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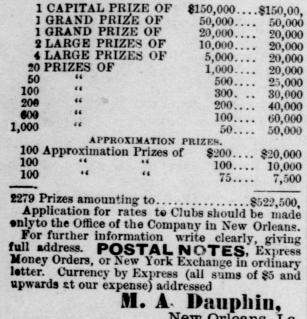
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Extraodinary Semi-Annual Drawing IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS. Tuesday. December 16. 1884. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and

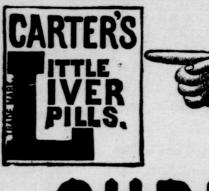
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who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In viais at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold

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## NOTICE OF SALE

To Onesiphore Turgeon, of the City of New Yor in the State of New York, one of the United State of America, and Margaret E. his wife, and all others whom it may concern Notice is hereby given that under and by virtu of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Inde ture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousa eight hundred and eighty fonr, and made between described as formerly of Bathurst in the Count of Gloucester, but now in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and Margaret E. Turgeon wife of the said Onesiphore Turgeon, of the one part and the undersigned John Windsor of Petit Rocher, in the Parish of Beresford in the said County of Gloucester and Province of New Bruns wick, Merchant, of the other part and which Mortgage is duly recorded in Volume 30 No. 395, pages 571, 572, 573, 574 and 575 of the Glouceste unty Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indentur of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, on Saturday, the third day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the land and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz:-"All those certain lots pieces or parcels of land "and premises situate, lying and being in St. "Peter's Village, in the Parish of Bathurst. afore-"said, being lots number thirteen (13) eight (8)
"seven (7) six (6) in Deputy Ellis' survey plan
"dated 25th day of July, A. D. 1876 and containing "one hundred perches more or less, said pieces or "parcels of land were conveyed to the said "Margaret E. Turgeon by Elzear Matle by Deed "bearing date the nineteenth day of October A D. 1883 as by reference thereto will more fully appear;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges

> JOHN WINDSOR. Mortgagee

to the same belonging

Dated the twenty-eighth day of October A. I.

LANDRY & O'BRIEN Solicitors for Mortgagee.

1884.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICLE AND ANCE" s published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub sher) at the following rates :-

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on, are inserted at five cents per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and two nts per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at th rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matt n space secured by the year, or season, may b changed under arrangement made therefor with

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circ ation distributed principally in the Counties of Ker orthumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New runswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nducements to advertisers. Address nducements to advertisers.

Miramichi Advance.

Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham N B

The Bathurst Grand Jury Matter. As promised last week, we have made

the fullest possible enquiry in reference to the facts on which we based or censure of 13th inst., of the Gloucester grand jury, at the recent County Court Circuit at Bathurst. The grand jury's alleged failure to do their duty was thus presented in our regular Bathurst correspondence.-

The Queen vs. Fabien Hachev. The grand jury ignored the Bill in this cause and made presentment to the court that justices should be cautioned against sending up such trivial cases for trial and on such slight evidence, thereby causing expense to the County.

In replying his honor said he could no endorse the presentment of the grand jury, as the offence laid in the indictment was one of a very grave nature that of maining cattle being a felony under the criminal law and liable to heavy punishment. From reading the depositions he hesitation in saying there was ample evidence on which to commit the prisoner, as they disclosed a full confession made before the justice and he regretted that there should be such a failure of justice. His honor then discharged the prisoner who, while his honor was addressing him, confessed to his guilt.

The above caused us to make the following comment. Our Bathurst notes furnish evidence of

a grand jury contributing to a disgraceful failure of justice. There is no crime more cowardly and brutal than that of which the prisoner in the case was guilty, and yet the grand jury, while failing in their duty, attempted to censure the commiting justice. Judge Wilkinson's reproof was promptly and none too severely administered. This is not the first instance in into contempt in Gloucester. The dull. or corrupt moral perceptions of many men who serve as jurymen both there, and elsewhere in Canada, seem to disqualify We publish, in connection with these

ings of the Court, as far as they relate

to the cases that were before the grand

jury. The remarks of his honor, Judge

Wilkinson, in reference to the Hachey case do not, we are bound to say, convey exactly the reproof which, on 13th, we believed he had administered and we may say that if the fuller report, which we publish in this issue, had been before us on 13th we would not have felt called upon to censure the grand jury exactly as we did. But there was, undoubtedly, a positive failure of justice. The prisoner had, maliciously, wounded and maimed a dumb brute, and evidence was guilty of the crime appeared in the depositions that were laid before the grand jury from the committing justice's court. The grand jury waited in vain. it appears, one day for a witness, but they could not, from the testimony he gave at the preliminary exmination. have expected him to give material evidence, and, in their wisdom, they determined that they were warranted in not only concluding that the prisoner was charged with a trivial offence and ought not to be put on his trial, but that the committing justice should be censured. It is quite evident that on these points they made a mistake. The judge seems to have been not be forgotten that these changes and for after they had made their present ment he reminded them that it was not their province to try the prisoner, but only to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to raise a presump-Considering the gravity tion of guili. charged the jury made a great mistake in the form of their pre- ticular system of trade policy, for it sentment, to say the least. It is also difficult to understand how-with the evidence submitted at the preliminary

censure to the committing justice. Through his honor's remarks, however, there was an evident desire manifested not to wound their sensibilities while administering the antidote necessary to neutralise the moral poison of their ill-timed and undeserved, though indirect censure of the committing jus tice, and the only thing to be done in order to test the manner in which the Nickle-plated grand jury performed their duty is to enquire into the extenuating assumptions with which his honor covered that body's evident mistakes.

examination before them-they could

feel justified in referring in terms

In dealing further with this subject it may not be out of place to test, the competency of the grand jury. We do not, for a moment, question their excellence as citizens, in a general sense, but, as we are informed that a number of the "gentlemen of the jury" very much incensed over our remarks. we propose to show that they hardly understood their position. It is claimed in their behalf, that they did not mean what they said in their presentment .-That is, when they said the offence was a trivial one they meant that the evidence on which the charge wassupported wastrivial. That idea was kindly suggested to them by the judge, but not a man of of both, or either charge, it would be them made any attempt to change what | their duty to find a true bill, according | promptly when due. All this, however, they had presented, and—in the face of a as they should determine hint which almost any other body men in their position would have taken -they stood by what they now claim was a clerical error, and let it go on record as the opinion of the Grand Inquest

to wound and maim cattle. So much for a matter affecting the jury's competency as tested in open court. Now, let us enquire into the probable means by which they arrived gery, the handwriting has to be proved, as The crown officer prayed that senat the conclusion that no crime had in other cases, by persons having seen the tence might be passed. been committed. In the first place accused write, knowing the hand-writing The judge thereupon said that under

of Gloucester that it is a trivial offence

taken by the committing magistrate. These informed them that certain witnesses had sworn that the prisoner confessed to them that he had maimed It s sent to any address in Canada, the United | the animal as charged in the indictment. Two witnesses to whom the prisoner had thus confessed went before the grand jury and gave testimony. One of these was the the prosecutor. Was he muzzled or browbeaten or sup. pressed? The grand jury had before them also, a witness who, according to the depositions, had sworn that he had heard the prisoner threaten to commit the crime charged. Of course, we are not in a position to say what these witnesses proved when before the grand jury, but if they did not perjure themselves when before the committing justice, they must have had very convenient memories and been encouraged in indulging them before the grand jury, or that body could never have arrived at the conclusion they did. Having some grand jury experience we know what a lever evidence taken at a preliminary hearing is in bringing even unwilling witnesses to book, and we cannot escape the con viction that there are few grand juries, which, under the circumstances, would have allowed themselves to go on record as that at Bathurst did in this case. At all events, it is to be hoped that in the interest of law and humanity the magistracy of Gloucester will not be intimidated by the jury's uncalled for censure from doing their duty in auch cases as that of Hachey who, even while being acquitted, admitted his guilt.

### Gloucester County Court.

The fall circuit of the Gloucester County Court met on Tuesday, 11th Nov. inst The grand jury answered to their names and having been sworn and chosen their foreman stood as follows .-

John E. Baldwin, Foreman. Thomas Hall, Richard Smyth, James G. Arceneau, Hilarion Doucet Thomas Leahy, Wm. L. O'Brien. Colin Nevins. James Thomson. Albert Carter. Bernard Commeau. William Rodgers, Peter F. Godin. George R. Hachey, Fabien Arceneau, Antoine S. Hachey, Joseph J. Melancon, Alex. C. Doucet, Joseph H. Mann, Michael Power, Thomas L. Smith, John Calnan.

The Judge said he was pleased, as he always was, to meet, at the autumn Circuit of the County Courts, a Gloucester Grand Jury, for, as usual, he had to compliment its members on their full, punctual and regular attendance. He need not say, again, what an important factor the Grand Jury made in the administration of the Criminal law, and how imporwhich the jury system has been brought | tant it was that such a body should be a fairly representative body of the intelligence, the property and law-abiding character of the County; and he was glad them for such sacred and responsible to see on the jury many whom he personally knew as possessing these qualities. and from his frequent visits to the County he had grown familiar with the faces remarks, a quite full report of the proceedof most of them. From those he knew he doubted not the whole might fairly be classed as men well suited to compose a Grand Jury. He thought the Sheriff might well be congratulated on the selec-

tion for the present occasion. At this autumnal season of the year, His Honor said it seemed a fitting occasion to note the returns of the agriculturalist for his labor, and the products of the fisheries; and although these returns were not, perhaps, greater than usual in this County-possibly not so great-we had yet great cause of thankfulness. If our blessings were always the same in these regards we should be less able and, perhaps, less likely to observe God's providences. It is only by observing the ups and downs of life-its smoothness and its roughness, its shade and sunshine-that we are able justly to estimate the many blessings we enjoy and to recollect the great Source of goodness from whence they all spring.

But if the returns of agriculture and the fisheries, and the state of trade and commerce, generally, in this County, were not all that could be desired, he thought adverse seasons were felt less in an agricultural district like Gloucester than in a purely manufacturing district. In the latter case people were thrown out of too often from hand to mouth. It must under the impression that they really vicissitudes were almost incidental to as we say, of good times and poor times. peculiar to our own country. It prevailed in the Mother Country, in the United world. It was not peculiar to any paraffected the whole and might be said to be a rule, or, at all events an incidental only hope that the adverse wave is well nigh spent and with the new year and the Caraquet Railway completed-as there was every probability it would be, as far as Caraquet, at least, by this time next year-a general season of prosperity

was in prospect for the County. In regard to the special duties which had called the grand jury together he regretted to say there were two cases felony to be presented to them-the first in order of time, a case of forgery ; the other a charge of maining and wounding

In the first named case, the offence viz-the forgery itself-which might be defined as, 1st, the making of a false document with intent to defraud; and, 2nd, of the forged paper, knowing the same to \$50, payable to himself or order at the agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax in three months after the date, and had forged the names of three makers to it; that he had endorsed it and, afterwards, Bank, as a genuine note, knowing it to be forged. If the evidence should satisfy the jury that the accused had been guilty

So far as the false making or forgery ing of the note any the less forgery. speaking, seldom that direct-personal evi- defraud. It was clear to him that so far dence could be adduced of a person pres- as the individual was concerned all forgent at the forgery and, to establish the eries were not equally heinous and imforgery the jury would have to be satis- moral, though as regards society they ly made by the accused. To prove for- tions were easy and very perilous.

itself, unexplained would be prima facie way possible, with the hope the prisoner evidence of the forgery. But if it should had learned a lesson which he would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury never forget. The sentence was that that the accused wrote a letter to the prisoner be confined in the County goal Bank enclosing the note and pointing to of the County for one year from this date. the position, character and property As regards the other case, one of the standing of the alleged makers of the note witnesses who gave evidence on the preas an inducement to the Bank to discount liminary examination did not appear benote was in fact not made by such pre- day in vain for his appearance the Grand tended makers, unexplained, this Jury ignored the Bill and brought into would be very strong evidence of both the court the following presentment, forgery and the uttering. The judge read To His Honor Judge Wilkinson, Judge the section of the law bearing on the subject, 32 and 33 Vic., ch. 19, section 25, and observed that it was of the essense of the offence, that it should be done "with intent to defraud." But, if they should come to the conclusion that the note was forged and negotiated by the prisoner, in the way and for the purpose described, the inevitable conclusion of law would be that it was done "with intent to defraud;" and it would make no difference, in point of law, as to the commission of the offence—though there was no one present in the mind of the accused that he intended to defraud; or, in fact, that he did not intend to actually defraud any one, but intended to pay the note at note after it became due-if the legal

As regards the other charge, namely, maiming and wounding cattle, it was made against an individual residing in the Parish of Beresford. Though happily with us not a very common offence, it was, nevertheless, a serious one and had to be dealt with. His Honor read the section under which the indictment was framed-32 and 33 Vic. ch. 22. sec. 45.

offence were complete at the time of the

"Whosoever unlawfully and maliciously kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures be liable to be imprisoned in the peniten. 'tiary for any term not exceeding 14 yrs. 'and not less than 2 yrs. or, to be im-"prisoned in any other gaol or place of 'or without hard labor and with or with- mission of the accused. He thought 'out solitary confinement.'

He explained that the charge in the particularly in his charge to them that present case was for "maiming" in one count, and "wounding" in a second. As crime was evidence against him, and was applied to persons he explained that "to maim" was to injure any part of a man's authority pointing out the import of a body, which might render him in fighting ess able to defend himself or annoy his enemy, and that "to wound" the continnity of the skin must be broken. In other words the outer covering of the cuticle or upper skin, must be divided.

He said that they would readily be able to apply this to the brute creation But if the same evidence came before them as was given in the preliminary examination, they would have no difficulty n determining that there was a wounding at least, the wound being said to extend 5 inches and to reach to the bone.

As regarded the proof of the commission of the offence by the accused, that rested very much on the admission of the accused, himself and the efforts made to settle the matter. If, said his honor. you have the same evidence that I have read in the depositions you will have no difficulty in finding a bill. What you have to do in these cases is not to try the cause but simply to say if there is sufficient prima facie evidence, as adduced by the Crown to put the accused on his trial. If the accused can show any justification mitigation of the offence it may properly be done in defence on the trial of the accused, but it is not the province of the grand jury to try the accused. And it is to be observed that it is of the substance recognisances. of the offence that it be done "unlawfully and maliciously 'and here the judge said that malice must be presumed where any wrongful act is done intentionally without just cause or excuse; and that though in common acceptation it means "ill will" against a person, in its legal sense it means a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse, and that if a man maims cattle without knowing whose they are, he does it of malice, because it is a wrongful act and done intentionally; and if, said his honor, the same evidence comes before you as I have read in the depositions, you will have no difficulty in this view of the case, the ac-

cused having admitted that he had done work and they had few resources, living the act by throwing an axe at the cow &c. The Jury found a true bill in the Forgery case on both counts. On Saturday 15th Nov. the trial comwitnesses was given Mr. Landry, acting leased from their recognizances. ing waves of prosperity and adversity, or, for the prisoner, said that after consulting with the prisoner he had assumed the The present state of depression was not great responsibility of recommending and now asking leave of the court to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and the prisoner stated it was his wish that this officer of the Crown had promised to state that, as a matter of fact, the note had been paid by the prisoner (arranged before the proceedings were taken.) The plea was thereupon withdrawn. The indictment was then read again to the prisoner and after the judge taking pains to awaken caution in the prisoner and to ascertain that he fully understood the

import of what he was doing, the prisoner

pleaded guilty. The Judge thereupon said that in view of what had just taken place-he felt that the responsibility of the prisoner's counsel had been wisely exercised in the prisoner's behalf, for in view of the evidence which had already been given and the strong evidence against the prisoner which he felt certain from reading the charged divided itself into two branches, depositions would be given, it would be impossible for any Jury to withstand its force and the legal crime of forgery must necessarily be established. The mitigating circumstances would be more likely sistant endeavor to escape punishment at charge against the accused in the present | all hazards. While it was perfectly clear to him that the legal crime of forgery had been committed, that the act was done by the prisoner and with the legal intent to defraud, yet he felt he could read between the lines and he was satisfied, from the evidence and from the letters and conduct of the prisoner that he, in fact, never inpassed it off and had it discounted at the tended or expected that any one would be called upon for the payment of the note and that but for unseen and untoward circumstances and sickness, the prisoner would have taken up the note fully and did not make the false making and utterhe felt that in the large discretion given crime could be proved by a witness pres. him, it was his duty to look at the moent at the forgery, for crime in general tive of the prisoner and what he did, seeks secrecy and it is, comparatively apart from the legal intent of the Act to

consequences. been committed. In the first place accused write, knowing the hand-writing The judge thereupon said that under they had before them the depositions and, from such knowledge, believing the the circumstances he had endeavored to they would find themselves met in the three accounted for by the fact that, in any minded English lady.

writing to be that of the accused, if, of look at the matter in the most favorable who is to be the note and accept it as genuine, and the fore the Grand Jury. After waiting a we may expect other actions of this kind exported, if some extension of the treaty,

Co. Court-SIR,-We the Grand Inquest of County of Gloucester for the County Court November term, beg to present that Justices of the Peace for the said County should be cautioned against committing for trial persons charged with such trivial offences as that contained in the Indictment of the Queen vs. Fabien Hachey-there not being any evidence whatever before us of any such offence being committed, thereby putting the County to unnecessary expense.
(Signed) John E. Baldwin, Foreman

Grand Jury Room, Nov. 5 1884. The judge, after reading the presentment said he could not agree with th grand jury, that the charge was a trivial one and he thought they, probably, meant only that the evidence failed to suppor maturity, or that he actually paid the the charge. The charge itself was a very serious one and, by the act, made a felony, subjecting a party guilty of the crime to severe punishment in the interest of the brute creation, and to prevent cruelty to animals who, even though they might be trespassing, were only following their natural propensities and had no power to

distinguish right from wrong. In such cases the fault was with the owners of the cattle or the owners of adjoining lands who failed to keep up proper fences. Of course, without knowing what evidence had been before the jury, he was unable to say how far the charge was supported, any cattle is guilty of felony and shall but he begged to say that in the depositions which he had read-if the same evidence had come before them-he thought there was evidence for the finding confinement for not less than 2 yrs. with of a bill. It rested mainly on the adought, perhaps, to have emphasized more man's own admission or confession of material to the issue. He then read an

confession, &c. He agreed with the jury that in cases where offences could as well be disposed of summarily or on summary trials, it was very undesirable to bring the matters before a grand jury, for by doing so great expense was caused to the County and Province in keeping in attendance at court a large number of jurors and witnesses -often from a great distance -and | who do not always meet him even with with no more satisfactory results. On cordiality. During his present visit the other hand, there was some danger that the presentment might discourage the bringing to justice some matters that ought properly to come before the court. and he could only hope that the magis. trates would wisely and rightly distinguish between the cases which should and should not be brought before the courts. And with this caution and suggestion, which he hoped would appear knew not how better the justices could learn the suggestion of the grand jury | will take back with him to Montreal than by having the presentment then the conviction that he can never expect publicly read. [Which was done.] The the electors of Northumberland to conjudge then discharged the jury, thanking them for their presentment, aiming as it of the act, or if anything can be said in did at the general interest, and the avoidance of any unnecessary expense to

> It was then moved that the accused and his bail might be released from their

The judge then told the accused that the grand jury, he presumed through the want of evidence merely, had been unable to find a bill, but that if the same evidence had come before them that was given on the preliminary examination, he would find he would have had to deal with a very serious matter. He was aware that it was very provoking to have cattle in the prisoner's crop, but all the evidence showed it was bis own fault, by neglect. ing to keep up his fence, and he ought not, therefore, if he did do so, to maltreat

The accused was here understood to acknowledge that he did so. ]

The judge continued that he hoped is would be a good lesson to him and said it would not be well for the accused to be brought before the Court again on a similar charge, or the probability was he

Just before going to press we received the following letter from the com-

mitting justice in the case,-

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. DEAR SIR, -I observed, lately, articles published in reference to a case brought before the grand jury at the last session of the County Court held in the County of Gloucester, namely, the Queen vs. Fabien Hachey for wounding a cow, the property of Mr. Hilarion Doucet. An attempt was made by the jury to throw some blame on the committing justice who held the examination. In order to throw some light on the matter and just the Indiantown Branch. I told them I sentative. He congratulated Councillor tify my decision, I beg to say that when the examination took place before me two witnesses testified that Hachey had gone to Mr. Doucet's that morning and confessed

settlement, as his complaint was already leases which he condemned and held to made. The defendant, himself, in his statement confessed that he had done the deed, showing the way he swung his axe at the cow and caused the wound. After in shipping their produce?" such facts I thought my duty was to commit the prisoner for trial at the

On the morning of the opening of the County Court at Bathurst, I was going towards the Court House, when I saw Mr. T. Hall talking with Mr. H. Doucet. As came near them Mr. Doucet walked towards me and said that he was bothered, as Mr. Hall had told him to go back home and not show himself around the Court shipping of lumber, bark and farm pro-House. I told him that as he was subpoenaed he better attend.

When the case was before the grand jury I noticed some private talk going on between some of the jurymen, and, shortly after, the foreman told me that the judge had ordered that I should leave lations altered as regards bass and smelt. the room as the examination of this case | Both of these matters I at once telehad been held before me, so I left the graphed to Ottawa and received the room. After dinner, as I was coming assent of the Government to the fisherout of my boarding house, I met Mr. H. Doncet, the complainant, looking for me had accordingly been extended until the and he said that he was going to lose the end of the month of March. The people case. He said that the grand jury did not allow him to state the particulars of for smelt above Middle Island owing to his evidence—that is the confession that the fact that late in the season small bass the briefest time in such unimportant defendant had made to him, as ginen before me as my court, on the day of his examination. He said that Mr. Hall had told him to stop and not say what the defendant told him, but to state merely whether he saw Hachey strike the cow. He said of course, he did not see Hachey strike the cow and then, Mr. Hall told him to go away.

In the afternoon of the same day the grand jury had adjourned and I happened to meet one of them and inquired how the case was going on. He replied that he thought, in his opinion, they would find no bill against Hachey, for the reason that the man had probably done the deed in a passion on finding the cow in his field. fied-that the note was written and false- were equally dangerous, and the grada- He thought it was not a very bad act and not like a man wounding a cow on the road without any reason, and it was very to the fresh fish export trade". natural for him to do so, regardless of the

kind are not looked after more properly. according to the late grand jury's views. I would say, also, that as far as I can maining felony. If so I pray any member of the jury to show me where it is so

B. COMMEAU. Committing Justice in the Hachey case. Petit Rocher, N. B. November 24th 1884.

We do not think any comment the above letter is necessary. We do not know Mr. Commeau, personally and his letter comes to us unsolicited. Had we received it earlier we would. if possible, have added to our former censure of the grand jury. Mr. Commean defends himself in a straightforward way against a body of men who, however prominent they may be as citizens, evidently contributed, in a most unexcusable way, to a failure of justice. They simply made a farce of their position and embraced an opportunity which presented itself for encouraging crime. A few more men like Justice Commeau of Petit Rocher would discourage these "highly respectable" grand juries in their tendency to shield crime.

#### Mr. Mitchell in Northumberland.

If Mr. Mitchell, M. P. for North umberland, had na lifested a disposition, during his present visit to the County-the first he has made since the summer of 1882-to take the reception that was accorded to him as he reconsolation as it might afford him, we would not feel called upon to make any further comment on a subject which cannot be very pleasant to either him or his friends. But when the papers of the Province are made use of to create the impression that he has been well received as a representative, we only do justice to the people of th County in plainly and emphatically denying the assertion. So far as he personally concerned there are few men in the County-even among his most determined political opponentshis reception, in this respect has been no exception to his former experiences. but, having excellent means of know state that, in all quarters, Mr. Mitchell contingency." learned how very distasteful to the people his treatment of County affairs had been and he received-even where with and accompany the presentment, he vocal declarations of the fact. This attitude towards him was general and he sent to his again representing them in Parliament. The Moncton Times has

been endeavoring to boom Mr. Mitchell, but the Telegraph seems to have over-bidden it in that direction. A number of the Telegraph's old friends here are asking why that paper made an effort to break the force of our com ments of last week on Mr. Mitchell's position in the County. We do there's business in it somewhere. Mr Mitchell having the reputation of being an adept at getting on the "blind side" of a certain class of newspaper men. The authorised version of what he has accomplished during his visit to the County appears in the Telegraph, and there is no little comment over the fact that he selected that paper as his mouthpiece for the time. Here it is,-

Hon. Peter Mitchell arrived Saturday er called upon him at the hotel.

stituents at Rogersville," explained Mr. and left for St. John Friday afternoon. The prisoner and his bail were then re- The people presented me with an address at the landing, and a meeting was subsequently held, at which addresses were delivered by myself, Mr. Adams, Ex-Warden Cormier and Mr. Bouchier. You will excuse me for mentioning these matters, but I have a special interest in Rog. ersville, as that thriving settlement was brought into existence by the successful issue of my efforts to get the I. C. R. through there. In the last seven years

327 FAMILIES HAVE SETTLED AT ROGER-VILLE. "On what topics did you speak?" "Oh, general questions of public interest. I presented my views in justification of the course I had pursued as to would continue to support the govern- Cormier and his colleague, who Mr. ment's fiscal and railway policy and on all other questions I would pursue whatever course would best subserve the interests he had wounded the latter's cow and was of the people. Hon. Mr. Adams chiefly ready to settle, but Mr. Doucet refused a dealt with the 10 years' system of lumber be adverse to the interests of the country. "Hasn't there been some agitation at Rogerville for a siding to assist the people

"Yes, and when I was there that was point. At Moncton I made it my busi- to help him. Then they went on Mr. ness to bring

and they promised to have the switch put down as there is a large amount of business done at Rogersville in the way of "What is the latest development as to the fishery regulations at the North?"

"On Friday, while at Newcastle, a deputation of the river fishermen waited on me with a view to having the reguing better than an old rusty tin to drink men's wishes. The bass fishing season have not heretofore been allowed to fish were taken in great quantities. But the fishermen contended that this did not apply to the earlier part of the season. As the ice formed some weeks earlier above than below the island, it would be a great boon to the people if they could have the privilege of fishing there say three weeks earlier than formerly. This concession I accordingly secured from the department, and fishing above the island will be legal until December 25." "By the way, talking about fish, what do you think about the expiration of the

Washington treaty?" "I might say that I took the opportunity of calling the attention of the fisher-

THE TREATY EXPIRES NEXT SUMMER,

American market with an imposition of justice or the grand just and I would duty which would greatly embarrass the further say that a gran suror has no business. What steps are being taken by right to advise any witness to hide the Dominion Government to meet the himself in order to prevent him from giv- difficulty I am not prepared to say; but ing his evidence in a criminal case, and to I intend to take the earliest opportunity, stop him from stating the facts relative when Parliament meets, to ascertain what to the case in the grand jury room. This is to be done. It will be a very serious is not acting justly towards the people. detriment to the people on all these nor-It is encouraging crime. If cases of this thern rivers, especially the Miramichi, to occur in future, and people will have to or other concession is not effected. I callput up with it, as there is no harm done, ed the attention of the fishermen at Newcastle to the subject, in order that they might know what is ahead of them, and see, the laws do not specify whether cat- also that they might take such steps as tle must be wounded in a field or on the they may conclude proper to press the road in order to make the wounding or matter upon the attention of the Domin-

FRESH FISH TRADE AT THE NORTH. "You speak of the fresh fish trade being very extensive. Have you the figures?' "No, but they really amazed me. If my memory serves me right last year between \$200,000 and \$300,000 worth of fresh fish were shipped to the States via St. John. and of course when the missing link in the system is supplied here, the trade, if not bstructed by the lapsing of the treaty, must greatly develope in time, for there practically is no limit to the supply. The fish industry forms a very important element in the resources and future prosper-

"You say the treaty expires next sumabout July 17th.' "From what point does the treaty date, its ratification by Congress, by the Brit

ity of the people in my section of the

ish Parliament or by the Canadian Pariament? "From the signing of the treaty at Washington in July (I think) 1872. The treaty was to run ten years and then two years notice was to be given. Possibly it was signed in the spring of that year and a month or two of grace is to be allowed to lapse." [The treaty was signed 8.1 May, 1872, ratifications were exchanged at Washington, 7th June following .- ED.

THAT CABLEGRAM.

"To change the topic abruptly, Mr Mitchell, what about that cablegram of yours from London in reference to the roposed lease of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Canada Pacific Company?" "I have not the cablegram with me, but as near as I can remember it ran thus: 'Rumored in influential circles here that the Canada Pacific are in treaty for the lease of the Grand Trunk." The cable- capital. gram was received in Montreal and mailed to my address at Newcastle. I sent it up to a friend of mine, Mr. Chaffe, at Montreal, and I see that the Montreal Gazette, as well as other papers, profess to take it as one of my proverbial jokes. sent it for what it was worth. I am not in the habit of joking especially in regard o the Grand Trunk, as the company know to their cost. I believe the de spatch to be bona fide. It would not have een sent to me otherwise, and, considerng the financial condition of the Grand runk at present, I am not surprised. believe that the lease has been, or is shortly about to be effected. I consider that as a fact. Should anyone doubt the authenticity of the despatch they have my permission to interview the Telegraph Company and ratify the fact. How far negotiations may now have extended l could not say. From the wretched con dition in which the finances of the Grand Trunk are shown to be by their last statement, I believe the lease of the line by the Canada Pacific to be a very probable

It is quite refreshing to learn that Mr. Mitchell is now making efforts to restore to some of the fishermen the privileges which, in the face of their protests and those of the ADVANCE. were taken from them on his advice, or that of the obnoxious Inspector Venning, endorsed by him. Respecting his visit to Rogersville

we will let a correspondent speak. His letter reached us yesterday. He is a Frenchman and in a private letter says he hopes the people of the other parishes will not think, that because an ex-councillor and a few other interested persons were induced to turn out and celebrate the visit of Mr. Adams and Mr. Mitchell, the Rogersville people this triumph and then escape before are not largely in sympathy with the know, of course, but assume that rest of the County. This is the letter.

ROGERSVILLE, Nov. 24th, 1883. Dear Sir,-We had what the little men call a big day here on the 22nd, and I beg to ask of you the favor of publishing the facts about it. The turn out was made because Mr. Peter Mitchell, M. P., and Mr. Michael Adams, M. P. P. came to see ex-Countime. The meeting was held in Mr. Isidore Johnson's hall near the station and ex-Councilor Reuben S. Cormier was appointed Chairman. All the morning from the North, and is tarrying good things were placed in the pot for at the Royal. With the object of inter- | the broth beforehand. Mr. Adams "I have just been visiting my conmade them vote wrong on the railway, duct throughout the whole affair the Mr. Adams sending word ahead him that Mr. Mitchell was coming. Well, Mr. Mitchell made the same old speech about the way he managed to get us Confederation and the Intercolonial, but he could hardly be heard for the cheers of the Chairman who seemed to think he was put there to

cheer. Mr. Mitchell had very much House of Commons and said he had so much ability that every member had to do as he told them to do. He said he gathered, just at one time, 142 members on a petition for the Valley Railway subsidy and they could see that all his acts had been conformable to the best mode of conduct in a repre-Adams had pulled up by the coat to make him vote in the Council on the railway, on giving that vote and it was then that Cormier cheered. It's a wonder you didn't hear him in Chatham, and the others who always cheered when he did and clapped their hands. You'd have thought, to see them and hear them, that, instead of the Hon. Peter, it was Saint Peter who mentioned, and I was asked to have a has the keys of heaven to let them all switch attached to the I. C. R. at that | in and that Mr. Adams was the angel O'Brien's platform with several \* \* and an old rusty pint, or, rather, tin can to drink it out of and they ended up by leading the Chairman to the train and carrying him off to Moncton. I guess Mr. Mitchell found out that he got more cheers than he will have votes in two and a half years more. The sensible people are laughing at the great show they made and the fun of such great men having nothout of. I bet you didn't have a demon-

> chant for the society of defeated Councillors. While he could only afford centres as Chatham he could go to Neguac and spend a whole night with the defeated ex-Councillor Mr. Romain Savoy, who, he seems to think, is a personage of much greater consequence delight to honor, but who now have an unhandy tendency to remind him of the way in which he has attempted to sacrifice the interests of his friends. It does not seem probable that Mr.

distasteful to his best former support- Miss Fortescue's character. She had

MAN WITH THE FACTS.

Mr. Mitchell seems to have a pen-

stration like that in Chatham.

Truly yours,

other, he would have unpleasant reminders of his perfidy to the con stituency, and his desire was to come and go as quietly as possible as the easiest way was the best way out of an embarrassing position.

#### "Very Like a Whale"

They have all the luxuries of the Province at Moncton. A despatch of last Wednesday from that place to the Telegraph says,-

Three whales, the largest of which showed 50 feet out of water, came up the Petitcodiac River by the morning tide, nearly to the public wharf. They are now at the mouth of the river and several enterprising townsmen are try-ing to capture them. A good many drove down through the day to see It is not improbable that these big

fish were endeavoring to get to excouncillor Cormier's demonstration at Rogersville by a short cut. When they learned, however that the "moisture" of the occasion did not get beyond a few bottles of rye, doled out in a rusty pint on O'Brien's platform, they concluded to go no further. Their failure to join the great demonstration accounts, no doubt, for the movements of the other big fish recorded as follows in Saturday's Moncton Times .-

Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by the Hon. M. Adams, reached Moncton last evening about 8 o'clock and were met at the Railway station by a number of friends, prominent citizens of the town. They remained here till the departure of the 2 o'clock train.

How they do "demonstrate" in these hard times. People who are enthusiastic enough to drive miles to look at whales in the Petitcodiac ought to think nothing of being at Moncton station when the trains arrive. Besides prominent Monctonians ought to be good to Miramichi people as they have received and sunk a good deal of their money in unprofitably booming the railway

#### A Compromise, After Ali.

The New York Tribune's London de-

spatch says the four months' conflict between the Lords and Commons ended in what the most radical Liberals regard as a surrender by the Commons. The Sun's London despatch says the radi cals are very much exasperated. They accuse Mr. Chamberlain of having betrayed them, and there was even a rumor that he, knowing the general dissatisfication, and disgusted with Gladstone, was about to resign. feeling is prevalent that the great question is to be settled by hugger-mugger interviews between the party leaders, and that the control and independence of Parliament are sacrificed. The Times' cable despatch says whether Gladstone or Salisbury has made the most points is a matter of discussion. One thing is certain, the Radicals have won nothing, and adds: It is known that the compromise was made at the urgent pressure of Royalty, which dreaded a campaign against the lords. To the Radicals, this fact is like a red rag in the face of a bull. Shrewd observers expect soon to see a breach between the Whigs and Radicals, with much shifting of present party lines. It is believed that Mr. Gladstone surrendered so much for the privilege of getting two great bills through parliament. and it is further believed to be his intention to close his public career on the deluge comes, leaving Hartington to hold the gates against the advancing hordes of democracy.

### The Garmoyle-Fortescue Case.

The suit for breach of promise brought by Miss Fortescue, the actress, against Lord Garmoyle, began on Thursday last, in London. The Court was crowded with cillor Cormier who wasn't elected last ladies of society and stage celebrities, Lord Garmoyle was absent. Mr. Chas. Russell in opening for the plaintiff, spoke in high praise of her. Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, appeared for the defendant, and stated that he was willing viewing Mr. Mitchell on various impor- they say was sorry Mr. Cormier was to accept a verdict for £10,000 damages tant topics of the day, a Telegraph report- put out of the Council just as Mr. against his client. He declared that there Savoy and Mr. Sullivan were after he had been nothing in Lord Garmoyle's conunworthy an English gentleman.

Mr. Russell said the defendant admitted

a promise to marry the plaintiff, and

breaking off the promise without justifi-

able cause. Miss Fortescue, he continued.

was educated as a lady, but in consequence of her father's failure in business. adopted the stage life that she might supbrag about his public conduct in the port her mother and sister. Her salary at the Savoy theatre was three guineas per week at first, and later twice that. She made the acquaintance of Lord Garmoyle in society late in 1882. The acquaintance ripened rapidly into mutual regard and intimacy, and in July, 1883. Garmoyle made a proposal of marriage Miss Fortescue accepted the proposal and at once informed her mother. At that lady's request Lord Garmoyle informed his father, Earl Cairns, of the step he had taken. The Earl gave expression to a cordial but guarded approval of his son's course, and wrote Miss Fortescue that his only desire in the matter was for his son's happiness. She replied to her pro spective father-in-law assuring him that her one and only wish was to make Lord Garmoyle happy. A little after this Gar. moyle saw his father, and the latter while saving he would not himself have made such a choice, gave his consent to union on July 20th, 1883. Lord Garmoyle wrote to Miss Fortescue stating that Earl Cairns thought he was doing a sensible thing to get married With Lord Garmoyle's consent the engagement was announced and Miss For tescue became the recipient of kindly letters from other members of Lord Gar. moyle's family. In August he told his betrothed that his family held very strong views regarding the theatre and stage life. They thought the actor's profession was not only full of peril but ungodly and profane. Lord Garmoyle assured her that he did not share these views, but at his request Miss Fortescue abandoned the stage, and her sister desisted from preparations for such a life. Miss Fortescue was afterwards invited to Earl Cairns' house, where she received an affectionate greeting from Lord and Lady Cairns. Suddenly, and without the slightest prethan many others whom he used to vious hint, Lord Garmoyle, in January, 1884, wrote a letter to Mis Fortescue breaking off the engagement. He still professed the deepest love and admiration for her, but said his friends would not accept her on count of her profession. Attorney General James admitted that these circumstances but justified Lord Mitchell intends to again visit the Garmoyle's action. The defendant was men and shippers at the north to the sub- County, for the company he has willing, as he always had been, to grant ject, as the lapsing of the treaty menaced chiefly associated with during his compensation to the lady, at the lapsing difficulty, in relation chiefly associated with during his time Lord Garmoyle wished to state that present visit is so different from and not the slightest imputation existed on