

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1874.

POLITICAL PURITY.

WHATSOEVER may be the revolution which is taken place with respect to political morality in the Maritime Provinces since the last general election for the Dominion Parliament, late events have shown conclusively that more than a change of government is necessary to purify the constituencies of Ontario.

considered by law pure enough to become members of parliament.—When a man is declared to be honest by a judge of the realm, no one dare proclaim him to be dishonest, but what can be said of the party which never wears in declaring its purity, but which can spend fifteen or twenty thousand dollars over an election?

Pleasure Trip on the Intercolonial in Restigouche.

Wednesday last will long be remembered as a "Red letter day" by the inhabitants of Campbellton and vicinity. Quite a large number of invitations had been issued by Mrs. McLellan and Miss Macdonald, ladies of the family of the Railway Contractors, here, Messrs. J. J. Macdonald & Co., who had kindly arranged a pleasure excursion on the line, a large portion of which is now in good running order, in this County, on arriving at the residence of the contractors all were received with such kindly and genial hospitality as to put every one in good humour with himself and his neighbors, and a short time was pleasantly spent about the house and grounds, while waiting for the excursion train.

The Lumber Difficulty.

The lumber merchants of Miramichi have not resisted the new stampage regulations to the bitter end, and we are glad, in the interests of the district, to learn of the wise step they have taken. The arrangements for lumbering in the woods during the winter will not now be interfered with, and thus the people along the river will not suffer in loss of employment or dearth of supplies.

Bazaar.

The Bazaar in aid of the new Masonic Hall came off on Wednesday last, and was well patronized by the public. The hall was dressed up with spruce boughs, flags, &c., and looked well. The stalls, situated in the front end of the hall, were gaily decorated, and well stocked with goods of every description.

Man Missing.

On Wednesday morning last a Norwegian sailor named Olof Johnson, about 22 years of age, left the residence of Joseph Griffith, Chaplin Island Road, to go to the Wild Meadows, a distance of eight miles, and has not since been heard from. On Thursday following, his coat was found on the Wild Meadow Road by a gentleman who had been out partridge-shooting. In the pocket was found the bread and butter given him by Mrs. Griffith just before starting. Griffith's sons returning from the meadows on Friday night, were surprised to hear of his absence, and on the following morning went in search of him, but up to the present have been unsuccessful.

Rifle Competition.

It will be seen by advertisement that the Rifle Competition for the Silver Challenge Cup presented to the Battalion three years ago by Brigade Major L. Col. M. Calley, is to be fired for on the Range, Chatham, on Tuesday, October 6. We understand that No 2 Company, under command of Capt. Fenton, have been successful in winning this cup at the two previous competitions, and they are fortunate enough to be the third time it becomes the property of the company. It is hoped each company of the 75rd Regiment will be represented by the same seven men, and thus the competition will be well conducted and other prizes will be

Riel Again.

The murderer of Scott has again passed successfully through the somewhat easy ordeal of an election in Manitoba, and no doubt awaits with anxiety the time when he shall take his second journey to Ottawa, there to dare the Parliament to deprive him of his seat. It is surely time the great patriot of the North West found rest for the sole of his foot—in a Canadian prison. The laws of Red River district must be but poorly administered, when an outlaw can not only have the mounted police of the district, but solicit all the magistrates of Province for their votes. There is evidently an influence at work protecting the would-be Governor of Winnipeg from the hand of the law, and yet it is difficult to discover where this influence mainly exists. According to some, to make a martyr of the patriot would only aid in the dismemberment of the Dominion and the establishment of the dynasty at Quebec, and of a truth such knowledge of self-importance would turn a stronger head than that of Mr. Louis Riel. But there is no design, so far as we know, to make a martyr of his ex-honor. The people of Canada only desire to have answered two questions which have for some time attracted their attention. Louis Riel must either be innocent or guilty. If he is innocent, why does he not present himself to the authorities and get a verdict of not guilty? If guilty, why, being in the country, is he permitted to prowl beyond the precincts of Manitoba jail? No outlaw can be a member of Parliament, with or without the promise of protection from any Government, past or present, with or without the sympathy of all the French newspapers in Quebec. A man must be a citizen of Canada before he can be a member of its Parliament, and for Mr. Riel to become a citizen he need not pass through the fire of martyrdom.

In Brief.

There has been no rain of any consequence in Ontario for three months, and the pastures are scorched and the cattle starving.—In one of the contested election trials a cash book was produced to the evidence of the bribery expenditures were found entered under the head of "missionary expenses."—Bishop Wordsworth, wincing under the universal condemnation to which he has been subjected for his withholding the title of Reverend from Methodist Ministers, has issued a Pastoral in which he solemnly attempts a defence of himself on the ground that the Wesleyans are unauthorised teachers cut up into many different sects.—A man advertises in a New York paper for a bar-keeper, "who must be recommended by his pastor."—Josh Billings says "Tewart is a good reputation, give publicly and steal privately."—The consumption of the flesh of horses, mules and asses is decidedly on the increase in Paris.—Charlotte, P. E. Island, is to have a Regatta on the 22nd and 23rd inst.—Yellow fever prevails in most of the Southern United States.—The first lifeboat was invented and patented in England in 1785. The first patent granted in the United States for a lifeboat was in 1813.—It is stated that nearly 4,000 female criminals are at large in England with tickets of leave, the majority of whom live in London.—A citizen of Detroit, who has been exploring in the northern part of Michigan, says he never realized how wicked he was until he was chased three miles by a bear.—P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, was married on Wednesday to a daughter of John Fisk, of Southport, England.—The Shah of Persia has given orders for a full corps of blonde ballet girls.—Barnes and Winnipeg are said to be the wickedest towns in the Dominion.—The collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, in a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, dated August 17, says: "We have not had a drop of rain in this vicinity for 365 days. Everything is scorching hot and burning up. Many of the cattle have died of starvation."—The ten thousand Baptists in Western Virginia, at the close of the war, have grown to more than twenty-four thousand.—The German Ultramontane papers record in one week five arrests of Romish priests, eleven expulsions, twenty-sequestrations of church property, and the dissolution of five Roman Catholic societies.—Gold averaged about 109 1/2 in New York during the past week.—Russia and Germany are said to be at loggerheads.—Seven-four cotton mills in Bolton, England, have temporarily suspended operations, owing to the strike of 15,000 hands.

New Brunswick and its Scenery.

We have received a very neat little volume by James R. Hamilton, Esq., bearing the above title, and published by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. Its title page introduces it as a "Tourist's and Angler's Guide," and we have no doubt it will be extensively used by sportsmen for reference. The book contains a short history of Acadia, and is illustrated with some splendid photographs, twelve in all, among which we find a photograph of the Grand Falls of the Nepisiguit, Gloucester. In making a hasty examination of its pages we find much matter of especial interest to persons in the North, as there are chapters descriptive of the Great Fire in Miramichi, as well as the route to the fishing grounds of the North, and we find described the principal fishing streams in Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. The book is well worthy of careful perusal. For sale at the store of W. C. Anselow.

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The St. John Telegraph says.

The general government has, however, taken measures, looking to the safety of the Kellogg faction in the control of the State. At a Cabinet meeting to-day there was an agreement that the following order be sent immediately by the adjutant general of the army to General Sherman, commanding the federal forces in Louisiana: "Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent Government of Louisiana. Within five days from the receipt of this proclamation to the insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require."

On Wednesday last a number of young men went out on Section 10, I. C. R., on a gunning expedition. They returned at different times and in the evening discovered that one of their party (H. D. Stewart) was missing. Several parties were left the next day in search, and found the missing man up a tree where he had remained all night.

A few days ago Mr. Hugh Holt met with an accident by falling from the bank into his quarry on the North West. He was badly hurt about the shoulders, but is out again not much the worse for his fall. A man who fell at the same time was very severely cut about the forehead.

The members of Northumberland Lodge, No. 17, are indebted to Capt. Ferris, of the Barque L. G. Biglow, for the handsome present of a masonic flag. The flag was hoisted on the flag staff on the summit of the tower during the two days of the Bazaar.

A correspondent informs us that a very pleasant tea party was held in Boiestown, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in aid of the R. C. Chapel at that place.

Don't forget the Auction of Land by F. J. Letson on the 29th inst., as advertisement for particulars.

Mr. Joseph Williams offers a Horse Tread Power for sale. It is particularly adapted for driving a Shingle or Planing Machine. See advertisement.

JOHN MANSHIP.

aged about 12 years, committed a brutal assault on a little boy named Wheaton, and threw him into a pond hole near the entrance to the public place where young Boyce was found dead. Manship saw some teams approaching and ran away. The little boy was rescued and taken to his father's, and Manship was arrested for the assault by a warrant issued by John Fawcett, Esq. As little Wheaton was too much hurt to attend the examination, Manship was left in the custody of the constable and escaped that night by getting out of a two story window. On Tuesday night the constables, after diligent search, found him in a house on Beech hill near the entrance to the public place, where they left their horse. One of the constables went out to harness the horse, and left Manship with the other constable and the wife of the owner of the house. After a time the prisoner became impatient, and in conversation made the following statement:—

On Wednesday last I went up the hill above the burying ground in company of George Ward. Ward was going to Midgie. When I got to the top of the hill I turned around and went back. When I got to the bridge that crosses the main road, I saw little Joey Boyce on the lower side of the bridge, on the road leading into the graveyard. He was playing in the water, had a little boat on his back, and was trying to rig a sail. I went over to him and asked him what he was doing. He said none of my business. I pulled off his hat and threw it into the water. I caught him by the throat and choked him. I then threw him into the water. He crept around on his hands and knees and I tried to get up. He got up, struck his head against a pole that was partly above the pond, and fell back on his back. He kept

MOVING HIS LEGS AND OPENING HIS MOUTH.

for some time. I stopped until he was most dead, and then went to Lucy Thompson and told her that little Joey Boyce was drowned. I dug some potatoes for her, and then went across to the shore of the mill pond, and went up the shore to the Sackville road, near the mill, and as far along the road as Joe L. Black's store. Havelock Thompson came along on horseback, riding very fast. As he passed the schoolhouse near Joe L. Black's store, his little sister halloed out and asked him what was the matter. He said "nothing." I told her "little Joey Boyce was drowned and Havelock was going to the doctor."

ON THE EXAMINATION.

which took place on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst., before Justices Kinross and Clark of the Peace appeared for the prosecution. It was proved by several witnesses that Manship was seen in the vicinity of the place where the boy was drowned on that day, and by one witness that he saw him coming from the place. Mrs. Thompson also corroborated the prisoner's statement about his telling her that "little Joey Boyce was drowned," and Gussie Thompson who he told her near the schoolhouse.

Evidence was given by Dr. W. D. Knapp and others about the marks on the boy's neck.

At the conclusion of the investigation, Manship was regularly committed for trial.

During the examination the prisoner appeared to be indifferent, except on one occasion when a witness (Mrs. Ward) was describing the state of the body when taken out of the water, and the efforts made to bring him to life, when he put up his handkerchief to his eyes and shed tears, and appeared to be considerably affected.

He is now locked in the county jail. He is a stout and healthy looking lad, very fair, and slight color in his

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Washington despatches say that

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has been telegraphed by the President to await orders to proceed to New Orleans.

Orders have also been issued to the commanders of infantry regiments in the South-west and North-west to hold their commands in readiness to receive the receipt of orders.

The Quartermaster General has also been instructed to see that there is no delay in furnishing the necessary transportation, while the navy department has received orders also to have the iron clads at Key West in readiness to be towed to New Orleans.

All there is available of the army and navy will be concentrated at New Orleans in the next five days.

The President declared that he would rent the whole party if he had to take the field in person.

Despatches from various parts of the South and West indicate that the masses of the people are in sympathy with the oppressed citizens of Louisiana, who have risen and thrown off the yoke of the usurpers. Mass meetings have been held in large cities at which resolutions of sympathy have been adopted.—Special to Telegraph.

The Sackville Tragedy.

On the 9th inst. a little boy named Joseph C. Boyce, son of Alex. Boyce, of Upper Sackville, aged 4 years and 7 months, was found dead in a small pond near the four corners, Upper Sackville, on a road leading from one of the main roads to a cemetery in the rear of the Baptist church. The body was first discovered by an older brother of the deceased, about 12 o'clock, noon. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and as at that time no suspicion of foul play arose in the mind of any person, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

There were some marks on the neck of the child, four on the right side and one on the left, and the skin quite discolored around those places. On Thursday (the next day) a boy named

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He is now locked in the county jail. He is a stout and healthy looking lad, very fair, and slight color in his

checks, and light blue eyes. Ordinarily he has a stolid appearance, and would be considered anywhere a peculiar looking chap. His parents, on his father's side, is doubtful, and heretofore he has led a vagrant life, most of the time sleeping in barns and out-houses. He was apprenticed some time since, to a farmer in Westmoreland, from whom he ran away. Since he was arrested he has transpired, on pretty good authority, that he has attempted to take the lives of several children at different times. He will be tried at the Supreme Court in January.—Telegraph.

Mormon Marriage.

Brigham Young has "come into court" and made a legal avowal which marks a decided, if not a decisive stage in the development of the Mormon question. As has already been stated by telegraph, Ann Eliza, the nineteenth wife of Young, has brought a suit against him for alimony, and a bill of divorce in the District Court of Utah, under the provisions of the Portland bill adapted at last session of Congress. Much interest was felt as to the course that would be taken by the defendant, for if he did not defy the act of Congress altogether, it was foreseen that he must define his position upon the question of polygamy. The result is that he resists this nineteenth wife's suit on the ground that she is not a wife in any legal or actual sense. He says that he, Brigham, was married in 1842, by a minister of the Gospel, to Mary Ann Angell, who is still living and is the lawful wife of this defendant. He admits, however, that in 1868, in accordance with the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints that members might rightfully enter "plurial or celestial marriage," a ceremony was performed to unite the plaintiff and defendant, she being then informed that she could not have and need not expect the society or personal attention of this defendant, as in ordinary relation between husband and wife. This is as far as we get in the authentic record of the plaintiff's marriage. The Mormon position of their peculiar marriage, as reported by Young's answer being taken on up with meeting the charges of ill-treatment of the nineteenth wife.

It will be seen, therefore, that the great head of the Mormons claims that polygamy in Utah amounts to a mere ecclesiastical arrangement not in derogation of the rights of lawful marriage as understood in the rest of the country.—Boston Journal.

Horrible Calamity in Fall River Cotton Mills.

Boston, Sept. 19.—A special despatch from Fall River, Mass., says that a fire broke out this morning in the granite cotton mills at about 7 o'clock, after the operatives had commenced work. Some beams in the mill were entirely burnt down. The loss of life is estimated at from 50 to 100 lives. The scenes in the mill were beyond description. The overseers of the mill were in departments, and the operatives were shouting to the operators to save their lives. The smoke filled nearly every apartment of the vast structure, and it was with difficulty that the female operatives groped their way to places of exit. Some became maddened with terror at the sudden announcement, and without waiting to attempt an escape through the doors and passage ways, jumped from the windows. Many were killed. Men rushed hither and thither, blinded by smoke and terrified at the immediate prospect of a horrible death. It is supposed that most of those on the lower stories escaped, while the victims were doubtless employed in the upper stories. The loss of life is variously estimated, ranging as widely as from ten to one hundred. No definite information can be obtained just now. The excitement is intense.—Globe.

Broken.

The great Lumber Ring is broken, and the power which sought to control the government of the country, or compel the adoption of a policy subservient to the interest of the operators, is gone forever. The history of the embargo is familiar to the public. So soon as the stampage duty was adopted by the government the North Shore lumbermen contrived among themselves to suppress all competition or bidings at the general sales, declaring the stampage duty an imposition which the trade was unable to bear, and thus leaving the lands idle and for the time being worthless in the hands of the Executive. In this potent state of ill-humor the operators, who had assembled in Fredericton with the full intention of buying, returned to their respective homes, imagining they had dealt a death blow at the existing government.

At this juncture Mr. Gibson appeared on the scene, took a survey of the lands and made application for all that portion which the North Shore men had rejected. In less than twenty-four hours the Ring began to collapse. They saw the government would be sustained, and that the lands which they must have, were about to pass into the hands of a wealthy rival. First one and then another came to the Crown Land office reading their resolutions, and falling before besieged Mr. Gibson, and were only too glad to accept of any compromise.

The sales took place to-day accordingly to notice in the *Freeman and Globe*. Had Mr. Gibson felt so inclined he might have compelled them to pay dearly for their perverseness, but not wishing to take any advantage of the situation, he generously surrendered the lands which were all bid in to-day without any excitement in the name of H. Hutchison. Only one individual, who was not taken into the general conference, competed for a six mile block, turning up the price to \$515, thus showing the real value of the lands which the operators despised a few weeks ago.

3500 acres were originally advertised every day for the sale of the annual sales, and 1254 at the sales to-day, leaving 1800 unsold and for which applications were pouring into the department all the present forenoon.

It will thus be seen that the government policy is fully sustained, and that those newspapers which predicted the speedy collapsing of the Ring have been completely borne out by the events of to-day.

The *Freeman and Globe* in connection with this affair have poured out, and will continue to pour, the vials of their wrath upon Alexander Gibson, Esq., but that gentleman can well afford to bear it all. His course from beginning to end has been thoroughly straightforward and consistent, and we are proud to find that this metropolitan County of York claims a gentleman who has thus the moral courage to interpose on behalf of the people of New Brunswick, and the revenue of the country. Now can it be untruthfully alleged against him that he is a purely selfish speculator, since every act of his public life gives the lie to any such accusation. We have but to look across the waters of the River St. John, and there witness the successful accomplishment of the grandest commercial enterprise ever undertaken in this Province, carried on largely through his means and deriving its life and vitality from his enterprise, energy and public zeal. So long as a locomotive traverses the New Brunswick Railway, so long will the name of Alexander Gibson be honored throughout the length and breadth of the land, and any attempt on the part of a factious Press to write him down on account of his present procedure in connection with the timber lands of the country, will only serve to elevate him more highly in the estimation of every fair and reasonable man in the community.—Fredericton Reporter.

Remarkable Swindling Career.

The *Waterford Standard* of Aug. 30, records the arrival by the Milford steamer of a steerage passenger

named Kingsbury, whose career, it says has been an eventful one. He is a native of Limerick, and emigrated in 1857. He got employment in New York in a ship brokers' office, and succeeded in robbing his employers, Messrs. Bruckitt & Zankitt, of \$25,000. He was ultimately arrested and underwent two years imprisonment.—He afterwards joined the Scottish army and attained the rank of Colonel. After the termination of the struggle in America he took up his residence in Florida, where he succeeded in marrying a wealthy planter's daughter. He speedily squandered her fortune and deserted her, proceeding to New York and from thence to Toronto, where he seemed to have got into business, and again swindled a firm (Wilkins and Hamerton) of \$14,000. He then succeeded in reaching London, when he was found guilty of forgery under mitigating circumstances, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. On his release about six months ago, he again got into business, representing a large concern in Dublin, which he swindled out of four thousand pounds under circumstances which will shortly be detailed at his prosecution. He then made his escape to Liverpool, where he has lived with impunity for the last two months. He, however, seems to have heard that the Scotland Yard force were then on his track because he had the audacity to return to London, and there he seems to have escaped detection until he started for Milford, en route for Waterford. His absence from London seems to have been detected, and the telegraph was set in motion, for when the train reached Carrick-on-Suir he was positively requested to stop, which he did without any resistance. The train was telegraphed to the Dublin firm whom he had swindled. He was to be forwarded to London. He was accompanied by a female friend, who left the carriage with him, seemingly overcome with grief.

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Remarkable Swindling Career.

The *Waterford Standard* of Aug. 30, records the arrival by the Milford steamer of a steerage passenger

named Kingsbury, whose career, it says has been an eventful one. He is a native of Limerick, and emigrated in 1857. He got employment in New York in a ship brokers' office, and succeeded in robbing his employers, Messrs. Bruckitt & Zankitt, of \$25,000. He was ultimately arrested and underwent two years imprisonment.—He afterwards joined the Scottish army and attained the rank of Colonel. After the termination of the struggle in America he took up his residence in Florida, where he succeeded in marrying a wealthy planter's daughter. He speedily squandered her fortune and deserted her, proceeding to New York and from thence to Toronto, where he seemed to have got into business, and again swindled a firm (Wilkins and Hamerton) of \$14,000. He then succeeded in reaching London, when he was found guilty of forgery under mitigating circumstances, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. On his release about six months ago, he again got into business, representing a large concern in Dublin, which he swindled out of four thousand pounds under circumstances which will shortly be detailed at his prosecution. He then made his escape to Liverpool, where he has lived with impunity for the last two months. He, however, seems to have heard that the Scotland Yard force were then on his track because he had the audacity to return to London, and there he seems to have escaped detection until he started for Milford, en route for Waterford. His absence from London seems to have been detected, and the telegraph was set in motion, for when the train reached Carrick-on-Suir he was positively requested to stop, which he did without any resistance. The train was telegraphed to the Dublin firm whom he had swindled. He was to be forwarded to London. He was accompanied by a female friend, who left the carriage with him, seemingly overcome with grief.

Horrible Calamity in Fall River Cotton Mills.

Boston, Sept. 19.—A special despatch from Fall River, Mass., says that a fire broke out this morning in the granite cotton mills at about 7 o'clock, after the operatives had commenced work. Some beams in the mill were entirely burnt down. The loss of life is estimated at from 50 to 100 lives. The scenes in the mill were beyond description. The overseers of the mill were in departments, and the operatives were shouting to the operators to save their lives. The smoke filled nearly every apartment of the vast structure, and it was with difficulty that the female operatives groped their way to places of exit. Some became maddened with terror at the sudden announcement, and without waiting to attempt an escape through the doors and passage ways, jumped from the windows. Many were killed. Men rushed hither and thither, blinded by smoke and terrified at the immediate prospect of a horrible death. It is supposed that most of those on the lower stories escaped, while the victims were doubtless employed in the upper stories. The loss of life is variously estimated, ranging as widely as from ten to one hundred. No definite information can be obtained just now. The excitement is intense.—Globe.

Broken.

The great Lumber Ring is broken, and the power which sought to control the government of the country, or compel the adoption of a policy subservient to the interest of the operators, is gone forever. The history of the embargo is familiar to the public. So soon as the stampage duty was adopted by the government the North Shore lumbermen contrived among themselves to suppress all competition or bidings at the general sales, declaring the stampage duty an imposition which the trade was unable to bear, and thus leaving the lands idle and for the time being worthless in the hands of the Executive. In this potent state of ill-humor the operators, who had assembled in Fredericton with the full intention of buying, returned to their respective homes, imagining they had dealt a death blow at the existing government.

At this juncture Mr. Gibson appeared on the scene, took a survey of the lands and made application for all that portion which the North Shore men had rejected. In less than twenty-four hours the Ring began to collapse. They saw the government would be sustained, and that the lands which they must have, were about to pass into the hands of a wealthy rival. First one and then another came to the Crown Land office reading their resolutions, and falling before besieged Mr. Gibson, and were only too glad to accept of any compromise.

The sales took place to-day accordingly to notice in the *Freeman and Globe*. Had Mr. Gibson felt so inclined he might have compelled them to pay dearly for their perverseness, but not wishing to take any advantage of the situation, he generously surrendered the lands which were all bid in to-day without any excitement in the name of H. Hutchison. Only one individual, who was not taken into the general conference, competed for a six mile block, turning up the price to \$515, thus showing the real value of the lands which the operators despised a few weeks ago.