

General Business.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by one fourth of Electors qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member to the House of Commons in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Second Part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will be deposited in the office of John Shirliff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, on Thursday the 21st day of July, inst., for public examination by any person on ten days preceding its being presented before the Secretary of State as required by law.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada: We the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland request you to take notice that we propose presenting the following Petition to His Excellency the Governor General, namely: To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council.

The petition of the Electors of the County of Northumberland, qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in said County.

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.

And your petitioners will ever pray that the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada will be pleased to order that the vote of all the electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition.

Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, MALCOLM'S BUILDING, Water St. Chatham.

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

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have secured a new and improved camera and am now prepared to take photographs in all positions and in all styles of pictures that are made at the present time, and in any part of the world.

My studio is in the building formerly occupied by the late Mr. J. H. G. and is situated in the rear of the building formerly occupied by the late Mr. J. H. G. and is situated in the rear of the building formerly occupied by the late Mr. J. H. G.

T. R. COLPITTS, Proprietor.

Tobacco! Tobacco!! I HAVE just received a large stock of W. G. McDONALD'S TOBACCO, which I will sell in Bond 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, under the name and style of "The General Store Business," for the purpose of carrying on the business of a General Store.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JULY 24, 1879.

The Times.

It is recorded of a famous English orator that once, when addressing a large meeting of working men, in the days before the "Reform Bill" he made use of the expression "There is a good time coming" and was immediately interrupted by one of his auditors, "could you just fix the date sir." Very much to the same purpose, have we in Canada, and, perhaps, in no part of it more than in the Province of New Brunswick, been trying to look ahead and "fix a date" for the end of these "hard times," and still the end has not come.

It must, of course, be out of our power to everyone that even to discuss such questions were useless, unless our citizens are prepared for a hearty co-operation in the matter, and one and all will loyally aid in carrying out any schemes which may be agreed upon. It is, unfortunately, too well known to be kept out of sight, that among us there is a great deal of narrow-mindedness and petty jealousy, and that, too, among members of our community who should set better examples, and who should be above such miserable exhibitions of the narrowness of our poor human nature.

It is no more imaginary picture we are drawing for any one with the least knowledge of our trade has only to look around him to see with what severity our long and stern winter will press on the working population engaged in the staple trade of this district, and, surely, in the face of such realities, personal spite and jealousy might well be put to sleep, and our common bond of brotherhood allowed to expand to exercise its beneficial influence on the community. Were this only done there is enough practical sagacity and experience among the heads of our various establishments to elaborate some scheme by which those deserving of help might receive it, and, at the same time, the numbers dependent on the lumber trade for support might be materially reduced to the great advantage of all concerned. In this connection it would be well for our Province and for no part of it more than the Miramichi district, if our farming lands were settled and systematically cultivated to a greater extent than they are or have been.

The Marine and Fisheries Department may be termed a stubborn and aggressive institution in some respects. An illustration of this is found in the persistence with which it clings to the delusion that it has power to lease the exclusive right of fish-ing in the fluvial portions of our rivers, regardless of the rights of those who own the river banks. The question has been determined in the highest court of appeal in the Empire as well as in the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick. These high authorities declare that the exclusive right of fishing in non-tidal waters is vested in the owners of the land bordering the stream and, yet, we find the Fisheries Department publishing the following in many of the newspapers:—"Fishing for Salmon in the Dominion of Canada, excepting under the authority of Lessees or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is hereby prohibited."

The meaning of this announcement is that the Department sets itself above the laws by which the rights of British subjects are secured to them. It is setting on the principle that "might makes right" and has too often characterized that Department's administration. Whenever it shall suit the inclinations or interests of any fishery officer, he may seize the rods, lines, nets or other property of riparian owners in fluvial waters and compel them to suffer the injustice without redress, unless they are prepared to seek the vindication of their rights through the expensive process of appeals from court to court, the leading officers of the Department having

we understand, declared that they are determined to make it expensive for anyone who would attempt to oppose their interpretation of the law. This is the kind of thing Shakespeare must have had in his mind when he referred to "the insolence of office."

There can be no doubt, whatever, that the Fisheries Department violates the laws of the country when it exacts a tax on the nets and compels or exacts the fisherman above tide-water to take out licenses. It is a tax on the net and robs the subject of his rights when he leases to strangers any exclusive privilege whosoever to fish in fluvial waters running by or through his land, and it is equally wrong in requiring any man to take out a license to fish off his own shore in a non-tidal river. The only control the Department can have over such fisheries is that of regulating them in such matters as prescribing the length of nets, close seasons, etc., for the proper protection of the fisheries. So, however, as there are such men as Mr. Pope at the head of the Department—men who have neither the industry nor ability to qualify them to control and suppress the assumptions of their subordinates—these encroachments upon the civil rights of the people may be expected. They constitute a grievance brought upon the Maritime Provinces by Confederation. At some time in the future we hope Parliament will lay its hand upon the Fisheries Department and define its powers. It requires several effective lessons in regard to the interpretation of the laws which it violates in a manner that is impertinent, not to say insolent. Its officers ought to be made to understand that they are only rulers, and that their duty is to protect the rights and promote the interests of fishermen—not to rob them of their rights and sell them to favorites, or lay the burden of taxation upon them in violation of both law and justice.

Mr. Whitcher's Supplementary Report. We have received the most interesting of the Fisheries Blue Books—Mr. Commissioner Whitcher's appendix to the annual Report of the Department. Pending examination more in detail we give the following general statements. The value of the catch throughout the Dominion, according to the returns were as follows for the year 1877 and 1878:—

Table with columns for Year, Species, and Value. Rows include Nova Scotia, Miramichi, and various fish species like Salmon, Trout, etc.

The "fresh fish sold" (presumably for local consumption) in the different Counties, are not estimated in the Dominion returns while they appear in those of Nova Scotia and amount to \$108,159.28.

The following figures represent the value of the fish produced by each Province for the years 1877 and 1878:—

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best shot in Canada. The telegrams from England show that he has been a prize winner in nearly every match in which the Canadians have engaged.

SEBASTIAN IN ENGLAND.—A London despatch of Saturday last says "Sir Leonard Tilley is in Manchester and has a communication in the newspapers giving his views of the operations of the new Canadian tariff. He tells the people of Manchester that the tariff will promote certain manufactures in the Dominion and will diminish the imports from the United States without decreasing the imports from Great Britain."

OUR SHIPPING.—It is seldom that so few ships as we now have at the wharves are in port at this season of the year.

THESE DISMISSALS.—The St. John Sun, referring to our remarks on its reference to dismissals from office, repeats its former groundless assertion in this form:—"Better admit the fact that office-holders were dismissed by the late Government, wholesale, for no earthly reason except that they would not bow the knee to the King."

IN BUSINESS HOURS, BUSINESS.—"Time is the stuff that life is made of, do not squander it," somebody has said. We think it was Franklin. It is time valuable to any one, it surely is to a business man, in business hours, and many are the devices resorted to by polite and mercenary men to prevent their morning hours from being wasted by idlers who, by lazy gossiping, by loquacious conversations with long-talking drummers from whom they receive nothing. This desire of time the more politely to such wastes of time has brought about the use of placards such as one seen in many an office or warehouse, "This man will not be admitted here unless he has a business card."

THE CHURCH.—At the July diocesan choral festival there were upward of 4,000 persons present, and choirs were represented by upward of 140 voices. Bishop Woodford, in the course of his address, said: "You may hear it said that the Church of England is a religious society set up by parliament, and endowed by parliament about three hundred years ago, at the time of the Reformation. Your visit to this cathedral should give you an answer to such falsehoods. You have worshipped to-day in a choir which was founded six centuries before the first parliament was called together, and for which the utmost that parliament has done has been to suffer it to exist, and to hold still a portion of the property which in ancient days religious persons, out of their own good-will, gave unto it."

A Tourist's Jottings.—The first idea that forces itself on the mind of a traveller, when he looks out of the "Pullman" and finds he has enjoyed a good sleep and finds himself within the boundary of Nova Scotia, is that the crops are not so far advanced as they are in New Brunswick. The hay is exceeding light and the frost seems to have done great damage to the root crops.

least, ungracious. Again, the Sun says:—"The Advocate notes a good deal of the valuable space to Mr. Schofield, who appears to be assailed chiefly because he is not in the Sun's favor, and probably can be seen in the Sun's favor."

Now, this shows that the Sun does know something of Mr. Schofield, but the latter, we learn repudiate, the St. John Courier's references to the deal-end business and wonders why Mr. Donville did not do something more than move for the papers in Parliament last session. Mr. Schofield does not want to be defended with the deal-end story for his "advanced thought" cannot find any connection between that and Annexation.

Referring to our remark that few could be found in this County to do what Mr. Schofield did the Sun says we might send to St. John and enquire for Mr. J. W. Cudlip. It continues:—"The Advocate will probably remember the article entitled 'In Business Hours, Business,' which we published in the House of Annexation resolutions in the House of Annexation. It may also be recalled that the same gentleman was appointed to the position of Her Majesty's Customs for the Province of New Brunswick by the late Grit Administration; showing conclusively that the fact of his having given expression to a desire to change the form of Government did not prevent him from being treated as a proper person to render Her Majesty suitable services as one of her officials. In view of the circumstances, and the fact that Mr. Cudlip has made a good public officer, the Advocate ought not to be so severe on Mr. Schofield."

We have already stated that we have been decidedly easy on Mr. Schofield, so we will let that pass. As to Mr. Cudlip's case we believe it is correctly stated by the Sun. In view of the average attacks that paper has been, late, making upon Mr. Cudlip its bearing witness to his efficiency as a public officer is all the more valuable. But we would not like to have the principle indirectly incited by the Sun's observations recognized to any considerable extent, for we believe Mr. Cudlip's case to be exceptional. If it is contrasted with that of Mr. W. D. Clark, for instance, the effect would be decidedly against the employment of persons with a "feather in the cap" of the "Grits" who selected him, for when we compare the case of Mr. Clark who was employed by the Tories to get statistics from the American Custom Houses and other sources we find it very bad for the Tories and the people generally, but much in favor of Cudlip. We find Mr. Cudlip fully and loyally performing his duties to the satisfaction of Mr. Clark in negotiating with the Americans for the sale to them of what the Canadian Tories were paying him to obtain. Indeed, some people think that Clark got so much Canadian money that he was required to "divide up" without the assistance of any Canadian "statesman." Whether Mr. Schofield would make a good public officer under the Tories we cannot say, but think he would be more honest than Clark, if not so efficient as Mr. Cudlip—also, that he would never "divide up."

Another Victory for Mr. Joy.—The Toronto Globe says the election of a Liberal for Vercheres, Mr. Joy, a working majority of four, exclusive of the Speaker. But the principal significance, however, is in connection with the Letellier case. It is asserted in placing beyond all question the fact that the Province has elected a man who is a member of the Dominion Government, and that the dismissal of Mr. Letellier now would be directly contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people of Quebec. As the matters in dispute between him and his former associates are entirely within Provincial jurisdiction, there can be no doubt that any interference now on the part of the Federal Government would be resented, and justly so, as a blow aimed at Provincial independence. In point of fact, the result of the election is that the Hon. Mr. Joy, Chamblin, and Vercheres are neither more nor less than a succession of warm protests against any officers intermeddling with the internal affairs of the Province. They are declarations that the people of Quebec are quite competent to manage their own business, and nothing would probably do more to confirm them in this view and consolidate and strengthen the Liberal party than uncalculated interference with the position of Lieutenant Governor Letellier and his manner of exercising his functions as a Provincial officer.

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yards and a good force of men at work thereon between the Junction and Windsor. The crops seem to have suffered much from frost and many of the farmers were seriously alarmed concerning the prospects of the potato crop. In fact the crops about Windsor look very backward, much more so than in any of the other places visited. Here, also, complaints of the dull times were made, and, indeed, this cry seemed to have spread all over the province.

WOLFVILLE.—Between Windsor and Wolfville the former prospects looked better. Wolfville is a fine looking town, one of its principal features being Acadia College. This building, which was completed this spring, is built to replace the one destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Apples for which this section of Nova Scotia is famous will not be more than a two-thirds crop this season. Next visit to Annapolis, but as the boat was about leaving for St. John the time at my disposal would not allow me to make any entries in my note book. The steamer Express, which makes three trips per week between St. John and Annapolis, touching at Digby, is a very fine boat and is officered by the most obliging set of men I have been my lot to come in contact with for a long time. To sum up my opinion of Nova Scotia as I saw it, I cannot give the reader a better conception of my impressions than to repeat an anecdote told me by Governor Chandler, whom I met at Amherst. He said that an American traveller was once asked what he thought of Nova Scotia, and he said "he did not like it." Nature had done too much for it.

UPPER ST. JOHN.—Arrived at St. John I was directed to proceed up river and at once engaged passage on board the Iron Queen, one of the Union Line of steamers which run to Fredericton. The scenery along the St. John river, about which so much has been said and written, is truly magnificent. It was midnight when we arrived at Fredericton and a few hours sleep in one of the comfortable beds at the Barker House was very much relished.

FREDERICTON FACTORIES.—Business is exceedingly dull this summer. There are some factories here, and having a few hours at my disposal I was invited to visit some of them. Rixson's Coal wood factory at the upper end of the town, where ashes doors and mouldings are made, employs about twenty hands and seems to be doing a good business, the products of this factory are sent to all parts of the Province.

Next visited the factory of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson where the celebrated Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine is manufactured. Here I met Frederic Thompson, Esq., M. P., one of the firm, who courteously conducted me through the establishment and the machine shop. In the latter I was made acquainted with Mr. Anderson another member of the firm, who proved to be not only a first class machinist, but also a gentleman to whose urbanity I feel greatly indebted. I found Mr. McFarlane in the wood shop, where the patterns and wood work of the mowers are made. This establishment is not confined to the manufacturing of mowers alone, but also turns out Stool Flanges, Horse Rakes, Hay Tedders, Pulverizers and all kinds of agricultural implements required by the farmer. The firm have, also, a carriage factory across the river at Nashwaakias and the old Barrack Square on which the Dominion Government is erecting a very handsome building for the accommodation of the Postal and Customs Departments in the city.

NEWCASTLE.—A resident sufferer from Sick Headache, Debilitated Constitution, Fatigue of the Head? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood Circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Come to the "WATER CURE," "DONKEY" &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GRANT'S AUGUST FLOWERS is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

Large advertisement for 'SILVER DOCTOR' and 'FILLITERS' featuring various medical products and a list of names including 'Fairy', 'Grey Wing', 'Donkey', 'Water O'Rickett', 'Fairy', 'Grey Wing', 'Donkey', 'Water O'Rickett', 'Fairy', 'Grey Wing', 'Donkey', 'Water O'Rickett'.

GRANTED BY The Northumberland County Council, at July Sittings, 1879.

Parish Licenses. Term, Ten Weeks. NELSON—Matthew Carrol, 6 mo. " Joseph Hays, 6 " " NEWCASTLE—James Doyle, 6 " " Patrick Farrell, 6 " " Charles J. Malby, 6 " " Jane Wheeler, 6 " " Stephen Y. Mitchell, 6 " " James B. Russell, 6 " " Alex. Stewart, 6 " " John Eays, 6 " " John F. Jardine, 6 " " Verence Graham, 6 " " Dennis M'Evoy, 6 " " Joseph Hays, 6 " " CHATHAM—Michael Hickey, 6 " " Michael Brennan, 6 " " John M'Gowan, 6 " " William Mills, 6 " " John Donald, 6 " " George Traver, 6 " " John Currie, 6 " " James Brown, 6 " " John M'Gowan, 6 " " Daniel Desmond, 6 " " James M'Gowan, 6 " " John Johnston, 6 " " John Johnston, 6 " " Robert Bain, 6 " " SAM'L THOMSON Secy-Treas. Co. North