

General Business.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland...

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada. We the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland...

Respectfully sheweth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878" should be in force and take effect in the said County.

Whereupon your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety-Ninth Section of the said Act to declare that the second part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said County.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. And that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said County be taken in favor of the adoption of the said petition.

Chatham, July 11th, 1879. JNO. J. HARRINGTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, McLAUREN'S BUILDING, Water St. Chatham.

BACK AGAIN. T. R. COLPITTS, Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in the town of Chatham, N. B., I have removed my studio to the premises owned and conducted by Mr. W. O. McDonald.

NEARLY opposite the MARRIAGE HALL, CHATHAM, N. B. I have commenced business, and after the arrival of my new stock, backgrounds, &c., &c., I am enabled to give the most complete and artistic representation of the human form in all its various positions.

As my travels the last few years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to by the artist as the centre of the art, I have had the opportunity to study the works of the most successful photographers of the world, and to observe the methods of the most successful photographers of the world.

It will be needless to mention the numerous and beautiful views of the city, and the surrounding country, which I have taken, and which I am enabled to give in all its various positions, and in all its various positions, and in all its various positions.

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Tobacco! Tobacco!! I HAVE just received a large stock of W. O. McDONALD'S TOBACCO, which I will sell at cost or duty paid.

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED. ISAAC HARRIS, Water St., Chatham. GO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the General Store Business. RICHARD PARKER, THOS. ARBUTHNOT, Campbellton, N. B., May 17, 1879.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. As they intend carrying on the business at the stand, they would be glad to see the old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do well for them in the above.

LIST OF Wholesale and Tavern Licences. GRANTED BY The Northumberland County Council, at July Sittings, 1879.

Parish Licences. Term. Jan. W. Sale. NELSON. Matthew Carroll, 6 mos. Joseph Hays, 6 " " NEWCASTLE. James Doyle, 6 " " Patrick Farrell, 6 " " Charles J. Malby, 6 " " James Wheeler, 6 " " Stephen Y. Mitchell, 6 " " James B. Russell, 6 " " Alex. Stewart, 6 " " John Fayo, 6 " " John E. Jordan, 6 " " Vernon Graham, 6 " " Dennis McEvoy, 6 " " Joseph Hays, 6 " "

CHATHAM. Michael Hickey, 6 " " Michael Brennan, 6 " " William Mills, 6 " " John McNeil, 6 " " John McNeil, 6 " " John McNeil, 6 " " James McCarley, 6 " " Daniel Desmond, 6 " " Roger Drury, 6 " " John Johnson, 6 " " John Johnson, 6 " " Robert Dale, 6 " "

SAM'L THOMSON Sec'y-Treas., Co. North 14

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, N. B., JULY 31, 1879.

An Important Question.

We devote a good deal of space this week to the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The question is one which the people should understand thoroughly in all its bearings.

In placing it before our readers we have, therefore, adopted the course followed by the ADVANCE when the National Policy was placed before Parliament. Far too many papers confined themselves and their readers to one side of the question only, but we gave the speeches of Messrs. Tilley and Tupper on the one side and Cartwright and Mackenzie on the other.

In the same way we place before our readers articles from leading representative papers, on both sides of politics, besides giving our own views of the subject. Our readers will agree with us that any paper that is afraid to let its readers know what those opposed to it have to say, shows little faith in the merits of the cause it espouses or in its own ability to vindicate it.

The publication of the opinions of the press on the Letellier matter is commenced on the first page.

The suspension and expectation caused by the "Letellier matter" are at an end and Governor Letellier has been dismissed. The tone and assertions of several leading journals on the Liberal side led the public to believe that although Sir John Macdonald and his associate ministers would not record from the position they were forced to take in advising the dismissal, yet the Governor-General would be equally firm and refuse to sacrifice Letellier.

But, however, being forced by his own acts into an awkward position, could not be expected to willfully suffer any loss of prestige when he could escape at the expense of another, and, hence, the shifting of the more serious part of the bad business to the shoulders of the Governor-General, who, it seems to us, could hardly be expected to take any other course than that he has taken.

Many Liberals profess to believe that the power which Letellier exercised—that of dismissing a Ministry having a good working majority in the Legislature—is one which no one man ought to possess. There are others, equally as good Liberals—who see in the principle just established one far more dangerous to our system of responsible Government and the autonomy of the Province under Confederation, because it is one by which the independence of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments, in their own spheres, is supposed and one of the principal safeguards against the Federal Government's interference swept away.

Not only so, but it leaves the interests of the people at the mercy of the majority in the Legislature, no matter how corrupt such majority may become, by taking from the Lieutenant-Governor the power of dismissal which he has always heretofore possessed.

So far as we are informed, no Lieutenant-Governor in what is now Canada has ever yet exercised his prerogative as Mr. Letellier did, but the act was sustained by the people, showing that this phase of "one man power" has been invariably exercised upon ministers who were running counter to the will of the people.

The DeBoucherville Ministry, of Quebec, were, in the estimation of Governor Letellier, abusing the confidence reposed in them, and although they had a substantial majority of members at their back, he dismissed them and called in a new set of advisers, with Mr. Joly at their head. A general election was thus brought on and the people of Quebec showed their approval of what their Governor had done by returning a majority to support Mr. Joly.

Had the result been different—had the people not sustained the Lieutenant-Governor—the Letellier case would never have moved Canada as it has done, for the resignation of Letellier would have followed upon the disapproval of his course by the people. But, the people who were, alone, the constitutional tribunal of appeal in the matter having decided, it was an invasion of their rights for a further appeal to be made to the Federal authorities by the defeated minority.

When Sir John, with the design of creating party difficulties for Premier Mackenzie, moved his resolution in the Commons—and caused a similar resolution to be moved in the Senate—with a view of having Letellier removed, Mr. Mackenzie called upon his supporters to vote down the attempted interference with a matter which had already been constitutionally settled, and whatever may be the present party gain to the Conservatives through the reopening of the question, the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald in reference to it will form a dark page in the history of his career.

The notice of dismissal sent to Lieutenant-Governor Letellier was written at Quebec, where the Governor-General was on Friday last—a quorum of Cabinet Ministers having assembled in that city to meet His Excellency in Council. It was as follows:—

Quebec, 26th July, 1879. "To the Hon. Lieut. Gov. De St. John, Spencer Wood, Quebec: "Sir—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to inform you that by order of His Excellency in Council, dated this date, you are removed from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec and that the cause assigned for such removal, in conformity with the provisions of the 59th section of the British North America Act of 1871, is that, after the vote of the House of Commons of the last session, and the proceeding of the Senate during the preceding session, you have, as Lieutenant-Governor, Governor, your usefulness as such has ceased."

"I have the honor to be, "Your most humble and obedient servant," "EDWARD J. LAFORTUNE, "Under Secretary of State."

The cause assigned for Letellier's removal will, perhaps, be read with surprise by those who are not familiar with all the circumstances attending the dismissal of DeBoucherville. As Premier of Quebec the gentleman was pursuing a course of almost criminal recklessness in connection with railway construction and, although he had a large majority in the assembly, his acts were as nearly glaringly corrupt as those of Sir John himself which had, only a few

years before, forced that political leader and his associates to retire from the Government of the Dominion. DeBoucherville's majority was, doubtless, deemed corrupt by the Lieutenant-Governor there over to the people to be dealt with. It was natural for Sir John and his political friends to object to a Government being arrested in the middle of corrupt railway transactions and handed over to the people for judgment.

The assertion that Letellier's usefulness had ceased after he had performed such an act is, therefore, in keeping with Conservative teaching and practice in Canada. But will the people of any of the provinces endorse that assertion? Have not the people of Quebec given it a flat contradiction and are they not insulted by it? We believe they will remember Lieutenant-Governor Letellier as a brave and high-minded gentleman who, when he saw their interests imperilled by a set of corrupt politicians, did his duty in the face of a large majority on the wrong side, and enabled the Province to protect itself by sustaining honest men who were called to the places of those who were bringing disaster upon it. They will feel, although the Dominion Government has affirmed that Letellier's usefulness, as Lieutenant-Governor, ceased, and the wronging act of his usefulness was that by which he enabled them to sustain the July Government which he called into existence for their protection against Sir John's political friends, whose fault it was that they followed too closely the dishonest example set them by their great party chief.

We have already said that His Excellency, the Governor-General, could hardly be expected to take any other course than that he has taken. No one who has watched his conduct all through the delicate circumstances in which he has been placed can, however, believe that he has consulted his personal feelings in the matter. Such a supposition would be an insult to him. Were the possible effects of any course he might have taken so to be taken beyond the Dominion it is probable that he would have taken the responsibility of refusing the advice to dismiss. Applying the rules of the higher political ethics in the matter, His Excellency would in all probability, not have sacrificed Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, but were there considerations to be regarded in which Imperial and Dominion interests were so interwoven as to necessitate a decision on the part of His Excellency, made up from that branch of diplomacy in which the higher moral influences are not recognized. It is well known that Sir John's Ministry is supported by a very large majority. The refusal of His Excellency to take that Ministry's advice on so important a question would, doubtless, be followed by their resignation. A Ministry would be chosen by His Excellency and a general election brought on. A man need not be a Governor-General to qualify him to form a pretty correct idea of the ample provisions Sir John and his friends would make to corrupt the constituencies and secure the defeat of their opponents. They would, even at any possible sacrifice of public opinion and any political honor that may remain to them, leave nothing undone to secure the return of a majority of Conservatives to the Commons. It is not improbable that His Excellency thought it possible that Sir John's present majority might not be sufficiently reduced in a general election, just at this juncture, to prevent the defeat of the new Government to be called in. The event of such a very probable calamity the Marquis of Lorne would have recalled to England by the Imperial authorities, taking with him the Princess. So far as His Excellency and the Princess are personally concerned such an event would not be of the greatest consequence to them, although it would be a serious matter to the Dominion of general regard to all classes in the Dominion. The recall of so prominent and promising a young statesman from so important a post would be a contingency which ought to be avoided, especially when he happens to hold such close relationships with the Throne itself. We are recalled under such circumstances the people of Great Britain would not scruple in supplying demagogues "at home" with weapons with which to assail even the Throne itself did they but think their party interests would be promoted thereby.

Such considerations as these are sufficient cause and justification of the course pursued by His Excellency. That he has been forced into so delicate a position is attributable to Sir John and his associates in the Ministry. More honorable public men would have hesitated before taking such an advantage to drop the voice of faction. They have, however, now proved themselves devoid of that chivalry which should characterize men titled as many of them are, and in the "Pacific Standard" of the "National Policy" and the "Letellier outrage" they give to posterity a record which Canada's future public men will contemplate with regret and from the effects of which Canada will not recover for many years to come.

The "Mail" and our M. P. In opening up to a spiteful little article aimed principally at Mr. Pickard, M. P. for York, the Toronto Mail says:—

Lower provinces (Gazette) are eminently of the opinion that Sir John Macdonald, by his conduct in the matter of the Letellier case, has shown himself to be unworthy of the position of Governor-General. Mr. Snowball, who has been appointed to succeed him, is a man of high character and high ability, and he is to be congratulated on his appointment.

From our knowledge of Mr. Pickard's assertion in reference to Sir John's conduct, we are inclined to believe that the Mail's assertion in reference to him is as groundless as that made about Mr. Snowball. The Mail ought to be able to get up something original when it wishes to defame one M. P., instead of retelling the weak inventions of the

Sun. There is a great lack of originality about the little fibs of the Tory organs and they will make one story do an immense amount of service. Could Mr. Galt give the name of the Minister of the Interior who will take the responsibility of being that paper's authority for the statement it makes concerning our M. P.? Or is it satisfied to merely repeat like a parrot what is said by equally unreliable journals? Come, Mr. Mail, speak up or back down!

"Courtesy" by a Party of Gentlemen. The contemptible spirit which actuated the Tories in their dealings with Lieutenant-Governor Letellier is well illustrated in the following special telegram to the St. John Telegraph:—

Quebec, July 26.—The harsh way in which the letter of dismissal was sent to Governor Letellier excites great indignation and causes much commotion. The Governor's residence, by an ordinary huckster, and in a most insulting way. Mr. Letellier has received with indignation up to that time, and the first intimation he had of his removal was the letter, signed by Edward Langevin, left anonymously with his servant at the entrance of his official residence!

There is an element of coarseness and brutality in the whole of the dealings of Sir John and his political friends with Governor Letellier who belongs to one of the best French families in Canada and has every right, on both social and political grounds, to be treated as a gentleman.

LETTELLIER AND PUBLIC.—A despatch of Saturday last from Quebec says that immediately after it was known that the Lieut. Governor had been dismissed, immense numbers of citizens paid their respects to him at Spencer Wood. He was far from well, but received some of his guests personally; others simply left their cards. Great sympathy was manifested for him. Should his health be restored, a constituency will readily be found for him; that of Kamouraska is spoken of.

The Zulu War. It is quite safe to assert that the larger portion of those who have mastered the readily-available information published concerning the Zulu war, are of opinion that the "game is not worth the powder." Mr. F. A. Farrar is a most intelligent critic and his paper on the subject in the International Review is well worth reading. We make the following extract:—

It is not a considerable evidence to justify the conclusion that there is no material difference between the past and present Zulu war. Now the ancient warriors of the Zulu nation, who were once a powerful nation, are now reduced to a state of utter helplessness. The Zulu nation is now a mere collection of wretched, degraded, and starving people, who are unable to defend themselves against the attacks of the British soldiers.

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ban, July 8, as follows:—"I halted all reinforcements here as I believe the war over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th inst., and discuss terms of peace with him."

Sir Garnet Wolseley asks the War Office to instruct him as to the order in which the regiments now serving in Africa shall send home the bulk of having a peace with him."

The report of the Adjutant-General states that Capt. Edgell, of the Royal Lancers, was killed and a Colonel, a Major and two Lieutenants of the Royal Lancers were wounded, besides various other officers.

The news of the victory and the positive assurance of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley that the war is now ended cause intense satisfaction throughout the Empire.

Despatches of 8th inst., from Ulundi via London on Thursday last are as follows:—It is stated that Cetewayo five days ago sent 400 men and cattle with peace messengers to the British, but they were stopped by a Zulu regiment, who declared that they would not receive the peace messengers. Prisoners say that Cetewayo opposed the war. They admit that the entire Zulu force was present at the battle of Ulundi. The Zulu loss was 1,000. Two gunnemen at Isandula were found. It is stated that Gen. Wolseley, finding the arrangements of Lord Chelmsford for the march to Ulundi so excellent, has left his headquarters in Natal, and has returned to the Cape.

One of Cetewayo's messengers has brought in the sword of the Prince Imperial.

Special despatches from South Africa show that Wolseley ordered Chelmsford to fall back on Kambasawa as to the British forces with Craddock's column. Wolseley himself is at Fort Darnford in neighborhood of Craddock's command. The troops entered Ulundi they found everything of value removed to a new kraal 15 miles north of Ulundi and approached through a long and narrow ravine. Cetewayo's army consisted of 20,000 men and 15,000 oxen.

Correspondents at that war, though they think that the victory was a decisive one, express at the same time some doubts whether Cetewayo will immediately come to terms.

The Times correspondent says: The question whether Cetewayo will surrender is of little importance as in event of his proving stubborn the British can place his brother Olani, who surrendered some time ago, in command of the army. Now the fertile part of Zululand, and by assuring Olani of some little support at the battle of Isandula, he has prostrate at a complete barbed between Cetewayo and British columns. The continuation of the war is an arduous and fruitless task as beyond Ulundi the country is wilderness where transportation would be extremely difficult and the experience of the Official returns of British losses do not include those in the native contingent. It is not a little surprising in an event of heavy fire when they arrived within 60 yards of British square and eye-witnesses state that the British were not fired upon. Sir Garnet Wolseley says for England to save. He leaves our shores victorious over the Zulu nation. Most circumstances are favorable to save Quebec, and did save it from political disaster and financial ruin. His conduct was a model of military conduct. He left a blot on the fair fame of Canada. Therefore Letellier falls, while the representative of the people might conserve the ancient rights of the Province, more especially of Quebec, which distrusted in the possession of the people of Quebec, and they alone, have any right to pronounce, and as (2) 'subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the 'principle of responsible government,' which is utterly untrue. The principle of responsible government was fully recognized when Mr. Joly assumed the unequalled responsibility for Mr. Letellier's act, and he appealed to the people on which the people of Quebec, and they alone, have any right to pronounce, and as (2) 'subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the 'principle of responsible government,' which is utterly untrue. The principle of responsible government was fully recognized when Mr. Joly assumed the unequalled responsibility for Mr. Letellier's act, and he appealed to the people on which the people of Quebec, and they alone, have any right to pronounce, and as (2) 'subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the 'principle of responsible government,' which is utterly untrue. 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