

POOR DOCUMENT

The First Reconnaissance in Force.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Alexandria, writes as follows of the first reconnaissance in force before Ramleh.—On the 11th the train reaching Ramleh station, that of the Engineers' steamed on to the narrow neck of land or isthmus running between Lakes Aboukir and Marouta, while the remaining companies of the Staffordshire Regiment and the mounted infantry moved to the left, joining the Rifles as the latter quitted the train, and marched on to the high ground just a mile beyond Ramleh station. It was a stirring spectacle, that solitary little train gallantly challenging the enemy by piercing his very centre, while on the left ran forward all the force of infantry and mounted men to cover the train's advance. We could not see the enemy, but knew he was very near, though in what force we could not tell. Still the train went on, with the men as close to it as the water of Lake Marouta would allow them, till the point was reached where the explosion of the railway line was to take place. Then the Arabs seemed to wake up to what was going to be done. They could see the solitary train on the isthmus, but they could not discern our men on the shore of the lake, for the growth of trees and shrubs hid us. So they determined to come round by the shore and cut the train off. We could now see them moving slowly along the farthermost banks in our direction, and get ready for them. The mounted men went to feel their number. The Staffordshire were placed on the banks of the lake, and two companies of Rifles were thrown forward into a good position to command their advance. Two others were placed as a support, while the remainder of the Rifle Battalion guarded the Ramleh station, and formed a reserve. As the Arabs moved upon us they caught sight of our scouts and outposts, and fired, whereupon our men replied, and the Egyptians at once took shelter, and we could just discern their dusky forms among the palm trees about three-quarters of a mile away. Distant shots were now exchanged, provoked by the Egyptians, who were anxious to stop the work, but were afraid to come on. Then the Engineers left the train, and we could see them working hard on the narrow neck of land—spades, picks, and shovels all going much quicker than our rifle fire, which was only used when absolutely necessary. After an hour's work, and possibly some anxiety, we got the signal that the mine was dug all round. Slowly the Engineer train was seen to fall back from the mine, going very carefully until it got into a position about 300 yards away, where it stopped. At first we expected the explosion would be made at once; but delay occurred, and we turned our attention to the enemy. He was on the alert, and evidently anxious to see what we were about. We could just see his men, with the aid of glasses, making their way towards the lake's banks, as yet far away from us, but still near enough to give us some uneasiness. So two more companies of Rifles advanced, the twenty-five mounted infantry feeling their way along the banks of the lake with much judgment. Evidently they were much more at home in such work than Arab's natives. Our mounted infantry soon found the enemy, and saw where Arab's centre was, apparently only about four miles from our centre. They discovered also that his right was afraid to advance and attack us boldly. This was really the first experience of British mounted infantry in war, and it demonstrated that mounted riflemen are splendidly adapted for this class of work, being very intelligent and very enthusiastic as well. Time wore on, the Engineers working hard, the enemy shooting from the outposts, we replying, and quite covering our working party. When the signal from the train showed that all was ready, every eye was directed towards the centre of the isthmus. Then up went a great volume of smoke, followed by a loud bang, and the isthmus was divided, the rails severed, and the work done. Back goes the train, now moving toward Alexandria, we still holding the ground on the banks of the lake to see if the Arabs would come forward. At one moment we believed we could see them coming, and all prepared to meet them. This party, however, which we had taken for Arabs proved to be one of our own companies, and the Arabs remained still half hidden under the palm and fig trees.

Then we decided upon falling back slowly; the mounted men and pickets and outlying companies are all recalled, and we retire upon the Ramleh station, where the corvette lay close by waiting to see if it was necessary to cover us with her fire. The Rifles now have dinner, and soon after mid-day we steam away in the train, leaving the Staffordshire Regiment and the mounted infantry slowly to march to Alexandria. The mounted infantry fought on foot, dismounting, and leaving one man in four to hold the horses. Their work proved the excellence of the idea in forming the corps.

One of the managers of a hospital asked an Irish nurse which he considered the most dangerous of the many cases then in the hospital. "That, sir," said Pat; as he pointed to a case of surgical instruments lying on the table.

Glove Fights Illegal.

Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Andrews writes to Mayor Grace that such a glove fight as Sullivan and Wilson recently had, and propose to try again, in the Madison Square Gardens, is undoubtedly a prize fight. Mr. Andrews finds no American decision to that precise effect, but several English precedents, which, he says, the courts hear will undoubtedly follow. One of these was the Queen against Joseph Collins, alias Tug Wilson, and others. Tug Wilson had assisted at a glove fight between Orlor and Burrows. The fight was for money; both men were severely punished. The constables broke into the room and the crowd assaulted them. Wilson and others were tried in the Leicester quarter sessions in October, 1878. The defence was that the fight was only a sparring match. The judge told the jury that, if the principals intended to fight until one of them gave in from exhaustion or injury, it was a prize fight. The jury had the gloves before it and convicted the prisoners. Tug Wilson was also convicted of assaulting the police. Five judges in the higher court agreed in upholding the verdict on appeal, and found that the character of the fight was properly left to the jury to determine. Mr. Andrews says, in conclusion: "I have no doubt that a glove fight, as described in your letter and as usually conducted, within the meaning of both of these statutes. A fight with gloves would be none the less a fight with fists within the meaning of the act of 1856. The word 'fists,' however, is omitted in the act of 1859, which refers merely to 'ring or prize fights,' and, as above shown, both upon authority and upon principle, a glove fight is a ring or prize fight within the meaning of this statute. Whether the actual fighter can be indicted under these statutes for the assault committed by each upon the other in the course of a fight is no consequence. If the statute covers such assaults, they can be indicted under it. It is entirely clear that, under the act of 1859, every person who sets on foot, instigates, promotes, abets, encourages, or does any act toward the furtherance of a prize fight or glove fight in this state, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and can be indicted and punished for the same. So far as the prevention of public glove fights, like the one which recently took place at the Madison Square Garden, is concerned, the powers of the police, both under the common law and under these statutes, are most ample. If two persons publicly begin to assault each other, all persons present aiding and abetting, can be at once arrested, and held for the common law. If, however, the police have reasonable ground to apprehend in advance that a prize fight is to take place, they can proceed under the statute and obtain warrants and compel the persons proposing to fight, and the other persons described in the statute, to give bonds not to commit any of the offences therein described for the space of one year. Under the statute of 1859, furthermore, a sheriff, policeman or constable who willfully fails in the last duty is guilty of a misdemeanor and forfeits his office. The corporation counsel further says that the difference between savage and brutal glove fights and ordinary sparring and the so-called wrestling matches is as plain as the difference between a real and sham battle. In the real battles and glove fights, men contend with intense ferocity and with the avowed object of doing each other as much injury as possible, and the fight is to be kept up until one side or one fighter, as the case may be, is beaten. In sparring and wrestling matches, properly conducted, no serious injury is intended by either side, and the legitimate object is amusement merely. The avowed object in some of these glove fights is for each man to injure and exhaust the other as much as he can in the shortest possible time.—Boston Herald.

Our navy is shamefully top-heavy. The number of officers should be reduced by a much more summary process than that provided for by the rider on the appropriation bill. We have six times as many officers in our navy, in proportion to the strength, as Great Britain. It is a difficult problem to distribute the naval baronies where they will not be conspicuously unnecessary. Useless missions are found for them in the navy yards and asylums. They are packed in like dried herrings wherever real tape can find an excuse to employ them. The idea of having ten rear admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, to say nothing of the lower grades, to blossom at the head of our navy. The plan proposed is to take off gradually four rear admirals, fifteen commodores, five captains, and so on. That is not enough. We could get along without any rear admirals, with three or four commodores, and with the rest of the line reduced one-half. After that reduction our navy would be officered beyond any other in the world. Enough might be saved out of useless officers to build an efficient cruiser every year.—Boston Herald.

The owner of a very long proboscis was at breakfast, when a friend, seated on the opposite side of the table, knowing him to be a little nearsighted, remarked: "There is a fly on the end of your nose." "Is there?" responded the man with the horn of plenty. "I didn't know it. Just please, scare him off, you're nearer to him than I am."

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration in the Estate of Leonard S. Nelson, late of Lincoln, Sunbury County, farmer, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Solicitors, and all claims against the Estate may be presented, duly attested, three months from date. Dated August 2nd, A. D. 1882.

ANDREW BLAIR, Administrator.

Fredericton, August 3, 1882.

Servant Wanted.

A PROTESTANT GIRL, for General Housework, in a New Hampshire village, on the Railroad, a capable person, willing to work, who can furnish satisfactory references, and who will remain a year at least and work for \$5.00 per month, where there are children, and where she will be kindly treated, may address HENRY S. L. GIBBOLD, Gofstown, N. H., United States.

July 29, 1882.

MUSIC.

SEND for our new catalogue of 5-cent music and 10-cent music, which is the lowest. BAILLY & CO., 65 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

August 15.

FREDERICTON Water Works.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Clerk, Fredericton, until 12 o'clock noon of the 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1882, for furnishing materials required in building:

A Pump Well, a Wooden Conduit leading therefrom to the River St. John, and a Crib Wall, in which said Conduit terminates and from which the water is drawn.

Tenders for the Pump, may be made independent of the other work, but divided tenders for the Conduit and Crib wall will not be received.

Parties bidding for the entire work will endorse their tenders:

"Tenders for Pump Well, Conduit and Crib Wall."

Parties bidding for Conduit and Crib Wall will endorse their tenders:

"TENDERS FOR CONDUIT AND CRIB WALL."

Plans and Specifications of Pump Well and Conduit may be seen in the City Clerk's Office, on and after Monday, the 13th instant, and of the Crib Wall on and after Friday, the 18th instant.

ALEX. BURCHILL, Committee.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Committee.

Fredericton, Aug. 15, 1882.

FREDERICTON Water Works.

To Iron Founders, and to Manufacturers of Stop-gates and Hydrants.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Clerk of Fredericton, until 12 noon, of the twenty-fifth day of August, 1882, for furnishing Cast-Iron Pipes and Special Castings, intended "Tenders for Cast-Iron Pipes and Special Castings."

Also, for furnishing Stop-gates and Hydrants to be indorsed:

"Tenders for Stop-Gates and Hydrants."

Specifications may be obtained upon application at the office of the City Clerk of Fredericton.

ALEXANDER BURCHILL, Committee.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Committee.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 8, 1882.—2d ed

OATS, FEED, LIME & PLASTER.

For Sale Low.

W. E. MILLER & CO'S Feed and Seed House, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, Opposite People's Bank.

July 3, 1882.

Piano Tuning.

MR. BIEDERMAN, Piano Tuner, will be in Town on or about the 25th of AUGUST next. Orders left at the HERALD OFFICE will be promptly attended to.

Arrived To-day.

TWO new Cabinet Organs, 8 and 10 stops; splendid finish. First class music and very cheap for cash or on installment plan, at LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store.

Aug 17

90 IN THE SHADE.

KEEP your rooms dark and cool, by buying the EXCELSION Window Shades at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

August 3

LADIES.

DON'T bother with paper and paste, when you can buy Self Sealing Air Tight Fruit Jars so cheap at LEMONT'S Variety Store.

August 3

Haying Tools!

NOW IN STOCK: A Fine Lot of Scythes, Consisting of American & Canadian Clippers, Tip Top, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Snake and Fujian.

Scythe Snaths, Wood & Iron, Hay Rakes, American and Canadian, HAY FORKS, HAY FORK HANDLES, SCYTHE STONES, BUSH SCYTHES, REAPING HOOKS, &c.

The above goods I will sell, either Wholesale or Retail, at prices that cannot be beaten in this city. I invite the attention of Wholesale Customers.

Z. R. EVERETT.

P. S.—I would call special notice to my new Scythes, the "FUJIAN," which is the best Scythe for sale in the city.

CHAS. H. STERLING.

(Successor to C. L. Estabrooks, Esq.) DEALER IN FLOUR, MEAL, TRAYS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

HARDWARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY. WARE in great variety, TINWARE, &c.

CHAS. H. STERLING, ST. MARY'S FERRY, - - YORK CO. ST. Mary's Ferry, June 1

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my stock and trade to Mr. Chas. H. Sterling, I beg leave to thank my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty years, and would ask for a continuance of the same to my successors.

C. L. ESTABROOKS, ST. Mary's Ferry.

June 1, 1882.—w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against George H. Hallett, Trader, late of Millville, York County, New Brunswick, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned within three calendar months, and all parties indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN HALETT, Executor.

Millville, June 1—w

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have added to our stock during April:

354 Packages Hardware, &c.

227 Bundles Hardware, &c.

And offer to Wholesale Buyers a most complete assortment of

English, American, Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

Merchants visiting St. John are cordially invited to inspect our

'SAMPLE ROOM.'

St. John, May 4—w 2 mos

British House,

WILMOT'S BLOCK

CARPETS, CARPETS,

CARPETS.

Brussels,

Tapestry,

Wool,

Union,

Hemp,

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats and Sheepskin Mats.

JOHN McDONALD

QUEEN STREET.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes

in Fredericton, don't forget that

A. LOTTINER

Has Removed

HIS CELEBRATED

SHOE STORE

to the Store in

Machum's Brick Building,

Next door below Dever Bros.

Dry Goods Establishment.

And just 5 Doors above his Old Stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

F'ton, May 4, 1882.

COAL COAL.

Landing per Rail this week another cargo of

SUPERIOR SOF COAL,

For sale cheap from cars or shed.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

12-17-81

40 CASES

Rubber Boots and Shoes

lately received at

LOTTIMER'S

Fashionable Shoe Store.

In Ladies' Gents' Misses' Boy's and Children's sizes.

Fredericton, March 30, 1882.

Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Subscriber has on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices:

Land Plaster,

Bradley's Superphosphates,

Timothy Seed,

Clover Seed,

Alaska Seed,

White Fife Seed Wheat,

Seed Peas,

Silver Hall Seed Buckwheat,

Buckwheat Rough Seed,

Black P. E. I. Seed Oats,

White Russian Seed Oats,

English, Portland and Newark Cements,

Hay, Straw, Oats, Heavy Feed, Bran and Feeding Oats.

Office and Warehouse Campbell Street, above City Hall.

JAMES TIBBITS.

May 4, 1882.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

CABBAGE, CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, CARROT, BEET, RADISH, SWEET MARJORAM, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, TURNIP, ONION.

Of all varieties, put up by JAMES & CO.

TIMOTHY, RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

18 Tons Cumberland, Bradley and Neely's Superphosphates at

G. T. WHEATLEY'S, Under the Barker House.

May 10—Farmer 3.

ORGAN. ORGANS.

Just received direct from the Manufactory

TWO SUPERIOR CABINET ORGANS.

WILCOX & WHITE, MAKERS.

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper.

12-17-81

JOHN RICHARDS & SON.

Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK! THE GREAT EN-TRADE MARK

LIST REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Before taking Universal Laxative AFTER TAKING.

Trade, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

25¢ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Send the Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at 25¢ per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

NAILS. NAILS.

JUST received and in stock 200 kegs Nails. For sale at less than factory prices.

may 20

Z. R. EVERETT.

A. L. BLYEA,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

Agent for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Waterbury, N. Y.

Accounts collected. Loans negotiated.

OFFICE—COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STREETS, Opposite new Post Office.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

May 11—w 3 mos

GREGORY & BLAIR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT-LAW.

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

FREDERICTON.

GEO. F. GREGG

ANDREW G. BLAIR

GIBSON LEATHER CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

Patent & Enamelled Leathers

FOR SHOE & CARRIAGE PURPOSES.

—ALSO—

WAXED SPLITS

HARNES AND UPHOLSTERING LEATHER.

GIBSON, N. B., (Opposite Fredericton.)

A. F. Randolph,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, RICE,

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, &c.

CORNER QUEEN STREET & PHOENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

dec 5

3 WALNUT SIDEBOARDS;

1 NICE Walnut Book Case;

1 EBONIZED Lady's Secretary;

A LARGE lot of Walnut Centre Tables;

210 BEDSTEADS, various kinds, for sale at LEMONT'S House Furnishing Store.

June 25

New Brunswick

RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BEGINNING MONDAY, July 24th. Trains will run as follows:

9.45 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson.

1.50 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Port Fairfield, Carleton Place, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

3.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Woodstock for Port Fairfield, Carleton Place, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M. Passenger Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

1.00 P. M. Passenger Train leaves Edmundston for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

6.00 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls for Woodstock and Gibson.

7.20 A. M. Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock and points North.

1.10 P. M. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock (for Gibson.

Train going north of Amoscook arrives at Grand Falls 8.30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonard and Edmundston remain until 9.00 a. m. next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Amoscook remain at Grand Falls until 6.00 a. m. next morning.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving (Gibson) 7.20 a. m., Woodstock 11.15 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. John and all points East, West and South, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded