The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1874.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Parties forwarding subscriptions to this office will please remember that on the 1st of May last we resumed the old rate of the paper, $1.50 per annum, in advance. We were compelled to pursue this course, finding that after 18 months trial of furnishing the paper at $1.00 per year, we were heavy losers.

The Success of the Democrats.

HOWEVER deeply engrossed we may be with the politics of our own country, we never fail to take some [illegible] in the struggle for the state [illegible] and Influence which annu[illegible] our neighboring Republic [illegible] for us the relative strength of the two great political parties in that country. We are as familiar with the names Republicans and Democrats, as with Liberal and Conservative, Grit and Tory, and enter with almost as much spirit into the contests of the two first as of the two last mentioned. With reference to the direct origin of the Republican and Democratic parties they may be traced under their present names and programmes, to the year 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President; but under other names and principles they may readily claim their real origin in 1787, during the excitement which prevailed before and at the time of the ratification of the Federal constitution. Then they were known as Federalists and Anti-Federalists; the former being led by Washington and advocating the establishment of a strong central government for the whole country, and the other under the leadership of Jefferson, strongly recommending the preservation of the individuality of each State, and the local rights and privileges of its inhabitants. Under the rule of the latter, with Madison for President, war was declared against Britain in 1812, and afterwards on account of their expressed sympathy with the Democrats of the French Revolution, they received, with no lack of indignation from their enemies, the name which they now hold. Previous to 1860, the Republican party was in a [illegible] 1856 to the time of Lincoln's election it was greatly increased in numbers by the absorption of the Free-will Democrats and Abolitionists, and since that time it has continued to hold the reins of Government, notwithstanding the energy and powerful opposition of its rival. The history of the two parties since 1860 is known to every reader and need not here be considered. The Republicans have been successful in retaining the confidence of the people up to within a few months, but the late elections evidently show the turn of the tide which the Democrats expect will lead them and their friends on to fortune. Many causes have led to this. The Republican leaders, flushed with continued success, have, in many of their public acts shown an utter disregard of the opinion of press and people, willing to brave everything, in the confidence that the patronage in their hands was powerful to lengthen their lease of power to an indefinite extent.—The organization of the party, and its well defined ramifications through every state, county and district of the country, were the boast of its members, and the hope of its permanance, but that very strength has proved a weakness, fatal to its reign. The press of the country, in its disclosures have given palpable evidence of corruption in the Republican ranks. Private interests have not been, with them as they ought to be with every political party, secondary to the public welfare. The unpopularity of some of their leaders, and the unhidden rascality and unprincipled action of the notorious Ben. Butler, have also done much to turn the confidence of the constituencies from them, while the evident determination of President Grant, to seek re-election, and the cry of "Cæsarism" has led the people to long for a change of masters. The mal-administration of affairs in the South, where Kellogg usurped and Butler got large fees, where anarchy in its worst shape has prevailed for many months, was sufficient in itself to overthrow the strongest political organization, and this, coupled with Custom House tyranny, and the fortunes made by poor politicians who went to Washington as senators, has undoubtedly greatly helped to bring about the ruin of the party which sprung from purity and patriotism.

Throughout the States at the present moment there is joy at the overthrow, but the joy can hardly be unmixed with regret. By the change the people may avenge themselves on those who have used their advantages shamefully, but well may they pause to consider the ability and morality of those who will succeed the corruptionists. The Government of New York City by Boss Tweed and his colleagues is not a pleasant picture towards which to look back for confidence in Democratic rule.—By sweeping out one sett of corrupt rulers they place themselves in the hands of those who are far from beabove suspicion. We are afraid they need some such vigilant body as the "Canada Firsts" in the United States, to save the citizens of that great country from leaping out of the frying pan into the fire. Will Mr. Blake or Goldwin Smith go [illegible] and help them?

From the returns already reported, it is shown that the Democrats will have a majority in the new House of Representatives of fifty or sixty members, and this will be sufficient for their purpose in the meanwhile. By their subsequent wisdom in administration they may gain others to their ranks, as there are always some high-souled patriots who long to make the best of both parties.—The influence which the present success of the Democrats will have on the prospects of president Grant, is easily discovered, for unless there be a sudden reaction, he will, in all probability, be called upon to bid farewell to the White House. Amid the ruins of the Republicans and the sneers of the Democrats, it is sad to think that the party led by such men as Adams, Quincey, Webster, Clay, Seeward, and Lincoln, should ever have been guided by the infamous counsels of Benjamin Butler, or that that which was guided by the great minds of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren and Pierce should now have its leadership in part or portion with Morrisey, the pugilist, or Tweed, the thief.

Complimentary Dinner.

The following report of a complimentary dinner to P. Purcell, Esq., contractor for section 21, I. C. R. will be read with interest by his numerous friends in Miramichi and elsewhere.—Mr. Purcell having finished his contract, has left for his home in Ontario, [illegible] have business relations with him, as well as many others who have become intimately acquainted with him:

About thirty gentlemen including His Lordship Bishop Rogers, Senator Muirhead, P. Purcell, Esq., D. Ferguson, Esq., Collector of Customs, Alex. Morrison, Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., Q.C., and others, sat down on Tuesday evg. at the hospitable board of J. T. Griffin, Esq., Collector of Inland Revenue, in Chatham, at a dinner given by the host in compliment to P. Purcell, Esq., the contractor of section 21 of the I. C. Railroad, on the successful completion of his contract. After due attention had been paid to the solids, there was a brilliant interchange of eulogizing speeches and sparkling rapartees "over the walnuts and the wine." After the loyal toast of "The Queen" had been drunk with the usual honors, His Lordship the Bishop, by request of the host, proposed the health of the "guest of the evening," and in doing so took occasion to speak of the great importance the interprovincial line of Railway was to the present prosperity and future growth of Canada, and the pleasure with which he contemplated the construction of such gigantic public works by our energetic young country. Speaking personally of Mr. Purcell, he expressed the highest esteem and respect for him as a member of his (the Bishop's) flock, as a citizen, and as a public contractor. The full extent of the gentleman's charity and benevolence was little imagined by the public, while his mercantile and mechanical ability and solvent enterprize were exemplified by the great work he had accomplished in our midst, Mr. P. being the first I. C. Railway contractor, as His Lordship understood, who had completed the contract he had originally taken from the Government. While he regretted Mr. Purcell's departure from this section of our Dominion, he rejoiced that as a contractor he had completed his important work, and hoped that all his future undertakings might be blessed with the smile of a benignant Providence.

Mr. Purcell replied very feelingly, thanking his host for his generous entertainment, His Lordship for his complimentary remarks, and the gentlemen present, the first men of the County, for the courteous kindness he had always experienced at their hands. His contract had, from many circumstances been a heavy one, but he had, through the fair dealing of the business-men of Miramichi, been able to carry it to a successful completion, and he would assure the gentlemen that in the time to come, the many kindnesses he had here experienced would form the bright and pleasant pictures of his life's remembrances.

On the conclusion of Mr. Purcell's speech the toast of "The mercantile interests" was proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, and responded to by Messrs. Morrison, Muirhead and Noonan.—"Our host and hostess" was proposed by G. A. Blair, Esq., and replied to in a happy manner by Mr. Griffin. Mr. Ferguson proposed "The Mechanical Interests, and the toast was responded to by Messrs. Carrol, St. Clair, and Loggie, Dr. Rogers proposed "The Legal and Medical fraternities," and Messrs. Wilkinson, Ferguson, and Dr. Lewin made suitable replies, the latter proposing the "Press, with the health of Messrs. J. J. Pierce and M. A. Tracy." When the gentlemen named had spoken, Mr. Tracy commenting upon the great public works of the Dominion, and the satisfaction it was to know that we had in the Dominion men like Mr. Purcell, capable of contracting for and constructing these works, he proposed the orthodox health of "The Ladies," which Mr. Wm. Lawlor replied to in a very satisfactory manner. After a number of other toasts had been attended to, the company retired in a seasonable hour, after spending a very pleasant evening.

Mr. Purcell left for his home in Ontario in the Steamer *Secret* on Wednesday last, and a very large number of his friends were there to see him safely off, among whom we may mention His Lordship Bishop Rogers with several of his clergy, J. T. Griffin, Esq., T. F. Gillespie, Esq., R. R. Call, Esq., James Mitchell, Esq., F. J. Linch, Esq., Messrs. E. Force, A. Graham, John Fish and John Maltby, and numerous others, and when the *Secret* left the wharf hearty round of cheers were given as salute to Mr. Purcell.

Gloucester County Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1874.

Before Judge Williston. A Grand Jury was impannelled, who choose Joseph L. Bishop, Esq., Foreman, who was sworn as also the following as comprising the Grand Jury, viz:—

Joseph L. Bishop, Foreman; Wm. W. Smith, Alexander Brown, Robert Moody, Abraham Grant, Joseph Lanergan, Joseph L. Melanson, Robt. Kerr, Robert Anderson, Richard Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, James Chalmers, James M. Thomson, Thomas Leahy, Thos. Seaton, Samuel Melanson, William Napier, Augustas S. Sutherland, Andrew G. Harris, Chas. Boss.

Four bills of Indictment were laid before the Grand Jury.

The Queen *vs.* William Bateman.—The Indictment charged the prisoner with having caused one John Shaw grevious bodily harm with a stone.—The injuries sustained by Shaw were of a very serious nature and might have resulted fatally to him. He pleaded not guilty and was tried and convicted. The Jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court on account of the abusive language of the Prosecutor, John Shaw. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The prisoner was defended by J. F. M'Manus, Esq.

The Queen *vs.* James M'Ginley.—The prisoner was indicted for a misdemeanor for having obtained money under false pretences contrary to the Statute. He pleaded not guilty and was tried, the Jury after five hours deliberation being unable to agree were discharged; and the prisoner was recognized to appear at the next March Term, to again take his trial on the indictment, L. J. Tweedie defended the prisoner.

The Queen *vs.* Narcisse Legassy.—Indictment against the prisoner for assaulting Robert B. Vail, Esq. High Sheriff, and obstructing and resisting him in the execution of his duty as such Sheriff, in his endeavours to seize certain property of prisoner under an Execution which the Sheriff held against his goods and Chattels, and also assaulting one Boudro, a Constable acting in aid of the Sheriff.—The prisoner was arraigned on the Indictment and pleaded guilty. The Judge in passing sentence referred to the deposition taken before the committing Justice by which it appeared that the prisoner and some female members of his family whom he urged on to resist the Sheriff, acted with great violence, against both the Sheriff and Constable, armed with a pitch fork, axe and grubbing hoe, which were exhibited in Court. The Sheriff exercised uncommon discretion and forbearance and with great determination to execute the process of the law, under which he acted, and captured the prisoner and brought him down to the County gaol. The Judge sentenced him to eighteen calendar months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Queen *vs.* Mary Ann Legassy. Indictment for stealing. The Grand Jury found a bill on which the prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Indictment was tried and the prisoner was acquitted. The prosecutor and his wife were the only witnesses examined, and notwithstanding they proved to the stealing, the Jury acquitted the prisoner, she being young in years and the witnesses against her not being the most reliable the Jury without any hesitation acquitted her. L. J. Tweedie defended the prisoner. Theos. DesBrisay, Clerk of the County Court conducted the Prosecution.

The only civil cause entered and tried was the cause of Kennedy F. Burns *vs.* Richard Blackhall. DesBrisay for the Pl., Tweedie for the Df. It was an action of assumpsit, plea general issue with notice of sett off.—The cause was undefended, the pl. proved his case it being for goods sold and delivered, and the Jury without retiring brought in a verdict for the Plantiff, damages $93.94.

A TOWN CLOCK.—A correspondent in last week's *Advocate* offered five dollars subscription towards a Town Clock in Newcastle. We have since heard of some other subscriptions towards this necessary object, amounting to the sum of fifty dollars. We shall keep a record of any subscriptions offered, and hope that our business men will toe the mark and subscribe handsomely. It only requires to be taken in hand by some energetic canvasser. The Captain of police would be a first rate man to take it in hand, and we feel assured a sufficient sum can be collected to ensure our having a good Town Clock in a short time.

NEW DRESS.—The St. Andrews *Standard* of last week comes out with a new display of type in its reading pages. We hope it will be well encouraged for its outlay.

In Brief.

Mr. Light, C. E., in about [illegible] days shooting at Tabusintac bagged 38 geese and brant.—Free delivery commences in St. John and Halifax about 1st January.—Agar, the hotel keeper in St. John who was arrested for bigamy, has been convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment.—A Mrs. G. S. Hobart died suddenly last week while under the influence of chloroform in a dentist's office.—A whale was seen in St. John Harbor on Monday the 2nd Nov.—There were fifteen ocean going steamers at Halifax on Monday.—Mr. Jas. Wiley, of Chamcook, picked a cup full of strawberries on Saturday the 31st Oct., near Chamcook Lake.—Diphtheria is prevalent among children in New York.—The Quebec Gazette has passed into the hands of the proprietor of the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* and will be incorporated with that paper. The *Gazette* is 110 years old.—Canada, as a field for immigration, is, on the whole, highly commended by Henry Taylor, Secretary of the English Agricultural Labourers' Association, who recently visited this country.—The Battle Creek Infantry Company has become inoperative and is removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia.—The Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Portland, Maine, who arrived in New York on the 4th by steamer *Periere*, from Havre and who has been dangerously ill for some time past, died next day at St. Vincent's Hospital.—General Grant, speaking of a third term, said he put himself in the hands of the people. Well the people have handled him rather roughly.—The first ice in Montreal this season was formed on Saturday last, and the first snow fell on Sunday.—Abbe Lichter, the famous linguist who spoke eighty languages, died at Munich on October 17.—The chief authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have decided to hold in London a great International Congress to reassert the Pope's Infallibility.—A prisoner in the Collingwood Ont., lock up was burned alive in the destruction of that place by fire a few days ago.—The sheep raisers of New Mexico go into the business on a large scale.—Another extensive lock-out of agricultural laborers has taken place in Lincolnshire.—Twelve thousand colliers who struck in the West Riding of Yorkshire, have resumed work.—The new dredge "St. Lawrence," for the Dominion Government has been launched on the Clyde, and will soon be ready to do work in the [illegible] provinces harbors, for which she is intended. She will cost $100,000.—In Brooklyn, N Y., last week, Wm. Simpson, newsdealer, [illegible] for sending indecent books through the mails.—The *New Brunswick Reporter* has entered its thirty first year.—An ex-Confederate, Gen. O'Neil, who served under Stonewall Jackson, is shoveling dirt on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway for $1 a day.—The frog dealers of New York do a jumping business. Five hundred pounds of this delicacy are consumed in that city daily.—Liverpool shipowners are losing faith in iron steamers, and we may get back to stannch wooden vessels before long.—The vessels of Sweden and Norway are admitted to the coasting trade of Canada.—A new tariff of charges for freight on the Intercolonial railway is published.—Discount on American invoices 9 per cent.—Intending contractors are informed that about January next tenders will be received for works connected with the construction of the Baie Verte Canal.—The Synod of the Church of Scotland at Toronto, Ont., adopted a motion in favor of a reunion by 68 to 17.—A clerk in the Bank of Montreal embezzled $22,000 and fled, and a clerk of W. B. Simpson's, stockbroker, Montreal, has fled with $15,000.—The body of a man murdered at Little Rock had thirty-four bullets in it, and the printers thought the obituary should be leaded.—The kind of whiskey that makes men lie down on railroad tracks is being introduced in nearly every Western State.—The Mormon Temple at Salt Lake was commenced twenty years ago, and the walls are now only fourteen feet above the ground.—Snow blockades are already reported from the far West. On September 4th, a train on the Union Pacific Railroad was snow bound on the Red Root Mountain.—The Military School at Fredericton, N. B., has been ordered to open for six months after the 1st of December.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. Luders Light, C. E., late District Engineer for the Miramichi District of the I. C. Railway, has been appointed Engineer to the Government of Quebec in connection with the North Shore and Northern Colonization Railways.

Judging from the highly creditable and satisfactory manner in which the works on this district have been completed, and from Mr. Light's varied experience and ability, the Government of Quebec is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of so efficient an engineer.

☞ A trotting match came off yesterday between two horses owned by Messrs. Parks and Bryenton.—The Parks horse won in two straight heats.

New Paper.

The first number of the *St. Lawrence Advance* came to hand yesterday. It professes to be independent in politics, and its aim is "to lead, and, at the same time, reflect the free, honest and healthy public sentiment of the country; to expose political quacks, and humbugs; to promote toleration and unity amongst individuals and communities; to assist in the advancement of educational privileges and interests as the safeguard of the morals and well-being of the people; to aid in the development of our great and varied natural resources, as the foundation of material prosperity; and by making the Gulf Counties better known, secure more permanently for them that consideration, both in the estimation of the people at large and in the counsels of the country, which their importance entitles them to."

The paper makes a good appearance mechanically, and its reading [illegible] proves that its editor knows [illegible] make his paper interesting to the reading public. We wish it every success. Its terms as $1.50 per annum in advance.

Fish Culture.

On Thursday afternoon last we paid a visit to the Salmon Hatching House on the North West, and found everything in connection therewith in first rate order. The hatching troughs are nearly all full, containing about one and a half million of salmon eggs. There were some eighty or ninety salmon still in the reception house, and the obliging attendant in charge Mr. Wm. Parker, assisted by Mr. John Hogan, stripped a pair of salmon to show several gentlemen then present the manner in which it was performed. Everything about the establishment looks more like wintering the spawn successfully than at this time last year, and we trust the undertaking will this season meet with a large measure of success.

Drowned.

At Caraquet on the 6th November, a young man named Godin, aged 19, while coming ashore alone in his canoe from oyster fishing, fell overboard within two hundred yards of the shore and was drowned before assistance could be afforded him.

[illegible] Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased on the 7th inst., and a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned" was returned.

NEW MACHINERY. — Mr. James Murray, of the Hecla Foundry has just imported at considerable cost, a Whitcomb Planer, a Morse and Wyman's Upright Drill, and a Patent Drill Chuck. The planer will plane a plate ten feet six inches by thirty-two inches, has patent angular and cross feed, automatic action. The drill has back motion and reversable bed, and will bore at any angle. The drill chuck will be of great advantage in turning and boring.—These machines are from first class makers, and will enable Mr. Murray to perform first class work.

SINGING CLASSES.—Mr. Upton is receiving good encouragement, and will commence his class for instruction on Friday evening next, in the Mechanics' Institute, when there will be an opportunity for persons to join who have not already done so. Mr. Upton has had an invitation to open a class in Derby, and a preliminary meeting will be held there on Wednesday evening next, the 18th Nov., of which Derby people will take due notice.

There will also be a juvenile class in Newcastle, of which proper notice will be given.

☞ The weather still continues fine for out door operations, and up to this date we have not seen a sign of snow and but very light frosts.—On Monday last we picked a very fine bouquet of choice stocks and other varieties of flowers, grown entirely unprotected, a fact, we think, unprecedented in this county so late in the season.

Married.

At the residence of B. N. T. Underhill, Esq., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. J. HUELSON UNDERHILL, to ELIZA, third daughter of Mr. Jas. Smith, all of Blackville.

At Bathurst, on Nov. 2nd, by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A., Mr. WILLIAM WISEMAN, to ESTHER, daughter of Mr. Thos. Hinton, all of Rose Hill.

At the manse, Campbellton, 4th inst., by Rev. W. Murray, A. M., Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, of Eel River, to ISABELLA INNES, of Dundee Settlement.

At Dalhousie, by the same, on the 5th instant., Mr. JOHN ROSE, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, to NAOMI SAWYERS, formerly of New Carlisle.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Nicholson, assisted by the Rev. John M. Allan, WM. S. LOGGIE, of Chatham, to Miss ELSPETH B. KERR, youngest daughter of James Kerr, Esq., same place.

At Tabusintac, on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. Robertson, M. A., Mr. HUGH MURRAY, Jr., to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Vanalestine.

At Carraquet, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. D. P. Galbraith, Mr. JOHN DUVAL, late of Jersey Island, to Miss ELIZABETH LECOUTEUR, formerly of same Island.

Died.

At Chatham, on Friday, the 23rd October, ALEX. P. HENDERSON, in the 38th year of his age.

At Campbellton, 1st Nov., WM. IRVINE, infant son of John Jardine, Esq., aged 11 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ENTERED—Nov. 4—schs. I. Dean, Grant, Bay Verte, hay, master; True Love, Gillis, Shippigan, fish, &c., do. 6—stm. Flamboro, Telfer, Montreal, flour, R. R. Call. 7—sch. Progress, Cogell, Shediac, rails, I. C. Railway. 9—stm. Secret, Davison, Quebec, flour, R. R. Call.

CLEARED—Nov. 9—bk. Miramichi, Wilkie, London, deals, G. R. & Co.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED—Oct. 28—bk. Syrian Star, Corning, Liverpool, Guy, Stewart & Co.; Marius, Videmont, France via St. Pierre, A. Morrison; sch. Claymore, Hewison, Halifax, Molasses, &c., order; bark James Ives, M'Lean, Pictou, Guy, Stewart & Co. 29—sch. Flying Fish, Cheasson, Shippegan, fish, &c., master; Marie, Noel, do.; Alexander, M'Neil, Shediac, Hay, master; Janet, Bigger, New Loudon, oats, do.; Margaret, Cain, Summerside, do., do.; Superb, Robicheau, Shippegan, fish, &c., do.; Betsey, Noel, do., do., do.; Ida, Gaudet, Cascumpec, potatoes, do. 31—bark Norboen, Olsen, Maryport, order.—Nov. 2—sch. Wild Brier, M'Leod, Charlottetown, fish, A. Morrison; Maria, Catherina, Chapman, South Bar, coals, J. W. Fraser; North Star, Cabot, Shippegan, fish, &c., F. J. Letson; S. S. Polina, Leach, Montreal, cargo, Thos. F. Gillespie; Perseverance, Cropman, Buctouche, fish, master.

CLEARED—Oct. 28—sch. Modock, Degrace, Boston, gen. cargo, Thos. F. Gillespie; b'tine Star of the Isle, Scott, Gloucester, deals, J. B. Snowball. 30—bark Kate, Murphy, Penarth Roads, do., do. 31—bk. Robert Godfrey, Chapman, Liverpool, deals, J. B. Snowball; bark Melicete, Phillips, do., do., do.; sch. Janet, Bigger, W. London, lumber, do. Nov. 1—bk. Southern Belle, Robbins, Queenstown, deals, Guy, Stewart & Co.; bark Huron, Schr. Milford Haven, do., do.; sch. Olive, Dixon, Summerside, palings, J. B. Snowball; sch. J. P. Corkum, Walsh, Summerside, lumber, A. Morrison; sch. Alexander, M'Neil, Summerside, lumber, J. B. Snowball. 3—schs. S. G. Irwin, Griffin, Charlotteto wn, lumber, W. Muirhead; bk. John Fought, Carlsson, Penarth Roads, Guy Stewart & Co.—4th—sch. Wild Brier, M'Leod, Wallace, N. S., ballast, A. Morrison; sch. Mystery, Matthews, Cascumpec, cargo, master.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

EXAMINATION OF THE SUPERIOR SCHOOL IN DERBY.

DEAR EDITORS.—Being a visitor at the examination of the above school I take the present opportunity of reporting the same to your valuable journal. The half yearly examination was held on Friday 30th Oct., in the presence of several visitors, who took an active part in awarding prizes to several pupils. It was principally conducted by the Teacher, Mr. James Wathen, who exercises a zealous spirit in educating the children. The examination proved most satisfactory to all present, and the questions being answered promptly reflects much credit upon the intellect of the children and upon the efficient and painstaking teacher, Mr. Wathen.

Prizes being awarded to several children, the examination was partly done in writing, the spelling of words etc.—for which prizes were awarded to Anna Wilson and Josey Ellison, who showed much proficiency—deserves special attention. The proficiency in this branch shows that the teacher looks upon Spelling as one of the most important branches in Education. In arithmetic, the senior class did remarkably well, and for which a handsome prize was awarded to William Anderson, who surprised the donor, Mr. Thos. Miller. Prizes were also awarded to others who showed more or less proficiency in their respective classes.

The behaviour of the children was such that any visitor would approve of the Teacher's knowledge of imparting education to the young as well as to his system of school discipline. Thanking you for your space I will subscribe myself

TRUSTEE.

Derby, Nov. 4th 1874.

For the Union Advocate.

MESSRS EDITORS.—R. B. Weldon, Esq., of St. John, the lecturer appointed by the W. G. Lodge of British Templars to visit the northern section of this province, and work up the cause of temperance, gave a lecture here in the schoolhouse on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3rd and succeeded in organizing a Lodge of British Templars under favourable auspices. It was named "Johnstone" Lodge, night of meeting every alternate Wednesday. The following persons were elected office bearers:—

George E. M'Aloon W. C. T. & D. T.; Marjery Garret, W. V. T.; John L. Scofield, Sec. & P. D.; John Curtis, Treas.; Mary A. Scofield, Chap.; Euphemia Arbo, Fin.; David G. Scofield Mar.; Helen Scofield, I. G.; Alexander Scofield, O. G.

By publishing the above you oblige,

Yours &c.

THE SEC.

Lepine has been found guilty of being accessory to the murder of that loyal British subject, Thomas Scott, and has been justly sentenced to die. Riel was the principal in the affair, though he seems to have been a puppet in other hands. He will no doubt be found guilty also, and unless the British Government interfere, which is unlikely, he will, if caught, meet his well merited doom, as well as Lepine.

General Intelligence.

The Great Tunnel Experiment in the English Channel.

Strange as it may sound, the great project of tunnelling the English Channel is, according to the late reports, in process of experiment, and the preliminary steps towards the stupendous undertaking are being steadily advanced. Not an unfavorable omen for its prosecution is the withdrawal of the scheme from merely popular agitation and the quiet action of its originators.

The first thing to be ascertained was the geologic formation of the Channel bed, with reference to the permeability of its strata. As the laying of the first Atlantic cable was discovered to be practicable by the discovery of the "telegraphic plateau" lying between Newfoundland and Ireland and furnishing a safe bed for the strand, it is claimed that the geological survey of the Channel demonstrates the feasibility of the tunnel project. Mr. Prestwich, the leading English geologist, in an exhaustive discussion of all the conditions of the channel bed, has recently paved the way for a confident and energetic prosecution of the magnificent design to connect England and Europe.—This cautious investigator thinks the scheme can be carried out and that the geologic conditions are not unfavorable. He shows that the deeper rocks are protected by impermeable overlying strata of great dimensions, and so compact as to offer the secure construction of a submarine tunnel. And he cites the fact that these strata have at Whitehaven and Mons, been actually and safely worked at considerable distances under great bodies of water. So far as theory can throw light on the subject, this has been done, leaving the question solely for the engineers.

But apart from Mr. Prestwich's researches, it is known that the grey chalk—a mass of strata, five hundred feet thick, and impervious to water—which forms the principal cliffs at Dover and Calais, strikes across the Channel and so nearly approaches horizontally, that a tunnel could be bored within its vertical limits. A high mechanical authority on the other side of the Atlantic states that the most eligible line for the tunnel is now pretty well concluded to run from St. Margaret's Bay, South Foreland, to a point about midway between Sangatte and Calais. This line of the main tunnel, which has been fixed upon by the promoters of the enterprise, is accidentally almost coincident with that of the Dover and Calais submarine cable. It has been selected after some hundreds of borings (which have been made by an ingenious apparatus for perforating the sea bed and bringing up the rock specimens) were examined and a complete geological chart constructed from that data.

The greatest depth of water overlying the selected tunnel line is less than two hundred feet, and it is proposed to penetrate two hundred feet or more beneath the bed by long descents of four miles from either shore. This would make the total tunnel length about thirty miles, and would afford great security and ease of gradient to the structure. The whole perforation will be wide enough for a double railway.

From engineering point of view it is doubtless a practicable undertaking, the only question being its financial expediency. This must depend on the action of President McMahon's government, which, it is said, is favorable, and likely to grant the concessions asked for by the French and English company who have the matter in hand.

The actual distance from Dover to Calais does not exceed twenty miles; and if the piercings on either shore could be nearer the sea it would seem that six or eight miles of the estimated tunnelling could be saved. This might save one-fourth of the estimated cost (ten millions of pounds sterling), and reduce the expenses of construction within the limit of remuneration. The undertaking, even at these figures—which are said to be the highest estimates—would be cheap and inexpensive, compared with our proposed isthmain canal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Southwest Boom Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Southwest Boom Company, held on Saturday last, Mr. Wm. M'Kay, who had taken a contract for constructing twenty-two new blocks above the present boom, asked for an additional allowance on account of loss sustained by him in consequence of the new work being seriously damaged and material swept away by the freshet of 4th March last. The amount of Mr. M'Kay's contract was $3,740, and under his arrangement with the Directors, the work was to be finished by the 20th of March. He had drawn, on account of material procured and work done, $1,874, a sum which the meeting considered in excess of what he was entitled to, considering the progress made. They, therefore, decided not to entertain his claim. It unfortunately happens that a number of workmen who were employed by the Contractor are still unpaid and they seem to be under the impression that the Company should settle their claims, instead of the Contractor.—The carrying away of the new works by the freshet was, therefore, a great loss to these men as well as to the Contractor and Company, and it looks as if each party will have to bear its proportion, unless the Contractor can square the matter with those whom he employed.

The three years lease of the Boom to Mr. D. M'Lauchlin having expired, Roland Crocker, Esq., President, and Mr. Hugh Parker, were appointed to take delivery of the Company's property held by the lessee.

The raising of the Boom, which was set down for 1st inst., was deferred until Tuesday next, 10th inst., so that logs coming down late might be taken care of, and Mr. M'Lauchlin has agreed to take care of and raft any such logs

The disposal of the Boom for the coming year is deferred until the next annual meeting of the Company in January.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared—*St. Lawrence Advance.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society was held at the Canada House, Chatham, on Friday last, at which the following office bearers for the ensuing year were appointed:—

President,—Hon. Judge Williston; 1st Vice President,—John Galloway; 2nd Vice President,—James Fish; Secretary,—D. T. Johnston; Treas.;—Wm. Masson; Board of Directors,—Samuel Jardine, Wm. Kerr, Wm. Searle, G. P. Searle, Wm. Johnstone, James Falconer, Alex. Jessamine, A. W. Manderson, Wm. Coltard, E. Hutchison, Bart. Stapledon, John Johnstone and J. H. Wilbur.—*Ibid.*

Sudden Death.

A man named Michael M'Cluskey, 36 years of age, while eating his dinner at Mr. Thomas Hacket's boarding house on Wednesday last, suddenly took sick, left the table, and went into the yard. While there he partially relieved his overloaded stomach, and sat down in the stable, in which position the hostler left him when going in to his dinner. Upon the latter's return, M'Cluskey was still in the same position, and receiving no reply to his questions, he examined him and found him quite cold. A doctor was summoned, who pronounced the man dead; and at the inquest, took from the throat of the deceased a large piece of meat which had doubtless risen in his throat and caused strangulation. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.—*Head Quarters.*

A Remarkable Voyage.

An account is published of a remarkable voyage of two sailing vessels, with less than a day's difference in a run of 13,000 miles in 113 days. The vessels were the ship "Pride of Canada," 941 tons, Captain Lyall, which left Calcutta on the 3rd of July for New York, with a cargo of East India products; and the ship "Canada of London," 1700 tons, Capt. Murray, which sailed from Calcutta on the 4th July with a general cargo. The first named ship crossed the equator, in the Indian Ocean, on the 24th of July; Captain Lyall sighted the "Canada" in the Bay of Bengal and once near Madagascar. They saw no more of each other until they arrived at Sandy Hook on Saturday. Ships generally make this run in from 120 to 150 days.

AN IPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.—An important shipping case came up before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday for trial. Mr. J. B. Oxley and Co., was sued by Mr. J. D. Cumming Shipping Officer, at this port for having paid off three of the crew of the barque "Argo," of Yarmouth, N. S., in violation of the law respecting the shipping and discharging of seamen. Mr. J. H. Weeks appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Hugh M'D. Henry for the defence. The defendant discharged the men, as consignee of the vessel, and paid them their wages without having the ship's articles in his possession. The law states that all seamen shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of the Shipping Master, duly appointed for the port. The Magistrate's decision was that the law had been violated in this case, and he accordingly imposed a fine of $10 and costs upon Mr. Oxley, the defendant.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The American cattle which arrived in Liverpool last week by the steamer *European* were offered for sale at the Stanley Cattle Market, Old Swan, and realised from £17 to £29 each.—The cattle are very large and bony, and weighed from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds each. Though not sufficiently good for the best butchers' meat, they would yield large profits to the grazier. The Liverpool butchers are anxious to encourage the trade, and it is contemplated to run a steamer to Galway, which would be a saving on the voyage of from four to five days. From 5,000 to 6,000 are daily offered for sale in the Chicago market, and they are weighed in one scale fifty at a time.—*Canadian News, Oct. 3.*

THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.—Information received at Omaha here from Southwestern Nebraska shows that thousands of people are in a starving condition. Our informant saw many who for weeks, had nothing to eat but baked squash and pumpkin and salt, and others who had lived on baked flour and water, one meal a day, for weeks. Ten thousand people in the State will need aid sufficient to keep them from starvation and cold during the winter. Hundreds of people are naked and on the verge of starvation, and without the means to leave the State. Snow has fallen at Laramie and Cheyenne.

BAD WATER.—A distiguished medical authority warns the drinkers of water of wells near dwellings to beware of the typhoid poison sure to be found sooner or later in these reservoirs, if any of the house drainage can percolate to them. Wholesome, untainted water is always free from all color and odor. To test it thoroughly, place in in a few grains of lump sugar, and expose it, stoppered, to sunlight, in a window. If, even after an exposure of eight or ten days, the water becomes turbid, be sure that it has been contaminated by sewerage of some kind. If it remains perfectly clear, it is pure and safe.

FOSTER'S NAIL AND TACK WORKS.—We notice that the enterprising and successful firm of S. R. Foster & Son, of this city, manufacturers of all kinds of cut nails, shoe nails, tacks and brads, have recently increased their business and are now also engaged in the manufacture of horse shoes, patent hammered and finished and common horse nails. Also, clinch nails and sharp and flat pressed nails. The Messrs. Foster are now doing a very extensive business, and give employment to a large number of people.—We wish them every success. It is men of their stamp that give strength and tone to the country.—*St. John Telegraph.*