Miramichi and the North Shore.

SKATES are in order.

TO-DAY IS THANKSGIVING DAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS at the Miramichi Bookstore.

FROST. — We are having beautifully clear frosty nights just now.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for December at the Miramichi Bookstore.

THE "NEW ERA" will, probably cease running to-day. The *Andover* is laid up below the Ferry slip at Nelson.

CHARCOAL WANTED.—Persons who have charcoal for sale can hear of a purchaser by applying to, or communicating with the Editor of this paper.

M. C. CLARK, DENTIST, can be found in Newcastle at Mrs. McAllister's residence every Friday and Saturday, where he will be pleased to attend to those desiring his services, commencing Friday, Oct. 5th '77.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Reformed Episcopal Church on next Sabbath, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. All strangers invited, and especially sailors and captains of vessels heartily welcomed. Seats free.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.—On Monday last Mr. F. Cullens and Mr. John Murray of Newcastle, went out partridge shooting, and when about two miles out in the rear of Newcastle, they came upon the tracks of a bear, which they followed, until they unexpectedly confronted the animal itself. Having nothing but small shot in their guns, they thought it best to say they would call again, and immediately left.

A BRIDGE FOR DERBY.—Messrs. John Betts and J. J. Miller have been appointed a "Petition Committee" for Derby, and they inform us that "petitions addressed to the Hon. W. M. Kelly are being circulated and numerously signed in the parishes of Derby, Nelson, Northesk, Newcastle, and Chatham, for the erection of a bridge across the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, at or near the Bark Factory of Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co." A bridge at that point, as we said some time since, would be a great convenience, and we hope it may be secured. Mr. Kelly, who has done so much in the way of Bridges for the country will, no doubt, do his best for the petitioners.

THE MONTREAL STAR ON BARTIBOGUE.—The Montreal *Star*, having been reading about bears in the *Union Advocate*, gives the following as the state of things at Bartibogue: "Bartibogue, N. B. must be a nice place. Bears have been so numerous in this settlement that whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep have been swept off by them, this state of things being so discouraging, that about forty young men of that vicinity have become disgusted and gone west. The character of the place has, however, been redeemed somewhat by John Connell, who recently applied to the local authorities of Northumberland County for his eighteenth bear bounty this season. The *Union Advocate* says he trapped sixteen and shot two. One carcass weighed 600 pounds; the others averaged 300 pounds each."

LAUNCH AT SHIPPEGAN.—An obliging Shippegan correspondent writes:—On Wednesday last, 24th Oct. we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of the brigantine *Alliance*—a beautiful little vessel of about 120 tons, N. M.—from the shipyard of Messrs. William Fruing & Co., of this place. She is a perfect model of naval architecture, reflecting great credit upon her builder, Mr. James Henry, who has been constructing vessels for this firm for upwards of 30 years. The *Alliance* was built under the supervision of Lloyd's, and will be classed A. 1-9 years.

The establishment of Messrs. William Fruing & Co., which is very considerable indeed, is under the management of Thos. Ahier, Esq., who enjoys, and deservedly so, a great popularity in this place, as well as in Caraquet—where he resided, before he came here—for his kindness to all, and for the urbanity of his manners.

THE DUTCHER REFORMERS.—On Tuesday evening the Dutcher Reformers held their usual weekly meeting in the Temperance Hall, D. Davidson Esq., President, in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. J. C. Herdman, J. A. F. McBain and Donald McLachlan, Esq. A recitation was given by Master McKay, and the choir performed their part in their usual effective manner. During the evening a letter from Newcastle, was read requesting some of the Dutcher Reformers of Chatham, to visit that place and hold a public meeting, with a view to forming a Dutcher Reformers' association there. A committee of seven was appointed to consider the subject, and report at next meeting. In consequence of the crowded state of the hall and the comparatively limited accommodation it affords, a request was made to the Executive Committee to procure the Masonic Hall if possible for next meeting.

BETTER STAY AT HOME.—A young man who lives in Gloucester County writes to enquire in reference to a situation as clerk "or to do light work." He seems to think such situations are available quite often and, indeed, that those who have them to offer are obliged to advertise for persons to fill them.

We advise young men who can find anything profitable to do in the country to turn to it with a determination to establish themselves there permanently, instead of distracting their minds with thoughts of going abroad. The towns and cities are full of young men, and old ones, too, who cannot obtain employment. It is true that some of our young men who have gone abroad have succeeded very well, but the great majority have failed—after earnest effort, attended by frequent longings for the home they left behind—to make a position or even a decent living for themselves. Alien soil covers many nameless graves whose occupants might have lived useful and honored lives had they not grown tired of "home." There are plenty now in the towns to do all the work there is to do, while the country is neglected and too often forsaken by its young men, who "go further and fare worse." Our advice to our correspondent, as well as to others who are indulging dreams of success abroad, is to strike out for themselves near home, for there is no place like it.

Induction Services.

According to appointment, the Presbytery of Miramichi met on the 16th inst., at Stephen's Church, Black River, for the purpose of inducting Rev. John Robertson to the pastoral charge of the congregation there. Mr. Robertson, who has been pastor of Tabusintac and Burnt Church for some years, has received a hearty and unanimous call from this congregation to become their minister. The members of Presbytery present on this interesting and solemn occasion were Revds. Messrs. Taylor, Nicholson, McBain and Anderson and Mr. Hugh Cameron, Elder. The Rev. D. Taylor, who was appointed by Presbytery to conduct Divine Service, ascended the pulpit and preached a very able sermon from John XII.26., last clause, "If any man serve me, him will my father honor," to a large and appreciative congregation. It must have been gratifying to Mr. Robertson as well as to members of Presbytery, to see so many of the congregation present, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather and roads, some coming even from Escuminac. After the sermon Mr. Anderson narrated the steps taken to fill up the vacancy, and Mr. Taylor having put to Mr. Robertson the prescribed questions, which he answered satisfactorily, offered the Induction prayer, and in the name of the Great King and Head of the Church inducted Mr. Robertson into the pastoral charge of St. Stephen's Church, and to all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. Thereafter Mr. McBain addressed the newly inducted minister on his duties as the head of a household, a preacher, a pastor and a citizen, commending him to the Great Head of the Church for strength and wisdom to enable him to discharge, as became a Christian minister, all those relative duties. After Mr. McBain descended from the pulpit, Mr. Nicholson took his place and addressed the people on their duties to their minister, in earnest and impressive words, shewing them how they could help to make their minister's labours among them profitable to themselves and pleasant to him, by attending regularly and punctually on the Sabbath services of the Sanctuary; by prayer, and co-operation with him in all good works connected with the congregation generally, and by providing him with as liberal a supply as they were able, of the means of sustenance. Before dismissing the congregation, Mr. Anderson reminded them of the fact that there was no manse for their Minister. This timely suggestion called forth at once from the congregation a desire to build a manse, and they appointed a congregational meeting to be held in the Church after service to day (22nd) being Thanksgiving day, to make arrangements to proceed with the building of the manse without any delay. Judging from the cordial welcome the people gave Mr. Robertson as they retired from the Church, we believe that a manse will be ready for his occupancy before a twelve month has passed away.

The proceedings in the church having been concluded the members of Presbytery were most sumptuously entertained with dinner at the residence of Mr. Hugh Cameron.

The Skating Rink.

The Skating Rink, during the coming season is to be conducted by a Committee of Management, formed at the request of the proprietor and with whom that gentleman is under agreement for the proper carrying out of the plan of management. The gentlemen forming the Committee are Messrs. Jas. W. Fraser, John Johnstone, A. J. Loggie, A. S. Ullock, H. A. Allison, Ed. Johnson, A. G. Ridling and W. T. Carman. The rules of last season have been adopted for this, with slight alterations, and will be enforced.

Improvements have been made on the Rink and dressing rooms, and it is confidently expected that no trouble will be found in flooding and keeping the water on both the Skating and Curling Rinks, which latter fact, doubtless, will be welcomed by the many lovers of the sport and form an additional attraction to patrons of the Skating Rink. To lady skaters and those who desire their children to attend the Rink it will be pleasing to know that no efforts will be spared by the Committee to direct the management in such away that no objectionable features will be found in it, and, to that end, the sale of tickets, regulation of entrances into the Rink, and the conducting of competitions, &c., will be altogether controlled by the Committee, each member of which takes an active part in the management. The lighting of the Rink, this season is a feature for which such arrangements have been made as to ensure its being satisfactory.

Due notice will be given of the prices of tickets &c., and where they may be applied for.

Induction of the Rev. J. A. F. McBain.

On Thursday evening last, at 7 o'clock, the Presbytery of Miramichi met in St. John's Church, Chatham, for the induction of the Rev. J. A. F. McBain, lately of Drummondville, Ontario, as pastor of that congregation. The attendance was large and the interest manifested in the event quite marked.

Before the commencement of the service, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Newcastle, gave the customary notice from the pulpit to the congregation, that any one who had anything to state against the life and character of the Rev. Mr. McBain should appear before the Presbytery.

The Rev. S. Houston of Bathurst, presided.

The service commenced by singing the 100th Psalm, after which the Rev. Mr. McCullogh read the 20th chap. of Acts, from the 17th vs., and engaged in prayer. The 89th Psalm was then sung, beginning at the 15th vs.

The Rev. Mr. McCullogh then preached from Colossians, 1st chap. 28th ve., "Whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man, in all wisdom; that we may present every man, perfect in Christ Jesus."

The Rev. gentleman said that any one who read Paul's Epistles, would be struck by the frequent recurrence of the words, Jesus and Christ, which occurred some 500 times. Jesus Christ was the great theme of the Apostle, and well might he glory, for through preaching Christ the world was to be subdued. In Philippians were to be found the seven wishes of the Apostle with regard to Christ: To win Him; to know Him; to magnify Him; to be found in Him; to be like Him, and to rejoice in the day of Christ, and in the text, he ascribed to Christ the hope of glory. The preacher then spoke, 1st of the Dignity and Glory of Christ's personality; 2nd of his Official Character; 3rd of his Official Relations 4th of his Precious Promises; 5th of his Precious Blood, illustrating in an eloquent and practical manner each of these divisions of his subject. As to the promises of Christ, there were 31,000 of them scattered through the New Testament, and they were displayed to us like rich clusters of grapes in a vinery. The blood of Christ cleansed from all sin, and if Christians could only put faith in the verse containing that truth, they required nothing more; the stream would flow on till the wide world had benefitted by it. The preacher concluded by saying that the Apostle had told them to warn as well as preach, and he dwelt upon the importance of this duty, which was often neglected by ministers, towards their congregations.

The 65th paraphrase was sung, and a collection taken up.

The Rev. Mr. Houston then addressed the congregation, saying that nearly a year had elapsed since the Rev. Mr. Allen's release from the charge, and during that time the church had been vacant, though the congregation had been supplied by various ministers. About the 1st July, Mr. McBain preached before them, and the result was that a unanimous call was laid before the Presbytery, which met in August. Mr. McBain accepted the call, and the Presbytery made arrangements for his induction into the charge.

The Rev. Mr. Houston then put the usual questions to Rev. Mr. McBain, who stood before the pulpit during their delivery, the congregation also being asked, if they ratified the call, and were ready to maintain Mr. McBain as their minister.

The Rev. Mr. Houston having engaged in prayer, descended from the pulpit and extended the right hand of fellowship to the Rev. Mr. McBain, and in the name of Christ, and by the authority of the Presbytery of Mirrmichi, formally inducted him into the pastorate of the congregation. He then briefly addressed the new pastor on his duties and responsibilities, not as one who was assuming them for the first time in his life, but the first time in that church. He urged the cultivation of personal piety, dwelt on the temptation which the intellectual part of the minister's work presents, and the necessity of careful pulpit preparation, the church always insisting on a high standing in this respect. For himself he preferred the old expository fashion and doctrinal style of preaching, and dwelt more particularly on details which ought to engage the minister's attention. He then spoke of pastoral visitation, the benefits of the personal contact of the minister with his congregation and the duties of visiting and consoling the sick and the bereaved, in which the minister, besides tact and delicacy, needed the unction of the Holy One. He next spoke of the minister as a ruler, and the head of the Kirk Session, and the difficulties which often occurred in a country like this, in carrying out sound discipline. He spoke of the claims of the world on the minister's time, and particularly urged that on the subject of education he should utter no uncertain sound, and that he should generally endeavor to promote what was good and resist the evil. Lastly, he dwelt on the discouragement a pastor had naturally to contend with; but while admitting these, he would also remind him of the encouragements and reward, and how, with an ever-increasing band of fellow laborers, he would at last see the harvest which those coming after would reap.

The 132 Psalm was now sung by the choir.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson then addressed the congregation on their duties toward their minister. He said a new chapter was about to be opened in the history of that Church, and the coloring it would take would depend both on the minister and the people, and the mutual support which they gave to each other. There were other chapters written by other minister's. The 1st chapter was written by the Rev. Dr. M'Curdy, who labored long, a faithful steward; many of those whom he had instructed had gone to their rest, but there were others who still lingered in the congregation, and had seen the 2nd 3rd and 4th chapters, written by other servants of the Lord, pass before them. To them, all those memories would be open that night, and those chapters which had been written with the least unity of action would appear the least encouraging. The Rev. gentlemen then proceeded to dwell at length on the relations between the pastor and the people, the various difficulties and hindrances by which they were beset, and the duties and obligations of the congregation to their minister, finally commending them to God, who was able to give them an inheritance among those that were sanctified.

The Rev. Mr. Houston now announced that Dr. Thompson would introduce the Rev. Mr. McBain to the congregation as they passed out at the door, and requested the elders and Trustees to remain for the purpose of being introduced to the minister in the church.

The proceedings now closed with singing the 102nd Psalm.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson then constituted the Kirk Session with prayer, and Mr. McBain was introduced.

It was then announced that the Presbytery would adjourn until the following morning for the induction of the Rev. John Robertson into the charge of the congregation of Black River.

Mr. Alex. Marshall, Chairman of the Trustees of St. John's Church, in the absence of the Treasurer, then presented the new pastor with $190 given by the congregation as an advance on account of salary.

The ladies then invited the ministers present and the members of the congregation into the vestry, which was decorated with festoons of evergreens, having at one end the motto "Welcome to our hearts and Homes." Here two long tables were laid out with an excellent tea, which, after grace had been said by the Rev. Mr. McKeown, was heartily enjoyed by those present, the proceedings terminating about 11 o'clock.

Correspondence.

[We invite correspondence on all local subjects, and will be glad to publish anything that will advance the interests of our readers, individually, or in the communities in which they live. Local News Items, Notices of Improvements—either moral or physical—Reports of Meetings, Agricultural, Lumbering, Fishing, Mechanical and other Industrial notes are especially welcome. We do not expect that all who desire to assist us in the above way are good writers, but that should not deter them from sending along their favors. We want the news and will see that it goes into the paper in proper shape.]

"An Arbitration Case."

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

MR. EDITOR.—Such was the heading to a letter which appeared in your paper, the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, over the signature, "R. Hutchison." His violent attack upon our personal character and official duties, as also our honesty, compels us to reply—we may deem it neccessary in the interests of justice to bring this *slanderer* and *sleuth-hound* before a Court of Justice of our country to substantiate his statements. Now there are always two sides to a case and we, who were selected, in the words of R. Hutchison "as three disinterested parties" but subsequently to our appointment became *rogues* and *traitors*, have the following to say in reply:—

Item No. one:—He, at least, gives us credit for doing him justice in this matter—we say we did him more than justice. We had the testimony of James Fish and James O. Fish, equally as responsible, respectable and as honest as that of R. Hutchison, besides that of the Messrs. Donovan—all going to prove—1st that the Messrs. Fish would not supply the Donovans until they were led to believe that they (the Donovans) had the license of the ground, through R. Hutchison—2nd, that R. Hutchison obtained the license at Donovans' request, and for them, and that he, Hutchison, "informed them he did not intended supplying that year"—3rd, that R. Hutchison was aware that the Messrs. Fish were supplying Donavans and they, the Donovans, were cutting on this ground of which he, R. Hutchison, had the license and that no intimation was ever given by Hutchison to the Messrs. Fish that he had *any* claim to the same. 4th, that the evidence pointed strongly to one other fact—that R. Hutchison *even went so far* as to deal with Mr. James Fish as to the purchase of these logs cut upon the ground *covered by this license and, yet, this honest man never intimated to Fish that the property was his.* Was this honesty?

Now, how did R. Hutchison obtain possession of the one raft? Parties who heard the evidence might suppose, and reasonably say, that R. Hutchison and Daniel Donovan put their heads together to cheat the Messrs. Fish and that by a mean *quirk*—obtain possession of a part by inducing James O. Fish to give an order on the Boom Master for this raft, he, Fish, expecting the payment, and this was the only way he could obtain them, *unless by an action* at law. Some men, at times, are afraid of going to law. If R. Hutchison had the title to one raft by virtue of the license, he had it to the *whole*, and if he had an honest title to all the logs cut under the license why did he not claim the whole? No sane man who knows anything of R. Hutchison believes that he will forgo any part of his property when once his fingers clutch it, and yet he allows the Messrs. Fish to hold the greater part of the lumber cut, claiming only this one raft got by the order of James O. Fish. No man will say it was generosity on his part; he never had any when his interests were at stake or his purposes were to be accomplished. We, then, from all the facts allowed R. Hutchison to retain the one raft he got, simply because the license was not assigned, although it should have been; and on this ground, and this alone was it decided in his favour and we feel justice was done, while our decision also balanced any claim he might have to the Goodfellow logs mentioned in item No. 2.

Item No. two:—R. Hutchison says, "I think all honest men must be surprised at the verdict." We think all honest men will commend the decision—that is if *an honest* man can be found in this County, for, according to R. Hutchison's theory *no man* can be honest, unless he sinks conscience, name and honor and becomes the veriest slave in opinion and thought to this autocrat. R. Hutchison has no fears, no remorse of conscience, no Christian charity when once offended—he strikes and cares not who suffers. Now, 1st; R. Hutchison made a claim against the Messrs. Fish for 294 pieces of Hemlock and, further, adds that Goodfellow *only* received pay for 54, leading anyone to believe that Messrs. Fish had 240 pieces for nothing. But this R. Hutchison, pious though he may be—this man of honor this Christian worker in the vineyard—falsifies this whole case. The facts are, simply as follows: Goodfellow agreed with Messrs. Fish to get a certain quantity of Hemlock logs of a certain size and of certain dimensions. Did Goodfellow fulfil his contract? If not, were Messrs. Fish bound to pay? Why, no, one hundred and sixty three trees were placed in the boom of Messrs. Hamilton & Fish. The Sheriff, at the instance of R. Hutchison, seized them under a Writ of replevin. James Fish gave an undertaking to the Sheriff to replace them with other logs to the extent of what they would use in the building of their Block. There were, also, 35 pieces out of the 163 not cut on R. Hutchison's land, leaving only 128 claimed by Hutchison. Messrs. Fish had a right to see if those 128 trees were according to contract. No delivery to the Messrs. Fish could be made until such time as they were inspected, unless they accepted the *whole* at their risk. There was no evidence that this was done. A storm came on, the boom broke and the greater portion of the logs seized went adrift. Fish got 45 pieces, but some of them were the logs cut on ground which was not Hutchison's. Now, the second lot of 131 pieces were never claimed by Hutchison (as they were delivered long after the first were seized) and they did not come before us for consideration. We then found Goodfellow had been paid by Messrs. Fish for the 45 pieces and that, putting this case fairly, the Messrs. Fish ought not to be mulcted in damages and be made to pay again. This is the state of facts. Out of the 45 how many belonged to R. Hutchison? He did not prove how many.

Item No. Three:—R. Hutchison says—This is the most extraordinary verdict that was ever rendered by any trio who had the slightest pretensions to honesty. We would ask R. Hutchison what he deems honesty. Is it conniving at a wrong? Is it giving moral support to a rogue? Is it assisting one man to take another's property and making no recompense? Is it backing others to institute legal proceedings to gratify personal spite? One would imagine no such honest man ever lived as this Robert McKay, this protege of his, this unbounded liar, who placed this *same claim* in the hands of an Attorney to collect from Hamilton and Fish—this man, McKay, who *one* day claimed he sold the logs to Fish and wanted a suit instituted to recover the price, and another day swore they were Hutchison's. What influence did R. Hutchison bring to bear on McKay to so change his tune as to the rightful ownership? Was it terror of being ejected from certain premises to occupy the highway—stripped of the little he owns—that caused this man to do as he did? Let us deal with this item with truth, caring for no man, doing justice to all, asking no favours, and then see where R. Hutchison and his protege stand in this matter. R. Hutchison says McKay occupied his land and he proved his title. We admit it. But he forgot to say McKay purchased this land for something like $200 and at the time he commenced to supply McKay there was only due about $80. He also forgot to say he agreed to allow McKay to cut the logs and sell them and pay his supply Bill viz. $100—He also forgot to say he gave liberty to McKay to cut the logs and sell them to the best advantage *looking* to McKay for his bill and not holding the logs as security. It is not as R. Hutchison says, "If I would advance him some supplies, he would cut the logs and that he could in the spring pay off the land balance and the supply bill." This would lead any one to believe McKay was getting the logs for R. Hutchison when, in fact, McKay and Hutchison both stated the former had liberty to sell to anyone. He further forgets to tell that he agreed to advance McKay to the extent of only $100 and when this amount was taken up he gave directions to his business agent to *advance no more.* Remember, McKay paid $120 on the land, he now had him $100 in debt or just about the amount he paid on the land, *Richard* still had the land unpaid for—a good way to keep a man in bondage—a nice way to supply McKay, leaving him in the Spring crippled. This is further proved by McKay who says *he was refused further supplies on application at the store.* It was after this refusal he came to Messrs. Fish, and though R. Hutchison says they wanted to get the amount of supplies given to McGraw and take his, Hutchison's, logs to be applied in payment of the same, remember we had the testimony of James Fish and James O. Fish, and even McGraw, who stated McKay was to be answerable for all supplies furnished. Did R. Hutchison want us to take McKay's statement in preference to that of Messrs. Fish? No man, outside of R. Hutchison would ask us to do so, unless he believed the Messrs. Fish deliberately perjured themselves. He again says Messrs. Fish took a bill of sale for $400 before they advanced anything. Does R. Hutchison object to this? We say it was consistent and proper, aye, prudent on the part of Messrs. Fish to take ample security for any and all advances they intended making, and this was all they did do. How many screw-auger agreements, how many bonds and confessions of judgement, how many memorials recorded, how many bills of sale, how many one-sided leases, how many double edged notes of hand, how many securities of every possible nature and kind has R. Hutchison taken in his life time, or attempted to get from poor unfortunates before even a log was cut, before even a barrel or even a whip-lash was advanced? No man can honestly blame Messrs. Fish, or charge them with being dishonest, because they were wise enough to secure themselves. Again, they had delivery of the lumber before R. Hutchison, under the Bill of Sale—a delivery given by McKay. We ordered in our award that Messrs. Fish *should* pay the same price, viz: $4 per M as R. Hutchison intended giving for the logs, paying their bill first, and then the balance, $53, to be paid to Hutchison. Had we done what we could have done we might have awarded it to McKay. If this is not justice then we do not know what it is.

From these facts we think it appears plain that, 1st, while R. Hutchison holds the title, McKay paid $120 of the purchase money, and was in possession and R. Hutchison agreed to advance him to the extent of $100. 2nd, that he allowed McKay to cut and sell the lumber and, having done so, R. Hutchison cannot complain. 3rd, that after it was sold McKay was to pay R. Hutchison the amount of his supply bill. 4th, that Hutchison refused to advance beyond the $100 and McKay, to get out the logs, sought assistance elsewhere. It was only honest the logs should go to pay the amount, and any balance to R. Hutchison, he having ample security in the land. 5th, that R. Hutchison did not get delivery of these logs until long after the bill of sale was given to Messrs. Fish. 6th, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

From the foregoing we ask, are we deserving of the foul-mouthed abuse that we received from R. Hutchison. Had we any interest in cheating Messrs. Fish or Hutchison? None. Did we wish to descend to abuse, or to look minutely into his character and motives, his honesty, or to his personal surroundings he might then, cry out "Good Lord deliver us." To abuse him would only be carrying out the wise saying of a very eminent person when he was scurrilously treated by a low and vulgar fellow "a contest between us is very unequal, for those canst hear ill language with ease and return it with pleasure, and to us it is unusual to hear and disagreeable to speak it."

Thanking you for the length of space occupied in our justification, we remain,

Mr. Editor, truly yours,

WILLIAM MASSON,
R. P. WHITNEY,
ALLAN RITCHIE. } Arbitrators.

Provincial Notes and News.

THE P. E. ISLAND CABLE is said to be out of order again.

MUSSEL MUD.—Mr. Chas. W. Dickie of Shediac has raised 750 bushels of turnips on one acre with the aid of mussel mud.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.—Mrs. Mauger recently appeared in Fredericton at a Literary and musical entertainment. She displayed a marked improvement as a public reader.

N. B. ANTHRACITE—The Lepreaux Anthracite Coal Company advertize for 20 miners. Work is being rapidly pushed forward and the Company hope to have large quantities of coal in the market by February next.

A TEMPERANCE TOWN.—Calais has become so temperate that even a drop of cider cannot be obtained within its limits. The bibulous, however, get a very good article with which to "wet the other eye" just across the toll bridge.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Dominion Telegraph Company which is now extending its lines in the Lower Provinces, has in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia about 550 miles of double wire, or 1100 in all. A large portion of this, about half, was put up during the past summer, and operations in New Brunswick will be pushed on with vigor next year. D. B. McQuarrie, Esq., is Divisional Superintendent for the Lower Provinces.

INTEMPERANCE IN ST. JOHN.—John Boyd Esq., in a recent address at St. Martins, said that there was never more intemperance in St. John than at the present time. Speaking of this evil he said, "it is affecting every fibre of society, taking its victims often from our most promising generous hearted citizens, and breeding idiots, cripples, criminals, and proving itself to be the mother of disease, the nurse of crime, the source of taxation, the destruction of souls."

THE WINTER PORT.—An Ottawa despatch of the 19th to the Halifax *Chronicle* says:—"It is understood that as the mails are now landed at Halifax, the Allan Bros. consider they should not be bound to take their steamers to Portland in the winter, and that they have applied to the Government for leave to cease making Portland the winter terminal port, and that such permission will probably be granted, as the contract was only for carrying mails, in no sense covering commercial advantages."

FALL OF A BUILDING IN ST. JOHN.—On Friday morning last about 2 o'clock, the inhabitants of King Street, St. John were startled by a loud crash, that turned out to be caused by the fall of a new double building that has been in course of erection on the southern side of that street, midway between Germain and Charlotte streets. It was intended for Messrs. A. & J. Hay and Mr. C. N. Skinner. The building was four stories high, and the accident occurred in consequence of the walls being run up too rapidly. This tumble has caused some sensation in building circles.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN ST. JOHN.—On Monday evening last Mr. D. B. Mackenzie held his first public temperance meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, St. John, hundreds being unable to obtain admission. He accused the Mayor and police of siding with the liquor dealers, and said he had seen more men drunk in one day in St. John than could be found during an entire week in New York. About 126 signed the pledge at the close of the meeting. Mr. Mackenzie seems to be a person who speaks without caring very much about the character of his "facts."

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN N. S.—President Allison of Sackville, has accepted the office of Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia. The *Wesleyan* thus refers to the appointment—"This office may not be a political one, however; but in any case, from our knowledge of the facts, we may assert that the conduct of both the Government and Dr. Allison, during this negotiation, has been in every sense, of the most honorable character. This appointment, which gives the Nova Scotia system of education a first-class man, deprives Sackville College of a most popular enthusiastic and successful head. It is probable that ample time will be given the Trustees of Mount Allison to look for a successor to Dr. Allison.

GENERAL NEWS.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Gladstone his been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, beating Sir. Stafford Northcote in the contest.

THE U. S. AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A bill is before Congress which proposes to appropriate the sum of $160,000 for the representation of the U. S., at the Paris exhibition.

LORD BEACONSFIELD SPEECH.—The Russians regard the speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the recent Lord Mayor's dinas an encouragement to the Turks to fight it out.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The British House of Commons consists of 658 members, 492 of whom are returned by English and Welch, 60 by Scottish, and 105 by Irish Constituencies.

PLEVNA.—A German paper says that Plevna has long borne, both among the Turks and the Bulgarians, the epithet of "the impregnable." The title dates back to the time of Baizaid the Great.

STEAMER PUT BACK.—A despatch dated Queenstown, Nov. 17th says: the steamer *Iberian*, from Liverpool, Nov. 4th for Boston. put back to this port on Friday, the 16th, having experienced a hurricane, during which she lost her boats, bulwarks and funnel. She had her deck swept and was otherwise damaged.

A BANKER SENTENCED.—The President of the Security Life and Insurance Company, of New York, Robert L. Case, was lately convicted of perjury. He signed an affidavit in regard to the financial position of his company, which was erroneous It appears that Mr. Case did not know anything about the statement in question as to whether it was true or false, and it proved to be the latter.

A MISSING VESSEL.—The St. John's Newfoundland *Chronicle* says: "We regret to have learned that the schooner *Rose*, of Carbonear, is missing. There are on board about fifty persons—men women and children. Some forty days have passed since she left the Labrador coast, and so far no tidings of her have reached home. A late arrival at St. John's reports having seen a new schooner with white sails lying over on her beam ends; but the weather was too boisterous to permit of an approach sufficiently near to identify the vessel."

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE AMERICAN MASONS.—The experience of the American Stone Masons who went to England was, generally unsatisfactory. The *N. Y. Herald* says:—"They had scarcely arrived in the British metropolis when the larger number of them joined the English strikers. Those who have gone to work are dissatisfied with everything and everybody, wages, clothing and board. Not the least of their complaints is that they have no gas in their rooms and are compelled to sleep on springless beds."

MORE AID FROM ENGLAND FOR ST. JOHN.—The people of Huddersfield G. B. have had their sympathies awakened by the calamities which have befallen St. John, and an advertisement appears in one of the local papers with a list of subscriptions headed by the Mayor and leading firms. A paragraph in the same paper comments on the delay which has taken place in this expression of sympathy, especially in view of the second fire in Portland and the severity of the North American winter.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S MALADIES.—In the Vanderbilt will case, the evidence of Dr. Tinsly, the family physician of the Commodore for over forty years, discloses the fact that few men were so beset with physical ailments as Vanderbilt. The doctor testifies that the Commodore was a sufferer from heart disease, from hernia, from hemorrhoids, from chronic cystitis, from dyspepsia and from dropsy consequent upon the heart disease; that on one occasion he was very gravely injured in a railroad accident, having the ends of several fractured ribs driven like daggers into his lungs, and that the results of this hurt lasted so long, that it caused him a severe pleuro-pneumonia three years later, and that he suffered from repeated attacks of fever and ague.

BURNING OF INVERARY CASTLE. The burning of Inverary Castle the seat of the Duke of Argyle last month, involved considerable risk to the family and domestics, who barely escaped. Among the articles most regretted that have been utterly or partially destroyed, are a magnificent organ and the splendid decorations of the great hall, two hundred flint-lock muskets which had been used at the battle of Culloden by the Argylshire Fencibles, and colors of the Ninth Highlanders, handed for safe keeping to the Duke. All these have been reduced to ashes, with scores of heir-looms of great value and interest; pictures by famous masters, renowned editions of famous books &c. The Duke was insured, but the policy, it is said falls far short of the actual loss.

THE TURKISH COMMISSARIAT.—A correspondent says, "In the absence of any military train, all the bullock wagons are requisitioned for miles round. Each wagon, with a driver and a pair of bullocks, is bound to serve for a month; during this time no wages or hire is paid, but the driver and his beasts are entitled to a ration of biscuit and chopped straw respectively. The wagons convey biscuits to the front. and take back sick and wounded. Fodder for artillery and cavalry horses is supplied by contract, and the contractor in most cases furnishes the transport.

"The Turkish soldier receives a ration of biscuit, with a dish of stew at night, made of meat and vegetables. In barracks this stew is actually a culinary triumph, especially in the spring and early summer, when lamb is fat and onions fresh. I well remember, one spring, seeing a noble lord, of delicate health and dainty appetite testing by repeated spoonfulls and with evident enjoyment the quality of the succulent mess prepared for the evening meal of a provincial garrison. The stew however gradually deteriorates in quality as it approaches the front."

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 15—schr. Leading Breeze, Jackson, Summerside, potatoes, master.
Schr. Lydia, Allen, do. oats, master.
Nov. 19—schr. Lillie, Atkinson, do. do. do.
Schr. Sea Queen, McKay, New London, do. do.
Schr. Mary Ann, Miller, Tignish, oats and potatoes, master.
Schr. Ann, Champion, Tignish, cattle, master.
Schr. Reality, Perry, Tignish, oats, master.
Schr. Norwood, McCarty, do. oats, etc., master.

CLEARED.

Nov. 20—Sea Queen, McKay, New London lumber, Wm. Muirhead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA HOUSE!

—NOW OPENED—

A Full Assortment of New Goods!

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, - - - - - - Water Street.

MORE NEW GOODS!!!

VIA HALIFAX, N. S.:

NOVEMBER, 1877.

J. B. SNOWBALL begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received an additional Stock of New Goods from England, comprising the following Seasonable lines, viz:

SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS—ALL COLORS, IN 4 & 5 PLY,
"ALLOA" Yarn (heavy)
for Mens' and Boys' Hosiery,

in SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE and OXFORD.

This is the most durable Yarn now made, and deserves a trial—"SHETLAND" YARNS, "ANDALUSIAN" YARNS; BERLIN WOOLS—Plain and Shaded. HONEY COMB CANVAS; "JAVA" CANVAS; "PENELOPE" CANVAS; BERLIN WOOL SLIPPER PATTERNS, OTTOMANS, &c.

A large and beautiful Stock of NECK FRILLINGS
(IN LISSE AND TARLETAN.)

75 PIECES OF
SCOURED SCOTCH WINCEYS,
(EXTRA VALUE)

NEW SILK FRINGES, in leading shades. PINK, CARDINAL. SKY and NAVY BLUE SAXONY FLANNELS. TAPESTRY and WOOL STAIR CARPETING; WOOL DAMASKS,

FRENCH MERINOES, BLACK CASHMERE,
BLACK SCICILLIANS,

The newest and decidedly the most profitable material yet produced.

SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS, TABLEING, BERLIN WOOL, HANDKERCHIEFS and OPERETTAS.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

Charlotte St., - - - - - - - - ST. JOHN.

(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion: and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

And SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.

STEWART & WHITE.

Sale of Bankrupt Stock.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 30th November instant, for the purchase of the stock in Store and other personal property of the Estate of John Noonan, an Insolvent, consisting chiefly of Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Cordage and Groceries, etc., etc.

The stock list, Schedule of Property and all information respecting the same may be seen at my office.

Terms of purchase—subject to decision of Creditors—One Third cash,—One Third in three months,—and balance in six months,—the last two payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the Inspectors.

The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Inspectors.

JOHN ELLIS
Assignee.

Chatham, 14th, Nov. 1877.

Insolvent Act of 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of John Noonan, an Insolvent.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the above Insolvent will be held in my office on SATURDAY the first day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the foren