

# The Union Advocate.

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. IX.—No. 1.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, November 3, 1875.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 417.

### CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

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, and 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 18th, 1875. 14 ly

### WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. SEWART,  
(Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor.

Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1874. 5

### ROYAL HOTEL,

(Formerly St. John's)

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

OPPOSITE CUSTOMHOUSE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND, proprietor.

Dec. 22nd, 1874. 24 ly

### M. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

CONVEYANCER, &c.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE.

Over Mr. Richard Davidson's Store, Castle Street, Newcastle.

May 18, 1875.

### L. J. TWEDDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE—Small's Building.

May 13, 1874. 13

### WM. PARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR,

NOTA PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

CHATHAM, N. B.

AGENT for Royal Canadian and "Provincial" Insurance Companies.

OFFICE—The Store of William Park, Esq.

Castle Street

May 4, 1875. 5

### M. BENSON,

Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,

Conveyancer, &c.

Accounts Paid and Loans Negotiated.

OFFICE—V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.

WATER ST.

CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham, N. B., 21

### B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE—Over the Bank of Montreal.

Sept. 1st, 1874.

### CARD.

DR. REEMAN wishes to inform the public that he has been appointed to the office of Medical Officer of Health for the City of Chatham, N. B., and that he is prepared to attend to all professional calls.

NOTE, April 18, 1875. 14

### MATHESON & CO.,

ENGINEERS & BOILER MAKERS,

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

PLATES FURNISHED FOR ENGINES AND BOILERS,

AND OTHER MACHINERY.

See 5, 1875. 6

### ESLEE & WHITENOT,

Painters and Dealers in every variety of

English, French & American

or Hangings & Window Shades.

—ALSO—

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES,

BRUSHES, PUTTY, GLASS, &c., &c.

See The Trade Supplier.

32 GERRAIN STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

July 1, 1874. 21 ly

### J. J. CHRISTIE,

King Street - - - ST. JOHN.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings, Wholesale and Retail.

### W. & R. BRODIE,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN

Flour, Produce and Provisions.

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal,

27 ly QUEBEC.

### J. & W. REID,

PAPER MAKERS & GENERAL STATIONERS,

No. 40, ST. PAUL STREET, No. 40,

QUEBEC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Machine Made Paper Bags, Blank Books, &c.

Dealers in all kinds of

Paper Stock and

Paper Makers' Supplies,

Room Papers,

Roofing Materials,

Scrap Iron & Metals,

Naval Stores.

March 12th, 1874. 13 72

### HOSACK, WOODS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

Manufacturers of

STEAM CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY BISCUIT, AND OIL PASTE BAKING.

PROPRIETORS OF

QUEBEC COFFEE & SPICE STAM MILLS,

23 Notre Dame St. (lower town)

QUEBEC.

March 12th, 1872. mar 13 72

### WHITEHEAD & TURNER,

[Awarded Four First Class Prizes at the

Industrial Exhibition, 1871.]

Manufacturers of

CORN BROOMS, DUSTERS,

And all descriptions of

HAIR AND FANCY BRUSHES.

LOWER TOWN,

QUEBEC.

March 12th, 1872. mar 13 72

### T. R. JONES & CO.,

Canterbury Street, - ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Importers of Every Description of

British & Foreign Dry Goods,

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,

Hosiery, Hosiery Blankets, Lingerie

FURNISHING GOODS.

The best assortment stock in the lower Province

for Country Stores, Lumbermen, Mill

Owners, Railway Contractors, &c.

Wholesale. - - - Terms Liberal.

July 1, 1874. 21 ly

### S. F. SHUTE,

Direct Importer of

Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro-

Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

Orders solicited, and goods sent to res-

ponsible parties on approval.

WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches

promptly attended to.

AGENT for the "Florence" SEWING

MACHINE, and "Laurie & Morris & Co's"

PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

Remember the Place.

S. F. SHUTE,

Queen St., Fredericton. 24 ly

### JAMES S. NEILL,

Importer, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Hardware, Glass, Paint, Oil, Turpen-

tine and Putty

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Dec. 22nd, 1874. 24 ly

### LUMBERERS, ATTENTION!

I AM SOLE AGENT FOR THE

WOODBRIDGE SAW MILL,

which with the late improvements,

stands unrivalled.

This Machine requires no expensive puffing,

as it has by its own merits become the

leading saw mill of Canada.

It is so geared that the Saw makes two revolu-

tions to one stroke of the piston, thus

avoiding the shaking caused by direct

action.

CHAS. C. CARLILE.

Jan. 20th, 1874. 8

### TO MILL OWNERS!

THOMAS B. PEACE,

Of New York, a Practical Saw Manufacturer

of 20 years experience, has just opened a

SAW MANUFACTORY

IN CHATHAM,

where all orders from Mill Owners in the

Northern Counties will receive prompt

attention.

Repairing made a Specialty.

A fine assortment of Saws of all kinds ex-

posed in a few days.

SHOP—WATER STREET,

May 10, 75. 1y13 CHATHAM, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

### Park's Cotton Manufacturers.

COTTON WARP.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN,

Nos. 5 to 10's.

COTTON CARPET WARP,

Made of No. 8 Yarn 4 ply twisted. White,

Red, Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c.

ALL FAST COLORS.

In manufacturing our goods, we take the

greatest care to make them of such a quality

as to give satisfaction to the consumer.

We warrant them to be full length and

weight; stronger and better in every respect

than any other warp in the market.

All our goods have our name upon them,

and are sold by us only to the wholesale

trade, from whom country merchants and

consumers can always obtain them by asking

specifically for them.

### D. MAGEE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

Wholesale,

51 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. MAGEE. M. F. MANKS.

April 21st, 1874. 23 ly

### PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

W. J. WILLIAMS,

PHOTOGRAPHER AND GENERAL ARTIST,

has taken the Rooms over Russell Bros'

Store, recently occupied by John Speers,

and is now prepared to furnish Pictures

IN EVERY STYLE OF ART.

Having had fifteen years' experience in the

business, can guarantee satisfactory work.

OUTSIDE VIEWS, of Residences,

Churches, &c., accurately taken.

Newcastle, Sept. 18, 1871. 11

### NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

R. BLAKE

Has now in full operation, his ROTARY

STEAM SAW MILL for the manufacture of

DIMENSIONED LUMBER

OF ALL SIZES.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS &c.

LUMBER PLANED & MATCHED.

Arrangements will shortly be made for the

manufacture of

Shingles & Clapboards.

Orders respectfully solicited.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATIS-

FACTION.

Chatham, Oct. 10, 1874. 21

### M. K. MORRISON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE,

WOODENWARE, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

And a variety of other Goods suitable

for general use.

AGENT for the Steamer City of St. John.

DALHOUSIE, N. B.

July 13, 1875. 14 ly

### CHARLES J. DAVIS,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Fredericton, N. B.

—DIRECT IMPORTER—

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

—DEALER IN—

GENUINE DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Druggist's Sundries, &c.

April 20th, 1874. 21 ly

### MITCHELL & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

SHIPPING AGENTS,

22 & 23.....COMMON STREET,

MONTREAL.

August 29, 1874. sep 9

### PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISH, BRUSHES,

NAILS, SPIKES.

SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS

MILL SUPPLIES, STEAM PACKING,

&c., &c., &c.

Constantly on hand.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH

ROBT. P. PATTERSON.

Chatham, May 19, 1875. 16

### 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

WILL WORK AND GENERAL JOBBING,

having obtained improved machinery for

that purpose.

Mortising Machines, & Hand Circular

Sawing Machines,

for Joiners' use, made to order.

JOHN THORNTON.

Chatham, May

## The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

## OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this number the *Advocate* enters upon the ninth year of its existence, and notwithstanding the depression which is at present almost world-wide, our paper starts on its ninth annual trip under favorable circumstances. With an increasing circulation and extended patronage throughout the North, we have good reason to look forward hopefully. We have no new pledges to make. As in the past, so shall the future of the *Advocate* be marked by an unflinching support of what is right, and of such measures as shall conduce to the best interests of the country, and a firm opposition to everything which will tend to decrease our prosperity, or to hamper our industries, particularly in this Northern section of the Dominion. Unlike some other papers we could name, the *Advocate* continues to hold its own without any special inducements being held out to its subscribers. The continued and marked success of this paper renders such a course unnecessary, and while thanking our numerous patrons for their past liberal support, we ask for further favors, promising in return that the *Advocate* shall be conducted in an independent manner, (not that independence which seeks to cut between two parties to obtain the favor of each,) but that independence which takes up the gauntlet against friend or foe when the dearest interests of the people are at stake. Untrammelled by men or party, the *Advocate* enters the field against all comers, encouraged by tangible tokens of public esteem and confidence, seeking only to succeed by an honest and upright course, believing that the consciousness of duty faithfully performed is a greater reward to the honest journalist than pecuniary success attained by truckling to those who hold in their hands the emoluments of place and power.

## Editorial Correspondence.

Dalhousie, Oct. 30, 1875.

On my way up the coast from Caraquet nothing worthy of special notice came under my observation until the settlement of Grand Ance was reached. At this place it has been proposed to construct a breakwater for the protection of the numerous fishing vessels to be seen in that quarter, and after considerable agitation in the matter the Government finally granted \$5,000 for its erection. The general opinion is expressed that the amount is entirely too small. If a breakwater is to be constructed it should be of such a character as to be of real lasting benefit to the people, one which would afford the necessary protection during the heavy gales which sometimes visit our coast. It was expected that the Government, knowing the importance of the work, would have placed in the Estimates at least \$10,000 for the work, but with that parsimony which they sometimes exhibit, when Maritime interests are concerned, they recommended less than one third of that amount. They might as well have retained the money in the public chest, for such a structure as can be provided by so small an expenditure will be of very little benefit to the fishermen. However, the breakwater was commenced, the contractors constructing it on the shore, and when completed it was taken apart, and placed in position. On the Saturday previous to the gale which sent so much lumber adrift on the Miramichi, the Grand Ance breakwater, (so called) was nearly finished, the ballasting only having to be done.

The gale which visited our coast on Sunday night, the 26th September, swept away the structure, and piled the wreck along the shore. Whether anything further has been done I am at present unable to say, but should the Government again take the matter in hand, it is to be hoped that they will deal with the people of Grand Ance in a more liberal manner, and if they wish to economize to put it in practice in many branches of the public service where reform is really needed.

## THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Doubtless the readers of the *Advocate* have read from time to time of phantom ships which have made their appearance at sea to the terror of poor Jack, who considered the apparition a forerunner of some impending catastrophe. Doubting landsmen have smiled incredulously when they read these stories, but on our own coast we have a bona fide Phantom Ship, which has many times been seen by the people of New Bandon and other places along the coast. This phantom vessel generally makes its appearance before a storm, and approaches the coast from the Quebec side of the Bay of

who saw the apparition. The ship was on fire, the lurid flames creeping up and among the canvases and rigging, until the masts fell one by one, the rigging and sails were consumed, and only the hull remained, when it vanished, and all was as before. At another time this vessel was seen on fire off Bathurst, when the phantom ship was seen to divide into three equal portions, the flames bursting upwards with renewed violence as the vessel parted, and so the vision, or apparition, or whatever it may be called, disappeared until it suddenly vanished. Whatever may be the causes for the appearance of the phantom vessel, whether atmospheric or otherwise, your correspondent cannot doubt the affirmations of persons whose veracity cannot be questioned and who are willing to testify under oath to the truth of their statements.

## CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURES.

There is considerable searching for gold just now. Along the shore near Pokesaw, where the treasures of Captain Kidd are supposed to be hidden. At midnight, (for at no other time must the search be made) parties may be found digging away as if their very lives depended upon the success of the undertaking. Pausing now and again for any sound or sight (for a sharp lookout is maintained) the treasure hunters excavate in a manner which would make our railway navvies blush for shame. 'Twas on a dismal night when a party was thus engaged, the same night when appeared for the last time before the great gale, the redoubtable phantom ship. The vessel was riding up all ablaze off Pokesaw, the treasure hunters were working away, inspired with the hope that the booty obtained long years past by the freebooters would be theirs, and then adieu to hard times and Gloucester. Hark! What is that. An ominous sound is heard, and as one of the hunters casts his eyes towards the Pokesaw bridge, he sees a something emerging from under the archway, he knows not what. Steadily approaching the alarmed diggers the object draws nearer, and when within a few feet of the men, one of the party lifted a stone, threw it at the approaching figure and so well was it aimed that it went right through the

phantom. The men fled, probably never more to return to the spot after the close of daylight. Should any persons be inclined to doubt the truth of these statements, they can visit the spot, as did your correspondent, and see where the digging has been carried on. Gloucester is therefore not without its sensations. Would that some of them were but phantoms instead of stern realities.

## THE GRINDSTONE QUARRIES.

at Clifton and New Bandon, owing to the general depression abroad, have not been carried on this season to so large an extent as formerly. The principal operators are the Messrs. Read, Stevens & Co., whose works have furnished employment to over 200 men this season. Their shipments this season amount to about 3000 tons. Their schooner *Surprise* used for lightening stone to the Points, was wrecked on the Reef during the late Sunday gale.

Messrs. C. P. Lombard & Co., also carry on a large grindstone business, but the commercial depression has tended largely to decrease the exports for 1875. The late murder in Clifton has also tended to still further damp the business, as nearly all the workmen were subpoenaed to attend examinations and the trials, and others could not readily be obtained to fill their places. The business is now conducted by Mr. John H. McGill, a young man of good business qualities who has made many friends in that quarter. Mr. McGill has also had the benefit of fine musical culture, and as a pianist is not equalled by many performers in the North.

At Janville, a new school house is in course of erection, after designs furnished by the Board of Education. The building will cost about \$500. Mr. Wm. Smith has the contract for furnishing the outside, which is by this date about completed. The school house will be ready for occupation by midsummer of 1876.

J. J. A.

## Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

The Premier arrived in St. John on Friday evening last, via Grand Trunk and Western Extension, and was entertained the same evening at a dinner at the Victoria Hotel, St. John, which is pronounced as in every way creditable to the commercial capital of our Province. The dinner was got up by men of all shades of political opinion, who joined in doing honor to the leader of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Several gentlemen of prominence in the United States were present and the reports of the speeches made are very good. We have no space to insert the whole of the speeches, but take from the *Morning News* the report of the remarks of Mr. Mackenzie.

The Mayor then proposed the toast, "Our guest, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Premier of Canada." After the toast had been drunk, which was done with much enthusiasm,

Mayor and gentlemen, I am sorry that the eagerness of the company to drink my health has been the means of depriving us of the pleasure of hearing the remainder of the Mayor's speech, but I trust that some time during the evening we will have an opportunity of listening to what he intended to say just now. For my own part I can only say that I am extremely obliged and gratified at the great kindness shown to me by the people of St. John in treating me to so handsome an entertainment on so sudden a visit, and on such short notice. I am sure I have a right to feel pleased and flattered at such a gathering as I see before me to-night, on such notice as was given of my coming. But I am not vain enough to recognize this as a mere personal honor, or to regard it as a tribute to anything I have done, or may do as a Canadian public man, but I regard it rather as a tribute of respect to the cause which I am engaged in, the cause of the country of which I have the honor at this moment to be the head (Cheers). I am glad to see around me to-night many who, although not my political supporters, are pleased to support me as personal friends (Cheers). I am rejoiced that this demonstration can in no sense be regarded as a political one, but that men of all parties have combined in it, and I hope to see to the day when mere political differences shall have no weight to prevent any of us from entertaining the highest feelings of respect and esteem for those whose noble views may not be the same as our own (Cheers). I accept this as a tribute paid to the Government of our country. Patriotism sometimes requires us in cases of emergency, to support the Government of the country for the time being, and although I am happy to say there is no present emergency to demand such a course, I am not the less proud to be a subject of the Government of the United States, and to be able to command your respect, if not your confidence. I have not the honor of being a native of New Brunswick, but perhaps I might say as was said by a celebrated British politician in the United States, in stamping the state of Ohio, that although nature had not so far favored him as to let him be born in Ohio, if he had to be born anywhere but the place of his birth (Cheers and laughter). The United States Consul just now—I call him the United States Consul because, claiming to be an American myself, I do not admit of one nation of this continent monopolize that name—the friendly feeling the people of Canada and the United States should entertain towards each other. I was once a friend to the union of these Provinces, because I regarded their union as necessary to their proper growth and development; and I believe that here we have the germ of a great and powerful nation, and that we can best serve the cause of liberty and of human progress by being faithful to our own union, which I trust will last as long as freedom and peace live on the earth. (Great cheers). I am also and always have been a friend of the United States. During the war I entertained a strong and warm feeling for the cause of Union, because I believed that the cause of liberty and of human progress would be best served by the union of the people of Canada and the United States. I believe the people of Canada and the United States, though forming two distinct nations, will in the future be so thoroughly united in sentiment as to be able to carry the influence of the British race and the principles of British liberty into all countries. The people of the United States have a great destiny before them, and although it is not a belief, their manifold destiny to be a larger in territory than they are at present (great cheering). I believe my friends here will agree with me that it is quite large enough now. Though we occupy a different position in many respects, they and we have a common task, more than that of support of a particular Government, or the securing of a third term, (laughter) or the realization of any of these small political issues which enter into the politics of nations. We, of course, have to give some attention to these small questions, and to the keeping of certain machinery in running order, but these are the primary elements of statecraft, and are not comparable in point of importance to those higher principles which move nations, and on which Canada and United States and Britain may occupy a common ground. The United States have pursued of late a policy of non-interference in the affairs of other nations, and Great Britain of late years seems to have largely adopted this principle. We, of course, shall follow our leader as we are bound to do. No doubt, non-interference is the proper policy in most cases, and perhaps it is in every case the easiest policy to pursue; but it may be carried too far. I do not think that the doctrine of non-interference should be pursued to such an extent as never to permit a nation to lift a hand on behalf of human liberty, or to grant aid and comfort to the struggling and oppressed. (Cheers).

On some great occasions it may perhaps be necessary in the future for America and Britain to send more than a mere word to aid the efforts of an oppressed people, and to give them a necessary courage, it would surely be a glorious sight to see those English speaking nations banded together to aid less fortunate people to obtain that measure of human liberty which they have had the happiness to enjoy for so long a period. As a Canadian, if I have ever had an ambition, it has been to have my country play a part in the liberation of nations from the fetters which ignorance and bad government have imposed upon them; and while desirous always to see peace on earth and good will toward men prevail, I know that these blessings can sometimes only be maintained by the greatest of men, and that the cannon's mouth. I hope that the people of the United States and Great Britain will always remain true to those great principles on which their nations are founded, and that they will always stand together in beauty and harmony in many a distant land, the one bearing on it that emblem of the might of the Creator, the stately heavens which express His infinite power, and the other emblazoned with the emblem of God's great truth, the redemption of man. (Great enthusiasm). I come among you here a comparative stranger in the Maritime Provinces, which I have never before visited very little to say, and perhaps it is just as well, for not being in power, anything I might have said would probably not have had any great effect on the actions of those who hold the reins of Government. But I have now come amongst you as a member of the Government because, as such, I felt bound to make myself conversant with the wants of the Provinces lying at a distance from the seat of Government. I regret that

found it impossible to do so. But although I have not been much in these Provinces myself, I hope that I know something of them, and I hope also to show that I am interested in their welfare, and that I am not a mere minister of the affairs of Canada. Ontario, being large and populous, is very well able to take care of itself, and I do not know but, for this reason, have an especial welcome for those from the United States. (Laughter). The land is rich, and its wealth is abundant, and there is room enough there for the millions which we hope soon to see tilling its fertile plains; and the tide of emigration flows towards it steadily.

I hear the tread of pioneers of nations yet to be. The first of waves where soon shall roll a human sea. And as the West increases in population, and wealth, and power, the importance of the Maritime Provinces will be felt by the millions who shall fill that as yet unpeopled continent. (Loud and prolonged cheering). I am anxious, and I hope to be able to carry a message from the people of the East to those of the West, and congratulate them that the Anti-Confederates have all disappeared from the Maritime Provinces, and that those who formerly opposed the Union, are now as thoroughly devoted to it as any. I hope and believe that the conduct of her colonies towards the mother country will always be such as to inspire confidence in their desire to act justly and honorably towards each other. Many initial differences had to be met, and we are to be expected in a country so large, peopled by persons of each of whom, by men of different races, and of different creeds, but I have always found that a little forbearance and wisdom, will in the end secure tranquility, and I may fairly call on every one here as I have fairly called on men I have addressed in other places, to lend his aid to remove those little troubles which lie on the surface, which are after all but ripples on the stream of time.

In conclusion, it only remains for myself, and on behalf of the Government, to return my most hearty and sincere thanks for the great kindness I have received in St. John, and I shall not fail to tell my colleagues when I return, how hearty you were in receiving one of the Western men here to-night and in doing honor to the position which he holds. (Loud and prolonged applause).

A number of other toasts followed in rapid succession until the pleasant gathering dispersed about one o'clock. On Saturday morning the Premier and a party of gentlemen inspected the various public works in course of construction in and about the City of St. John, and also visited the Suspension Bridge.

A train left St. John on Saturday afternoon in charge of Mr. Luttrell, with the Premier, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, and were received with many demonstrations of welcome along the route. Short delays were made at Sussex, Moncton and Amherst, the latter place being left at 6 o'clock, the party expecting to reach Halifax before midnight.

The St. John Freeman says the Premier will return home over the Intercolonial, via Moncton and Campbellton, leaving Moncton this (Wednesday) morning, and we have not the least doubt that he will receive a hearty welcome from the people of the Northern Counties.

## MILL BURN.

On Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, the mill at the mouth of French Fort Cove, owned by Mr. James Reid, was discovered to be in flames. Mr. Reid and his men were at once aroused, but could do nothing to save the mill, and turned their attention to saving the large piles of lumber piled near by. Mr. Reid has been particularly unfortunate. In the fall of 1864, while his first mill was in course of erection, it was blown down in an easterly gale. Mr. Reid at once went to work and again erected it, and got to work saving in the spring following. In the fall of 1867 the mill was burnt down, just at the time Mr. Reid was about getting clear of old claims on account of his first misfortune, and was commencing to feel that there was something to hope for ahead. He again went energetically to work, re-erected the mill, and has been tolling hard ever since to get along in the world and make a living for his large family. And now he has again lost all the proceeds of his labor for a number of years, and with a hard winter staring him in the face. We heartily sympathize with Mr. Reid, and hope he may be able to try again, and the third time may be much more successful. His loss is about \$2,000, with no insurance, the agent of the Queen refusing to renew his policy some two years ago, and since then he has been unable to get it insured. The mill has been cutting for Mr. Snowball during the past season, and there were some 600,000 feet of merchantable logs in close proximity to the burning mill. Mr. Reid's men went energetically to work throwing deals into the river to sever the connection, and succeeding in saving something like 400,000, leaving Mr. S. a loser of about 200,000 feet of lumber, value about \$1,600. We have not learned whether Mr. Snowball had any insurance on the deals.

Mr. Reid thinks the fire must have been the work of an incendiary, as he was through the mill between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday night to see that everything was all right, and there was no sign of fire at that time. A number of men were hired for Mr. Snowball and were taken down with the engine in a scow, and did good

## IN BRIEF.

A new carpet has been purchased for the Ottawa Senate Chamber at \$15 per yard.—Davis, the Toronto abolitionist, who, with his wife, is to be hanged in December, threatens, unless his sentence is commuted, to publish a full list of his patrons and all particulars as to his diabolical business.—The Banking Business is looking lively again—house banking is meant.—The Ottawa Government has granted Better Terms to Manitoba, and the news caused great rejoicing at Winnipeg.—A battery of Abyssinian cannon and two car loads of ammunition have been sent to Montreal from Quebec. They are said to be for use at Guelbordi's funeral should there be any riot.—A daughter has been born to the Duchess of Edinburgh Mother and child are doing well.—Fifteen cents a bushel is the price of apples in some parts of Pennsylvania.—Experiments lately made in Germany show that freezing does not alter the chemical composition of potatoes, and even if badly frozen they are still fit for distillation, or may be pressed to get rid of the water and then ground into a very good meat for feeding cattle.—Several persons were killed in Lima, Peru, during the Presidential election.—Two large vessels were lost off Peterhead, on the Scottish coast with all on board in the storm of the 22nd ult. A brig was also lost on the same coast, and the crew, twelve in number, perished.—It is said that an official investigation is to be made in regard to the conduct of the managers of the rival ocean steamers lines for allowing their vessels to race between Europe and America.—The Prince of Wales returned from Suez to Cairo 26th ult., and sailed for India.—Three Italians were found murdered in the cellar of a house in Denver, Colorado, a few days ago.—On the night of 22nd ult., a fire at Freeport III., destroyed the Freeport watch factory. Loss \$150,000.—Eleven business blocks in Vermillion, Ohio, were burned on the same day. Loss \$75,000. Insurance light.—Moody and Sankey began revival meetings at Brooklyn 24th ult., to crowded audiences.—Alex. Wilson Esq., Pughwash, has contracted with J. T. Smith, Esq., to load the barque "J. T. Smith" with 300 tons of hay for England. J. T. Smith, Esq., intends to load the new barque building at Maccan with 500 tons of hay for England.—A number of horses, formerly used in the Caledonia Mines, were sold at auction in Sydney at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$21.—"Fish flour," an article prepared from fish, the first quality, thoroughly desiccated and then ground in a mill, is a recently introduced commodity in the English market.—A field of 60,000 acres is the property of a gentleman in Nueces County, Texas, and he recently filled an order by telegraph for 26,000 beavers.—It is said the stmr *Scud* will next summer make a trip to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, where she will remain a fortnight.—The amount of freight now passing over the Grand Trunk Railway is so great that extra trains have had to be put on on Sundays in order to accommodate business on the line.

## Gloucester Circuit Court.

Bathurst, Oct. 27, 1875.

The adjourned Court for the trial of the Caraque prisoners, committed for the murder of Gifford, opened on Wednesday last. John Kerr, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

As the Attorney General had not arrived, his Honor stated that he could not tell the Jury what cases would be put before them; but requested them to attend at 2 o'clock, before which time the Attorney General would probably have arrived. An adjournment then took place till the afternoon.

The Court met in the afternoon but owing to the non-arrival of the Attorney General adjourned until to-morrow. The Attorney General arrived per special train from Miramichi in the evening, accompanied by S. R. Thomson, Esq., D. S. Kerr, Esq., and P. A. Landry, Esq., and Messrs. Burns and O'Brien.

Oct. 29.

There was no Court held yesterday, it being Thanksgiving. This morning the Court House was densely packed at the opening of the Court and many had to remain outside.

The Judge, in his remarks to the Grand Jury, stated that since the session of the last Grand Jury, a case had occurred in Caraque of an assault upon a constable named Hector Legere, who, in attempting to arrest Alfred Lantaigne on a *capias* issued by Justice Blackball, received a blow on the head and arm from the hands of Lantaigne, by which the constable's arm was broken. Peace officers must be protected in the execution of their duty or the laws cannot be sustained.

Twelve of their number would be sufficient to find a bill, and he considered there was ample evidence to warrant them in doing so.

The Grand Jury then retired. The Attorney General now rose and stated that, as the objections in reference to last trial for riot were still reserved for decision, and if tenable, were equally applicable to this trial, he would submit a new indictment in the case of the indictment already found.

The Grand Jury being recalled, the Judge informed them that, owing to objections being made to the composition of the last Grand Jury on account of relationship of some of their number to special constables, which objections were not yet decided upon, the Attorney General would submit a new bill to them.

The circumstances in connection with the alleged murder were then mentioned, the Judge stating that as the prisoners, with common intent to resist constables, secured themselves in the loft of Albert's house, and one

The Grand Jury after hearing the evidence in the case found a True Bill against the same persons, previously indicted for the murder of Gifford, and the Attorney General moved for Court pending the finding of a bill by the Grand Jury.

An address will be presented to Judge Allen to-morrow by the magistrates, clergy, barristers, and public officials resident in this County and also one from the Grand Jury.

Oct. 30.

The Caraque prisoners were arraigned this morning, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Landry, counsel for the prisoners, was asked by the Attorney General if they would challenge the jurors jointly or separately for the prisoners. Mr. Landry claimed the right of twenty peremptory challenges for each prisoner and the Attorney General then moved to try each prisoner separately. The trial of Joseph Chasoon was then proceeded with.

One of the jury being now called to swear, and Mr. Landry having challenged him, the Attorney General and Mr. Kerr contended the challenges must be in writing and protracted in such a way as to be put on record.

Mr. Kerr argued the point at great length. After Mr. Landry replied, the Judge stated that although hitherto it had not been usual, the challenge ought to be in writing.

Hugh Barclay was then sworn without being further challenged. The court adjourned until Monday for the trial of the other prisoners. Alexander McCurdy, Alexander MacIntosh and Edward Mills were secured.

## Death of Mr. Hogg.

St. John papers received on Wednesday morning of last week reported that Mr. Hogg, of the *Fredericton Reporter*, had met with a serious accident while out gunning, and had received such serious injuries that there were no hopes of his recovery. Wednesday morning's papers report that Mr. Hogg died at 10 o'clock on Monday, the day of the accident.—Much sympathy is felt for the family of the deceased. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the publication of the *Reporter* will be continued, Mr. Lipsett, the forman, will continue in charge. The *Telegraph* publishes the following particulars:

"The daily current of events continually reminds us how closely we are trading on the verge of the grave. The worst fears of those who believed that the injuries received by Mr. Hogg on Monday could only have a fatal result have been realized, and would be about as little from the ridge at the mouth of the Nashwaak. Mr. Hogg's little dog was attacked by a large, powerful dog belonging to Mr. Rice. The little fellow was getting a terrible shaking when Mr. Hogg jumped from the wagon, gun in hand, and taking the gun by the barrel made a blow at Rice's dog, which he missed, the gun striking the ground, the stock broke, and he then made another blow at the dog with the barrel, and when the muzzle was in line with the lower part of his breast it exploded, discharging the contents into his body.—The gun was a breech loader, and the patent cartridges were used. The only wonder is that the cartridge did not go through the body. Mr. Hogg immediately dropped the barrel and exclaimed, 'Oh wretched Staples, I am shot fatally.' He walked some distance alone towards Rice's house before Capt. Staples could overtake him. Messengers were started off at once for medical aid, and very soon after, Drs. Patterson, Brown, Gregory and Atherton were on the spot. He was informed by them at once that there was no possible hope for him, that a few hours at most all he could look for in this world. He then made disposition of his property, Dr. Gregory drawing up the necessary papers. He was then very anxious to see his mother, sister and little boy, his wife being in St. John, and they arrived promptly from Fredericton, and were by his side to the end. Mr. Hogg retained the use of his faculties to the last, and died in the full faith and hope of a glorious resurrection through the merits of the Saviour. At ten o'clock he closed his eyes, and his spirit passed peacefully and calmly away."

We need scarcely say how much this fatal event is lamented by all Mr. Hogg's friends in Fredericton and St. John, and wherever he was known over the Province. He was among us in St. John, only a few days ago, and at the time of his premature death was in the midst of an honorable and useful career. To be thus suddenly cut off from light and life by an accident arising out of so trivial a cause adds additional sting to the bereavement. The deceased gentleman was universally respected, and his death will leave a sad blank in Fredericton, where he always took an active part in public affairs. His disposition was amiable and kind, and in all his relations, public and private, he was most considerate. Since the death of his father, he conducted the *Fredericton Reporter* with ability and success, and was always bold and true in the advocacy of the cause which he deemed to be right. Mr. Hogg leaves a widow and four children."

## Church Services.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Methodist Church, Chatham, Morning and Evening; Rev. W. R. Pepper. Methodist Church Newcastle, Morning and Evening. Rev. Wm. Field. Methodist Church, Williamstown, Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. R. S. Crisp. Methodist Church, Derby, Evening. Rev. R. S. Crisp.

St. John's Church, Dalhousie. At a meeting of the congregation of the above church, held on Monday evening, Nov. 1st, it was resolved to give a call to the Rev. Alex. Russell, of Truro, N.S., for many years Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, now an ordained minister of the Established Church of Scotland. Should Mr. Russell accept the call

## Election of Councillors.

NEWCASTLE PARISH.—Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the meeting for the nomination and election of Councillors was opened by the Town Clerk, Mr. John Buckley. The meeting appointed John Mullins, Esq., Chairman, and E. P. Williston, Esq., Secretary. After reading some information in reference to the manner of conducting the election of councillors, the Chairman proceeded to receive the nominations, which were as follows:—

W. A. Park, Esq.—Nominated by Mr. Jas. Brown, seconded by Messrs. F. E. Winslow, M. M. Sargeant and 44 others.

Ernest Hutchison, Esq.—Nominated by Mr. John Wood, seconded by Messrs. Robt. Falconer, John Stohart and 42 others.

Wm. Masson, Jr., Esq.—Nominated by Mr. John Maltby, seconded by Messrs. W. C. Anslow, E. C. Tozer and others.

A poll was demanded by Mr. C. F. Bourne, and the ballot box was at once made ready and polling commenced. At four o'clock the Poll was taken, and upon counting the votes Messrs. W. A. Park and Ernest Hutchison were declared elected. Total number of votes polled about 230.

For W. A. Park, 202. Ernest Hutchison, 166. W. C. Anslow, Jr., 129. Much satisfaction is expressed at the manner in which the day's proceedings were conducted by the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Mullins, and a vote of thanks and three cheers were given him at the close. The two elected councillors then addressed the defeated party, as also did the defeated candidate.

CHAIRMAN.—Messrs. Lawlor and Fotheringham were elected as Councillors this Parish. The vote stood as follows:—

Lawlor, 211. Fotheringham, 179.

DEPUTY.—In this Parish Messrs. T. W. Crover and Thomas Parker were elected a show of hands, no poll having been demanded.

## Obituary.

The *Stem Tide Journal* of Oct. 28th, contains in its mourning for the death of one of its proprietors, Mr. James A. McMurtry. Mr. McMurtry was well known in Newcastle, having been one of our employees when we commenced the publication of our paper, and his many friends will much regret to learn of his untimely death, after short an illness. The *Journal* gives the following particulars:—

It is our painful duty this week to record the death of Mr. James A. McMurtry, for a day, these past years one of the proprietors of the *Journal*. Mr. McMurtry was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He was when a boy apprenticed in one of the largest printing establishments of that city. After serving his time there, he felt a desire to seek foreign countries, and accordingly left home and visited many parts of the world. About ten years ago he came to Newcastle, Miramichi, and was employed in the office of the *Union Advocate*, where he remained for four years. In 1869 he moved to Sackville, where he worked at his trade for some time in the office of the *Sackville Standard*. He came to Summerside in 1870, where he was employed on the *Journal* then owned by Bertram & Sang. In 1872 he joined a partnership with Mr. Graves for the purpose of buying the *Journal*. The terms of the partnership were continued most faithfully and honorably to carry out every line of his death. Last Friday we were working all the forenoon in the office and did not complain of any illness, and at dinner time. He expired at 11 o'clock on Tuesday last. During the whole period of his illness he was faithfully attended by the Odd Fellows of this town, and by a member of the order of Odd Fellows, who, years ago, and it is mainly owing to his exertions on behalf of that society that the present flourishing Lodge of Prince Edward was formed here. He was chosen the first position in it, that of *Near-Grand Master*, he held at the time of his death. During his short illness he suffered much, but all the kindness and attendance of his friends and medical skill could do to save his life or lessen his pain was most faithfully tried. His parents, who are still living in Belfast, will miss him very much, and comfort from the knowledge that his son died in a strange country, he was attended in his last illness by sincere friends, who owned him as their brother and esteemed him for his good qualities.

## Opening of the International Railway North of Moncton.

"We have very much pleasure in calling the attention of the numerous readers, and especially those in the Northern Counties, to the advertisement in another column announcing that on Monday next, the 8th November accommodation trains will leave Moncton for Campbellton at 11.50 a.m., or after the arrival of the morning train from St. John, arriving at Newcastle at 3.55 p.m., and at Campbellton at 9.30 p.m. Leave Campbellton for Moncton at 6 a.m., arriving at Newcastle at 8 a.m., and at Moncton at 3.40 p.m. in time to connect with the train for Halifax to St. John. This arrangement will bring our people in daily communication with the commercial capital, which must be considered a great boon, both to business and the travelling public. Passengers arriving at Moncton for Halifax will be enabled to take the night train from St. John, arriving in Halifax next morning, in less than thirty hours after leaving Campbellton. Hope the winter now before us will be a favorable one, so that rail communication may be kept up between these places without interruption. Much credit is due to the country who have the work of ballasting in hand, for the rapid and satisfactory manner in which they have been working towards completion, as to the general superintendence Government railways, C. J. Brit Esq."

Mr. A. E. Alexander, Bathurst, has been appointed Agent of the Citizens' Insurance Co.



