The Union Advocate.

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NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1875.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE SOUTH WEST MIRAMICHI.

It will be remembered that at the late session of the Dominion Parliament, a sum was granted for the purpose of improving the channel of the S. W. river from Indiantown downwards. About three months ago Mr. W. M. Elliott, who has been in the employ of the Public Works Department for three or four years, was sent down to superintend the operations. Men were employed to the number of 17 or 18, and under Mr. Elliott's directions, we understand that a safe channel has been made from Indiantown down to the head of the S. W. Boom, by removing the rocks, which have hitherto obstructed the channel at almost any tide. This channel will only be navigable for steamers such as the *Andover* at high tides, as there are sand bars which cannot be crossed at low water. We are also informed that Mr. Elliott removed several rocks in the White Rapids above Indiantown.

While the work has doubtless been satisfactorily performed, Mr. Elliott being an expert in the business, (having had considerable experience in clearing out obstructions in the St. John river,) we must protest against the system which continually obtains of sending foreigners to carry on public works that are not set up to public competition. We can name men who could have superintended the work fully as well as Mr. Elliott, and it is not fair to our people, when public works are in progress, to quietly thrust them aside, and give the cold shoulder so unceremoniously. If the Government did not choose to let the work by tender, they might certainly have shown our people some courtesy, by endeavoring to ascertain if there were men in our midst who were willing to accept the sum granted, and clear away the obstructions pointed out. Surely such men could have been found even among their partizans in this quarter, and their course in this matter is neither flattering nor just towards those who at the late election, worked so faithfully in the interests of the Government to unseat our present representative. We trust that the Government, when a similar opportunity presents itself, will display less selfishness, and a greater regard for those who profess to be lovers of Grit domination.

The Provincial Exhibition.

For some months past the members of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association of St. John have been actively preparing, through their Secretary, Ira Cornwall, Esq., for the Provincial Exhibition, the opening of which was announced for Monday afternoon last. The object of the Exhibition is to place the manufactures and products of New Brunswick more prominently before the world, and to stimulate our manufacturers and mechanics to make greater efforts in their endeavors to keep pace with competitors in the Dominion and other countries. It is a laudable object, one which at once commends itself to every man whose best wishes are identified with the progress and general prosperity of our Province.

The Exhibition is being held in the Skating Rink, St. John, a commodious structure, the large car shed adjoining also being occupied for the same purpose, the two buildings furnishing an area of nearly 40,000 feet. The interior and exterior decorations are thus described in the *Telegraph:*

The external and internal decorations are under the supervision of the following gentlemen: Messrs. G. F. Thompson, Wm. Peters, Robert Flaherty, Alexander Christie, S. Crothers, John Murphy and John Howe.

THE EXTERIOR.

Over the entrance is a sign board as a guide to the visitor, and above the board a marble bust of the Queen is placed with the British Ensign draped on either side. Painted quarter boards are fitted into the moulds and spandrels at each side of the arch above the doorway. A large sign, "Mechanics'" and Manufacturers' "Exhibition" rests on a cornice, and below it are the numerals "1875." Conspicuous are placed above the columns of the porch, and above the windows the Prince of Wales' plume, with the motto "*Ich Dien*," stands out conspicuously. The Royal Coat of Arms occupies the pediment above, with ornamentation on each side of the same. A flag-staff twenty feet high, runs through the centre of the gable, and upon the flag is inscribed the words "Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Exhibition." Sharp pointed crestings run along the gable roof, in proximity to which are flags lettered "M. and M." Statues, representing different grades of labor, are placed upon pedestals, terminating at the corners of the balustrades on each side of the gable.

The roofs of the dome and platform are prettily ornamented with standards, flags, steamers, points, etc., and they present a very pretty appearance at a distance.

THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE

is finished with turn stiles designed and made by Mr. W. E. Everitt of Brussels street. These turn stiles register the number of visitors and are made upon an improved principle. In the vestibule are flower urns in each corner, and on the walls are designs which represent "Labor" and "Peace." These designs are draped with cotton. A Coat of Arms is placed over the inner door. The effect by daylight is somewhat crude, but at night it presents a striking appearance.

THE INTERIOR.

In the centre of the building is the Throne which is admirably constructed. Upon a raised carpeted platform is an arched canopy resting upon Corinthian columns, tastefully draped with flags and ensigns. Rich hangings surround it, and, resting on the columns, is an arched board upon which is painted in gold letters upon a blue ground the words, "God Save the Queen." Blue and white stripings surround the base of this platform. At each side of the Throne is a large vase filled with flowers. The arches around and above the band-stand are filled in with the names of eminent discoverers and scientific men of modern times, as Morse, Stevenson, Arkwright, Guttenberg, Pallisey and Watt. Upon the posts or supports to the dome, and, halfway up the columns and between these names and the platform of the Throne, are some very excellent oil paintings which will be noticed in their proper place. At each side of the Throne are festoons of flags which connects the Throne with the main support of the building.

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THE FLORAL ARBOR.

Over the interior of the front inner entrance is a crown, and on each side of the same is the British ensign. The edge of the dome is decorated with various colored flags, and in the lower panels of the roof, in alternate sections, are the names "Victoria," "Dufferin," in gold letters on a black ground in tablet form, "Premier M'Kenzie," "British Columbia," "Governor Trutch," "City of Fredericton," "City of St John," "Manitoba," "Governor Morris," Newfoundland," "Governor Hill," "Wilmot," "Tilley," "Governor Archibald," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island," "Governor Lodgson," "New Brunswick," "Governor Caron," "Quebec," "Governor Crawford," "Macdonald," and "Ontario." These names are given in the order in which they occur, commencing from the left of the main entrance. The panels between and above these naves are filled in with advertisements, neatly framed, and which contribute to the general effect. In addition to these decorations, the British and United States flags are placed in different parts of the building.

At the opening on Monday there was expected to be present—His Excellency Sir William O'Grady Haly, Administrator of the Government, the Lieut. Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, accompanied by members of their families and respective suites; also members of the Executive Council of this Province, and many of the leading men of Canada. In the interests of this Province, we heartly hope that this, the eighth Exhibition which has been held in New Brunswick, will be eminently successful, and productive of the very best results.

The Brown—Brayley Race.

The three mile sculling race between Brayley and Brown on Bedford Basin, Halifax, took place on Friday afternoon, the 24th September, after having been postponed from time to time on account of high winds and rough water. Brown led the race to the stake boat, where he arrived some two lengths ahead of Brayley, making the one and a half miles in twelve minutes twenty-eight seconds. At the four mile house the contestants were bow and bow, and after a severe struggle for the lead Brown fell back when within a quarter of a mile of the winning post, Brayley coming in an easy winner. Time twenty-seven minutes fifty-seven seconds. Eight thousand dollars are said to have changed hands on this occasion, St. John men being the principal betters on Brayley.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.—In a recent number of the *Advance* a communication appeared, signed "Quiz," and dated from Doaktown, in which Wm. Swim, Esq., M. P. P. was called over the coals for, as stated by the correspondent, "refusing to pay his school assessment." The correspondent was somewhat in error, and was doubtless not aware of the facts of the case. It appears that the school district owed Mr. Swim an amount three times as large as the sum assessed upon him, and that gentleman was informed by one of the Trustees that he would in all likelihood be credited with the amount of his assessment. When the collector called upon M[illegible] for the amount of his [illegible] to pay [illegible] very reasons above stated. These facts have been communicated by Mr. Richard Attridge, one of the Trustees, who regrets that any misunderstanding should have arisen between Mr. Swim and the Collector.

Gloucester Circuit Court.

Bathurst, Sept. 22.

The proceedings at the Court on Wednesday resulted in securing two additional jurymen and striking off one already chosen.

In reference to the latter the Atty. General remarked that the defence had represented to him that Mr. Smyth was relative to one of the prosecuting parties. He had ascertained that the juryman's first wife had a nephew married to Mr. Young's sister, and was willing that Mr. Smyth should stand aside.

The empanelling commenced with John Ellis, of Salmon Beach, who was asked to stand aside by the Atty. General.

Mr. Thomson protested against his right to ask jurymen to stand aside with the privilege subsequently of challenging or not challenging.

Judge Allen sustained the Attorney General, but noted the objection.

John Hinton, not challenged, was sworn in as a juryman.

Patrick Walsh, Herbert C. Ferguson, Wm. C. Rogers, Wm. Fuller, Richard Millar, jr., and Alex. Muir, were consecutively challenged for cause. They were declared competent by triers and peremptorily challenged by the defence.

During the examination of one of these men before the triers, allusion was made by Mr. Thomson to the Sheriff's selection of men.

The Atty. General replied warmly, and said that it ill became the counsel for the defence to reiterate charges in which he had been previously compelled to ignominiously back down upon and indirectly retreat. When the Atty. General was prepared to traverse these charges before criers which the Court held tenable, Mr. Thomson had failed to bring a shadow of evidence in support. He had hurled charges against the Sheriff which he had not the proof to sustain. The charges were only remarkable for their malignity and want of truth.

Mr. Thomson replied, hurling back the epithets that he had ignominiously backed down from his challenge to the array. The Atty. General dare not deny that the Executive had influenced the action of the Sheriff—in fact he had admitted it. Mr. Thomson then in round personal denunciation referred to the persistent efforts of the Atty. General to have the indictment found against these persons in every imaginable way, but the Grand Jury were unwilling to be made the instruments of persecution.

The Judge now directed that both parties had been heard and that he would not allow further irregularity on the part of counsel.

Thomas Gonell, unchallenged, was sworn juryman.

John Sievewright, not sworn on account of relationship to parties.

Geo. White and Garret Hodnet, challenged for cause, were both declared competent, and then challenged peremptorily.

Thomas M'Ginn and Wm. Eady, challenged for cause were declared by triers incompetent. The latter was a distant relation of Eady, special constable, lately tried. There are now five jurymen obtained.

Bathurst, Sept. 23.

Considerable interest was manifested in Court this afternoon, and as each man was brought to the stand to be sworn as Juryman, heads went together, and the man's judgment and principles, were whisperingly pronounced upon.

James Buttimer objected to, being Deputy Crown Land Surveyor, and was Revenue Officer, inasmuch as he collected stumpage. Objection sustained.

Samuel Payne, Andrew Armstrong, Robert Wiseman, James Ward, Daniel Carney, Matthew Smith, George Gremley, Richard Wills and Robert Muir, fell like nine-pins before the peremptory challenges of defence. They had expressed opinions hostile to the prisoners, but considered that they could decide on the evidence.

Elois Commeau was challenged for cause by the Attorney General. He stated that he could decide impartially.

The Attorney General thought his knowledge of English was insufficient.

Mr. Thomson claimed triers could not say whether he stood indifferent.

He was declared competent and the Court thought he could understand English sufficiently to act as Juryman.

The Attorney General withdrew his objections, and Commeau was sworn as Juryman.

Basil Doucett challenged by prosecution for cause, but the objection was withdrawn on his evidence before the triers.

James Scott was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Thomson, as he did not wish to act on the Jury, and the prosecution said they would act considerately.

Joseph Morrison passed muster after challenge for cause by the prosecution.

Gustave Dumas was the next Juryman secured.

M. A. Brown retired, being an American not naturalized.

David Daudles claimed exemption, being over sixty.

Charles Ross, Abraham Grant and Thomas Harris claimed exemption as Magistrates.

Alex. Kerr was a relation to Blackhall, one of the prosecutors.

Roma Doucett challenged, had expressed no opinion and became the eleventh Juryman.

Thomas Raitt, challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Thomas Leahy, Sr., and Patrick Flannery challenged peremptorily by the Attorney General.

Patrick McCullough passed the rubicon without protest and became the twelfth Juryman.

The Court sighed and adjourned.

Bathurst, Sept. 23.

Jury sworn to try rioters are three Protestants, seven French and 2 Irish Catholics.

The crown availed itself of its four challenges.

The Jury is considered as impartial as could be got under the circumstances.

D. S. Kerr, Esq., opens for the Crown to-morrow morning.

Bathurst, Sept. 24.

This morning Mr. Kerr opened the case for the Crown touching on the facts, as telegraphed last January, and winding up with a lengthy peroration on the School Bill.

James G. C. Blackhall was the first witness. He testified: I reside at Caraquet. I am a Magistrate, Coroner, Collector of Customs and Postmaster, and hold five or six other public offices. I was at the School Meeting on the 14th of January, I am a trustee.—There were a hundred people there. Immediately on opening the meeting Fabian Lebouttillier shouted out that there would be no school meeting.—He did not belong to the district. Jos. Chasson struck Philip Duval, who was proposed as Chairman, and some one shook Philias Blanc papers from my hands and threw them on the floor.—Next morning while at breakfast some nine or ten came into my kitchen. They were peaceable and orderly.—After breakfast I went into my office. They went with me. My office is divided by a partition into outer and inner office. Some one made on a fire. I think I asked him to do so. It was a bitter cold day. The stove was in the outer office. The company increased to 50 or 60. They appeared quiet at first but afterwards they attempted to sing a song. It may have been the Marseillaise. They smoked in the outer office. Some of them asked me for their letters. They had a jar of liquor and invited me to drink. They asked me if I was going on with the school meeting. I told them there was no meeting to day. They said I could hold the meeting at any time before 4 o'clock if I wished, and they would stay there and attend it. I said they could do so if they kept quiet. I was terrified and alarmed, and would not order them to go out. All named on the indictment except Frigean were there. Eloi Lanteigne told me not to be afraid, that I was all right. I heard shouting at the outer door, and heard the stove fall. There was fire over the floor. I asked them not to burn the office and to bring in snow. They did so, and I extinguished the fire. I asked them to carry out the bottom of the stove, and they did so. Some one pulled down the pipe. Some said "It's a shame," others said, "Let's burn him out." I saw Gustave Gallien break two panes of glass. They tore down the map of New Brunswick and the notice in the outer office. I was going away when they said I must sign a paper that I would have nothing to do with the school meetings. I first refused, but afterwards did so. Gurvais Lantaigne wrote and I signed it. I was going home when John Louis Chessens said, "for God's sake don't go home, they are going to kill you." I saw another man with a rope. He said he was going to hang or tie the Sheriff. I heard that the Sheriff was down to Pokemouche.—They threatened me. I heard them saying, "It's our own fault if we are treated this way; if we had killed them long ago we should not be bothered with them now. There is only a handful of them, and they are doing all they can to injure us, and the sooner we get clear of them the better." They spoke very bitterly against Young. "He was their enemy; they had placed him where he was, and he was doing all he could to injure them." They were in my office about three hours. When they left I saw sledstakes outside. I can't say who brought them there.

Cross examined by Mr. Thomson:—The population of Caraquet is 3,500. There are about 100 Protestants.—There are 60 Protestants at the outside and over 300 Catholics in the school district No. 1. I am a strong school man; was appointed Trustee by the Board of Education, not by the people. There is no school under the law except in No. 10 district. In September last, before the meeting of the people, I had engaged a teacher at $250 and rented a room at $30 from Robin & Co. I held a meeting at my office in Sept.; won't swear whether it was under the school law; won't swear whether I gave public notice; won't swear there was a Catholic there; Young was Chairman and Rives Secretary. The meeting was about engaging a teacher. At the meeting on the 14th I did not declare it adjourned. The next morning when they came to my office they said they came to attend some meeting I intended to hold. The school room was one hundred yards from my house. The mistress lived in it. I told her the day before that if any of the Frenchmen came not to give them the key or let them in. They told me they were bound to be there as they fared I would hold a meeting. Some of them lived ten miles away. Someone may have said they were there to prevent me holding any hole and cover meetings. I knew they were there to watch me. I was frightened. I was making up customs accounts. My handwriting was as steady as usual. They civily asked my permission to drink in my premises. The stove was an old cracked one—have had it 30 years in constant use. I will not swear that it was knocked down by design. They were stamping their feet to warm them. No one attempted to prevent them bringing in snow. I will not swear that the man who pulled down the pipe did not do so to prevent it falling on their heads. I did not tell Edward Fulleme that the stove was a cracked one, to be careful of its falling. I will not swear that any of the defendants were there when the stove fell. I will not swear that the promise in writing was not that I would not hold a meeting that day. On the 26th of January I told John Louis Chasson that there were parties down making arrests and to keep out of the way. Mr. Youngand I have talked over this matter several times. (Further questions in reference to conversation with Young were excluded.)

Re-examined by the Attorney General:—Joseph Chasson, Eloi Lanteigne, Gustave Lanteigne, Gervais Lanteigne, Gervave Gallien, and John Louis Paulin, were present at the school meeting on the fourteenth. When they were at my office the next morning some one asked me for a deed, and I think I gave it to him. That same morning Mr. Sewell, one of the trustees, came to my office. In our district the Catholics hold most property. The teacher was a Catholic.

The next witness was Mr. Abier. He testified: I reside at Caraquet; am clerk with Wm. Alexander. Eloi Lantange came to my house; asked me if any one had called here for him I said, "No." I heard some shouting outside. He then told the crowd to come in. Philias Mileaux, Fabian Lebouttillier, John Louis Paulin, and the Lantages were there.—Some of the crowd had sled stakes. They appeared to have been drinking, and they surrounded me. Philias Mailleaux had a badge. Eloi Lantange told me that Blackhall had written a paper and put it on Philias Milleaux's hat on which was written Commander-in-chief. I was alarmed and in bodily fear. Eloi Lantange told me that Mrs. Young gave them four dollars and Robins two gallons of rum, and that I ought to give them the same. I told them I had no rum, but gave them four dollars. Eloi said just before they came in, "have you heard of the army that is going around."—They then all came into the kitchen. They brought three or four sticks with them and Philias Malleaux took it. I gave the money because Malleaux said the demand is made and the man knows what to do. I did not give the money voluntarily. There were 8 or 10 near the shop outside and 30 in the house. This occurred about half past two. No person struck me. They remained about 30 minutes. The Sheriff arrived about an hour after they left. I went to Shippegan and returned next day. I was still excited when the Sheriff came. Our concern is not in district No. 10.

The examination in chief being finished the Court adjourned.

Bathurst, Sept. 25.

Mr. Abier, cross-examined:—Was not present at any school meeting held last September. Was told by one of the prisoners, on the day of the gathering, that he was fighting for his faith and religion, may have referred to opposing the school bill; did not recollect; had stated that Elois Lantaigne would make money paid him all right.

Colson Hubbard (clerk of Young's) sworn:—Recollects the 15th of Jan'y. Mrs. Young came to the store and informed him about men being in the kitchen; went and asked them what they wanted. Joseph Lebouttillier told me they wanted four dollars; said I would not give it to them. He then took hold of the side of the stove and shook it. Nothing was said about pulling it down; left it as it was.—Pierre Frigean told him they would come back when Mr. Young came home, and I would see what was never done before. One man went to strike me but was afraid. Mrs. Young was in her bed room. Went and got the money, which Chasson took.—They then left, one of them saying he would not come back until Mr. Young's return. Was absent at the gathering on the 25th.

Cross-examined, Lebouttilier spoke in ordinary way. I did not hear them say they were waiting for school meeting. Shook hands with them on leaving.

Mrs. Young, sworn:—On the 15th of January, saw through the window men approaching the house, yelling and brandishing sticks, exclaimed "Good heavens, what are they going to do." I went to the store and told Colsen Hubbard; on returning saw men in the kitchen; went to my bedroom; my children except one who was absent in a French house followed me. Locked the door; was much alarmed. Colsen came to my room and got four dollars; did not see the men leaving; heard them talking angrily in the house. Missed bread and lard after they left.

Witness was then asked in reference to the assembly of the 25th, when Mr. Thomson rose and objected, saying the indictment only referred to the gathering of the 16th.

Mr. Kerr and the Atty. General stated that it formed one of the counts.

Mr. Thomson then rose and declared that there was a gross fraud practiced on the Grand Jury, as they had ignored the bill for riot and unlawful assembly on the 25th.

The Attorney General stated the effect of the subsequent bill was to include the greater number.

Mr. Thomson replied that all evidence before the Grand Jury covered that indictment, and the relative assembly could not be brought out. It was an outrage upon decent administration to state that the indictment referred to continuous offence.

The Court adjourned.

Mr. Thomson this afternoon referred to His Honor's ruling in the morning, and stated he would now prove to the Court that no evidence was before the Grand Jury concerning the alleged riot and unlawful assembly on the 25th, and therefore objected to the evidence being heard concerning it.

The Attorney General held that the remarks of men in Mr. Young's house on the 16th, that they would return, showed a continuous riot.

The Judge ruled that it was not competent for Mr. Thomson to submit evidence relative to what occurred before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Young's examination was then continued. Saw about a hundred men before the house on the 25th. Chas. Meahan, John Sewell, Wm. Ritchie and Wm. Young were in the house at the time. The men outside were French. Saw three guns in their hands. Others had sticks. The doors were barricaded by plank and a bar. The assembly remained about half an hour. They appeared to be consulting. Didn't appear much excited.—Did not see them come near the door; they did no harm.

On cross-examination she stated: have lived in Caraquet 18 years. The French there are generally quiet and inoffensive. Have known similar gatherings to the 16th at election times, but the crowd did not appear so angry.

Mrs. Richard Blackhall, sworn:—Was in Mrs. Young's house when the men came on the 16th. When they came I went up stairs to a room.—Came out after a short time and went to Mrs. Young's room, which was locked. Hearing my voice at the door, they unlocked and let me in. I remained till the men went away.—Was frightened.

Cross-examined:—The French are generally quiet and inoffensive. The fright had no effect on me since.

Martin Hachey Sworn:—On the day after the school meeting, men called at my house. There were about 50. They had sticks, and one a little axe. Felias Mailloux came from the kitchen to the room I was in. I said bon jour, I told him to sit down. They said we have come to get you to sign a paper that you won't work any more for the School Bill, and to get you to give us two dollars cash. Some one said: "On vat tout mettre a feu et a sang." I asked them what they wanted money for? One person took hold of the stove, and said let us carry it out. I then said I would give them the money. I had a five dollar note and a dollar in change. They took the latter saying it would do. I signed paper also against the School Bill through fear. I heard some one say "let's break the windows." One said, "we must kill him." The children did not appear frightened. My wife asked them what they wanted from me. They said it was necessary, "pour arracher la mauvaise graine"—to pull out the bad seed, meaning that I was for the School Bill.

Cross-examined:—Was at the school meeting. One Frenchman spoke of school meeting as a frolic. Don't think if I refused money they would kill me. They did not touch nor attempt to touch me. Felias Mailloux, the leader, was quiet in the house.—Court adjourned.

Bathurst, Sept. 27th.

The first witness this morning was Edward Romrell, bookkeeper at Robin's. Swore to seeing number of men come to their establishment about ten o'clock, on the 15th. Two of them had half a ruler, which they said they had broken over Blackhall's head. Gervais Lanteigne came into our office and asked for a gallon of liquor. He was told by Mr. Duval we didn't sell any that day. He went out to the shop, but returned saying if we didn't give liquor they would do damage. They got an order for a gallon of gin from Mr. Duval, who made them promise they would not come back again that day. Gervais Lanteigne said he had to ask for liquor, was compelled by crowd. Could not do ordinary business from crowd of persons; was shoved slightly against stove. They remained about a quarter of an hour. As soon as they got liquor they all left.

On cross-examination swore that the persons who had collected spoke about school meeting that day.—They said they would prevent it.—Did not hear conversation between any of the crowd and Duval, in which latter said we have to pay eighty [illegible] prisoners said it would be cheaper to give a gallon of rum on a cold day like this. During the examination of this witness a long argument ensued as to whether a witness could be examined in reference to school meeting; Atty. Gen'l contending that its tendency was to mislead jury, that it was not relevant, that there was proper remedy for irregular administration of law. Mr. Thomson contended that prosecution had referred to school meeting in Mr. Blackhall's evidence, and that the whole proceedings were in continuation of first meeting, to which this evidence would lead up. Judge ruled against witness giving evidence of meeting of first day.

Walter Hammond, clerk at Robin's sworn:—Was in C. Robin & Co's employ 15th January. Was only clerk in inside store. Saw crowd coming about ten o'clock. There was between thirty and forty. They went into office and brought out an order for a gallon of gin. They had first asked me for liquor and I had said I had orders not to sell any. Filias Mailloux had a half ruler, another man the other half. When Gervais Lanteigne brought the order he said he would not take it just yet as he had no jar, and he sent to the cook room for one. I was in terror and alarm. Some one told me they were going to have it for nothing. Having key in my pocket I went into the cellar: they said they would like rum as it was stronger, Bernard Mailloux came into the cellar, I had told him I would not give them the liquor if he allowed any one else to come in. Filias Lanteigne was coming in, and I ordered him out; he went. Fabien Dorion came in; I turned tap and would not give liquor until he went out. Bernard Mailloux told him to go to cook room and he would bring it to them. The people had gone when I returned. No one remained after they had got the liquor. We locked the shop. Didn't hear Duval say to men that gallon of liquor would pay better than giving eighty dollars.

Gilbert Blanchard sworn:—On 15th Jan'y was at Young's. Heard noise at door, 5 or 6 men came in. I was frightened and went up stairs. Afterwards I came down and heard Joseph Chasson say—the poor lean cat, Herbert Blanchard has paid the bill too, let us go and catch hold of him and throw him down stairs and clear him out of this. After hearing this I was frightened and went up stairs, packed my tools and was passing through hall when I met Mrs. Blackhall. I went up the stairs leading to the garret, and stepped down again, going through the rooms until I got to the N. E. Corner. Remained about 25 minutes, the time seemed long and I felt very uneasy. A boy came and opened door of room I was in and said they are gone. I came down stairs, saw Mrs. Young, and was told by her to make a bar to fasten kitchen door, Mrs. Young appeared frightened.

Cross-examined.—Was told in the morning by Isaac Albert that they were coming. Saw him in Young's kitchen about two hours before they came.

Question:—Were you in favor of school bill? objected to. No one tried to catch hold of me. Was more frightened than hurt. Was employed at carpenter work most of the time.

Joseph Albert sworn:—Lived at Young's last January. Was there when persons came and got money, was at bottom of stairs of the kitchen when they came; 7 or 8 first came. One of them asked for a gallon rum or four dollars cash. Jos. Chasson said to me—is Herbert Blanchard, that d——n lean cat that paid the school bill there? I told him he had gone. Chasson went up a few steps of stairs and came back. Gallien also started up. Told both of them not to go up as Blanchard was not there. Some of them went to servant girl who was baking and told her to bake cakes for them. Another told servant not to be frightened, they didn't come to hurt her. One of them said—would they give us money and where is the stove. Think it was Filias Mailloux. One of them took some bread from the cupboard. They gave me some crackers. They were in the house some 20 or 25 minutes. Saw Mrs. Young and Mrs. Blackhall after they left.—Mrs. Young appeared as if crying.—They both appeared sorry. The men in going out took some sticks and the bar of the door. Found the bar the next day outside Mr. Blackhall's office. On 26th January was there with Wm. Young, Ritchie, Sam'l Wilcox. The front door was barred. There were about 40 or 45 outside. Saw one of them with a gun. The man having it was John Louis Paulin. The crowd came from Rive's to Young's. Was not frightened but was uneasy.

Cross-examined:—They were speaking in ordinary tone. Have seen as many men before; after they commenced talking to me was not afraid. Don't know whether girl was afraid or not. Didn't hear girl say she was not afraid. Colson Hubbard was in the hall when Joseph Lebouttillier asked him for the money. He did not ask him in loud tones, saw no one take hold of the stove. Did not see Filias Mailloux in the house.

Annie Eyre, sworn:—Remember when men came and got the money; was in kitchen; nine or ten came in. Said they were going about for the school bill. They said they wanted some money and if they got it they would make no noise. They looked excited. She went in room with Mrs. Young; locked the doors. Was frightened enough to tremble. There was meat and fat in the cupboard when they came, when they went away there was none. I saw one gun with a young man. I only stayed a short time and went out when Colson Hubbard came in. I talked afterwards with men, heard them tell Colson Hubbard to tell them not to be afraid they would do nothing until Young came back.

(Latest by Telegraph to the Advocate.)

Bathurst, Sept. 28th.

The first witness this morning was Sheriff Vail, who swore to meeting number of men on the fifteenth January, about sunset, as he was coming from Shippegan; one man wore a red cap, they were making considerable noise, shouting, and jumping about. The day was very cold and I was well wrapped up. They did not interfere with me. Saw no rope with them. Went to Ahiers, stayed there that night. He appeared excited.

Charles Meahon, sworn:—Went to Caraquet on twenty second; on twenty fifth about ten o'clock was passing Young's with John Sewell, went in. About 20 or 30 men in front of house, afterwards more collected from east and west—perhaps in all a hundred and twenty. Saw one gun in the crowd. We barred doors, removed goods from store to the hall, got rope and took up stairs in case of danger so that children could be let down. Saw two or three men come from road, knock at store door and go back. They did this twice, we did not answer. Put house in defence fearing it would be attacked. Men left in about half an hour.

On cross-examination stated:—was asked by John Meahan to go to Caraquet as he had heard Young was to be attacked.—Took no revolver with him. We had double barrel gun in Young's house and ten or eleven revolvers. I had seven shooter. Did not say afterwards that whole thing was a farce. Was not in bodily fear whilst in house. Others I think were. Mr. Thomson asked witness relative to his evidence before grand jury. Objected to; Atty. General and Kerr contending proceedings of grand jury secret. Court decided would not allow questions except were limited to show witness' testimony contradictory.

Philip Rives sworn.—About twenty or thirty persons came to his store on fifteenth January; one bought a piece of rope; said it was to tie Sheriff. They remained about store a few minutes, and went in the direction of Young's, where they met others coming. They stopped there perhaps for [illegible] Louis Paulin with gun, also A. Mailloux, who was afterwards shot, and two others had guns.—Was in fear. Not cross-examined.

Henry Doucette, sworn:—The evidence of this witness similar to that of Romerill's already given as to liquor got at Robin's store.

On cross-examination stated would not have been afraid except from threat that if they did not get liquor they would make disturbance. After body of men left had a talk with John Louis Crasson in store. Don't recollect what it was about.

Stanislaus Legere sworn:—This witness gave his evidence at first in the Sam Weller style. Both witness and interpreter with great garrulity entered into a long argument relative to manner of answering some questions, and could scarcely be restrained by His Honor from indulging in their animated discussion, gesticulating and arguing in the most ludicrous manner. Witness swore that men on 15th January wriggled into his house like worms. They flourished sticks about the house. The wife hid and the children cried. They told him they would not touch him, not to be afraid. They asked him to sign a paper against the School Bill. He signed it this way—holding up his hand and rubbing the points of his fingers against the thumb, showing the Jury it was only from outside of his fingers that he signed it, not from his heart. He said to them I sign it because you frighten me. They spoke to him about a revolt, and some of them said they would banish the English.

Not cross-examined except to ask if Mr. Young had spoken to him about his evidence, which was objected to.

Northumberland Circuit Court.

HIS HONOR JUDGE FISHER PRESIDING.

[BY OUR LEGAL REPORTER.]

Wednesday, 22nd Sept.

The Court opened at 9 a. m., and the case of Rev. Wm. Cruden *vs.* Eliza Wilson *et al*, was continued.

T. W. Crocker, Eliza Wilson, Daniel Harrigan, Richard Wilson, and Duncan McEachren, gave evidence on the part of the defendants. Crocker, who ran the lines at the time the plaintiff bought from Henderson, swore that Wilson on that occasion pointed out the fence up to which Mrs. Wilson now claims and said, within hearing of plaintiff and Henderson, that it was the dividing line, and he had the plan in his house. He did not hear Wilson make an agreement as stated by the plaintiff and Henderson. The evidence of McEachern corroborated that of Morrison given under the Commission and proved that the boundary as laid down in the plan was the dividing line agreed upon betwixt Wilson and Morrison.

CASE CLOSED.

Mr. Wilkinson in support of the plaintiff's claim cited Lawrence *vs.* McDowall, (Berton's Reports, page 283) to show that a parol agreement between the respective owners of adjoining lands, settling their division line, is binding on the parties.

Dr. Barker in his address to the jury on behalf of the defendants argued that the line agreed upon between Wilson and Morrison as laid down in the Parker plan, must be taken as the boundary, unless some other arrangement was since made. This plan Mr. Wilson had kept as a record of his boundary in case any dispute might arise, and it was absurd to think that he would change it as stated by the plff. Such an agreement could not have been made without the knowledge of Crocker, to whose testimony greater weight must be attached, he being a disinterested party, then to that of plff. and Henderson, who are both directly or indirectly interested. The latter, either on account of their physical infirmities, their ignorance of surveys, or their hazy recollection of the facts, must be entirely mistaken, as the land clearly belonged to Mrs. Wilson under the will, there could be no trespass and he therefore asked a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Forbes, Counsel for plaintiff, contended that the jury were bound to take testimony of the plaintiff and Henderson who had not been contradicted by any direct evidence. They both swore positively that Wilson had pointed out a certain boundary, and by this he and his representatives would be bound. The testimony of Crocker must be cautiously received. He is a surveyor, and on this account less reliance should be placed on his evidence, especially when speaking from memory. A surveyor is always called in to settle questions of this kind, and would be a perfect encyclopedia if he could remember everything correctly in each particular case. If Wilson by any misrepresentation on his part caused the plaintiff to believe that the land in question was included in the deed, he would be estopped from afterwards claiming it. The plaintiff had no personal interest in the land. He had bought it for the Church, and paid for it, and having clearly proved that a trespass was committed he was entitled to a verdict.

HIS HONOR'S CHARGE.

This is an action of Trespass to which the defendants have pleaded not guilty. The trespass is proved to have been committed on a triangular piece of ground lying between the fences, one an edging and the other a brush fence, forming the boundary between the lands of the plaintiff and Mrs Wilson, one of the defendants. The plaintiff claims up to the edging fence and the defendants contend that the brush fence is the boundary, and claim the property under the will of the late William Wilson. The plaintiff was in possession of the land at the time of the trespass and unless the defendants have proved a better title he will be entitled to recover. It appears that the whole of the land at first belonged to Wilson and he conveyed part of it to John Morrison who deeded to Frank P. Henderson from whom the plaintiff had bought. The evidence of Morrison and McEacheren goes to show that at the time Morrison bought, the brush fence was agreed upon as the dividing line and a plan was made by the late Wm. Parker. Assuming this plan to be correct, which it doubtless was at the time it was made, if Mr. Wilson afterwards at the time Henderson purchased, told him that the edging fence was the boundary, or if he told the plaintiff at the time he bought from Henderson, and on the faith of his representation the plaintiff bought the land then Wilson and every person claiming through him would be forever estopped from disputing it. The plaintiff swears that Wilson did point out this fence as a boundary, and his (plaintiff's) subsequent possession seems corroborative of this statement. If the jury were satisfied from the evidence that Wilson did not do so their verdict must be for the defendants. If they found for the plaintiff, the damages must be nominal, as no special damage had been proved.—The law of the country is that where a boundary is in dispute and the parties agree to a certain line between themselves, this would be conclusive and would establish a boundary binding on both parties and their representatives. Jury retired.

SENTENCE OF WM. CRIPPS.

His Honor in passing sentence, said, the prisoner had received a fair trial and had been found guilty of an indecent assault. The punishment by Statute for an offence of this nature is imprisonment in gaol for a period not exceeding two years with or without whipping. He would not inflict a very heavy punishment on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case, but if the offence had been wilful and unjustifiable he would not shrink from imposing the highest penalty of the law. The prisoner was a young man and he always liked to give young men a chance for repentance. Outside of the indecent assault he ought to be ashamed of his conduct and the vile habits he had formed. With an aged father and mother and plenty of employment to be obtained in Chatham, he ought to have been proud to do something to support them instead of being a shame and disgrace to them. He hoped that during his imprisonment he would seriously reflect on the follies of his past life, and would come out of prison with a firm resolution to lead a better life and be an honor to his father and a comfort to his mother. He warned the prisoner that if his imprisonment had no effect and he did not put a stop to his evil habits, he would end in the penitentiary or the gallows. His Counsel had handed in a statement made by a number of gentlemen in the prisoner's behalf, stating his general good behaviour when not influenced by liquor. His Honor said he would deal mercifully with him and not brand his future life by the infliction of an ignominious punishment. He then sentenced him to 8 months confinement in the common gaol of the County, with hard labor, and concluded by saying that he hoped the prisoner would mend his ways, and in future occupy a respectable position in society, and that he might be able in after life to look back to this time as the point in which he determined to do better.

The prisoner was then conducted to gaol. At the request of Mr. Wilkinson, His Honor granted a stay of *postea* in McMillan *vs.* South West Boom Co. and McLaughlin. The Jury in the case of Cruden *vs.* Wilson *et al.*, after two hours deliberation, brought in a verdict for plaintiff.—Damages $1. They divided and stood 5 to 1. The Judge granted a stay of *postea*. Court adjourned *sine die.*

Accidents.

Last Thursday evening a young man called Dunn, living on Richibucto road had returned from a day's partridge shooting, and in attempting to get out of his waggon, placed his hand on the muzzle of gun, which by some accident immediately exploded, the discharge entering the palm of his hand and passing out through the wrist joint, lacerating and tearing all the parts frightfully. He was taken at once to the residence of Dr. J. S. Benson, who examined the wound, and seeing no prospect of saving the hand amputated the arm between the wrist and elbow. The young man is now doing well.

Last week an Indian working at Guy, Stewart & Co.'s mill, Black Brook, fell with a plank on his shoulder, and fractured his thigh about midway between the hip and knee.

At the same [illegible] last Friday night, a Frenchman, working in the night crew, got the top of his right thumb taken completely off by being caught between two wheels.

About three weeks previous a man working at the same mill got his thumb and finger fearfully lacerated by the circular saw. All are now doing well under the care of Drs. J. S. & J. B. Benson.

Church Services.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3rd.

Methodist.—Morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. R. S. Crisp; Evening, at 6.30 Rev. Wm. Fielder.

Service in the Methodist Church this (Wednesday) evening, at half past seven, Rev. Mr. Peppers.

St. Andrews.—