S. S. "ACADIA,"

THE FIRST FALL STEAMER!

Just arrived and will be immediately opened:

20 PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS!

COMPRISING AN ASSORTMENT OF

New Prints, Roll Linings, Black Cashains,

BLACK LUSTRES, REAL ALPACAS,
CRAPES, SHAWLS, DRESS BUTTONS,
RUFFLES, LEATHER BELTS,
MALTESE & YAK LACES,
RIBBONS, BOOT LACES,
HABERDASHERY and FANCY GOODS.

At our usual low rates.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

Wholesale Warehouse,
55 & 57 KING STREET.

aug 21

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST,
Office Union St., Near Germain,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING AND PRESERVING THE NATURAL TEETH. dec19—1y

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MARITIME
WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - - - - - $400,000.
(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)

STORAGE IN BOND OR FREE.

☞ *CASH ADVANCES* made on all descriptions of Merchandize. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers. Application to be made to
T. W. LEE, Secretary.
sep 13

JAMES D. O'NEILL,
MANUFACTURER OF
OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!
Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES,
IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.
FACTORY, No. 35 UNION STREET, - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.
july 12 1y

MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B

HOMESPUNS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!
And Superior GREY BLANKETS.
All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ALSO:
FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
☞ Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 8 —1yd&w **J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.**

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79 King St. **MILLAR'S** 79 King St

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

The Best Assortment of Really
FIRST CLASS MACHINES IN ST. JOHN
Are only to be had at MILLAR'S, viz:
THE LOCKMAN, THE HESPELER,
THE APPLETON, THE SINGER, &c.
AGENT FOR THE
MARITIME FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

LARGE DISCOUNTS for Cash or Very Easy Terms of Payment on the INSTALMENT PRINCIPLE. Every Machine accompanied with a full set of Improved Attachments. Purchasers taught either at their own residence or at Show Rooms.
N. B.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.
DAVID MILLAR,
Hoop Skirt and Corset Manufacturer,
79 King St, (2nd door above Waverley House.)
aug 11 d w

RECEIVED PER "LADY DARLING."

SIXTY PACKAGES CONTAINING:

Blue and Brown Beavers and Pilots,
BLACK AND BLUE BROADS!
WORSTED COATINGS.

White Cottons,
White Linens,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Linen Threads, all kinds
Prints, Dress Goods, Ribbons, etc., etc.

T. R. JONES & CO.,
CANTERBURY ST.
sep 3

GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the
GREY COTTON
We are now making. This article is manufactured out of *AMERICAN COTTON*,
WHICH IS
MUCH SUPERIOR
to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

☞ It will be found quite as CHEAP, and REALLY MUCH BETTER than any other Cotton in the market.
For Sale by the Dry Goods Trade.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
aug 14—1 f

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Fire, Life & Marine Insurance Agent
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
ap 10

WILLIAM DUNLOP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Flour, Groceries & Liquors,
No. 40 CHARLOTTE STREET,
nov 21 1y ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. J. BREEN,
Graduate of Georgetown Medical College,
WASHINGTON, D. C
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—*Morrison's Block,*
MAIN STREET,
PORTLAND, N. B.
ap 8

BARNES & CO.,
Printers, Booksellers, Stationers,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

☞ We have added new machinery to our Bindery, and are enabled to execute BINDING in the best style. *Call and see Specimens.*
BARNES & CO.,
nov 1y21 58 Prince Wm. street.

CARD.
D. E. DUNHAM,
ARCHITECT.
Rooms, 1 and 2 Bayard's Building,
(UP STAIRS,)
106 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Persons intending to Build or Remodel their Buildings would do well to call at the above office before consulting carpenters, masons, &c., as the Subscriber *guarantees* to give all the information that can be obtained from the most practical mechanic, his theory being Beauty, Economy and Strength, so combined as to make the outlay worth, when finished, what it cost.
feb 25

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,..... EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

A Great Criminal Mystery.

The village of Huntington, L. I., New York, is the centre of one of the most exciting criminal mysteries of the day. About ten months ago a number of masked men tarred and feathered Chas. G. Kelsey, who had been persecuting Miss Julia Smith with unwelcome attentions. They led him to the house in which Miss Smith lived, her grandmother's, and called out the ladies and gentlemen in the house to look at the victim. Among those who were called out were Royal Sammis, the accepted lover of Miss Smith, and Dr. Banks, the next door neighbor. The victim of the outrage was then allowed to go, and he ran briskly away. The next morning he was missing. His brother said he heard him enter the house, go to his room, and then go out the back door. An inquiry was set on foot, and Royal Sammis, Dr. Banks, and other suspected persons arrested charged with assaulting the missing man. The tracks of wheels were found in the yard, the grass was trampled as if there had been a struggle, his bloody shirt and a boot were found on the beach some distance from the village, and a man swore he saw a boat with two men and a bundle go out on the lake before daylight and return without the bundle. The Kelsey family and their sympathizers declared that the missing man had been seized in the yard, while engaged in removing the tar and feathers from his person, by two of the party whom he had recognized, murdered and sunk in the bay. These formed the Anti-tar party in the politics, churches and society of Huntington. The rest of the community, the Tar party, justified the outrage on the ground that Kesley's conduct was such as to deserve the punishment, and maintained that Kelsey had placed the shirt and boot on the beach and gone away for the purpose of causing his assailants to be accused of the murder. The war of factions raged with a bitterness only known to rural factions; very little was elicited in reference to the persons engaged in the tarring and feathering; and the dragging of the bay for the body, for the discovery of which a large reward had been offered, was continued intermittently.

A few weeks ago the most intense excitement was caused by the finding of the legs and a small portion of a human body floating on the bay. The pantaloons on the legs were those of the missing man, the pockets contained a watch chain and other articles of his, and the flesh was thickly coated with tar and feathers. The inquest over these remains is still in progress, and the mystery hanging over the outrage and the disappearance is not solved. The perpetrators of the assault have not been discovered, the most tempting invitations to any one of them to turn State's evidence not having been accepted, and the identity of the remains is stoutly disputed. The Tar party hold that a body was purchased in New York City, tarred and feathered, mutilated so that it would appear that a nameless outrage had been perpetrated, clothed in Kelsey's pantaloons, with his property in the pockets, and planted in the bay for discovery and identification. What is the truth? Was the man murdered and sunk in the bay, or is he gloating over the excellent working of his well-laid plan for securing revenge on those who exposed him to so great an indignity? Both theories are held, but that of murder is the prevailing one. Everybody is anxiously looking for the tar-and-feather operators to throw off their masks and confess to their night's work if they are really innocent of the crime of murder. No arrests have yet been made, nor has anyone disappeared from the village. The excitement rages at fever heat, the columns of the New York papers teem with interviews, letters and theories on the subject, and the people of Long Island talk and think nothing else. The mutilated corpse has been buried as Kelsey's, amid the sneers of the party who claim that Kelsey still lives. Royal Sammis and Miss Smith are man and wife. The detectives are working to discover the members of the tar and feather party, but the two or three persons who witnessed the outrage, and the persons charged with having instigated it, swear that they have no idea who the persons were.

The terrible result of the unlawful punishment of Kelsey—the dreadful mystery now hanging over his fate—should be a warning to people who are tempted to take law in their own hands for the redress of private wrongs. This is the lesson we would inculcate. It is a lesson that all muscular people who propose to tar and feather, pound or otherwise punish those who ruffle their equanimity should learn. Let them profit by this lesson and they may escape dying a violent death or being suspected of causing the death of another at some future time.

The article from *The Monetary Times*, the representative of the business of Canada, a thoroughly non-political paper, justifies all we have said of the way in which the people of Canada condemn the stealing of Sir John Macdonald's private letter by one thief, and its publication by the receiver of the stolen property. The disgrace which Messrs. Young, Dorion, Holton, and Penny have brought upon themselves, should force them from the society of honest men, and drive them out of public life.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

What Mr. Huntington's Witnesses know about the Charges—Gloom in the Grit Camp—Why Senator Foster Joined the McMullenites.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.

"None of them know anything about it. Examining witnesses who know nothing about the case is all a farce." Such expressions one hears every day, coming from the lips of disappointed Grits, who day after day vainly hope that something, even a word or sentence, will leak out, having the slightest tendency to fasten upon the Government the crime laid to their charge. But the evidence doesn't come, and through "hope deferred" Grit hearts have been made sick. At first they spent all their fury in abusing the Judges—now they vent their angry disappointment in ridiculing the witnesses for "knowing nothing."

Now there is one thing to be remembered in this connection, viz., these men *are not witnesses for the defence;* and when people sneer at them for not proving any thing, they should not forget that each individual examined so far is

ONE OF HUNTINGTON'S CHOSEN WITNESSES,

selected after consultation with McMullen, Senator Foster and others; and that by those men, *and those alone*, did Huntington hope to prove his case. He gave a complete list of the witnesses he wanted examined. They are being examined under the solemnity of an oath; they could not possibly give before a Parliamentary Committee any further evidence than they now give before the Commission; and if they know nothing about the case here, it is the veriest folly to sneer at them, and say that a Parliamentary enquiry would make any change in their evidence. If Huntington fail to make good his charges by the sworn evidence of *his own witnesses*, by what means under the sun can he hope to prove them? Does any sane man suppose that that august body known as the Parliament are in possession of some mysterious magic power by which they can, through the agency of a committee, convert evidence that clears the Government into evidence that will condemn them? Suppose they could. Suppose that in the thoughtless heat of party passion, the House should be induced to repudiate the proceedings of the Royal Commission and decide upon a new trial by a political Parliamentary Committee. Huntington has no other witnesses than those on the present list. Now suppose these witnesses, who have so far exculpated the Government, should give *directly opposite testimony* before the Committee. Which testimony would be the one to believe?—the sworn testimony given to the Commission, or the unsworn testimony given by the same witnesses, before the Parliamentary Committee? Supposing such a thing possible, would the people of Canada feel satisfied with the result? But such a thing is absurdly impossible—the evidence given now is the evidence which will be given before a Parliamentary or any other committee or tribunal; and

BY THE EVIDENCE NOW BEING GIVEN,

by the accuser's chosen witnesses, and by others that may be called, must the Parliament and people be guided in their verdict, and the Government acquitted or condemned.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

resumed the investigation yesterday, sitting from noon until 5 o'clock. Considerable testimony was given, but the witnesses, as usual, knew very little or really nothing about the matters with which the Government are charged. D. Y. McMullen made several alterations in his evidence, and seemed inclined to make a great many more; but as they were in direct contradiction of what he said the day before, he refrained finally from making them.

Mr. Cumberland confirmed statements previously made as to the efforts of the Government to bring about the amalgamation of the Inter-Oceanic and Canada Pacific Companies, and stated that the members of the Government with whom he conversed (Sir John and Campbell) offered the most satisfactory guarantees that the Americans were and would be excluded from any share in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This witness also thought that the difficulties preventing the amalgamation of the two Canadian companies were principally personal ones between

SIR HUGH ALLAN AND MCPHERSON.

But the evidence yesterday was important, as revealing a fact not previously made public, and as throwing some light upon the motives of the men who have banded together for the overthrow of the Government. Senator Foster was a supporter of the Government. Senator Foster has been a great friend of Sir Hugh Allan's. Senator Foster wrote a letter endorsing the statements of McMullen, and expressing his belief in the guilt of the Government—and being a former supporter of the Government, and a friend of Sir Hugh's, his letter had considerable influence in creating public opinion against the Ministry. "Look on that picture" and now "look on this:"

Among the witnesses examined yesterday was Mr. Robert Hall, a leading lawyer in the eastern townships. He is one of the Directors of the chartered Pacific Railway Company. After stating that he knew nothing about the matter under investigation—never had any conversation with Mr. Huntington upon the subject, took no part in the elections, and could not imagine why he was put on the witness list,—he was cross-examined by Sir John, and the following facts elicited:

Q. Are you in any way under Sir Hugh Allan's influence?

A. In no way whatever.

Q. Were you his nominee?

A. No, he was opposed to my appointment. He nominated Senator Foster, and I may further state that matters were delayed some time, owing to Sir Hugh's efforts to get Senator Foster appointed.

Q. By whom were you nominated?

A. By Hon. Mr. Pope. He said that Montreal had three representatives on the Board, Quebec two, and it was only fair that the townships should have one.

And so little by little the light dawns. The first fact we have here is that the Government consulted the interests of the country, and not Sir Hugh's, and that they did not feel particularly afraid of offending his Pacific Highness. People of ordinary intelligence would suppose that, having sold him the charter, and placed themselves in his power, the Government dare not say no to any of Sir Hugh's propositions—nevertheless they did.

But another fact and its results. Senator Foster wanted to be a Director. The Government appointed another man, in order that a fairer representation might be had. Consequently Senator Foster, very naturally, and as disappointed people generally do, bolted to the opposite side, turned McMullenite, stormed against the Government, said they sold the charter, and finally gave free rein to his revenge, and wrote his little letter, endorsing the what-Sir-Hugh-told me statements of McMullen. Thus endeth Senator Foster.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

were decidedly dull. Outside, there was considerable moistness in the air, and the rain came down in a style most disheartening to the professional watermen, who always want to do something extra on Saturdays; but in the Commission room it was as dry as a St. John Common Council Meeting, and about as fruitful of results. The principal portion of the time was spent reading over the evidence given yesterday.

Senator Cochrane wished to add to his deposition the statement, that in 1872 members of the Government assured him that their policy was

THE EXCLUSION OF THE AMERICANS

from any Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Only one witness, Mr. Hamel was examined. He gave his testimony in French, but he might as well have given it in Dutch, as he could not tell why he was there, and knew absolutely nothing concerning the matter under investigation. Grit papers will proclaim in loud PICA "another witness examined, who knows nothing;" but, then gentlemen, *he is Mr. Huntington's witness*—one of the men by whom that prodigy of political foresight and acumen, was going to prove the Government guilty, within the prescribed limit of that mystical "half-a-day."

There are rumors afloat to the effect that

SIR HUGH ALLAN

is very much displeased with a recent decision of the Commission refusing to allow him Counsel to cross-examine the witness who made statements affecting him. It is said that he will not appear before the Commission—merely putting in the deposition which he made in Montreal. He has been summoned, however, and I believe he will appear; though, while answering all questions concerning his relations with the Government, he may, as he has a right to, be a little reticent about his dealings with other parties, if his statements go to criminate himself. There will be more interesting proceedings than those of to-day, before the Commission closes. H.

Post Office Robberies.

From the Monetary Times.

Two Post Office robberies have recently occurred; one at Toronto, the other at Montreal, money letters being abstracted in one case; in the other, a private letter stolen and delivered to publicity. The abstraction of the money letters is a daring robbery against the repetition of which it is necessary to take increased precautions. The other robbery, in which a private letter was taken and published, is the more extraordinary because the act of publication has found defenders in the press; but it should be added that some of the defenders of that act were at the same time defending themselves for having committed it. In this case, it is a plea of desperation. If they had been content to defend themselves without resort to doctrines which tend to render all confidential communications insecure, and which violate the most elementary principles of morality, we should probably not have referred to the case.

The defence of the parties to the publication of the letter is, that the letter contemplated a state crime, which every one is bound to denounce, and that it was in fact their duty to publish the letter. Bear in mind, the letter was a stolen letter, and the receivers were receivers of stolen goods; which, instead of returning to the owner, they made use of to the injury of the owner. If there had been no theft, there could have been no publication, and to justify the publication is to justify the act without which publication would have been impossible. If we allow such a proceeding and such a plea to pass unchanged, we justify the stealing of letters in the Post Office, at least of all political letters, of one political party by another, and their publication for political effect. This is refining upon grahamizing in a way that Sir James never thought of; for it would authorize any Post Office clerk to steal any letters passing through his hands which a political opponent might construe into contemplating a crime against the State, and to find one such letter probably one thousand would have to be opened.

The letter in question was written on the 1st September, by Sir John A. Macdonald, at Ottawa, and addressed to Mr. Pope, at Montreal, where the latter appears to have gone to see after the interests of the government in the election, about to take place. The expected vacancy was to take place by the resignation of Mr. John Young, who by recent legislation has become ineligible for the seat he held, and had to make his election between his seat and his office. The letter, of which the contents are pretended by the parties to its publication to contemplate a crime against the state, suggests to Mr. Pope to try to get Mr. Wm. Workman to stand for west Montreal, and to hint to him, that if he carries it we [the Ministry] will consider that he has a claim to an early seat in the Senate. We have no intention trenching on political ground, and we shall express no opinion on the practice of the practice of the Ministry, in the name of the crown, appointing one branch of the legislature; but it is quite certain that so long as senators are so appointed, the appointments will be managed in favor of the party in power. It has always been so, and will always be so. The letter added that no steps should be taken about appointing Mr. Young's successor, until the Government had its candidate ready and competitors were got out of the field; that the consent of A. A. Stevenson might be difficult to get, but it was thought it would not be impossible; that when the necessary candidate was got Mr. Young would be superseded, if he did not voluntarily resign. Yet there could be no objection to superseding Mr. Young, if he failed to resign his office or his seat; he could not legally hold both; and if he held on to his seat, it would be evidence that he intended to retain it in preference to his office.

The reader must judge for himself whether this letter contemplates a crime against the state; and we think he will agree with us that society could not be held together if any post-office clerk were at liberty to open letters to search for such crimes, and hand such as he might think proper to confederates for publication. We are quite sure that the proper place for all concerned would be a place of safe keeping, by means of which society guards itself against the depredations of criminals.

This letter, strange to say, fell into the hands of Mr. Young. It was put into his box in the post-office, open, with a slip of paper round it, on which were the words, "Forwarded by a friend for the information of Hon. Mr. Young," by whom it was carried to the *Herald* office, where, after a solemn deliberation with Mr. Penny, the editor, Mr. Holton and Mr. Dorion, leading members of the Opposition in the House of Commons, it was published in the interests of law, morality, and good government. The word "private" was torn off the letter by some one, thief or receiver. Morally, the men who published the letter must be content to stand on the same level with the thief, without whom publication would have been impossible.

This disgraceful disclosure is calculated to alarm business men and others whose communications daily pass through the post office. We may be sure that this is not a solitary case of letter opening. It points to a practice somewhere, which it is not the object of the investigation before the police magistrate to disclose. Mr. Young, Mr. Holton and Mr. Penny have all confessed on oath to having been concerned in the conspiracy to detain and publish the letter. Of their conduct it is unnecessary to say one word. The *Herald's* defence of the act, put in the shape indicated above, is of a tendency more dangerous than the act itself, if that be possible; and we are sure that all who are not blinded by party rage will join us in protesting against the dangerous and immoral doctrines of its contents.

LOCALS.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Amusements—
do Lee's Opera House
Intercolonial Railway— Lewis Carvell
Peaches, Grapes, &c— J. S. Turner
Figs— do.
Arthur Bonnicastle— J. & A. McMillan
Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms to Let.

AUCTIONS.

Insolvent Act of 1869— E McLeod
Clothing, &c— E H Lester

On First Page: Notes and News; and a Sister's Love.

On Fourth Page: Markets.

Betting on the Races.

Last night Messrs. Lockhart & Chipman sold pools on the races, at the Victoria Hotel. In the first-class four-oared race, the Paris Crew were the favorites. In the majority of the pools the Paris crew sold about 20 to 12 against the field. In the single scull race, Biglin was the favorite. He sold for $16 to Fulton $8, Lovitt $6, and the field $3. A number of pools were also sold for the in-rigged race. Crown Prince was the favorite, and selling about 7 to 5 on the Neptune, and 3 on Volunteer. There seemed to be very little confidence in the betting, and there was considerable hedging amongst the betting fraternity.

A Lively Row.

King's Square, about 7 o'clock last night, was the scene of a lively row. Some parties who arrived by boat in the afternoon had patronized the bar-rooms too generously, and the good liquor had an effect upon them. There were four who, for a time, made more noise than they should have done on the Square. Fortunately for them no policeman heard them, or they would have found themselves in durance vile, at least until morning. Perhaps it was about as hurtful to their feelings to have, by their uproarious conduct, aroused some of the city bloods, who attacked them, and were only prevented from seriously injuring them by some passing gentlemen, who were able to settle the dispute. Both parties moved away without any more serious damage being done than a little blood drawn from the noses of one or two of the party.

Regatta Visitors.

The various boats and teams yesterday brought crowds of passengers to witness the regatta. There were very few who acknowledged coming from a distance, for the purpose of seeing a boat race. Most of the arrivals from all quarters, if we are to believe their own account, were called here by business; but while here they think they may as well see the regatta as not.

The steamer New York arrived about 4 o'clock crowded with passengers of every class. The number of ladies who came down was surprising, considering the season, and that travel this way for pleasure is almost done. As usual there was a large company on the wharf to welcome the new arrivals, who seemed surprised, as they had not expected any such demonstration. There were many suspicious looking characters, and some who were recognized as fast young men. The Howard Club of Boston sent several representatives. One peculiarity of this Club is that they are always fond of a crowd, and seem rather at any time to enjoy being in a perfect crush than to be quiet and alone.

The City of St. John arrived just as the passengers of the New York had landed. This was very thoughtful and accidental, but, certainly, was satisfactory to the number who had collected on the wharf to see the steamers come in. There was a general rush from one steamer to the other, and the passengers from the border ports had a fine reception. They did not seem to appreciate being in such a crowd; and the coachmen kept up such a cursing at the people who would get in their way, and prevent them driving like Jehu, that the whole combined to make Reed's Point Wharf for a short time a most exciting place. There was lots of fun, and all seemed to enjoy it immensely.

The "Empress" arrived later in the evening, also bringing a large number of passengers, and the Bangor train and Intercolonial each brought their quota.

The books at all the hotels show a large number of arrivals, and most of the houses are packed. Some carpetbaggers travelled around a long time before getting lodgings.

PHOTOGRAPHS in the latest style and finest finish. Cabinets and Imperials a specialty. Old pictures enlarged on metal plates, card-board or canvas, plain or colored, at MARSTERS'S, cor. King and Germain streets. sept3

Competitive Rifle Practice and Drill.

A lively interest was manifested by the volunteers of the 62nd Battalion, in the competition rifle practice and drill between two of the companies of the Battalion. Yesterday morning fifteen men from Company C, commanded by Capt. F. Hatheway, and the same number from Company F, commanded by Capt. Nugent, went out to the Drury range, and fired ten rounds each. The day was not very favorable for good shooting, as a strong wind was blowing. Capt. Nugent's men, from their position on the range, were much more exposed to the wind than the detachment of Capt. Hatheway's. The latter were sheltered by a hill, and the target was protected by the butt, which broke the force of the wind. After firing ten rounds each—five at 200, and five at 400 yards, the score stood as follows:

C. COMPANY—CAPT. F. HATHEWAY.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Farren,	13	12	25
Sergt. Rogers,	14	13	27
" Connelly,	12	9	21
" Lindsay,	10	14	24
Private Jas. Dorer	5	13	18
" T. Hale,	9	5	14
" Farren,	14	12	26
" Sutherland,	14	11	25
" Baisley,	11	10	21
" C. Rogers,	14	3	17
" W. Neil,	8	0	8
" W. T. Gay,	15	14	29
" A. Rogers,	10	9	19
" W. Diamond,	11	9	20
" P. Ward,	11	11	22
Totals,	171	145	316

F. COMPANY—CAPT. NUGENT.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Private Fl rentine,	13	9	22
" J. Smith,	12	9	21
" J. Readfern,	11	4	15
" Wm. Ready,	3	6	9
" P. M'Dermott,	9	0	9
" W. Robinson,	10	11	21
" W. Andrews,	13	13	26
" McLauchlan,	9	13	22
" J. Roach,	14	15	29
" O'Shaughnesy,	14	11	25
" P. Kennedy,	11	6	17
" M. Courtney,	8	0	8
" Wm. Harper,	7	6	13
Lieut. Y. Develin,	12	6	18
Private J. Hennesy,	4	3	7
Totals,	150	112	262

Majority for Capt Hatheway's men, 54 points.

In the evening the two Companies assembled at the Drill Room in the Custom House. Capt. Nugent's men were kept in the adjoining room while Capt. Hatheway's were drilled for an hour. Sergt.-Major Hunter exercised the men in manual, company, and battalion drill. When the hour was up the men retired, and Capt. Nugent's Company marched out. For an hour they were also exercised by Sergt. Hunter in the same manner. The judges, Col. Ray, and Capt. McKenzie of Fredericton, then retired to decide as to the winning company. They were absent about an hour, during which the men and officers amused themselves in various ways. A display of swordsmanship between Capt. Hazen and Sergeant-Major Hunter, during the time, interested those present very much. The official decision was then handed to Capt. Hatheway, who read it to his Company. This decision was in favor of Company C, commanded by Capt. Hatheway, both in the rifle competition and in the drill. The decision was in the main in favor of this Company, though it gave the men, in manual and company drill, of the other Company, the preference. The officers of Capt. Hatheway's Company were much superior to the others, and were therefore declared winners. After the reading of the decision cheers were given and returned by victors and vanquished. A supper for both Companies was dependant on this competition, but, owing to the late hour at which it was finished, this part of the programme was reserved for another occasion. Capt. Hatheway was warmly congratulated on the success of his company.

The two companies have been drilling, with this competition in view, for some time, and they certainly deserve credit for the superior manner in which they performed their drill.

The next interesting competition proposed, in connection with the Battalion, is a rifle contest between the married and single officers. The married men are willing and eager for the fray.

GRANDEST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON!

W. H OLIVE is authorized to issue Excursion Tickets to Montreal, via Boston,

VERMONT CENTRAL LINE,

St. John, Boston, Montreal, and return to St. John for $18.50!

GOOD UNTIL THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

OFFICE, - - 110 PRINCE WM. STREET.

sep 5

Grand Trunk Railway.

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