POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine

ALL SPEAK IN ITS FAVOR

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 23, 1880.

Dear Sir—I have sold your Vegetine since it was first introduced into Canada, and most cheerfully recommend it to all who are in want of a blood purifier, and believe it is just what it is advertised to be, a purely vegetable compound. My customers all speak in its favor. My sales are steadily increasing. I have sold many articles of the same description, but Vegetine gives the most universal satisfaction.

G. T. FULFORD & CO., 175 King Street West.

Vegetine.

Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Having used the Vegetine myself, I have much pleasure in recommending it to any afflicted as I was with *Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint*. I have not had a day's sickness since taking it nearly two years ago.

JAMES ROSS.

Vegetine.

It Has No Equal.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 3, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that the undersigned has sold the Vegetine for the past seven years with the happiest results. For skin diseases and a blood purifier it has no equal.

HENRY F. MACCARTHY, (Medical Hall) Wellington Street.

Vegetine.

THE BEST I HAVE USED.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT., Oct. 4, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine and have derived great benefit therefrom. As an alterative and diuretic, I have found it good. During the past twenty years I have taken a great many kinds of *Patent Medicines*, and consider the Vegetine the best I have ever used.

Yours &c.,

G. S. CLIME.

Vegetine.

GOOD FOR THE AGED.

WILL YOU READ THIS.

CLIFTON, ONT., Jan. 16, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I advise you of the good results of your Vegetine. My wife's father, now nearly eighty-five years old, was attacked with *Erysipelas* in its worst form. His head and face were swollen so that he was blind, and one of his limbs was badly swollen and discolored, and broke out in several places and discharged. His physician said there was no remedy that could cure him, as he was such an old man. To gratify a son-in-law he was persuaded to take your Vegetine. Seven bottles cured him, and he is now a healthy old man.

Last Spring I was troubled with a disordered stomach, with a sallow skin, want of appetite, cold extremities, and headache. Satisfied that this condition of things arose from poverty of the blood, I took two bottles of the Vegetine; it cured me, and I am satisfied that it is the best tonic and blood purifier in the market, and am only too happy to make known these facts to the world.

Yours very truly, A. MENSIE.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Lime Juice.

1 Cask Montserrat Lime Juice from the

PURE JUICE OF THE LIME FRUIT,

For sale low by

J. R. GOGGIN.

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, selling at manufacturer's prices.

BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

together with a largest and most complete stock of

HARDWARE

ver r offered for sale in Miramichi.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling before buying elsewhere. Prices are very low.

J. R. GOGGIN

French Plate, Leo and common Hand Mirrors.

Dressing Cases, Silver Capped Smelling Bottles, Cigar Stands.

Metallic Hair Brushes, (inlaid and plain Backs.) etc., etc. suitable for X'mas Presents.

Also, Cleaver's Genuine

TOILET SOAPS,

in the following varieties, Honey, Crown Windsor, Glycerine, Jockey Club, Almond, Almond-Glycerine, Cent-Flears.

Our usual stock of

TOILET ARTICLES,

are constantly being replenished. At the

NEW DRUG STORE,

MACKENZIE, & CO.

☞ DENTAL ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Chatham, Dec. 21, '80.

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD, 111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

All Parish Officers who have not yet made their returns, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby required to render the same to my office forthwith.

Dated at Newcastle, 21st December, 1880.

SAM'L. THOMSON, Secy. Treas. Co. North'ld.

Salt! Salt!

Now landing, 500 bushels Coarse Salt, (in sacks and bulk.

Also 50 bbls. more

NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRING.

in bbls. and half bbls

In Store:—

100 bbls choice No. 1 Winter Apples, 5 bbls and 5 half bbls Malagee Grapes,

Always on hand—best brands

Flour, Meal, Molasses, Pork, Codfish, Herring, Tea, Sausages, Finnan Haddies,

With a full line of Groceries. Low for Cash.

D. CHESMAN.

Chatham, Nov. 9.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - JANUARY 20, 1881.

Our Ottawa Letter.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT STILL ABSORBING PUBLIC ATTENTION.—IT IS PASSED IN COMMITTEE AND REPORTED. SIR LEONARD TILLEY SILENT IN THE DEBATE.—THE CONSERVATIVE "VALLEY OF DEATH"—THE OFFER OF THE NEW SYNDICATE.—THE LIBERALS TO CONTINUE THEIR GOOD FIGHT AGAINST THE MEASURE.—MR. MACKENZIE TO MOVE FOR AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The great debate still goes on with sustained vigor and increasing interest. The readers of the ADVANCE, far removed as they are from the scene of discussion, can scarce form an idea of the intensity of feeling among the representatives of the people and Parliament upon this question. One thing is noteworthy. Every member of the Liberal Party is strong in disapproval of the contract. First on the ground that the contract was improperly and illegally let. The law of the land requires that public contracts shall be let by competition, after tenders are advertised for and received. The Government had not authority to let the contract as they did. In the next place the manner of letting it was subject to suspicion. It was said that the contract was let in England. It was stated by Sir John on his return that "a firm bargain" had been made. It turns out that no bargain had been made. The contract was only signed long after that and on this side of the water. Then there was the secrecy and subsequent concealment of the transaction. If the bargain was made for the people why might they not know of its terms? Sir John, himself, at Hochelaga, promised the terms would be made known as soon as His Excellency's consent was given. No claim is set up that His Excellency's consent was either asked or refused. It never was so asked or refused. Then, a portion of the terms was made known. The public were told that 25 millions of dollars and 25 million acres of lands was the price. The general public, including both parties tacitly accepted these terms as not unfavorable. We were "getting the Pacific Railway off our hands," it was said and a sense of relief was felt. The subsequent revelations showed how much more we were to do and how much more we were to give. We were to build a new section of ninety miles of road,—the most difficult ever yet undertaken by Canada—we were to hand over to the Company 706 miles of railway, built on a first class standard, with favorable grades, curves and alignments—a railway that compares with the Intercolonial in length, cost and character—and the Company were to build but 2,000 miles more, half of which was across level prairie, the whole to be constructed as the Company pleased, and where they pleased so far as the route between terminal points is concerned. We were to give them exemption from local taxation for their road and property and lands, and exemption from Dominion taxation on the matter of customs duties on a large portion of their materials imported. We were to give them a monopoly of connecting lines, the right to construct railways at will in all directions, the right to select lands at will in any part of the North West, and numerous other objectionable privileges and exemptions which the space of this letter would not be sufficient to enumerate.

This contract, the like of which has been hitherto unheard of, it was cooly proposed by the Government should be accepted and passed before the Christmas holidays. But Parliament became alarmed. The country became indignant. The Opposition in Parliament, few in numbers, but able and resolute, determined to resist and delay the passage. They have done so and the country, with an interest and feeling altogether without precedant in our Parliamentary history, has reason to sustain them. A hundred popular meetings have denounced the iniquitous contract. Petitions of the electors come pouring in from Conservative and Liberal counties alike, and it is evident that the country is greatly hostile to the ratification of the contract.

I have said that the Liberal members are a unit against it. Many Conservative members have also been loud in their objections in the corridors against it, though generally silent in the House. But there are exceptions. Early in the debate Hon. Mr. McDougall announced his intention to speak against the contract. He has not yet spoken, however, and there are rumors that he has been "conciliated." Of the four members representing Manitoba, all of whom are ministerial supporters, three are still persistent in their hostility to the contract. They insist that a maximum freight rate shall be fixed on the contract, so as to prevent the Syndicate, who will have the monopoly of the North-West carrying trade, from overcharging.

The other night Mr. Alonzo Wright, one of the oldest, most judicious and popular members of the Conservative side warned his leaders that the ratification of the contract boded ill for the Conservative party. That was a frank and candid warning, and exactly expresses the feeling of the Conservative party here. They will not fail in allegiance to their party. But they know that in voting for the contract, with all its obnoxious provisions, they are riding into the valley of death, politically—making a Balaclava charge against public opinion and the interests of the country.

In the House there have been numerous able speeches. Mr. Mackenzie, though in poor health delivered himself with great clearness and force against the contract. Three of our New Brunswick members have spoken, Mr. Rogers making a capital off-hand speech, Sir Albert Smith an able and forcible one, Mr. Gilmour a pointed and effective one, spiced with humor. Thus far Sir Leonard Tilley has sat silent, our only representative in the Cabinet with not a word to say in this great crisis of Canadian History. The fact causes much comment and it is freely stated here that the Finance Minister's judgment is that the bargain is a bad one, but as he stuck to the ship in Pacific Scandal days and defended that transaction, he is not likely to desert it now.

The first stage in the passage of the contract were taken yesterday morning when the resolutions appropriating $25-000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land were passed through committee and reported. The discussion has so far been conducted in committee. It will hereafter go on with the Speaker in the chair. It is impossible to predict how long the discussion will last or what the result will be. Just now the completion of a new Syndicate, and their offer to construct the work for $2,400,-000 less money and 2,400,000 less acres of land, besides giving up all the obnoxious features of exemptions, monopolies and franchises of the present contract, complicates the situation. It is not expected that the new offer will be accepted, though it is made in good faith by a Company amply able to construct the road, and who offer to put up $2,000,000 as security for its faithful performance, instead of one million which the present Syndicate are required to deposit. In any case the discussion will go on, and many amendments will be moved and voted upon. Among the first of these it is expected will be one by Mr. Mackenzie demanding an appeal to the people at the polls, the feeling in favor of that step having taken strong hold upon the public mind in this quarter. K.

LOCAL MATTER occupies our columns this week to the exclusion of the usual general news and editorials.

Ridiculous Attempt at Press-Censorship.

The Secretary of School district no 1., Chatham, may be a very excellent Customs Clerk, *sub rosa* press correspondent and model young man in a few not very important particulars, but he does not seem to be a proper person to figure with any degree of credit in the *role* of censor of respectable papers. Neither can he be looked upon as one qualified to champion other young officials who imprudently place themselves in the way of receiving merited public rebuke. A gentleman who, at a comparatively early age, has displayed talents and attainments sufficiently superior to justify the Government in bestowing upon him the Inspectorship of Schools for several counties, ought to be able to defend himself against unnecessarily severe newspaper criticism of his official conduct. It is therefore somewhat surprising to find Inspector Cox airing his grievances against the ADVANCE by proxy at a district school meeting, although both that gentleman and his deputy had remained silent for months after the alleged injustice was done. The attack of Secretary Crimmin on Thursday last was all the more singular because both Inspector Cox and himself have been, professedly at least, on friendly terms with the ADVANCE, and had either of them complained, personally, of our having done any injustice they might readily have secured such corrections as established truth would justify. There can, therefore, have been but one object in view when Mr. Crimmin made his attempt to "correct" the ADVANCE at last Thursday's school meeting. His failure was as great as his effort was mendacious. This, however, does not relieve either the Inspector or his deputy of the responsibility they then assumed, and as they have brought their troubles into an annual school meeting, "officially"—*a la* "Pinafore"—they are entitled all the credit they are able to win in the arena they have chosen. Secretary Crimmin appeared to be acting under at least two distinct hallucinations on Thursday last, which are now, doubtless, dispelled. With Sir Joseph Porter, he appears to have imagined that "official utterances are always unanswerable." According to his theory he was the Secretary of the meeting and all he had to do was to say black was white and it would so appear. He, evidently, thought that his blushing and hesitating challenge of the incorrect press—in all the evident personal trepidation with which he advanced his baseless charge—would be approved by his fellow-ratepayers. He seemed to imagine that he could gain some credence without reference to the palpable insincerity of his misstatements. If there had been a semblance of fact on which he could hang his alleged correction, the ridiculous manner in which he took up the Inspector's case might be overlooked, but when it was known to himself and every other person present that he was attempting to pervert the truth, his mendacity evoked only pity and contempt. His other hallucination appears to have been that he represented some persons other than those who desire to secure a salary of five or six hundred dollars a year for the prospective secretary of a certain school district which is not now large enough to suit his views. It is a pardonable ambition that engenders the desire on the part of any man to lead a considerable number of his fellow-citizens, but, in these days, something more than mere ambition is needed to draw men towards a would-be leader, and no man, however ambitious he may be, will gain public confidence by allowing himself to be made a hare of at a public meeting in an attempt to turn truth into falsehood.

Secretary Crimmen, no doubt, now understands the difference between open and secret warfare against those who have always treated him with consideration and desired to promote his welfare, while believing in his integrity. We had, up to Thursday last, refused to believe him capable of resorting to misrepresentation for the purpose of weakening the influence of this paper. We have no doubt of it now, and are rather pleased than otherwise that he has come out so boldly with his real sentiments. The better his motives and the weapons he employs are known, however, the less harm they will be capable of doing. In good time we hope he will learn that fair dealing is best in reference to all public matters. When that time arrives he may be qualified to act as censor of the press. At present he possesses all the elements of a decided failure in that capacity, and it may not be amiss, in this connection, to suggest to him that it is dangerous for one of his calibre to meddle with things which may result to his disadvantage.

A Good Move.

A petition to the Senate and House of Representatives for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British Provinces has been placed by Mr. Archibald T. Heney, of No. 25 Coenties Slip, for signatures, in the Produce, Stock, Maritime and other exchanges, and also in a few leading business houses in this city. The petition has been circulated only two or three days and has nearly five hundred signatures, and in Boston, where it has been circulated by Messrs. Kimball & Bates for ten days, two thousand signatures have been obtained. The National Board of Trade has for the past five years agitated the question by memoralizing Congress and sending delegates to Washington in behalf of the appointment of a commission, but without success, until last year, when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution favoring such an appointment, but the resolution is yet awaiting action by the House, chiefly it is claimed, because of the apathy of New York merchants. The petitioners propose to place the matter in the hands of Congressmen Cox and Morton, and will make vigorous efforts to secure the appointment of a commission during the present Congress.—*New York World.*

Church of England Synod.

COADJUTOR BISHOP ELECTED.

[From the Telegraph.]

On Wednesday evening last a special meeting of the Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton was held in Trinity Church school-room, having been called by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan in connection with the Bishop-Coadjutorship.

The Metropolitan presided and after the opening exercises, the roll was called and it was found the following were present;—

Clergy:

W. Armstrong,	D. B. Parnther,
G. M. Armstrong,	James Neales,
Canon Ketchum,	R. Simonds,
A. H. Weeks,	S. S. Hanford,
Canon DeVeber,	E. A. Warneford,
W. Jeffrey,	F. H. Almon,
H. M. Spike,	D. Bliss,
D. W. Pickett,	G. G. Roberts,
W. H. Street,	G. Schofield,
Canon Medley,	T. E. Dowling,
Joseph Smith,	Canon Brigstocke
W. DeB. McKiel,	H. S. Wainwright,
J. K. Campbell,	W. B. Armstrong,
T. Neales	Canon Partridge,
J. Dockward,	L. A. Hoyt,
C. Willis,	J. Rushton,
F. S. Sill,	D. Forsyth,
E. S. W. Pentreath,	J. H. Talbot.
L. G. Stevens,	G. Love,
J. E. Flewelling,	H. H. Parker,
O. S. Newnham,	W. M. Groton.
W. O. Raymond,	W. J. Wilkinson,
A. Hoadley,	A. W. Wiggins,
	J. W. Uniacke.

Lay Delegates

Bathurst—T. Desbrisay,
Carleton (St. George)—A. R. Bedell and T. Ketchum.
Carleton (St. Jude)—E. J. Wetmore and A. A. DeMill.
Chatham—W. Wilkinson,
Dalhousie—A. A. Johnson.
Dorchester—E. B. Chandler.
Douglas and Bright—J. DeLancy Robinson and S. J. Smith.
Fredricton (Cathedral)—G. E. Fenety and G. R. Parkin.
Fredericton—Hon. Chief Justice Allen.
Greenwich—W. B. McKiel.
Kingston—S. Foster.
Lancaster—J. DeW. Spurr and Hurd Peters.
Madawaska—B. R. Plant.
Moncton—Hon. Judge Botsford.
Portland (St. Paul's)—G. A. Schofield and T. B. Robinson.
Portland (St. Luke's)—Dr. McFarland.
Point du Chene—W. J. M. Hanington.
Richmond—H. B. Montgomery.
Rothesay—R. T. Clinch and C. H. Fairweather.
St. Andrews—T. T. O'Dell and G. S. Grimmer.
St. John (Trinity)—John Sears and George W. Whitney.
St. John (St. Mark)—T. W. Daniel and W. M. Jarvis.
St John (St James)—Edward Willis.
St Martins—S. K. Daly.
St Stephen (Christ Church)—N. T. Greathead and C. N. Vroom.
St Stephen (Trinity)—N. Marks.
Simonds—G. H. Lee.
Springfield—A. B. Scovil and T. T. H. Scovil.
Studholm—R. M. Hazen.
Sussex—O. R. Arnold and E. E. Arnold.
Umpham—A. Sherwood.
Westfield—N. H. DeVeber.
Woodstock—W. F. Dibblee.

His Lordship asked if it was necessary to confirm the minutes of last session?

Hurd Peters said, that as this was a special meeting, he would move that the minutes be taken as read, and confirmed.

Chief Justice Allan thought persons who were not present last time would hesitate to confirm them without hearing them read.

Mr. W. M. Jarvis thought there was no necessity to confirm them.

Mr. John Sears thought it advisable to have the minutes read.

Rev. G. M. Armstrong said they were called for a special purpose, and thought they should not be confirmed at this meeting.

His Lordship said that at this time they would naturally expect an address from him—a course which he intended to take. He would say a few words on the general question, and would then submit to them the name of a person whom he considered suitable for the position of Coadjutor-Bishop, preceded by certain letters from several clergymen to himself, though from their purport he might lay them before the meeting. Having done this, he would ask their opinion as to the course they would take—whether they should then adjourn until to-morrow to discuss the matter or go on then. If the latter was done, then he would retire so as to allow free and untrammelled discussion, or if the former he would remain to answer any questions they desired. He met them with mingled feelings of necessity and sorrow, having personally presided over this Synod for so many years, and he was rejoiced to do the work, but he found that his years were increasing and it was almost certain that human strength could not avail to do that work efficiently, also considering the fact that it was increasing three-fold. Another feeling he had, was that of comfort and satisfaction that the Synod had placed so much confidence—and he hoped not to an undue amount—to leave the further consideration of the question in his hands. This question had caused him great anxiety for many months, and he had carefully weighed every letter, and had not made a hasty choice in regard to his man. It had been a choice accompanied by far more anxiety on his part than that of any body electing any person. Where the body was large, the responsibility was divided but, while he in a manner shared the responsibility, yet he felt a ten fold anxiety not to make a mistake. One thing weighed with him—they had neither seen the person whose name he would submit. That was an awkward position, but then there was a feeling that a person might make an excellent pastor, but would not be suited for the office of Bishop. But then this responsibility always arises, but we have to make a choice and to the best of our abilities, and we cannot tell whether the person is competent until he has shown his fitness for the office by experience. He had done his best, and it was after much consideration that he had decided on the person whose name he would submit. He would read several letters regarding the person. Several names had been submitted to him from influential quarters about whom he had inquired, and who, he found, were unfit, for various reasons. Among the persons he wrote to—and he wrote to many clergy and laity—was one friend of his, Rev. Mr. Webb, of St. Andrew's Church, Wellstreet, London. And he had been invited and decided to recommend this gentleman. He was the Rev. H. T. Kingdon, Vicar of Good Easter, near Chelmsford, Essex, and a graduate of St. Paul's, London, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for eight or nine years Mr. Webb's curate. Mr. Webb said he was a zealous worker and when offered a preferment by the Bishop of London had refused, remaining in the same parish and working until his health broke down. But he had gone abroad and found his health restored and had returned and taken an incumbency. His friends felt that he was entirely thrown away in a little country parish, and he believed that he was such a churchman as to sympathize with His Lordship to the fullest extent. He also read a letter from Rev. Mr. Hardy who had known Mr. Kingdon for many years, and he was thoroughly healthy and strong. His abilities were of a high order and had been exercised much. He possessed the manners and tone of a gentleman. The next letter was from Mr. Beresford Hope. He said he had many opportunities of observing Mr. Kingdon as a member of St. Andrew's congregation. He had always regarded him ever as a man of marked but quiet and even power. His judgment is keen and sound. His preaching clear, logical and telling; his sermons being full worked out but not labored. He is a perfect gentleman, and Mr. Webb always referred to him as his right-hand man, and deeply regretted his going away. The next letter was from the Dean of the Church of St. Paul's. He said he was all that could be wished for the position. He doubted his good health, and was not sure he was restored to health. [This was answered by medical testimony.] He had also a letter from the late Bishop of Jamaica, who said that His Lordship would rejoice in his aptness for the position, and that he would be very loyal to him. He also read a few words from Mr. Kingdon himself. He said that it was true that such a possibility had been mentioned before, but it did not seem to affect me as the direct offer. He felt unworthy of the position, but after consultation with others he placed himself in his Lordship's hands, and should his nomination be approved, he wou'd regard it as God's call. He would make the announcement in due course and then leave the matter open to their decision, whether to adjourn or not?

Mr. Sears asked Mr. Kingdon's age?

The Metropolitan—He is 46 years old, and is an M. A. of Trinity-College, Cambridge, and at present Vicar at Good Easter, Essex. His full name is Henry Tully Kingdon.

Mr. Fenety asked if he was a man of family, and His Lordship replied that he was not.

The Metropolitan said that Mr. Kingdon's name would not be found in any party contest one way or another. He then presented Mr. Kingdon's name in proper form, as follows:—

I herewith submit to the Synod of this Diocese the name of the Rev. Henry Tully Kingdon, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, being a Priest in Holy Orders of the Church of England and Vicar of Good Easter, Essex, for election by the Synod as Bishop Coadjutor of this Diocese, under section 2 of the canon passed at the ninth session (special) of the Synod. JOHN FREDERICTON.

St. John, January, 12th 1881.

Rev. Canon Ketchum moved that the Synod proceed to ballot for a Coadjutor-Bishop. This was seconded.

An amendment was moved by Mr. E. B. Chandler that the Synod adjourn until to-day at 10 a. m.

Both these motions were after discussion withdrawn and the Metropolitan left the chair and Chief Justice Allen was chosen chairman.

Mr. Chandler's motion was read, and Rev. L. A. Hoyt seconded it, but Mr. Chandler afterwards withdrew it.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt moved that they proceed to the election of a Bishop-Coadjutor forthwith.

Mr. Edward Willis moved as an amendment that they proceed to the election of one on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Much discussion ensued and the amendment was put and carried by a vote of 59 to 39.

A reconsideration was moved and carried and after further addresses Mr. C. H. Fairweather moved, seconded by Mr. E. J. Wetmore, that the Synod adjourn until the first Tuesday in March, then to meet at the same place.

This gave rise to still further discussion which was not concluded at 11 o'clock, when the Synod adjourned until Thursday, at 10 a. m.

Pursuant to adjournment the C. of E. Synod met at ten o'clock on Thursday morning in Trinity Church schoolroom, Hon. Chief Justice Allen in the chair.

In reply to a question, the chairman said that Mr. Fairweather's amendment to adjourn until March was in conformity with the canon.

Rev. Mr. Campbell made an address in favor of Mr. Kingdon's election, and referred to the excellent character of the testimonials.

Rev. Mr. Almon held that the members of the Synod had come to the meeting shackled—the result of the canon passed on this question. He questioned whether Mr. Kingdon sympathized with the Ritualists, and required evidence that he did not before voting for him. He held that proceeding to ballot at once would be a leap in the dark, and said he would move an amendment (should Mr. Fairweather's be defeated) that the question be postponed until the July meeting.

Messrs. Foster and Grimmer spoke in favor of nominating Mr. Kingdon.

It was considered by Rev. Geo. Love that the fact that Mr. Kingdon came from Trinity College, Cambridge was sufficient proof that he was not a Ritualist.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke opposed Mr. Fairweather's amendment and urged immediate action. Mr. Kingdon was not the kind of man he would have preferred seeing nominated, and he had also hoped that he would have been a married man.

Rev. G. M. Armstrong did not yet consider the evidence as to Mr. Kingdon's qualifications as sufficient, and thought that the Bishop should have consulted the clergymen and laity of this Diocese in making the selections.

Rev. Mr. Hanford opposed postponement, and was in favor of Mr. Kingdon, as he was not a party man.

Mr. C. H. Fairweather held that delay was necessary but should his resolution be defeated would not offer factious opposition to the Synod's choice.

In reply to Rev. Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Jarvis stated that the paper he referred to Wednesday night as capable of setting the whole Diocese in a blaze did not refer to Mr. Kingdon.

Chief Justice Allen thought nothing would be lost by postponing the decision until the July meeting.

The amendment to adjourn until March was put and lost. The other amendment fell through, its object having been accomplished and the resolution to proceed to the election of a Coadjutor Bishop was carried.

Rev. Mr. Brigstocke moved that the Bishop be requested to attend before the ballot was taken.

A motion, however, was made to adjourn until two o'clock and on being put was unanimously adopted.

The Synod met again shortly after three o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Medley presiding.

His Lordship said he had received a message asking him to attend in case more information was required. He read the motion adopted in the morning. He wished to say that the reason he called the Synod at this time of the year was that if the Synod would approve the name he would submit it to the Bishops of Canada. If anyone raises canonical objection he must sustain it and at a meeting of the House of Bishops. This involves time. If no objection, or not sustained, time is then given in deciding on the time of consecration. If he had postponed it to July the whole summer would have been taken up by these proceedings and he would not have the advantage of aid. The same objection would now stand to a postponement till March or July. Then if a postponement was made until July it was doubtful whether the gentleman named would consent to accept, as the delay would be regarded as a means of defeating him altogether. He did not speak for Mr. Kingdon, but only expressed what he would do under similar circumstances. Another reason he had for hoping for no postponement was that there could be no doubt that their liberty of voting would be interfered with by persons outside of the Diocese. This was the reason the canon was passed, to prevent such unholy and unnecessary strife. These were his reasons for calling them at this time of the year. He stated distinctly that Mr Kingdon's name was Henry Tully Kingdon and not Hallowell, or anything else. As to his connexion with any association he knew nothing. (Applause.)

Mr. Sears wished to know if any person in the Synod had recommended any person?

The Metropolitan replied that he had not.

Mr. Sears asked if he had applied to Mr. Kingdon's Diocesan, the Bishop of Rochester, for information?

His Lordship replied that he had not, but would not certainly accept Mr. Kingdon without satisfactory testimonials from the Bishop of Rochester.

It was resolved that the roll be called, to determine if there was a quorum of the laity and clergy. It was found that there was a quorum. The vote was taken by orders, and Mr. G. H. Lee and Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath were appointed tellers for the clergy. There are 114 qualified laymen, and of these 45 were present; 19 form a quorum. Of the clergy 17 form a quorum and 48 were present. The vote cast by the clergy was as follows:—

Necessary for a choice.....34
Total number cast.....49
Yeas.....44
Nays.....5

Rev. Canon Brigstocke and Mr. G. A. Schofield were appointed tellers for the laity. Chief Justice Allen and Mr. W. M. Jarvis announced that they would not vote. The lay delegates voted as follows:

Necessary for a choice.....30
Total number cast.....45
Yeas.....42
Nays.....3

The result was received with great applause.

Rev. Mr. Pentreath said, that, in view of this handsome vote that had been cast for Mr. Kingdon, he moved that this election be made unanimous and by a standing vote. This was carried, the Doxology being sung by the clergy, delegates and others present.

The Metropolitan thanked all the members for their attendance, for the zeal and discretion with which they had carried the matter through and at the same time congratulated them on the point that the clergy and the laity had not arrayed themselves in hostile camps, but on the whole were nearly equally divided, the laity having voted as fully on one or the other side as the clergy. At the same time he felt that the persons who voted may have done so with conscientious feelings. This was only an expression of natural feeling, and he would say that it was on that view that he had endeavored to work and it was a view which he would most strenuously press on the Coadjutor and he was satisfied that he would not only adopt it in deference to himself (His Lordship) as the older man, but also as the natural outcome of a large heart. This was an important duty for this Diocese, and as one member had before advised them to pray for direction now, so there was need to pray still more that the Coadjutor might be guided in his duties. His Lordship said that as long as he could he would work—as long as God gave his strength and the spirit. He stated that he did not intend to go to England to seek rest. In conclusion he trusted that the members of this Diocese would give him and the Coadjutor a hearty support.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Schofield, seconded by Mr. Hurd Peters, it was resolved to send a formal notice, in compliance with the Canon, to the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, announcing Mr. Kingdon's election by the Synod.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the rector and church wardens of Trinity Church for the use of the schoolroom.

On motion of Rev. Canon Brigstocke, it was resolved that a cablegram be sent to Rev. Mr. Kingdon by the Metropolitan announcing his election as Bishop-Coadjutor by the Synod.

The secretary wished to know if the proceedings would be published at once or with the report of the next annual meeting.

It was decided to take the latter course.

Mr. John Sears asked His Lordship to arrange, if possible, that Mr. Kingdon should be consecrated in this city, and offered Trinity Church for the event.

The Metropolitan did not reply, but at once pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting of the Synod closed.

The Coadjutor Bishop.

The Rev. Mr. Kingdom who has just been elected Coadjutor-Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton, is about 45 years of age, and is a very active man. He is a member of the English Church Union, and also of the *Sanctæ Trinitas Confraternitas*, (the Confraternity of the Holy Trinity) of Cambridge. It was probably this fact which gave rise to the statement that he was a member of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. Kingdon was at one time the curate of St. Andrews, Wellstreet, but we do not know whether he is the curate to whom reference is made in this paragraph from the *Rock*, of March, 1878, in which that journal professes to give an outline of the objects of the above-named Confraternity:

The society turns out to be even more formidable than we apprehended, and will require to be carefully watched. It appears to have been founded in 1857—earlier, that is by some years, than the Society of the Holy Cross—and now numbers about 350 "brethren," all members of Cambridge University and all, with very few exceptions, either already in holy orders or seeking ordination. The Rev. W. R. Churton, B. D., of King's College (a member of the E. C. U.), is president, assisted by a Council consisting of four vice-presidents, two secretaries, twelve "Senior Brethren," and an "Almoner," who is in fact, the treasurer. Chapters are held twice a month at 9 p.m., after which addresses are delivered. There are also devotional exercises, conversational classes on "Dogmatic Theology," and at stated times early celebrations of the "Blessed Sacrament," which the brethren are earnestly invited to attend. They pray for the dead—the last deceased member of the confraternity (in 1877) being the Rev. A. E. O'Brien, a member of the Holy Cross. They collect alms at their chapters, the proceeds usually about 2*l.*—being expended in subsidizing the most ultra missions both at home and abroad. The brethren wear a badge which, we are told, is not unlike the sacred Tau (*crux ansata*). The members of the contraternity are distributed through all the towns and dioceses of England and Wales, some (*e. g.* Mr. Greathead) have even found their way from Cowley to India. Among the earlier members we meet with the names of Mr. Body and Mr. Bagshawe (St. Barnabas, Pimlico) both belonging to the Society of the Holy Cross of which Mr. Bagshawe is at present "Master." In 1867 the first name on the list was that of the Rev. J. G. Greene, who has just passed from Mr. Wagner's church at Brighton into the Church of Leo XIII. Dr. Woodford, the present Bishop of Ely, is also a member, a circumstance which may perhaps explain Archdeacon Dennison's bitter disappointment—vented in a recent "letter"—at not finding him quite the high sacredotalist that he had a right to expect. The S. T. C. has also furnished some of the most mischievous curates who ever assisted the incumbents of St. Andrew's, Well-Street; St. Barnabas', Pimlico; St. Augustine's, Kilburn; St. Agnes', Kennington, &c.

It is only right to say, on the other hand, that the *Rock* is a very extreme paper, whose view of any matter is to be taken with much allowance. It is in Mr. Kingdon's favor that his name is not on the lists of the more marked societies and movements, such as the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the Society of the Holy Cross, or the petitions in favor of the Confessional, etc.; and he does not appear to have in any way connected himself with the recent Ritualistic movement, or with the Ritualistic party, so called, as distinguished, and most properly, from the historic high church school in the English Church. He is said to be of moderate views. If he can readily accommodate himself to the circumstances of the Church in Canada, he will make a useful man.—*Globe.*

THE "HISTORY OF ACADIA."—The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has the following friendly notice of the *History of Acadia*, of which Mr. James Hannay, at present of the *Telegraph* staff, is the author:—

Mr. James Hannay's *History of Acadia* is in two ways a monument of the author's industry and perseverance. In the first place it must have involved a vast amount of labor and research to extricate from musty official documents, old manuscripts, the records of the explorations of sixteenth-century voyagers, and many other sources, the facts he has collected about the first settlement and early history of Acadia, and to weave them into the form of a continuous and intelligible narrative. But further, Mr. Hannay mentions in his preface that the book was nearly finished so far back as in the early months of 1877, but that the whole of the manuscript in the printing office, together with his own library, was destroyed in the great fire which, in the summer of that year, devastated St. John, N. B., so the greater part of his work had to be done over again. The manner of its performance, on the whole, reflects great credit on the author. There is no attempt at fine writing, but there is a simple narrative of the misfortunes, the efforts, and the successes of the early French colonists; of the long warfare between France and Great Britain in North America, which ended in the transfer of all the French possessions to the latter Power; and finally, of the circumstances attending the famous deportation of the Acadians in 1755. There are few events in modern history, as Mr. Hannay has succeeded in showing, which have been more widely misrepresented and misunderstood than this. Ninety-nine people out of every hundred form their impressions of it from Longfellow's "Evangeline," and believe that the Acadians were a gentle, innocent, pastoral people who were cruelly oppressed by the British authorities. The actual fact is, that the utmost patience and even indulgence were exercised toward them; and that it was not until after the Government had had long experience of their readiness to aid the arms of France—from which their colony had been formally separated by the Treaty of Utrecht—and after they had again and again refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George, that their deportation was at last carried out. They soon found out that the Government to which they so persistently and perversely refused allegiance was far better than that for which they had made fruitless sacrifices, and the greater number of them ultimately found their way back to Acadia, which their descendants still inhabit, and are among the most loyal of Her Majesty's colonial subjects. Mr. Hannay attributes the irreconcilable attitude of the Acadians before the deportation to the evil influence of the French Jesuits and other missionary priests, against whom he makes out a very strong case. Altogether his book, unpretentious though it be, is entitled to take its place as a standard authority on the subject with which it deals.

Press Telegrams.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—In the state trials, the case for the Crown is expected to close on Tuesday.

LONDON, Jan, 11.—Mr. Shaw, on behalf of a large number of English, Irish and Scotch members, asked Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation of Home Rule and Liberal members on the question of land reform. This deputation will wait upon Gladstone on Tuesday, when it is expected the deputation from yesterday's meeting of Irish and English Liberals will join it.

At a meeting of Home Rulers yesterday it was agreed that if a fair discussion is permitted on the Coercion Bill and address, no obstruction should be resorted to.

The Home Rule members of Parliament yesterday decided that Messrs. Parnell, McCarthy and Gray should move amendments in the House of Commons to Mr. Gladstone's proposal to give precedence to the Coercion Bill.

Yesterday's meeting of English and Irish Liberals to express dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of the changes proposed in the land system, is attracting much attention.

The *Daily News* says: It becomes abundantly manifest that a strong measure will receive abundant support, while a weak one will cause defections from Liberal ranks and strengthen the hands of the House of Lords.

The *Times* says the body of politicians, English as well as Irish, are conveying the menance, not in words, but quite intelligibly, that unless sweeping changes in the land system, going far beyond the Act of 1870, are proposed, a stand will be made against coercion.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* mentions, with some degree of credit, a rumor that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, principally, however, for private reasons.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A London special states that Mr. Sh