L.S.L.

CAPITAL PIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution

175th Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraodinary Semi-Annual Drawing
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS.
Tuesday, December 16. 1884.
Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CapitalPrize, $150,000

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths $2 Tenths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF		$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF		50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF		20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF		10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF		5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF		1 000....	20,000
50	"	500....	25,000
100	"	300....	30,000
200	"	200....	40,000
600	"	100....	60,000
1,000	"	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Approximation Prizes of		$200....	$20,000
100	" "	100....	10,000
100	" "	75....	7,500
2279 Prizes amounting to.....			$620,500.

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. Dauphin,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

FALL HARDWARE.

In store and for sale at lowest prices.

A FULL STOCK OF
IRON,
SLED SHOE STEEL.
HORSE SHOES,
NAILS, CHAIN,
ZINC, AXES, LANTERNS, GLASS, OIL.
AND A VARIED STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE.

G. STOTHART.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to go without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Onesiphore Turgeon, of the City of New York in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Margaret E. his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty four, and made between Onesiphore Turgeon, then and therein described as of formerly of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, but now in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and Margaret E. Turgeon his wife of the one part and the undersigned John Windsor of Petit Rocher, in the Parish of Beresford in the said County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, of the other part and which Mortgage is duly recorded in Volume 30 No. 395, pages 571, 572, 573, 574 and 575 of the Gloucester County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, on Saturday, the third day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the land and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz—"All those certain lots pieces or parcels of land "and premises situate, lying and being in St. "Peter's Village, in the Parish of Bathurst, afore-"said, being lots number thirteen (13) eight (8) "seven (7) six (6) in Deputy Ellis' survey plan "dated 26th day of July, A. D. 1876 and containing "one hundred perches more or less, said pieces or "parcels of land were conveyed to the said "Margaret E. Turgeon by Elezar Mills by Deed "bearing date the nineteenth day of October A. "D. 1883 as by reference thereto will more fully appear" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges to the same belonging

Dated the twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1884.

JOHN WINDSOR.
Mortgagee
LANDRY & O'BRIEN
Solicitors for Mortgagee. 1. y. 1

SAD IRONS.

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS.
Plain,
Polished and
Nickle-plated
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES BY
H. P. MARQUIS,
Cunard St. Chatham

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or *twenty* cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter occupying a space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance," Chatham N B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - DECEMBER 11, 1884.

The Failure of the N. P.

The Montreal *Gazette* attempts to answer the action of the St. John Board of Trade in two ways. It attributes the protests made to political feeling against the Dominion Government and its protective policy. The two men whose protests were the strongest were not Grits, or Liberals, or supporters of the opposition party, but prominent Liberal-Conservatives and supporters of Sir Leonard Tilley and the Macdonald Government. The *Gazette* know this, but with its usual policy of party before everything, and knowing that the majority of its readers in Canada will not readily learn the truth, it raises the usual party cry. Its other answer is that the aggregate Canadian trade with the West Indies has largely increased since 1879 and, affecting a naive innocence, it says "it would naturally be concluded from this exhibit that the trade of the Maritime Provinces with the West Indies had assumed a fairly satisfactory shape." It would be much more to the point if the *Gazette* would take up the trade returns of the ports of Halifax and St. John and show that there had been an increase of business with the West Indies at either of them, save in sugar, alone, at Halifax. As a matter of fact, the West India trade of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is not increasing, while, owing to the effects of the N.P., the trade of the Dominion generally with the West Indies in the item of sugar shows a large increase. This is precisely what the protective policy of the Government is designed to do—make Canada (i. e. Ontario, Quebec and the West) prosperous, regardless of the interests of the Maritime Provinces, for, as the stockholders of the refineries at Halifax and Moncton know, to their cost, they have to face a deficit in their operations to date, while the "Canadian" refinery people, for whose benefit we have the sugar duties, are able to increase their importations and the volume of West India trade, and laugh at the sugar investors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is this N.P. incubus that the St. John Board of Trade is protesting against.

The immediate cause of the St. John merchants' alarm however was the indifferent attitude of the Dominion Government while the United States was securing a treaty with the Spanish West Indies, and if their plain talk at the Board, followed by positive declaration as to the injurious effects of Confederation, will only result in re-directing Ministerial attention to the Maritime Provinces and the injurious effects upon their trade of Dominion policy, much will be gained.

In any case, Sir Leonard Tilley cannot but heed the warnings and rebukes which have gone to him from his own constituency and Province. He seemed to have imagined, when the N. P. was placed in his hands five years ago, that all he was told it would do for the people, commercially, politically, socially and otherwise, would come to pass. It will be remembered that in the exultation of his success in securing the adoption of the protective system, he prophetically proclaimed ten years of plenty. He bade our merchants and manufacturers to spread their sails and catch the coming breeze of business prosperity; he said the removal of the Mackenzie Government and the accession to power of the National Policy Party was a guarantee of good times, and he spread his arms and raised his voice and bade everybody not to hesitate or doubt his promise that the N. P.—of which he was compelled to be god-father—would bring universal prosperity. He even predicted that the United States would be brought to their knees and compelled to give us "fair trade" and, as an evidence of his magnanimity, even in the full tide of (in his mind) the potency and power of his protective policy, he secured an act by which his government might graciously condescend to relax his "retaliatory" duties whenever the poor, weak Americans realised the crushing effects of his patent medicine. Sir Leonard's advice seems to have been taken. People spread their sails "to catch the breeze" of his "ten years of prosperity." The result is disaster, and even our little *World* is constrained to administer a reproof to those who took the Finance Minister's advice and plunged into the injudicious investments and extravagances which knew resulted, as more prudent people knew they would. This is the *World's* rebuke of Sir Leonard,—

This is a manufacturing age, and it is as easy to manufacture hard times as anything else The process is simple.

Start more cotton factories than are needed to supply the demand for cotton, and the cotton men have made hard times for themselves.

Open ten dry goods stores where there is a paying business for five only, and the dry goods men are groaning under the hard times.

Let a dozen merchants import goods for the trade, each one on as magnificent a scale as though he expected to supply at least half the retailers, and you have hard times in the import business.

Nothing, in fact, is easier manufactured than hard times.

The process is so easy that those engaged in it seem to be unconscious of what they are doing, and talk as though the product had been made abroad and smuggled into the country, instead of being made at Ottawa by Sir Leonard, we presume.—ED. ADVANCE.]

"Oh for the good old times when goods could be turned over by the shipload at a big profit," they sigh, and, amusingly enough, fail to remember that there were but two or three men in the importing business then where there are a hundred now.

Close up half the shops to-day and the best would be reveling in prosperity, doing a rushing business, enjoying good times.

There is St. John for instance. Half the citizens are in the wholesale trade and the other half in wholesale and retail. And yet they meet in solemn conclave and take counsel together on the subject of hard times!

Exports have been steadily increasing, imports have been increasing, population has been increasing, building operations have been going on all the time, and yet the country is dead, trade is demoralized, and something desperate must be done to improve things!

And the loudest talker of them all, the one who speaks of annexing the province to the United States so as to be able to sell lumber and farm produce in Boston and New York without paying duties, has just completed a stone palace with rivals in magnificence the baronial halls of old England.

"Hard times." Yes, yes, dear brethren, if you only live beyond your income, manufacture faster than consumers can absorb and go into shopkeeping by the hundred where there is paying business only by the dozen, you can make hard times without the least difficulty. The process is as simple as rolling off a log. [or prophesying *a la* Tilley.—ED. ADVANCE.]

If reciprocity, annexation or anything else should increase the trade of St. John the number of traders would quickly increase in a corresponding ratio, and then the same mournful cry of hard times and the same solemn seeking for a remedy would make and the Board of Trade.

One or two men can make a good dinner off a roasted chicken, but when a dozen depend on it for a meal they all rise with empty stomachs.

Poor Sir Leonard! He sees "friend after friend depart" from under his banner. After reading the reports of the Board of Trade meeting in St. John and Halifax and such articles as that of the *World* he will, probably wish he had not prophesied "ten years of plenty" and advised people to "spread their sails."

"Gentlemen of the Jury."

The letter of Mr. Baldwin, which appears in another column, convinces us that the grand jury of the County Court at Bathurst were not deserving of the censure we passed upon them for their action in the Hachey case, and had we known the facts at the time, as we now do, such censure would not have appeared. We are glad to be able to make the *amende* in this way, for while we never allow personal considerations to shield our friends when we think they are censurable in public matters, it is always more pleasant and satisfactory to speak well than ill of everybody.

Another Grand Jury.

Mr. Justice Fraser gave sound advice to the Bathurst Grand Jury on Tuesday when they presented the ADVANCE and its Bathurst correspondent for censure. He told them he thought it would have been wise on their part to have let the matter alone. His Honor, no doubt, was more amused than dissatisfied with that part of the presentation, just as we are. What we may have done to incite the wrath of a former Grand Jury could have nothing to do with that of the Circuit Court on Tuesday. The latter body is, of course, moved by personal considerations altogether, as we observe that five gentlemen on it were also on the aggrieved County Court Jury, while the respected father of that erring young man who corresponds with the *World* was foreman, and as he shares his little sonny's griefs, over our exposure of his animus, he made up a round half dozen of injured innocents, who sat with their fellows in secret judgement upon us. When a body of the dignity which is supposed to attach to a grand jury voluntarily undertakes to place an editor and a correspondent on trial, it should give them some chance for defence, before proceeding to judgment, but as our friends of this last grand jury have chosen to treat the subject in an *ex parte* way, we have only to humbly submit and tremblingly request that they will graciously permit us to still live. What will become of our unfortunate correspondent, now that the foreman-father of our ex-correspondent has made the presentment against him, it may not be safe to predict, but if his correspondence ceases we will know that the worst has happened. Seriously, the Bathurst Grand Jury has done a very silly thing, for which most people will simply laugh at it.

"At the Expense of Others."

The Moncton *Times*, in its Newcastle "Miramichi notes" thus refers to the late meeting of the subscribers to stock in the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company,—

Some of the subscribers stated they had subscribed under the impression that only one boat, that for the down river service, was to be built, as they considered that a boat for the up river service, there being already a boat on that route, would not pay. It seems, however, that a resolution was passed to advertise at once for tenders for building two steamers. A steamer to run down river has long been needed, but as there has been a suitable steamer plying for years between Newcastle and Chatham, another boat seems altogether superfluous, and the only reason for putting on such a steamer, would seem to be the desire on the part of one of the chief promoters of the scheme, to work out his spite against the owner of the present steamboat line, at the expense of others.

The "some of the subscribers" who stated that they had subscribed stock under the impression that only one boat was to be built, was just one gentleman—Mr. Henry A. Muirhead. An examination of the list shows that $8,400 had been subscribed for the express purpose—as stated in the heading of the stock list—of "procuring and equipping *two* steamers to carry freight and passengers on the Miramichi," before Mr. Muirhead and two others—a $50 subscriber and another for $100, who has since said he will invest in both boats—signed and expressed a preference for a down river boat only. Mr. Henry Muirhead having withdrawn his subscription at the meeting it was then *unanimously* resolved "to empower the directors to proceed at once with the necessary arrangements for constructing two steamers."

The company has no desire to interfere with anyone, but its members wish to assist in promoting business between themselves and neighbors and their fellow-citizens at different points on the river. They are putting their own money into the enterprise and ought not to be charged by the *Times* or any other paper with "working out spite" at the "expense of others." The owner of the present steam boat line" referred to received the *Andover* as a gift from the Province and was given, besides, over ten thousand dollars by the Government, which must have been more than both the *New Era* and *Ripple* cost him. As everybody knows, he did not perform the down-river service for which he received the Government subsidy after 1878—and, indeed, no ordinary passenger will now venture below Black Brook in the *Andover* because they consider her unsafe—while the *Ripple*, by being too small for freight, does not come up to the requirements of the traffic between Chatham and points up-river. Whatever, therefore, the owner of those boats and those under his control may say, it is evident that, considering the thousands of public money he has received and the manner in which he has let the service run down, it is in very bad taste for them to oppose others in providing adequate boats with their own money, while it is simply the grossest impertinence to represent the enterprise as one in the interest of one man "at the expense of others." Neither "the owner of the present steamboat line" nor those who appear to be under his control can prevent the Company's success and hence the imputation of improper motives and the squealing of the *Times*.

Railway Communication Between Chatham and Newcastle.

The people of Chatham have been assailed in their business and other interests so persistently by the Moncton *Times* that the enmity of that paper towards our town is quite evident. Its attacks are principally made through its Newcastle correspondence under the title of "Miramichi Notes." The *Times* seems to enter heartily into the spirit of those whose aim it is to prevent the two towns from enjoying the business and social intercourse which can only be advantageous to both and which is in every way desirable. In order to prevent the railway facilities afforded by the winter arrangement from being enjoyed the "Miramichi Notes" writer of the Railway organ says,—

"The river steamers and ferries have all been laid up long ago, and crossing the river with small boats is sometimes impossible on account of the drifting ice, and is always uncertain. Travel between Newcastle and Chatham is therefore nearly suspended. The only way to go from one place to the other, with any comfort, is by railway, and as the journey takes two hours at least, and unless one spends the whole night in Chatham, about one hour is all the time a Newcastle man has to spend in Chatham if he wishes to return by daylight. Chatham people can only visit Newcastle by the railway by taking the evening accommodation and returning by the express at night."

The time tables of the Intercolonial and Chatham Branch Railways show that a person in Newcastle wishing to visit Chatham and return can do so as follows,

Leave Newcastle at 11.15 in the forenoon, by regular accommodation train, and reach Chatham 12.15 p. m.—or in just *one hour*. If the person wishes to return to Newcastle on that day he can, after spending *two hours and five* minutes at Chatham, take the train at 2.20 in the afternoon, at Chatham station, connecting at the Junction with the Accommodation train from St. John, and reach Newcastle at 3.25 p. m., or in just *one hour and five minutes* time after leaving Chatham, yet the *Times'* Newcastle "notes" writer says "about one hour is all the time a Newcastle man has to spend in Chatham" and "it takes two hours, *at least*, to make the journey between the two places."

Again:—If a Newcastle man wishing to visit Chatham cannot, conveniently, leave home by the 11.15 a. m. train he can do so by the 2.15 freight in the afternoon, connecting at the junction with the afternoon accommodation from St. John which reaches Chatham at 3.45, or only *one and a half hours* between the two places, and if this same passenger wishes to return the same night he can do so by leaving Chatham by the express at ten minutes past twelve and reaching Newcastle at 2.15 a. m.—about the time the Newcastle "notes" writer goes to bed, no doubt.

Again:—If the "Newcastle man" can't come to Chatham by day he can take the express from Newcastle at a quarter past twelve at night and reach Chatham at 2.35 and if he can get through his business or back by ten minutes to eleven next morning he can leave Chatham at that hour and be home in just *seventy minutes*.

In the same way, "a Chatham man" can leave his own station at 10.50 a. m. and be in Newcastle in *seventy minutes* and, leaving Newcastle at 2.15 p. m. after spending *two and a quarter hours* there, he can be in Chatham at 3.45 p. m.—just *an hour and a half*—or he may leave Chatham at 2.20 in the afternoon, reach Newcastle in *an hour and five minutes* and, after spending nine hours in Newcastle leave that place at a few minutes after midnight and reach Chatham at 2.35 a. m.;—if he likes to leave home at night he may do so, taking the Chatham train at ten minutes after midnight, reaching Newcastle at a quarter past two, and after a night's rest and a forenoon at business or fun he may leave the shire town at a quarter past eleven and be home *in exactly one hour*—in ample time for dinner.

In fact, we have six trains a day—three each way—between Newcastle and Chatham, and in order to prevent the public being misled by the *Times*, we present the following time table which our friends having occasion to pass between the two places may cut out and retain for reference, the figures being from the official time tables of the two railways—

DAY TRAINS.

Leave Newcastle.	Arrive Chatham.	Running time.
11.15 a. m.	12.15 p. m.—1	
2.15 p. m.	3.45	1½ "
Leave Chatham.	Arrive Newcastle.	
10.50 a. m.	12 m.	1 h. 10 m.
2.20 p. m.	3.25 p. m.	1 h. 5 m.

NIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Newcastle.	Arrive Chatham.	
12.25 a. m.	2.35 a. m	hour
Leave Chatham.	Arrive Newcastle.	2 h. 10 m.
12.10 a. m.	2.15 a. m.	2 h. 5 m.

The *Times*, in whose office the railway time tables are printed and to whose staff the fullest railway information is open, has no excuse for allowing its columns to be used by anyone, in Newcastle or elsewhere, to misrepresent Chatham and its interests in the manner it does. It, no doubt, seeks support in Chatham as elsewhere, yet its enmity against the town is so decidedly marked as to lead to the inference that it has some interest in decrying Chatham which a more respectable and independent paper would not pander to.

Taxing Necessaries vs. Taxing Luxuries.

The coal tax organ now pleads that though the Dominion Government has laid taxes on coal to the extent of nearly $900, 000 a year, yet it has taken taxes off tea, coffee, newspapers, and bill stamps. Therefore the Dominion Government is entitled to eternal gratitude. This is all of a piece with Tory arguments. The Government has taxed necessaries, but the Government has abolished taxes on luxuries! Therefore let all the poor praise this Government, which aggravates the price of fuel and lets in "old masters" free of duty! The utter depravity of a system of taxation which from its head to foot taxes the poor man more heavily than the rich, need no better exemplification than this. In this country coal is a necessary. People can do without tea or coffee, or newspapers, and even without bill stamps, but artificial heat must be had. The audacity of Tory journalists in discussing this subject can only be accounted for on the supposition that they hold the intelligence of their readers in contempt.

Ex-Councillor Sullivan's Second Letter.

HARDWICKE 5TH DEC. 1884.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Sullivan, it seems, does not take advice given to him in a right spirit as he has made another exhibition of himself in the last weekly *World*. He says he is the writer of those letters. He must have forgotten that there is a specimen of his writing published in the ADVANCE last February which was written on the back of a resolution. "Mallace will have its reward" and it is a sample of his ability as a writer. It is not long since he wrote an order beginning thus—"Mr. Mosis" This is on file. In his latest effusion he is silent on such subjects as whiskey, dead hogs, unfair canvass, Mr. Brown, etc. etc which abounded on his first, and which the writer in the ADVANCE of Nov. 20th answered. He does deny that he hauled Joe Whitty to the alms-house as often as the writer said he did, but he is discreetly silent and does not say that he hauled him upon the 20th—the very day the writer's letter appeared—but such is the case. "Joe and Jerry" were again on the road and may be again before Council meets. Joe and Jerry are a happy pair, well and happily mated. It is singular that Jerry did not get Joe to run on the same ticket with him at the late election. Joe would not trust him, as he knew that those plumpers would again come. In a single handed election I think Joe would beat Jerry in Hardwicke—that is, since those famous letters of his have appeared.

But to come back again to Mr. Sullivan's latest letter. It is nothing but slander. He says that his charges have been moderate for hauling paupers to the alms-house. The writer in the ADVANCE did not say they were not so. What he did say was that Mr. Sullivan made what charges he liked and Hardwicke was assessed for the amount. The ratepayers of Hardwicke do not know what charges Mr. Sullivan made, as they never saw a parish account published since he was Councillor. The writer in the ADVANCE said, also, that Mr. Sullivan never consulted any other Overseer of the Poor in the Parish, or the Alms-house Commissioner for the Parish, but that he would hunt out the paupers and take them on his own responsibility. He never asked any ratepayer if they would do the work more cheaply than himself, but he simply did the work, and then, when the Council was in session, took advantage of his position and passed his own account. That was Jerry paying Jerry. For Mr. Sullivan's benefit I will say that his charges will be made public in a few days; that is, if they can be found out and, then, we will see if they are moderate or not. The fact of the matter is that Sullivan did what he liked in Hardwicke the past few years, and it was time that he was sat upon.

I will relate one incident that came under my notice to prove that what I write is correct. A case of destitution was brought to the notice of an Overseer of the Poor. It was that of a woman and the Overseer visited her. She was a young widow with four little children, one of them being an infant. The Overseer found her dangerously ill and he wrote to Sullivan to send him an order for a few of the necessaries of life for her little ones, one of the articles being sugar. Sullivan sent the order, but in place of sugar he substituted molasses. Could coarseness go further? He did it to show his taste combined with his authority. He would not send a little sugar to a sick mother and her little ones. Such is Mr. Sullivan, and he says that he could a tale unfold about paupers only he does not wish to hurt anyone's sensibilities. One thing is certain—he has not any feelings to hurt. At the same time he ought to be the last person to write about paupers. Who but himself caused an application to be made to an Overseer of the Poor in Hardwicke for an order to allow them to enter the County Alms-house? I rather think that he ought to be silent on such matters. I do not feel justified at all in writing about such things; but who tore aside the sacred veil that ought to shield the private household from the public gaze but Mr. Sullivan? And when it is done and he is found occupying not a very enviable position he has no one but himself to blame. I would remind Mr. Sullivan to be careful as to what he writes. I can do no better than quote those lines to him,—

How swift the tale of slander goes;
While very few the door will close
To bar it out, among friends and foes.

He is not yet perfection and the whole of Hardwicke knows of different transactions of his that will not bear to be too roughly handled. Where has the $1000 gone that he is supposed to have expended on the Escuminac Plain road in three years. One thousand dollars on four miles of road that were almost as good when he began expending on it as it is to-day! Will this work of his bear too close inspection? What about that little job of his in connection with the lot of vacant brown land where he had to see that there were not less than three acres of it under cultivation before the papers were sworn to and signed by him as Labour Act Commissioner? Did he prostitute his office in that case or not? Alex. Mills, Esq., could, perhaps, answer the question. There is one thing sure, that not one acre of it can be cultivated, but it is not a fishing privilege.

Mr. Sullivan, in his latest letter first flies at "F" of the *World* and then he goes for the ADVANCE correspondent, then back again at "F," then, in passing, he makes a wild dash at the editor of the ADVANCE; then in trying to get at "Hardwick" around the editor he gets foul of Mr. Snowball; he so on leaves him, however, and bounds again at "F"; then he gets things all mixed and gently, but still breathing out curses on the whole lot, collapses. So far as the writer in the ADVANCE is concerned, he does not care what Mr. Sullivan writes about him. Who ever heard of a defeated councillor, and one who was beaten as badly as he was by a majority of 94 in a small Parish insulting a large body of ratepayers as he has done? Any sensible man would accept defeat in a right spirit and try, by gentlemany conduct, to win again to his side the friends he had lost. Certain it seems that in his case the gods are conspiring against him, as we are told that those who they would destroy they first made mad. Those two letters of his have made him more enemies than he ever had before. Before they appeared the large majority of his opponents were political ones, who had no personal ill will against him, but they voted against him on the route of the Valley Railway. His letters have made enemies for life for him. His last letter was simply slander of his neighbours. The writer in the ADVANCE of Nov. 20th did not at all go into private matters; he simply dealt with Mr. Sullivan's public acts. He cannot, nor has he proved where the writer was wrong, save in the matter of Joe Whitty, and then he acknowledges that he was partly right. I may say in conclusion that it is not a congenial task for me to write against Mr. Sullivan, as I rather liked the man. Any sensible person wants to live peaceably, neighbourly, and brotherly with every one, even if they do not agree in Parish or other politics. At the same time, knowing the ratepayers of Hardwicke as I do, I will defend them with the little ability I have when I think they have acted rightly, which they certainly did do at the late election. I love my Parish too well to stand idly by and see her sons told that they were bought with whiskey and those who were not were intimidated in voting the way they did.

It is, Mr. Editor, a proud moment to bring down a bird on the wing as he soars aloft on strong pinions, but is is only a waste of time and ammunition to be shooting at dead ducks; this is what I fear I have been doing in answering Mr Sullivan's letters. To use a common expression he is "gone up" in Hardwicke. He is politically dead.

HARDWICKE.

Gloucester Adjourned Circuit.

BATHURST, Dec. 9th, '84.

The adjourned Gloucester Circuit Court opened this morning, His Honor Judge Fraser presiding. The adjournment, it will be remembered, took place in September for the purpose of allowing Coroner's juries to be summoned to try the Sheriff Doucet cases. The Attorney General, Messrs. Harrison, Rand and R. C. Skinner of St. John, are in attendance. The following compose the Grand Jury,—John E. O'Brien Foreman; Henry Bishop, John E. Baldwin, Joseph M. Hachey, Robert Armstrong, Hugh Chalmers, John F. Carter, Robert Ellis, Peter Elhatton, John Kenny, John Kerr, Joseph J. Melancon, Samuel Melancon, Augustus S. Sutherland, James M. Thomson, Francis J. Gatain, Peter M. Hachey, Basil Doucet, Joseph Kent, Maxim Doucet, William Rogers.

His Honor, in charging the Grand Jury, said that they were called together at this unusual season of the year under special circumstances. There were two grave charges pending against the High Sheriff of the County, and, of course, he could not be tried by juries of his own summoning, hence the reason of their being summoned here to-day. The charges against the Sheriff were—first, the unlawfully detaining and keeping of a post letter and secondly, the opening of a post letter bag.

After briefly relating the facts with which the public are already familiar, His Honor told the jury that if they found that the letters in question were in the bag in the Shippegan Post Office and that the Sheriff took the letters out of the bag, then it was an unlawful opening of the bag and taking of the letters. The Grand Jury had nothing to do with Doucet's claim of authority. They could not look at that. If he had any excuse of that kind, it would be for a petit jury, from whom it would receive every consideration.

As to the other charge of levying on the registered letter and signing his name in receipt for it, he was bound to tell them that when a letter is delivered to a Post Office, and while it remains there and is in transit the property in that letter is in the Post-Master General, and no one, whatever, has any right, in any way, to interfere with it. From reading the depositions it appeared that Doucet acted under legal advice. You, said his honor, have nothing whatever to do with that, nor with his claim of acting under authority of law. He had no right to invade the secrecy of the Post Office. If the gentleman who had advised him had taken the trouble to look at the Dominion Statutes he (His Honor) could not see how he could have advised the Sheriffas he did. Zeal for a client will frequently lead to an extra exertion on the part of an Attorney towards the collection of a debt, but he thought an Attorney of the Supreme Court went beyond his authority in this case, for it appears he was with the Sheriff throughout, and if the Sheriff has got into any trouble through his act, it is due to the gentleman who advised him. Where is the security for any one if the Post Office is to be invaded and mail matter taken out? His Honor referred to the case of an English Postmaster General who had committed a similar act and which, if it did not cost him his position, called upon him very grave censure. His Honor read the section of the P. O. Act exempting mail matter from seizure and said he could not understand how any gentleman could have so advised Doucet. It was no matter what Doucet's intentions were. They may have been honest, but that made no difference. He, no doubt, thought he was discharging his duty, but he did an unlawful act. Whether the bag was tied or not made no difference. The fact that letters were taken out of the possession of the Postmaster-General, constitutes the offence and would justify indictments. He could not see how they could avoid finding Bills and allow the matter to go to the petit jury, if they honestly discharged their duties as grand jurors. It was not a prosecution against Sheriff Doucet, but to vindicate the law and protect the Post Office.

The jury might, if they saw fit, visit the goal and any other public buildings and report upon them and any other matter affecting the public interests.

The grand jury found a "true Bill" in the Little Shippegan matter, but ignored the Bill in the Shippegan matter. The former is where the registered letter was seized and money taken from it. The trial will open to-morrow morning.

The grand jury made the following presentment,—

GRAND JURY ROOM, DEC. 9 1884.

To Mr. Justice Fraser, Judge of the Circuit Court for the County of Gloucester now holden—We, the Grand Inquest for the County of Gloucester, beg to present to the court as follows.

That the grand jury have visited the goal and find it clean and comfortable and the water closet recently erected an improvement.

And also beg to present that information has reached the grand jury that the body of a young man who recently died of a very malignant type of diphtheria, in the Province of Ontario, is to be removed to Bathurst for interment, and that the Board of Health be requested to take such action as they deem advisable to prevent the spread of said disease in our midst.

The grand jury also beg to present that certain correspondence reflecting on the action of the grand jury in November term of the County Court last held has appeared in the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE and the grand jury severely censure the course pursued by such correspondent and by the editor of the ADVANCE in publishing it and his unjust criticism which is calculated to insult a body of gentlemen whose worth in the community is recognized by the general public.

JOHN E. O'BRIEN, Foreman.

His Honor, in replying, said he was glad if the visit to the goal had resulted from anything he had said, as it was right that a place where parties were confined should be kept clean. He thought it wise that imprisonment in civil cases was now done away with, as there was no satisfaction in imprisoning a man for debt. It did not pay it.

In regard to the second matter mentioned, he hoped it would receive the serious attention of those whose duty it was to look after it, and he would do all in his power to see that it would.

With reference to the grand jury matter, the body spoken of had, no doubt, acted up to what they considered their duty, although he, himself, was totally ignorant of the facts. In his practice—both at the Bar, as Attorney-General and, so far, on the Bench—he must say he always found grand juries fulfil their duties well. If they would permit him he would make one suggestion, however, and that was the course he had always pursued as a public man—to take no notice of anything that appeared against him in the press, and he thought it would be wise to have followed it in this case. He had no doubt that grand jury would feel thankful to the present one for vindicating them.

Salmon Statistics.

The New York *Fish Journal* says,—The number of salmon annually exported from New Brunswick averages about 150,000 fish, weighing two million five hundred thousand pounds, and for which a not less sum than two hundred thousand dollars is paid by exporters to the fishermen as they are taken from the nets.

EXPORTS OF SALMON FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

1873.	lbs.	Value.
Pickled,	209,400	$19,000 00
In Ice,	1,500,000	215,000 00
Smoked,	88,000	14,000 00
Tinned,	1,200,000	300,000 00
	2,997,400	$584,000 00
1875.	lbs.	Value.
Pickled,	460,000	41,382 00
Iced,	1,100,000	153,300 00
Smoked,	41,550	6,300 00
Tinned,	333,500	83,400 00
	1,935,050	$284,382 00
1879.	lbs.	Value.
Pickled.	13,000	975 00
Iced,	1,500,000	222,000 00
Smoked,	47,700	7,155 00
Tinned,	97,500	25,000 00
	1,658,200	$255,130 00
1784.	lbs.	Value.
Pickled,	none.	
Iced,	1,000,000	160,000 00
Frozen,	750,000	135,000 00
Tinned,	10,000	1,500 00
	1,760,000	$296,500 00

EXPORTED FROM MIRAMICHI RIVER.

1873.	lbs.	Value.
Pickled,	28,200	2,600 00
Iced,	600,800	90,120 00
Smoked,	33,000	6,000 00
Tinned,	338,400	24,600 00
	1,000,400	$123,320 00
1879.	lbs.	Value.
Pickled,	none.	
Iced,	402,000	60,300 00
Smoked,	7,000	1,100 00
Tinned,	4,640	1,160 00
	413,640	$62,560 00
1883.	lbs.	Value.
Iced,	300,000	48,000 00
Frozen,	275,000	49,000 00
Tinned,	2,000	300 00
	577,000	$97,300 00

This estimate of 1884 is only approximate, as the official figures are not yet published.

From the above some interesting facts are apparent. Pickled salmon has formerly occupied quite a place in the export trade, but in 1884 it disappears entirely, from which we infer that it pays the dealers better to sell the fish fresh or frozen, than salting them. Tinned salmon in 1873 amounted to 1,538,400 lbs. in 1884 only 12,000 lbs. were packed.

The amount of salmon handled in 1873 was 3,997,800 lbs. which this year has dwindled to 2,337,000 lbs. estimated. All the salmon this year has been handled either iced or frozen, whereas in 1873 fifty per cent. of the catch was pickled, smoked and tinned. About the same inferences can be drawn from the figures for the Miramichi river catch.

From the Women's C. U. Temp. Union, Newcastle.]

Temperance Anecdotes.

The Rechabite Magazine says:" Several clergymen travelling together were much annoyed by a fellow who had been drinking, but who feigned much of his drunkenness that he might more readily attack the ministers. Standing near them, he remarked: "Well, it's singular, yes, it is, that I never get drunk only when in the company of ministers." He repeated something like this, when one of the gentlemen turned upon him, asking: "Do you know the reason for it?" "No," replied the fellow; "perhaps you can tell me." "Because," said