FROM DAILY ADVANCE OF THUR-DAY 7th (Special despatches to the Miramichi Daily

Advance.) SUAKIM, May 6th. General Wolseley is indisposed Gen. Digma has collected army, but it is thought the scarcity food in the desert prevents him from concentrating or becoming formidable enough

to make it necessary to make an expe-

dition against him Friendly Arabs at Tokar ask English protection against Digma. Other tribes are willing to submit if the British re-

main in the country. A large force of British and Indian troops and friendly natives, under Gen Graham, marched out at midnight to Tockhol and surprised and defeated 4000 rebels, killing 60 and capturing 12 and 150 head of cattle. After burning the village they returned to Suakim, the fighting continuing until they passed Hasheen. The British had five wounded, including an officer and the correspondent of a colonial newspaper.

LONDON, May 6. The Times complains of governmen reticence concerning the Afghan affair, and the ambiguity of the official statements respecting the arrangements made regarding the Afghan frontier, which it intimates may be all settled before Sir Peter Lumsden, who has been recalled, arrives in London, although the official reason given for his recall is that his presence is desired to aid the government in ing as they ran.

making a settlement. The change of purpose made by Abdurrahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, has placed England, the Times thinks, in a difficult position. 'It is time to make him understand," continues the Times, "that he must strongly garrison Herat, and allow at least the presence there of English officers to fortify the place." "If peace has been further temporarily secured," the Times concludes, "it will be madness to waste time thus gained, which, at best, could be but short."

The Standard declares that the recall of Sir Peter Lumsden completes the picture of England's humiliation

ST. Louis, May 6. Chief of Police Harrigan has received a cablegram from Auckland, New Zealand, announcing the arrest of Maxwell, the Englishman, murderer of Preller at St. Louis. It will be remembered that Preller was murdered and his body left locked up in a trunk in the room which Maxwell and he occupied.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7. There is no apparent abatement here in warlike preparations.

LONDON, May 7. Reuter's despatches from Simla say that Lumsden resigned because he was unable to agree with the home government's policy Russia has asked the King of Denmark to act as arbitrator and he says he will accept the position if asked also by England.

WINNIPEG, May 7th. The latest from Otter's fight says that not less than a hundred Indians were killed and wounded

Otter brought off his own killed and wounded, and set fire to the prairie to cover his retreat. Poundmaker has moved his camp

further among the bluffs to a stronger po OTTAWA, May 7th. Almon's amendment, exempting light wines, ales and beer from operation of the

Scott Act was carried in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 20. FROM DAILY ADVANCE OF FRI-DAY 8th.

[Special despatches to the Miramichi Daily Advance. OTTAWA, May 8th.

A general Indian War is threatened. Settlers are being killed in the Saskatchewan district.

CLARK'S CROSSING, May 8. Middleton is now moving on Batouche and news of a battle is h-urly expected.

PARIS, May 8. While a steamer with emigrants on board was on her way to Buenos Ayres, the emigrants mutinied because of the food given them.

A desperate fight ensued and 10 passengers were killed or wounded. The vesse

put into St. Vincent where she is now guarded by a French cruiser. ST. PETERSBURG May 8.

In consequence of divergenec of views between the Cabinets of Russia and England on the interpretation of the March agreement, it has been decided to submit the question to the decision of the arbitrators. Meanwhile both nations have agreed to resume the frontier negotiations but on a different basis.

The Daily News says it is able to state that Earl Dufferin approves of the settlement made by England and Russia. The News also says perfect peace will not affect the Budget. The money will be devoted to the work of increasing the navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8. Col. Zakyefskis in a report says of the battle of March 30 that the Afghans were armed with poor rifles, but the guns were better than those of the Russians. The Afghans force numbered 5,000 and there were only 1,500 Russian troops.

LONDON, May 8. Delay in evacuation of the Soudan is due to the opposition of Lord Wolsley,

which the Government hopes to overrule. It is believed the British troops in the Soudan will be sent to Cyprus. SUAKIM, May 8.

Gen. Wolsley estimates that 80 Arabs were killed in yesterday's engagement. BATTLEFORD, May 8th,

A letter was received in camp from a priest at Poundmaker's stating that the Indians loss on Saturday was 125. Colonel Otter sent three men as scouts to the vicinity of Poundmaker's reserve. They were pursued by thirty Indians

who fired from their horses. The scouts retired and the Indians fired from their horses. After going half a mile, two of Otter's scouts say that Baptiste Lefontaine, the third fell from his horse, being wounded by Indians. He called his com panions back but they dared not return. When last seen Lafontaine had his rifle in his hand, as though determined to die fighting. The moment he fell the Indians surrounded him, giving up pursuit of the

[FROM DAILY ADVANCE OF MON-DAY 11th.]

Special despatches to Miramichi Advance. WINNIPEG, May 10th.

A telegram from Batouche crossing, via Clark's Crossing reports an engagement on Saturday by General Middleton's force with the rebels under Dumont and Riel at Batouche

The troops left camp at six in the morning. The day was bright and warm and they marched seven miles before sighting

They then heard sound of a steamer's Magon & Dlog a rebel attack from both sides of river on etc., in Town and Country.

Work solicited in Plastering, Cellar Building ation, while we gorge ourselves with the them being ladies—will be glad to useful lesson from the scheme of munithe supply steamer Northcote, which was All work promptly attended to.

aground but was afterwards got off safely. The troops hain the whistle fired signal guns, to which the steamers' guns

The advanced party of rebels were soon met. They fired and retreated behind a house towards a hollow. A gatling gun was brought to bear on them, when they ran into

Then, they ran out into the bush. "A' battery, by this time, came up with a rush and got into position, sending several shells after the rebels.

The royal grenadiers then dashed into action continuing to advance in skirmishing order till the church was reached, when a priest came out of the house waving a white flag.

General. Middleton and staff advanced and shook hands, when three other priests and five sisters of charity came out. A number of half-breeds' children were inside in charge of the sisters.

The Grenadiers still advanced in skirmishing order through the bush on the right ofthe trail, the gattling being pushed forward down the declivity towards Batouche, now planily visibly in the valley below. Here "A" battery unlimbered on the top of the riage, sending shells into them. Whilst doing so they were almost surprised by a number of the rebels who crept through the bush and were not discovered until twenty yards distant when they made a rush for the guns, firing and yell-

Capt. Howard saw the danger and with cool daring ran his gatling a couple of yards in front of the battery and opening a fire, literally mowing the rebels down. Those remaining turned and ran, reaching the shelter of the bush where they opened fire again. Capt. Howard's escape was something marvelous, the bullets flying around him. He, however, gallantly maintained his position and the rebels. unable to stand the terrible fire, returned to a pit constructed in the ravine.

Capt. French, with scouts and dismounted men of "A" Battery descended to the ravine after the rebels, but could not dislodge them from their rifle pits. Of the troops there were one killed and 7 o'clock in the evening, Winnipeg Battery shelling the houses in Batouche where

the rebels were gathered. the rebels next day. He entrenched his camp within cannon range of the enemy for the night.

Riel's force is said to be 400 strong. A deserting scout says Riel has only one keg of powder and is scarce of bul-

Ottawa advices report great rejoicing there over Middleton's victory.

See 3rd page.

2,700 lbs. Timothy Seed. 1,155 lbs. Clover Seed. 40 Bushel Lost Nation Seed V/heat 20 Bushel White Russian

A full Assortment of Garden SEEDS.

May 5th, 1885. LOGGIE.

We have sented Mr. Goggin's new store where

Books, Stationery, SCHOOL REQUISITES, &C.

These goods were ordered some time ago, and were intended for our shop in Newcastle, but having been anteceded in our purpose there, we have decided to open up in Chatham as soon as MISS IDA . MOSS will conduct the

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. and by strict attention to business and a wellassorted stock we hope to merit a share of public LOGGIE & CO.

Note the stand, opposite Golden Ball, in the store formerly occupied by Patterson, Loggie &

GOODS

Thomas Flanagan's A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Ready-made Clothing ----WILL BE----

Latest Styles Ladies' and Gents' Kid Boots and Also: A large assortment of

ALL TINDS OF BOOTS which have leen bought of Bankrupt Stock an Purchasers will do well by calling and seeing stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A Good Assortment

Dress Goods of all Kinds. such as Merinos, Coburgs, Lusters, Nnns' Veiling Cottons in grey and white at all prices to suit.

Tweeds of all Kinds. HATS of SOFT AND HARD GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

MEDICAL HALL

rived and we GUARANTEE all Seeds we send out to be IMPORTED THIS YEAR. We offer no commissioned Seeds to

Our FLOWER SEEDS will arrive THE MEDICAL HALL, J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

A. J. LOGGIE & Co's.

is the right place to buy your Hat or Bonnet where you have hundreds of shapes to select from and the advice of our Milliner cheer-fully offered. CHILDREN'S & LADIES

HATS and BONNETS Trimmed and Untrimmed in great Trimmed Hats and Bonnets kept constantly on hand

Nice Trimmed Hats from \$1.50 upwards. All work thoroughly and most artistically performed by our Milliner, Miss Armitage, late COLORED AND BLACK

OSTRICH FEATHERS -a specialty. Importing these Goods as we do from the English Market we are enabled to offer them lower than the tradegenerally A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Michael Kelly

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. - · - MAY 14, 1885. THE FRANCHISE.-RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

There are few subjects about which there is more confusion of thought than Rights and Privileges, particu house near the church of St. Laurent, which was also fired on by the gatling. larly in connection with the franchise, and, consequently, troubles arise which might be avoided, if the distinction between two things so different was properly kept in view. We continually hear of rights demanded which may be no rights, after all, and the sordid selling of rights to obtain privileges which should never have been denied some cases or given, in others. They are often expensive at any price. especially if secured in exchange for

rights that are priceless. We may barter away the right to produce, to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets, for the privilege of extorting profits from the many to enrich the few who will become, eventually, a privileged class in spite of us. The unwisdom of this is too irrational to discuss, and can only be defended by unreason and fanati. cism. We are gathering experimental knowlege of this iniquity, and it is to be hoped that we shall not, like Esau, find no room for repentance. even in tears, but that we shall win back that which has been lost

Rights are natural, by birth in nerent, and should be inviolable, and any regulation that saps their integrity is dangerous and bad, and should be guarded against with jealous watchfulness. Rights, like truth, being the most precious things, are the more liable to be imitated. This is the homage vice pays to virtue, six wounded. The fighting continued till by assuming its form, in order the better to deceive for the purpose of winning its sinister ends. It would Gen. Middleton expected to clear out be superfluous to enumerate what rights are: we intuitively know them as we know life, light and air. They are not privileges, any more than privileges are rights.

In a constitutionally governed country like our own, rights should never be in danger, and if we acknowledged their pre-existent claims, we should not, at times, be occupied in their defence. With privileges it is otherwise, as they are conditional and artificial, and only exist by suffrance under specific regulations between the individual and the community, within the terms of a contract expressed by institutions based on natural or common law, which is the instinct of society.

The right of voting is no right at all, but only a privilege granted conditionally and, as such, may be withdrawn by the hand that gave it. To vote involves participation in the management of public affairs. This assumes a material interest in them. and the amount of that interest, direct or indirect, should be the measure of the voice in that management. Otherwise a combination of indifference to good Government, organized by unprincipled men, might defeat, as has too frequently been

done, the efforts of those striving for it. The very fact that it is frauchise or suffrage classifies the power to vote as a privilege and not a right. If it is a right, then universal suffrage can be opposed by no argument nor women excluded from its exercise. To do so is to destroy rights, which is tyranny, however we may qualify it. But if it is only a privilege, then we may enter on the discussion of the question as to who shall have it? This narrows the matter down to position where there can be no de SOLD ATCOST mands, or violence? What is the contract? or, if it is too limited, how shall we recast its terms to meet contingencies unforeseen by our forefathers? We know of nothing to guide in such a case, but the wisdom gained by experience and the cir cumstances existing framed in justice and equity. If we have not thes things, then a despotism of others would be preferable to that of our-

If we would govern ourselves we must show that we can do so before we reap the benefits of liberty or the praise of mankind, otherwise we shall obtain moral slavery at home Most of our Vegetable Seeds have ar- and scorn abroad. Only the virtuous deserve liberty and really have it The vicious may shadow their bondage in a dreary land under its rock They may possess all its forms but not have a particle of the substance with which to bless themselves. Such is the inflexible character of liberty that it will combine with nothing inferior to social order. There are no such things as half liberties and half truths, but there are white lies and white slavery which are more current than we are disposed to confess. We discount forgeries which are endorsed by

shame, because we reckon on blushes to redeem promises made in fear. The difficulty in drawing the line of the franchise between who may and who shall not vote, is designedly made in the desire to achieve party triumphs at the expense of public interests, in which equity is silenced in the shouts of victory. It is quixotic to expect justice from those to whom power is all in dealing with sufferages by which they hope to retain that which they With too many, success is more than bread and butter, though the permanence of the result may be like the intoxication of intemperance, and the reaction no better. We leave the remote whistle continuously, with musketry re- Mason & Plasterer, effects of our conduct as a legacy to our into the weekly. These friends—and we Irish grievances is reached. ports. This was afterwards found to be GEORGE STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B. children, to the third and fourth gener- think a good deal of them, many of Our Maritime Provinces may learn a

we starve a week in consequence. Natitude of sins, as capital accounts do mismanagement. The frauds of both are clothed in magnificence, but if judged by the law that sees no mitiga- but have come to the conclusion that tion in high degrees of crime, they they were speaking entirely in the would be counted worthy of the penior nothing; to be clever and astute is to be great, though the devil bears the

able by all, but bending to none. should not be concerned with the vious below, while we may assist the honest to rise above that line. Poverty is neither an offense nor a blessing, in itself, but it is a misfortune which must entail unfavorable consequences, which are inevitable as they are bars to the exercise of power in society, however it may contribute its share to the general result. If it were not for wealth, poverty would starve, or only just exist in a nomadic state, out of which civilization saves it. This, in itself, is considerable return for its mixed services to the community, to say nothing of the benlife and its rights.

Real property in the state should be the measure of the qualification to vote in its affairs, as this constitutes the best guarantee of interest in its stability. The moral qualification should be sanity and innocence of crime of every degree against society. Bribery should carry with it disfranchisement of both large stock of gratitude laid in at the buyer and seller, though the latter is start for distribution among advertisers the greater offender. He sells what is and subscribers and regret that the not his own, but a gift or trust for benefits which might possibly flow from which he should give a good account it cannot reach more people. However, or return the talent out of his napkin. No one who can neither read nor write whole of it and we hope it will do them should, in the nature of the case, obtain the privilege to vote in public affairs, as he is, unfortunately, dead to ence to the quite large class who have all means of information, except by hearsay and, therefore, liable to be in view of the present facilities gaining time small acquirements, though a few naturally intelligent per-

sons might be excluded in consequence. This privilege should be a prize to given to be bought up by those who longer for them. give it for precisely that purpose. By this means dishonesty obtains power cannot win without resorting to methods which disgrace its character. Hence, public affairs largly fall into the hands of those who are like the thing they create, and the professional politician is fast becoming associated with ideas not far removed from other social evils. There is only a step between prostitution of mind and body. The latter may be only a temporal ill, but the former is likely to be an eternal cal-

The present discussion of this subject at Ottawa and the changes being forced on the country, are neither decent nor opportune, in face of the troubles in the Northwest. It looks as if those power are as capable of creating an evil as they are desirous to make a constituency that would condone it. The end with them seems to justify any means; so may driving them out of office appear to impatience a justifying object in view-"The villany you teach 'me I will execute and it will go hard "if I do not better the instruction. Such seems the moral our rulers are zealous in teaching, heedless of its practice in reply. But let us refrain. The rope may be long and the pull tiresome, yet there is a noose at the other end. It will hang those who spun it without any compunction, or

From Daily Advance of Monday 11th Valedictory.

which we shall issue for the present. were paying the expense of printing, telegrams, etc., the proprietor might it is evident that a daily cannot be in Chatham, we think it best to discontinue it at once, as we are not so

selfish as to desire the monopoly of all the fun, for one person. One of the principal draw-backs we have experienced has been the difficulty of obtaining telegraphic news in anything like reasonable time. So indifferent were the telegraph companies to Chatham press business, that we really could not get our news much more quickly than the mails would bring it. We tried at all points. The or five hours in the St. John papers- civilization and the necessities of comhaving been sent to the St. John press ten, twelve and sometimes twenty hours before. Telegrams placed in the Halifax office for us at seven a. m. would get here at noon. These are fair bination. It may do for ordinary busi- the Atlantic. If Ireland fails in the ness, but not for newspapers within a lesser measure, what would be the hundred miles or less of competitive character of her disaster in the greater journals. People will buy the biggest

We found that a large number of persons were under the impression that a daily ought to be as large as the Telegraph or Globe. Anything smaller han that was dear, they thought, at wo cents. A good many people of this class were among the most anxious to see a Chatham daily-so long as it didn't cost them anything.

Our weekly subscribers, in the main, cake and wine of present benefits, and, know that the temptation to buy the cipal self-government proposed for Ire | the member for Queen's (Mr. Davies.) | you're a daisy!"

like Macawber, will have our carouse daily will, henceforth, not be in their land, and see in it a simple and econon a bountiful Saturday night, though way, and that the weekly will reach omical substitution for the cumbrous them in all its former freshness and tional debts, like charity, cover a mul- originality. Some people have said one which we support, with which to play ADVANCE a week was not bad, but seven were too much of a good thing. We suggest the means of reducing an indidn't know at first what they meant, proprietor's interest. We sole.nnly tentiary. But we are hero-worshippers, agree with them, in view of our balance out of which we can, perhaps, be only sheet of the venture.

A few advertisers came forward, but we have to confess that all the nice If it were possible, the privilege to array of advertising displayed has not vote for members of all political bodies | been of the renumerative kind. Someshould be established on a firm invari- thing must be sacrificed to appearances, able principle. The line should be run and advertising space has had to bear through intelligible conditions, attain- its share of the burden. If we owe We any of our friends apologies under this head, we hope they will consider them duly made.

Subscribers have come in by the dozen-that is, not a dozen at a time, so as to confuse one counting-room staff, but so as to make several dozens -and these will have the portions of their months' subscriptions due them passed to their credit on account of the weekly, or, if they prefer, we will return the amount in cash.

Whenever there is any important news to be had that we can get in time for an effective "extra" it is our intention to issue that form of sheet, but, efits of protection of all it possesses of for the present and near future, not any more regular daily for us. if you

A few of oar business people cheerfully encouraged us by sending in their advertisements, and these, as well as those who sent along their subscriptions, will understand that we desire to thank them very much. We had a about one hundred come in for the

Perhaps we ought not to omit a referassured us that they intended either subscribe for or advertise is no injustice in this the daily "by and bye." owe them an apology, we suppose, for not continuing the paper until it might be convenient for them to carry out their good intentions. This apology we cheerfully make and hope they will strive for, rather than a degraded thing | not be offended at us for not waiting

To the press, in different parts of the country, we return our bona fide thanks in creating a constituency which honesty | for kindly and encouraging reference to our unpretentious venture, and hope it will learn, from our fate, the lesson that modesty and moderation are sometimes unappreciated.

If anybody wants to start a daily paper in Chatham, we will cheerfully furnish him with all the imformation we have on the subject, on payment of say half the cost of our brief experience.

Erin go Bragh. We do not pretend to prophesy, bu we do try to read aright the signs of the times. A few weeks ago, when referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, we ventured some remarks as to what we believed would allay much, if not all of the discontent that extraordinary country. We stated that the firm and impartial administration of justice was of first importance. We did not mean to convey the impression that justice was oblique, but there had been, until recently, a sentimental leniency and a conciliatory weakness towards crime, to which a political complexion was imparted, where there should have been no such

constructive compromise. Latterly, Mr. Gladstone and those who act with him have come round to Mr. Forster's views, and justice has again wrapped up her eyes and is, once more, officially blind. We may, also, take it that the vicious day of prolonged special legislation is about to close. By A good many of our readers will be series of Acts of Parliament is likely to 73rd, Northumberland, 67th, Carleton, that this is the last number of the Daily Ireland what even we have not-a complete and comprehensive system of When we started the venture we had municipal self-government, covering misgivings as to its success, but de- all matters connected with her internal ferred to the advice and judgment of management. This will give the most others in the matter. If these friends ardent Home Ruler plenty of employment and all he can do to do well. He will have an opportunity to show that consent to give his time gratis to the though he has always failed to devise work of editing for a few weeks longer, any practical scheme, himself, he can, but as the expense is considerable and | at least, appreciate a good one when he sees it, and that if he has failed to govmaintained on a self-supporting basis ern himself, he may become a good county or provincial councilman, either in his county town or in Dublin, as his abilities may lead him.

We have already referred to the exseparate Executive, and the consequent residence of Royalty itself as essential parts of the necessary changes. We conceive that these things complete all asked to give Ireland the chance which either she or her true friends can desire of local self-government. More press agency at Quebec would send us than this will be refused, not alone by lovally respond to the call made upon telegrams which were often here four Imperial power, but by the demands of them.

The world will watch with sympathy, interest and much curiosity, a people of old ways and ancient prejudices putting in motion the newest contri- from the different companies of the illustrations of the kind of telegraphic vances of political mechanism, modelled service we have under the present com- on the best developments of this side of sphere to which only her enemies could wish her to aspire? viz,-independence; existing on the sufferance of her neighbors who would pay little deference to a beggar on horse-back.

The task before Ireland is no easy one, and will tax, not only all her abilities, but all her vaunted patriotism. exercised under the fierce light of jealous criticism to which her course will be subjected, both from Great Britain, which will soon enjoy equal privileges, and the continent of Europe which may envy what is yet distant from their hopes. Though we rejoice with some trembling as to her capacity to use the interest out of it. They didn't think it | judgment she stultifies so often and in was fair to put things out of the daily so many ways, yet we trust the end of

and expensive legislative machinery parliament in parish affairs. It may creasing expenditure to the measure of a contracting revenue for local purposes -a condition of things which must sooner or later, land us in perplexities, extracted by some heroic, if not revolutionary solution.

The Parliamentary Session

Parliamentary matters seem to be in a bad way at Ottawa. Sir John's persistency in attempting to force the obnoxious franchise bill through the House is condemned by many of his followers, as well as by the Liberals. A despatch of Thursday last says the rest of the Provinces, particularly Quebec, are protesting against Sir John's proposal to discriminate in favor of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, in allowing them to retain their present franchise of manhood suffrage. The important measures now before the house and which are likely to prolong debate, are the Canadian Pacific resolutions, Short Line Railway, insolvency, and the franchise bill. addition to these measures the Senate have passed amendments to the Scott Act, exempting light wines, ale, beer, and eider from the operation of the act which will now be returned to the House of Commons to be concurred in. The Northwest Rebellion has to dealt with, while the estimates have practically been untouched. It may reasonably be said that the work of the session has only just begun.

Partial Home Rule. The latest measure promised for Ireof the present session providing for Councils to be elected by popular vote in each county, whose duty it shall be to conduct the administration of the business hitherto assigned to grand juries. A provision will also be made for a central council in Dublin, to be elected by the county councils. This council will discharge the function of the Board of education, public works, etc. It is also meditated to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy and create a Secre tary of State for Ireland, but this is still undecided. It is not likely that the measure will be passed this year.

The Other Side.

according to the population than any place in the world, and William Law & Co. own more tonnage than anybody else in Yarmouth. - Boston Traveller.

And if Yarmouth was situate in a free trade country, how the Grit organs would rise up on their hind legs and howl its praises. - St. John Sun. But, dear Mr. Sun, you know that

there is another side of the story. When the country was under the revenue tariff, which Mr. Tilley promised us would not be materially increased, and before Sir Leonard Tilley imposed the high protective tariff upon us, Yarmouth owned more tonnage than she does at the present day. What are you going to say about that, Mr. Sun Are you not "catching at straws?"

The Half-Breeds' Rebellion.

The realities of the civil war now going on in the North-west Territories are being brought very near to calls of the Active Militia into service. On Monday last Lt. Col. Maunsel received orders from the Militia Department, Ottawa, to form a provisional Battalion from the New Brunswick forces for immediate active service in the Northwest and on Tuesday he issued orders o commanding officers to noti v portions of their respective corps to be in readiness. The call goes out to four companies of the 62nd Battalion, St. late despatches we see that, at last, this John, and one company each of the York and 74th. Kings, which. with the Infantry School Corps, Fredericton, will form a very fine battalion

of over four hundred men. The St. John men have promptly and enthusiastically responded, and it is probable that those of the other battalions will be equally ready and will. ing to go forth at duty's call.

Capt. Cameron's (the Black River) company has been called out by Lt.-Col. McCulley-who had, we learn, already tendered his own services. The notice was only issued on Tuesday evening and did not reach Capt. Cameron, who lives ten or twelve miles from Chatham. until near midnight. His men are largely engaged in lumbering, farming and fishing and we learned from him yesterday morning that many of them are scattered about, some at their fishing stations others on lumber drives far up the rivers and even in Nova Scotia, while it will be exceedingly inconvenient for others to leave home. He hopes, howtime and has no doubt that they will the double bladed paddle with which he

Should the 73rd's quota be required at very short notice, before Capt. Cameron's men can be got together, we have no doubt that a very efficient provisional company can be made up We know that there are plenty

Rev. E. Wallace Waits, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, has tendered his services to Lt. Col. Maunsel as Chaplain of the New Brunswick Battalion. It would be hard to find a more suitable man for the position.

The Franchise Bill.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's speech on the Indian clause of the Franchise bill is thus

reported in the Toronto Globe .-Mr. Mitchell said he thought the Opposition had been throwing away their powder on drill practice. This clause did not amount to anything. They should wait till they came to the enacting clauses, ter, and I shall do so. I can say that the in a loud chorus: description given by the Premier of the ndition of the Indians in the older Provinces is, as far as the Indians of my own The boatman stopped rowing, and there Province (New Brunswick) are concerned, was a gurgling sound. As he wiped his as different from the facts as day from lips he exclaimed:-night. I fully enderse the statements by "Byes, this is dirty work. Oh, Rossa,

Any man who knows the wretched state in which those Indians exist-I speak of it with regret-and then would propose to give them the elective franchise, could not fairly have considered what he was doing. The question of the elective franchise is too sacred a one to be dealt with in the spirit of prejudice. (Cheers.) don't want to see my right hon. friend the Premier go to the other side of the House. I am anxious he should continue where he is on this side, and the Opposi-

A Voice-Have you a patent on that ! Mr. Mitchell-I have a patent to speak minded member should. I have looked the water. over this Bill and have studied it with some attention, and, as gentlemen in this House know, supported the principle of the measure to this extent, that I believe it to be the duty of this Parliament to declare who shall be eligible for election and on what conditions he shall be elected. I want to support the Government all through on this Bill if I can do so conscienciously. There are two elements in the Bill which are very objectionable to my mind. One is these fancy franchises. would not have one of them. I believe they have not a tendency to extend the liberties of the people. They don't tend to make a more independent Parliament. They do not promote that feeling of goodwill among all classes which is so desirable. would like to ask the Premier why he gives farmers' sons the franchise, while young men equally intelligent and equally well educated are excluded. The Chairman-The hon. gentleman-

Mr. Mitchell-Do I hear my hon.friend

make some observation? Though I may

be a little aside from the question, if you will bear with me, I shall soon finish. This discussion has aroused an amount of feeling between the two sides of the House which ought not to have been man on the other side is utterly indefenif they feel this Bill to be so serious in its character, that it would wipe them out give them no fair play, it is the only excuse for their conduct that I can see. (Cheers.) I don't mean to say the Bill will do that, but I mean to say that if the gentleman on the other side happened to get into power, and more unlikely things have happened-(Cheers)-I would not like to have in their hands the power to appoint in my constituency a man to decheers and laughter.) There is a remedy. will do justice to all. If the Premier accepts the amendment of which I have given notice it will wipe out almost the whole of this Bill-(hear, hear)-and will do away with these fancy franchises and the other objectionable features of the Bill. That amendment provides for the enfranchistment of every man who is of age and a British subject who has been a resident of his electoral district for 12 months, and has paid his taxes for the current year. The Premier has accepted the principle of manhood suffrage in giving the vote to farmers' sons; why not | loaded. extend it to all? (Cheers.) Why simplify the Elective Franchise? Let that Bill pass and go into the hands of the people, and no two men will read it the same way. My proposal is not in interest of either side of politics, but of the people at large. (Loud Cheers.)

One would think that after expressing himself as above Mr. Mitchell would have voted to limit the Indian franchise YARMOUTH N. S., owns more tonnage, as much as possible, but the report says. -Mr. Mills' amendment was then put, adding the following as qualifying words to word "Indian," 'Who has been enfranchised under the Indian Act and has had conferred upon him the same civil capacities as the other persons who are qualified to vote under this Act."

The amendment was voted down by 49 yeas to 97 nays, Messrs. Dupont and Gigault voting with the Opposition and Messrs. Dawson, Foster and Mitchell. notwithstanding what they had said, voting with the Government. As they stood up they were greeted with cheers. and laughter from the Opposition.

A Game that didn't Work.

HE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR'S MEN SPOIL

"FENIAN" SCARE. [N. Y. Herald, May 7.] Captain Paul Boyton took a big torpedo in his hand on Tuesday and vowed that he would fasten it at night to the British man-of-war Garnet lying in the Narrows. He was warned by friends that he might pay for the experiment with his life, but the intrepid voyager laughed and said that he would wager a basket of wine that he could attach the torpedo to the vessel and have sufficient time to blow her up if he wished before he was discovered. As the Captain commanded the torpedo campaign against the Chilean fleet under Don Nicholas de Pierola, the Dictator of Peru. his friends became wild with excitement over the proposed expedition, knowing that he would keep his word.

WHISPERING AND CONSPIRACY. A crowd of reporters assembled at "The Ship," in West Tweaty-ninth street, on started for shore it gave three cheers for Tuesday night, prepared to accompany the Garnet. heavy with whispering and conspiracy. In a rear parlor Boyton's brown face was bent over a cigar-shaped black rubber bag and was going out to ask for it. Several four and a half feet long and open at one of the reporters accompanied him out, end. It was a regulation dynamite torpedo but when they approached the ves of the largest size. Mr. Hagart, the Cap tain's lieutenant, was hard at work stuff ing his pockets with sandwiches and bottles. A dapper little fellow with bright, sharp eyes, ran in and out of the parlor with telegrams from Staten Island relating to the Garnet and the movements of her officers. He fairly brimmed over with energy and twisted his black moustache fiercely. Major James Delehey packed a rubber life dress up in brown paper and swore that it was the greatest night in his life. Finally, with silver headed canes, standing collars, slouch hats and gloomy brows, the army of con spirators swarmed out of "The Ship" and began the perils of the night by riding

lown to the Battery on an "L" road train. A BATTERY FENIAN ON THE WAR PATH! battery boatman, who walked zigzag and spoke thickly, was engaged to row the party out to the war vessel from Staten Island. The boatman got one glimpse of the torpedo and then he slouched his hat and put on a most villianous look. "I'm in for durty work," he whispered tragically. "Rossa's my friend an 'm wid him to the ind. Wurra but it'll be durty work before mornin'! For \$5 I'm in for the night wid yez."

Down amid great shadowy piles of rocks on the dock stood Boyton, clad from head to foot in rubber, and holding in his hand paddled around the Chilean cruisers at the island of San Lorenzo. The torpedo was blown up with air and weighted with stones. Then it was attached to a long A knife gleamed at the Captain's The reporters walked around the dock and watched the dim outlines of the big man-of-war as she lay out in the Narrows, with two lights swinging from he masthead. Overhead the sky was covered with clouds save where the red moon's edge glowed in a rift. The police. men perspired with anxiety and curiosity. and the boatman became drunker and drunker. Midnight arrived, and a flood tide swung the vessel's prow toward the

OFF FOR THE MAN-OF-WAR! Finally, at half-past one o'clock vesterday morning, Boyton climbed down the front of the dock, lit a cigar, seized his paddle, tied the torpedo line to his belt and shot away silently into the Narrows with the black rubber bag wobbling on the waves behind him. A few minutes later the reporter got into the rowboat with the Captain's staff. The boatman was full of whiskey and patriotism. He swore that he would do the dirtiest work the world ever saw, and implored his passengers to sing "God Save Ireland There were nine men in the little craft and it was uncomfortably low in the water, not to mention the actions of the boatman, who was as great a danger as when their arguments would apply the guns of the Garnet. As the boat with force. He proceeded :- I am here to shot forward, now pointing to New York speak my honest sentiments on this mat- and now toward the sea, the party sang Rule Britaunia, Britannia rules the waves,

Louder and louder grew the chorus, and soon one-half of the boatload were singing "God Save the Queen !" and the other half "Is This Mr. Reilly?" Suddenly the black outline of the Garnet loomed up sose with its big smokestack and tapering spars. The boat kept well in the rear of the vessel, and every eye was strained for a

sight of Boyton. Soon there was a loud cry from the deck of the war vessel. Several lights flashed. tion where they are now, to keep them in a bugle sounded from some where near the surface of the water, and there was a noise of running men on the Garnet. The boatman stamped his feet and waited in a state my own opinions as I think every fair- of frenzy to see the vessel blown out of

> THE GAME UNCOVERED! The reporters scribbled note-books. The plash of a paddle was heard and Boyton came tearing along at the top of his speed, occasionally blowing his bugle as a signal for the boat. As he reached the party he stood upright and shouted: - "The torpedo is fast against the Garnet's side about amidship. I could have blown her to match wood if I had wanted to. Just as I floated past the vessel in escaping a movement of my paddle attracted the attention of the officers on deck, who looked down at the water. 1 kept as still as death, and one of them cried, 'Ay there! What's that?' I kept quiet and tried to personate a floating log. The officer cried out, 'Stop there! are you?' By this time I was out of pistol range, and I answered, 'It's all right, gentlemen; I'm simply fishing. You've got a torpedo fast to your vessel.' Then ploughed away as hard as I could. I guess they will chase us.'

IN HOT PURSUIT. As the Captain spoke there was a rush. ing sound, and a steam launch came skimming through the water with a white mantle of foam flowing over its stem. The created. The course pursued by gentle- launch ran up to the boat; then the party saw that five or six blue jackets were sible except on one ground, and that is standing on the sides with rifles in their hands, while two officers gave orders in quiet tones. The blue jackets were terribly

excited. Click! click! click! The sailors had cocked their rifles and were taking aim at the party. Two of them covered Boyton in the water. The boatman dropped his oars and nearly

fainted. "Murther!" he shouted, "we'll all be kilt. Take away them guns. Don't pint cide who should or should not vote. (Loud | them that way. Oh! wurra, this is durty

Two sailors seized the side of the rowboat and the fingers of two others trembled upon the triggers of their rifles. 'All right!'cried Boyton, 'I'm a prison er I'll come on board.

With a sudden bound Boyton reached

the deck of the launch. He seized one of

the rifles which were levelled at his head and almost wrenched it from the hand of the excited sailor who held it. 'You can't shoot with that thing,' he said, in a cool voice; 'I don't believe it's

In an instant another sailor placed the point of a cutlass at his breast. Every one was excited, and nine different persons tried to talk at once. Some claimed to be innocent fishermen, while others said they were trying to reach the Long Island shore. A tall, bearded lieutenant stood in the middle of the launch and called for an explanation. Alhandseme midshipman leaned over the side of the vessel and peered into the faces of the conspirators. The two officers were very courteous and displayed great coolness, considering the mystery surrounding the attack upon their

EXPLANATIONS 'Look at this gentleman.' shouted Boyton. 'Here's a British sailor with a naked sword against my bosom, right in New

York harbor! 'You are a prisoner,' said the lieutenant. The boatman became sober and tried to crawl under a seat. 'Come, gentleman,' cried the lieutenant 'you'll have to get on board this launch

and come to the ship. 'As prisoners? asked one of the party. 'We won't stir !' 'Don't you dare to lay a hand upon American citizens!' These are American waters. We are going ashore and we'd like to see you stop us! were the cries that saluted the order. The boatmen simply turned his eyes up and groaned. At this point the midshipman seemed to strike an idea, and he laid down a ritle which had been pointed at

the Herald reporter's head. 'I think, sir,' he said to the lieutenant, 'that these men are journalists and this other man is performing an experiment. "What were you doing at our ship?" demanded the lieutenant.

"Simply putting a torpedo her," observed the Captain. The midshipman took out a cartridge and held it up before the captain. Then he remarked, with horrible coolness, that it contained two ounces of lead, and that each of the party might have been presented with a fac-simile. An explanation of the project of the night was made and Boyton was released. As the party

Later on Captain Boyton said that he wanted to get possession of his torpedo

some one cried out from its deck:-"If you come any nearer we'll fire." Then it was seen that there were blue jackets all along the rail of the Garnet. and the party returned to the shore. Soon after the steam launch was sent to the dock to investigate. The blue jackets arrived just in time to see the red shirted constable throw a villager in the water and then pelt bricks at him. The constable demanded to know what the armed sailors wanted and ordered them away. There was some quiet snickering, and then the boatman said that it was a great wonder that he had controlled his anger, as he might have done something rash. As the men in the launch would not

shore the constable drew a small revolver and kept shouting to an imaginary deputy: "Jerry. arrest that boat! I don't want to fire on you, gentlemen, unless I'm com-

explain their business in coming to the

The following note was sent by Captain Boyton to the commander of the Garnet vesterday:-No. 38 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET SIR. - Please let me have my torpedo Send it to the above address and I will pay the messenger.

'The point of the whole thing is just this,' said the Captain yesterday. 'Some years ago the British Board of Admirality treated me discourteously when they examined my rubber dress. They laughed at me and said I could not approach a war vessel with a torpedo. Sly dogs, those

TOLD TO KEEP MUM. A score of officers and ailors peered over the rail of the Garnets yesterday afternoon at a Herald reporter who had come alongside in a small boat and was making a struggle to get aboard the ma . of-war without taking a preliminary ducking in a choppy sea. The reporter felt that he was regarded with suspicion and was not greatly surprised when told that there was no information to be had concerning the torpedo. The Captain had gone ashore after leaving instructions with his subordinates to say nothing about the matter. There was an intimation that

he had gone to see the British Consul in reference to the torpedo 'Yes,' said Consul General Booker at the New York Hotel last evening, 'the Captain of the Garnet called upon me this morning to tell me of the occurrence of the night. He had been up all night. He dined with me last evening, and miss. ing the eleven o'clock boat, did not get to his vessel until about one o'clock, just before this event transpired.

'Did he believe that an attempt had been made to blow up his vesse!?" 'Well, as there was only a brick in the contrivance he hardly thought so, but If a joke was intended it would have been a rather serious one if the perpetrator had been observed by the sentry. 'Why, would the sentry have been jus-

'Oh! I won't say that, but it might have been a rather serious joke.' 'Have you taken, or do you propose

to take, any official action in the matter? That I must decline to say. I was to have heard from the Captain this afternoon, but I have not.'

Yours respectfully, PAUL BOYTON.
P. S.—Sorry to have disturbed you last night fellows.'