so much made, was a "will o' the-wisp," which vanished even as it was approached. There was a grim humor in what an intensely anti Irish pro-landlord lady in Cork said: "Oh, no! there is no disturbance here, it is all in the North!" In one sentence, there was no constitutional agitation in Ireland, which should command the sympathy of the rest of the world, and it was not tarnished with crime."

Speaking of the news sent to America regarding Ireland he said:— "The news regarding Ireland was a fraud. The correspondents of the leading papers, and of the Press as-

sociation, and the Central News were in the offices of the Daily Express, Evening Mail and Irish Times, three pro-landlord and anti-Irish papers, so notorious for their systematic lying against the Irish people, that no one repeated the truth from them. He gave some examples of the manner in which this work was done. British and American newspapers received their intelligence through these organs of falsehood, and so, to a large extent, the mind of the world was poisoned against the Irish. The writer was made all the worse in America, where the lies had a fortnight's start by cable; and then when the Irish papers arrived with the truth, no one thought of reading it."

The following is the concluding portion of this interesting address:—

"Never, he would say, were greater blunders committed than the series of criminal blunders which the Government had committed during the past few weeks—and all on the basis of the most bare-faced falsehoods. The Government got up a charge of conspiracy against the Land League; but the day was very near at hand when the world would see that the only conspiracy in the case was that of the Irish landlords, together with the Tories and Liberals of England and Scotland—to crush the Irish people. He was glad to see that the League was going to carry the agitation into England; and from the innate love of justice and truth which was characteristic of America, he was sure that this country would use all legitimate means to bring the landlord tyranny of Great Britain and Ireland to a speedy end."

We ask attention to the above extracts which from an impartial and intelligent man such as the editor of the Highlander is shown plainly how absurd the stories of outrages in Ireland are, when put to the test of truthful criticism.

LORD DUFFERIN'S FORTUNES.

When Great Britain has a diplomatic puzzle to solve, she has come to look upon Lord Dufferin as another Oedipus,—as the only one able to solve it; just as when her arms get into trouble, she has to look to Sir Garnet Wolseley to get them out of it.

When the massacre of Syrian Christians took place in 1859, Lord Palmerston sent out Lord Dufferin to chastise the Mahomedans, and though his conferees chided him for "sending a boy on a man's errand" he was firm in his contention that "one can never tell what stuff there is in a man, till he is tried." This attitude of Palmerston reminds us of Pitt, who, to settle the chronic wars of Canada, picked out a boyish, puny little soldier, Wolfe, to perform the task. The world knows how he succeeded. So too did Lord Dufferin succeed in Syria. He assured protection and peace to the Christian, and he dealt with the Mahomedan with a strong hand. He even humbled their pashas, and in three or four cases inflicted punishment upon them.

But this service might have been forgotten had not the Earls happy diplomacy as Governor General of Canada again brought him before the notice of the world. And here let us remark his equally brilliant rival, Wolseley mounted the first round of the ladder of fame in Canada, when sent to quell the rebellion in Red River. Lord Dufferin was not to have much rest after leaving Canada. Lord Loftus left the Czars court in 1878 and Dufferin took the place as Ambassador; and strange to say since he has taken that post we have heard little if any of the dark whisperings of diplomatic embroilment between the English and Russian courts, that had previously monopolized so much of the telegraphic columns of the papers.

Lord Dufferin is about to enter now into another position, the most difficult, doubtless, he has filled yet. Mr. Goscoba was sent out to Constantinople to purify Turkey, and reform the Turk. He has failed. His place is now vacant at Constantinople, and the suave, and far seeing Earl of Dufferin is to fill it. His chief work is the purging and reformation of the wretched province of Armenia.

A SLANDER.

Mr Snowball—the member who is so interested in his constituents—has caused the story to be circulated that because Messrs. Crimmon & Carter, contractors of the Bay du Vin Bridge, were political favorites of the Surveyor General, they got the contract. But Mr. Snowball knows this statement is false. He knows that tenders were called for the building of the bridge and that tenders were sent in; that there was a lower tender than Messrs. Crimmon & Carter's, but that the tenderer knew he could make nothing out of the figures, and so drew back; that Messrs Carter and Crimmon being the next higher took the contract. The effort to put the matter in a different light, is an infamous one, and cannot deceive the public.

Jasper Jolly, editor of the Roseomon Herald said the other night that there was a museum in New York where they paid a fair price for land lord's heads. He was promptly arrested for the joke.

THE MEAN OLD "SENTINEL."

The dingy old Carleton Sentinel never opened its mouth on politics before the Carleton Election, but when Mr Irvine is elected, it takes a decided stand; it then calls the election "more than a success"—"It is a revolution" and declares it views the question "without prejudice or passion." The St. John Sun says the Sentinel "is mistaken if it supposes it can regard public affairs 'without prejudice or passion.' It is generally understood that the Sentinel has a "prejudice" for majorities, although ever so temporary, and a "passion" for acting meanly when it thinks it safe to do so."

One of the Sentinels Editors has a Customs Office away out of Woodstock, but frequently neglects his business to write soft buckwheat effusions against the Government. But it serves the Government right, that they do not dismiss Mr. Watts, and let the Sentinel fall back on its oats and potato patronage for support.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

We have still some little space left for advertizers, but it is filling up rapidly. Today for instance, we publish ten new advertisements. Our paper is an excellent advertizing medium, because it gets into the hands of the people; because it is widely read. As this is now the opening of the business season, and as business men since the first days of the newspaper press have found it to their advantage to advertise their wares, the sooner the rest of our Newcastle and Chatham dealers send in their advertisements the better. It is not wise policy to hide a candle under a bushel, neither is it wise for those who have goods to sell to keep the same hidden away on their shelves without letting the buying public know they have them.

The C. P. R. Syndicate has had a meeting in London, G. B. and the resolve is to "push things." Fast as the Company can build railways, throughs will come in and settle upon the lands, if the enemy of our common country, the Grit, can be only induced to cease slandering our Dominion.

The Russian Poles have expelled a number of the Greek Priests. On being required to swear "allegiance" they refused to do so in the Greek churches, but were willing to go before R Catholic priests. Alexander III, is beginning early!

The Governor General visited the Water Works in Ottawa on the 1st of April, but he dated his visit on the books, the 2nd. He said he did not wish to be recorded an April fool.

The town of Ohio has been damaged by earthquake; several houses destroyed, and lives lost. Old Terra is having a number of "shaking fits" of late.

A number of the Kildare hounds have been poisoned, so the pack will do no more hunting this season.

The son of a Russian priest, under torture, has confessed to making "assassination bombs."

Our Governor General gets the same salary as the President of the United States.

Heavy gales in Spain and England—and loss of life and ship ping.

See our first page for a description of Russian torture,—and the plague.

Belgium is the first state to recognize the kingdom of Roumania.

The Czar will visit Berlin and Vienna this summer.

Beaconsfield is not expected to recover.

War is the watchword through Greece.

The census enumerators are at work.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD

—ON—

Lower Water Street, FOR SALE.

If not disposed of previous to the 14th MAY NEXT, it will that day be offered at Public Auction at 12 noon on the Premises. The House is two Stories, with a Store on the lower flat, suitable for any general business and commanding the East end Trade, Parlor and Dining Room, with other conveniences are also on this flat. Above stairs there is also a parlor with bedrooms occupying that flat. In the rear of the House is a barn, and other conveniences. Well of water is also on the premises. The whole Block measures 30 by 100 ft. The situation is pleasant, facing the river, and worth Investors' inspection. Terms half Purchase money down at sale, Balance in equal instalments payable in six years with interest. Further particulars on application to JAMES DESMOND, or W. WYSE, Auctioneer. mar. 30.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Receiving today Half Chests Best Congou Tea. To be sold low by mar16 E. A. STRANG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fifth day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy One, made between Mary Haley of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Widow, of the One Part, and John W. Nicholson, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, of the Second Part, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the County of Northumberland, in Volume 52 of the County Records on pages 686, 687, 688 and 689, and numbered 464 in said Volume, and for default in payment of the principal money and interest secured, by the said Mortgage and past due thereon, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the said money, be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the Seventh day of JULY Next at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon in front of the office of Adams & Lawlor, in Newcastle; the LANDS and PREMISES described in the said Mortgage, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Newcastle and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—All that Lot of Land situate in the Town of Newcastle, being a part of Lot Number Thirteen Block, Letter A of the Town plot of Newcastle, bounded as follows: southerly by Water Street, westerly by that part of the said lot owned and occupied by one Richard Quigley; northerly by King Street, and easterly by land owned by James Johnstone; which piece of land above described was conveyed to the said Mary Haley by Alexander Ferguson by Indenture bearing even date herewith as by reference thereto will fully appear, Together with the building and improvements thereon, etc.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON, Mortgagee. ADAMS & LAWLOR, Solicitors for Mortgagee. Dated this 5th day of April, A. D. 1881. ap6w3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having engaged the services of a First Class Watch Maker

is prepared to Repair all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY. JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER. All work done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction. ISAAC HARRIS. Chatham, April 6th. im

JOHN FRASER,

Water Street, Chatham. Direct importer of choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, good accommodation for all travellers; permanent boarding at reasonable rates. Good stabling on the premises, Bar-room constantly supplied with the best brand liquors, cigars etc. Chatham, April 4, 1881 1 yr.

Notice of sale.

To be sold at public auction in front of the subscriber's office, Chatham, on SATURDAY, sixteenth day of APRIL, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, all that DWELLING HOUSE, with the land on which it stands, being 45 by 59 feet, situate on the westerly side of Queen Street, in the said town of Chatham, presently occupied by Mrs Captain DeGrass. ALSO—all that desirable building lot, 50 by 135 feet, situate on the easterly side of said street, and nearly opposite the above lot. Terms and particulars at sale and on application to DAVIDSON & DAVIDSON, Solicitors. Chatham, April 6 1881.—td

W. N. HARPER,

Watch Maker, Jeweller etc, Upper water street, CHATHAM. WATCHES & CLOCKS etc., repaired at shortest notice. Chatham, N.B April 4 ap16 1y

YOUNG CONQUEROR!

The subscriber intends travelling that fine young entire horse the "Conqueror" the coming season, through the country. This animal is of the old "CONQUEROR" stock, which is well known in this country. Now is the time for the farmers to renew the old "Conqueror" stock. ROGER FLANAGAN. Chatham, April 4 im

Carpenter's Attention!

For sale at a liberal discount, ONE ROGER'S PATENT MORTISING MACHINE, No 6. Apply to W. WYSE. Chatham, April 6th 1881. tf

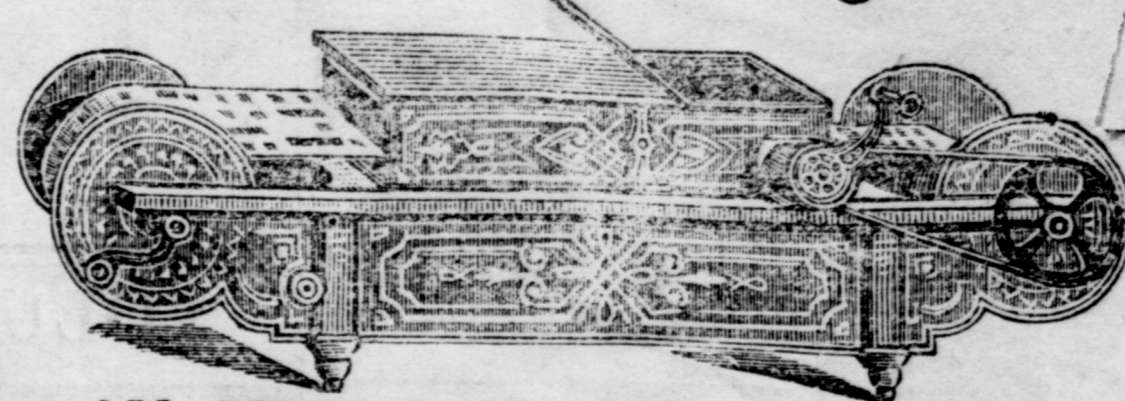
WM. CONWAY,

St. John's Street Chatham. This house will be thoroughly suited for the accommodation of travellers. His bar-room is always supplied with the best of liquors. Good stabling on the premises. Terms moderate. Chatham, April 4th 1881. ap16 tf

LOST!

A HEAVY GOLD RING, with Blood Stone Setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office. Chatham, April 6, 1881. 2i.

Mechanical Orguinete



AN AUTOMATIC REED ORGAN.

WITH our ORGUINETTE and PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER: a mere child, without any musical education, can produce an endless variety of excellent music. OUR ORGUINETTE is no catch penny trap, but a musical instrument of real merit, which has become Standard in the United States, where 5,000 Orguinettes are sold.

OUR ORGUINETTE AND MUSIC PAPER will last for many years, no matter how often played, and will not get out of order.

PRICES, \$10 TO \$16. Send for illustrated Catalogue to F. W. ABBOT & CO.,

1 to 21 VOLTIGUEURS STREET, MONTREAL. SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES. Chatham, April 6 1881 wkly

A. & R. LOGGIE

Have on hand and are selling low a large assortment of

Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing!

ALSO— MEN'S hand-made BOOTS. Men's Youths' and Children's Factory-made BOOTS. Also—Large assortment of Women's and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

A Full Line of Cheap Furniture.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

In all the best patterns at the lowest prices. All kinds of TINWARE!

CROCKERY, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE

A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, &c. &c. Dried Codfish, Dried Ling, No. 1 Fall Herring, Winter Apples.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. & R. LOGGIE. Black Brook dec 22 1880—jan 16 1881

CARPET REMNANTS!

Our fourth annual sale of CARPET REMNANTS commenced on Wednesday, 1st December, And will be continued till January 1st, 1881.

The great success which has always attended these sales will be a guarantee to sending purchasers of the special value they will get for their money.

Brussels Remnants, from 15 to 30 per cent. Reduction. Tapestry " " 15 to 30 " " Wool " " 15 to 30 " "

In all lengths from 1-2 to 25 Yards

It will be necessary to call early to secure best patterns.

A. B. SHERATON.

LEMON'S VARIETY STORE

FREDERICTON, N. B. established 1844, and has kept up to the times. From a little one it has grown to be a strong one.

We thank our patrons for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their trade. All the people within fifty miles must know where LEMON'S ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE is, and that in it they can find the largest, best selected, and cheapest stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in the City.

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE is a household word. We don't have to pay any \$650 Store Rent, as we own our Establishment. Our expenses are small. We buy our Goods for Cash, consequently can sell them CHEAPER than any other storekeeper.

We employ workmen in our CABINET WORKSHOP making Furniture to Order.

We have more Goods than Money, and for money will give the best value to all who are in want of the Goods we keep.

LEMONT & SONS. Fredericton, Sept 13, 1881.

F. O. Peterson, BELTING,

MERCHANT TAILOR CHATHAM N B that we have placed in stock a full line of RUBBER BELTING

the manufacture of the Boston Belting Co.

Parties in want of a STANDARD BELT would do well to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere, or upon their furnishing us specification of quantity required, we will be pleased to give special prices. We also carry in stock a full line of

Machinists Supplies, Lubricating Oils, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

Orders solicited. Write for prices. No. 41 Dock Street, SMALL'S BLOCK.

WILLET & QUIGLEY.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs), St. John, N. B.

John Willet, Rich'd F. Quigley, LL. B., B. C. L., Commissioner for Massachusetts

Raw Furs!

Otter, Bear, Fox, Mink, Lynx, Martin, Fisher, Beaver, Muskrat. Any person having any of the above skins should take them to Brown's Store, Newcastle, where they will get the highest price going in CASH for the same.

JAMES BROWN. Newcastle, March 1881.

ST. JOHN - - N. B.

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$60 a week in free. address H. Hallett & Co. Portland Maine, mar 12w 1y