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THE MICMACS.

Where is the spirit of the Micmac race?
That martial glory hath not pass'd from earth?
Of nature's children lives there not a trace?
Where are the sylvan homes that gave them birth?

Where is the chieftain with his eagle plume,
The grey moose tracking in the morning bright,
The conic wigwam, 'mid the forest's gloom
Breathing a welcome in the evening's light?

Where is the quiver from the shoulder hung,
The death-fraught arrow, the unerring bow,
The reeking scalplock from the wampum strung,
Enduring trophy of the vanquish'd foe?

Where the flint hatchet, and the ruthless blade
That mars the slain, and terminates the strife;
The tomahawk,—that from the captive's head
Hath rest his honour dearer than his life?

Where the swart visage, the dark piercing eye
Quick as the falcon's on the foeman's trail,
The tawny bosom's terrifying dye,
The stoic firmness never known to quail?

Where are the torchlights with their fitful glow,
Like meteors flitting o'er the shadow'd deep?
The wily savage in his bark canoe,
The uplifted spear, the noiseless paddle's sweep?

Where the wild mirth that on a festal day,
Romantic "Lennox," marked the fairy scene,
They gathered maidens in their bright array,
The mimic grandeur of thy virgin queen?

Where are the warriors round the council fire,
Smoking the peace-stalk, where the pointless spear,
The squaws carousing in their wild attire,
Where is the venison for the evening's cheer?

Where the rude birchen shroud, the moss-clad bier,
The proud traditions of the honoured dead?
The maple groves re-echo sadly—"Where?"
Manitto called—the tribe forever fled!

The editors have much pleasure in announcing that at the end of the year, dating from the issue of our first number, they will give to the person who has been most successful in discovering the answers to the Historical Questions a handsomely bound copy of "Hannay's History of Acadia." The answers to be legibly written and sent, together with post office address of solver, to W. G., P. O. Box 578, St. John, N. B.

Where was the Grave Yard Battery?

Who wrote prize essay on N. B., 1837.

Where were Fort Drummond and Prince Edward Battery?

When did Wm. Cobbit arrive in St. John and in what regiment?

What was the name of a person accidentally shot on King street? By whom and when?

When was the first shipment of deals from N. B.? What ship carried them and where was she bound?

CICERO.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was born near Arpinum, in 106 B. C. Both he and his brother Quintus received instruction from the best teachers in Rome. In 91 B. C. he received the manly gown, and afterwards studied under Quintus Mucius Scaevola, Philo, Phaedrus, Diolotus, and Molo the Phodian. When the civil war between Marius and Sulla was ended, he became a public pleader. He was then twenty-six years of age. In 80 B. C. he incurred the anger of Sulla by defending a person whom one of the Dictator's freedmen had charged with murder. Partly to escape Sulla and partly to complete his education he went to Greece. After spending two years in study at Athens and Rhodes he returned to Rome, and soon gained great reputation as an orator. In 75 he was Quaestor of Sicily, but he returned after one year's service and spent the next four years in the practice of his profession. In 66 B. C. he became Proctor, and it was during this term that he advocated the Manilian Law, which appointed Pompey sole commander in the war with Mithridates. He was elected Consul in 64 B. C., and during his term he distinguished himself by the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy. He now deserted the popular party, of which he had been at least nominally a member, and joined the aristocracy. When his term as Consul had expired, a law was brought forward to banish all who had put Roman citizens to death without trial. This was aimed at Cicero's treatment of Catiline's associates. He did not wait for the people's vote on the law, but went voluntarily into exile. His friends, however, soon procured his recall. On his return from exile he retired for a while from public life, but in 52 B. C. he became Governor of Cilicia. He resigned this position in 50 B. C., and arrived at Rome at the outbreak of the war between Pompey and Caesar. After some delay he crossed over to Greece and joined Pompey. After Pompey's defeat at Pharsalia, Caesar treated Cicero with great kindness. Cicero then retired to private life, and engaged himself in the preparation of his works. On the murder of Caesar he came forth from his retirement and headed the Republican party. He attacked Antony in his Philippics, and this was the reason that Antony doomed him to death. Cicero, having learned of Antony's resolve to kill him, fled, but was overtaken and slain at Formiae.

As a statesman and citizen Cicero was weak and vain. He never seemed to have any fixed resolve, and always tried, especially after his exile, to keep himself in good graces with the strongest party. The only great deed of his life was the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy, and he had not courage enough afterwards to stand his trial for this act. It is, however, as an author and orator that Cicero stands first among the men of his time. In his works is found the purest Latin. He was also a great letter-writer, and there are still extant over eight hundred of his epistles. His deeds left very little trace in Roman history, for he was famous rather by his works and speeches than by any act which would indicate him to be either spirited or courageous.