POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SKATING has been indulged in on the lake near Chatham. It is dangerous work.

ATTENTION is directed to the sale of the Welsh Property, at Letson's Weigh Scales on the 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

ICE made all the way across the river opposite Chatham on Tuesday night, but went out yesterday with the tide.

I. C. R.:—See the new time table published in another column. It comes into effect next Monday. There is an excellent opportunity for trips between Chatham and Newcastle.

THE WIRE PULLERS are at work with a view of getting up a certain requisition in view of the dissolution of the House of Commons next spring. He was down looking after the matter last week—the first visit since the election of 1878. He said it must be a big requisition this time.

POLITICAL.—We regret that the *Advocate*, speaking for Mr. Charles Sargent, attributes political motives to this paper, because it omitted to mention a donation that gentleman made to the Northumberland Agricultural Society. Mr. Sargent, at all events, is not justified in taking any such view of the matter, and until we learn from himself that he shares the *Advocate's* sentiments, we shall believe him incapable of any such meanness.

THE "MALABAR":—Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart have brought the first Steamer to port that ever came here for a deal cargo, the *Malabar*, having arrived from New York on Sunday afternoon. A large crew is at work putting in the cargo at Burchill's wharf, Nelson, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea by to-morrow evening.

A good many persons have visited the *Malabar* and exhibited considerable interest in her appointments. Capt. Elcoate and officers are very courteous to all.

Northumberland Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of Northumberland Agricultural Society was held at the Waverly Hotel, Newcastle, yesterday, B. Stapledon, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair. The Board of Management reported, showing a good balance on hand from last year and the accounts were audited and passed as correct. Much regret was expressed that His Honor, Judge Wilkinson, had not been able to attend the meetings of the Society of late and several members spoke of the good work he had done within the organization as President and a member of the Board of Management. The Board elected for the current year is as follows:—

B. Stapledon, President.
Jas. Fish, 1st Vice Pres.
Wm. Martin, 2nd do.
D. T. Johnstone, Secretary.
John Galloway, Treasurer.

John Johnstone,	Wm. Searle,
Alex. Manderson,	D. G. Smith,
Geo. P. Searle,	John O'Brien,
Chas. Sargent,	Wm. Falconer,
J. B. Snowball,	Alex. Jessamine,
Geo. Dickson,	Alex. Dickson,
Wm. Johnston,	(Canada House),
John Baldwin,	Dr. Hiram Fish,
C. S. Ramsay,	Wm. Stothart, Moorfield.

After considerable discussion on Agricultural affairs the Board of Management was instructed to prepare for and hold a general Exhibition next fall, at a time to be fixed by them, the Show to embrace Horses, Cattle and other Stock, Agricultural and Dairy Products, Domestic Manufactures and a Ploughing Match or Matches. It was thought best to determine thus early upon the Exhibition, so that intending exhibitors might have timely notice to prepare for it.

The Barque "Fileio" in Trouble.

The barque *Fileio*, (Austrian) Captain Steinff, which left Chatham for Rouen, last Wednesday, in charge of Pilot George Savoy, got ashore at the mouth of the river, on that day. So far as we can learn the particulars, it appears that the vessel was anchored near the Spit, and that while at anchor she dragged and touched the ground, whereupon the pilot ordered another anchor to be let go. The vessel thumped somewhat on the Spit and commenced to leak, there being at last several feet of water in the hold. On Saturday, the steam tug *Laddie* went down, arriving at 4 p. m., at which time the crew—composed of mixed foreigners—had refused to pump, and eight feet of water being in the hold. The *Laddie* lay by the barque until 8 p. m., when the latter swung to her anchors, afloat. Meantime the pilot had sent his schooner to the "dredge buoy," to display a light, so that the barque could be run for the channel at that point. At 8.45 the tug was ordered ahead under the pilot's directions and at 9 o'clock she again went aground. It is said that the Pilot schooner was placed from sixty to eighty fathoms out of the right position. At all events, something must have been very much out of the way or the barque would not have got ashore the second time.

The captain and pilot then came up in the *Laddie* to Chatham and Messrs T. F. Gillespie, J. T. Griffin and D. Crimmin were recommended to him as a surveying body. Having noted a protest, he returned with these gentlemen without seeing consignee or consul and they recommended him to bring the vessel to Chatham and discharge cargo, it being found that a crew of twenty men could keep her free. On Tuesday morning, nineteen men, with Mr. Benj. Flood in charge of them, went down with the Captain and pilot in the Laddie, and pumped the vessel out. She was then towed back to port. It seems that the leak was overrated, as the vessel could be kept free by the pumps being worked every alternate half hour. It is not believed that there is any necessity for discharging the cargo as the vessel is quite fit to proceed either under sail or with a tug to Pictou, where she could be repaired. As it is the Captain seems to be so managing things as to make it necessary to winter here.

About Fishing Licenses.

A very prominent fisherman, Mr. Phineas Gunn, called upon us on Tuesday to say that Overseer Wyse would not now allow fishermen any credit on their licenses, because the ADVANCE referred, in its last issue, to the matter. It has—as we are of late often told—been the habit of Overseer Wyse to lay the blame of many of his sins and the wrong done to fishermen, at the door of the ADVANCE, a course quite consistent in an officer of his peculiar record. We have to say that when Mr. Wyse gave credit to fishermen for licenses, he did only what was right, and just what much better Overseers had done before him. In fact, it is a custom for Overseers to give credit to fishermen when they can trust, while it is their duty to collect from all. One of the things that Overseer Wyse was turned out of office in 1878 for, was going into the districts of other Overseers and giving credit for licenses, thus placing the fishermen under obligations to him and obliging them to deal at his store in town, to the subversion of Departmental control and authority. We have very good reason to believe that notwithstanding Mr. Gunn's complaint, Overseer Wyse is giving credit for licenses. Of course he discriminates—as he always did—between those who trade at his store and those who do not. His telling the fishermen that the ADVANCE prevents him from doing anything he pleases, right or wrong, is simply a little "too thin." It is only a very short time since he was playing at heroics before certain of his friends, telling them that he was supreme in fishery matters on the Miramichi, that he cared for nobody, and that a certain prominent gentleman supposed to control Dominion patronage here had tried to have both himself and the harbor master turned out of office, but he had snapped his fingers at him and his influence. Such being the case, Mr. Gunn ought not to believe that Overseer Wyse is sincere when he expresses such abject fear of the ADVANCE.

Stationary Steam Boilers.

That there is a rigid government inspection of steam boilers when used afloat, while similar boilers used ashore are not subject to inspection, and that steam boilers and engines used on our inland waters, or our sea-going vessels, have to be in charge of competent engineers, while land-boilers and engines may be run by anyone who pleases to do so, are facts which cannot be reconciled by any consistent mind familiar with the subject.—Yet such is the policy of the Government in the matter of steam boiler inspection, and it is not, therefore, surprising that serious accidents sometimes occur, which might, in all human probability, be prevented, were all steam boilers subjected to proper inspection. If anyone is known to have a package of dynamite in his possession his neighborhood is generally shunned, and, yet, a steam boiler in the hands of persons who do not understand how to control it, is quite as dangerous, while people are ordinarily attracted to its vicinity. We know that, as a rule, nearly all steam boilers used in our mills and large factories are in competent hands, still some of them are not. Such boilers are a source of danger to their neighborhood.—A good many boilers also are running, which have never been properly tested.—These are doubly dangerous, as they may give way at any moment to the ordinary pressure to which they are subjected,

A case in point happened a short time since near Belleville, Ont., in which "an agricultural boiler" exploded, killing four persons and wounding three. It was attached to a portable engine, both engine and boiler having been furnished by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, Oshawa, Ont. Mr. Robb, chief engineer of the Canadian Steam Users' Association, was appointed by the Ontario Government to ascertain the condition of the boiler, and its character. He did so, and after describing its construction, minutely, reported:—

The defects which directly lead to the disaster were—1st, the thinness and poor quality of the plates; 2d, the wide pitch of the stays; 3d, the coarseness of the thread of the screws and the smallness of the stay heads.

This boiler had been used at pressures from 60 lbs. per square inch up to something over 100 lbs., and was considered by the owner perfectly safe, as the agent from whom it was purchased told him it had been tested and was safe at 160 lbs. pressure. The steam guage was graduated to 160 lbs., and the safety valve, when the ball was a considerable distance from the end of the lever, did not open till the guage showed 160 lbs. pressure; these two things seem to me to be proof that the boiler was intended to be used at over 100 lbs pressure.

As there are, no doubt, many other boilers in use of the same manufacture as this, I would ask your special attention to the following: Lloyd's Register of British and foreign Shipping, gives a rule for calculating the safe working pressure in steam boilers, with stayed flat surfaces. Applying this rule to the exploded boiler, the pressure allowed as safe for regular work would be 19 lbs. per square inch.

The British Board of Trade rule would give 19 1-3 lbs. per square inch, and had the heads of the stays been properly made this would have been increased, but to not more than 29 lbs.

The United States Government recently conducted an extensive series of experiments to determine the proper method of staying flat surfaces of steam boilers, and the safe working pressure.

The rules deduced from these experiments require a finer-pitched thread on the screwed stays, and larger heads than were used in this boiler, and would then have allowed 22 lbs. per square inch as the safe working pressure.

It would thus appear that portable engine boilers are being used at pressures of 100 lbs and over, which, if subjected to the inspection of either the British or United States Government Inspectors of steamboats, would not have been allowed one-third of that pressure. Portable engines are almost always used by farmers and others who are not skilled mechanics, and instead of being made so much weaker than marine boilers, ought rather to be made stronger and more safe.

Mr. Robb points out the necessity for observing proper rules respecting thickness of plates, method of staying, etc., such as have been found necessary by the British and United States Governments for Marine boilers. He also says that "the use of a fusible plug in crown sheet as a safeguard against injury from low water, and the adoption of some of the improved, spring-loaded, lock-up safety valves would do much to render the use of these portable engines quite safe in the hands of any farmer of ordinary prudence and intelligence. The necessity of enforcing rules for the construction of these boilers is shown by the fact that several of the factors of weakness in this boiler could only have been discovered during its manufacture or after its explosion, as it was almost impossible to detect them while the boiler was in its complete state."

In their verdict the coroner's jury said—

"In view of the appalling calamity that has taken place here we cannot close the inquest without asking and strongly urging the Government to take such action in the matter as will prevent boilers in future from being sold that are defective in construction and material, and we further think that none but competent men should be allowed to act as engineers."

Correspondence.

Miramichi Flora.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—I append below a list of flora found in our midst. This is a continuation of the list published in the spring of 1880. Being unavoidably absent from Miramichi in the summer of the year the first part of the list was published, I was prevented from visiting the haunts, and collecting what in my spare moments I have done this season, which, I regret to say, falls short of what it should be, for there is much more to be done. I have withheld a list of willows; the varieties have not been mastered, which hinders publication—also grasses, ferns and mosses, to which I hope to direct attention at some future day. Yours truly,

R. MACKENZIE.

American Beech,—Common in woods about Newcastle and Chatham.

Beaked Hazel Nut,—Found on banks of the river towards Mill Cove and also near Bartibogue.

Hornbeam,—A stray tree, have been seen in woods up the river.

Cherry Birch,—Found on Beaubear Island and woods back of Newcastle.

Gray Birch,—Have seen them in woods about, not numerous.

White Birch,—By river bank, not a large tree.

Paper Birch,—Quite common and well known.

Dwarf Birch,—On islands at mouth of river.

Mountain Alder,—Mill Cove, and damp places.

Hoary Alder,—Common, and well known.

American Aspen,—Common in our woods, known by agitation of the leaves.

Large-Toothed Aspen,—A solitary tree found here and there in open places.

Balsam Poplar,—A tree well known.

Lombardy Poplar,—About dwellings. Probably introduced from France by early settlers.

Scrub Pine,—Common between Newcastle and Douglastown.

Red Pine,—Not common here, numbers up South-west branch of the Miramichi.

White Pine,—Common, and well known.

Black Spruce,—Occasional tree, found about Newcastle and Chatham.

White Spruce,—Common in woods about Chatham and Newcastle.

Hemlock Spruce,—Beaubear Island. Stray trees may be seen in the Miramichi woods.

Balsam Fir,—Found among other fir rees, spruce, etc.

Tamarac,—Common, and well known.

Common Juniper,—Found at Mill Cove.

Ground-Hemlock,—Found at Mill Cove.

Elm,—Few found about Newcastle and on the low lands of the Northwest Miramichi.

White Cedar,—Common, and well known.

Rock-Maple,—Found up Northwest and vicinity.

Water Pursalane,—May.—Mill Cove, usually found in wet places.

Bearberry, (Red.) May.—On the islands at the mouth of the river.

Mountain Holly,—(White) May,—Tabusintac beeches and vicinity.

Plantain-Leaved Everlasting,—(White.) May.—Common everywhere.

Bay Berry,—May—On islands at mouth of river.

Sweet Fern,—May.—Along Railway track close by snowshed at Newcastle.

Smaller Solomon's Seal,—May,—Mill Cove and vicinity.

Bloodroot,—(white) May.—Have seen specimens from Mr. Cunard's garden; to be found on lowlands of N. W. Miramichi.

Cinquefoil,—(yellow) June—Common at mouth of river.

Moneses,—(white) June.—In woods back of Chatham, damp places.

Horse Radish,—June,—Common and well known.

Sorrel,—(Redish,) June,—Common in fields everywhere.

Bindweed,—(Rose) June,—In swamp opposite Newcastle close by Sargeant's mill.

Bellwort,—(yellow) June,—Numbers of these flowers in woods by Sinclair's mill.

Great Solomon's Seal,—(yellow) June,—Mill Cove.

Common Yellow Pond Lily,—June,—Common in stagnant water up river.

Naiad,—June,—In swamp opposite Newcastle by ferry landing.

Columbine,—(Blue) June,—Fields, evidently escaped from gardens.

Yellow Water Crowfoot,—June,—Found in wet places. Numbers on south side of river by ferry landing.

Evening Primrose.—(Oenothera Pumila) yellow, June,—Dry fields. Along railway track.

Beach Plum,—(whitish) June—Shore of the river, Beaubear Island.

Hawkbit—(yellow) June to Oct.—Common everywhere.

Low Hop Clover—(yellow) June,—By Ritchie's mill, and ballast wharves close to Chatham.

Nettle,—(greenish) July—Common.

St. John's Wort,—(Hypericum ellipticum) July,—Wet places, found on Chaplin Island Road.

Marsh Rosemary—(red) August—Mouth of Mill Cove.

Hedge Mustard,—(yellow) August,—Common waste places.

Eel-Grass—August,—Well known in rivers and ponds.

Ground Pine,—October—Common in woods.

Common Club Moss,—(varieties) Oct.—Common in woods.

Horse Tail,—May,—Common in damp places.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

A Sad Event at Spruce Lake.

TERTELLUS THEAL BEATS AND KICKS HIS WIFE, WHO DIES FROM HER INJURIES.

On Thurs 10th inst, at noon, a man, who gave his name as John Lord, appeared before Justice Tapley in the Portland Police Court, St. John, to make information against Tertellus Theal, who keeps a public house at Spruce Lake, known as the Lake House, for beating his wife, Jane Theal. Lord said the case was a very serious one, and he was afraid Mrs. Theal, who is his sister, was going to die. The assault had been committed on the 27th of October—two weeks ago Thursday, and the unfortunate, who had been kicked about the head and body in a frightful manner, took to her bed at once and had never since been able to leave it. He had got Doctor White of Carleton, to go and see his sister, but when the Doctor went there

THEAL REFUSED TO LET HIM ENTER

the house. As Lord had no information of the death of his sister, the magistrate told him that he had no power to issue a warrant for an assault committed in Lancaster, and advised him to go to one of the Justices in Fairville. Lord went away, and about 5.30 in the afternoon returned to the Portland police office with a warrant issued by Justice McNaught, charging Theal with unlawfully and maliciously beating, kicking and wounding his wife, Jane Theal, on the 27th of October. Lord told Captain Rawlings that he had got the warrant, but that he could not find a constable in Fairville willing to arrest Theal, and asked the captain if he would not arrest him.

It was dark by this time, but Captain Rawlings at once got a horse and carriage, and, taking Officer John Miles with him, started out for Theal's house at Spruce Lake. An hour later they reached the house. The utmost quiet prevailed about the establishment, and when they entered they discovered that

MRS. THEAL WAS DEAD.

Theal was sitting in a room off that where the corpse of his wife was laid out. Captain Rawlings entered and, touching him on the shoulder, said, "Mr. Theal, I have a warrant for your arrest."

"Have you?" asked Theal, in an unconcerned manner. "Read it to me if you please."

The captain read the warrant and then Theal inquired "Who got out that warrant?"

"Your brother-in-law, John Lord," answered Capt. Rawlings. When Theal heard this he raved and swore like a madman until he was warned by the captain that whatever he said might be used in evidence against him. He did not deny the charge, but said that he had had Dr. White to see his wife, and that she had every care and attendance. There were a number of neighbors in the house when the captain reached there and they at once recognized him. No sympathy whatever was shown towards Theal. The prisoner offered no resistance, but came quietly with the police officers to the door where he was handcuffed and brought before Justice McNaught at Fairville, who refused bail and the prisoner was lodged in the County jail.

THE BODY OF THE DECEASED.

A *Telegraph* reporter who drove to Theal's on Thursday evening states, the body of the deceased had been laid out in a bedroom off the sitting room. When the covering had been removed from the head the sight disclosed was painful to observe. Beneath the left eye, and extending below the cheek bone, the flesh was dis colored, the mark extending from the nose nearly across to the ear. Under the right eye there was similar discoloration, but it did not cover such a large surface. The features had a sad expression, as though the deceased had suffered much, and the face was somewhat wasted, apparently the result of illness prior to death.

In an interview with Mr. Wm. Lord, brother of the deceased, he said that his sister had been married to Theal about 13 years. Her maiden name was Mary Janet Lord and she had lived on the Mahogany Road, before marriage. At the time of her death she was 39 years old. For the past five years, he had beaten her, at different times. On one occasion she had

FLED TO THE WOODS TO ESCAPE HIM,

and once again, in winter time, she rushed out of doors, with nothing but her nightclothing to protect her, and took refuge in another house. Theal's treatment was so severe that she left him, a few years ago, and went to live with her mother. When her brothers were away from home he visited her, and after begging her forgiveness for what he had done, promised to behave himself if she would go back and live with him. She returned and her relatives were much dissatisfied with her for doing so. For a while it seemed that he would live up to his promises, but drink, which caused the trouble at first, got the mastery over him again and he soon became as bad as before. While he was in liquor he was easily offended and would then vent his displeasure on his wife.—After again taking up the burden of life with her husband, Mrs. Theal seemed to have become disheartened and, although it was evident that she was being ill-treated as before, she made no outward show of it, and continued living with her husband without complaint to her relatives. On the 17th ult., about midnight, she was

BEATEN UPON THE HEAD WITH A BEER BOTTLE.

Cornelius Haggarty, who was living with them at the time, heard Theal beating his wife, and in the morning saw Mrs. Theal. She was scarcely able to rise from her bed, owing to weakness. On being asked what ailed her, she answered that her husband had struck her upon the head with a stone beer bottle the previous night. This was made known to her family and John Lord, one of the brothers, went down to Theal's. She was not able then to leave her bed. He remained the 25th all night. After going home his brother, William went down and remained a week. In the meantime, Hagarty went away and a man named James King was hired to work about the premises. Dr. White, of Carleton, was called to attend Mrs. Theal, but did not care about entering the house as Theal

HAD REFUSED TO HAVE A DOCTOR

in the house. It was through the instrumentality of one of the brothers that the physician was summoned, and on the day of the doctor's arrival, Theal asked his brother-in-law if he wanted to send him to Dorchester Penitentiary. The doctor was allowed to enter, but could get nothing satisfactory from his patient, who appeared afraid to tell anything. Dr. White made a second visit on the 7th inst., and then had difficulty in getting into the house, as Theal locked the door on him, at first. The doctor said the woman had been beaten. He wished to know if she had been struck upon the side, for she appeared to be in great distress when she moved in bed. She would not tell what had happened, and for some reason seemed in constant dread of her husband. Mrs. McCarthy, a neighbor, who had called in quite often, rubbed Mrs. Theal's limbs after Dr. White had gone, and the sick woman said she was very sore. About this time she had been vomiting.

"NOT MUCH HOPE."

On the departure of the doctor he said that there was not much hope that Mrs. Theall would recover. When he had returned he saw Wm Lord, who had come up from the house, and told him to hurry back with the medicine as the woman was very ill. Dr. White again started to call on his patient and soon after setting out heard that she was dead.

During the forenoon, Theall was asked by some of those about the house for money so that they could hire a team to come to the city, but he would not give them any, and they had some difficulty in obtaining a conveyance.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of the deceased was held on Friday afternoon the 11th inst., by Coroner Robinson of Lancaster, and continued for two days. The evidence was very voluminous in relation to the continuous ill treatment of the unfortunate woman by her husband. The following witness evidence will show the brutal nature of Theal's conduct:—

Mary C. Theal, a girl 8 years of age, stated: I am going on 8 years old. I knew Mrs. Theal, deceased; I slept with mother. I have seen father strike mother; he hit her with a beer bottle; she was in the other room; she fell when she was hit; this was in the night time. He kicked her after she was down; he kicked her over when she was lying on the floor. I have not known him to strike her but the once; I have seen him kick her in the side out doors; that was not the day he struck her with the beer bottle. He only kicked her once when he struck her with the beer bottle. She lay on the floor all of the night he struck her with the beer bottle, till daylight. He drove me and mother out of doors and we had to stay out all night; it was after night and we stayed in the shed; we stayed in the shed all night. When we came back he began to jaw again. My grandmother told me to say this. I was in bed when he struck her with the bottle in the room of the shop. I was not asleep. I have seen father drunk, but I have not seen mother drunk. It was this summer I saw papa bear her; the door was open and I saw papa strike her. Mr. Hagerty was here at the time; since that he did not strike mother. I did not see father pull her out of bed to get his breakfast since that time he struck her with a bottle.

The medical evidence showed that the immediate cause of death was injury to the liver.

The inquest concluded on Monday, when the Jury brought in the following verdict.

"The jury say that Tertellus Theal did, on the 17th day of October last, beat, strike and kick deceased, Mary Janet Theal, causing mortal wounds and bruises, of which said mortal wounds and bruises Mary Janet Theal from the said 17th day of October last did languish and live until the 10th day of November in the year of our Lord 1881, on which said last mentioned day the said Mary Janet Theal of the said mortal wounds and bruises died; and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid say, that the said Tertellus Theal in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did kill and slay the said Mary Janet Theal against the peace of our Sovereign Lady, her crown and dignity."

The coroner issued a detainer to keep Theal in custody until the case comes before the Grand Jury, which will be this week some time.

General Telegrams.

Washington, Nov. 14.

The trial of Guiteau began at 10 o'clock and the interest manifested was unceasing until the adjournment at 1, in consequence of the list of jurors being exhausted. The prisoner was exceedingly demonstrative, and insisted upon interrupting the proceedings and protesting against the action of his counsel, Mr. Robinson, assigned by the Court for the defence.

Guiteau became terribly excited, refusing to keep his seat until the Deputy Marshal had to resort to force to prevent him from addressing the Court. He early produced a roll of manuscript for a speech, and insisted upon delivering it to the Court, which, however, was not permitted. His conduct was that of an insane man and, if assumed, was cleverly carried out.

The preliminary proceedings showed a want of harmony between Scoville and Robinson. The latter appealed for further time in order that a prominent lawyer whom he had consulted might be brought into the case and assist in the defence. The Court was about to grant the request, when Scoville created a sensation, by arising and protesting, saying that he had not been consulted, and did not wish further delay, and unless his wishes and those of the family of the President were consulted, he would abandon the case. The Court then ordered the case to go on.

During the proceedings Guiteau demanded that Robinson be retired from the case, declaring that he was not a pauper, and could defray the expense of able counsel.

As the result of to-day's proceedings, five jurors were obtained out of 25 summoned. A new panel has been ordered for to-morrow morning.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—A despatch from Canso, Guysboro, says that yesterday afternoon, it being noticed that no one had been moving during the day on board the schooner N. P. Cortis, of Arichat, lying at Roberts' wharf, the cause was searched for, and it was discovered that the whole crew were suffocating in their berths. They were carried to the deck and medical aid obtained. It was then found that two of the six persons on the vessel were dead, and the other four, one the captain's daughter, were in such a state that they were with great difficulty restored. The captain, who is named Herritt, and his daughter, had gone to sleep in the cabin the night before, and his two sons with the other seamen in the forecastle, leaving heavy coal fires burning and the companionways closed fast.—Their indiscretion was the cause of the sad affair. The eldest son of the captain was one of the two who had perished before the alarm was given.

LONDON, Nov, 14.—Lord Lorne arrived to-day. The Princess Louise met the Marquis on board the steamer Sarmatian. They were received by thousands of people, who assembled at Birkenhead, on the landing of the steamer. There was also a popular and municipal reception at Chester.

ROME, Nov 14.—The Pope, to-day, sat in council with a select congregation of Cardinals to consider the Irish question.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kikneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them, unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle.—*Christian Recorder.*

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you knew nothing about. You get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Sick Headache.

This scourge of all ages and sexes succumbs at once to DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS. A single dose will alleviate even the most obstinate case and a persistence in the use of the medicine effect a radical cure. Try the remedy.

Everybody suffers Pain.—It is the result of sin and violation of nature's laws. The great Creator of the universe in his infinite mercy has done much to allay the suffering of his people by giving them out of nature's store-house a "balm for every wound." Such is Pain-Killer made by Perry Davis & Son; it stops pain almost instantly, is used both internally and externally, and is of all other pain remedies the *oldest and best.*

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or or weakness of the lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.
J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D., Gagetown, N. B.

ZOPESA FROM BRAZIL.—As a result of the new commercial enterprise just assuming importance with Brazil, is the introduction of *Zopesa*, so justly celebrated where it is known for the cure of all forms of Indigestion. The company have opened a laboratory in Toronto. *Zopesa* comes to us highly endorsed and recommended, its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs, its certainty to relieve and cure Dyspepsia and Constipation makes this remarkable compound a necessity in Canada. The Company makes sample bottles at the trifling cost of 10 cents. Sold by MACKENZIE & Co., Chatham, N. B.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Black River, on the 10th inst., by Rev. John Robertson, A. M., Mr. Francis W. Sweezy, Glenelg, to Miss Catherine Gillis, Chatham.

By the Rev. J. A. F. McBain, on Nov. 15th, 1881, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Rae, of Chatham, to Miss Maggie S. Gordon, daughter of Neil Gordon, Esq., of North Esk.

DIED.

At the Manse, Black River, on the 13th inst., of hooping cough, Richard Hutchison, infant son of the Rev. John Robertson.

At Chatham, on the 4th inst., Rose Wright, youngest daughter of Thomas and Catherine Wright, aged 10 years and 3 months.

At Chatham, on Tuesday 1st inst. of Diphtheria, Almina, aged 8 years 6 months and 7 days.

Also on Thursday, 10th, of Diphtheria, Andrew A. aged 15 years 10 months and 7 days., children of Alfred and Isabella Peterson.

At Chatham, on Friday, the 4th inst, of diphtheria, Bessie Alphreta Mushrall, oldest child of Frederick and Hannah Mushrall, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Also on 13th inst. of diphtheria, Mary Ann Mushrall, second and only surviving child of Frederick and Hannah Mushrall, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Douglasfield, on Thursday the 10th ult., Mr. David Trevors, Sen., in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., Agnes A., youngest daughter of Samuel and Margaret Waddleton, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 1 year 9 months.

Equity Sale.

In the Supreme Court in Equity.

Between Catherine Walsh, Ellen Walsh, William Walsh and Richard Walsh by Annie Walsh their Guardian.—Plaintiffs.

AND

Patrick Walsh, Catherine Walsh, and Amelia Walsh.—Defendants.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the twenty second day of November, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Letson's Weigh Scales, in the town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, all the right, title, and interests of the above named Plaintiffs, Catherine Walsh, Ellen Walsh, William Walsh and Richard Walsh, and of the above named Defendants, Patrick Walsh, Catherine Walsh, and Amelia Walsh, in the following lands and premises. That is to say—"All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows:—Commencing on the North side of the Wellington Road, at the South-West corner of land conveyed by Peter Walsh, deceased to the Trustees of School District, number nine (No. 9), of the Parish of Chatham, thence Westerly along the North side of the said Wellington Road one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the Westerly side line of the said school lands, three hundred and seventy (370) feet or until it strikes the land now, or formerly occupied by Mrs. Kelly, thence Easterly on a line parallel with the North side of Wellington Road, one hundred and twenty (120) feet, or to the Westerly side line of the said school land, thence Southerly along the said Westerly side line of the said school lands three hundred and seventy (370) feet, or to the North side of the said Wellington Road, being the place of beginning, being the Westerly half part of the piece or parcel of land sold and conveyed to the said Peter Walsh, now deceased, by Lydia Peabody, also deceased.

Also all that piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the Northerly side of Water Street, in the town of Chatham, in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows:—Southerly, by Water Street, Easterly, by land now owned by Daniel Crimmins, Westerly, by lands formerly owned by William Currie, now deceased, and Northerly, by the River Miramichi or its Bank, and was in the occupation of the said Peter Walsh at the time of his death.

The above sale is made pursuant to the provisions of Section 120 of Chapter 49 of the "Consolidated Statutes," relating to the "Supreme Court in Equity." The undersigned Commissioners having been directed to partition or divide the same by a Commission issued out of the said Court in this cause, bearing date, the eighth day of October instant, having found it difficult to make a beneficial partition of the said land and premises.

Dated at Chatham, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of October, A. D., 1881.

D. FERGUSON,
JOHN BROWN, } Commissioners.
J. R. GOGGIN,

RICHARD CARMAN,
Plaintiff Solicitor.

Notice.

All persons having any legal claim against the Estate of the late Milus Carroll, of Bartibogue, are required to render the same duly attested to the undersigned within 3 months of date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the same immediately.

ANDREW CARROLL, Administrator.
Miramichi, Nov. 5, 1881.

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

GLOBE and ANGLE VALVES;
STEAM COCKS;
GLASS WATER GAUGES;
STEAM GAUGES,
INJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS;
RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING,

And a Full Line of Machinists' Supplies.

WISDOM & FISH,
41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

For Sale.

REFUSE SPRUCE BOARDS.
REFUSE SPRUCE DEALS.
PINE BOARDS.
REFUSE SHINGLES.
LATHS.
BBL. STAVES & HEADING.
JOHN FLETT.

Nelson, June 21. 1881. 3922

WHELPLEY'S

EMPRESS SKATES.

The Most Reliable, Durable, and Convenient self-adjusting Skates ever invented.

No Wrenches, Keys, Screws or Nuts to Lose.

Patented in England, the United States & Germany.

☞ Read the following testimonial from Mr. John Cummings, Champion Skater of the Maritime Provinces:—

I have skated at six different places giving exhibitions, and used your skates, (the Empress) each time, and I find them in every way satisfactory, and like them better than any skate I have ever used.

Also—Whelpley's Wood Top Skates, cheaper and better than can be imported.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.
SEND FOR PRICES.

6y5

NORTHUMBERLAND

Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above named Society will be held at the Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.

The Board of Directors are requested to meet at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the same day.

By order.

D. T. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.
Chatham, Nov. 9th, 1881.

TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

FOR SALE.

ONE new Leffell Turbine Water Wheel—52 inch, with 8 feet of EXTRA SHAFTING, 5 inch diameter, CROWN WHEEL PINION, PILLAR BLOCK, and STEP.

J. B. SNOWBALL.
Chatham, Nov. 1st.

William Rae,

Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone.

☞ A good selection on hand ☜

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

WINTER 1881-2.

ON and after MONDAY, NOV. 21ST, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	12.50 a. m., Depart	4.15 p. m	Leave Chatham,	12.50 a. m.	4.15 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	1.20 " Arrive,	4.45 "	Arrive Bathurst,	4.37 "	8.10 "
" "	2.35 " Depart,	4.55 "	" Campbellton,	7.00 "	12.15 a. m.
Chatham,	3.00 " Arrive,	5.25 "			

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.	EXPRESS	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham, Depart,	12.50 a m.	10.15 a. m.	Leave Chatham,	12.50 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n, Arrive	1.20 "	10.45 "	Arrive Moncton,	4.00 a. m.	3.30 p. m.
" " Depart,	2.35 "	11.00 "	" St. John,		
Chatham, Arrive,	3.10 "	11.30 "	" Halifax,		

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM,	ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.
12.15 a. m., connecting with regular express for north.	2.45 a. m.
10.15 " " " freight train for north	12.00 noon.
4.15 p. m. " " accommodation for north	5.15 p. m.
LEAVE NEWCASTLE	ARRIVE CHATHAM
10.25 a.m. connecting with regular accommodation for south	11.30 a. m.
1.02 " " " express	3.10 a. m.

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept at Chatham.

All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

Special attention given to Shipments of Fish.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the