The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1881.

The Surveyor General.

During the last few days the Hon. M. Adams, Surveyor General, has visited the Free Grants Settlements in the lower portions of the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress made and obtaining such other information as will enable him to further the interests of the settlers. It cannot be denied that Mr. Adams is an energetic and painstaking departmental head, leaving nothing undone on his part to become thoroughly acquainted with all the matters coming under his supervision, making regular visits to the various settlements in order to obtain personal knowledge as to their progress and requirements. The settlements visited during the late trip are as follows:—

ST. JOSEPH.

This settlement is situate in rear of Neguac. There have not been many applications for land therein as yet, owing to the fact that no road had been built, without which settlers cannot be induced to locate. Grants were made during the past and the present summer for the building of the road, work on which is now being pushed forward rapidly. Commissioner Allain's work is most highly spoken of by the Surveyor General. While visiting Neguac Mr. Adams took a run through the Fair Isle Settlement for the purpose of examining some of the bye-roads. The same day, in company with John McKenzie, Esq., of Tabusintac, he made a tour of some of the roads in that section, and also examined the site for the new bridge across the Stymest Brook. The bridge about to be built there will be 298 ft. long and 20 ft. high, and will contain three spans, plans and specifications for which have been prepared by Mr. McKenzie.

ST. ISIDORE, GLOUCESTER.

On arriving at Tracadie, Saturday, 30th ult., he visited and inspected the new road leading from the main highway and connecting with Pacquetville Settlement, which was opened last year. He speaks very highly of the work done by Mr. John Young, the Commissioner, for this settlement, and is gratified at the progress made by the settlers. Since his first visit large clearings have been made, the houses presenting a neat and comfortable appearance. Notably among the many farms is that of the Collector of Customs of Tracadie, who resides in the settlement, which, with its neat buildings, is a credit to the locality. The people have erected a neat Chapel, their Pastor being the Rev. Mr. Gaynor. The Surveyor General has a very high opinion of this settlement, looking upon it as one of the best in the Province. Hay, oats and other crops are reported as looking well.

PACQUETVILLE AND MILLVILLE,

in Caraquet, were visited on the Monday following, and was accompanied by P. G. Ryan, Esq., M. P. P. Of these settlements the Surveyor General does not speak so hopefully, and expressed regret that Millville in particular had made but little advancement since his first visit. He returned to Caraquet the same night, and left for Bathurst the following morning.

ROBERTVILLE

was visited on Wednesday, in company with Mr. McMannus, M. P. P. This settlement is about sixteen miles above Bathurst. It is in close proximity to the "Nigadoo Silver Mines," the distance to the Mines from the main road through the settlement being but two miles. The people of this tract are greatly indebted to Mr. McMannus for their present position, and Mr. Roy, the Commissioner, is deserving of much praise for the efficient manner in which he has done his duty, the expenditure of his road money being of such a character as to leave no possible ground for complaint.

We are unable to make use of all the information at our disposal in reference to this tour of inspection by Mr. Adams to the various Free Grants Settlements. On Saturday last in company with John O'Brien, Esq., of Nelson, he visited Barnaby River, and examined places on both sides of the river where bridges are needed.

On Monday last he left Newcastle for Boiestown, where he will visit the Pleasant Ridge Settlement. The settlements at Blissfield and Blackville will also be favored with a visit from the Surveyor General, at which time an examination will be made of some of the roads. After visiting these places, Mr. Adams will return, and proceeding to Carleton Station, will take a run through Rogerville, Pleasant Ridge and Collet settlements, for the purpose of making an examination of the roads and the general progress made by the locatees.

Severe Storm.

A heavy storm of wind, hail, thunder and lightning visited Chatham between 11 a. m. and noon on Saturday, which fortunately was only of very short duration—lasting some four or five minutes. The previous day had been exceedingly hot, and on Saturday morning the air was sultry and oppressive—the burning rays of a fierce sun flashed upon a river whose surface was almost like glass, so free was it from a ripple, in the absence of a breeze. About 11 o'clock the first indications of an approaching storm were seen—dark clouds soon enveloped the sky, and about 11.30 heavy rain and hail (some of the stones being as large as marbles) commenced to fall. This was accompanied by a gale which almost amounted to a hurricane during its brief continuance, and was followed quickly by a loud crash of thunder and vivid flash of lightning. The steamer "New Era" was just then lying at Senator Muirhead's wharf. She was lying with her bow down stream, and the Captain and hands were seated in the stern, nearly opposite the centre of the large freight shed on the wharf. Captain Call informed one of our staff who was in Chatham at the time that the electric fluid descended in the form of chain-lightning, and striking the river obliquely, glanced therefrom and struck the roof of the freight shed in three places, at the eave, about the centre and at the top near the saddle-board, and entering played some pranks among the rafters, and spent its force on the further wall, which was immediately in a blaze. It was very fortunate that the steamer was at the spot, for the shed contained over twenty barrels of paraffine oil, which was lying close to where the flames were greedily devouring the dry and heated wood, and some of which were on fire when, in response to the alarm sounded by the boat, numbers of the citizens hurried to the scene. Willing hands soon tore down the burning planks and rolled out the blazing barrels, and not one moment too soon, for the head of one of the barrels was almost consumed, and others were badly charred. Mr. W. Wyse did good work with a little fountain pump, which helped to keep down the flames which had spread to the upper part of the shed. Numbers of men fought the fire with buckets, and they were soon aided by a good stream of water from the hand engine. The floor was well saturated with oil and blazed fiercely, but in a few minutes all danger was past. The steam fire engine appeared on the scene some ten minutes after the alarm, and commenced throwing a fine stream of water but the fire was virtually under control before the steamer arrived. Very little damage was done. The steamers "St. George" and "Gladiator" steamed to the wharf to render assistance if necessary. Had there been any delay in giving the alarm there would have been a disastrous fire, as the wharf on which the shed stands extends right up to the business portion of the town; there are buildings all along the wharf, and the large quantity of oil would have exploded and run in and under the wharf where it would have been a matter of great difficulty to fight the flames. Mr. T. F. Gillespie has ninety tons of hard coal stored in the shed, and may congratulate himself upon having saved this property by the gallant and timely assistance rendered by those who so bravely and energetically fought the fire before the arrival of the engines. We believe the shed is the only portion of the Senator's property which is uninsured.

One man had his hands burned considerably while rolling out the barrels. Capt. Call and the hands on board the steamer felt the shock of lightning to some extent, the former being struck to the deck, where he remained, partly unconscious for a few seconds, but fortunately escaped injury. During the gale the boat belonging to the tug *Relief* was blown from the deck of the steamer to the wharf, and smashed to pieces. So far as we can learn these were the only casualties, unless we may mention the breaking of two large panes of glass in the front doors of Mr. W. S. Loggie's store, caused by the slamming to of the doors when the gale entered the rear of the building.

(Telegraph.)

Waste of Wood in New Brunswick.

BY EDWARD JACK.

The time has arrived when the rapid disappearance of our wealth of wood must be met in some way or other, if we would preserve that which remains. Information regarding our forest should be carefully sought after, the experience of other counties in the matter of forestry studied and collected, and the whole subject receive such attention that the public may have in their possession every fact or suggestion which may in any way bear on this most important matter. When this is done we will be prepared to act. At present our information is so scanty that we are entirely at a loss as regards what course we should pursue respecting the object referred to.

Many of us who have spent much of our time in the woods among the lumbermen have marked with regret the great quantity of excellent wood which was wasted in the manufacture of pine timber. But there is at this time a more enormous waste of wood taking place under the present system of cutting spruce logs for the English deal market, and it is with this matter that I now propose to deal, in as few words as the subject will admit of. Under the provincial law regulating the survey of logs none must be less than 11 inches in diameter at the smaller end, and they must also be free from bad knots, etc.; this necessitates the leaving in the woods to rot a large part of the tree, namely, all such portion of it as is not 11 inches in diameter, and all of the top, from the first commencement of the large boughs upwards.

According to the best judges 5 feet of the length of a small sized tree and 10 feet on the average of a larger one, are thus thrown away, and this of wood which is large enough to be utilized by running the log up until the top end should not be more than 9 inches in diameter. An acquaintance of mine, who manufactured last year more than twenty-five million feet of saw logs into deal, informs me that although 40 per cent. of his logs were under 11 inches at the top, yet the deal, which he manufactured from them by careful sawing, did not exceed the average of 25 per cent. of battens. Some of our best lumbermen estimate the waste, arising from our present system of cutting logs, at 25 per cent. of the whole tree.

During the past six years, from 1874 to 1880, there were cut on the Crown Lands, alone, of the Province, about 709½ million feet, board measure, of spruce and pine logs. Assuming the waste of the tree to be but 12½ per cent. of its total contents, and the Government stumpage thereon at 80 cents per M. board measurement:—

The Province lost in stumpage during that period	$ 70,950
Value at the port of shipment of wood wasted during that time at $4 per M	354,750
Sawing lost at $1.50 per M	133,030
Total	$558,730

Thus we have by a faulty system of cutting, fostered by a law of the land, a loss to the country during a period of six years of over half a million of dollars. Well might a Swedish gentleman remark as he did to me, "If we were as wasteful in Sweden as you are in New Brunswick we would soon ruin ourselves."

The Census.

The population of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by counties, is as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	1881.	1871.
Albert	12,329	10,672
St. John City	26,128	28,805
St. John County	26,839	23,305
Charlotte	26,086	25,882
Kings	25,617	24,598
Queens	14,017	13,847
Sunbury	6,651	6,824
York	30,400	27,140
Carleton	23,367	19,338
Victoria	15,576	11,641
Westmoreland	37,719	29,335
Kent	22,618	19,101
Northumberland	25,111	20,116
Gloucester	21,614	18,810
Restigouche	7,057	5,575

NOVA SCOTIA.

Inverness	25,651
Victoria	12,470
Cape Breton	81,262
Richmond	15,122
Guysboro	17,808
Halifax (including city 36,102)	67,930
Lunenburg	28,583
Queens	10,577
Shelburne	14,913
Yarmouth	21,284
Digby	19,981
Annapolis	20,598
Kings	23,470
Hants	23,360
Colchester	26,721
Pictou	35,536
Antigonish	18,061
Cumberland	27,368

The population of the principal cities is as follows:—

Montreal	140,682
Toronto	86,445
London	19,763
Ottawa	27,417
Hamilton	35,965
Kingston	14,093
Quebec	62,447
Halifax	36,102
St. John	26,128

Rowdyism.

A correspondent in another column refers to the conduct of rowdies who sometimes frequent the main highway extending from the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the vicinity of the residences between that office and the residence of Mr. J. Lawlor. We may say he does not state the case too strongly. For weeks past it has been the habit of some of our worthies about town to assemble on Saturday night, and in the vicinity referred to, to "enjoy" themselves over their rum bottles, the night being made hideous with their howlings. On Sunday morning one of the proprietors of this paper was awakened at a very early hour by hideous noises, and on looking out saw three drunken beasts on the sidewalk, one holding a bottle in his hand and *singing* (if it may so be called) while his two companions endeavored to dance to the music, the entertainment being varied by screeches which would have put to shame the best efforts of the denizens of the forest. Not knowing the parties the writer cannot take steps to have them arrested, which he very much regrets. It is a shame that such things are allowed to exist—but it is positively disgraceful that they are enacted weekly within the Police limits, on Sabbath mornings, and certainly could not escape the observation of any policeman faithfully discharging his duty. We pay the taxes cheerfully, and only ask in return that we shall receive that protection from such rowdyism that we are warranted in expecting with an officer paid to perform the service. We know not where the Policeman was when this rowdyism was going on, but had he been on his rounds, he could not have failed to come across the worthies.

On Sunday evening, during divine service, the congregation assembled in the Methodist Church were disturbed and annoyed by the shouting of a number of boys playing in the immediate vicinity of the Church. After the service the clergyman privately expressed his regret that such a state of things was allowed to exist, and hoped something would be done to put it down, for he certainly could not preach with any degree of comfort while such distracting noises were going on. We ask—How long do the people intend to patiently suffer in this matter? We care not who the Policeman may be—whether it is Cassidy or anybody else—but we know that in any other employ such gross negligence would not be tolerated. We have no personal feeling against that officer—neither have we a particular desire to see him dismissed—but we have a right to demand, in common with all other citizens, that we shall receive a share of that protection for which we are annually taxed. If this cannot be obtained—if rowdies are to be allowed to demolish fences without molestation, and make the air resound with their hideous yelling and cursing by night, and at times too in broad daylight, disturbing the slumbers of the inhabitants and horrifying the public with their profanity as they pass along the street, then abolish the office and away with the policeman, and let the people find some means of protecting themselves from the rowdyism which is a disgrace to our community.

An Injustice.

A good deal of discussion has been going on in the local papers and elsewhere in reference to what is thought to be the arbitrary refusal of the local Overseer, Mr. John Hogan, to grant a license to fish a stand on the North West. It appears that John Goodfellow, jr., was found guilty of poaching, was fined and paid his fine, this being the first offence proved against him. Last spring he applied for a license to fish for salmon, when on account of his one offence it was refused. This man had made preparation to fish a stand leased by him, as on the preceding summer, when he had not, like many others, paid expenses. He made application to Mr. Jared Tozer for twine, rope &c.; and had everything prepared when a license was refused him. He then went to work in a quarry, and his father applied for a license which was refused on the ground that the father would fish the son's net,—when really the net belonged to Mr. Tozer. This net was made specially for this particular fishing stand which is owned by Mr. Geo. McLeod, and which was leased to Mr. Tozer, and we understand that there is but one other fishing place on the N. W. that the net is suited for. In consequence of this refusal to grant a license the fishing stand has been idle, thereby depriving the owner of the amount usually paid, as well as the owner of the net, Mr. Tozer, from getting any return for the amount he has in the net. In consequence of the refusal to grant a license to either John Goodfellow, junior, or John Goodfellow, senior, the former, feeling indignant at such unjust treatment, and hoping to catch enough fish to pay for the twine and other material used in the net, he, contrary to the advice of Mr. Tozer, set the net where it was intended for, and it was seized and is now in possession of the Overseer. Judging from what we have heard of the matter it does seem to us that injustice has been done. In the first place that a license was refused to John Goodfellow, jr., because of his conviction for one offence of poaching—an action which we believe is without precedent on this river; second, that a license was refused to John Goodfellow, senior, against whom no offence is charged, and lastly to the lessee of the fishing stand and Mr. Tozer, both being in consequence of the refusal of the Overseer—(under orders we believe) to grant license, thereby preventing them from receiving that return to which they were entitled for the capital invested. We are glad to see by the Charlottetown *Examiner* that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is almost recovered from his illness, and we hope that one of his first acts will be to order an investigation in this matter, and have the net now in the possession of the Overseer returned to its rightful owner.

Northumberland County Court.

BEFORE HIS HONOR JUDGE WILKINSON.

The Queen *vs.* Anthony Perry.—Two indictments. The first was for forging a check on Bank of Montreal, Newcastle, in favor of himself, in the name of Isaac Scofield, with intent to defraud, and for uttering the same, to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The second indictment was for forging a check on Bank of Montreal, Chatham, in his own favor, in the name of F. E. Winslow, and for uttering the same, to which he also pleaded not guilty. The prisoner being without and unable to procure counsel His Honor appointed R. A. Lawlor, Esq., Counsel for prisoner. The first case occupied several days, Counsel on both sides taking every possible advantage, which resulted in the Jury disagreeing after being together for eight hours, and were then dismissed, standing seven to five for acquittal.

The second indictment was then taken up, Mr. Lawlor again appearing for prisoner. This trial occupied three days, a number of witnesses being examined on both sides, and resulted in the Jury finding the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. His Honor then delivered the judgment of the Court sentencing the prisoner to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary. The zealous way in which Mr. Lawlor worked for the prisoner in both cases proved that he was worthy the honor conferred upon him by the presiding judge, and won for him many warm admirers. Court after delivering sentence, adjourned *sine die*.

Mount Allison Institutions,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

We have received the annual calendar of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy for 1881, in which we find a fund of information relative to that institution.

THE ACADEMY

has been in successful operation upwards of thirty years, and now occupies a position second to no other educational institution in the Maritime Provinces. Each year has been marked by valuable additions to its educational facilities, and by general improvements throughout the establishment, and it now enjoys an enviable and distinguished popularity, which bids fair to increase rapidly under the present able and judicious management. We invite the attention of our Northern people to the Academy as an institution where they may secure for their children or those committed to their guardianship a thorough intellectual training which will fit them to adorn any position. The moral atmosphere which surrounds the pupil while pursuing his studies exerts an influence for good, which seldom fails to bear good fruit in after life. The name of the honored Principal—the REV. CHARLES H. PAISLEY—a gentleman who spent some time in Miramichi, where he was beloved by his people and highly esteemed by those of other denominations, is a sufficient guarantee that the children sent to the Institution will be carefully and honorably trained—morally as well as intellectually. The Faculty is as follows:—The Rev. Charles H. Paisley, M. A., (Principal) Classics and French; Thompson T Davis, B. A., Mathematics; John A. Smith, B. A., Commercial and English Department; Prof. William Jost, Department of Music. The terms, which are moderate, can be ascertained by making application to the Principal.

THE MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE

at Sackville is an Institution which commends itself to all who are in any way interested in the higher education, and is one of which the Methodists of this Province have every reason to feel proud. The able speech of Prof. Inch delivered at the Conference lately held at Moncton, an outline of which appeared in these columns, during the delivery of which he referred to the honors carried off by the College representatives when competing with students from other Maritime Colleges, is satisfactory evidence of the value of the work being done by the College, the importance of which is annually increasing. Financially, the College has been under a cloud, owing to the withdrawal of Government aid, but it is most gratifying to notice the success which is attending the efforts now being made to increase the endowment fund, one gentleman alone having given $10,000—a noble example, worthy of imitation, which will cause his memory to be remembered long after his name shall have been erased from the roll of the living. The College takes first rank among the educational institutions of the country, and its most liberal support should be the constant ambition of the people attached to the church with which it is more immediately connected, and of others who have a desire to forward the interests of the higher education. The Faculty of Arts for 1881-82 is as follows:—

James R. Inch, LL. D., President and Prof. of Mental Philosophy and Logic; Rev. Charles Stewart, D. D., Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity; Alfred D. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Classics; Rev. John Burwash, A. M., Prof. of Chemistry and Experimental Physics; Richard C. Weldon, Ph. D., Prof of Mathematics and Political Science. The Courses of Study consist of—1. Regular Course for the Degree of A. B.; 2. Special Course consisting of selections from No. 1 to meet the wishes of duly qualified and examined students seeking instruction in specified branches; 3. Theological Course for the Degree of B. D. The President will be pleased to furnish all necessary information, as to terms and other particulars.

THE MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN FEMALE ACADEMY

was opened in 1854, and was planned and finished for the express purpose of affording a pleasant, healthy, and in every respect desirable residence for young ladies requiring a course of liberal educational training, is designed to be, and is, in every respect, equal to any public institution devoted to the advancement of female education in the Dominion. Parents can with every confidence entrust the education of their daughters to the Officers of Instruction connected with this well equipped Institution, who are widely respected, and whose aim is to impart such an education as shall enable its possessor to enrich the genial atmosphere of home with calm and elevated enjoyments, an education which shall prepare the daughter, the sister, the wife and mother, to exert a moral influence, the stronger always for being associated with intellectual vigor. Six Courses of study are provided. 1. The Primary Department; 2. The College Preparatory Course; 3. The Graduating Course for the title of M. L. A.; 4. The Regular Course for the Degree of B. A.; 5. The Course in Instrumental Music (Piano and Organ) and Vocal Culture; 6. The Course in Drawing and Painting. The following comprise the Board of Instruction:—

Rev. David Kennedy (Principal) S. T. D., English Language and Literature; Miss Ella L. Barnes, (Preceptress) Higher Mathematics and Latin; Miss Hannah Johnson, M. L. A., English Department; Mlle. Matthieu, French; Miss Annie S. Inch, M. L. A., Drawing, Painting, etc.; Prof. Wm. Jost, Instrumental and Vocal Music; Miss M. E. Pickard, M. L. A.; Music; Miss Lavina M. Stewart, Music. The charges are reasonable, the expense for Board and Tuition (exclusive of the Music and Art Departments) in no case exceeding $165 per Academic year.

The first term of the Academic year in connection with all these institutions commences on Thursday, 25th August next.

Sackville is situated on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, midway between Halifax and St. John. The educational buildings are elegant, spacious and comfortable, and delightfully situated upon an elevation of ground, commanding one of the richest and most extensive views in the Dominion. td.

The Protection Agitation in England.

A cable telegram states that the question of free trade *versus* protection comes more and more to the front, and is being very earnestly discussed in the manufacturing towns. Even the leading liberal papers write against free trade. Among them is the Newcastle *Chronicle*. Mr. Joseph Cowan's paper, which, without condemning the principle of free trade, would protect English industries. The Edinburgh *Courant* says:—"There cannot be the slightest doubt that the battle of free trade has now to be fought over again, and though the so-called fixed principles of abstract theorists on trade and commerce will have to submit to considerable modification in the course of the ordeal, it is not a question for party discussion. It is a matter of pressing and vital importance, involving the weal, if not the very existence of the nation." The opponents of free trade have hit upon a good rallying cry and watchword in the phrase, "Fair Trade." Under this heading the *Morning Post* is publishing some striking letters.

Obituary.

Newcastle lost one of its most respected inhabitants on Wednesday last, in the death of Mr. Patrick Morrissy, who had been in declining health for some time. Mr. M. was a man of a quiet and unassuming deportment, and during his long residence in Newcastle had, by his industry and other good qualities won the esteem of the people generally. The remains were interred in the R. C. burial ground on Friday afternoon, the obsequies being witnessed by a large number of the citizens. The church was draped in mourning on the occasion.

Campbellton Items.

Mr. David Graham conducts a first class waggon factory in our town. A few years ago we could not boast of such a factory. Mr. Graham manufactures various kinds of vehicles, all of which are executed in a workmanlike manner, and meet with a prompt sale.

Dr. Balcom, who has proved a very skilful physician, expects to leave Campbellton in a few months. We are not aware of the situation in which he intends to locate, except that it will be in one of our large western cities. Dr. Lunam, of Bryson, Ont., who has reached here, will succeed to his practice.

On Friday an inquest was held by A. McKendrick, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Robert Ferguson, labourer, I. C. R. The deceased who had been missing for about ten days, was found on the beach four miles below Campbellton. No evidence was offered to show the particulars by which the deceased came to his death. The verdict rendered was death by accidental drowning.

On Wednesday evening last, Sir W. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice, passed through here by train, south, and was followed by Sir Leonard Tilley on Saturday. We hope the latter gentleman accompanied by Sir Chas. Tupper will favour us with a visit ere long to explain to us the political situation.

The Congregation of St. Andrew's Church are anxious to remove as promptly as possible, and with as little possible encumbrance to each member, the debt resting on the Manse. With this object in view, the envelope system of voluntary offering will be introduced next Sabbath, the collection to be made at the door of the Church. The minimum amount asked from the head of each family is ten cents,—the different members of the family contributing as well, if they wish. The Congregation numbering 130 families would, by the minimum amount, contribute each Sabbath $13. As the donations will be probably larger than the sum anticipated the amount raised in a year will be quite handsome.

The people of this town are not all confined to one or two forms of locomotion. We have several velocipedes in use here, which are very skilfully managed by men, as well as boys as young as 12 years. As we have had no excitement in the sporting line lately, a match should be arranged by our bicyclists.

Yesterday the rain fell heavily and constantly. In consequence the river and brooks have risen rapidly. This morning one or two rafts broke up at Tide Head and the logs are running now quite freely. Several boats' crews are at work securing them in which they are valuably aided by Moffat's Tug Boat.

INCOGNITO.

Campbellton, Aug. 8th, 1881.

The Situation in Afghanistan.

AN ALARMING OUTLOOK FOR ENGLISH INTERESTS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times" says: It is certain that such of the Ameer's troops as have not joined Ayoob Khan are dispersed, and that the Ameer's cause is lost in Southern Afghanistan. The chances are that this week will witness Ayoob Khan in full march on Cabul. Whether the Ameer will await him there is doubtful. He may try another battle under the walls of the capital, or he may at once make for Afghan-Turkestan. The probabilities point to the latter course. Ameer Abdurrahman Khan's rapacity and cruelty have made him unpopular in Cabul. That the Ameer cannot trust the Cabul's troops is very clear from the fact that the Khan-a-Bad regiment, whose treachery contributed to, if it did not actually cause the rout at Karez-i-Atta, consisted of Northern Afghans, and was one of the corps which accompanied Abdurrahman Khan from Turkestan last year. The Ameer's conduct for the last few months appears to show that he has carefully secured his retreat beyond the Hindu Kusch. He sent thither the greater portion of the arms and treasure presented to him by the Indian government. He has a strong force there under his cousin Ishak Khan, and it is now pretty certain that the latter has given up his plan of making a counter-march on Herat by the way of Maimana. It is not unlikely that the Ameer may succeed in holding his own in Afghan-Turkestan, and that the end of the civil war may see Afghanistan split into two kingdoms, Ayoob Khan being master of Cabul, Candahar and Herat, and Abdurrahman Khan reigning in Belkh and Badakshan. Should this forecast be fulfilled the British Government will have to face a serious problem. Abdurrahmann, separated from us by a victorious rival, can hardly fail to sink to the same position as the Khans of Bokhara and Khiva, and become a feudatory of Russia, which will thus practically advance the Russian frontier to the Hindu Kusch, while the remainder of Afghanistan will belong to our avowed enemy. That England cannot afford to allow events to arrange themselves in this manner is, I believe, the unanimous opinion of the people in this country, and it is a matter of general remark that the folly of the withdrawal from Candahar and the hastily patched-up settlement made at Cabul last year have already become manifest.

Recent Publications.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July contains the following:—"Characteristics of Aristotle; Island Life; Mr. Fitzgerald's Life of George the Fourth; The Sugar Bounties question; The Development of Religion; George Eliot, her life and writings; India and our Colonial Empire; Contemporary Literature."

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW for July presents the following table of contents:—"Augustodunum; Carlyle, and Mrs. Carlyle; New Policy of the Vatican; The Land Difficulty in India; The Revised Version of the New Testament; The French Republic; Contemporary Literature."

The periodicals reprinted by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, WESTMINSTER, AND BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Personal.

Dr. Duncan, of Bathurst, was present at the annual session of the Dominion Medical Association, held at Halifax last week.

A correspondent to the *Telegraph* states that Dr. Geo. Balcom, of Campbellton, has given up his entire practice to Dr. Lunum, of Bryson, Quebec, and intends removing to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. W. P. Morrissy, of New York, arrived in Newcastle by the accommodation train on Friday evening to attend the funeral of his late father. He remained until Monday, and left that day for New York, *via* Montreal. On his way, he remained over at Campbellton, to visit a married sister at that place, who was unable to visit her family in Newcastle at the time of the death and burial of her father.

Sad Experience.

An Oak Point (Northumberland) correspondent sends us particulars of the deaths by diphtheria in the Neif family, who live some three miles east of that place. A Boy of the family, about 7 years old, died of the disease, after which a daughter, Jane—a fine young woman of 25 years—also took it and died. She was buried on Sunday last, then Terence, the eldest son, one of the ablest young men in the parish, aged about thirty years, died on Monday last and was buried on Tuesday, while Sarah, the only daughter, lay at the point of death when our correspondent wrote. The only remaining son, David, is down with the disease, but hopes of his recovery are entertained. The poor mother, overcome by sorrow, in seeing her family being swept away, has also taken the malady and it is feared she will not survive.—*Advance.*

The *Star* of the 6th states that Sarah died on Saturday morning, and that David and Mrs. Nief were then getting better.

Editorial Notes.

It is announced that Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, will accompany Sir Leonard Tilley on his political visit to Prince Edward Island next week. The Hon. Mr. Caron is a good speaker, as well as a very estimable gentleman, and will be a valuable aid to the Minister of Finance during his defensive tour. The gentlemen will speak in all the prominent places in the Island, and will do much to enlighten the people with reference to the public questions of the day, and will have no difficulty in meeting the arguments advanced by Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. T. W. Anglin during the recent tour of these gentlemen in the Island of Prince Edward. If the Opposition leader expected when he started out to have everything his own way he has been sadly mistaken. He is followed up by men who have right on their side, and who have the ability as well as the opportunity to expose the special pleading, with which he seeks to win followers to the side of the ORGANIZED HYPOCRISY. If the Reform party was as strong in Ontario as Mr. Blake and his followers would lead us to believe, the Maritime Provinces would not be honored with a visit just now. The truth is the weakness of their cause in that great Province compels its champions to seek other fields where they may more successfully, they think, sow the seed of discontent. Let our people remember the mission of Messrs. Cartwright and Mackenzie previous to the last general election, when with loud voices they heralded the strength of the party, and urged the people to unite with the party which was sure to be victorious. The sequel was seen in the disastrous defeat which followed. The same is true now—the Reform cause is a weak one, and there is no better evidence of it than that in Argenteuil, where a Dominion election is in progress. Dr. Christie refuses to take the field against the Government candidate Mr. Abbot, notwithstanding the fact that he has opposed that gentleman in Grit interests in previous contests. Strong indeed. Mr. Christie well knows the *strength* of the party—hence his refusal to be made a victim on the Blake-Cartwright political altar. Our people will do well to ponder over these truths—remember the last election, and act accordingly.

An Interview.

Mr. Savoy, C. C. for Alnwick was in the *Star* office yesterday and thanked the editor for his defence of the Acadian population of Alnwick. He informed the editor that the statement published in the newspaper which Mr. Snowball has accepted the responsibility of acknowledging, to the effect that there were only "two Acadians" present in the Hall the day Sir Hector was here, is not true—that all of "the seven named on the address were present except Mr. V. Allain, besides other Acadians." Mr. Savoy likewise informed us, and of our own knowledge we knew the statement to be true, that it was only after urgent pressing he came on the delegation at all, being suffering from an infirmity; and that so ill was he that he was unable to stand the jolting of a waggon, and had to hire an Indian to bring him here in a canoe. Mr. Savoy further stated that the Acadians did not expect they could make as showy a demonstration as the people of Chatham, but he said no doubt Sir Hector would appreciate the spirit in which it was done, as the cup of cold water given with proper feelings may find as much recognition as the donation of kings. The attack on the Acadians of Alnwick was the most shameful thing we have seen done for many a day. It admits of no excuse.—*Star.*

THE "TAR AND FEATHERS POLICY" CONTINUED.—Mr. Snowball's organ, the *Advance*, still continues to prostitute journalism, and in its last issue has even gone beyond its former exploits. As to its oft-repeated and as oft-refuted slanders against the Inspector of Fisheries, this last achievement is only a repetition of what was completely refuted in the columns of this paper under date 20th Feb., 1879, in a letter from the Inspector, in which he proved that every assertion made by the *Advance* was contradicted by the official record. We would reprint this letter if we thought that anything the *Advance* contained could, in the slightest degree, affect the standing of Mr. Venning as a capable, honest and painstaking officer.—*Daily Sun.*

The letter above alluded to was published in the columns of this paper about the same date, and it so effectually refuted the slanders of the Grit oracle, and so thoroughly exposed the mendacity of its manager, that even he could not find anything to say in defence of his base and contemptible falsehoods. The letter had a wide circulation, and the people of this County will not soon forget the dressing the Manager received on that occasion.

"Are there any more 'sick' reports to be made in connection with that memorable Thursday?"—*Advance, Aug. 4.*

Yes, just one, and he is about the sickest one of the lot. The individual is known as the Manager of the Grit organ, who attempted to administer a dose to the gentlemen who did their best to give the Hon. Mr. Langevin a cordial reception. He was taken sick when he read the *Advocate* of Wednesday last. Indeed, so sick was he, that he was unable to defend his master from the charge of discourtesy to a distinguished stranger—so sick that even the unoffending Frenchmen so grossly insulted by him were allowed a rest from his ridicule and malice. He is now recovering, having been administered a dose from a *snowball* to reduce the fever brought on by his exertions to ridicule the Langevin reception. It is said that a "hornet's nest" has been stirred up in Alnwick—let master and man beware, for punishment will surely be meted out. To our French friends we have a word to say—*N'oubliez pas.*

A Strange Case.

A correspondent writing from Hardwicke to the *Advance* says: "A rather strange case happened in this parish, by which William, eldest son of James Gardiner, lost his life. Young Gardiner and a comrade were playing near a low marsh close to the residence of the deceased, and the latter dug out of the ground a root of a wild plant and chewed it. He came home and told his mother that he was sick. He ate his dinner and immediately after said he wanted to vomit. This was the last time he spoke. He then went outside of the door and laid down, and immediately lost the use of his limbs and became speechless. He suffered terribly for about four hours when he died. The root of the plant he ate is not definitely known. Some say it was 'Wild Parsnip,' others say that it was 'Snake Grass,' and I have heard that it was 'Night Shade.'"

Won the Cups.

Messrs. C. Benedict and J. R. Ambrose, who are employed in the branch of the Bank of Montreal at Chatham, left for Halifax the latter part of last week to compete in the annual regatta of the banking fraternity of that city. They took with them the double scull lapstreak in which they won the race in the contest held here a short time ago. The regatta was held on Saturday last, the distance in the race for double sculls, we are informed being about a mile. The pleasing intelligence reached Newcastle on Saturday that the Miramichi representatives had won the race and secured the two silver cups given as prizes. Bunting was seen floating over the boat house of the rowing club in Newcastle in honor of the event. We had not received any further particulars of the race, up to the time of going to press last evening. We congratulate our young friends on the victory they have won.

Presentation.

The Presbyterian congregation at Kingston, recently presented their pastor, the Rev. Malcolm Mackenzie, with a pulpit gown.

Yellow Weed.

There is a bye-law which provides for the destruction of all noxious weeds in this County before their seeding time, but any one, looking at the County Lands and some of the streets in town would imagine that it is a dead letter. The root known as yellow weed is flourishing in and about town to a great extent, and unless efforts are made to exterminate it, it will soon overrun the county. A good example ought to be shown by keeping the County lands clear of the pest, and then the inhabitants might be expected to follow suit. Noxious weeds are now going to seed, and although late in the day, the vacant county lands should be at once cleared of the same, and owners of property who have not already done so should be compelled to abide by the bye-law under pain of fine. If the Commissioner can do anything in this matter, we trust he will proceed immediately.

Colonization.

Our Up River correspondent writes that "Mr. R. Bellamy is now engaged laying off lots for settlers in Victoria County, in land belonging to the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company. Fifty-six thousand acres will be surveyed for settlement. Four or five acres in every third lot will be cleared off, and a house 16x20 feet erected. It is intended to bring out 250 Scandinavian families next spring. The country is to be opened up by the making of a road from the Danish settlement through to Arthurette, on the Tobique. Lord Elphinstone and Sir John McNeill, who have been inspecting the country for the Company, left on Saturday for the Restigouche, en route to Metapedia; Mr. W. B. Mills, who went over much of the ground with them, proceeded to St. John."—*Globe.*

The North Shore.

Our correspondent writes: The heavy rain of the last fortnight has completely stopped the fisheries in the streams, but has brought the logs down in fine style.

The partial failure of the salmon fishery this year in Bay of Chaleur has induced an American company, through their agent here, to decide to prospect for salmon in the upper part of the gulf—off Labrador and Newfundland.

The New York Fishing Club, which has its headquarters on the Metapedia, I hear, are willing to give $10,000 to have net fishing above Campbellton prohibited. How they propose to employ the money in carrying out this intention is not apparent.—*News.*

The C. T. Act.

A rule Nisi for a certiorari has been granted in James Tennant's case, an offence against the Canada Temperance Act, on two grounds. 1st, that in the copy of the complaint made by the P. M., after the conviction, the Canada Temperance Act of 1881 is spoken of, instead of the C. T. Act of 1878. 2nd, that the Act is ultra vires. Mr. Marsh says the complaint has the figures 1878; that the copy he furnished was not certified and had not been compared with the original. Everyone thought the second point had been decided by the Supreme Court of Canada.—*F'ton Capital.*

The Newfoundland Railway.

Despatches state that a New York company has contracted with the Newfoundland Government for the construction of the Island Railway, 400 miles long. Construction is to be begun at once. Prospectors are eagerly at work exploring new copper fields laid bare by forest fires, but no grants of land can be made by the Newfoundland Government until the railway contractors have been allotted the blocks along the line secured to them by the contract.

S. S. Convention.

It is announced that the Eleventh Annual Convention of Sabbath School workers in the Maritime Provinces will be held at Woodstock, Carleton