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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Local Legislature was prorogued on Thursday last.

Yesterday, Good Friday, was very generally observed as a public holiday.

Mr. Robert Marshall's card to the electors of the City of St. John appears in our advertising columns.

The Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been knighted by the Queen as K. C. M. G.

The Senate, by a vote of 37 to 20, condemned the conduct of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec for his conduct towards his ministry.

It is rumored that Hon. Mr. Kelly will not again be a candidate for Northumberland. Has the scandal anything to do with it?

The papers are now busily at work proving that Sir John A. Macdonald was not intoxicated when the disgraceful scene took place in the House of Commons.

The scheme for putting the harbor into commission has, for the present, failed, owing to a jealousy of some kind existing between the Common Council and the Board of Trade.

A strike which affects thirty thousand cotton operatives is certain in Lancashire, the masters having formed a combination and refused to compromise on a five per cent. basis, or to refer the matter to arbitration. The strike will stop over seven million spindles in two districts.

After the Consistory at which Cardinal McCloskey received his hat, he had the honor of a private audience with the Pope. We see it noticed that this audience was of uncommon length. It can be readily imagined how fascinating and how important a report the American Cardinal had to make when telling for the first time to a new Pope the wonderful narrative of the Church's struggles, disappointments and successes in America during this century.

The opponents of the Sunday Closing Bill in Ireland, which has not yet passed Parliament, resorted to some extraordinary methods to defeat it. They got up and sent a number of petitions against the bill to Parliament; but the other day twelve of these were examined and were found to be signed, among other fictitious persons by Uriah Heep, Sam Weller, Samuel Shylock, Eugene Bluebeard, Aurora Floyd, Arthur Tooth and Simon Peter. The getting up of petitions is an art—they seem to misunderstand it rather too well in Ireland.

At Brighton a considerable batch of laymen have just followed the two clergy of St. Bartholomew's into the Catholic Church. Amongst these is the well-known High Church writer, Mr. Charles Walker, author of "The Ritual Reason Why," "The Sarum Mass in English," and many other popular books. At Oxford seven members of the University have likewise just "gone to Rome." Amongst these are Mr. Oliver Vassal, of Balliol College, Mr. Westerman, of Oriel; and Mr. Johnson, of Keple. Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox has also been received into the Church.

We feel convinced that our readers have thoroughly enjoyed the delightful sketches of travel contributed by our esteemed friend "Now and Then" to the columns of the HERALD. We have heard them spoken of in terms of praise so very flattering that we would fear to wound the well-known modesty of our talented contributor by making them public. The portion of his interesting sketch in this number of our paper is fully equal to any of his former efforts. While thanking "Now and Then" for the lively interest he takes in the success of the HERALD, we assure him that we, and we may add our readers, will always be pleased to hear from him.

We call the attention of our readers to the tribute paid by Mr. R. F. Quigley to Mr. Geo. Stewart, Jr., in his admirable lecture on Pius IX., delivered in St. Peter's Hall, Portland. We regret to hear that Mr. Stewart is about leaving his native city to take up his residence in Toronto [illegible] *Belford's Monthly.* While [illegible] the honorable position offered him, we deeply regret his removal from St. John, where we had hoped for him a brilliant future. The HERALD joins Mr. Quigley in thanking Mr. Stewart for the noble manner in which he vindicated Pius IX. in his truly admirable work, "Evenings in the Library." The same spirit of toleration and liberality imposed into the pages of *Belford* will make it even a more general favorite than at present.

The Canadian *Spectator* says that the cloud hangs over Europe dark and [illegible]rous. At any hour it may burst, for the complications seem to increase. Russia is defiant, Turkey playing a double part, Austria uncertain, England determined. If war—what kind of a war will it be? Who can tell? The Turk may join with the Russian: the Turk is quite equal to that; Austria may join England, or, England may have to fight without a single ally. We are not foolish enough to imagine that England has come to the end of her war power. Britain can assert herself, and make her words respected. Sir Garnet Wolseley, one of the most accomplished professional soldiers in the British army, and one of the best living writers on military matters, has just shown in an article contributed by him to the *Nineteenth Century* that England is better prepared for war than ever she was before. The volunteer service has kept the army well before the notice of the nation, so that the old indifference was impossible. The militia has been developed as a system; the officers have been more carefully educated in the practical science of war, and the social status of the ordinary soldier has been raised somewhat. Then England has nothing to fear by way of invasion, so that nearly all her fighting men could be sent to a foreign field. Two army corps (60,000) are now ready for immediate service, and under cover of the fleet could intrench themselves and hold it anywhere. Nearly 400,000 men could soon be massed at any given point. It is not likely that they would carry the campaign far inland, so they could well and effectively enter a protest against a Russian occupation of the Dardanelles. All that is the glory side of it. England is rich; England is brave: England can win glory by means of her army. Fine sounding phrases, all of them. But what is the other side, trade paralysed, wealth wasted, and thousands of homes crushed into the blackness of despair. We are patriotic; we are jealous for the national honour, but this imminence of war is the result of past political folly.

CIVILIZATION AND LABOUR.

The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., expressed the following beautiful sentiments on the above subject in his last Lenten Pastoral:—"Our enemies conceal the end they have in view by making use of words which have not a precise and universally-recognized meaning. The word civilization is an example of this. They assume that between civilization and the Church there is an innate repugnance and an irreconcilable enmity. But they who use the word are careful not to define its meaning. It is the instrument by means of which the holiest institutions are destroyed, the means by which the door is opened to the most deplorable excesses. In the name of civilization the most shameful usury and the most dishonest gains are allowed, and it is in its name that an unholy press and an impure art corrupt and insult the minds of the people. Consult the civil history of Italy and you will find that society was never so elevated as when it was animated by Christian sentiments, and surrounded by a Catholic atmosphere. Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Lucca, Florence, &c., in times of Faith, surpassed in civilization the most flourishing modern States. The industries of wool, silk, gold, stained glass, and paper furnished thousands of workmen with profitable labour, and drew to our markets the wealth and attention of the world. Hence the increase and splendour of the fine arts—Giotto, Arnolfo, Brunelleschi, Perugino, Raphael, Titian, Vignola, Palladio, and many others—a worthy crown to a society which did not find the Church an impediment to civilization and to the ease and charms of life.

But it is when touching upon the respective rights of capital and labour that the clear intellect and Catholic heart of the Holy Father stand out in the greatest prominence. The crude speculations of Adam Smith, Mill, Ricardo, McCulloch, and Fawcett pale before the calm reasoning and cool common sense of Cardinal Pecci, which mark him as one of the best political economists of the day. Let us listen to his own words on this all-important question:—

Labour is looked upon as a source of prosperity from which flows public and private wealth, the perfection of matter and ingenious discoveries. But who has been a better friend of labour than the Church? Work is despised wherever Christianity does not extend its beneficient empire. Workmen, who were always the objects of the tender solicitudes of the Church, were by the Greeks not even thought worthy of the name of citizens, they were looked upon as a little better than slaves. A free man despised labour, and even the fine arts, and showed his feelings in every manner and in all places. And the Romans greatly resembled the Greeks. Even so great a philosopher as Cicero despised labour so much that he considered workmen as barbarians. Terence, who well understood his age, gives us to understand that a man should lead an idle life, and not be obliged to work for his living. The ancient Germans had the same horror of work. A Brahmin would think himself disgraced if he so much as touched a pariah. The savages of North America abstain from work, which they impose on the women, who are treated as slaves. And even among us, who have reached so high a culture, labour is only honoured in words; and, while the rich are respected, contempt is shown for those whose hands have been hardened by the instruments of toil. This state of things vanished when Christianity appeared. [illegible] was honored [illegible] Jesus Christ deigned to be [illegible] a poor artizan of Galilee, and [illegible] to work with His own sacred hands in the workshop of Nazareth. SS. Ambrose, Augustine, and Chrysostom praise labor as strengthening our moral nature. All beautiful thoughts concerning labor sprang from Christianity. The monks sanctified and elevated it by their example, while they made the desert flourish like the rose. Satisfied with a poor habit and indifferent fare, only sufficient to preserve life, they ploughed the fields and raised crops with which they fed the poor; they made roads and bridges to facilitate communications and commerce; they drained marshes, embanked rivers and constructed irrigation works. Society owes much to the monks, not only for agriculture, but also in the mechanical and fine arts. These last found their best supporters and asylums in monasteries and Bishop's palaces. If, therefore, labor is a source of wealth, and if wealth is a source of civilization and human improvement, the Church has an incontestable right to the gratitude of all men. The Church has yet a higher title to our honor—she has prevented the love of labor being carried to excess, and made a kind of barbarous slavery. Modern schools of political economy, infected with unbelief, consider labor as the supreme end of man, and man himself as a machine, more or less valuable according to its productiveness. Hence the contempt for poverty and weakness on the part of those who wish to work it for their own profit. How many complaints have we not heard, even in countries which are reputed to be at the head of civilization, on the subject of the exaggerated hours of labor imposed on those condemned to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow? The inhuman traffic in children's labor arouses indignation in the breast of every Catholic observer. Their condition would be wretched indeed were it not for the creches and orphanages established by the Church." These noble words deserve to be circulated throughout every laboring town in the world. They expose in a plain and lucid manner the causes which lie at the root of the almost universal discontent which prevails among the working classes of every country, and of which Socialists and Communists endeavor incessantly to make political capital. It should be known by all working men that in proportion as the teaching of the Church has lost its hold upon the hearts and consciences of men, so has the spirit of selfishness, and greed, and indifference to the sufferings of the poor progressed. The Church is the sworn enemy of selfishness, the advocate and defender of the principle of equal justice and the true rights of man. The long records of the history of the past eighteen centuries prove this in every page, for during that period the life of the Church has been one long struggle in favor of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the weak against the strong. On the side of her enemies the principle has been the deification of force, the worship of riches, and the contempt of poverty and weakness. It is a matter of pride and exultation to every Catholic that Leo the Thirteenth has already in so eloquent a manifesto reaffirmed the position of the Church as shown by history, as the best friend of mankind and the only protector of true civilization.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BURNS.

As we predicted the charge brought with such evidences of personal spite against Mr. Burns has proved as futile and childish as could possibly be anticipated. The Committee enquiring into the matter was as thoroughly partizan as it could well be. The majority were evidently bent on doing their utmost to prove to the House and the country, that Mr. Burns was guilty of something very dreadful. Now, what are the facts of the case? Certain work was required to be done in the interests of the County. The money to do the work with was not forth-coming. Mr. Burns was applied to in the emergency and advanced the amount needed in such sums as were required. The only point in all the accusations brought against the hon. member for Gloucester, is that which seems to implicate him in a transaction that has the appearance of a job. To this point we wish to draw the particular attention of our readers. Some of the lumber used at Bathurst was brought from Mr. Burns' mill a distance of forty miles. Mr. Burns' adversaries say: Why was not this lumber bought in Bathurst, why bring it a distance of forty miles when it could have been obtained at as reasonable rates at the very spot where it was needed? At first sight this cleverly put objection has the appearance of reasonableness. But when all the facts of the case are known it bears a very different aspect. It is true that the lumber might have been obtained at Rankine & Co's., but not at the price for which Mr. Burns supplied it to the Government. But there was no money to pay for it. Now, under the circumstances we believe that Mr. Burns worked in the best interests of his County and the public. He supplied the lumber required from his own mills at a price that was very low when compared with what it could be obtained for elsewhere, and for doing this no reasonable man can accuse him of a desire of defrauding. There is not the shadow of a suspicion resting on Mr. Burns on account of this transaction. The manner in which the report of the committee was treated in the House shows that the Government party, who brought forward this charge in order to draw away public attention from the serious charges that [illegible] enquired into in what is known as the O'Leary Scandal, did not believe that Mr. Burns was guilty of anything [illegible] or dishonest. While we [illegible] desire to see all our public men above the least suspicion of wrong doing, [illegible] believe that no representative of the people should in any way compromise his independence by receiving public money even to be disbursed through his hands, we maintain that having regard to the peculiar position in which Mr. Burns found himself, he could not act otherwise. The work to be performed was a public necessity, and Mr. Burns, as the representative of Gloucester in the Local House, must naturally have felt more interest in looking after the public interests of that county than any other gentleman. The work to be performed was to be done in the section of the county more particularly under Mr. Burns' care. Had he not advanced the funds required this work must have remained uncompleted, and the public convenience would, therefore, have suffered very materially. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, looking at the evidence submitted to the committee, we can arrive at only one conclusion, that Mr. Burns may have erred in giving his opponents the shadow of an excuse for bringing such a charge against him, but so far as personal honesty is concerned he stands to-day in the estimation of the people of New Brunswick head and shoulders above his cowardly accusers. Mr. McKenzie, the mover at the instigation of the Government, must now feel that he has been used to do the smallest kind of dirty work, and that his revenge, all things considered, has not been as complete as he had hoped.

We again ask our readers to remark carefully the difference in the attitude of the Government and of Mr. Burns in the matter of the committees of enquiry. All through these charges and counter-charges, who, to-day, stands best with the people of the Province, Attorney-General King or Mr. Burns? Who gave the greater evidence of honesty, of integrity and true moral worth? It is true a majority of the committee of investigation in the Kelly-Young affair reported that there was not the least foundation for the charges of corruption made against the ruling party, but will any man who is not a thorough partizan arrive at such a conclusion? Will the evidence, such as the Government made it, bear him out in such a result? Most assuredly not. We would almost be inclined to believe that Mr. Kelly will before very long be forced to resign his connection with the party with which he now acts, or such remnants of it as will meet the people at the polls at the next general election. On the other hand, we feel that Mr. Burns will receive such a verdict from the people of Gloucester, should he again ask their sufferages, as will compel even his enemies to acknowledge that their idiotic charges are without foundation.

The Quebec Premier on Ireland.

The following very eloquent remarks by Hon. M. Joly are reported by the Quebec *Chronicle* as forming the principal part of the speech of the Hon. M. Joly at the St. Patrick's Day celebration in the ancient capital:—

Is there a nation in the world that can claim a brighter distinction than that earned by Ireland: a prouder title than that of the preserver of religion, learning, and civilization? (Applause.) I have often gazed on the Alps at sunset, at the Jungfrau, and the Mont Blanc, and their giant companions, looking anxiously for a rare and wonderful exhibition of nature's grandeur, in its most beautiful form—for what the German calls the "Alpen Glum;" some of my friends around me must have seen it. Immediately after sunset it happens sometimes that the snowy peaks of the mountains and icy needles of the glaciers assume a livid, purple, greenish tint, like the hues of death. It looks as if death had come over the whole living world at last, as if the bright sun would never rise again and never set again over our beautiful earth. For a few minutes of dead silence—the winds even are dead—you remain crushed under a feeling of awe and fear. All of a sudden the world comes back to life; a beautiful pink colour, growing deeper and brighter, spreads itself over the fields of snow, showing the sparkling glaciers, with their long crystal steeples in bold relief, pointing up toward the ink black sky, and we look on with a sigh of relief, and our hearts fill with joy and gratitude and wonder, for it is as if the sun were rising in the west. (Cheers.) In a few minutes more night resumes its way shrouds once more the mountains and glaciers behind the black veil, but it leaves in the heart of man, light, a hope, that never fades. Such is the "Alpen Glum" on the Alps; such it was over Ireland in the dark ages, when the sun threatened to set forever, but it rose again on the shores of Ireland the western outpost of the Old World. In those days, in the days of St. Patrick, St. Columba, and the long array of their noble followers, whatever gleam of sunshine brightened the Old World it came from the west. It is beautiful to follow their footsteps, to gaze at the lonely Iona, the seat of piety and learning; to see the hundreds of refuges left by them on their road for the keeping and protection of all that was worth preserving: to see them working step by step their way back to the East bringing back with compound interest, what the West had once received in trust and treasured for the world, and spreading light and knowledge over the great court of the greatest western Emperor who ever lived—Charlemagne. (Cheers.) Then the fierce Norseman came, and then began that long life of misfortune and mourning. But Ireland has done the work reserved for her hands by God. She had saved religion, learning, civilization: she had sheltered them and returned them faithfully to Europe when the hour of danger was past, and if, from that day she has suffered, if her history has been a sad one, full of sorrow and tears, a grateful world must sympathize with her and never forget what it owes to Ireland. (Prolonged cheering.) I have listened with delight to the noble feelings expressed by Mr. Curran; he believes in the strength of the brotherly tie that must bind all Irishmen together; he wants them to forget all their causes of discord, and to remember on such a day as this that they are brothers. It is a noble idea, but it must become a reality; the gathering of this evening is a proof that it can be made a reality. Oh! what a joy it would be, for Canada as for Ireland, if those two brothers, estranged for so many years, who have come here together, felled the forests of Canada side by side, laboured under the snows of winter and the burning heat of summer side by side, but far away in heart, grown prosperous and happy in the homes they have made for themselves; what a joy it would be for Canada as for Ireland, if those two brothers were at last to turn to one another, to clasp one another's hand in a brotherly grasp, and to mix together their united hearts and united voices in a joyful shout of brotherly love. How the western gales would take it upon their wings and carry it over the broad bosom of the Atlantic, over the long, long rolling western waves to their shores of Ireland, carrying the song of joy of those two brothers to gladden the heart of their mother at home, and make Ireland weep for joy! (Loud and continued applause.)

The Montreal *Witness* says:—"The first party of colonists in connection with the Manitoba Colonization Society, consisting of thirteen persons, left the Bonaventure station this morning, (8th inst.) They all appeared of the right sort, with stout hearts and willing hands, and not at all afraid to rough it for a while, so long as they can work out for themselves a home in the Far West. Several of them have means, and will settle on land, while others will take up homesteads and work along as best they can. We wish them Godspeed, and hope to hear a good report of their success in the land of their adoption. They have all signed a memorandum not to engage in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, and also to use all their moral and political influence to prevent the sale of such in the settlements in which they may reside.

THE HON. THOS. R. JONES AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

We notice that the Common Council intend making an effort to cause the Hon. Mr. Jones retract the statement made by him, in his place in the Legislative Council, that there was more corruption in the Street Department of St. John than in New York, according to size. What grounds Mr. Jones had for making such a charge against the Street Committee of the Common Council we don't know; but we think he would hardly be bold enough to make such a statement unless he had sufficient evidence to back it up. Mr. Jones is not the man to take back very readily anything he says. Taking into consideration that the hon. gentleman himself sat for a number of years at the Council Board as Alderman for King's ward, and while occupying that position he was said to have made a very good thing out of the Corporation by selling them a lot of sand, which was very successfully used as a canvas against him in the contest for the Mayoralty between him and Dr. Alward, anything he says in reference to civic affairs will have considerable influence on the public mind.

After the above was in type we noticed that the Hon. Mr. Jones has taken the stand that we thought he would be very likely to do. In the despatches from Fredericton, to the daily papers of yesterday, we find the following:—"After routine the Hon. Mr. Jones arose to a personal explanation and which he said could only be made in his place in this Chamber. The Hon gentleman then read from the *Daily Telegraph* of Wednesday, several extracts from the report of the Common Council proceedings containing certain charges against him, which he characterized as utterly without foundation. Relative to the report of the Street Committee, in consequence of his (Jones) statement that there was more corruption in the St. John street department than in that of New York under the late Boss Tweed, in proportion to their size, "it was thought necessary to send a delegation to Fredericton to show the incorrectness of the statement," coupled with Coun. Knowles and Cassidy's remarks about his failure to sustain the charges, he (Jones) wished to state that the council delegation never attempted to refute any of his statements. He was not going to retract one word, but would reiterate the charge; and if any further evidence was necessary to establish its correctness, it would be found in the bill of $15 charged by this very delegation for about half an hour's appearance before a committee of the Assembly and Legislative Council. That was a specimen of the way the people of St. John were robbed and fleeced by the members of the Common Council. It would be remembered that he had opposed granting $15,000 to the street service, but when the subject was under discussion before a conference committee of the two Houses, and while his views were sustained by a majority, he had yielded to the solicitations of his hon. friend (Mr. Chandler) and had compromised on the amount. In doing this he was solely influenced by what the hon. member and others had said, and not by anything that fell from the St. John delegates. He had never altered his opinion and intended to sustain his position through the public press.

THE CRISPI SCANDAL.

Signor Francesco Crispi, Minister of the Interior or Home Secretary, refused to recognise the election of Leo XIII. It seems that he he also refused to recognise his wife as his legitimate spouse, and has taken unto himself another partner. Unhappily for him, public opinion in Italy still refuses to accept polygamy in social life, and this daring innovator, evidently born before his time, suffers in consequence. In Malta, in 1854, Crispi led Rosalia Montmasson of Savoy, to the altar and married her. He was poor, and she, poor also, shared his poverty. He had not wherewith to buy the wedding-ring, but a friend was found in Giorgio Tamaio, who presented him with this necessary adjunct. The newly married pair lived in the greatest poverty. The wife laboured by day and night, and, finally, Crisps got employed on a journal at tho miserable stipend of 100 francs a month. Thus six years passed by, and 1860, the year of Italian annexations, came on. Crispi and Rosalia took part in the Sicilian insurrection, and the wife at least distinguished herself greatly. Crispi being a Sicilian, and being, as it is reported, condemned to lose his head for his share in a former insurrection, undoubtedly did his best to overthrow the Bourbon Government. The star of Crispi began to rise henceforward. Signora Rosalia received the medal of the Valorous for her conduct with the thousand of Sicily, and also the pension attached to it. In 1868, when Prince Humbert espoused the Princess Margaret, Crispi presented his wife Rosalia at the Court of Victor Emmanuel. The Princess, seeing the medal of the Thousand on the breast of Madame Crispi, said to her:—"I don't know whether or no that medal honours you or your consort most. Assuredly, Italy had need of many women who would resemble you." And Victor Emmanuel called Rosalia his countrywoman, because she was born in Savoy. Years passed away, and Crispi separated from his wife, allowing her a small pension. His heart was won by Filomena Barbagallo, born at Lecce, and resident at Naples. On the 26th of January, his former wife being living, he married her. It is supposed that an enemy of his, a former Minister of his own party, communicated the information of Crispi's former and present marriages to the *Piccolo*, a Neapolitan journal. Scarcely was it published here than the news spread through the country like wildfire, and the theme of general conversation during the week, almost to the exclusion of other subjects, has been the Crispi scandal. Finally it was reported that King Humbert would not open Parliament on Thursday if Crispi were present as a Minister. Councils of the Ministers were held, and Crispi requested to resign. He refused, declaring that such conduct on his part would be cowardice, and asserting that his marriage to Rosala Montmasson was not valid in law. A note from King Humbert to the Premier Depretis, in which the King said he recognised Crispi as a Minister who had resigned, precipitated matters. A discussion was raised in the Ministerial Council on the propriety of appointing new Senators. Crispi objected to the motion, but was defeated by a large majority, on which account he resigned his post as Minister of the Interior. This little comedy being satisfactorily finished, the King was informed of it, and Parliament was opened by him with all due state and ceremony. Crispi presented himself at the Chamber on Friday in the character of a Deputy, and seems inclined to face the question boldly. He is desirous of a trial in a court of law, where he, being an advocate, may defend himself, and prove to the world, if it be possible, that he is not the legal husband of Rosalia Montmasson. As it is, he is scarcely a credit to the Italian Ministry, and was a fitting Minister to refuse to preserve order at a Pontifical Benediction.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wm. M. Tweed died in gaol in New York Friday of last week, and was buried on Sunday.

A fire on Barrington street extension, Halifax, Sunday morning, destroyed a large amount of property. By the falling of a wall Edward Frederick was killed and others were injured.

In several Southern cities gold has been paid out at the banks, but in many places greenbacks are preferred. Resumption has practically begun and there is but little demand for gold.

During a free fight at a Bowery liquor saloon, New York city, a barkeeper fired indiscriminately into a gang of fighters, fatally wounding Maurice Moore and badly wounding two others. All were arrested.

In his statement to the Committee of the House on National affairs, the Secretary of the United States navy says that there are twenty-two vessels in the navy which should be broken up and sold.

Last Sunday night an insane man named Esterbrook living in Boston, attempted to blow up his house by taking off gas fixtures from some of the rooms and firing up the furnace to a white heat. His actions were discovered by his wife before any serious consequences ensued.

At Providence, R. I. on Thursday morning Corporal Hassan Sulish, Turkish arms inspector, quarrelled with his mistress, stabbed her repeatedly with a dirk, and then jumped from the third story of a house and broke a shoulder and hip. Both will probably recover. Sulih was arraigned in his cell and the case was continued for examination.

Pro-Russian advices from Constantinople say that, in the event of war, Russia's action will be governed by Austria's attitude. If Austria is neutral Russia will undoubtedly seize the Bosphorus. Should Austria prove otherwise it is doubtful whether the Russians will try to hold the Bosphorus, or anything south of Adrianople. They will, perhaps, abandon Turkey entirely, except the fortresses, and attack Austria from Galicia, Roumania and Russia.

An Indian brother of Little Crow, Sioux Chief, who has arrived from Dacota, says he was at the Spotted Tail agency lately. He met three indians who had left Sitting Bull, in the British possessions, and had returned to their hunting grounds, because they were determined not to take up arms again under Sitting Bull against their white brother. Sitting Bull's people are treated very badly by the English, and that Sitting Bull has expressed a determination to return to his own lands, and there die, rather than submit to such treatment.

About the first of last October, a young lady named Cunningham, employed in a paper mill near Fitchburg, Mass, was bitten on the hand by a little dog. Lately she complained of numbness in her left arm and had ticking sensations in her arms and stomach. Five doctors were called in and pronounced it a case of hysteries which would be cured in a few days. She died on Sunday night last, after a fit of raving and frothing to the mouth. It is believed to be a case of hydrophobia.

Both Houses of the Imperial Parliament adjourned on Tuesday last for the Easter recess, the Peers till May 13th, and the Commons to May 6th. The Marquis of Salisbury, in moving the adjournments in the Lords, stated that Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, had complained that some recent observations made by the Earl of Derby regarding Austria, had greatly pained some persons in high authority in his country. Lord Salisbury disclaimed all responsibility for the utterances complained of, and said there was nothing in the despatches at the Foreign Office warranting them. In the Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that the Government was unchanged, that nothing had occurred to aggravate the situation or diminish the hope of a peaceful settlement, that the assertion that England was isolated was untrue, that the state of affairs at Constantinople caused the Government no anxiety, and that England's good offices would probably lead to a satisfactory arrangement regarding Thessaly and Epirus. Mr. Henry Fawcett, Radical member of Hackney, moved an amendment that the House adjourn only to the 29th inst. Sir Stafford stated that that course would alarm the world. Right Hon. W. E. Foster opposed the amendment, declaring that if he and his colleagues thought the Government were pursuing a war policy they would have acted otherwise. The amendment was rejected by 10 to 68.

A BRIDEGROOM AMONG SHARPERS.—A young German from Cincinnati, freshly married and exceedingly happy, set out with his pretty bride for a honey-moon in Rochester, N. Y. A few hours before the train reached Cleveland, Ohio, a well-dressed man asked him if he would not take a cigar and play a few hands of euchre in the smoking car. The bridegroom assented, promising to return to his little dear very soon. After a few hands, in which he invariably held good cards, one of the travellers suggested that they should put up a penny or two to make the game lively. Wonderful luck the bridegroom had at the outset, and then it turned, and he began to lose—first, $250 in his wallet, next his watch and chain, and finally his wife's watch. His partner asked him to call at a hotel in Cleveland, and inquire for Joseph Geisenheimer, and the players separated as the cars trundled into the depot. The bridegroom called repeatedly at the hotel during the evening and asked for Geisenheimer, the aforesaid, but could not find the gentleman. The bridal pair were penniless before the honeymoon was a day old, but luckily they had bought tickets to Rochester, and could go on to their journey's end and borrow money of their relatives.

LONDON HOUSE!

WHOLESALE.

MARCH 20, 1878.

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and Office

FURNITURE.

Having earned a favorable reputation through the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm (for which we return our sincere thanks,) we hope to meet customers at our New Warerooms,

CITY MARKET BUILDINGS

GERMAIN STREET,

(Lately occupied by A. B. Sheraton, Esq.,) where we will Display a large stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. & J. D. HOWE.

apr20

To the Electors of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN:—

As you will be shortly called upon to select members to represent you for the next four years, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. I assure you that I am fully sensible of the high honor that has been done me, in selecting me as one of the representatives of the large and growing commercial city, and I trust my conduct in the Legislature has been such as to justify you in giving me your support, in the approaching contest. Should I be elected, I will endeavour, by every means in my power, to show myself worthy of the honor of being one of your representatives.

I have the honor to remain,

Faithfully your obedient servant

apr20 ROBERT MARSHALL.

NEW

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

CORNER OF

Union & Smyth Sts.

MY Factory is now in first-rate running order, and I am now manufacturing

FINE

Boots and Shoes,

of every description.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and see my samples, which will be found on inspection, superior to the imported article. All goods manufactured by me are equal if not superior to samples, and bear my monogram.

JAMES T. HURLEY.

apr20

TO LET.

3 FLATS in my new building, Straight Shore.

apr20 GEO. CAIN.

FOR SALE.

Leasehold Property

AT

SPAR COVE, INDIANTOWN

THE property consists of one large 2½ story house with accommodations suitable for 4 tenants and one 1½ story house suitable for 2 tenants. Both houses are in good condition, and will be sold at a bargain. The size of lot is 80x50. Ground rent only $20 per annum. For terms, enquire on the premises from

apr20 MRS. FARHER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOOD!

Now in Stock:

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS;

BLACK EMPRESS CORDS;

BLACK QUEEN'S CORDS;

BLACK PERSIAN CORDS;

BLACK LUSTRES;

BLACK COBURGS;

BLACK PARAMATTAS and BARATHEAS;

BLACK CRAPES, &c., &c.,

At our usual Low Prices

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,

Cor. Park and Court House Avenues,

mar30 King Square [illegible] Germain Street.

Bla[illegible]

BLACK FREN[illegible]

BLACK PERSI[illegible]

BL[illegible]

COURTLAND[illegible]

This is a [illegible]

MARK[illegible]

JAMES[illegible]

9[illegible]

2 Door[illegible]

apr6

IRISH [illegible]

T[illegible]

Their Bui[illegible]

MR. [illegible]

GRAND[illegible]

Op[illegible]

GRAND [illegible]

Comme[illegible]

POSITIVELY[illegible]

8,000 Ticke[illegible]

1 GRAND CAS[illegible]		
1	"	"
1	"	"
1	"	"
10	"	$100
10	"	50
25	"	20
200	"	10
1050	"	5

1299 GIFTS, agg[illegible]

11 TIC[illegible]

GRAND C[illegible]

CA[illegible]

NOW OP[illegible]

JEWELLER'S [illegible]

14 King Stre[illegible]

Gold & Silver Wa[illegible]

GOLD AND GOLD-PLA[illegible]

JEWELLE[illegible]

Clocks & Fancy G[illegible]

T. L. COU[illegible]