## General Business.


# BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. John's Church purpose holding a Bazaar about the middle of July. Contributions will be gratefully received by the following Committee, or any of the Ladies of the Congregation:

CHATHAM:—Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Firth, Miss Brown, Mrs. W. McLean, Mrs. J. Shirreff, Miss Chalmers, Mrs. John Lobban.

BLACK BROOK:—Mrs. Amos Purley, Mrs. Jas. Walls, Mrs. Francis Russel.

NAPAN:—Mrs. Wm. Kerr, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. Jas. Gillis, Miss Maggie Gillis, Mrs. Adam McLean.

DOUGLASTOWN:—Mrs. Jas. McLean, Mrs. Dawson.

LOWER DOUGLASTOWN:—Mrs. David Mc, Hardy, Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. Jas. Russel.

# BACK AGAIN.

# T. R. COLPITTS,

## Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.

I have commenced business, and after the arriva of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as Good Photographs, and every style of Pictures that are made at the present day, as can be produced in any part of the world.

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments—I have taken care to note all modern improvements in the art of Photography, and have obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have attained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times.

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait, finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. Al orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in Ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangements with for that purpose.

MY FRAMING DEPARTMENT being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different tastes of my customers, to every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, I shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better pictures than the sampler at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you cannot have as good taken, but come right upstairs and if I fail to give you better than those, I will make you a present of a dozen.

T. R. COLPITTS,
Proprietor.

# Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S

TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St., Chatham.

# CLEARING OUT SALE.

## BARGAINS

may be expected on account of the great depression in trade

I WILL SELL AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

all my Stock, consisting of:

DRY GOODS,
Men's Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Groceries, Provisions & Crockery;
Also a large lot of

CHOICE LIQUORS.

R. FLANAGAN.

May 29, '79.

# CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on the General Store Business

RICHARD PARKER,
THOS. ANDREW.

Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79. 548

## CARD.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Robt. Parker, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

As they intend carrying on the business at the old stand, they would be glad to see their old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do as well for them as any in the trade.

PARKER & ANDREW,

Campbellton, May 1, '79. 548

# BAZAAR.

St. John's Church Bazaar,

will be held on

THURSDAY, 17TH INST.,

—IN THE—

MASONIC HALL,

OPENED AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

ADMISSION.....10 cents.

Dinner at one, Tea at six.

The refreshment table will be furnished with Strawberries, Ice Creams, &c., &c.

# Household Effects.

TO be sold at Auction, on SATURDAY 19th, inst., at 10, a. m., at the

Reformed Episcopal Parsonage,

opposite Immanuel R. E. Church, the following Household effects:—

## 1 Cabinet Organ,

1 Sofa, 2 Carpets and 1 Rug, 6 Chairs, 1 Rocking chair, 1 Sewing Machine, 1 Hard Coal Stove and Pipe, (base burner,) 1 small Stove and Pipe, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Wooden Bedstead, 1 Iron Bedstead, 1 Franklin Stove, 3 Tables, 3 Feather Beds, 6 Common Chairs, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Wood Saw, 1 Meat Saw, 13 School Seats, 2 Toilet Sets, a lot of Firewood, 2½ bbls. Hard Coal, 1 Axe, 1 Hammer, 2 Wash Tubs, 1 Wash Board, 2 Buckets, 4 Jars, 1 Jug.

Glass Jars, 6 Dinner Plates, 1 Coffee Mill, Tea Caddy, etc., etc.

All sums of $10.00 and under Cash, over that amount 3 months credit with approved security.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer.

# BOARD.

A LADY and Gentleman may hear of excellent boarding accommodation. Apply at the ADVANCE Office. 3:24



## Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, - - - - - - JULY 17, 1879.


### About Roads.

We are glad that a correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, is enabled to speak so favorably of at least one road in the County. There is something radically wrong, however, in connection with the condition of other roads and notably, the Richibucto Road. The general opinion, indeed, seems to be that in the matter of the Richibucto Road, there are two wrongs. The first is that the Public Works Department does not apportion as large a sum to it as it is entitled to, considering the nature of the ground over which it is made, while the money that is apportioned to it is not expended to the best advantage. The present Supervisors are, perhaps, as honest and efficient as their predecessors, but their chief fault is that they have not improved upon the working of a system which may produce good results in the hands of thoroughly competent and unselfish men, but is, unfortunately, calculated to encourage the sacrifice of public to the promotion of individual and private interests.

It is said that the roads of Ontario, which are superior to ours, do not cost any more, because they are maintained by direct taxation upon the people of the Townships through which they pass and who, having immediate control of those entrusted with the expenditure of the money, secure only the best and most competent men. If the money expended in both Great and by-Road services in this Province, (and which in this County amounts to some $15.000 a year) were placed in the hands of the Municipal Councils, under such a perfected system as the importance of the charge and the immediate influence of local public judgment would soon establish, there can be little doubt that the result would be advantageous to the people. Whatever may be the faults of our Municipal Councils it will be conceded that they are generally prudent and economical in administering the local revenues. Unlike the Legislature and the Government they are new organizations, created at a period when practical business ideas had been pretty well established throughout the country. The Government and Legislature are different, being managed and maintained at a maximum of expense, and that by act of Parliament. There is, therefore, naturally, a spirit of extravagance prevading the unwieldy Departments and the unwieldy Legislature at Fredericton. Added to this objectionable feature the Legislature and Government are susceptible of political and party influences which are constantly crying, "give!" The By-Road and Great Road services have, especially since Confederation, been the means of meeting the demands of the smaller, or parish politicians, too many of whom are unfortunately found in every county. These make the injury and neglect of even the roads which they and their neighbors are dependent upon, the price of their support of legislative candidates mean enough to court their suffrages at such a sacrifice of public interests. All this is wrong. It is the element in the question which, honest-intentioned members of the Legislature have attempted to grapple with and have always failed in successfully dealing with. The reason is because the change that is needed would involve the release of patronage from their own hands, and such self-denial is never put in practice in the Legislature, however much it may be preached outside. It is to be hoped that in time we shall have all this remedied. It seems a long while to wait, however, if our public men do not become less selfish than they have been in the past. It cannot be that they do not realise the importance of the question or that they are ignorant of the evils that exist. The electors, too, must do their part in effecting the needed reform, by holding members of the Legislature strictly to account for their inaction in the matter. They should make their representatives understand that they are sent to Fredericton not only to see that such laws and systems as we retain are honestly administered, but to change and improve those which have been proved faulty and detrimental to the interests affected.

### An Invitation to "Consider" Accepted.

"Papers of the *Telegraph* and ADVANCE stamp" are invited by the *Sun* to "consider carefully" a tissue of untruthfulness from the *Mail* on the subject of dismissals from office alleged to have been made, for political reasons, by the late Government. The people of Canada do not require information of that kind from either the *Sun* or *Mail*. In every section of the country the people are now comparing the "dismissal" records of the respective Governments. They find fault with the late administration for having been entirely too lenient with incompetent officials who were, also, their open political enemies. So far as the knowledge of our readers in this vicinity goes they will readily bear witness to the justice of the few dismissals tardily made by the Mackenzie Government. They know they were made for legitimate cause and not on account of the politics of the persons dismissed. They will also, compare the circumstances of such dismissals with those surrounding dismissals made since the present Government came into power. In the former cases charges of neglect and incompetency were made by men who did not fear to place them on open record, and dismissal followed patient investigation and proof, after proper hearing of the parties. In the latter cases, Who are the parties making the charges? What have the charges been? Who has heard anything publicly about them. Respectable officials, conscientious in the discharge of duty, have been summarily dismissed without a word of warning or the shadow of a charge against them, so far as they know. Is the public service to be thus weakened and brought into disrepute, with the people's approval? The readers of the *Sun* and *Mail* as well as of the *Telegraph* and ADVANCE will say, "no!" Those who are, themselves, employers will say they would not so treat their servants and those who are servants would keenly feel the injustice of being so treated. They will all desire to see a higher sense of justice prevail and the tenure of office by public servants established on a more meritorious basis. If the *Sun* and *Mail* stated the truth in reference to the late Government's dismissals—if such dismissals had really been made for political reasons—it would be only justice to restore those who had been improperly deposed. The whole fabric woven by those papers, however, is false and rotten. It is a tissue of falsehoods, palpable to the people at large, who know and are impressed by the facts as they exist. The men who, being entrusted with the Government of the country, have degraded it by unjust treatment of faithful servants, will have to be taught that they themselves are answerable to those who, more slowly, but quite as surely will give their offices to others. Those, also, who have unworthily taken the offices thus vacated, as the reward of party services, apart altogether from considerations of personal fitness to discharge the duties required by the people, will, in turn, be taught that the way to public preferment is not through the muck and mire of political "dirty work." The *Sun* and the *Mail* know that the party whose organs they are, have alone been guilty of introducing the "American system" as applied to public office tenure, and the same papers will as surely learn, when their party chiefs are dismissed from office, that the faithful servants they have discharged will be restored, as a recompense for the injustice that has been done to them and a warning to those who have unjustly supplanted them.

### The Lower Miramichi Steam Service.

Our correspondent, "Teazer," sends us a letter much longer than usual this week, but none the less interesting on that account. He differs from us, he says, in reference to the *Andover's* usefulness and believes that "there never was a boat built to suit that part of the County better." He also believes that there was no rowboat on the Miramichi that could have gone up through Bay du Vin Bay on the 4th of July, while the *Andover* accomplished the feat without a great deal of trouble. A man's "beliefs" in such matters are generally based on his knowledge, observation and experiences and his capabilities of profiting by them. When "Teazer," therefore, assumes that there never was a boat built better suited to run on the lower Miramichi route than the *Andover* he shows that his knowledge of steamers is exceedingly limited,—or having a knowledge of them, he is incapable of correctly judging as to what is a suitable boat for the route,—or knowing all about it he is "captured" by the *Andover* people and is willing to make just such statements as he thinks will please them—they congratulating themselves, meantime, or having so able a champion as the redoubtable "Teazer" of Teazerville on their side. But "Teazer" is well known as a near and dear friend of about the only person whose fishing business is really accommodated by the *Andover*, and that fact, coupled with his well known lack of knowledge of steamers has made him forget his usual caution and misled him into the "superlatives" with which he bedecks his paragon stern-wheeler.

He appears to forget that Petitions were sent to the members for Northumberland at Fredericton last winter, praying that a subsidy of $1,500 be granted for a *suitable* steamer to ply *three* times a week between *Newcastle, Chatham, Black Brook, Point aux Car, Bay du Vin, Fox Island, Escuminac, Neguac, Burnt Church, Tabusintac Oak Point, Bartibogue*, etc. When the matter came up for discussion in Committee of Supply one member for the County said that the boat was to be engaged exclusively in the down-river service, although others understood that $2,000 was allowed instead of the $1,500 asked because the up-river people wanted a tri-weekly service also, which could be performed on the days when the boat did not run down the river. "Teazer" must be ignorant of these facts or he, surely, would not inferentially claim that the *Andover* was doing satisfactory work. We esteem him very highly, but the sooner he learns that a man whose horizon is bounded by only his own particular interests is hardly in a position to discuss a public question, the better it will be for both himself and his neighbors, and the less ridiculous he will appear in print.

This is a hard, practical age. If we lived in a country from which one could not reach the centres of civilization without performing journeys of hundreds of miles on snow-shoes, or in the time-honored but fast disappearing stage coach, our people might be expected to believe what "Teazer" does in reference to the inapproachable fitness of the *Andover* for service in Miramichi Bay, but some of us have seen steamers on large inland waters in New York State, the Province of Ontario and along the St. Lawrence, down to Quebec and we ask such persons to place the *Andover*,—in imagination—alongside of some of the boats on those waters, with "Teazer's *belief*" posted on her in large letters, together with a chart of Miramichi Bay and then ask themselves how much "Teazer" would bring, in those regions, as a judge of steamers. We can fancy some one saying, "he's a very nice young man, good-hearted and fairly enterprising, but fearfully and wonderfully inexperienced in the matter of steam navigation."

Now, is "Teazer" aware of the fact that the subsidy was granted to the *Andover* with the understanding that she was to run *three* times a week to the places named in the petitions for a "*suitable*" steamer, the names of which places are printed above in italics? If he does know it, can he expect that the public will be satisfied with a service *twice* a week and with which "the only salmon shipper who does patronise her is well satisfied"?

We do not ask any man to either praise or condemn any public service on personal account. If that were part of our mission the ADVANCE would be of little use to the public. We admit that the *Andover* is fairly fit for the Bay du Vin route, but why is she running only *twice* a week and only to a few places on *one* side of the river, when she receives a public subsidy, asked by people interested for a "suitable steamer" to run *three* times a week to a good many places on *both* sides? If "Teazer" will follow the matter up, even with all the "posting" he can procure on board the *Andover*, we should like to have him answer. If he does so he will, perhaps, by-and-by, come to the conclusion that we "know the rights of the case" and the wrongs, also.

It is possible that he may claim that he was right as far as he went into the matter, but it is quite plain that his letter is intended principally as an offset to our exceedingly mild references to the *Andover* as not being fit for the work undertaken for the public subsidy which her owners receive. We regret, very much, that our expression of opinion on a matter with which we are well acquainted, and which we are determined to handle in the public interest, has been treated in a most unfair manner by the local papers, which we hope, do not correctly represent either the best taste or personal sentiments of Messrs. Call & Miller. As we have before said, we regret, for their sakes, personally, that the *Andover* is unfit for the service they are paid with public money to perform. If the papers and correspondents who wish to make it appear that the boat is doing good service for the money she receives, publish what they do with the sanction and authority of the steamer's owners, we will overlook their gross and unworthy personalities—which will never help their case however—and ask them whether they believe we are right or wrong in stating the above facts connected with the petitions sent to Fredericton and asking for the subsidy. Presuming that they will not deny those facts, as we state them, we will ask them why it is—if the *Andover* is "a suitable steamer" in the sense understood by the petitioners—that—

1st—The service is performed twice a week, instead of three times.
2nd—The steamer never attempts—even twice a week—to cross Miramichi Bay to Neguac, Burnt Church, Tabusintac, etc.
3rd—Only one fisherman of the many in the business patronises the boat with his iced fish.
4th—The people of both sides of the river are not satisfied with the manner in which the service is performed.

We contend that if a suitable boat were put on the route and if she ran three times a week regularly to all the points named in the petitions—which is quite feasible and ought to be done for the subsidy—it would promote down-river trade, not only in connection with the fisheries but in other branches of business and ultimately be self-supporting. We fear, however, that the manner in which the service is being performed will have the effect of creating a feeling among the people against *any* steam service and thus discourage persons who might be prepared to take the risk of doing the work faithfully.

Respecting the courtesy and obliging disposition of the owners of the *Andover* towards the Bay du Vin gentleman who patronises their boat as stated by "Teazer," we have only to say that the travelling public, generally, will readily endorse what he says. Messrs. Call & Miller are unusually obliging in their capacity as steamboat owners and deservedly popular as such. With the performance of their whole duty on the Miramichi Bay route, as the public understands it, however, their general excellence, personally and otherwise, has nothing to do. In reference to that we have seen nothing presented to justify us in taking back a word we have published.

### The Deal Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, in their circular of 3rd July, say:—

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 27 vessels 21,230 tons, against 32 vessels 26,919 tons during the like period last year.

The import of Spruce Deals has been large and in excess of the demand, and coming upon a weak market prices have had a downward tendency, the latest sales being the lowest on record; considering the time of the year the stock is far too heavy, being nearly double what it was last year. Several cargoes of St. John have been sold by auction at £5 16s. 3d. per standard, and by private at about the same rate. Lower Port at £5 10s. per standard. Pine Deals—Miramichi, 3rd quality, have been sold at £5 7s. 6d. per standard.

The circular gives the stock of New Brunswick spruce deals on hand on 1st July of this year as 15,091 standards against 8,727 standards on hand in July last. The consnmption for June last was 6,416 standards, against 6,711 standards in June of the previous year. The consumption from 1st Feb. to 2d July, 1879, was 19,016 standards against 21,643 standards in the same period of last year.

### Mud and Honey.

Referring to the matter of the Governor-General's travelling expenses between Great Britain and the Dominion and the dispute over them, referred to by us last week, the Moncton *Times* says:—

"Exactly how the "little difficulty" is to be got over, deponent saith not. The sequel will be interesting. Who knows but what the next move will be to secure an increase in the Governor-General's already liberal yearly salary of $50,000? If this sort of thing is to be followed up, and the Dominion asked to foot up occasional £2,000 voyage bills, we would much rather be content with a less important personage than a most honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T.G., G.K.G., C.M.G., Marquis of Lorne, as a Governor General. This is quite certain."

How exceedingly witty and high-toned must be the party who penned the above! It is a commentary on the consistency and taste of the class of newspapers to which the *Times* belongs that its columns contained much florid and fervent "gush" over the Governor-General when he first arrived. As he has failed to dismiss Letellier, and does not, in everything, do as the Tories wish, it is understood that he is to be either squarely denounced or belittled, and the *Times* is as willing to throw mud at His Excellency, now, as it was to besmear him with honey a few months since.

### Why Is It

The *Royal Gazette*, issued on Wednesday of last week contains the list of By-Road appropriations for the County of Northumberland, which the ADVANCE published in full in its issue of June 12th. The absurdity of such a mode of advertising the By-Road appropriations will appear in the light of the following facts:—

The *Gazette* does not circulate in this County to the extent of more than 150 copies—while

The ADVANCE circulates about 1000 copies in the County.

The *Gazette's* rate for the space occupied by the advertisement involves a cost of *over* $50,00, while

The ADVANCE's rate for the advertisement would be *less* than $20.

The *Gazette* gets over $50 for circulating information to 150 subscribers interested a month *after* the ADVANCE has given the information *more correctly* for nothing.

Aside from the interest which every intelligent member of the community ought to take in having the local papers receive all legitimate support, public sentiment will condemn the absurdity of the course pursued in publishing information which is essentially local in a general official publication *read* by few who receive it and who would not have it at all but for the fact that it is sent to them gratuitously.

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON TEAM have been doing some brilliant shooting at the Altcar ranges near Liverpool. They scored two splendid victories over English Teams one of which had a Queen's Prizeman in it, no less than six of our men beating the highest opposing score in one match. Their lead was over 100 points in each match. They lost a third match, however, but by only 7 points.

### A Sample Official Trip.

An apt illustration of the difference between writing in which the writer has the approval of his conscience, with knowledge, and writing with an ulterior object in view is furnished in the letter of "Teazer" which we publish elsewhere. His defence of the *Andover* is lame and does not carry conviction with it, while his statement of facts connected with the net question and his references to the useless and expensive visit of Messrs. Wyse, Mackintosh, Blake and Fitzpatrick to Bay du Vin, in the capacity of Fishery officers, are appropriate and calculated to leave an impression that the writer is sincere and truthful. "Teazer" knows all about the Fox Island net question and is a good authority on the Salmon Fisheries question generally. We hope he will keep us well informed of the "official" movements of such officers as those referred to, as when they learn that they cannot play their ridiculous antics without criticism, they may see the desirability of remaining at home attending to their legitimate business.

Mr. Wyse is interested in a canning establishment at Lower Bay du Vin and he has made several trips to it this season. It will not be a matter of surprise if the Department will find all these recorded as official trips in his disbursement account. He will also, doubtless, be equal to the feat of making the Government pay for the trip of himself and three associates, to which "Teazer" refers. When men accept occasional trips about the country at public expense, on business which they do not understand, as rewards for their loyalty to any political party, the country which laughs at the show they make of themselves, must also feel humiliated over the fact, that such is the administration of the men who declare they will "run or ruin" Canada. Imagine the four men we have named going from their farms and shops to the sea coast to deal with a Fox Island Fishery matter. No wonder they returned as they went.

### Our Fame Abroad.

The chief Committee-man of the Left Centre-Protectionist-Annexation party in Blackville, Mr. John L. Scofield, has gained fame abroad, whatever may be thought of him at home. The Boston *Herald* thus refers to him in connection with his recent Annexation *fiasco* in the Municipal Council:

"The bold innovator, a descendant of a Loyalist family was censured and came near being expelled. Yet, to the outside observer, he spoke words of truth and soberness and his arguments were unanswered. We have no desire to see Canada a part of the American Republic, except by its own untrammelled choice, but that such a connection would be more favorable to itself than its present dependency on a Government across the Atlantic, seems to need no argument. Canada's loyalty to what in England itself has come to be almost a meaningless tradition, seems like a joke on this side of the line."

The *Herald's* report of what the "bold innovator" did and said, his pedigree, etc., together with what Mr. Schofield either said or intended to say concerning the blood and sacrifice with which his ancestors sustained British institutions is refreshing—that is when read "on this side of the line." But it is as a "leading politician" of the County that Mr. Schofield shines brightest, and his fame in the land as an americanised friend of the Protectionist party is only equalled by that of Mr. D. W. Clark, who was paid $25,052 through Mr. Peter Mitchell's influence, in pursuance of as big a fool's bargain as Councillor Schofield would have us make just as we are in a most critical period of our history. The *Herald's* report of the exploit of this "leading politician of the County" and man of "recognised ability" and "advanced thought" is as follows:—

NEWCASTLE, N. B., July 3, 1879.—The feeling in the maritime provinces is daily growing in favor of annexation. It has reached such an extent that it was brought up to-day at the semi-annual meeting of the Northumberland county council, when the following resolution favoring annexation was brought before the council by Councillor J. L. Scofield of Blackville, who is one of the leading politicians in the county, and who is a man of recognized ability and advanced thought. Mr. Scofield represents one of the most intelligent parishes in this county, and is doing a large mercantile business. His efforts in this case, may be taken as an index of the growing feeling of the people, especially when it is considered that he is of loyalist descent, and was always considered to be as loyal as his ancestors formerly were. The resolution was seconded by Daniel McLaughlan, Esq., who is one of the largest lumber operators in the county. The following is the resolution:

Whereas, it has become evident to the most casual observer that the destiny of the Dominion of Canada is to become a part of the United States, and believing this to be our true position, and the only way to relieve the present depression and place us on the high road to prosperity, and that it will reduce the enormous amount we are now paying for being governed, and induce American capitalists to settle in our country and develop its resources; therefore,

Resolved, that this Council express it as their deliberate opinion that annexation to the United States is what is required to render this Dominion prosperous, and that a petition signed by the members of this council, sealed with corporate seal of the county, be presented to our local House, praying that the necessary steps be taken to secure our peaceable separation from Great Britain and our annexation to the United States on favorable terms.

The reading of the resolution produced great confusion, during which the words

TRAITOR AND PERJURER

were freely used. After order had been restored, Councillor Crocker made a motion, seconded by Councillor Whitney, having for its object the expulsion of Councillor Scofield from the council. Councillor Crocker sustained his motion by making a violent attack upon Mr. Scofield, who defended himself, as follows:

Mr. Warden and Gentlemen:—In bringing forward this resolution, I beg leave to say that I did not do so with any feeling of enmity toward Great Britain, but, on the contrary, I regard her as one whose forefathers were loyalists should regard the country for which his ancestors fought and bled, and who, rather than reside under any flag save the British, left their properties and the land of their birth to settle in the then inhospitable wilds of New Brunswick. I have been accused of being disloyal. I deny the charge, as loyalty, according to my ideas, means fidelity to the country of our birth or adoption. Therefore, if loyalty to Canada and Canadian interests means disloyalty to Britain, then I am disloyal. My motto is "Canada first," and I am always ready and willing to do all in my power to forward the interests of my native country. He who would not do so

"Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

If our true interest lies in being loyal to Great Britain, I say cling to her by all means; but if, on the contrary, our true interest lies in joining the United States, do so at once and cast British connection to the winds. I, for one, claim that the interests of the United States and Canada are identical. Whatever benefits the United States, exerts a beneficial influence on Canada, and *vice versa*. This dominion possesses latent resources not excelled by any country in the world. But at present, and under present circumstances, we are unable to develop them. With a population of only 4,000,000, our revenue is insufficient to carry on one half of the public works undertaken, having for their object the development of our natural resources.

Here Mr. Scofield read the following statement, to show that the

DOMINION IS PRACTICALLY BANKRUPT.

Our Finance minister now informs us that our obligations to the amount of $46,041,214 will mature, and must be provided for at different periods within the ensuring six years, and when he goes on a borrowing mission for this and the sums required for the public works under way (which he will soon be required to do), what answer can be given the London money-lenders when asked for a statement of liabilities and assets? Will he tell them that our imports exceeded our exports $220,000,000 in the last six years, and that we have nothing whatever to show for it. Will he tell them that we are indebted to British capitalists $140,000,000, and all we have to show for it is the Intercolonial Railway, which falls short half a million of dollars a year to pay its working expenses, and a few other worthless railways for local traffic in the eastern provinces, which do not average the cost of running them? Will he tell them that we have the most magnificent canals to be found in the world, and that, notwithstanding they were never used to a tenth of their capacity, we are now in the market borrowing $30,000,000 to enlarge them for the sole advantage of the western states of the American Union, and that at a certain loss to Canada of over $2,000,000 a year. Will he tell them that we have already expended some $20,000,000 of their money in building a railway—which is to cost $150,000,000, and which for generations will not pay running expenses—to secure the traffic of some 15,000 settlers on the Pacific coast and assist in colonizing the Northwest territory for the United States? Will he tell them that we support a dominion government with a vice-regal court and seven provincial legislatures to manage the affairs of a population equal in numbers to that of the city of London? Will he tell them, in the language of a recent correspondent of the Witness of this city, that "we have reached the situation when bankruptcy is doing its frightful work all over the land, when values of all descriptions have fallen 50 to 75 per cent., when millions of the people's money has been swept out of existence, and no prospect of better times is in sight?" Will he tell that this is the true state of our affairs? If not, he will be deceiving them in such a way as an individual would be liable to a criminal prosecution for obtaining credit under false pretences.

After reading the above statement, he concluded as follows:

Gentlemen:—If we were incorporated into the great nation to the south of us, we would have a government able and willing to complete all necessary public works, American capital would flow into our country, our latent resources would be developed, and we would soon be on the high road to prosperity. I believe in the "Monroe doctrine"—America for the Americans—North America as one country. This I believe to be our destiny, and nothing less than the prophetic end of the world in 1881 can prevent it. I believe that the day will come ere long, just as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise, when this continent will stand before the world, with all the artificial restrictions which now hamper its trade removed, as one nation, the wealthiest, powerfullest and most progressive in existence.

After Councillor Scofield took his seat, the motion of expulsion was withdrawn and a vote of censure passed.

Mr. Schofield's dash at Sir Leonard Tilley, as given above, is very refreshing and shows the consistency of the Left-Centre-Protectionist-Annexation-conglomeration, whose absurdities are making a by-word of them in this region. Our judgment of Mr. Schofield is that he will never set the world on fire with the torch of his genius, though he may succeed in "cutting up a shine" with borrowed light. It is said that

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious fool that reared it,

and so Mr. Schofield has gained a notority which while it is not fame may serve his purpose. At all events, there are few who could be found in this County to do what Mr. Schofield did, although he might have correctly reflected the "true inwardness" of his party leader in his new reading of "Canada for the Canadians."

### A Weak Invention.

A friend has shown us a copy of the Fredericton *Star*,—in which the following singularly worded effusion appears:—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. G. SMITH, ED. ADVANCE.

The Editor of this paper does not seek "to materially injure your "moral character." It is only when you calumniate and malign others that he points out how indiscreet it is for those who live in glass houses to throw stones. You ask him to apologize through the STAR, and threaten not to "leave a type in the office if he doesn't. Come on MacDuff, your libel suit is not feared here. No surrender is the trade mark on everything in the office. If an apology be attempted here, the *amende* may be worse than the libel, so don't press it. But here's a bargain Brother Smith, for if you were even ten times worse than you are, your'e a brother still—even a negro is—we will "take back" what we have said—after you have apologised to every individual one you have slandered.

While we give little heed to anything which the *Star* may be instructed to publish in reference to this paper or its editor, it is, perhaps, necessary for us to say that the above is based on imaginary correspondence, entirely. Personally, the editor of the ADVANCE has not addressed the editor of the *Star*. Several years ago when an acquaintance in Fredericton requested permission to introduce the person who edits the *Star* to the editor of the ADVANCE, he declined to form the acquaintance, assuring the applicant that he was convinced, from the perusal of some of Mr. Collins' writings which appeared in the St. John *Freeman*, that he was a blackguard. Collins had not then attacked the editor of the ADVANCE, but his turn came, as that of every other man before the public has done who has treated him on his merits. Hon. Mr. Adams, who has been travelling about the country with Mr. Collins as a companion may, doubtless, be pleased with such attempts as the above on the part of the *Star* to create in the public mind, the impression that the editor of this paper attaches importance to the personal attacks the *Star* makes upon him in Mr. Adams' interest and, if it be so, we do not grudge him so small a gratification, but we will be pardoned for noticing a matter so personal, when it is remembered that the *Star* is sent to a good many persons on the North Shore, and elswhere, whose good opinion we value but would deserve to lose, were we so weak-minded as to believe that paper capable of injuring any man's character in any way. We, therefore, only repeat that neither the editor of the ADVANCE, nor any person authorised by him has written to the *Star* or its Editor in reference to the attacks to which the bogus letter above quoted is supposed to refer.

### Address to the Rev. T. L. Smith of Immanuel R. E. Church, Chatham.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on the evening of the 7th July, 1879, it was unanimously

*Resolved*: That a Committee prepare and present an Address to our brother member, the Rev. T. L. Smith, of Immanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, Chatham, who is about leaving us to reside in Denever, Colorado.

The Committee has great pleasure in presenting you, Rev. and dear Sir, with the following

ADDRESS.

We, the Members of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the eve of your departure for another field of labor, desire to convey to you an expression of our gratitude and thankfulness for your countenance and support.

Inasmuch as you have ever striven to help us to a better understanding of the word of God and entered fully into the object which the Y. M. C. A. has in view, "Work for Young Men by Young Men," cheering us in our efforts in this direction as well as urging us to the great duty of Love to God, ourselves, as also to say from the heart Grace be with all them who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, we are pleased to bear our humble testimony to the earnestness, Christian zeal and uniform kindness so fully shown in the weekly meetings of our Association where your expositions of Divine Truth have been so seasonable, encouraging and profitable.

Many of our young people have been induced to trust in the Lord Jesus and lured to a higher life, God blessing you instrumentally.

May this ever continue to be the great object of your life as a Minister of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. We trust that the blessing of God may accompany you, Mrs. Smith and family to your new home and at the last accord you a mansion among the spirits of the just made perfect beyond the tempest of the tide.

GEO. WHITTAKER, (Methodist Church)
Prest. Y. M. C. A.
WM. RAE (St. John's Prestyterian)
Vice-Pres. Y. M. C. A.
W. S. LOGGIE, (St. Andrews)
Vice-Pres. Y. M. C. A.
T. H. FOUNTAIN, (Methodist Church.)
Vice-Pres. Y. M. C. A.
J. Y. MERSEREAU, (R. E. Church.)
Vice-Pres. Y. M. C. A.

REPLY.

*Mr. President, and Vice-Presidents of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham, N. B., Canada:*

Dear Brethren:—I cannot well express in words the feelings of my heart, after hearing the beautiful Christian address presented by you this evening in behalf of your Association. I wish I were more worthy of the handsome testimony it offers to my usefulness as a Christian Minister, while connected with your Association and in the community where I have labored for nearly three years. You say:—"In your weekly meetings my expositions of Divine truth have been both encouraging and profitable, and helped you to a better understanding of God's word." I consider this one of the greatest elements of success, as well as the richest blessing that can follow the ministrations of a servant of God. And as the fruit of this success you have been pleased to add that, "many of our young people of this community have been induced to trust in the Lord Jesus, and lured to a higher life under your instrumentality." This, more than all cheers me, and rejoices my heart For this has been the great object of my life. This is, of all others, the grandest evidence of being "called of God" and "an able minister of the New Testament." For these many years, as a messenger of Grace, I have been travelling over this world in search of precious souls, as the most costly jewels that I could gather to adorn the crown of my Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and if, during my sojourn in this northern clime I have succeeded in burnishing some and in finding others—to shine forever as bright stars in that crown of his glory—I have indeed accomplished a heavenly work, which far outweighs all the toil and the pains in the seeking.

But lastly there is one feature of your address which so perfectly accords and harmonizes with my own sentiments and principles, that I cannot overlook it, and which I believe lies at the foundation of your Society, and is the spirit of that charity which inspires the Word of God. It is this—your address is not denominational—there is no narrow sectarianism about it; your committee, like your Association, represents nearly all the congregations in our community. The sentiment it breathes and the motto it bears is, "Grace be unto all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." This is eminently Christian, and in accordance with the Gospel. Brethren, *this* Christian *unity*, this holy *fellowship*, with all who truly love our Lord Jesus Christ, has ever been my constant desire, the prayer of my heart and the effort of my life.

And now, my brethren, I bid you an affectionate farewell, I heartily thank you for your kind words of blessing on my family, and your prayers for my future success. May the God whom I serve bless, keep and prosper you; may the riches of his grace descend on every member of your Association, and may you especially be successful in your growth in grace and in winning souls for our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

T. L. SMITH,
of the R. E. Church.

The presentation was made at the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Smith has been Rector of Immanuel R. E. Church for nearly three years, instead of about two as we inadvertently stated last week.

### Gloucester County Court.

The July term of the Gloucester County Court opened on Tuesday, the eighth inst. at Bathurst, Honble. Edward Williston presiding. There being no Council business there was no Grand Jury summoned. The following was the docket:—

William Taylor *vs* William Boucher, Adams & Lawlor.
Kennedy F. Burns *vs.* James Moody, Adams & Lawlor.
Charles Boss *vs.* T. Wilson Bell, Adams & Lawlor.
Mary Duguay *vs.* Philip Gailachan, Adams & Lawlor.

APPEALS.

A. Normand DesBrisay app. *vs*, Queen on complaint of Henry Bishop resp.
Bruno Therian *vs.* Raulin Robin *et. al.*

A Normand Desbrisay app. *vs.* Queen, on complaint of Henry Bishop resp., was first taken up. This was an appeal from a conviction for assault made by D.G. Maclauchlan Stipendiary Magistrate of Bathurst under section 43 of chapters 20 32 and 33, Victoria of the criminal law in Canada. The record of conviction and recognizance was brought into court and notice of appeal being proved, Mr. Des. Brisay, in support of the appeal contended that the record of conviction was bad on the following grounds:—

1st.—The Justice has no power under the section above mentioned to award costs for conveying the Defendant to gaol.
2nd—If he had such power the amount of such costs ought to be defined and specified on the face of the conviction—cited reg. *vs* Harshman 1st Pugsley reports 317; *Exparte* Harte, 3rd Allens Reports 122; *Exparte* Clifford 3 Allen Reports 16; Summary Convictions Act, section 55 page 285 of the criminal law of Canada and Paley on convictions, 284.

Mr. Lawlor was heard contra and contended that Justice had such power.

His Honor held the second ground fatal and quashed the conviction accordingly.

Bruno Therian *vs.* Raulin Robin *et al.* This was a review from the parish of Caraquet Civil Court where judgement had been given for the plaintiff for $40. Mr. DesBrisay appeared for the Def