BUSINESS NOTICE.

SCALERS' CARDS—Lumber Surveyors' Scale Cards for all lengths up to fifty feet and all diameters up to twenty-four inches. There are two kinds—one printed on ordinary cardboard, at *five cents each* and the other, on heavy mounting board, at *ten cents each.*

SURVEY BILLS, giving no. of raft, block mark, no. of pieces, sup. ft. of spruce, pine and battens separately, totals, etc., at *twenty-five cents per dozen.*

Address D. G. SMITH, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - JUNE 1, 1882.

DELAY.—Owing to the serious illness of our foreman and our next best man in the mechanical department of the paper and the impossibility of procuring printers, even in St. John, the ADVANCE is nearly twenty-four hours later than usual in going to press this week. We ask the indulgence of our readers in this and other omissions, under the circumstances.

The Local Election.

It is really a fact that certain gentlemen who desire to maintain the existing state of things in regard to local politics, have been industriously endeavoring to create the impression that the people of Northumberland are so satisfied with the record of the present Government, that they are not in humor to do their duty by an earnest endeavor to vote it out of power. Such, however, is not the fact, as the election cards in the present issue of the ADVANCE bear witness. Messrs. Hutchison and Gillespie, whose record of the past four years is a guarantee of their determination to secure a better Government for the Province, appeal to the electors on that record and, in compliance with the request of a large number of their fellow-electors, Messrs. Thomas Troy, of Douglastown and John Burchill, of Nelson, have consented to allow themselves to be placed in nomination with these gentlemen on a square four ticket, pledged to their nominors and each other to use every effort, if elected, to oust the present Government and substitute therefor a body of men who will more honestly and earnestly endeavor to introduce reforms of administration which are so urgently pressing themselves upon the attention of every thinking man in the Province. These gentlemen recognise the fact that the Government now in power is but the rump and disorganised fragments of that which was left to us at Confederation, and as it has utterly failed to reorganise the system of Provincial management and make it conformable with the limited means and altered circumstances of the Province, the time is ripe for wiping it out of existence. Of the *personnel* of the anti-Govern- [illegible] ther than to state that it embraces all the elements which usually commend themselves to this constituency in the Candidates who have heretofore been elected. The four men are essentially representatives of the industry and intelligence of the County and we have no doubt that at the meeting to be held in Chatham on Monday evening next, they will be able to place the reasons for the political faith that is in them before the electors. Let every man—and woman too—who desires to see this Province, and particularly the North Shore, rid of the Young-Adams misrule and who condemn their *regime*—a *regime* conceived in falsehood and treachery and maintained at the sacrifice of principle and the public good—pledge themselves for the people's ticket, HUTCHISON, GILLESPIE, TROY, BURCHILL.

Gloucester Politics.

The Tory papers strive very persistently, through their correspondents, to persuade the rest of the Dominion that a great revolution has taken place in the County of Gloucester, that the majority of the electors there have become converts to the doctrine of heavy taxes and monster monopolies and that Mr. Anglin, who has served the County so long and so faithfully, has no chance of being re-elected, and they pretend to find evidence to maintain their reckless assertions in the fact that Mr. Anglin went into the County in his usual quiet, unostentatious way, and that he is prosecuting his canvass without noisy demonstrations of any kind, while,on the part of one of his opponents, much is done to make a show of strength very much after the fashion of those theatrical managers who strive to represent mighty armies by marching the same men across the stage many times.

There is no change of political opinion in Gloucester, but there is a change of place on the part of Mr. Anglin's opponents and a new set of combinations has been formed, through which—as through previous combinations—they hope to win success.

In 1877 they conceived the idea that by working up what they called the French national feeling Mr. Anglin could be defeated, and they selected Mr. Turgeon as their candidate. These men, who all their lives had treated the French people with insolence and contumely, who had wronged and oppressed them, and who were seeking to return to the old state of things which placed the patronage of the County in the hands of two cliques—one in Bathurst and another in the lower part of the County—and which put in the tills of a few men all the money appropriated by the Legislature for County purposes, were heard to declare, wherever they went, that the French people should elect one of themselves. The chief cause of this hatred of Mr. Anglin was that he had endeavored to do even handed justice to all classes and nationalities in the County and their real object in raising the French cry was, by means of it, to reduce the French people to their former condition of dependence. Were Mr. Anglin defeated in 1877 they calculated Mr. Turgeon could easily be put aside at the general election of 1878. Many were misled by the cry then raised and Mr. Turgeon received a large vote. But the plot failed.

Those same parties now show how insincere was their pretended zeal for French representation. They now coolly put Mr. Turgeon and his friends aside—as far as that is in their power—and have formed an alliance with Mr. Burns, between whom and the Messrs. Young, leaders of the clique in the lower part of the County, there was, for years, a most bitter feud. Those who know how Mr. Burns, during those years, talked of the Messrs. Young and how *they* talked of Mr. Burns, are now surprised to see them working together as cordially as if the past had all been absolutely forgotten, and see, in this remarkable combination, another proof of the wonderful effect self-interest frequently has on poor human nature. The cliques hope that this new combination will be successful, but to give it any chance of success it is necessary to conceal that it exists,—so abhorrent is it to the large majority of the electors. Both parties, it is said, deny that there is any compact or agreement or understanding of any kind between Mr. Burns and the Hon. R. Young. They say that Mr. Young supports Mr. Burns, now, merely because they agree in Dominion politics. Their efforts at concealment deceive nobody. The whole people see that they have come to an understanding and that they are trampling at once on personal feelings and public considerations in order to promote their personal interests.

How far will they succeed? In Bathurst, Mr. Burns will poll a large vote, although by no means so large as he expects. In Tracadie, if the Young influence is still as powerful as in 1877—and some say it is not—he may have a majority, but in all the other parishes it is probable he will be largely in the minority. Mr. Turgeon, should he go to the poll, will poll a much larger vote than Mr. Burns in Beresford and will, probably, get a larger vote in some other districts. The great majority of Mr. Anglin's old supporters in all the parishes are prepared to declare once more their confidence in him and their approval of his principles. It is whispered that Mr. Turgeon is to be induced to retire and that this will be arranged when Sir Leonard Tilley visits the Northern Counties this week, but his retirement would not, in most districts, increase the relative strength of the surviving Tory candidate. From this, which is a candid view of the situation, as presented by the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, it will be seen how unfounded are the statements published in the Tory papers and how foolish are the boastings in which the Tory party love to indulge.

Mr. Snowball's Retirement.

As was to be expected, the Tories have made the most of the fact of Mr. Snowball's retirement and some of the Liberal papers have taken a course that has assisted their opponents, to a considerable [illegible] the statement we made in reference to the matter last week and stated we said what was furthest from our thoughts and could not be inferred from a reading of our words. We might have said, last week, had we thought the Liberal, as well as the Tory papers, would have contributed to a general misunderstanding of the matter, that Mr. Snowball, months ago, positively made up his mind that he could not, in the next Parliament, be the representative of Northumberland. Whether he might be returned by acclamation or a majority of the electors' votes could not alter this decision in the least. For many reasons—apparently good—he believed Mr. Mitchell did not intend to offer. This induced him not to announce his proposed retirement, for two principal reasons. One was that such announcement might change Mr. Mitchell's supposed intention not to offer, and the other, that it might encourage some supporter of the Tory Government to offer, which would lead to a contest that might be avoided. If Mr. Mitchell had remained out of the field and it had been generally believed that Mr. Snowball intended to again offer, opposition to him looked very improbable. With matters in this position on nomination day, Mr. Snowball and some other Liberal or independent candidate could have been nominated and Mr. Snowball's retirement, then and there, would have saved a contest. The only thing that could interfere with this plan was the determination of Mr. Mitchell to seek re election. This determination was not believed in by Mr. Snowball until Wednesday of last week and hardly then, although Mr. Mitchell had been canvassing some of the electors. In that canvass he declared himself to be in accord with neither of the two great parties in the House of Commons, and while he did not, so far as we can ascertain, state what his objections were to the principles and policy of the Liberal Party, as laid down by Mr. Blake, he gave no uncertain sound in reference to his determination, should he be elected, of opposing the Tilley Tariff. As we understand, both from what we have heard of his declarations to others and his few words on the subject, of which we have personal and direct knowledge, he pledged himself to a determined effort to secure such alterations and readjustments, of the present tariff as to relieve the main industries of the Maritime Provinces, of burdens which that tariff now imposes on them. Mr. Mitchell made no secret also of his conviction that, in some important matters of local policy, he had fallen into errors, and he intimated that he would endeavor to profit by his experiences of the past and, if elected, endeavor to represent the county as a whole, and avoid the errors of sectionalism into which the majority of the electors believed he had fallen, and which had, undoubtedly, led to his defeat in 1878.

It being certain that Mr. Mitchell was to run, it was Mr. Snowball's plain duty to act upon the fact as soon as he was certain of it, and convey the intelligence of his intended retirement as fully and conclusively to the people as possible. The ADVANCE was the most effective medium for that purpose and it was late on Wednesday afternoon last before we were able to see Mr. Snowball and get his consent to the announcement. It was not for any one, under the circumstances, to interfere with the free action of the Liberal Party in the matter, and we, therefore said, truly, that we did not know what the effect of Mr. Snowball's retirement would be upon the representation of the County.

It is now, not difficult to predict that unless something unusual and not at present known in connection with Mr. Mitchell's candidature should transpire, that gentleman will be returned unopposed. Were his position before the constituency that of a Tory candidate, as the organs of that party endeavor to make the country believe, were there anything in his card to the electors to justify the belief that he does not mean what he has said and what we have indicated above, he would have been at once opposed by an out and out Liberal—an avowed supporter of Hon. Edward Blake and the party led by him in the country. We are free to confess that, in our opinion, it would be difficult, if not impossible to beat Mr. Mitchell, now that Mr. Snowball has retired and the Liberals have largely accepted Mr. Mitchell's well-known independence of Sir Leonard Tilley, his tariff ideas, so different from that gentleman's, and his admissions of his errors in certain local matters. We say, however, with equal sincerity and a knowledge of the political sentiments pervading the County, that if Mr. Mitchell were, even now, to follow the suggestions of the Tory press and fall into line with Sir Leonard and his policy, were to proclaim himself a Conservative, and come forward under such local auspices as he did in 1878, he would be opposed and though, perhaps, not beaten, come so near to it as to fully convince the Tory managers how silly and unfounded have been the comments on the political situation in Northumberland by their press. If these party managers understand anything of the situation here, they know that Northumberland is as strong in the Liberal cause as ever she was, and that she will only accept as her representative one who is fairly in accord with her political traditions.

The Moncton *Transcript* remarks; There is one thing that will greatly help Mr. Mitchell to popular favour in Northumberland, and that is his well-known and outspoken opposition to Sir Leonard Tilley. The latter, as is well known, would very much prefer to have Mr. Snowball in Parliament rather than Mr. Mitchell. Under such circumstances, we wish our Conservative friends joy over the matter. But it should be stated that where one Liberal member of the late house has declined to run again there are three times that number of supporters of the Government who have taken the same course."

The leading editorial paragraph in the *World* on Saturday last was as follows:

"Mr. Mitchell desires us to say that he is in no way responsible for the comments of the press on the retirement of Mr. Snowball, and regrets some of them exceedingly. He has the best of reasons for entertaining a high opinion of that gentleman's strength in the County, although confident that he would have defeated him. Mr. Mitchell appreciates Mr. Snowball's retirement, *when he discovered that the tide was setting the other way*, as a sensible and courageous act, which has saved the County from the turmoil and expense of what would have been a very bitterly contested election."

Mr. Mitchell did not desire the *World* to publish the words we have printed in italics and says while the remainder of the paragraph is a fair representation of what he *did* say to the editor of the *World*, that gentleman must have misunderstood him or he would not have attributed to him the expression of a belief that Mr. Snowball was deterred from entering the contest through fear of defeat. Mr. Mitchell entertains a high opinion of Mr. Snowball's "pluck" and popularity, and has not been afraid to express that opinion, however unpalatable it may be to some of his peculiar "friends" here—friends who are well represented by the *World*; in fact very "worldly" friends indeed.

In Spite of Senator Boyd.

Mr. Costigan, M. P. for Victoria, New Brunswick, has been taken into the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Costigan has long been looked upon as booked for a Ministerial position, although Sir Leonard Tilley has seemed to keep him out until further resistance of his just claims threatened to endanger his own chances of re-election. Sir Leonard has been more than content as the sole Ministerial representative of this Province at Ottawa, being evidently so jealous of his own prestige and position as to ignore Mr. Costigan and his friends ever since his own last accession to power, and it is doubtful if this tardy act of justice to a faithful and prominent member of the Conservative party—a man who "went down with the ship" in 1873, instead of going up into an important office—will have the desired effect in saving the political neck of either the Government or the selfish Finance Minister. It is an open secret that Sir Leonard Tilley has been, of late, to a greater extent than ever, under the influence of Senator Boyd of St. John; and there are not a few who believe it has been at the instigation of that gentleman, that Mr. Costigan was kept out of the Cabinet long after the time when almost everyone else believed he would have been taken in. If Mr. Costigan were a fellow-Minister with Sir Leonard, Mr. Boyd's importance and influence with the Government would be lessened. It is, therefore, something to be thankful for that the exigencies of the political campaign—if not his sense of justice—has relaxed Mr. Boyd's grip upon Sir Leonard's liberty and mind in this matter. Mr. Costigan is a decided improvement on the gentleman whose vacated position he takes.

Restigouche Politics.

There is trouble among the political hybrids in Restigouche. They want to beat Mr. Haddow and don't know how to go about it. He is now on his regular canvassing tour and meeting with unexpected success. It must be most gratifying to him to find that the great mass of the electors are staunch in their adherence to the principles of the Liberal party and that they repudiate the new political olla podrida calling itself the Liberal-Conservative Party. The gentlemen composing that combination are trying a number of names with a view of ascertaining how they will charm the electoral ear, but, so far, have succeeded very indifferently. They have almost concluded that Mr. Robert Moffat ought to command more votes than any other of the half dozen aspirants among them, but realize that he is personally distrusted by their more honest and independent men. They have, in their perplexity, determined to seek outside aid and it is highly probable that Sir Leonard Tilley will be at Campbellton this evening for the purpose of deciding which of the willing ones he prefers. Of course that will fix it,and the good Tories and turncoats of that constituency must do as they are told by the great political prophet.

It is understood that Sir Leonard favors Mr. Moffat and will decide in his favor. He is, however, to pretend that he is in Restigouche only to enlighten its electors in reference to the N. P.—to prove to them that they have a "hum," and he made it for them. He may venture to tell them that it was *he* who insisted that the Intercolonial should pass thro' Campbellton, that it was he who told New Brunswickers the truth about what our tariff would be under Confederation, he who blamed the Grits for spending $24,000,000 and yet, himself, spends 30,000,000, he who is a pure patriot and does not believe in public men putting their relatives in office, he who helped Sir Charles throw over $200,000 into the lap of his friend Onderdonk, he who assisted in gerrymandering Ontario,and he who pocketed a governor's commission when his party sunk under the Pacific scandal and yet proclaimed that he would "go down with the ship." Of course only the knowing ones are in the secret of Sir Leonard's real mission to Campbellton. He may fully explain to the electors how he came to settle the Moffat Railway claim and to Mr. Moffat, himself, on the quiet, that a good deal of that money must be spent in rescuing Restigouche from the Grits. In fact, Sir Leonard has quite a contract before him in Campbellton,and will have to be in his most promising mood. He will have to do with Mr. McAllister, as Mr. Turgeon says he did with him—promise him a fat office for backing down in Mr. Moffat's favor, and Mr. David Ritchie must be whipped into line. As the latter,however, is of the real Simon Pure Tory stripe, he will at once bow to the will of the prophet.

Sir Leonard will, doubtless, instruct the faithful that they are not to attack Mr. Haddow, personally, because, as he is a most popular man, of high principle and integrity, it will not do to outrage public sentiment by any such mistake. He will rather impress upon them the importance of the expediency argument. He will tell them it is inexpedient for a small constituency to send a man to Parliament who is opposed to the Government. He will admit to the clergy and his other pious friends that this is a mean doctrine and one to which he once professed to be opposed, but that it is the only one by which the effect of the N. P. can properly be made manifest through the ballot box. He will not refer to the fact that Mr. Haddow did a great deal for the County until Sir Leonard returned to power and that the probabilities of his own election in St. John are very slim. He will not tell them that he keeps out of St. John as much as possible to avoid having to answer awkward questions put by former supporters who have been deceived by him, and that he has little hope of remaining in power long after the 20th June, even should his last majority of seven not be converted into a minority of seven hundred. It is certain that he will *not* point to the fact that Mr. Haddow has no axes of his own to grind and that although he was in opposition he did quite as much for Restigouche as his predecessor. He will also avoid telling the electors to stick to principle, because he knows, if they did, that they would tell him to go back to St. John and redeem his own broken pledges there and repent of the sins he has committed in betraying a whole province that once trusted, but now repudiates him.

Politics in Kent.

Geo. V. McInerney, Esq., is out squarely in Kent County as a Liberal and against Mr. G. A. Girouard, whose representation of Kent at Ottawa has been distinguished only by the success with which he prosecuted his sleeper claim and the silent, tame machine-like uniformity of his votes on the Government side. Mr. Girouard was one of those back-bench members,whose voice was never heard in the many debates on either Dominion or Provincial questions, while no one would ever think of asking what County he represented, save to sneer at the political status it must possess to send such a representative to the Federal Parliament. Surely Kent will not so far forget what is due to herself as to miss the opportunity presented in Mr. McInerney's candidature for securing a representative of culture and ability—one who by education and the associations of life is calculated to make an efficient representative. If Kent is true to herself she will take a move forward from the back benches, where she has remained in silence, so far as her real interests are concerned, for the last four years; she will have a representative in the next Parliament who will not be a mere voting machine, of whom men are constantly saying,—"he must do it, for he has received his $2,600."

A York Point Orator.

Senator Boyd's references to the retirement of Mr. Snowball, as given in the St. John *Sun*, are characteristic of him. His antecedents, as given by himself in the Parliamentary Companion, show that there is nothing of the braggart about him, while the language he employs and the taste he displays are a fitting reflection of the kind of person Sir Leonard Tilley chooses to be his chief and confidential adviser. It must have been a fortunate day for Mr. Boyd when his lucky star led him upward from the social plane on which he laid the foundations of his true character, otherwise he might now be a denizen of York Point and display his peculiar ideas of manliness and fair play by heading some gang engaged in waylaying unsuspecting sailors and other frequenters of that historic locality, and knocking them on the head from behind with bludgeons. As it is, he has, by fortuitous circumstances, been elevated above the position of the ordinary blackguard, but he has carried up with him the ruffianly instincts of the class to which he undoubtedly belongs. His attack upon a gentleman whose only offence has been a difference of political opinion—an attack deliberately made when no one but his own political friends were present—when the person attacked was miles away, was one of such a character as to aptly illustrate the doctrine that even the most elevated associations of riper years may not obliterate the effects of neglected early training. Mr. John Boyd is a living proof of the fact that a successful business career and elevation to the Senate are not to be taken as conclusive evidence that the real mental and moral status of the fortunate individual is very much above that of the mature gutter snipe and scavenger.

That Ballast Wharf Business.

The Chatham organ of the Canada Ballast Wharf, seems, after all, to have abandoned the idea that the $3,000 grant for a ballast wharf in Chatham was intended to be expended in clearing obstructions from the channel of the Miramichi. It dare not accuse Mr. Anglin of falsehood and is, therefore, obliged to admit that what he states Sir Hector said in reply to his question across the floor of the House of Commons, is correct. It practically abandons the "obstruction" statement goes back on Sir Hector's alleged telegram to Mr. Call, and says:—

The only fair inference from it [Sir Hector's statement to Mr. Anglin] would be that the Government intended to build a ballast wharf so as to have one "properly constructed." The statement that the money was to buy a wharf from Senator Muirhead's son-in-law was manufactured in Chatham out of whole cloth, and Mr. Anglin's name ungenerously used as the author. Mr. Anglin's version of his conversation with Sir Hector, whether his recollection be accurate or not, makes no mention and contains no intimation of any purpose of buying the Canada Wharf property. We knew that Mr. Anglin's name had been privately used as authority for the falsehood which we exposed so effectually, but we did not believe him to be the author of it and made no use of his name. The publication by the *Advance* of Mr. Anglin's letter shows that we were right when we declined to believe him the author of the slander about Senator Muirhead and Mr. Sadler.

In the above, the *World* repudiates the idea that the Government intended to purchase the Canada Wharf, but it plainly admits that the fair inference to be drawn from what Mr. Anglin was told by Sir Hector is that "*the Government intended to build a ballast wharf*, so as to have one properly constructed." Strip the matter of the *World's* conjectures—which must be prejudiced ones to screen one of its proprietors—and we have the admission of this Government organ that it was the intention to establish a Government Ballast Wharf.—This, then, is what the *World now* admits the grant of $3,000 was for. But, in an editorial of 20th ult. the *World* contained a highly imaginative account of obstructions in the river. It said,—

In the fall of 1879 a slab wharf owned by Mr. Snowball, with two or three hundred tons of ballast upon it, went adrift and grounded upon Gordon Flats, just below Middle Island. The next spring the ice lifted the top of it off, ballast and all, and scattered it all along the river, the rest of the structure remaining on the flats. Last fall an engineer of the Public Works Department was here, made soundings, discovered the block embedded in the mud, and reported the fact to the Minister. In consequence of this report, and of representations respecting other impediments to navigation, the $3,000 was appropriated, and will be used for the removal of the remains of Mr. Snowball's slab ballast wharf and other nuisances from the river.

Which of the *World's* beliefs are we to accept, that of 20th ult. or that of last Saturday?

The *World* now says that J. Edward Boyd, engineer in charge of Harbors, &c., Maritime Provinces, reported as follows to Henry F. Perley, Esq., Chief Engineer, Public Works, Ottawa:—

About three miles below Chatham there is an obstruction in the channel which is said to be a portion of Mr. Snowball's wharf which went adrift about two years ago with 200 or 300 tons of ballast in it. It lies directly in the channel, and has only 16 feet water on it, while on either side the water is from 25 to 30 feet deep. No time should be lost in removing this obstruction, as a loaded vessel caught on it could hardly fail to receive serious injury. Sand and mud are accumulating round the sides, which will make it more difficult to take out the longer it is allowed to remain. It will no doubt in time form a dangerous bar.

The above does not bear out the statement of the *World* that Mr. Boyd *discovered* the wharf in question, or that he personally made soundings. In fact his report must be based on hearsay evidence, because it is incorrect.—It is known that he was here and was driven along the highway on both sides of the river by the managing owner of the Canada Wharf. He, no doubt, believed the reports that were told him, on authority apparently good.

When Mr. Boyd was here he said he could not report anything in the channel, so far as he had found, and we did not think he would base a report on hearsay testimony. The ADVANCE referred last week to an official report on the subject of this Snowball wharf business. A copy of that report was forwarded on 10th inst. by the Deputy Minister of Marine, Wm. Smith, Esq., to Mr. Snowball, M. P. It is as follows:—

(Copy.) HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
CHATHAM, N. B., May 1st, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 26th ultimo making enquiry in reference to the Snowball block or wharf which went adrift in 1879, I have the honor to report as follows: I found that in the spring of 1880 the action of the heavy ice running in the river had broken said wharf or block up, and that one portion of it had been carried in upon the flats about a mile and a half below Middle Island, while the other portions had disappeared and have not been seen since by myself or any other person, so far as I have learned. I placed a picket buoy on the portion which grounded on the flats in 1880 and it remained there during the whole season of navigation that year.

In the spring of 1881 I found that the ice had carried away the portion of the block or wharf which had been on the flats the previous season, and although I searched diligently for it, both by sounding in the channel and along the flats, I could not find any indication of it, save portions of what might have been that wharf or some of the blocks of the Southwest Boom Company's which had been carried from their position miles up the river above my district. During the spring of 1880 two of our Licensed Pilots, Allan McEachran and George Savoy told me that a portion of the wharf referred to was in the channel, and I at once engaged them to take me to the spot indicated, promising them a reward if they would show me that their statement was correct. I accompanied them in their pilot boat to the place where they said the wharf was, but although we used every effort to find it we were unsuccessful in doing so.

Feeling the responsibility that would attach to me should a vessel strike such an obstruction, I employed Angus McEachran, one of our oldest and best pilots, to assist me in searching for this wharf and could find no traces of it at or anywhere in the vicinity of the spot where it grounded in 1879. I am certain from the efforts I have made to find this block that it is not now in existence, but has been broken up and carried out into the Straits, or been strewed in the form of wharf logs along the shore. My convictions are borne out, I think, by the fact that hundreds of vessels have entered and left the port, passing over the spot where the wharf originally grounded, finding everything clear.

I enclose a statement from such of the pilots as I have seen since receipt of your letter, to show that they substantially bear out my statement.

I have the honor to be &c.,
(Signed,) WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Harbor Master, Port of Chatham, N. B.

Wm. Smith, Esq., Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

(Copy.) CHATHAM, 1st May, 1882.

We, the undersigned licensed pilots of the Miramichi beg to certify that the wharf or block constructed by J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P., and which went adrift in this river in 1879, is not to our knowledge now in existence anywhere. It lodged in the channel the season it went adrift and had it remained there would have been an obstruction to navigation. The spring following, however, it was broken and a portion of it grounded on the flats. Last year no part of it was to be seen anywhere, excepting detached pieces of this or some other block or blocks along the shore altogether out of the way of vessels or even boats. It is our belief that the said wharf or block cannot be found in or near the channel of the Miramichi River.

(Signed,)
ANGUS MCEACHREN,
WILLIAM TAIT,
ALLAN MCEACHREN, } Pilots.
ANGUS MCLEAN,
JOHN MCEACHREN,

The above Report and Pilots' certificate were before Sir Hector Langevin when the Ballast Wharf grant of $3,000 was made. Is it not absurd, therefore, to believe that he would ask for money to be expended on an obstruction, the existence of which was clearly disproved?

Respecting Sir Hector's alleged telegram to Mr. Call it will be remembered that it was as follows:—

The Three Thousand Dollars named in the Estimates for Ballast Wharves in the Miramichi River is not for subsidizing, building, or purchasing any wharf or wharves on the Miramichi River, but solely for removing slabs and edging wharves which have gone or been sent adrift and have lodged in the Miramichi River, and are now obstructing navigation. Also for removing any other obstructions to navigation in the river.

The item as it appears in the estimates [see Supplementary Estimates, submitted by Sir Leonard Tilley, p. 5, No. 37] is "Miramichi River—Ballast Wharves," not "Ballast Wharves *in* the Miramichi River," as Sir Hector's alleged telegram says. Sir Hector's explanation of the item to Mr. Anglin, in his place in the Commons, is likely to be more truthful than a telegram put forth in a party paper in a country town, under the auspices and authority of a not over-scrupulous local party manager. In the one case it is Sir Hector making an official statement, as a responsible Minister to a member of the House of Commons of the highest character and standing;—in the other it is an alleged statement of Sir Hector, made out of the House, as filtered through Mr. R. R. Call in the Newcastle *Advocate*. Let our readers bear this in mind when reading what Sir Hector gave to Mr. Anglin in explanation of the grant in question. Mr. Anglin's statement of the matter is—

"I asked what the appropriation meant, and if the money was to be expended on private property, such property having for some time been used as a place of deposit for ballast?"

"Sir Hector replied that it would not be used on private property; that the private wharf or wharves used for the deposit of ballast were not kept in proper repair, and the ballast made its way into the harbor, doing it much injury. *For this reason it was thought desirable to have a public ballast wharf, properly constructed and the appropriation was asked for that purpose.*"

According to this reply and also to the *World's* admissions of Saturday last, it was the intention of the Government to have *a* ballast wharf in Chatham. That point being settled, we leave it to our readers to judge what wharf it would be that the Government would "establish,"—not "build," as the *World* says? What wharf is it that its owners have, again and again, alleged was the only "properly constructed" wharf on the river? What wharf was it that the Government has been asked and the Harbor Master almost forced to declare the only "properly constructed" wharf on the river? And, as the ballast wharf-owning proprietor of the *World* has taken the liberty of introducing the name of his father-in-law into the controversy, who was it, but Senator Muirhead who induced Sir Leonard Tilley to put that $3,000 in the estimates? Sir Hector can, perhaps, truly say, *now*, what he is represented in the Call telegram as saying, because a counter movement on the part of certain friends of the Government here, has proved to Sir Hector that its real friends are indignant over the contemplated job. These gentlemen are ashamed of this new attempt to plunder the public, and they have intimated to the Government that public sentiment here will no longer put up with such plunderings. At the same time, they do not like to admit the whole truth to those opposed to them in politics, because they do not feel safe between their bogus Conservative associates, on the one side, and the genuine Liberal friends of the County on the other. They are willing that those whose political faith might be made weak by their admission of what they know, should believe the money was to be used to clear these imaginary obstructions from the river. We ask the friends of the Government here, however, to show their loyalty to the public interest by preventing the expenditure of a cent of the $3,000, even upon the alleged obstructions. It is desirable that as much employment as possible should be given to our people on public works and public improvements, but we submit that it would be a sinful waste and misappropriation to spend money on obstructions which are only such in name. Let the $3,000 be devoted to a work which all are agreed should be built, viz., the Escuminac Breakwater. Those who are acquainted with the locality and know how important it is to the fishermen of Northumberland, Gloucester, Kent and parts of Prince Edward Island, that a refuge for fishing craft in easterly storms should be established at Escuminac, will thank the Government should it divert this grant from its intended unnecessary purpose and make it the first instalment for the erection of a public work long needed and prayed for, but unnecessarily and unjustly witheld.

We have devoted more space to this matter than we intended, but it has seemed necessary, in view of the vulgarly-expressed charges of falsehood made against us in connection with it by both the *World* and *Advocate*. The personal attack made by the latter paper upon our late representative in the Commons, merits the severest rebuke, but silence is, often, the best answer to exhibitions of underbred ruffianism, whether it be on the part of a brawler of the street, a St. John Senator surrounded in party caucus by "gentlemen" of his own peculiar stamp, or such political parasites as those who edit the *Advocate*.—It is from the rule of those who seek to obtain control of grants such as that we have dealt with, and who, when exposed, seek to justify themselves by such means as have been employed by the *World* and *Advocate*, that the County of Northumberland seeks deliverance. In her efforts to obtain such deliverance she has always had and always will have the aid of the ADVANCE, against all the papers and all the political cormorants by whom we may be surrounded.

Another Action for Libel.

It is not easy for everybody to understand what there was in the character of Ananias to merit especial regard on the part of the local organs of high tariff taxation, but it is quite apparent that the very foolish and shallow deceiver who blanched and fell dead at the reproof of St. Peter, has, of late, become an especial object of solicitude to them. If we mistake not, it was simply land that Ananias had the transaction in. If it had been a wharf property or an old building that he sold, and had he kept all the money, certain analogical affinities would suggest themselves to account for the reviving interest manifested in him. He did not, however, even gain his celebrity by the sale of his land, but by his attempt to deceive in reference to the price he was paid for it. It was understood that he was to put the whole price into the common fund. It was just like a newspaper Syndicate affair. But Ananias put one half quietly in his pocket and, handing the other over to his associates, pretended he had given them all. Now, we do not remember that the *Advocate* said anything in reference to the conduct of Ananias calculated to call out the *World* in his defence, and do not, therefore, understand why the editor of the *World* should have said in last Saturday's issue,—"Ananias would sue the *Advocate* for "libel, if he were living, for he seems "only to have lied when there was a "strong temptation to do so." We respectfully suggest to both the *World* and *Advocate* that they refrain from these little bickerings between them as long as possible. It is not to be expected that two such brilliant stars should long continue to evenly blend their light in the same orbit. It is inevitable that there should be both contact and collision at some time. The great law of "the survival of the fittest" ordains that the orbit of these luminaries will yet become like the arena of the Kilkenny cats, but as they both profess to be upholders of the pork and flour, clothing and coal-taxing policy of Sir Leonard Tilley, they ought, in fairness to their party, keep up the pretence of brotherly love until after 20th inst. Not long ago one of the proprietors of the *World* threatened the ADVANCE with a libel suit. We thought, at the time, that it was a cheap kind of intimidation and it is to be presumed that this suggestion of the *World* in regard to a similiar proceeding on the part of Ananias has about as much of danger in it for shiretown contemporary.

Hon. Mr. Kelly's Seat.

The Fredericton *Herald* raises the point that the Honorable William M, Kelly, who has been retired from the Legislative Council, because he "ceased to be a resident of the Province," cannot be so retired. It is true, indeed, that non-residence will vacate a seat, but the Consolidated Statutes, chapter 3, section 6, provide "When a question arises respecting the qualification of a Legislative Councillor or a vacancy in the Legislative Council, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council in such mode or manner as the House may order or prescribe.' It would certainly appear, therefore, that until Mr. Kelly is retired by the body of which he is a member—the Council itself has no power to do it. Our contemporary asks:

When Mr. Kelly comes to the Council and claims his seat what can prevent him from taking it; and of what worth is Mr. Davidson's appointment to a position which the Council never has and never may, in pursuance of its constitutional powers, declare to have been vacant?

What indeed? A few years ago there was a tremendous fuss in the Council over the two clerks. The Government dismissed the clerk and appointed another; both claimed the seats and there was quite a spectacle; are we to have the same thing, or something similar, repeated?

THE OPINION grows among legal gentlemen that the Government has committed a grave error in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Kelly. The law, as quoted in the GLOBE last evening, is directly against them. The high-handed manner in which the reconstruction business is carried out may, perhaps, be justified. But clearly the Local Government cannot take by the throat one of the independent branches of the Legislature, and dismiss its members without authority of law.—*Globe* of 30th.

"MR. ANGLIN'S VERSION of his *conversation* with Sir Hector" is what the *World* calls a question asked and the answer given across the floor of the House of Commons in Supply.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—Allan A. Davidson, Esq., has accepted from Mr. Adams a seat in the Legislative Council that was given to Hon. W. M. Kelly in 1878. Gentlemen who are versed in the law on the subject assure us that Mr. Adams' attempt to remove Mr. Kelly will fail—that there is no right on the part of the Government to thus vacate the seat, the Council itself having the control of its own membership.

RESPONSIBILITY.—When the *World* wishes to make statements concerning the editor of the ADVANCE for which it is afraid or ashamed to take the responsibility, it publishes them in the form of letters and then claims it ought not to be held to account. We, however, hold it directly responsible, for it is unusual in decent journalism for one editor to permit anonymous correspondents to make statements respecting private letters or the personal affairs of other editors. If the editor of the *World* is not aware of this fact we suggest that he make some enquiries on the subject and govern himself accordingly.

Canadian Wimbledon.

The programme of the Dominion Rifle Association for the annual meeting on the Rideau Rifle range next fall was issued on 20th May.

For the Manufacturers' Match, No. 1, 72 prizes are given, the total value being $430.

Manufacturer's Match, No. 2, 69 prizes, total value $420.

The Dominion of Canada match; value for teams, $200. Individuals, $569,—open to all efficient members of the Active Militia, members of the Staff, Officers of the Active Militia, who have retired retaining rank, and to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. army and navy in Canada who are members of the Association. The first team prize is $60, and the first individual prize is $40.

The MacDougall challenge cup medall the cup presented by Lady MacDougal, with $360 added by the D. R. A., open to all in the Dominion of Canadian match, the cup to be the property of the member winning it twice consecutively.

Hon. Minister of Militia's match, $200, presented by the Hon. A. P. Caron, with $239 added by the D. R. A. There are 54 individual prizes in this match valued at $325.

The Gzowski match comprises the Gzowski cup, with $25 added by Major-General Laurd and $355 by the D. R. A., open to a section of five from and body of Active Militia of Canada.

Three prizes, 1st, $30, 2nd, $20 and 3rd, $15 will be awarded to the sections making the highest scores in each of the following competitions with Running Targets; Sharp shooting, Volley firing and Skirmishing.

Bankers' prize nursery, open to members who have not won a prize of $10 or upward, 62 prizes, value $300, consolation, 50 prizes, value 264. Bankers' prize, a grand aggregate value $365,—50 prizes.

The London merchants' cup, open to teams of 8 of any affiliated Provincial Association, total value of prizes $144.

$500 in prizes are presented by His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. Princess Louise.

The Wimbledon team for 1883 will be selected from the winners in the grand aggregate match. No competitor shall be entitled to a place on the team who has been twice at Wimbledon.

BRACE UP—Your system for work.—ZOPESA, the new Dyspepsia and Liver remedy, attends strictly to business by correcting the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, 75 cents. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie. Chatham.

General Business.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

—50 DOZEN—

Men's White Dress Shirts,

AT 75 CENTS EACH.

Working Shirts,

45 CENTS.

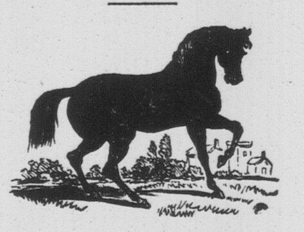
REGATTA DO.,

FROM $1.00 EACH.

JAS. C. FAIREY,

NEWCASTLE.

Sir William Wallace.



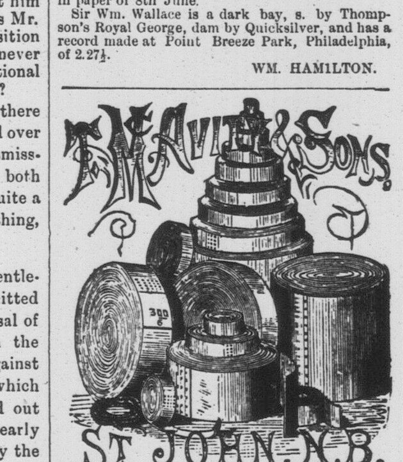
THE above Horse will stand during the Season at the following places, viz:—

Chatham, June 6th, 7th, and 10th.
Newcastle, June 8th.
Douglastown, June 9th.

☞ Other dates will be arranged and announced in paper of 8th June.

Sir Wm. Wallace is a dark bay, s. by Thompson's Royal George, dam by Quicksilver, and has a record made at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, of 2.27½.

WM. HAMILTON.



BOSTON BELTING CO'S
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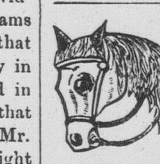

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends Visiting
MIRAMICHI and Surroundings,
on his ANNUAL VISITS, to attend to the
Castrating of Horses,

Parties living in remote places had better leave word with their friends, and their orders will be attended to by

H. J. MACGOWAN.

Moncton, 24th April, 1882.

China!

Glassware!

EARTHENWARE!

A FULL ASSORTMENT

At Lowest Prices.

G. STOTHART.