

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1884.

County Contingent Account.

Table of receipts and expenditures for the Municipality of Northumberland, 1884. Includes items like 'To accounts passed at January sitting', 'To A. Davidson, Coroner's Inquest', 'To Wm. Dalton, Coroner's Inquest', etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for Newcastle Firewards with their Treasurer. Includes items like 'To amount expended to date', 'To balance on hand', 'To amount collected for 1884', etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for Chatham Firewards with their Treasurer. Includes items like 'To amount expended to date', 'To balance on hand', 'To amount collected for 1884', etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for County Almshouse Fund with their Secretary Treasurer. Includes items like 'To amount expended to date', 'To balance on hand', 'To amount collected for 1884', etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for County Contingent Assessment. Includes items like 'To amount collected for 1884', 'To amount collected for 1883', etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for County Almshouse Fund with their Secretary Treasurer. Includes items like 'To amount expended to date', 'To balance on hand', 'To amount collected for 1884', etc.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, APRIL 16, 1885.

It is a Lesson.

The trouble in the Northwest, while it has a most serious complexion now, with rebellion and bloodshed, the movements of troops and the dreadful accompaniments of savage and semi-savage warfare as its leading characteristics, seems to assume the form of a lesson and corrective of which good will come in the end. The active operations which are a necessity of the rebellion will invite to the disturbed country a large number of the best men of the Dominion—not the politicians and wire-pullers, but men who will go to the front from patriotic motives who will, from the very nature of their mission, be led to investigate the administration of affairs there and whose mouths will not be closed when they return. It is stated, on the one hand, that these troubles have been brought on by misrule—that while Indians, half-breeds and white settlers alike have had cause to complain of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Government and its favorites, there has been systematic misrepresentation of their interests at Ottawa. Investigations will, now and then, be ordered, but those charged with the duty of making them were so surrounded as to be unable to perform their missions fruitless in getting at the facts. On the other hand, we have ministerial statements to the effect that the half-breeds and other so-called savages have been fomented by Louis Riel, who, as we all know, is quite capable of any rascality or crime. It may, however, be taken for granted that the people and press of the Northwest would not blame the Government as they do if there was not a fairly good foundation therefor. Party feeling, which is not very strongly manifested while the efforts of all parties are directed towards the quelling of the rebellion, may lend emphasis to some of the statements that are being made, but there seems to be no doubt that political favoritism coupled with ministerial indifference and procrastination, are largely responsible for the civil war which we are now facing. The West, the oldest settlers in the country, the banks of the Saskatchewan, had given up hope of obtaining their rights of peaceful methods, and were preparing for an appeal to arms. While all was in this state of suspense, some of the Ottawa, deceived Indians were brooding over their wrongs and plotting revenge. While nothing but happy contentment could be found by the unscrupulous friends of the Government, the hearts of thousands of settlers on our broad prairies, who are ready to take up arms for the Government, were filled with bitterness at the thought of the damage which they were doing to their country by their administrative fatality and dishonesty. These settlers had foreseen what was coming, because they knew what was past. They were aware that from a broad, level of acquiescence had descended, under the evil spell of the Government's supervision, to a mere trickling rill. They knew that neighbors who filled with hope, had side by side with them entered upon the work of developing this country and making for themselves in its fertile fields, had given up in discouragement and despair. They had known long before the fact was officially announced to them by the organs of the Government in this city that settlers were being driven from the country with a curse. They would have sold the representative of the Government who came here to make the matter had they been allowed an opportunity. But they were not. They were kept at a distance. They were treated as building criminals if they ventured to approach the "great man," who were whirled by them in their official cars. If any of them did by chance succeed in obtaining speech of the visitors they were snubbed and insulted, and rebuffed. They were made the subjects of special reports at Ottawa, and their names were placed in the list of those who were to be expelled from the country after ingratitude of which some human beings are capable. We charge contradiction of the assertions that it is next to impossible to find a man in the Territories, not dependent on the Government for his bread, who does not speak in the strongest terms of condemnation of the manner in which the affairs of the country have been managed. These statements indicate what the views of, at least, one class of people—and it is the largest—near the disturbed country are. There is, evidently, "something rotten in the state of Denmark." This, however, is not a time for recrimination. It is a time for reclamation. We must gain for the people, by force of arms and the prestige of bullet and bayonet, what has been jeopardized by, perhaps, criminal surrenders based on the political necessities of rulers. The sacrifices which so many of our citizen-soldiers are making to go to the front will not be without their compensation to the people generally. The latter are contributing out of their means and from their hearts towards the restoration to a beautiful state of the western country, but it will not make them mere witnesses in dealing with the disease if they know its cause. If they will only learn that they have been too long neglectful of their duty to themselves, the rebellion will not be fruitless, and it may not be too much to hope that its lesson may revive in them the spirit of an exalted freedom, which, after all, is the cheapest national defence. This lesson must, however, not be neglected. It has been the habit of our rulers and their organs to impugne the loyalty of those who have exposed the effects of their mal-administration. The dissatisfaction of the people over being taxed for federal purposes, double what they were assured they would be at Confederation, the recklessness with which the Dominion is

to look after that section, while the claims of the Campbellton section should be recognized, especially when so good a man as Mr. Murray offers. We are not informed as to what his preferences are, but we are in a level-headed man it is to be presumed that the Opposition would not have a very large share of his sympathies. In fact, we know him well enough to justify our saying that his good judgment may be well upon and that he will serve the Country with ability and integrity irrespective of party considerations altogether. 'This Canada of Ours' Sir John A. Macdonald has long been looked upon by his admirers as a heaven-born statesman, not only endowed with a mind capable of originating great and brilliant political movements, but gifted with the necessary executive ability to carry them to successful issue. As a proof that they are correct in their estimate of the man they thought to honor, they point to the scheme of Confederation, the purchase of and bringing into the Dominion the North West Territory, the initiation of the National Policy, and last, but not least, the linking together of the Atlantic and Pacific portions of this new and extensive Colonial Empire by the Canada Pacific Railway. If in addition to the foregoing of all this, Sir John's name had also tended towards increasing the happiness, prosperity and well-being of the Dominion, and union of the inhabitants of the different Provinces of the Dominion, then he might be considered and looked upon as a great statesman. But if it has not had a tendency towards these desirable results, then have these most desirable results, then have they conclusively proved that he is lacking in those very qualities that are so desirable and necessary for the making of a successful statesman. The policy that a genuine statesman would have pursued to bring about the political union of a number of free and independent provinces or states would have been far different from that taken by Sir John and those under his direction to effect the union of the Maritime Provinces with Upper and Lower Canada. A genuine statesman would have laid his time and waited until public opinion was ripe for the measure in this Province, but this would neither have suited Sir John nor our needy and greedy politicians who had just been shown by place and power and were hungering and thirsting for the fresh and luscious pastures of the new domain over which they have roamed so freely and so boundlessly. By-back stare influence with a Lieutenant-Governor, who dishonorably divulged to them the secrets of his council, a crisis was wrought about which resulted in a dissolution of the Legislature and an appeal to the electors. By the unparagon use of bribes and false promises, together with a Fenian invasion of our borders during the height of an election contest, the great mass of the people were "scared" into voting for the measure in spite of their reason and better judgment. Owing to the people of Nova Scotia being so bitterly hostile to the measure, Doctor Tupper was afraid to leave it to their decision, so he directed all his attention and labor to the corruption of the members of the Legislature. By an unlimited amount of bribes and promises, he, at last secured a majority to carry it, though that body, and in spite of the deadly hostility of the people, who were thus unjustly deprived of their constitutional rights and liberties, the measure was passed and Nova Scotia was voted into Confederation. Considering the fraudulent manner in which the Maritime Provinces had been gathered into Confederation, we would have supposed that the policy that a wise and far-seeing statesman would have inaugurated and steadily pursued towards them would have been one of conciliation. This, however, has not been the case, as after seventeen years of trial, Confederation is as unpopular today in Nova Scotia as it was when first carried through its Legislature. As for this Province, the feeling of hostility towards it is growing stronger and stronger every day among the people, who are fast awakening to the fact, that while their taxes are yearly increasing their means to meet them are rapidly decreasing, and that to the impolitic and expensive policy that is being pursued by our model Government under the leadership of its heaven-born statesman. War. We are face to face with actual war. We have in one part of the Dominion in one of its most and least attractive forms—viz, civil or municipal, not national—for, like all states of nature, even war has its attractions—but as we consider the subject generally in one article this week it will not be out of place if we seek it in the contract. As individuals we should have no adverse active views with regard to matters of this kind where there is no jurisdiction of the courts. We must conform to the community in the assertion of its supremacy in a case of appeal to this last great arbiter. It is simply putting in force the same principle which we, as individuals, exercise in courts of justice or as the courts do against criminals. There is only a difference of form. War is just the court in action, whether with regard to disunion within or aggression from without. The superficial, whose thoughts or energies never roam long enough in any place or on anything to

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