excitement of yesterday and in thinking I was sitting that he went through the my resignation. As a christian man I canthe matter over I thought it just to the contents. The letters are all tied up in a not send you up for trial on this evidence. Sheriff to make this explanation. I was bundle and registered letters are in the You are, therefore, honorably discharged. not influenced by Mr. Harrison or any one bill in the bundle and a person cannot else. You prevented me yesterday from look at one without undoing all. There making a full statement. Sheriff Doucet are no letters in the bag but what are in spoke about the "Queen's Palace." No the bundle. I cannot say he emptied out one else spoke of it. No one spoke of a any part of the bag. He took out three Crystal Palace. When I left the office letters and a paper and showed them to vexed by the sheriff's taking the bag, my husband wished to interfere and said "you have no right to touch the Queen's property, sir." Sheriff Doucet said "ves, and go into the Queen's palace and on board a husband replied "They would soon settle you there." Doucet said he could stop trains. I may have said on the evening of the 7th, when we were sitting in the letter, Landry said he did. sitting room I had been at the Crystal

Palace. Mr. L.-Is there a Crystal Palace in | ter ? England? Mrs. H. - Have you never been in Eng-

land? You are not an Englishman. I dont remember you stating in the room that a Sheriff with an execution could break open a Crystal Palace. When I said there would be no protection to public property I do not remember of Doucet asking "Do you know of there being such not the fact that I telegraphed to Mc-Millan after I took the book down and was before or after I took the book down that I telegraphed. The whole point of controversy between me and the sheriff was whether he had or had not a right toitake those letters. You and the sheriff rethe most from the time you arrived until I telegraphed.

bring these things to your mind if I had not been present and I am sorry I was, but never mind it has happened now. am defending the Sheriff, and as far as I am concerned, if it comes to that I can defend myself. I wish to show from words that fell from the Sheriff's lips and from words that fell from my lips, that the Sherifl intended to wait for an answer to the telegram. I wish to show there was no evil intent."

Mr. Harrison-"We are prepared to admit that the Sheriff acted under Mr. Landry's advice and under claim of right." Mrs. H. (to Mr. Landry)-"I had no conversation with you before the telegram was sent. You never asked me to ask McMillan in the telegram to, point to the particular section that protected letters; such never took place. Doucet was standing on my right side when I was writing the telegram. Landry was standing at the door. I did not know what expression to use in telegram and I asked Doucet if I would say "seize," and he said "levy." I telegraphed in these words-"Sheriff Doucet wants seize registered letter addressed P. J. Leslie. I refuse. Should I let him?"

Mr. Landry-"Did I not go into the office after the telegram was written and

Mrs. H .- "You were standing in the door. No one asked me to add anything to it. I do not remember if in a loud voice, I read the telegram. I did not do so. After I got the telegram off I went and got my tea and if you had been on any other errand I would have had asked you too to have some. I told the Sheriff the office closed at eight o'clock, but the chattels of P. J. Leslie, could not be and reply might come later. It was in the commencement of the conversation that you and Doucet went aside in the passage and spoke together, and before you came into the sitting room. And it was after this Doucet asked me to telegraph the Attorney General and I refused.'

Adjourned for dinner.

Resumed at 2 p. m., Mrs. H. continues-To the best of my knowledge the Sheriff did not say if letter was in my office and he knew it and did not seize it under ex ecution he would lay himself open to action of damages. The Sheriff did not tell me that he or Mr. Landry did not know the letters were protected. Protection of letters was not spoken of. The whole question was as to the Sheriff's authority. [Mr. Landry here protested against the gentlemen present laughing at | self under the Act. He called upon the the clever answers of the witness. The Justice to commit the Sheriff for trial; took it out of my assistant's hand, and said, answers rather turned the tables on Mr. otherwise all protection to merchants and "I levy this." To the best of my know- Premier has never forgotten or forgiven L.-Reporter.] I did not tell him to the public intended by the Act would be ledge he said it was addressed to P. J. come back in the morning. I did not tell him he would have same chance to get the | dered useless. letter in the morning as he would have in the evening. Doucet said he would wait day morning, when the evidence was read until morning and did not add "provided over to Doucet and he was asked in the mail was not made up before usual hour in the morning. He said "I might send out the mail before the ordinary time." I said I would not send it out before the as follows., "You, sir, have been charged nsual time. On his return in the morning and during that visit he asked me if I had an answer from Inspector McMillan. I and have been treated with every courtreplied I had not, I cannot say at what esy by the counsel for the Crown and have time he asked me if I had got an answer had every chance given you. You from McMillan. I make up the mails for did this offence, but I believe you did it He has a contract hour for calling. I do so again while you are in up. The one courier takes the mails for if you think you can or had Alexandre's Point, Little Shippegan and under an execution to go up first. On that morning I made up the | to do so. Mrs. Hammond the witness letters and papers on the table, as I was going in the bag, but I do not think he was sitting. He got up and stood at the

Question-When Doucet took hold of

not sealed. I do not think it was tied. whether he wears kid gloves or not. of his force. I then went into the dining this matter, or that I have been threaten- afterwards. My mother tried to get the room and sat near the partition. The ed to be deprived of my office. I shall letter back and he would not give it, and but did not get any relief until she used Egyptians. doorway to the dining room would be about two feet wide. Doucet took the and when the Government of New Bruns
The ed to be deprived of my office. I shall be a to be deprived of my office fearlessly she then asked him to let her see the number, which he did. The Sheriff signed his struction of a railway bridge at this licious and fit work only for a scoundrel.

The reports that El Mahdi was recently south ber, which he did. The Sheriff signed his struction of a railway bridge at this licious and fit work only for a scoundrel.

The object which Mr. Mitchell and Act of the same in the book and marked it "levied."

The object which Mr. Mitchell and Act of the same in the book and marked it "levied."

The object which Mr. Mitchell and Act of the same in the book and marked it "levied." bag to the other table and went over all wick think I am not discharging my du- He kept the letter and went away. My bottles of it, and now finds herself in not believed at Cairo. It is said to be city."

me and said he took them.

Mr. Landry here provoked Mrs. H. to an outburst of tears and a scene ensued between Messrs. Harrison, Landry and Mr. Harrison stated that Lanman-of-war and take the Captain." My dry was Doucet's legal adviser, which Landry denied, but on Mr. Harrison asking him if Doucet did not ask him questions as to whether he could not seize this tives to her. Mrs. H. is a very superior

did not advise the Sheriff, sir, in this mat.

Mr. Harrison (warmly) Do you say you Mr. Landry-"I am not a witness"-Landry said he had been misrepresented and his business injured by false newspaper reports. He afterwards apologised very humbly to Mrs. Hammond and Mr. Harrison and the witness resumed. After I sort the mail I do not remember how many letters there are for each particular party. I do not remember how many let-Doucet looked through two bags. To the best of my knowledge Doucet did no+ look through the mail matter on the table that I was sorting. After looking through the bag he did not say, "there is nothing here for Leslie." There were three percould not see what was going on. They vant girl. Doucet stood by the table and said "here are three letters and a paper for Leslie which I take, but not the valuroom. It would be 8 or 10 minutes at able letter." He then handed back the bag to the table from which he had taken there were three. I did not count them. bag. The bag for Miscou was made up when he took hold of it. I cannot say it it were tied and sealed. When I said I resealed the bags I meant I sealed them. as on having the matter brought to my memory I was under a wrong impression and do not think they were sealed before.

Re-examined by Mr. Harrison-Letters for Little Shippegan are put in Alexandre's Point bag. The mouth of the bag was folded and gathered for the purpose of All the contents I intended to go in that going to Little Shippegan were all in that bag. Letters addressed to Leslie must

Adjourned for tea and resumed at 8 p. m. when the evidence of Mrs. Hammond read | He may rest assured he will fail. over to and signed by her.

This closed evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Landry moves for the discharge of the defendant on following grounds, -1st. There is before the Justice no reliable evidence which would bring reasonable conviction to any man's mind that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged the evidence bearing on the face of i the stamp of contradiction and unreliability. 2nd. No evidence of the opening by defendant of a certain or any post letter any letters therefrom addressed to Peter J. Leslie or any other person. 3rd. That admitting the offence proven and true. the Sheriff acting bona fide under an execution directed against the goods and was not guilty of the offence charged.

Mr. Landry thought the proper course was for Mr. Harrison to argue his object tions first and he would then reply to him Mr. Harrison did not agree with Mr. Landry and advised him to now take the only opportunity he had of addressing the

Mr. Landry then addressed the Court on his objections. He attacked the testimony of Mrs. Hammond and characterised it as a mass of contradictions, exaggerations and misstatements. He contended no case had been made out against the Sheriff and that the sections under which the Crown was proceeding did not apply.

Mr. Harrison replied briefly, contend ing a good prima facie case had been made out and that Doucet had brought him removed and the Postal Service be ren

usual form if he had any statement make. Don at said "I am not guilty." Mr. Maclauchlan then addressed Doucet with a very serious offence and you have been ably defended by a young counsel. Alexandre's Point and Miscou in the innocently and without any malicious intent. You did it I believe in ignorance the courier can get them when he calls, of your duty and I hope you will never have no contract time for making them of Sheriff. But allow me to tell you, sir, Miscou at the same time. So long as I Office and take letters you are most unperform my office duties properly I do mistakeably and wofully mistaken them to suit my convenience. It makes There is no doubt in my mind you did no difference which of these bags is made this innocently, thinking you had a right

Alexandre Point bag first and always do, this matter may be a very nice woman, see the contents of that bag there were | very flippant tongue and appears to have sorting the mail. I do not think he con. | jeer and a laugh. I feel I must take her versed with me while he was sitting down, evidence cum grano salis. Does she think as I was busy. He could see the letters | she will take away the liberty of a subject on such an evidence? He then referred to one or two points of the evidence (which he thought contradictory) and continued end of the table. I was making up the I have a duty to perform to myself, my bag for Alexandre's Point, and he said, country, my Queen and my God. I am in fore I leave this office, or I will keep the position. In my hands is the power to take away your liberty or to discharge position to Pontius Pilate, but with not such a serious responsibility, and I inthe bag was it closed and ready to be de- cline to mercy. I have passed two sleepless nights communing with a higher Ans.—It was not ready to be delivered than an earthly power as to my decision. to the courier. I was in the act of closing I shall perform my duty to myself, my it; I will not swear it was closed. When conscience and my God, fearlessly, and I close a bag I tie it and seal it—this was | without respect of whom the person is— If it was not tied he could not have cut wish to refer to rumors which have been the string. If I said he did not use force | circulated to the effect that persons in in taking the bag I meant he did not push | high positions both in church and state me nor misuse me. I did not drop it—he have been trying to influence me in this pulled it from me. When I found further | matter, and that I have been threatened resistance was useless I let the bag go to with having my office taken from me. I the Sheriff. I found it useless on account | wish to deny that any clergyman or other of his determination and not on account persons have been talking to me about

Words fail your correspondent to de-

scribe the feeling of righteous indignation that pervades the community at the above decision, and of the supreme contempt that is felt for the Justice who has allowed above and the public are well able to laughlan thought fit to apply very unbecoming remarks to Mrs. Hammond and impute some very wrong mowoman in every way, both in point of intellect, education and manner, and she gave her testimony in a clear, cool and distinct manner which reflected credit on herself and called forth many highly creditable remarks from the audience, and her testimony and the manner in which she gave it will remain as a credit to herself while Mr. Maclaughlan's name and his judgment will be a byeword and a subject of contempt among all right mind the guise of christianity and after much communing with a higher power! What a mockery! What blasphemy! What trailing of holy and divine subjects in the of Mr. Maclaughlan! Pontius Pilate, inlege on their ears, he should have adopted the role of a more prominent actor in that were in the dining room. They were my awful tragedy. Mr. Maclaughlan referhusband. John De LaParcile and the ser- | red to the reports that had been circulating that he had been bribed by officials both in church and state and had been threatened by Mr. McManus, with dismissal from office. Will he deny that he, himself, stated he had received a mesit, with the remaining contents, having | sage from Mr. McManus to that effect if taken three letters from it. He told me he did not dismiss Doucet. These reports were in circulation and as a contraaction to them we have-Mr. Maclaughstance of the low ebb to which the administration of justice has fallen in Gloucester and the result is as great an outcry for Maclaughlan's dismissal from office as for Doucet's.

At the opening of the proceedings or Thursday afternoon Mr. Landry picked up the "ADVANCE" and in a very demonstrative manner and strong terms denounced that paper and its correspondent and characterized its Bathurst despatch as bare-faced lies, and "with such papers and correspondents in the County God help it." Your correspondent challenges Mr. Landry's or anyone else's contradiction of anything contained in that telegram. It is very evident that Mr. N. A Landry's next attempt in this county will be to muzzle the liberty of the press.

BATHURST, APRIL 12TH, 1884. The examination of Laman R. Doucet. High Sheriff of the County, on a charge of having, at the Post Office in Little Ship pegan, taken, kept and detained a post letter addressed to Peter J. Leslie on the eighth day of September last, was opened at the Court House this afternoon, before Stipendiary Magistrate D. G. Maclauchlan L. R. Harrison and T. DesBrisay, Esqrs. appeared for the Crown, and N. A. Landry for the defendant.

Mr. Landry objected to going into the case on the ground of no legal crime being alleged in the summons, and moved for discharge accordingly.

Mr. Harrison was heard in reply, and His Worship allowed summons to be

Mary Wilson, sworn :- Am a married voman. My husband's name is John Wilson. I live at Little Shippegan in County of Gloucester. Know Sheriff Doucet, now Mr. Doucett and Mr. Landry came to my house on the eighth of September last about three o'clock in the afternoon. An Postmistress at Little Shippegan and have been so for 16 or 17 years. They enquired at what hour the mail would be in. I replied about four. They then went out and came back again when the mail came When the mail came my assistant took it into a room and opened it. My daughter is my assistant. It was the mail from Alexandre's Point for our office. I was standing by the assistant and saw her open the mail. She was sorting the letters when Mr. Doucett came out of the table where she was sorting the letters. and saw a registered letter addressed to P. J. Leslie, and put his hand forward and doing so." He said this was Lawyer Landry, who was accompanying him, and he turned around to Landry, who was was not right in doing so, and Landry "Yes." I said a good deal to try and get the letter back, but he would not consent. I asked him to show me th number that was on the letter, and he said said if I was anxious about it he would his name in the book for it. The letters for delivery from my office. Doucet signed his name opposite the name of the letter and put the word "levied." My daughter is sworn to assist me in the Post Office, as she can see better than I She has been so doing for two years. was standing by and saw all that happened. I never saw the letter again. He ook the letter from the assistant and took | intellectual level of an idiot who

Cross-examined by Mr. Landry : Doucet follows-"Peter J. Leslie, per Sheriff Doucet said he had authority to levy on letters and stop trains on the road. He asked you (Mr. Landry) if he was right in taking the letter, and you (Mr. L.) said, letter from the young lady; he showed the letter to you (Landry), and asked you if he would open it, and you (Landry) said. not until he got into Mr. Leslie's presence. pocket. Do not remember him saying he would keep it until he found out he was Leslie's letters are delivered at

said :- When I opened the mail and was ter, addressed to P. J. Leslie, out of my hand, and I could not get it back. The letter was addressed, "P. J. Leslie, Little Shippegan," He snapped it out of my hand. He took it away. I never saw it

dress on the letter. They went away then and called again on their way back. Cross-examined by Mr. Landry:-Two registered letters came in that mail bag. When he took the one I hid the other. He looked over and saw the letter and "This is what I want, and I levy

He took it quickly. Case here closed for the prosecution. Mr. N. A. Landry offered himself as vitness to explain as to the keeping of the etter, and said he would prove Doucet ook the letter but did not keep or detain He (Landry) was willing to admit he had taken the part in the matter as al-

Mr. Harrison opposed this, and it was admitted that the letter in question reached Leslie almost as soon as the remainder of his mail matter, and came by

Sheriff Doucet. Mr. Landry moved for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that no crime had been proved against him. To unlawfully take any letter from the Post Office is no crime. No wilful keeping or deten- for the position. tion had been proved. He contended that owing to seven months having elapsed and the Dominion Government having not before moved, but having sent the matter to the Local Government, who had refused to act and again appointed Mr. Doucet as Sheriff, as appeared by the Royal Gazette, and this prosecution being brought so sudlenly on, the Court should take all this into consideration in giving judgment. The taking was no crime, and it was not proved that the keeping and detaining was wilful. It appeared by the evidence that Doucet had acted under his (Landry's) advice, and, for the purposes of this case, e admitted he did.

Mr. Harrison contended that all the evidence shewed a direct wilfulness on the part of the Sheriff, and the fact of his not eturning the letter to the Post Office shewed a wilful detention. The letter was still the property of the P. M. General. and not of Leslie, and the detention was from the P. M. General, which was the detention complained of. The detention from the individual had nothing to do with it. The Justice had only to say whether a prima facie case had been made out, and not to try it.

In answer to the usual question, defendant said, "I am not guilty of the charge." Mr. Maclauchlan wished the Crown counsel to consent to an adjournment, in order to allow him to obtain advice from the Attorney General as to what he should

Mr. Harrison objected, and demanded a

Mr. Maclauchlan gave judgment, and said it was admitted by Doucet's counsel that the letter was taken by him, and he recited the fasts of the case, which he said were admitted. The letter was not returned to the Post Office, and he had no thing to do with its being taken to Leslie. He continued-addressing the defendant

-There is no doubt you believed, when you took it, that you had a right. No wilful keeping I am in doubt, and will give | "tew ride right into Congress on it." you the benefit of the doubt. I think you were wrong in taking the letter, but whether you did it wilfully, having an execution in your possession, I am in doubt, and discharge you. The law of England says to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and I do so. I cannot help what the public will think. I am in doubt and do not know what to do. I would like to have had time to get advice, but cannot, so I have nothing left for me to do but

More "Left Centre."

The Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspon

dent, writing on 18th inst. (last Friday) "An article which appeared in the Montreal Herald this morning, assailing that he is in a very evil case indeed Sir John Macdonald for his course in refer- and, while they thus cloud the reports ence to the Grand Trunk bill, has caused a sensation, inasmuch as the article known to have been written or dictated by the Hon. Peter Mitchell. chell was in his seat for a few minutes this afternoon, but he never approached or spoke to any of the Ministers who were for some time discussing the article in question among themselves. It is well ty which was called after the resignation of room he was in and stepped up to the the Macdonald Government in 1873 Mr. Mitchell proposed that Sir John should be removed from the party leadership. delivered from many political abuses The motion was voted down, but the Mr. Mitchell. The latter now attacks the Premier savagely, declaring through I am. I am Sheriff Doucet, High Sheriff his newspaper that "the conduct of the Court adjourned until ten o'clock Satur- of Gloucester, and I have authority for Prime Minister in this case is an example of unparalleled perfidity to the interests and the honour of Parliament. The standing at the door, and asked him if he shuffling and the double dealing of the Prime Minister in this direction have been as mean and cowardly as it was possible to make the conduct of a Minister of the Crown, as it is unequalledin its want of dignity in its base direction, in the mercenary character of the apologies offered for it. ook was brought. It was the Register in the heinousness of the precedent estab. lished by the First Minister's perfidy. So also let us hope that the attempt to ing 450. degrade Parliament and the office of the stir the souls of the Canadian people that popular indignation will reveal itself beyond all precedent and all past experi ence. There is no Canadian above the not know that the Prime Minister struck a blow at the purity, honour, and usefulness of Parliament from which My son and a small boy were may not recover in the time of present generation. And yet the Prim Minister of our free young country intends to use the high office of the Governor-General to confirm a parliamentary fraud, swindle, and theft which would disgrace a colony of savages. Such is the language used towards the Premier of Canada by a gentleman wh was once his colleague in the Ministry, and who is still a leading light of th Doucet, 'levied.'" You (Landry) were | Conservative party. What a "band brothers" these Tories are.

Lucky Lottery Players of the Golden

J. Kraimer is not a happy man. He England will yet send him aid. bought ticket 1,282 of the March 11th drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, but placed so little dependence upon his luck that he forthwith sold half of it my office. He did not open the letter in I told the mail man to tell been the winners of valuable prizes .- this course should be attempted.

of its contents. I could see from where ties satisfactorily I am ready to hand in brother was in the office. I saw the ad- better health than she has been for years." part of El Mahdi's tactics to propagate This shows that it was allowed

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM. - - - APRIL 24, 1884.

The Governorship.

The Toronto Globe's Ottawa special of 17th inst. says: "There appears to be a keen contest for the Lieut.-Governorship of New Brunswick. The term of the present incumbent expires about stated that Sir Leonard Tilley is thinkoffice. Governor Wilmot, who is here, is also said to be endeavoring to secure from Sir John Macdonald a promise of re-appointment, while Mr. Costigan thinks that if he must be expelled from the Federal Ministry, he might be given the Lieut.-Governorship." We may add that Mr. Temple's name is also mentioned as an applicant

Heavy Lumber Operations.

In a letter of 14th inst. to the editor. Mr. W. J. Gordon, formerly of Lower Newcastle, now of Meridean, Wis.,

"We are at the close of another logging season on the Chippewa Valley. which has been the most successful of any on record. According to careful statistics there has been banked on the Chippewa and its tributaries, exclusive of the Menomenie, one billion feet; or, at a safe calculation, 950 millions. One of the Chippewa Falls Banks paid in one day this spring, principally for labor on the above operations, \$91,000.

Section 16.

As an offset to his treatment of the County in connection with the Railway, Mr. Mitchell has started a new thimble rig. It is a brilliant idea and is being worked up by the ex-Surveyor-General, who has become a kind of claim-agent in connection with the losses sustained by so many of our people, through Sec tion 16. I. C. R. The numerous losers are informed, in various ways, that Mr. Mitchell is anxious to serve them by presenting their claims, and they are induced to have more or less hopeaccording to their capability of being imposed upon-that, after all they will "lose nothing by Gough." It will take from the present time, until the next Dominion election to work the matter up properly, by which time it is expected that Mr. Mitchell will be unable to resist the beseeching appeals of that coveted Montreal constituency for him to become its representative, and the ex-Surveyor-General will have enough | Department," etc .--Section 16 claimants "on the string" to secure his return to Parliament. Like doubt there was a wilful taking. As to Solon Shingle's cow case, he expects

The Soudanese War.

The news from the seat of war in the Soudan is so conflicting that it is difficult to understand with any degree of certainty what is going on there. As the New York Herald truly says, -One depatch to-day tells us that Gordon regards his position as hopeless unless Zobehr Pacha is immediately sent to him, while another represents that the Mahdi himself is "hemmed in" by hostile forces, and is consequently

harmless for the present. It is probable that these despatches, one of which is intended to neutralise the other, and both of which pretend to come from Khartoum, originated respectively with the warring cliques at Cairo. One side has an interest to represent that Gordon is all right, and the other to represent and keep the world in ignorance, the culmination of the tragedy may come pelled to place it before the public as an

at any hour. The distance between Khartoum and Cairo-the nearest large centre of civilization-is about 1,500 miles and, considering the character of the country, the obtaining of news must be a most has great faith in General Gordon, vast country as one who, when he formerly ruled them, caused them to be and burdens under which they had suffered, although he is, on the other hand, menaced by the fanaticism of Mahdi's followers, incited by many the powerful sheiks who owe him no good will for his former interferences with their wicked monopolies.

The latest despatches from the disturbed country are as follows,-CAIRO, April 20. -A large number of refugees, owing to the shortness of

massacred everybody on board, number-London, April 20.—General Gordon

Governor-General may so profoundedly telegraphs under date of April 8: Owing to delay and uncertainty of communication, I will hereafter act upon my own responsibility. Our position will be much better when the Nile rises. Senaar, Kassla, Dongola and Berber are quite safe for the present. Doya thinks that if an appeal was made to the millionaires of England and the United States for £200,000 it would be available. If the Sultan of Turkey will send two or three thousand Nizams to Berber Sultan is necessarily interested

LONDON, April 21.—The foreign consuls at Khartoum report, April 9th, that General Gordon considers that the time for retreating has arrived. Gen. Gordon will send with Col. Stewart and Vice Consul Power, who are to return to Lower Egypt by way of Abyssinia, all foreigners who choose to accompany them. Gen. Gordon has himself no in tention of retiring. He hopes that

London April 20.—Recent letters from Vice-Consul Power represent Khartoum as closely beset by the rebels upon all sides. Mr. Power asserts that the position is altogether hopeless, unless British troops shall soon bring relief. He declares that Gen. Gordon's idea of retreating up the Nile to the equator, with the intention of marching through the unknown humor. This is the fourth time within a interior to the Congo country, is quite few months that San Franciscans have impracticable. Nobody would survive if San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, March 16. hostility of the native tribes and the severity of the climate would conspire to-Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, gether to make the attempt an utter writes; "My wife was troubled with failure. Mr. Power implores the Govern-Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long ment to send even a hundred British time; she tried many different medicines, troops to Berber, but he desires no more

falsehoods in order to cloak his own movements.

Paris April 21.—The Figaro correspondent at Cairo sends the following details of the recent Shendy massacre:-Three hundred Egyptian troops and six hundred non-combatants, preferring to make the hazardous attempt to march to Berber to starving inside of Shendy, set out from the latter place on the 15th inst. Part of the number went slowly by steamer down the end of the present year, and it is the river, while the others marched along the river bank. When two hours distant ing seriously of taking a second term of from Shendy, they were attacked by Mr. Temple of York. Arabs, and after a short fight all the troops excepting a few were massacred. The Arabs afterwards visited Shendy The Egyptian troops there had discarded their arms and uniforms in the hope being spared; few, however, escaped women and children were slaughtered. Many were refugees from Khartoum.

London, April 21., A Standard correspondent at Cairo says that Gen. Gor. don has sent a telegram to Sir Evelyn Baring expressing his utmost indignation at the manner in which he has been abandoned by the English Government. and saying henceforth he will cut himself entirely adrift from those who have deserted him on whom will hereafter lost in the Soudan. believed that the Government has determined to despatch the utmost available force of all arms of the Egyptian army to Khartoum. It is hoped that the force will be ready to start in six weeks.

Valley Railway Notes.

Which of them are we to believedifferent stories about the matter. Mr. Call gave his friends to understand that Miramichi Valley Railway. By some ong enough strutting about in borrowed plumes, so he says,—

asked or officially requested to do so either by any of the gentlemen who have signed the telegrams to me, nor by any officer of the Miramichi Valley Railway Company representing either of the two | nothing but annoy and labor to prevent rival interests which have since developed themselves. I informed R. R. Call, Esquire, who, as he informed me. was visiting Ottawa in relation to other business, that I thought it desirable for | had paid its \$20,000 in local banks as him to address a communication to the the law required, that it had caused

"This was done by Mr. Call, as President and a recommendation was got up by me and at my personal solici- that it had entered into a contract with tation, was signed by a large number of the Local Government to build the the members of the House of Com-

It seems, then, that Mr. Call happened to "bob up serenely" at Ottawa on private business when Mr. Mit chell induced him to play the role of "President," which was, no doubt, a very agreeable thing to Mr. Call, who simply did as he was told. He stood in the same relationship to Mr. Mitchell in the matter as the organ-blower does to the organist. The trouble with him seems to have been, however, that he forgot he was merely the blower.

Of the letter to Hon. Peter Mitchel from one of his constituents, which we transfer to our columns from the St John Telegraph, that paper says,-

"The writer of the letter says it was not originally intended to be published, so soon at least, but he has felt comanswer to statements made in Parliament and elsewhere by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. It is a complete statement of the position of the Northern and Western Railway Company and shows that Mr. Mitchell has difficult matter. The public, however, not acted in the interests of a large proportion of his constituents and that who is well known to the people of that his course is not endorsed by the County which he is supposed to repre-

What tender solicitude is displayed

by Mr. Mitchell for the outside parishes great respect he has for anything recommended by our Municipal Council! Messrs. Adams, Call, Park and others-by dint of hard canvassing suddenly done and not without the offer of Dominion Government patronagesecured a vote of 19 to 7 in favor of the Local Legislature obliging the Valley visions, left Shendy a few days ago in a Railway Company to build their road through Derby. His friends, Adams, Call & Co., of Newcastle, being at the

back of this business, Mr. Mitchell was not in the least influenced by the fact that three quarters of the ratepayers of the whole County-the men who elect the Councillors-petitioned the Local Legislature asking the "exact opposite" to what the majority of the Councillors wanted. That was carrying out the views of the parishes with a vengeance. There was a matter on which the Municipal Council voted unanimously at the last session. It was not a mat-

ter like a railway, with which it was an impertinence for them to interfere as under Zebher Pasha, I could not only they did, but one entirely within their settle the affairs of Khartoum, but do province and on which every man, not for El Mahdi, in whose collapse, the only in Northumberland but in Kent, Gloucester and the west shore of P.E.I. is agreed-the Escuminac Breakwater. The Municipal Council unanimously asked Mr. Mitchell to secure a grant for that work. How has he treated the request? With silent contempt! Why ?-He could influence the Government to give \$140,000 for the purpose of pleasing Call. Adams & Co., and to newspaper discussions—a new "menu" is crush a Company which was about to build a railway to accommodate the very fishermen who so much need the Breakwater, but he would not obtain a dollar for the latter work. And, yet, he indulges in hypocritical cant about his great desire to promote the welfare of the people in the outlying parishes. If the Breakwater were wanted accommodate Mr. Call's steamers at Newcastle or Wilson's Point, it would soon be built, but as it is a work needed in the lower part of the County it isn't worth Mr. Mitchell's notice.

> The Reporter, which is the leading paper on the Domion Government side in Fredericton, referring to the Valley Railway legislation at Ottawa says,-"It is noteworthy that the road is to

be extended from Fredericton, not from

Fredericton one of the conditions on which the Company might secure the subsidy offered. As the subsidy would not be sufficient to do more than pay for the bridge, it will be seen that. practically, there was no subsidy provided for the road at all. This is consistent with the policy of Mr. Mitchell and his friends in the matter and we

The people of Northumberland will.

no doubt, be surprised when they read

the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper

and Mr. Mitchell in the House of Com-

mons on Wednesday last. Mr. Weldon

asked the Government not to take away

the subsidy provided last session for the

Miramichi end of the Valley Railway.

He pointed out that it was an entirely

new departure to repeal a subsidy and showed that it was breaking faith with the Company who had made a large investment on the faith of the subsidy. Mr. Mitchell must be held largely responsible for Sir Charles Tupper's misunderstanding of the subject, although Sir Charles' memory must be bad or he would not have forgotton that the Company had made a certain application to him as Minister of Railways early in the session just closed, with a view of entering into an agreement when the expected local legislation was passed. It was also known to Sir Charles that the Company had made surveys and purchased over \$60,000 worth of rails. Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Call? They tell It is stated that Sir Charles has been induced to doubt this, for which he is, perhaps, not so much to blame, for Mr. he went to Ottawa about a year ago for | Mitchell appears to have surrounded the purpose of inducing the Dominion | the whole subject with a tissue of mis-Government to grant a subsidy to the representations, which are very discreditable to him, considering his posimeans, he managed it so that the Advo- tion. His reiteration of his statement made expenditures, the hon. Minister was by Mr. Call's efforts in the matter | step has been taken except to get a the subsidy was secured. Mr. Mitchell, Chancery law suit up between two comhowever, contradicts this. He seems to panies." shows the extent to which he realise that the gallant Major has been | is prepared to go in positive and deliberate untruthfulness to serve the opponents of the Valley Railway. Mr. "The application was made on my Mitchell knew that there never was a own motion, not having been either Chancery suit between the two com-

panies. He knew that Mr. Call's socalled company had abandoned the undertaking for months and had done the Northern and Western Company from carrying out their intention to build the road. He knew the Company surveys of both sides of the river to be made by a first class railway engineer; road, and with the Barrow Steel Company for some \$60,000 worth of steel rails, some of which were already shipped. Mr. Mitchell knew all this had been done, yet he was so lost to a proper sense of his duty and so willing to pander to the interests of the coterie at Newcastle, whom alone he represents. as to conceal the facts and invent untruths. Shame on such a man! He has disgraced the constituency.

The Advocate has always, heretofore, been more than ready—even anxious to place before its readers the parliamentary utterances of Mr. Mitchell in extenso, especially when they related to Miramicht matters. How, then, is it that it has neglected to favor us with the Hansard report of the debates on the Miramichi Valley Railway question, in which Mr. Mitchell took so prominent a part, and why does it hunt up is for an entirely different portion of the and publish an old speech of Mr. road. Park's, instead? Is it because it is afraid and ashamed to let its readers know the lengths to which Mr. Mitchell went in misrepresenting facts well known to the whole County?

Misrepresentation.

The editor of the ADVANCE comes for a fair share of personal abuse in connection with the discussion of the iament where he discussed and endeavored to justify the withdrawal of the subsidy from the Miramichi end of the road. He said .-

Mr. D. G. Smith. gentleman who conducts the newspaper organ of the Liberal party in that County, a man who has never ceased to by adopting.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Smith on the subject of the Railway, Mr. Mitchell says it comes "from one whose hostility and unfairness to him has been and is marked in no ordinary manner." embodying these ideas, have, from time to time, appeared in the Advocate and paper awoke to Mr. Mitchell's real reference to them is not necessary just now. We may, however, refer to a It says,-

And now we make a quotation from the irrepressible and ubiquitious Smith: "Mr. Mitchell may have been believed when he own to build their road, and misrepresentations not the same facility for combination as of their affairs in Parliament, for the purpose of crushing them, were infamously malicicus and fit the town people—I will not allow them work only for a scoundrel. He says the Company to be cheated out of the subsidy which and, in view of the facts, it is not to be wondered

Is not this rich? Something new in unfortunate, crooked Smith! Will not Of course, it will, hereafter, be a settled fact that "Smith" has called Mr. Mitchell a "rogue!" "scoundrel!" and an "infamous character!" did say-viz., that Mr. Mitchell's untruthful assertion in Parliament that outside of litigation, his efforts to make presentations of the company's position large obligations-were infamously ma- southern part as well as to the northern

of the Dominion Government to make the association of Mr. Smith's name the construction of a railway bridge at with all that is objectionable, and to present him constantly in that light before the public, for the purpose of weakening the influence of the AD-VANCE. This mode of warfare is peculiar to men of their class. They cannot succeed by merit. They know that their purposes cannot be accomplished by fair means, in the open field of truth. under the test of honest discussion, so fear he has been aided in his plans by they resort to the work of detraction.

They realise that they can never rise to the plane occupied by those who are opposed to them, so they seek to drag them down to their own level and, if possible, to thrust them below it. They do not seek to commend themselves and their purposes to the public on grounds of excellence, but, after doing all in their power to distort and misrepresent the purposes of others and to blacken their opponents' character and reputation, they ask acceptance because they are not quite so bad as they declare their opponents to be. Fortunately, however, we are all judged in these matters by the public, whose verdict is generally a safe and correct one.

Second Valley Railway Debate.

On Wednesday last, 16th, the Railway Subsidies Resolution were before the House of Commons in committee of the whole for second reading, when the following debate took place, (Hansard report): Mr. WELDON, With regard to the Northern and Western subsidy of last year, I would ask the hon. Minister whether he would not allow it to remain. It is an entirely new departure to repeal a subsidy. I understand the parties have spent a good deal of money, some \$80,000, or the purpose of carrying out that railhe changed the vote, in Committee for the purpose of giving the very option the faith of that subsidy, had gone in and should allow the vote to remain, and not make another vote in lieu of it. The matter can be discussed by the parties with the Local Government, and the company being organized and having gone to this expense, it is a very serious matter to repeal that subsidy, and it is adopting a very bad principle, where parties have, on the faith, of these subsidies, entered into this expenditure, to say that their subsidies should be repealed.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. My hon, friend will see that, by the legislation of last Session, the company, if they proposed entering into any engagements whatever, were bound to make an agreement with the Government. They have never made any agreement. So far as I am aware, they have never proposed any agreement. That was the first step. because they did not know that the terms that would be exacted would be the terms they would comply with, until they had come to the Government. The legislation of last Session, while it gave greater latitude in the selection of a route still retained that selection. It did not at all give that to the Government of New Brunswick, or any other party than this Government, so that, until the Company made an arrangement and entered into an agreement in the terms of the resolution, and until they had their route located, by their location of the route being adopted and confirmed by the Governor in Council here, they had no ground of complaint whatever. In the next place, the amount proposed to be given to that Company is increased. They are getting, for the same line of railway, a larger subsidy, and in addition they are getting the construction of fourteen miles as a branch of the Intercolonial Railway. I think they have very little ground of complaint; in

fact, they have no ground of complaint. MR. WELDON. The hon. Minister will see that, up to this session of the New Brunswick Legislature, to get the subsidy given by the New Brunswick Government, they were fixed to a certain point and were not in a position to come before this Parliament. The charter was renewed in 1881, giving them ten years, and they were not in a position to come here until the legislation was passed by the New Brunswick Legislature. That has only been passed within the last few weeks. and it seems to me unfair to take that subsidy away from them. The subsidy

MR. MITCHELL. My hon. friend says

it is unfair to take that subsidy from them,

as the legislation which changed the subsidy was passed in the last two weeks. He forgets to tell the House that that subsidy was fixed by the Local Parliament of New Brunswick, and fixed in a particular place, and the subsidy last year was granted for that place. It was applied for by me for that locality, from Derby Siding upwards. It was upon that application the Government granted it, and it was only when the legislation was laid before railway question. Mr. Mitchell thought this House and was passing through, that proper to single him out for particular | the telegrams were received, asking to reference and misrepresentation in Par- that I assented; but when I found that leave the junction an open question. To nearly a year had elapsed and no steps has been taken, except to get a Chancery lawsuit up between two companies, when I saw the chances at all for a railway through the locality were going to be baulked, I applied to the Minister of Railways to do what I asked him to do in the first instance, to build it as a branch of the Intercolonial. That is the only chance I saw of getting a local railway through villify the Government of the day, and | the County, a railway very important to represents the party who have persist- the County. When my hon. friend takes ently attacked the policy which this such a deep interest in Northumberland, Government have honored the country and makes these assertions, he ought to tell the whole facts in relation to it. He has not told the whole facts. He has left the impression on this House that the changes had been made contrary to justice and to right. I tell him that of the men who sent that telegram not one of them had ever asked to obtain a subsidy for the road they are going to build. Numerous sentences and paragraphs applied, on my own account, knowing, as did, what the County wants, and knowing its interests far better than the hon. gentleman. I applied for that subalso in the World, before the latter | sidy for this particular locality where the branches are going to be built. I would not be doing justice to the people of the policy in County affairs, but particular parishes through which it is proposed to build this road, if I permitted it to be diverted from the purposes Parliament had in view and the purposes "sample brick" in this week's Advocate. I had in view. If these gentlemen want a subsidy and will come and ask for it, they will find me as ready to help them to get a subsidy for their line -if it is necessary, as I have no doubt it is-as I have been to get this. But I will not allow the people of the parishes, who have not the same facilities for sending telegrams to the Opposition as well as to the Government, who have

the Government granted to me for that particular purpose. Mr. WELDON. Of course, I am not the member for Northumberland, but I given to its readers. Well! well! poor am a member for the Province of New Brunswick, and I feel as much interest the County respond to your eulogy on in the north shore of that county as the Mr. Mitchell? Yes! A rogue, scoundrel, hon, member himself, who is not now a an infamous character, such is Peter | resident of that Province. With regard Mitchell, M. P.! Will not the people to this matter, this grant was given to after this demand this unfortunate man's | the Northern and North-West Company, which is now regularly organized. My hon, friend says there were two companies. There were not; the court decided there was only one company, the company seeking this subsidy. They are the parties who now send forward this telegram, the parties who applied last year, when the Minister of Railways said he was in receip of telegrams which the Company had not taken the first step changed the position. My hon. friend says I do not tell the facts. Does he tell the facts? The route originally was the House believe that no rails had through Nelson and Derby, but when his been purchased, and his other misre- friend, the late Surveyor-General, came in and the subsidy was renewed, he had and work-all intended to influence the and left the south shore out in the cold withdrawal of the subsidy on the faith But when it was brought before Parliaof which the Company has incurred its ment this Session it was made optional, so that justice might be done to the

I asked for on their behalf, and which

The object which Mr. Mitchell and Act passed in 1872, but after ten years