

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. X.—No. 28.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 9, 1877.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 496.

CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B. — NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, — Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of the wharves. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 1st, 1877. 14 ly

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B. — MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and very possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1876. 3

ROYAL HOTEL,

(Formerly Stubbs)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
T. F. RAYMOND, Proprietor.
Dec. 2nd, 1874. 24 ly

"Wilbur House,"

Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, is now open and refurnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst Charters, is one of the very best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the Intercolonial Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 1876.

YOUNG'S HOTEL,

EUROPEAN PLAN.
COURT AVENUE, BOSTON.
HALL & WHIPPLE, Proprietors.
(Formerly of PARKER HOUSE.)
610, G. HALL, J. R. WHIPPLE.
April 4, 1877. 6mo

Law and Collection Offices

—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers, Conveyancers, &c.
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Real Estate, and Fire Insurance Agents.
OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
R. A. LAWLOR, Bathurst.
March 15th, 1877. 23

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 18, 1874. 13

M. S. BENSON,

Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
OFFICE—OVER J. V. BROWN'S DRUG STORE.
WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.
Chatham, July 12, 1876. 21

WILLET & QUICLEY,

Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICES:
& (2ND FLOOR) RITCHIE'S BUILDING,
PRINCE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RICH'D F. QUICLEY, LL.B.
March 24, 1876. 2mo-20

JOHNSON & FRASER,

Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public,
Conveyancers,
Insurance Agents &c.
UNION BUILDING,
WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.
G. H. JOHNSON, G. B. FRASER.
July 24, 1876

WILLIAM A. PARK,

Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Agent for the "Provincial" and "Royal Canadian" Insurance Companies.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, — NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877. 2

GEORGE NIXON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
PAPER HANGINGS,
In Gold, Silver, Plain Tint and Marbled.
—ALSO—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Glazed and Common
Paper Hangings,
VARNISHES, all kinds,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
ORNAMENTAL GLASS,
Various Patterns and Sizes.
66 King Street, — ST. JOHN.
March 24, 1876. 9-nc

SMITH & DUNN,

ARCHITECTS,
MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
Opposite Barnes' Hotel,
137 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
Jan. 3, 1877. 3-lye

J. J. CHRISTIE,

59 King Street, — ST. JOHN.
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings, Wholesal and Retail. Also all kinds of Mens Fitted Ties, to order.
J. J. C.
July 1, 1874.

GLASS! GLASS!

IN STOCK
1000 BOXES GLASS,
Assorted Sizes.
JUST RECEIVED
4 TONS W. LEAD, A I;
40 barrels RAW and BOILED OIL; 6 blks.
TURPENTINE; 2 tons PUTTY.
WILKINS & SONS, PUTTY.
BLANKSLE & WHITEHEAD,
26 GERMANTOWN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

JOHN O. CAMPBELL,

DALHOUSIE, N. B.,
AUCTIONEER
FOR COUNTIES OF
RESTIGOUICHIE & BONAVENTURE
All Business connected with Auction Sales in these Counties will receive prompt attention. Goods and produce sold on Commission.
Dalhousie, Oct. 30, 1875. 1y nov10

CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has opened a new Shop near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM, where he is prepared to execute, in the very best style of workmanship, all kinds of
MILL WORK AND GENERAL JOINING,
having obtained improved machinery for that purpose.
Mortising Machines, and Hand Circular Sawing Machines,
for Joiners' use, made to order.
JOHN THORNTON.
Chatham, May 19, 1875. 1y 19

STEAM CARRIAGE FACTORY,

MAIN ST., — PORTLAND, ST. JOHN.
PRICE & SHAW, Proprietors.
A LARGE STOCK OF OPEN AND COVERED CARRIAGES ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
April 4, 1876. 5-1inc

Funeral & Furnishing Undertaker.

To the inhabitants of Newcastle and Public Generally.
I AM now prepared to attend to all business in connection with Funerals, and will provide HEAT BANDS, and all other Furnishings when required. Having been appointed Sexton of St. James' Church, I will attend to the same.
PREPARATION OF GRAVES.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION will be made to parties who may favor me with their patronage.
SHOP—In rear of the Bank of Montreal. See Sign.

COFFINS

WILL BE KEPT ON HAND.
S. J. LOGGIE,
JOINER & UNDERTAKER
Newcastle, Dec. 18, 1876. 20

W. & R. BRODIE,

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce and Provisions,
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal,
127 1/2 QUEBEC.

CARD.

J. LITTLE, AUCTIONEER, Agent for
OTAWA AGRICULTURAL FIRE
INSURANCE, SICK MUTUAL LIFE and ACCIDENT, and CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Castle Street, — Newcastle.
February 19, 1877. 21-5mo.

FISHERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to supply outfitting merchants for their patrons, the fishermen, with every variety of Nets, Seines, Pounds and Traps Required for their Fisheries.
Fishermen can apply to their merchants.
PRICES LOW.
American Net & Twine Co's.
BOSTON.
April 4, 1877. 1yr

TAYLOR & MAYO,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND SHIPPERS OF
Fresh Fish,
7 & 8 COMMERCIAL WHARF,
BOSTON.
Particular attention paid to consignments.
J. N. TAYLOR, R. L. MAYO.
April 4, 1877. 1y

HENRY MAYO & CO.,

WHOLESALE
FISH DEALERS,
5 COMMERCIAL STREET,
BOSTON.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
U. R. MAYO, W. W. TRACY.
April 2, 1877. 4-lye

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE:
At Mr. Wm. Gremley's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC!

ON and after SATURDAY, the 20th JANUARY, we will be prepared to furnish
MEALS & REFRESHMENTS
TO TRAVELLERS AT THE
NEW RESTAURANT,
RAILWAY STATION,
Newcastle. — Miramichi.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Travelling Public, and guarantee satisfaction to all. Prices moderate. Hot Tea and Coffee always ready.
D. McDONALD, W. J. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.
Newcastle, Jan. 16, 1877. 17

STEAM

Pipe Fittings
AND
RUBBER PACKING.
AT ST. JOHN PRICES.
ROBERTSON & McANDREWS,
CHATHAM, N. B.
April 23rd, 1877. 23-lyr

S. F. SHUTE,

Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Rich Jewellery, Electro-Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to residence, as usual.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.
AGENT for the "Florence" Sewing Machine, and "Laurie" & Morris' & Co's. PATENTED SPECTACLES.
Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 2nd, 1875.

FLOWER SEEDS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS
Are offered for Sale by the Subscribers.
—ALSO, A QUANTITY OF
POTATO ONIONS.
W. & J. C. ANSLAW,
Newcastle, April 17, 1877. 18

JOHN L. SCOFIELD,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
BLACKVILLE, N. B.
April 23rd, 1877.

HUMPHREY FAYLE,

DOUGLASS, N. B.—House, Sign and Ornamental Painter; Graining, Glazing and Paper Hanging executed in the most practical manner.
Enquiries personally or by letter promptly attended to.
Doughton, March 6, 1877. 2m-7

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

FIRE BRANCH.
ROBERT MARSHALL'S
FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Applications may be made to the following Representatives:
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson, M. Adams, CHATHAM—T. F. Gilbey, W. Wilkinson, BATHURST—Anthony Ralston, DALHOUSIE—George Haddow, RICHMOND—H. Livingston, J. D. Phinney
Imperial Fire Insurance Co., INCORPORATED 1851.
Capital and Assets exceed \$2,000,000.
The Etina Insurance Co., INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., INCORPORATED 1816.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$3,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1853.
Capital and Assets \$900,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.
PHENIX COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, ESTABLISHED 1853.
Cash Capital & accumulated fund \$2,000,000.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as Furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates. Sawn Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port. Warehouse, Merchandise and Insurable property of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.
SPECIMEN BOOKS to all Customers, and SPECIAL BARGAINS to Colonial Printers.
April 2, 1877. 4-lyr

MACHINERY AND WOOL OILS,

WEST VIRGINIA,
TALLOW,
CYLINDER,
ENGINE & LARD OILS.
April 4, 1877. 1yr
First Letter Foundry in New England.
COMMENCED IN 1817.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,
104 MILK STREET, BOSTON,
JOHN K. ROGERS, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every special made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 16yf

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. C. CLARK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Can be found at his Office over Mr. J. Noon's Store, Chatham, where he intends residing.
Particular attention given to gold fillings and regulation of children's teeth.
S. N. KNOWLES,
MANUFACTURER OF
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.
56 & 58 GERMANTOWN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
The Trade Supplied.
Canvas Covers made to order.
All orders promptly executed.
March 27, 1877. 28

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,

WATER ST., — CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
ORDER GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLS for windows supplied at short notice. PATENTSTONE Work in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.
January 24, 1876. 25

BOOKBINDING.

ORDERS FOR
BOOKBINDING
RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.
W. & J. ANSLAW,
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 1876. 12

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

Practical Architect,
CARPENTER, BUILDER, AND CONTRACTOR,
IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE
Any Jobs in his line of Business.
PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS
can be prepared in a practical manner at short notice.
RESIDENCE—Newcastle, N. B.
December 6, '76. 6mo.

H. CHUBB & Co.,

(CHUBB'S CORNER),
PRINCE WILLIAM ST., — NEAR NEW POST OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
MERCANTILE and Legal Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers. Old Books Re-bound. Account Books ruled and bound to any pattern. All kinds of Legal and Mercantile Blank Forms.
SOLE AGENTS for the Celebrated Taylor's Diamond Blue INK;
THE BEST MANUFACTURED.
APRIL 4, 1876. 5-4inc

ONE HORSE RAILWAY POWER

Threshing Machines, Price \$93
Fire Wood Drag Saw Mills, " 33
For terms and particulars apply to
R. MILLER,
Dalhousie, N. B.
October 30, 1876. 1y

Green Grocer and Fruit Dealer,

WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.
September 11, 1876.

Poetry.

"Mackenzie's Lament."
At sea and aloft,
In a rotten old boat,
Is the Purty Government band,
But they feel dreadful bad
And look very sad
As they know they will never reach land.
For there's a storm gathering fast,
And their Pilot's downcast
As he heurs the wind whistle and roar,
For though he's the will,
He hasn't the skill
To keep his craft off from the shore.
To know what to do
He gathers his crew,
And tells them their fearful condition.
For our cargo, says he,
You all know and see,
Is sinking us down to perdition.
Oh! that John A. was wise,
When he closed his old eyes,
And let us sail without an anchor,
For he knew spikes and nails,
With those fearful steel rails,
Would scuttle our "big push" cargo.
Don't you hear in the hold,
They're beginning to roll,
And our old craft is quite rotten,
We cannot last long
In this terrible storm
As they're now knocking holes in our bottom.
Our "Party" 's this night
Will sink out of sight.
And our fate there'll be none to deplore,
As the Conservative band
Will once more rule the land
And the Girls will be heard never more.
COVIS GHOW.

Miscellaneous.

Romania.
At this time the little principality of Romania is attracting the largest share of attention, as its territory has been invaded by the Russian troops in their march to the Danube. The following article, which gives a good idea of the nature and resources of the country, has been furnished the Halifax Chronicle from the German by Mr. S. Siebel:
Romania is a Dukedom under the Turkish protection and pays tribute to the Porte. It was founded in 1859 out of the Danubian under the principalities Moldavia and Wallachia—the same day he said of education, civilization. The population is almost entirely Rumanian, that is of Roman or Wallachian origin (4,375,000) besides 28,180 Bulgarians, 9,445 Greeks, 3,658 Germans and English, &c., 94 per cent of the inhabitants are Catholics, the remainder being Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Armenians, &c.
The Government, since 1866, is a constitutional, represented by a Senate of 75 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 60 members. The finances of the country showed, in 1871, receipts, 75,000,000 lei; expenditure, 75,000,000 lei (the lei is worth about 25 cents). The national debt in 1871 footed up to about 137,000,000 lei. The army in time of peace, amounts to 50,000 men and 15,000 horses. The marine consists of 2 steamers and 6 gunboats.
The position of the country on the Danube and the Black Sea is particularly favorable to trade, which is mostly in the hands of foreigners. The imports in 1870 amounted to 73,000,000 lei, and the exports, 158,000,000 lei. The articles of export consist of a great extent of wheat and corn, of value of which footed up, in 1870, to 127,000,000 lei, besides timber, lumber, salt, wool and petroleum.
The union of the Danube, the Galatz, Gurgewo and Toulai. There are about 500 miles of railroad in the country. Bucharest is the chief city and seat of government.
The language is a branch of the Rumanian family, but a good deal of Hungarian and the Rumanian is spoken. An effort has lately been made to establish some claim to a literature by the names of Youzsky, Kossuth, Alexandresky, Negri, Vion and Alex. Andrei, besides a number of French and Italian writers. The university of Bucharest was established in 1862; opening of a national assembly and confederation of all church properties and convents, and placing the same under the management of the state; introduction of universal suffrage; abolition of serfdom and ground rent of properties to the gov't tenantry. 20th April 1866—Proclamation of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern by the people—objected to in the conference in May at Paris as being in contravention of the treaty of 1857. 22nd May—Entrance of Duke Charles of Hohenzollern in Bucharest—objected to and opposed by the Porte as an aggression on the part of the Prince. July 12—Acceptance of the new constitution by the Chamber of Deputies, and taking of the oath of allegiance on the same. Oct. 21st—Recognition by the Porte. 20th January, 1867—Recognition as an established state by the Great Powers, with the exception of Russia. Revolution in 1869, which placed the Prince in a very precarious position; he was only prevented from leaving the country by the earnest solicitation of Austria and Prussia.

Departure of Mr. Moody.

From Globe's Boston Correspondence,
April 18.
Mr. Moody, the great evangelist, who has held forth here so successfully during the past fourteen weeks, has closed his labors, provided he does not accede to the request to remain in Boston three more weeks. Collections in the shape of a thank offering were

For the purpose of testing the

blue light when compared with colorless light, we have one of the four sun-bath rooms at the Mount Institution arranged for the use of the blue light according to the most approved fashion. After a trial of four months we are able to see the least advantage which it possesses over the clear, natural sun-light just as it was made by the Creator. It really seems quite improbable that the Omnipotent should have made so great a blunder as to have so clumsily mingled the constituents of sunlight that it was necessary for Gen. Pleasanton to invent a means to filter out the deleterious rays.—Halifax Reformer.

Filling Inferior Brandy in

Martell's Casks.
A few days since we referred to the case of a liquor firm being called to account by the Customs for filling a cheap quality of brandy in casks marked with Martell's celebrated brand. The matter has now been settled by the Customs Department at Ottawa. The facts are as follows: Messrs. W. F. Lewis & Co., who are agents here for Martell's brandy, received permission to fill some octavo small casks in the bonded warehouse from larger ones for exportation. They acted on the permission, but filled the casks with Martell's brandy with brandy of an inferior quality, and some 60 cents above what was done and reported the matter to his superior, who, of course, detained the liquor, and the matter was reported to the Commissioner at Ottawa. The brandy had been released by the owner being first required to scratch off the trade mark from the cask. It would appear that the Customs officer acted prematurely in stopping the brandy, as, before it was legally subject to seizure, it should have been allowed to be taken away.—Montreal paper.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid up; and subscribers are held responsible for all the numbers sent.
3—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

Blue Glass Mania.

[Below we give two selections on the subject of "Blue Glass" about which so much discussion has recently taken place. These will serve to give our readers as thorough an understanding of the subject, as it is possible to give them at present.—Ed.]
No better confirmation of the assertion of a cynic, that people "Love to be humbugged," has been recently afforded than in the blue-glass delusion, which has in some sections acquired almost the character of an epidemic. Whether there is a popular fondness for being deceived or not, there is certainly a manifest tendency to receive with readiness almost any novelty in the shape of a remedy for disease if it is only heralded with a sufficient amount of assurance and backed by a few repeated "cures." Basing their confidence upon such grounds as these, hundreds of people have recently been led to make a trial of the blue-light method of treating disease. Quite a business has been established in the manufacture of blue or cobalt glass. In some cities, scores of windows may be seen ornamented with a few panes of Gen. Pleasanton's blue glass. Every day we pass a window in which hangs a frame containing alternate panes of blue and colorless glass, behind which sits a little cripple suffering with disease of the spine. His fond parents are vainly watching for the magic influence of blue light to be manifested in restoring their little one to health. No doubt, hundreds of others are pursuing a similar course.
We have no space to give in detail all the claims which Gen. Pleasanton makes for the blue light, nor to show as might readily be done, the absurdity of each one. A careful examination of his experiments will show that they were not conducted in a scientific manner. There were large chances of error in all of them. When analyzed carefully it is found that they are wholly incompetent to establish the value which he attaches to blue light as a remedy for disease.
One grave objection to Gen. Pleasanton's theory is that it does not harmonize with science and the well-known laws of optics and electricity. He claims that the blue glass not only isolates, but increases, the activity of the electric or chemical rays. Careful experiments conducted by competent observers have shown, that the only difference between blue light and colorless light is that the other rays are imperfectly filtered out by the blue glass, the blue or violet rays being allowed to pass through. It has been proved, however, that the blue light contains much less of the electric or chemical properties of light than colorless rays. The blue light, in effect, is only ordinary light diminished in intensity.
It is not surprising that numerous "cures" are reported as having resulted from the use of this new remedy. Every new remedy can boast of as many "cures." Some of these, without doubt, are the effect of the imagination, which has long been recognized as a powerful agent in the treatment of the sick. It should also be borne in mind that in the use of the blue light the patient is also subjected to a sun bath, the great therapeutic value of which has long been recognized. No doubt the larger share of the good results claimed for blue light are really due to the colorless rays which are mingled with the blue.
But it may be suggested that experience might prove the value of a remedy even though its effects could not be accounted for on scientific principles. We might question the truth of this position without injustice; for true science and correctly interpreted experience always harmonize. Nevertheless, a practical trial of the merits of the remedy will be the criterion by which the general public will be guided.

Correspondence.

Richibucto, April 25th 1877.
Editors Advocate.
DEAR SIR:—"Fiat justitia ruat cælum." Allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks concerning the unfeared statements made by an individual assuming the scribbled name of "Le" in your columns of your contemporary the Advance.—Our friend Levi seems to lay the blame of all depredations committed on the shoulders of a gang known as "Old Pete's Gang." When I write this I don't mean to say that Old Pete's gang is perfect, but "Bravum hominem est," and I think I can prove it in a few words that it is not the above mentioned gang that disturb the peaceful inhabitants of our little town. For instance a few nights ago one of our magistrates' sons was attacked on the street by a crowd of young ruffians and badly treated. Was it Old Pete's gang that did this? No. Levi would say it was. And who was it on the same evening attacked a poor harmless Frenchman residing on Court street, broke open his door, and nearly frightened him to death? It was not Old Pete's gang, but it was Levi's poor street corner loafers and the denizens of Irish towns, who in his estimation are quiet and unoffending individuals. You may imagine for your moment that it was Old Pete's gang that committed these depredations and do you believe if Levi knew who was, say the word, he would hesitate in having them arrested, even if they were the sons of magistrates, lawyers, school teachers, etc., etc. Mr. Levi no doubt presumes to be a man of intelligence, but if he cannot devote his talents to better use than writing such trash about a parcel of boys, he had better return across the Jordan to the land of his forefathers. No doubt Old Pete's gang feel highly honoured by the learned Levi calling them the aristocracy of Richibucto, and the present aristocracy will entertain feelings of another kind at the lack of gallantry displayed by Levi in bringing them to the same level as the so called ruffians. As for sending their names to the Advance for publication, I have been informed that they

