Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. E. Roberts, who preached in St. John's and St. Mark's Churches on Sunday last, also lectured on "the Human Tongue" in St. Andrews Hall, Chatham, on last Thursday evening.

A TORY LAWYER.—According to our Bathurst correspondent Mr. Tweedie appears to have a desire to shut the press out of the courts when he happen to be in a case. He will find there is room for the reporters and lawyers also. As he, however, is now a publisher as well as a lawyer, he ought not to try the game of "muzzling the press." Commend us to a Tory who was once a Liberal for adopting ultra Tory tactics.

A SCRATCH GAME, St. John vs. Chatham curlers came off on the Chatham Rink, on Friday, with the following result:—

ST. JOHN.	CHATHAM.
George McAvity,	A. W. Brown,
D. G. Smith,	W. Johnston,
G. L. Brittain,	P. H. C Benson,
S. deForest, skip - 15.	D. Chesman, skip—9.

Messrs. Smith and Brittain are, of course, residents of Chatham, but for curling purposes could easily pass as St. John men, having resided there for several years.

ST. PATRICK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The members of the St. Michael's C. T. A. Society gave a literary entertainment last Friday night to commemorate the anniversary of the feast of St. Patrick.

The following was the programme:

Instrumental music.
Address by the President, Mr. J. Connors.
Address by Mr. Thomas Crimmen.
Song—Colleen Bawn, by Mr. R. F. Waddleton.
Another song by Mr. Waddleton.
Song—The Elevated Rail Car, by Mr. P. A. Noonan.
Instrumental music.
Address on Education, by Mr. J. W. M. Wallace.
Instrumental music.
Song—Let Erin remember the days of old—by Mr. John O'Keeffe.
Comic Recitation, by Mr. R. F. Waddleton.
Song—The Turkish Baba's daughter—by Mr. R. F. Waddleton.
Instrumental music.
Closing address by the President.

A RATHER unpleasant matter between the skating rink committee and a skater was the subject of an enquiry before Mr. Griffin, J. P., last week, the complainant being the skater, and the defendant the Secretary to the Committee. The charge preferred was for assault committed in putting the complainant off the ice for being one of three lads breaking the rule forbidding three to skate with joined hands. The evidence was quite conflicting and the case was dismissed, the Magistrate holding that the Secretary was justified in exacting conformity to rules made for the protection of all skaters and that violence was not used. Everyone acquainted with the parties regrets that the matter was not arranged without recourse to law for it was a case wherein each party appeared to be right from his own standpoint and where a little concession on the part of both would have led to an amicable arrangement.

House of Assembly.

We make room for the able speech of Mr, Blair in the Legislature at Fredericton on the management of Provincial affairs. We had intended to give the speeches of Messrs. Barbarie and Marshall which preceded it, but are obliged to hold them over for the present for want of space.

Curling.

A game of eight men a side, Old Country vs. Dominion born, was played yesterday at the Chatham rink, the following being the results,—

Old Country.		*Dominion.*
John Brown,	vs.	Geo. Watt,
S. Habberley,	"	Andrew Brown,
Wm. Wilson,	"	John Johnston,
G. L. Brittain, skip—17	"	D. G. Smith, skip—7.
John Pirie,	vs.	D. M. Loggie,
H. P. Marquis,	"	Arthur Johnston,
D. Chesman,	"	P. H. C. Benson,
W. S. Morris, skip - 14	"	G. L. Brittain, skip—25.

Majority for the Dominion men, 1.

Valuable to Farmers

A valuable pamphlet, entitled "Insects, Injurious and Beneficial," is received from Messrs. Johnston & Co., of Fredericton and Newcastle, the well known manufacturers of and dealers in Farm Machinery. It is a reprint of Chapter V., Ontario Agricultural Report, and embraces illustrations of large numbers of insects in their different stages, which are calculated to materially assist in distinguishing the various species and classes. Messrs. Johnston & Co. deserve great credit for their enterprise in publishing the work, especially as it is done for gratuitous distribution throughout New Brunswick. Messrs. Hildebrand Bros., of Newcastle, will be pleased to give a copy of the pamphlet to any person applying therefor at their office, Public Wharf, Newcastle, or to send one by mail when requested to do so.

Skating at the Rink.

The Committee to whom the Chatham Curling Club rented their Rink this season have again secured it for a fortnight, and opened it to their former patrons free last evening. They propose to hold a Fancy Dress Carnival on to-morrow, Friday evening, after which the regular fortnight's skating will commence. The prices of tickets for the skating season will be 75 cents for gentlemen, 50 cents for ladies, and 25 cents for children. The rink will be constantly under the personal supervision of some one of the Committee so that good order will be maintained. Tickets for either the Carnival to-morrow night, or for the two weeks skating may be obtained at the Stores of I, Harris & Son, W. Wilson & Co., John Brown, D. M. Loggie, A. J. Loggie, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, and at the Rink. The Committee announce that a band will furnish music at the Carnival to-morrow evening.

St. Patrick's Day Carnival.

The St. Patrick's Day, or, rather, evening Carnival at the Newcastle Rink was another successful affair, though not quite so much so in point of attendance as the two former ones. The arrangements were about the same as before and the list of skaters in costume as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.

J. Bowles, W. Snow, } Negro Gents.
Joseph Russell—Pat Malloy.
R. W. Neal, (Moncton)—Chinese Officer.
J. J. Miller—Yachtsman.
J. G. Ullock—Sir Wm. Teazer.
M. Russell—American Jockey.
W. L. Russell—N. B. U. Student.
A. G. Lister—Base Ball.
Fred. Copeland—Sailor.
Joseph Jardine—Fancy Dress.
James Brown—Patch Work.
Jas. O. Fish—Crow.
Jas. Davidson—Sailor.
George Thomson—Bangles.
Charles Mitchell—Highland Laddie.
Charles Patterson—Charles I.
Charles B. Robertson—Prince Arthur.
D. McKendrick—Romeo.
Howard Fleiger—Miner.
Geo. Stables—Pullman Car Porter.
Jas. Smallwood—Solomon Slow.
W. L. Germaine—Prince Frederick.
H. H. Carvill—Ivanhoe.
H. V. McAuley—Negro.
J. Peters—Pat.
R. Wilson, } Costumes of the Period.
Wm. Wilson, }
W. H. Buck—Bijah, (prize.)
Clifford Fish—Corsican.
Geo. Kethro—Court Dress Henry IV.
Alex. McDonald—do.
Geo. T. Miller—Yachtsman.
Peter Turner—Canadian Tourist.
W. R. Robinson—Skating Costume.
J. Sheasgreen—do.
J. McLaughlin—Bank Clerk.
John Drummond—Good Night.
R. A. Wier—Erin's Son.
W. H. Johnstone—Organ Grinder.
F. Mason—Umbrella Man.
Edward Watt—Muldoon.
Jas. Petrie—St. Patrick's Butler.
J. McLellan—Cavelier Charles I.
Albert Newman—Gainsester.
Bertie Wyse—Middie.
T. Cottier—Irishman.
Wilson Harris—Pat O'Connell.
Harry Patterson—Highland Laddie.
G. Traer—Land Leaguer.
S. McKeirnan—Irishman.
W. E. Stavert—Bushman.
J. Davidson—Godey's Lady Book.
A. J. Loggie, Jr.—Robert Emmet.
Will. Herman—Tim O'Murphy.

LADIES.

Miss L. Brown—Highland Lassie.
Miss Milleron—Lady Balfour.
Miss Katie Thomson, } —Ferryman's
Miss Addie Thomson, } daughters.
Miss A. H. McCurdy—Turkish Lady.
Miss Mary Russell—Queen of Night.
Miss Bella McCurdy—Turkish Lady.
Mrs. A. McLean—N. B. Harvest.
Mrs. J. H. Phinney—Comin' thro' the Rye.
Miss Phinney—Maltese Fisherwoman.
Miss M. Watt—Little Miss Patty.
Miss J. Stevens—Last Rose of Summer.
Miss Ellen Steeves—Miss Featherstone.
Miss M. McLellan—May Queen.
Miss Emma Rundell—Stars and Stripes.
Miss Lulu Harley—Child of Regiment.
Miss Susie Sargeant—Fancy Dress.
Miss Minnie Russell—Queen of Night.
Miss Henrietta Niven—Flower Girl.
Miss McLaggan—Erin's Gem, (prize.)
Miss Celia Lester—Colleen Bawn.
Miss Annie Copeland—Union Advocate.
Mrs. Niven—St. Patrick's Day.
Miss Hickey—Duchess of Devonshire.
Miss M. S. Traer—Wearing of the Green.
Miss Jardine—Practical Puzzle.
Miss Annie Griffin—Skating Costume.
Miss Lewin—Nancy Lee.
Miss Jessie Fish—Snowball.
Laura Call, } —Statuary.
Bertha Sinclair, }
Miss Bertie Haviland—Sarah Curran.
Miss E. McAllister—Red, White and Blue.
Miss Mary Davidson, } —Fancy Dress.
Miss Annie Davidson, }

The "Advance" and its Opponents.

A number of gentlemen—business and professional men on the Miramichi—have banded themselves together and obtained incorporation, under law, to enable them to hold property in a newspaper and control and direct the same. They have invested, no doubt, a good deal of money in the undertaking and engaged quite a large staff in the mechanical and writing departments of their paper. The gentleman whom they have selected to do their editing is one who has had considerable training in the profession of journalism, he having been connected at different times with some of the leading papers of the country, making up, thereby, in the variety of his experience for what he may have lacked in the advantage of a steady and thorough newspaper training. The paper we refer to is the Chatham *World*. Its publishers are Messrs. R. R. Call, John Sadler, L. J. Tweedie, John Ferguson, T. W. Crocker, Robert Swim, R. A. Lawlor and R. P. Whitney. Considering the business position of these gentlemen and the evident seriousness with which they have undertaken the occupation of publishers, the public have a right to expect that they shall conduct their publication with due regard to the community's sense of decency, that their paper shall be, in a measure, a reflex of their sense of propriety of language and conduct, and that their treatment of their neighbors shall be something approaching what they themselves expect in return. They may, however, entertain the idea that they are at liberty to publish gross misstatements concerning others who differ from them politically and to traduce them in their social relationships without inviting reprisal in some form or other, but their editor—unless the ethics of journalism have formed no part of his professional training—ought to be competent to keep him right in this matter, and he ought to guard their paper against the very damaging mistake of being unreliable in the matter of its statements, vulgar in its modes of attack or defence and, therefore, not reflecting a sense of propriety and decency up to the standard of the place in which they have become publishers, and, therefore, public teachers.

It is, we think, the misfortune of the *World* corporation to devote much more than a reasonable proportion of their time and thoughts to party politics. They seem, in their pursuit of party ends and gains,—party, unfortunately, becoming individual in its character as the gains come nearer the grasp—to forget that citizenship, religion and ordinary courtesy impose duties upon them which they ought not to neglect or ignore, and that the chief end of man is not to array one part of the community in which he lives, against the other, not to misrepresent and slander his neighbour in order that party success may be, thereby, promoted, and not to set before those within the reach of his influence the baneful example of uncharitable words and acts.—all on the miserable plea of political necessity. Bacon says, "men suppose that their reason has command over their words, still it happens that words, in return, exercise authority on reason." We interpret this as meaning that men's words should be carefully guarded, so that they may exercise a beneficial and not a baneful effect on the reason—that by the use of words reason may not become corrupted and perverted. We have ever endeavored, in these columns, to guard our language, for we have realized how important is the duty of doing so when—unlike spoken words, which, in the main, pass into oblivion as the breath which gave them articulation—they go upon the printed page and are sent broadcast all around us. Such being the case we think the gentlemen named have done themselves no credit by publishing, in last Saturday's *World*, the following in reference to the ADVANCE:—

After years devoted to personal attacks on estimable citizens, after having done a wholesale and retail business in ridiculing people by allusions to their private affairs and peculiarities, after having assailed almost everybody in the Liberal Conservative ranks in this County in so mean and contemptible a manner as to make it the object of a scorn and disgust which years of penitence is an assumed role of decency and morality would not remove, our neighbor suddenly discovers that allusions to club matters which are the talk of the town are highly improper. It will have plenty of occasion to feel equally as uncomfortable as it does now before we are done with it.

But for what follows the above we would charitably suppose some of the gentlemen we have named had told their editor that a statement such as the above would be justifiable or it would not have appeared in their paper. It is not, however, necessary to argue the matter or even to contradict the assertions they make, so we will only say with Massinger—

> Malice scorned, puts out
> Itself; but argued, gives a kind of credit
> To a false accusation.

Worse, however, than the above is an attack in the same article on the private character of the editor and publisher of this paper. It is as follows:—

He might act the part of the drunkard with the temperance lecturer—the part of fearful example—but is not in a position to take the lecturer's desk.

Now, Messrs. Call, Sadler, Tweedie, Ferguson and the other publishers of the above wretched piece of malignity are the fellow-citizens of the gentleman to whom they refer and there is not one of them who does not fully know that it is as untruthful as the motives which suggested it are unworthy. Their editor, also, sat for months at a desk in the leading newspaper office of the Province with the gentleman referred to, and he knows, as well as his publishers do, that he commits a most unjustifiable offence against truth and common decency in penning the lines quoted. He cannot expect that such an offence can be personally overlooked, for it is a social outrage which he has committed, his only excuse being that he has received money for the service. If, as the *World* says, it has been our custom to make personal attacks on our fellow citizens, would it not be easy for us to excuse a defence in such warfare as the above by taking up the "peculiarities" of some of the very gentlemen who have published the slander we refer to? If it is true that we assail "almost every-"body in the Liberal-Conservative ranks "in this county, in so mean and con-"temptible a manner," etc., what ought Messrs. Call, Sadler, Tweedie and our other traducers expect in return for the above? The ADVANCE, however, can well afford to do as it has always done in such matters. It was not established more than a year when the *Advocate*, on the inspiration, perhaps, of these same gentlemen, or some of their party, made a vile statement concerning the editor of the ADVANCE which was promptly and conclusively silenced and shamed as a falsehood by the police magistrate of St. John, who alone was in a position to do so. The *Star*, which was established under the same political auspices and drew its inspiration from the same sources, has left a record for "slander and attacks on estimable citizens" behind it which the "Liberal Conservative ranks" must feel forever ashamed of. The same work goes on in the *World* under Messrs Call, Sadler, Tweedie & Co. These gentlemen may accuse the ADVANCE of emulating their paper, but the public will laugh them to contemptuous scorn; they by vile insinuendo, accuse the editor and publisher of the ADVANCE of being a drunkard, but, like themselves, he is daily before his fellow-citizens, who will respect him the more when, in the face of all their accusations, he refrains from making such a retort as the truth might warrant and outraged social decency approve. With Antoninus we feel that, in this matter, "the best sort of revenge is not to be like him who did the injury". We say these men are not in a position, either by reason of their enjoying immunity from human weakness and error, or as the fellow-citizens of the man they slander, to indulge in such contemptible warfare against him. For the present, however, we leave them to their own reflections and the judgment of those for whom, as publishers, they have undertaken to cater, believing that the ADVANCE cannot suffer in any way from such attacks and that even the humblest "Liberal-Conservatives" in the County will not think their local leaders are doing them any credit by the manner in which they are employing the columns of their paper.

Kent Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of Kent, Mr. Justice Wetmore presiding, had a short term last week. The only civil cause was Andrew Dale *vs.* David Wark Brown *et al*, Richardson and McInerney for plaintiff, Hutchison and Phinney for defendants, and it was referred to arbitration.

Patrick Mackey, committed by Mr. Magistrate Bliss for wilful trespass, was discharged, as His Honor would not even send the case before the Grand Jury.

Correspondence.

Restigouche Politics.

JACQUET RIVER, RESTIGOUCHE, March 17th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

SIR,—A mixture of "gush" and "flapdoodle,"—which sounds extremely like a speech of his protege's—appears over the signature "Terisp" in the *Advocate* of the 15th.

Before proceeding to notice the arguments (!) advanced by the writer of the "mixture" referred to in favor of his pet candidate, permit me to correct him in one or two particulars. When your correspondent alluded to the nationality of the candidate referred to it was not in any offensive sense—and further I did not know that Mr. Labillois had signed to favor the town of Dalhousie by condescending to be born in it—neither did I know that the first "decade or more of years" of his innocent boyhood were passed under the shadow of the County buildings—as it were. It is true also that I, in company with many hundreds of electors of the County, was unaware that after he had completed his "brilliant course of studies he had taken an active part in business and politics,"—as also that the blood of two gallant races "percolated through his manly veins"—so the charge of maliciousness against your correspondent is without any foundation in fact. But, now that Mr. Terisp has thrown down the gauntlet in favor of this paragon of all the virtues and accomplishments, and has gone out of his way to indulge in a bitter and unprovoked attack on a gentleman who was not referred to by me in my former letters, I shall take it up, and I do say (and am convinced the vast majority of the electors of this County will say by their votes) that Mr. Labillois' candidation is "absurd." Let us put the case as most of us see it—and none more clearly than the people of Dalhousie whose sympathies "Terisp" seems anxious to enlist on behalf of Mr. L., a young man not owning a dollar's worth of property in the County—(at least at the time he made known his desire to represent us) who has never even paid a poll tax in the County, who has been educated—and I speak now not so much of his "polished education" acquired at College as of his *political education* since that time—in a system foreign in the most essential points to that existing in N. B.—this young man without any call from the people, without any expression in his favor on the part of any political party has the *impertinence* (I thank thee *Terisp* for the word) to push himself on the people of this County and not only to present, in no very modest style, his own qualifications for the position of our representative, but to take every opportunity to decry a resident of the County, who, as far as real ability is concerned, is as much Mr. L.'s superior as he excels him in that sound judgment and common sense, the absence of which is so marked a feature of Mr. L.'s character. And so far as the sacrifice (!) Mr. L. intends to make of his "means" and his "time" I take it the other gentleman has as much if not more of both to spare and I am sure we can spare a good deal of this *balderdash* from the discussion of public matters in the County.

I believe it will be admitted freely and generally by Mr. L.'s opponents that if a "weak, wishy washy, everlasting flood of "gab" is oratory—and excessive self-conceit and "cheek" constitute ability, then he must concede that he is all *Terisp's* fancy has painted him.

Latterly, the people of the County have not chosen their Local Representatives on party-grounds. Mr. Barbarie, certainly, is not a Conservative, and I do not think the question of party entered into the last contest we had, in any shape. I think this has been a cause of deep satisfaction to those who have the best interest of our County at heart, but if Mr. L., who is *not* the choice of the Liberal Conservatives of Restigouche (and I speak as one who knows something of the party) wishes to make this the issue, I have no doubt we will accommodate him with a back seat.

The stuff in "Terisp's" letter about "stirring up strife"—"fanatics" etc., I can afford to pass by. One thing he can rest assured of that, "More Anon" will not "whine" either about "co-religionists" or any other matter in connection with this question.

Terisp is an odd signature—very.

MORE ANON.

Bathurst Notes.

March 21st, 1882.

COUNTY COURT.—The March term of the Gloucester County Court opened this morning, His Honor, Judge Wilkinson, presiding. The legal gentleman in attendance were Messrs. Thomson, Tweedie and Lawlor, of Miramichi, and Messrs. DesBrisay, Maclauchlan and Harrington, of Bathurst.

John Sivewright, Esq., was chosen foreman of Grand Jury, of whom there was a full attendance.

The following is the docket:—

Criminal.

The Queen *vs.* John Gauvereau and William Stieber—Larceny.

The Queen *vs.* Joseph Hachey—Larceny.

The Queen *vs.* Joseph Glasier—Assaulting a Constable.

Civil.

John Young and Richard Young *vs.* Paul Brideau.

Appeals.—Dominique Gallien, Appellant, *vs.* Philias Gallien, Respondent, appeal from conviction for assault.

John B. Roy, Appellant, *vs.* the Queen, Respondent.—Appeal from conviction for cutting hay on the Railway track.

Ubalde Landry *vs.* P. Anestoire Plamondon. Mr. Lawlor moves for judgment as in case of a nonsuit and reads the usual affidavit and notice and proof of service of same on Mr. DesBrisay, plaintiff's attorney.

Mr. DesBrisay, in reply, reads affidavit of plff's-attorney, and offers to give a peremptory undertaking to try at July term. His honor rules that on the Plaintiff giving a peremptory undertaking to try in July and paying costs of this application, the cause stand over till July term.

Dominique Gallien Appellant *vs* Philias Gallien respondent. This was an appeal from a conviction for assault made by James G. C. Blackhall, Esq., of Caraquet. Mr. DesBrisay moves to quash conviction on grounds, 1st, no jurisdiction, complaint contains no prayer for summary proceedings, 2nd, evidence shows that dispute arose about title to land, 3rd, conviction adjudges penalty to be levied by destress and of defendants goods and chattles, which is not authorised by statute; 4th, Conviction adjudges costs of distress and of conveying prisoner to gaol, which is not authorised by statute. Amount of such costs are not specified. He cited Crim. Law, Chap. 20, sects. 43, 46 arch. Coun. Pleads. 696. Stevens on convictions 191, 231, Paley on convictions 65, 66, 67, 199. Clarke's Criminal Law, 577, Crepps *vs.* Durden, 1 Smith, L. C., 378, Reg. *vs.* Harshman 1 Pugs. Repts. 317. Exparte Clifford, 3, Allen 16. His Honor takes time to consider. He intimated he thought the conviction should be quashed on the first ground.

The Queen *vs.* John Gauvereau and William Stieber. In this case the Grand Jury found no Bill, and the prisoners were accordingly discharged from custody. This was an indictment for stealing liquor from I. C. R. Station.

The Queen *vs.* Joseph J. Hachey—Larceny. Grand Jury returned no Bill and prisoner was discharged.

John B. Roy, Appellant, *vs.* the Queen, Respondent. DesBrisay moves to quash convictions made by D. G. Maclauchlan, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bathurst, for cutting hay on track of I. C. Railway. Lawlor on behalf of Respondent takes exception to notice of appeal that it does not shew on its face that it was delivered to the convicting justice *for the prosecutor* and cites sub-section 2 of section 65 of Chap. 27 of Crim. Law. His Honor held the exception good and the appeal was accordingly not allowed.

The Queen *vs.* Joseph Glazier—Assaulting a Constable in discharge of his duty. Grand Jury found "no bill." Prisoner was discharged. Adjourned till 10 a. m., to-morrow.

Disclosure—John Sivewright, John Kerr and William J. DeBlois *vs.* Onesiphore Turgeon. Judgment was obtained in this cause in November last for $103.93. The Defendant was arrested under a writ of capias in the first instance and has been under bail in the suit since and now applied to his Honor, Judge Wilkinson, for the purpose of making a full disclosure of the actual state of his affairs and obtaining his discharge in this suit pursuant to provisions of Chap. 38 of the Con. Statutes. Defendant was sworn and having answered the usual questions on direct examination, Mr. DesBrisay for the plaintiff, commenced his cross-examination. This was getting interesting, quite an amount of property, such as a covered carriage, a piano, an interest in a horse, debts, etc., was being disclosed, when Mr. Tweedie, who appeared for Mr. Turgeon, rose and stated he was given to understand there were parties in the Court room who were reporting the affair for the press for political purposes and with the intent of making political capital out of it against his client. He contended it was a private disclosure (although there were some one hundred people present) asked his Honor to stop the reporters and continue the examination in private.

His Honor could not agree with Mr. Tweedie that it was private and said he did not see how he could prevent parties taking notes in a Court if they wished so to do.

Mr. Tweedie then said he would see if he could not stop it, and perceiving it was after 6 o'clock moved an adjournment.

Adjourned accordingly to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

BATHURST, March 22, 1881.

On the Turgeon disclosure this morning Mr. Tweedie intimated to His Honor he would abandon it, as he considered objection taken by DesBrisay, that the case did not come under Section 5, Chapter 38 of the Consolidated Statutes, no execution having been issued, good.

As Mr. Turgeon is anxious to go to Ottawa he will now apply for leave to go out of the Province without forfeiting his bail.

Young *vs.* Brido, Lawlor for plaintiff and Davidson defendant's Attorney.—Moved to have case postponed till July on ground of absence of material witnesses. Mr. Tweedie, plaintiff's Attorney, was heard contra, and the case was postponed.

Nelson Cowan, acting for the Trustees of School District 8½, Shippegan, *vs.* Chas. Menault. Review from Shippegan Parish Court; action for damages for pulling down house; judgment for plaintiff for $42. Mr. Tweedie moves to set aside judgment on the grounds that the action should have been brought by all the Trustees; no evidence of any damage; no evidence the property was plaintiff's; DesBrisay and Lawlor were heard contra, and the judgment was set aside.

Court adjourned *sine die.*

The Future Disturber of Europe's Peace.

Political and diplomatic Europe were the other day thrown into a state of unusual excitement over a speech delivered by the young Russian General Scobeleff, made on the occasion of his reception of some Servian students in Paris. The words which *La France* characterises as a trumpet-blast, were as follows:—

If Russia does not show herself equal to her patriotic duties in general, and to her Slav role in particular, it is because both within and without she is held in check by a foreign influence. We are not at home in our own house. The foreigner is everywhere, and his hand in everything. We are the dupes of his policy, the victims of his intrigues, the slaves of his power. We are dominated and paralysed to such an extent by his innumerable and disastrous influences that if we are to deliver ourselves from them, as I hope we shall some day or other, it can only be done by us sword in hand. And if you wish to know the name of this foreigner, this intruder and intriguer, this enemy so dangerous to Russians and Slavs, I will name him. It is the German. I repeat it, and I beg you will not forget it. This enemy is the German. A struggle between the Slav and the Teuton is inevitable. It will be long, sanguinary, and terrible; but the Slav will triumph.

General Scobeleff added: "If anyone attempts to molest the States recognised by treaties, thank goodness you will not be alone; if Fate should so decide, we shall meet again on the battle-field, side by side against the common enemy."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of General Scobeleff:—

Before these unfortunate speeches of his, General Scobeleff was best known to Englishmen as the

HERO OF THE THIRD ASSAULT ON PLEVNA.

That, however, was only an incident, and by no means the crowning incident, in General Scobeleff's career. Even the battle of Senôva, where he captured an entire Turkish army of 36,000 men and forty-one guns with the aid of 25,000 men without artillery, although the most brilliant and decisive victory he has yet achieved, can hardly be spoken of as the crowning incident in a career which as yet has only begun. For he is

NOT YET THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE,

and without exaggeration he may be described as by far the most remarkable man of his years in Europe.

General Scobeleff supplies a striking illustration of the doctrine of heredity. He is a soldier born of soldiers. Not only is his father a General of distinguished ability, but his grandfather rose by sheer force of fighting capacity from the ranks to first rank as a General in the Caucasus. From his youth upward

MICHAEL DIMITRIEVITCH HAS BEEN A MAN OF WAR.

When only eighteen he took so energetic a part in some disturbances at the University that his attendance at the seat of learning was summarily dispensed with, but not before he had acquired a mastery of several languages and an omnivorous appetite for reading. There are few better-read men in Europe than the General who made himself the idol of the Russian army before he was three-and-thirty. Wherever he went he carried his books with him, and read, for instance, the account of the massacre of Cabul in 1842 when sitting in his garden at Bokhara, not knowing but that the next day he might have to share the fate of Elphinstone. How he has found time to read amid the exciting life he has led is a mystery which Lieutenant Greene does not profess to solve. After his dismissal from the University, he was sent with a regiment of the Guards to assist in suppressing the Polish insurrection. That was in 1863, when he was eighteen. Scobeleff returned with his regiment to St. Petersburg, but soon

SICKENED OF THE SYBARITISM

which is in vogue with guardsmen elsewhere than in London. He could not stand the idle life of the "fine gentlemen of the Guard," and he left their society for the Staff College about the time the Prussians were winning the battle of Sadowa. After two years' diligent study, he was sent off with a captain's commission to the Caucasus—where his grandfather had gained his laurels—the year before the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He was then a youngster of four-and twenty. The first two or three years were passed in guerilla war in the mountains—a service useful but uneventful. In 1873, when his upward career may properly be said to begin, he was transferred to Turkestan, and took part in

THE FAMOUS EXPEDITION TO KHIVA

as Lieutenant-Colonel of a Cossack regiment. He displayed such daring and enterprise that when Khiva was captured he was dispatched with a couple of nomads to explore the desert region through which the Krasnovodsk column was to have advanced on the robber khanate of the steppes, but from which it had recoiled in dismay, after half its members had died of want of water. Scobeleff, having discharged his difficult mission with brilliant success, was decorated, promoted to a colonelcy, and attached to General Kaufmann's staff. In 1875 he gained his Major Generalship in the

FIRST EXPEDITION AGAINST KHOKAND,

and in 1876 he conquered that province at the head of 4000 men, and was made Governor of the tract of 30,000 square miles which he had added to the Russian Empire. As soon as the natives were defeated, he waged such vigorous war on peculating contractors that they accused him of defalcations, and got him reported to the Emperor as being a million roubles short in his accounts. Scobeleff posted off to the capital, demanded an inquiry, displayed his vouchers, and, after an exhaustive investigation, received a certificate that his accounts were all in order in every particular. No sooner had this been settled than

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR BROKE OUT,

and Scobeleff marched off to Bulgaria without a command.

The story of his exploits in the Bulgarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when, "to show the stuff he was made of," he

SWAM HIS HORSE ACROSS THE DANUBE

while General Dragomiroff was forcing the passage at Simnitza, to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolised its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battle; four horses were shot under him in ten days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months he returned home safe and sound.

HIS WHITE UNIFORM

was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieutenant Greene "as a general under whom they would rather fight and die than fight and live under another." They had often to die—sometimes 50 per cent. of his command perished; but he spared no exertion to minister to their wants and to supply their needs. His devision was the best fed and the best clothed and best armed in the army. He was always with them

IN THE MOST EXPOSED POSITIONS IN THE FIGHT,

sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in camp. In short, says Lieutenant Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readly as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a general and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

His custom of wearing white, as if to court the bullets of his enemies, his reckless personal bravery, and the strange custom of his always "going into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh underclothing covered with perfume, and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order that as he said, he might "die with his best clothes on," gained him the reputation of a wild dare-devil, which somewhat obscured his real capacity as a general. In reality they only showed how thoroughly he had divined that secret of power which lies in fascinating the imagination as well as of appealing to the reason of men. When he was

SENT TO TAKE GEOK TEPE

and subdue the Tekkes many shook their heads, and predicted that his impetuosity would be his ruin. So far from that being the case, he displayed the utmost caution, acted with the greatest deliberation; refused to move from July to December, until he had made all his preparations; and after he had carried on camels to the trenches no fewer than 1,575,000 rounds of ammunition, to say nothing of several thousands of heavy shot and shell, he laid siege to Geok Tepe, and captured that hitherto impregnable stronghold. He had 10,000 troops against 40,000 Asiatics, and he achieved the conquest of the Akhal Tekke country with a loss of 937 men. Only once in that campaign did Scobeleff display his usual recklessness.

AFTER THE FORTRESS HAD FALLEN

he was riding through the country with his escort when he met several Tekkes. He asked who they were. They answered, "Friendly Tekkes." "How can I believe your word?" he asked again. "Tekkes never lie," was their confident response. "Well," replied Scobeleff, "if that is the case, I will send my escort home and will return accompanied by you." He was as good as his word, and his trust in the word of the nomads was not misplaced.

General Scobeleff is

A RUSSIAN OF THE RUSSIANS.

His life has hitherto had only one serious cloud, due to an alliance with one who was as cosmopolitan as he was Muscovite, and it no longer exists. As his recent speech shows, he is singularly undiplomatic, effusive, and enthusiastic. Five years ago he used to horrify English correspondents in Bulgaria by discussing plans for the invasion of India, and he fully shares the national resentment against the interference of the Congress of Berlin. He has a great career before him, but if M. Aksakoff were to ask him to sacrifice his life as a volunteer in the ranks of the insurgents of the Herzegovina he would go to death without hesitation to advance the interests of the cause. It is not often that such enthusiasm is linked to a

"STUPENDOUS MILITARY GENIUS"

which leads Lieutenant Greene to declare that, should Scobeleff live twenty years more, "he will be Commander-in-Chief in the next war about the Eastern Question, and history will then speak of him as one of five great soldiers of the century, side by side with Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, and Moltke." That may be; but at present General Scobeleff would deserve better of his country if he were to endeavour to emulate the taciturnity of Grant or the prudent reserve of Moltke.

SEMI-OFFICIAL PRINTS ON SCOBELEFF'S SPEECH.

With the view of allaying the excitement occasioned by Scobeleff's indiscreet speech in Paris, the St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* on Tuesday last stated that "private utterances of this kind" can "naturally have no influence upon the general course of our foreign policy;" and the *North German Gazette* of Berlin on the same day good humouredly said, "The personal gallantry of the General constitutes no reason for attaching to his political views more importance than to those of any other brave officer. We do not therefore regard the political portion of his speeches as a useful subject for journalistic comment."

The *Golos* says the *Russ* and Scobeleff's speech have imperilled the peace of Europe. The *Liberte* says that Austria and Germany cannot maintain silence in face of the various but simultaneous proofs recently given of an awakening of Panslavism.

BIRTH.

At Chatham, N. B., on March 22nd, 1882, the wife of Rev. J. A. F. McBain, of a son.

DIED.

At Chatham, on Friday morning, March 17th, of diphtheria, Thomas J. Barden, aged 20 years.

On Monday, 13th March, Sarah Ann, daughter of George and Annie McAuley, of Black Brook, aged eleven months.

At Nagan, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian patience, William Fenton, son of the late John and Margaret Fenton of Chatham, in the 26th year of his age. His end was peace.

At Chatham, Thursday, 16th inst., Mary, wife of James Mills, aged 38 years.

Wanted.

A second or third class school teacher, 1st May, for District, No. 13, Neguac, Alnwick. Apply to
V. ALLAN,
Sec'y to Trustee.
Neguac, 20th March, 1882.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS CARD!

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his numerous friends for their patronage of the VICTORIA HOUSE during the last five years, and announces that he has sold his extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, etc., therein to

MR. JOHN F. GEMMEL,

who will continue the business.

Mr. Gemmel's well known experience in the dry goods trade is a guarantee that he will deserve a continuation of public favor, which the subscriber, in retiring, bespeaks for him.

GEO. I. WILSON.

Chatham, 22nd March, 1882.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of JULY next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of James Lynch, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the Westerly side of the road leading to Jones' mill, thence along the said road forty rods, thence on a line at right angles with the said road eight rods, thence on a line parallel with the first mentioned boundary, or until it strikes the Queen's highway leading from Newcastle to Fredericton, and thence on a line along the said highway to the place of beginning:—being all that piece of land conveyed to the said James Lynch by Edward Dwyer by deed dated the 9th day of October, A. D., 1873, and being the same land and premises at present occupied by the said James Lynch, and containing four acres more or less.

The same having been seized under executions issued out of the Supreme Court and out of the Northumberland County Court by John Brown and by J. B. Snowball against the said James Lynch.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'ld County.
Sheriff's Office, Newcastle,
20th March, A. D., 1882.

JUST RECEIVED!

5 CASES BABBIT'S POTASH;
5 CASES "Greenbank" Concentrated Lye;
5 GROSS Bartlett's BLUE;
20 GROSS Nixey's Black Lead;
5 GROSS James' Dome Lead;
5 GROSS Aniline DYES.

For Sale, Low!

G. STOTHART.

SOMETHING NEW

Johnston's Patent

Dry Sized Kalsomine,

For Walls, etc. Ready for use.

ANY PERSON CAN APPLY IT.

One six pound Package will cover Four Hundred Square Feet.

Parties intending to kalsomine their houses instead of papering them can save a large amount by using the Kalsomine.

☞ Call and get sample colors and Circular, at the

MEDICAL HALL.

Seeds! Seeds!

Persons requiring any special kinds of Seeds, not usually imported, will please call and leave their orders so as to get them here in time for Spring planting.

All kinds of Seeds supplied at Wholesale Dealers' Prices, and

All our Seeds will be Imported Fresh this Year.

No old ones in Stock, at the

"MEDICAL HALL,"

(Opposite Hon. W. Muirhead's.)

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, March 23, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED:

—A—

SPECIAL LINE

—OF—

Black French Kid

GLOVES,

2 Buttons.

CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED,

80 CENTS.

Sent Post Free.

JAS. C. FAIREY,
NEWCASTLE.

Four Coat