

pudence of certain people that nobody knew anything about.

The denunciations of the girl were generally a silent spectator of the attacks; but now and then she was forced to cry out, "Oh, mother! don't!" which protest was generally met by a box of the ear, and a "take that, Mary, and learn to be quiet!" If Mary had learned any lesson, it certainly was to be quiet. She rarely spoke, and her footsteps were almost as noiseless as the fall of the winter snow.

Daph soon found out that Mr. Ray considered Mary especially guilty, in having presumed to live, when her brother, a fine healthy boy, had been snatched away by sudden disease.

The loss of her husband, and consequent poverty, had somewhat soured Mrs. Ray's temper; but her last bereavement seemed to have made her all acidity. She constantly reproached Mary for being a useless girl, always in her mother's sight, when the dear boy, on whom she had hoped to lean, had been taken from her.

Daph's keen sympathies were soon warmly enlisted for little Mary, who had really begun to believe she was in fault for continuing to cumber the earth, when nobody wanted her here. (To be Continued.)

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1874.

THE WORKING-MAN IN AMERICA.

The philanthropists of Britain have been induced, by many circumstances, to believe that in the emigration of the surplus labor of that country is to be found a plan for alleviating the many ills to which the courageous and honest laborer is subjected in the agricultural districts. This opinion, backed up as it may be by exaggerated accounts of wide spread poverty and starvation, by the publication of such satires as "Gin's Baby" and "Little Hodge," and by the energy of such men as Joseph Arch, has led to results which speak for themselves; yet, notwithstanding the fact that thousands, whose experience of life in Britain was but a daily struggle for a morsel of coarse bread, and a handful of scanty clothing, have tried America and have there improved their condition in every respect, there are still many loud mouthed philosophers in Europe, who shout and talk, and write against Canada and the United States in a strain which truly shows the ignorance of both countries, and which, likewise, fully determines their indifference to the advancement and well being of the

working man. In that city and the surrounding cities, we are told, that thousands of the lower classes are out of employment. In one month two thousand left by the ocean steamers. In New York alone about one tenth of the population are without the means of providing an honest livelihood. Mills have been closed, and building is at a stand still. A dreary winter is before thousands, worse in prospects than the last, with its soup kitchens and starvation, its idleness, crime and death. But, sad as the tale of misery and hopelessness is, we may pause to ask—Who are they that are leaving America for Europe?—Who are they that are thrown out of employment? They are artisans and laborers, skilled and unskilled, who must suffer in every country during the dullness of trade or commercial crisis. Even in Canada the same class of laborers have experienced the effect of the commercial difficulties in the States, which, from our proximity, we cannot well escape. But all this is no proper argument against immigration. The difficulties which meet the city artisans and laborers in America are but temporary, while in Britain they are permanent. In every city there is poverty more or less, and probably the thousands who have left New York and are leaving, would have improved their condition more easily by going west or north, than by returning to the land which is overstocked with labor already.

The suitability of Canada for industrious immigrants is known to every Canadian though perhaps not so well known to some of the leading journals in England and Scotland. The success which has attended the opening up of several colonies in this province and country shows that the working men of England need not despair of a comfortable home in the west. Of course, here as elsewhere, if the immigrant

crawls into the corners of the first city he reaches, he must encounter and endure the troubles and vicissitudes of city life and labor. The fluctuations of trade are much more directly felt by the inhabitants of a city than by those who have planted their residence in the country. In a word Canada wants more of the Hodges of Britain and fewer of the Ginxes. Immigration to Canada need not cease because some of the artisans of New York have thought it necessary to return to Britain. Large tracts of fertile lands are here inviting the farm servants and laborers to come over and possess them where they may enjoy comfort and steady employment as their own masters. Trade is dull but the land is not the less fertile to industrious hands and willing hearts, and this, no doubt, will soon be well known through the industry of our immigration agents in Britain.

We are inclined to believe that New Brunswick and the other provinces will gain by the present depression of trade on the other side of the line. Many of our young people are apt to look upon the United States as the *El Dorado* of America, where they can make a luxurious living from the high wages. As soon as a young New Brunswicker has strength to hold the plough he is off to the States to wield a shovel or pickaxe at two dollars a day. But dull trade sends him back in poverty to depend on his parents for a winter's food and clothing. Less wages with steady employment on a farm is surely to be preferred to this precarious means of existence. Why are our young men unable to look further before them? Many who have left the North Shore for the States, it is true, have succeeded, but hundreds have failed. Those who succeed so well there, would, we believe, have succeeded here, though probably to a less extent, while those who have failed there know now too well that they would have been much better to have remained in New Brunswick. Many say that New Brunswick is no country for farming, and for a young man to settle on his father's property or to take a farm of his own, and to attend to ploughing, and sowing, and reaping is to waste his energy needlessly. This is sheer nonsense, as many of our farms on the Miramichi attest. No land is good without the industry to till it, and a steady stream of that industry and the murder in a manner of

becoming Canadians in heart and hand. The advantage will be theirs in the end. Every fluctuation of trade need not alarm them, nor send them in search of a soap kitchen, as long as they possess a homestead, even if it be in the heart of a New Brunswick forest, or by the side of a river frozen for four months in the year.

Editorial Correspondence.

Bathurst, Oct. 30, '74.

Matters in Bathurst are in general quiet. A number of new and handsome buildings are in course of erection on the site of the late fire, which, when completed, will add considerably to the appearance of the town at that point.

An accident in Hon. John Ferguson's mill recently, disabled one of the engines, which has necessitated the running of the mill at night, in order to meet engagements.

Work on Section 16 is again going on under the direction of the Government, it having been found, (as currently reported) that the embankments in some places are narrower than the specifications authorized by Government, and much too narrow for the safety of life and limb.

The steam dredge *Canada* is at work in the harbour. In addition to the amount granted by Government for improving the harbour, there is a large amount of money on hand, which has been collected by levying a tax of ten cents per ton on vessels loading in the harbour during the last ten or eleven years. The dredge is doing good and necessary work. She is commanded by Capt. Thomson. We notice that our friend Edward Lloyd of Chatham, is also on board, occupying the position of chief mate. The merchants here still expect large quantities of goods, and the opinion generally prevails that the owners of the *City of St. John* are not doing justice to the towns north of Miramichi, by withdrawing their boat just at this time when the importations for winter are coming in.

The great event of the week has been the

OLIVIER GALLIEN, the murderer, was a native of Carquet Island, about 30 years of age, of medium height, stoutly built, his complexion dark, and features coarsely approaching in appearance to those of the Indian race. His countenance constantly wore a stolid and careless expression, as if the prisoner could not or would not realize his solemn position. Until he was visited by Father Pelletier, about 12 days previous to the execution, Gallien was emphatic in protesting his innocence of the fearful crime laid to his charge, even after his conviction. The visit of the Rev. gentleman evidently showed him the fallacy of such a course, for after that event he became very penitent, and in an indirect manner admitted his guilt. The prisoner ate heartily all the time, not excepting his breakfast on the morning of execution, and slept soundly during his last night on earth. During his waking hours much of his time was spent in prayer.

Both Father Pelletier of Carquet and Father Carter, of St. Peter's Village, were unreluctant in their attention to the criminal, endeavoring to impart to him that spiritual advice and counsel he so much needed.

Gallien's parents are both dead, having fallen victims to small pox about five years ago, together with his three brothers. At the time of his conviction Gallien had four sisters, one of whom gave a straightforward evidence against him on the trial, and who has since died. It is said, of a broken heart. He was not visited by any of his relatives during his sojourn in prison. The day previous to the execution Angele Paulin spoke to her paramour through the bars of the cell, asking him if he had any spite against her, or if he blamed her for his being there. The only answer he made was—"God fix all that." He evidently did not wish to compromise her, as evidenced also by the fact that on the trial he would not give testimony against her.

XAVIER PAULIN, the murdered man, was about 60 years of age, and belonged to Carquet. For ten years he was an invalid, spending most of his time in a chair, or reclining in a partially upright position, scarcely ever being able to enter his bed. He was a man of some, unable to work, and it is currently reported was supported by the Parish. He was just beginning to walk about a little with a stick, and was outside the house when he was attacked and so brutally murdered. During our interview with Angele Paulin, she was somewhat affected at its close, but gave all the information we sought, with a readiness almost unexpected, speaking of the murdered and the murder in a manner of

feeling, and a very able argument, it must appear to those on the other side of the Atlantic who are guided altogether by appearances. The crowds which continue to leave New York for Europe may convince some that America is not the place it once was, for the working man. In that city and the surrounding cities, we are told, that thousands of the lower classes are out of employment. In one month two thousand left by the ocean steamers. In New York alone about one tenth of the population are without the means of providing an honest livelihood. Mills have been closed, and building is at a stand still. A dreary winter is before thousands, worse in prospects than the last, with its soup kitchens and starvation, its idleness, crime and death. But, sad as the tale of misery and hopelessness is, we may pause to ask—Who are they that are leaving America for Europe?—Who are they that are thrown out of employment? They are artisans and laborers, skilled and unskilled, who must suffer in every country during the dullness of trade or commercial crisis. Even in Canada the same class of laborers have experienced the effect of the commercial difficulties in the States, which, from our proximity, we cannot well escape. But all this is no proper argument against immigration. The difficulties which meet the city artisans and laborers in America are but temporary, while in Britain they are permanent. In every city there is poverty more or less, and probably the thousands who have left New York and are leaving, would have improved their condition more easily by going west or north, than by returning to the land which is overstocked with labor already.

ANGÈLE PAULIN, now lying in jail awaiting her final sentence as an accomplice in the murder of her husband, is a woman of unimpeachable appearance. She is 37 years of age, and was married at the age of 29 years to Xavier Paulin, with whom she lived for 28 years. She is the mother of 10 children, 3 of whom are dead, the eldest now living being 35 years of age, and the youngest 2 years. The unfortunate woman will shortly give birth to another child, and it is to be hoped the infant will never open its eyes to recognize its guilty parent.

Angele still asserts her innocence and ignorance of the fearful deed in which she took so prominent a part, and when asked recently if she was sorry for Gallien, she answered "No! if he had murdered her husband he deserved to die." In this way, she endeavours to create sympathy, but very little sympathy is expressed for her, not even among her own people. Angele also sticks to her statement that she did not urge Gallien to commit the deed, but we have yet to meet the person who believes that she is telling the truth. The prisoner is well taken care of, and is under the charge of a French woman named Mary Nevins. Angele has exhibited a stolid indifference to all the proceedings from the time she entered the jail; even the execution of Gallien did not move her, (so far as could be detected by any outward manifestation of feeling,) and only displayed the sign of sorrow when the body of her partner in guilt was removed from the jail for burial.

Sheriff Vail, who is a kind and gentlemanly officer, experienced considerably difficulty in the erection of the gallows. This work is generally performed by a number of workmen the night before an execution, but with one or two exceptions, no one seemed willing to lend a hand or drive a nail. The principal work was done by Deputy Cable, with occasional assistance from lookers on, under the direction of the Sheriff. The gallows was strongly put together, so that no accident should occur, and its erection occupied considerable time, the work being new and the workmen scarce.

THE GALLIENS was erected in front of the jail, within an enclosure 12 feet square by 14 feet in height, the jail making one side of the enclosure. The platform was

about four or five feet from the ground. To this was attached a blinged trap door underneath, which the rope was fastened, and which ran through a pulley placed at the top of the scaffold, leading from thence through a window into the jail and there fastened, ready to be severed in two when the fatal moment arrived. Every precaution was taken by Sheriff Vail to ensure a careful carrying out of the terrible sentence of the law.

GALLIEN'S LAST NIGHT, or a portion of it, was spent in sound slumber, the condemned awaking at an early hour, soon after which his parish Priest, Father Pelletier, visited him to prepare him for his departure. The Rev. Mr. Carter was also in attendance, to assist in the solemn duty. As we neared the jail a few minutes before 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the tolling of a bell sounded out solemnly on the morning air, its tones impressing the few who had then gathered, with feelings approaching to awe as the hour for execution arrived. In all about 150 persons had collected, including some of the most respectable and prominent citizens. Those who were admitted into the jail and the execution platform, alone witnessed the execution.

THE EXECUTION. About 8 o'clock the bell ceased to toll, and the condemned man, accompanied by his spiritual advisers, his Counsel J. F. McManis, Esq., and the High Sheriff, was led forth to meet an untimely death. Gallien approached the scaffold firmly, but appeared to need a little assistance as his eyes fixed their gaze on the fatal trap. At the door Gallien bade his spiritual advisers farewell in French, beseeching pardon of those around him, and pardon of God, for what he had done. The Sheriff then placed the noose over his head, drawing on the back cap, and the condemned was then conducted to the scaffold by Constable Gammon and Deputy Cable. The latter adjusted the rope, and in a few seconds the rope was severed from its side, the drop fell, and Gallien the murderer was hanging by the neck, his feet (which could not be managed owing to the size of his boots) being about a foot from the ground. The fall was 34 feet. Death was not instantaneous. For about a minute he hung motionless, then violent struggling commenced, which lasted for nearly four minutes, after which the body hung almost motionless, with occasional convulsions extending down the left side. Life was pronounced extinct by Dr. Bishop in 30 minutes from the time the drop fell, and 20 minutes after the body was taken down and laid out in the cell. Gallien's dress at the execution was black pants, white shirt, black tie, red and white comforter around the waist, and two emblems of the church on his breast.

Good order prevailed, and every thing was conducted in a manner worthy of the occasion. The Bathurst High School was held in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were J. A. Smith Esq., Inspector, Rev. C. H. Paisley, M.A., and Dr. J. A. Smith Esq.

In the forenoon classes were examined in Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geometry, & Latin; and in the afternoon in English History, Geography, English Grammar & Algebra, in all of which subjects the scholars acquitted themselves in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon themselves and their Teacher Mr. Freeze, B.A. At the close of the exercises, four prizes, given by as many different persons, were presented to the successful competitors;—one, for proficiency in Eng. History, by Mr. DesBrisay, to Miss Christiana Ellis, and the three others by Rev. Mr. Paisley, the one to Charles DesBrisay for excellence in Algebra, and the other two to Misses Annie Smith & Christiana Ellis for excellence in English Grammar. After brief addresses by Messrs Paisley and Girdwood, the exercises were brought to a close.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Primary Department, under Miss Mann, passed through a highly satisfactory examination, in the presence of Inspector Smith and a number of other visitors, both ladies and gentlemen. At the close of the exercises brief addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Paisley and Mr. Smith expressing their satisfaction with the proficiency of the scholars. And on the afternoon of the same day the Intermediate Department, under Miss Dawson, acquitted itself equally well. The attendance of visitors was large and the examination of the Scholars in English Grammar, Reading, Geography, etc., was thorough. The discipline of the School and the attainments of the scholars speak well for the Teacher. A brief address was delivered at the close by Mr. W. Sivewright.

In these three departments there are 187 Scholars under the care of three skilful Teachers, in every way adapted to the positions they hold.

Bathurst has great reason to be proud of its High School and of the thoroughness of the education it imparts.—Com.

THE freight steamer *Flamboro*, of the Quebec and Gulf ports Steamship Co., brought down some 3500 bbls. bulk freight for Chatham on Thursday last.

In Brief.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly, it is stated, is to be dissolved immediately.—Lord Dufferin was in New York last week.—There are 90,000 unemployed in New York, and the number is rapidly increasing.—Col. Mowbray Thomson, the defender of Cawnpore, fails to identify the alleged Nana Sahib, though he says there is a likeness.—Joseph Arch is seriously ill.—John Lillywhite, the veteran English cricketer, died on the 27th of October, aged 48.—In consequence of the long drought, Mr. Tullivant, a wretched Illinois farmer, will have only 250,000 bushels of corn this year.—China wanted to buy the "Iron Duke," British man-of-war, now in the China seas, but John Bull refused to sell.—Prince Louis of Hesse lately saved a lady's life at Blackenberg by swimming to her rescue, as she had inadvertently gone beyond her depth. A Philadelphia lawyer estimates that \$1,500,000 is the amount so far involved by the libel suits growing out of the interminable Beecher-Tilton scandal. The Bridgetown Monitor states that Miss Stevens at the Law Convention took place on the 26th ult., exhibited a very handsome bouquet of fully expanded may flowers gathered that day on the mountain near the falls south of the village.—W. H. A. Keane, Esq., M. P., will be a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Assembly.—A London despatch says that Capt. Mayne Reid is lying dangerously ill.—Gen. Dix, who seeks re-election in New York, has found it expedient to declare against the third term.—The tiger which has lately been at large in P. E. Island has been shot.—Sadler has decided to accept George Brown's challenge—a five mile race and turn.—A brother and sister are in custody at Toronto for having got married and lived together as man and wife.—Judge Winter, of Gaspe, has resigned his Judgeship.—Gold at New York on Friday was 110 1/8.—Paris has a marriage the other day of the Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren class, but with more drollery about it.—The husband is a dwarf four inches in height, and the wife a giantess of six feet six.—Thirteen tons of barnacles were recently taken from the hull of an iron ship after a 6 months voyage.—Small pox is steadily increasing in Montreal.—Major General Smyth, of the British army has been appointed to the command of the militia forces in Canada.—A Montreal insolvent has eloped with his wife's sister, deserting his wife and four children.—The consecration of Monseigneur Duhamel, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, took place at the capital on Tuesday, the 27th Oct.

Escaped.

We learn that Thomas Henderson, sentenced at the October term of the County Court, to five years in the Provincial Penitentiary for unlawfully and maliciously wounding one Thomas Payne, escaped from the custody of the Sheriff at Paines Junction, while on his way to St. John.—It appears he slipped his hands from the handcuffs and made his escape to the woods and in the darkness managed to elude all pursuit.

Boletown Items.

A correspondent sends us the following items from Boletown:—Jno. Fairley, Esq., of Boletown, is beginning to supply parties to go to the woods. Miles McMillan's Grist Mill is giving great satisfaction this year. He has been to a great deal of expense to make the mill a first class one, and the people are very much satisfied with the return they get from their grain. The bears are numerous on the Portage, and a large number of sheep have been killed by them. Mr. Thomas Brown having lost all but one. There was a Lodge of British Templars organized in Bloomfield Ridge about a month ago, and it is doing a great deal of good. Mr. Samuel Green is fitting up the residence of the late James McLennan, Esq., for a hotel, to be conducted on Temperance principles. The potato crop is poor, half of them being rotten. Wheat and oats are a better crop than for years past.

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Our New Volume.

This number of *The Union Advocate* commences Volume 8. We do not think it necessary to make any promises as to our future course; in reference to questions affecting the public welfare we shall, as heretofore, advocate to the best of our ability what we consider the best to promote the public welfare. During the past year we have received many letters from old friends in reference to the stand taken by us on questions of vital importance to the people of this Province, and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their words of encouragement. In the future as in the past we shall strive to make our paper a readable one, and hope to see all our old friends still subscribing for *The Advocate*, as well as a good many new ones.

New Publications.

THE ALDINE for November comes to us richly freighted with art and literary treasures, and is well worthy the perusal of all lovers of art and choice literature.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6.00 each, entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums.—The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

THE MARITIME MONTHLY for the present month has also come to hand, and is a very interesting number. It is worthy the encouragement of all who feel an interest in supporting the only literary monthly in the Maritime Provinces, as it is always well filled with choice original matter. Terms \$3.00 per annum in advance. List of contents:—The Valley and River Plate; Threnody; Cast Adrift; Hymn to Eros; A Trio of Forgotten Worthies; Dead; The Archipelago of the Philippines; Arachne; The Hunchback; Lo's Welome; Inulda—or The Fatal Fountain; At Even Tide; The Apostolic Church; Scorpianus.

A NEW NOVEL.—We have been favored with a novel just issued from the press of Messrs. Harper Brothers, of New York. It bears the title of "Lorna Doone," a romance of Exmoor, England, and is by R. D. Blackmore. The incidents of this thrilling novel are taken from the troubled times in England, between the years 1600 and 1700. The interest of the reader continues from the opening chapter to the closing one, and few people will look at this book and read a small portion without a determination to peruse it fully. It can be obtained from Messrs. J. & E. McMillan, St. John, N. B. Price 75 cents.

Auctions.

To-day, at 10 a. m. Mr. C. Marshall will sell the stock in trade of the late John McLeod, Esq.

At 12 o'clock, noon the School Lot in Blissfield will be sold at Auction in front of the residence of Hiram Freeze, Esq.

On Thursday, the McKenzie Farm on the Little South West will be sold at auction if not sold by private sale previous to the time mentioned. On Saturday next Mr. C. C. Watt will sell at Auction a lot of personal property owned by F. J. Lynch, Esq. For full particulars examine our advertising columns.

The steamer *City of St. John* is now making two trips per week between Point du Chene and Miramichi.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by G. A. Blair, Esq.

OCTOBER.									
DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Sun.	25	8.20 a.m. 30.38	37.1	42.1	32.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.32	35.6	40.6	30.6	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.29	35.9	39.9	30.9	W.	10	Cloudy.	
Mon.	26	8.30 a.m. 30.22	37.6	42.6	32.6	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.19	31.9	36.9	26.9	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.14	31.4	36.4	26.4	W.	10	Cloudy.	
Tues.	27	8.30 a.m. 30.29	51.9	56.9	46.9	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.29	51.9	56.9	46.9	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.29	51.9	56.9	46.9	W.	10	Cloudy.	
Wed.	28	8.30 a.m. 30.29	51.1	56.1	46.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.29	51.1	56.1	46.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.29	51.1	56.1	46.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
Thurs.	29	8.30 a.m. 30.30	51.1	56.1	46.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.30	51.1	56.1	46.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.30	51.1	56.1	46.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
Fri.	30	8.30 a.m. 30.29	42.1	47.1	37.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.29	42.1	47.1	37.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.29	42.1	47.1	37.1	W.	10	Cloudy.	
Sat.	31	8.30 a.m. 30.29	39.6	44.6	34.6	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	8.30 p.m. 30.29	39.6	44.6	34.6	W.	10	Cloudy.	
"	"	11.45 p.m. 30.29	39.6	44.6	34.6	W.	10	Cloudy.	

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day. The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The last Royal Gazette contains the following appointments:—His Honor the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Wm. E. Perley to be a Member of the Executive Council of this Province in the room of the Honorable James Tibbits, resigned.

William H. Tuck, Esquire, to be Recorder of the City of Saint John. George B. Fraser, Esquire, to be Registrar of Probates for the County of Northumberland.

PERSONAL.—W. H. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries, has been making his usual inspection tour in this vicinity during the last few days. He says that at the hatching house on the North West there will be put down for hatching about one and a half millions of salmon eggs. Mr. Venning left this morning.

Mr. Upton holds a preliminary meeting in the Institute on Monday evening next. All persons wishing to join a Singing Class should attend without fail.

The freight steamer *Polino* of the Mitchell line came in with a very heavy freight on Monday last.

Alex. Ferguson, Esq., of Derby, was not the Alex. Ferguson who figured in the Police Report last week.

A correspondent offers five dollars (to begin with) towards a town clock; who will follow suit.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. T. G. Johnston, Esq., Mr. James Wilson, of Chatham, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of Chatham.

At St. Michael's Church, Chatham, Oct. 26th, by the Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, assisted by the Rev. P. W. Dixon, Thos. Hickey, of Newcastle, to Jane HARRINGTON of the same place.

Died.

At Tabusintac, on Wednesday, the 28th Oct., after a lingering illness which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine Will, CHARLOTTE MARY HEIRLEY, widow of the late Benjamin Symeist, at the 50th year of her age. Her end was peace. (P. E. Island papers please copy.)

Newcastle Police Court.

BEFORE JOHN LAWSON, J. P.

23rd October.—Helen Lachance, Newcastle, assault and battery on John Donovan. Fined \$2 and costs.

26th.—Joseph Boudrow, I. C. R., firing a pistol on the streets. Fined \$4 and costs. Otto Johnston, I. C. R., drunk. Fined \$2 and costs.

27th.—John Hosford, I. C. R., using insulting and abusive language toward W. F. Smallwood. Fined \$2 and costs.

31st.—Michael McGrath, I. C. R., drunk. Fined \$3 and costs. John Kingston, Douglastown, drunk.—Fined \$2 and costs.

John Shaw, Thomas McEvoy and James Duffy, committing a breach of the peace by attempting to unlawfully gain on the premises of Michael Gooden. Fined \$3 each or one month in goal.

Joseph Major, John Shaw, Wm. Stewart and Wm. Meagher, unlawfully and maliciously tearing down a Latrine at Park's Mill. Fined \$2.50 each, and to pay \$10 damages.

Benjamin Shaw and John Loud trespassing on the property of Jas. Johnston. Fined \$2 and costs, to stand good for future good conduct.

Robert Martin, drunk on the streets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ENTERED—Oct. 23.—S. J. Irvine, Griffin, Halifax, J. Fish and others; bk. Miramichi, Wilkie, London, ballast, G. R. & Co. 30-bk. Faide, Rennie, Port Glasgow, coal, G. R. & Co. 31—Jm. Miramichi, Baquet, Quebec, flour, R. R. Call. Nov. 2—schs. Zeland, Grant, Bay D'Verte, hay, master; Lucy Ann, McLaughlin, Pictou, coal, Callibrig Mary Wilson, Nicol, Galtway, ballast, D. & J. Ritchie & Co.; stm. Polino, Leech, Montreal, R. R. Call. 3—schs. Mary