General Business.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. John's Church purpose holding a Bazaar about the middle of July. Contributions will be gratefully received by the following Committee, or any of the Ladies of the Congregation.

CHATHAM:—Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Firth, Miss Bowser, Mrs. W. McLean, Mrs. J. Shirreff, Miss Chalmers, Mrs. John Lobban.

BLACK BROOK:—Mrs. Amos Perley, Mrs. Jas. Walls, Mrs. Francis Russel.

NAPAN:—Mrs. Wm. Kerr, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. Jas. Gillis, Miss Maggie Gillis, Mrs. Adam McLean.

DOUGLASTOWN:—Mrs. Jas. McLean, Mrs Dawson.

LOWER DOUGLASTOWN:—Mrs. David Mc, Hardy, Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. Jas. Russel.

Notice to Debtors.

The debts due Ruby F. Waddleton of Chatham, Miramichi, have been placed in the hands of George A. Blair, Esq., for immediate collection, and unless paid to him at once, will be sued.

Dated 21st June, 1879.

A. A. DAVIDSON,
Att'y for Assignee

8y17

Salmon Nets Found.

The Subscriber has possession of

THREE SALMON NETS,

which he

PICKED UP ADRIFT

on Thursday 19th inst., off Escuminac. The owner may have them on proving property, and paying expenses.

ALLAN McEACHEREN,
Pilot.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 21st day of June, instant, at noon, at the Subscriber's Auction Room:

The Farm known as the Shaw Property containing about

160 Acres,

fronting on the Miramichi River, about three miles above Chatham. There are a dwelling house and barn on the place and a large part of the land has been cleared, and is at present under pasture.

Also, all that piece of Marsh land known as lot No. 1, on Canadian Marsh, near the above farm.

Terms.—One third down, one third in one year, the balance in two years from sale.

A good deed will be given on payment of the purchase money.

A. D. SHIRREFF, Auctioneer.

Chatham, N. B. 10 June, 1879.

BACK AGAIN.

T. R. COLPITTS,

Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.

I have commenced business, and after the arrival of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as Good PHOTOGRAPHS, and every style of Pictures that are made at the present day, as can be produced in any part of the world.

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments—I have taken care to note all modern improvements in the art of Photography, and have obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have obtained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times.

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait, finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. All orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in Ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangements with for that purpose.

Mr. FRANKLIN DEPARTMENT being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different tastes of my customers, so every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, I shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you cannot have as good taken, but come right upstairs and if I fail to give you better than those, I will make you a present of a dozen.

T. R. COLPITTS,
Proprietor.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S

TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St., Chatham.

ALBERT LIME.

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y.

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertiliser known.

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS

may be expected on account of the great depression in trade

I WILL SELL AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

all my Stock, consisting of:

DRY GOODS,

Men's Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Groceries, Provisions & Crockery;

Also a large lot of

CHOICE LIQUORS.

R. FLANAGAN.

May 29, '79.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on the General Store Business

RICHARD PARKER,
THOS. ANDREW.

Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79. 548

CARD.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Robt. Parker, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, &c.

As they intend carrying on the business at the old stand, they would be glad to see their old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do as well for them as any in the trade.

PARKER & ANDREW,

Campbellton, May 1, '79. 548

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM. . . . . JULY 10, 1879.

The Panacea for Hard Times.

A Newcastle correspondent referring to the fact that the three steam saw mills of that place are shut down says:

"Would it not be a good idea for the owners to convert them into some kind of a factory. It costs about $50,000 a year to supply this County with boots and shoes; from $15,000 to $20,000 for agricultural implements; from $5,000 to $10,000 for furniture, and an immense business might also be done in the way of manufacturing spools and lasts and there is an abundance of clay spread all over the county of the very best quality for the manufacture of pottery and earthenware. There is no doubt but that the County Council would take such action as would be necessary to exempt factories of any kind from taxation and their efforts in this direction would be more beneficial than giving their time to considering what they shall do with those fanatics who are looking to Annexation as the only saviour from starvation."

Instead of jumping at conclusions, as our correspondent seems to do, it would be better to calculate the chances of the schemes referred to succeeding. There are now more boot and shoe manufactories in the Dominion than there ought to be and quite sufficient of them to manufacture more boots and shoes than the people can wear out. Any resident of the County would fail in his duty if he did not desire to see industries developed within it, but it would be preaching false doctrine and holding out false hopes to encourage such manufacturing enterprises as those named. We have more lumber mills than lumber market at the present unfortunate crises in commercial affairs. In other places there are more boot and shoe manufactories than market for the goods they can turn out. As to manufactories for agricultural machines, we have more need of agriculturists. Our people must learn to cease their general longing for town life and the precarious employment afforded by the industries of the towns. They must learn the lesson which over-manufacturing is calculated to teach and content themselves with such employments as the County is fitted for. First among these is farming, the next is fishing and the next lumbering. The latter industry has been entirely overdone and it has diverted both labor and capital from the other two. Our deep sea fisheries have been almost entirely neglected by our own people, while strangers have worked them only to an extant which proves the great possibilities they offer to those who will engage intelligently in them. The lumber industry has been suffering for a rest for two or three years and now the operators are forced to curtail operations. The immediate effect will be much privation among those who have depended upon the mills and ships for work, but it will oblige them to seek other employment which the country may afford and, in the end, will work for the general good of the people.

The time is a fitting one for the Government to encourage our people, who are beginning to live in enforced idleness, to settle on farming lands. Money should be spent in making roads in the wilderness, instead of in wild-cat railway schemes. We have had too much of that kind of thing in the past and it is time a stop was put to it.

Idle people must learn that the towns are the worst places for them. Rents, taxes and provisions are high and must all be paid for in money, and while they are waiting for some one to build a factory, or for the Government to build a railroad they may starve. It is more independent for them to strike out for themselves and to encourage others to follow their example. They must learn that they cannot become rich by Act of Parliament, and that it is more easy to talk of establishing manufactories than to work them successfully. Individual success depends in the main upon individual effort, and those who content themselves with complaining of the hard times, while they wait, in idleness, for them to grow better, are very poor stock for any country. We sincerely hope that those of our people who are out of work and who see little certain prospect of getting any, will turn their attention to something more practical than waiting for the establishment of "factories."

A Sample Protectionist.

Councillor Schofield was, last summer, a Protectionist of the first water. He was chief of the Protectionist's election committee and a kind of Blackville "Head Centre" for Mr. Mitchell's party. He told his neighbors that nothing but the fact that the "Grits" were in power prevented the country from growing rich and prosperous. Now, when his party have been in power over nine months and times are harder than ever, he declares Annexation to the United States to be the only thing that will save us all. Mr. Schofield is a capital representative of the consistency and intelligence of the Protectionists.

A Small Business.

We have a sample this week of the present Dominion Government's mode of promoting the public interests in the matter of dismissals and appointments. Capt. Brown, Harbor Master of Chatham, has received notice of dismissal, and Mr. Wm. Johnston, hotel keeper, has been appointed to the office. So far as we are aware, there is no charge against Capt. Brown. Mr. Johnston held the office before, and the manner in which he neglected the duties pertaining to it was the subject of numerous complaints made to the Department under oath and otherwise, by business men belonging to both parties in Dominion politics. In consequence of these complaints, Mr. Johnston was dismissed and Capt. Brown appointed. The restoration of the office to Mr. Johnston is, therefore, a wrong to the interests of the port and a reproach to the Government, outside of the consideration that a good officer has been dismissed without cause. The friends of the Government in Chatham say that Mr. Johnston's appointment is only temporary; that it has been made only to let people know that the Government will punish those who do not vote for them, etc., and that Mr. Johnston will have to step out—just as Mr. James Fitzpatrick did the other day after being sworn in a Fishery Warden—to give place to another. In any case the transaction is a very small one. It will disgust the disinterested friends of the Government, and show that it is not above doing the meanest things to gratify the vindictiveness of a coterie of unworthy men So far as Mr. Johnston is concerned, he is a respectable man and his private character is good, but he is notoriously unfit for the office of Harbor Master, and his usual good sense ought to have prevented him from being placed in such a false position.

£2,000 was what the Governor-General's trip to Canada cost. The Colonial office will not pay it on the ground that £400 is the proper allowance for the purpose, and it would be a dangerous precedent to permit any excess of that amount to be paid. The Canadian Government, we believe, was applied to, to make up the deficiency, but declined the honor. What the final arrangement will be has not transpired yet.

How Innocent!

"There is little possibility of the troubles which have disgraced this city during the Julies of the two past years being repeated again next month. From prominent members of the Orange order in this city it is learned that the position taken by the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Order in B. N. America is to the effect that no public demonstration of members of the order should take place in Montreal until the legality of the Order is established. This rule will be observed by local Orangemen."

Grip illustrates the secret of the above announcement by representing the Minister of Customs,—Hon. ex-Grand Master Bowell—instructing the good little Orange Boy not to parade while his doing so might give the Government trouble. Last year it was different, for Sir John, who is a good Orangeman, and the ex-Grand Master, desired to give as much trouble as possible to the Grit Government and, hence, the parades were encouraged. It is probable that the rank and file of the Orange body are rather disgusted with their leaders for making political cats-paws of them.

MR. PETER MITCHELL'S BOSTON FRIEND, Clark, has been hauled over the coals by the American press for his "unpatriotic conduct" in procuring evidence for the Canadian Government as to the value of the fisheries. Mr. Clark in his defence makes this curious statement:—"The statistics were offered to our (United States) Government when finished. It was understood between the Dominion Government and myself that the United States' Government should have them if they would pay for them; and the same understanding was made with the Dominion Government." It is now quite clear why Mr. Clark, who was set to work by the Macdonald Government in 1872, did not present his bill as long as the Mackenzie Government was in office. No litigant, who was not a natural born fool, would want to pay $560,000—which was the amount of Clark's claim, his engagement having been for $10,000 and 10 per cent. of the award—for evidence which was as valuable to the opposing side as it was to himself. There is now only one thing that wants clearing up in the matter, and that is, "How came it about that the Tory Government departed from their usual practice and omitted to pay Clark all he asked?" It would have made a very good companion job to the "Tupper Turpitude" if Peter Mitchell's friend had bagged as much of his $560,000 as the late member for Northumberland would have allowed to go out of the country. As it is, Mr. Peter Mitchell's friend received—no, gave a receipt for—only $25,052, which, however, is a dear enough price for the country to pay to a man whose services were worth nothing, and who had nothing but the friendship of Peter Mitchell to recommend him.—*Perth Courier.*

Church of England Synod Meeting.

The Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton met in the Madras School building in that city on 2nd inst, the Bishop presiding We select the following from the *Sun's* report of the proceedings:—

Moved by Rev. Canon Ketchum, seconded by Hon. Chief Justice, and carried by a standing vote, Rev. G. M. Armstrong in the chair:

To the most Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada: We the clergy and lay delegates of the Diocese of Fredericton, in Synod assembled, take this—the earliest opportunity—to express our warmest welcome to your Lordship on your return from attendance at the recent meeting of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion in the Lambeth Conference.

We feel assured that the high attainments of your Lordship in theology, as well as your long experience in the work of the Colonial Church, aided much in the deliberations and beneficial results of that important meeting.

It is also our wish to congratulate your Lordship most sincerely on your recent appointment to the high office of Metropolitan of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada—an appointment which, we believe, is justly appreciated by the Church throughout the Dominion.

That your Lordship may long be spared to us under the well remembered title of Bishop of Fredericton, and that your wise rule and counsels may long be blessed as Metropolitan of Canada is our earnest wish and prayer.

The address was presented in the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the Synod, on motion reassembled after a brief adjournment. His Lordship made a feeling and appropriate reply, the Synod all standing.

Rev. J. D. H. Brown, of the diocese of Nova Scotia, was invited to a seat on the floor of the Synod.

His Lordship appointed the following as Lay members of the Board of Discipline Mr. G. A. Schofield, Geo. D. Street, G. S. Grimmer, W. Carman, G. Otty, G. A. Blair, Lieut. Col Maunsell, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Mr. W. Wilkinson, J. Leharvy Robinson, G. W. Whitney and W. M. Jarvis.

On motion the Synod proceeded to the election of the Standing Committee of the Diocese by nominations and ballot. Mr. Barclay Robinson and Mr. Whitney were appointed tellers. The following nominations were made:

Clergy—Rev. Canon Medley, Rev. G. M. Armstrong. Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rev. F. Partridge, Rev. Canon Ketchum, Rev. Canon Schofield, Rev. Canon DeVeber, Rev. Mr. Dowling, Rev, Mr. Walker, Rev. G. G. Roberts.

Lay members—Chief Justice Allen, Mr. W. M. Jarvis, Mr. W. Scovil, W. Carman, Lieut. Col. Maunsell, Mr. G. A. Blair, G. A. Schofield, E. B. Chandler.

The tellers reported that the following members of Synod were duly elected, the names being given in the order of the number of votes cast: Revs. Canon Medley, G. M. Armstrong, Canon Brigstocke, F. Partridge, Chief Justice Allen, and Messrs. W. M. Jarvis, G. A. Schofield and Col. Maunsell.

In explaining the contemplated Canon for the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop, His Lordship said it was with great pain and reluctance that he brought the matter before the house. He had lived so long and happily with the people here that it was with deep feeling he touched on a matter likely to pain them. On his return from England he felt he had been doing too much work, and three successive attacks of illness soon followed, the latest of them being of such a character that he feared it might set up a disease which he feared would prevent his taking long journeys. In consulting his physician this belief was confirmed, and taking into consideration the fact that he was approaching his seventy-fifth birthday, he felt that such illness might soon unfit him for continuing to discharge his active duties, especially the long journeys necessitated by his position of Metropolitan. He, therefore, thought it would be beneficial to the Diocese, and at the same time tend to prolong his life and exempt him from much suffering, if the Synod would authorize him to appoint a Coadjutor. Some person had thought this Canon a hasty step on the part of the Bishop; but this was, he claimed, judging him harshly, for he had not been thirty-four years in the Diocese without knowing something of its requirements. The fact of his illness had much to do with his bringing forward the Canon now, for he felt that illness at his age was not easily shaken off. It had been asked why he had not given longer notice to the Synod. His simple answer was that it was not until his last severe attack of illness after Easter that he felt constrained to ask for an assistant. So soon as his mind was made up he sent printed circulars to all the clergy setting forth his request. It was a subject that ought not to be decided in haste. It had been insinuated that he wanted the Synod to appoint a Coadjutor immediately. This he denied. He had no one in his mind for the office—nor did he want one appointed at this Synod. He thought it might take two or three years to get a proper man, but seeing his declining years he thought this Canon was the means of calmly viewing the subject and securing some one acceptable to himself and to the Diocese.

From this his Lordship proceeded to deal with the financial side of the question. He said the Coadjutor would be mainly supported by himself, though a friend, or one he could hardly say had acted as such, had published the statement that the support of the Coadjutor would fall a heavy burden on the laity. Why was not this question of maintenance put to him, the Bishop, in private, when he could have explained it at once? He would have given the simple answer that, living in a simple and plain way, he could spare five hundred pounds a year for his support. He was well aware of the difficulties that would beset him in thus setting aside half his income. He felt it keenly as regards various subscriptions to Church objects, which it might oblige him to discontinue. If the Divinity Chair was established, he would have to deduct his subscription of two hundred dollars from the five hundred pounds. This, he said, settled the question of support. He would keep his word; and if the Synod thought he would not, he should be deposed. (Applause.) The Bishop then proceeded to explain that he drew his salary from the Colonial Bishops' Committee of England; that it was payable quarterly, and he had no reason to believe they would withdraw it. Of course, if it was withdrawn he could not continue to pay the five hundred pounds. He had no private income that would justify him promising to pay it from; he could only pay it from his official income.

The reason he put the nomination in his own hands was that the position of a Coadjutor Bishop, paid by himself, was very different from that of a nomination to fill a vacant Bishopric. A Rector who required a Curate was allowed the selection, yet the laity paid the Curate; and why not allow him a Rector's privilege? Making the nomination did not take the power out of the Synod's hands, as they could not accept or reject his nominee. To show that it would add to the prosperity and happiness of the Diocese to have the nomination in the Bishop's hands, he referred to troubles caused in Newfoundland and other places by the appointment of a Coadjutor unpalatable to the bishop. He then gave some advice with respect to the selection of a Coadjutor from this diocese or from abroad, promising to be influenced in his nomination by the expressed wish of the Synod. He reminded the Synod that they were not called upon to elect a Bishop, but to nominate one. He was prepared to make one concession and not have the canon considered a precedent. As to his succession and the question of an assistant for his successor, he would leave that to the Synod.

During his address the Bishop was frequently applauded.

As soon as he had concluded, Mr. E. B. Chandler, Jr., brought up the question of the legality of the present session.

After some business relating to the legality of the meeting of Synod William Carman Esq. moved the Canon which is as follows:—

1. Whenever at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese, or—if the Bishop should be mentally incapacitated—then whenever without such request the Synod shall by resolution declare it to be advisable that a Bishop Coadjutor for the Diocese should be appointed, the election of such Coadjutor shall, either at the meeting of the Synod at which such resolution shall be passed or at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, be proceeded with in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. The Bishop shall submit to the Synod the name or names of one or more persons in Holy Orders in the Church of England and Ireland in Canada, or in some Church in full communion therewith, for election as such Bishop Coadjutor.

3. Upon such nomination being made by the Bishop, the Synod shall proceed to the election of a Bishop Coadjutor.

4. Such election shall be by ballot, and the votes of at least two-thirds of the lay delegates present, shall be required to elect such Coadjutor.

5. Should the Synod fail to elect on such nomination, the Bishop may make a further nomination, and so from time to time; and the election upon any such further nomination shall be proceeded with as hereinbefore provided.

6. Should the Bishop decline to make further nomination in any such case, the proceedings for the election of a Bishop Coadjutor shall cease.

7. Should the Bishop at any time become so incapacitated by mental infirmity as to be unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Synod may, if it see fit, proceed to the election of a Bishop Coadjutor in like manner as in the case of a vacancy in the See.

8. When any person is duly elected Bishop Coadjutor, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or of the Synod, forthwith to notify the Metropolitan of such election, in order that the consecration of such Coadjutor may be proceeded with as in the case of Bishops of Sees in the Province of Canada.

6. The Bishop Coadjutor elect shall, before his consecration, make and subscribe before the Metropolitan, or some other person appointed by him, the following declaration:

"I, *A. B.*, elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Fredericton, do promise that I will teach and mantain the doctrine and dicipline of the Church of England. And I do also declare that I consent to be bound by all the rules and regulations which have been made, or which may hereafter be made by the Synod of the said Diocese; and I hereby agree immediately to resign the said office of Coadjutor, together with all the rights and emoluments appertaining thereto, if sentence requiring such resignation shall at any time be passed upon me, after due examination and trial had by the tribunal appointed by the Synod of the Diocese for the trial of a Bishop, saving all right of appeal, allowed by the said Synod."

10. The said declaration, or a certified copy thereof, shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary of the Synod.

11. The Bishop Coadjutor shall perform such Diocesan duties, and exercise such Episcopal functions, as the Bishop may assign to him; or, in case of the mental incapacity of the Bishop, such duties and functions as the Bishop himself might have exercised but for such incapacity.

12. Should any difference arise between the Bishop and his Coadjutor relative to their respective rights and duties, it shall be referred to and decided by the House of Bishops of the Province of Canada.

13. The Bishop Coadjutor, when duly consecrated, shall have the right of succession to the See of Fredericton, and shall succed to the same immediately upon its becoming vacant, and shall be installed as such according to the Canons of the Province of Canada.

14. The Bishop Coadjutor shall have a seat in the Diocesan Synod, and the same right of voting therein as any Priest of the Diocese sitting in such Synod.

He gave a short history of the subject, and was followed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Chatham, who seconded the Canon in an earnest speech.

W. M. Jarvis, Esq., and Canon Scovil opposed the Canon and desired its adoption to be postponed.

Meantime the question of the legality of the Synod meeting, which had been referred to a committee, consisting of Chief Justice Allen, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn and G. D. Street, Esq., came up and was reported upon, the report being against the legality of the meeting.

The question of the constitutionality of the meeting depends on the construction to be given to the 11th, 12th, and 13th articles. The 11th declares, "the Synod shall meet once in every year, on a summons from the Bishop of the Diocese, and at such time and place as the Synod shall direct;" the remainder of the article refers to the calling of special meetings. The 13th article has also reference to the calling of special meetings The 13th article is as follows: "Notice of all meetings of the Synod shall be given by advertisement in the *Royal Gazette* for at least one month before such meeting."

It is to be observed that under the 11th article, the Bishop did summons the meeting, and the Synod, at its annual sitting in July 1878, did fix the time and place of its annual meeting for 1879, and but for the 13th article, the question would not have arisen. Those who were very anxious, if possible, to prevent the disaster, argued that the 13th article applied only to special meetings, the annual meeting always being fixed by the Synod at its previous meeting, or that if it applied as well to the annual meetings, it was, at most, directory, and not essential, as if it were held to be essential, it would be in the power of the Bishop or the Secretary, by neglect, or from any other cause to prevent the meeting, whereas the 11th article, was intended to secure the holding of the Synod once in every year at all events, and, it might be made a question under the 11th article, if this were not the Synod meeting, how it could possibly meet again, certainly the Synod could not direct the time and place of meeting under the first part of the 11th article. It was felt by all that if the notice was essential, it had not been advertised for a month at least, the first advertisement being in the *Gazette* of Wednesday, 4th of June, and the meeting called for Wed., 2nd July. The Synod having referred the question to a committee of high legal standing, it was felt the matter was too important to be left in any doubt, as the proposed Canon would affect persons not present at the meeting, and therefore, very reluctantly, the Synod accepted the situation, and a special meeting is to be called for Wed., 9th Oct., that time being considered most generally convenient.

Methodist Church.

The following is the "Station Sheet" as finally arranged at the late Methodist Conference:—

I—ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

1 St. John, (Queen Square)—John Read
2 St. John (Centenary)—J. Hart, J. R. Narraway, A. M., John Prince, Supernumaries.
3 St. John (Exmouth Street)—H. McKeown, President of Conference.
4 St. John, (Portland) B. Chappell, A. B.
5 St. John (Carleton)—R. W. Weddal, A. B. John A. Clark, A. M. Supernumerary.
6 St. John, (Carmarthen Street)—To be supplied by H. Pope, D. D. Supernumerary.
7 St John, (County Mission)—D. Davies Moore, A. B.
8 Fairville—W. W. Lodge.
9 Sussex—J. F. Betts.
10 Apohaqui—Wm. Tweedy.
11 Upham—C Comben, S. W. Sprague, Supernumery.
12 St. Martin's W. J. Kirby.
13 Grand Lake—S. James.
14 Jerusalem—A. R. B. Shrewsburry.
15 Welsford—A. E. LePage.
16 Kingston—G. B. Payson, Chairman—H. McKeown. Financial Secretary—R. W. Weddal, A. B.

The brethren on the Welsford and Kingston circuits to exchange with Bro. Shrewsburry each once a quarter.

II—FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

17 Fredericton —E. Evans; H. Daniel, Supernumerary.
18 Kingsclear—H. G. Clark.
19 Marysville—W. W. Brewer.
20 Gibson—M. R. Knight, A. B.
21 Nashwaak } L. S. Johnson.
Stanley } F. Freeman.
22 Boiestown—J. R. King.
23 Keswick—J Crisp.
24 *Sheffield—W. Dobson.
25 Gagetown—J. A. Duke.
26 Woodstock—W. W. Colpitts, B. S.
27 Northampton and Canterbury—E. C. Turner; T Williams.
28 Jacksonville—R. S. Crisp.
29 *Richmond—W. Harrison.
Florenceville—E. Mills.
31 Andover—Thomas Allen.
32 Upper Kent—Wm. Pearn.
33 Arthurette—R. Opie. Chairman, E. Evans. Financial Sec'y, W. W. Colpitts, B. S.

The brethren on Fredericton, Gibson, Kingsclear, Marysville, Nashwaak, to exchange.

*Bro. Dobson's P. O. Address is Sheffield Academy. Bro. Harrison's in Debec Junction.

Lumbermen's mission to be placed under the care of the Superintendents of Nashwaak and Boiestown circuits.

III—MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

34 Chatham—S. T. Teed.
35 Newcastle—Geo. Steel.
36 Richibucto—I. N. Parker.
37 Baie du Vin— S. E. Colwell.
38 Tabusintac—H. Penna, under superintendence of Bro. Teed.
39 Bathurst—Isaac Howie.
40 Campbellton—Wm. Tippett.
41 Derby—D. H. Lodge. Chairman, S. T. Teed. Financial Sec., I. N. Parker.

IV—SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

42 Sackville—D. Chapman; H. Pickard, D. D., Supernumerary and Book Steward.

Educational Institutions. — Theological Professor and Chaplain, Charles Stewart, D. D.; Professor of Natural Science, John Burwash, A. M.; David Kennedy, S. T. D., Principal of the Ladies' Academy; C. H. Paisley, A. M., Principal of Male Academy; Students, T. Stebbing, Fitz Roy Rogers and J. F. Estey.

43 Tantramar—W. R. Pepper.
44 Point de Bute—G. W. Fisher.
45 Baie Verte—J. S. Allen, A. D. McCulley.
46 Moncton—R. Duncan, D. D. Currie, Editor of *Wesleyan.*
47 Coverdale—W. E. Johnston.
48 Shediac—W. B. Thomas, under superintendence of Bro. Duncan.
49 Dorchester—T. Marshall.
50 Hopewell and Alma—R. Wilson, S. C. Wells.
51 Hillsboro'—C. W. Hamilton.
52 Havelock—A. Lucas.
53 Salisbury—J. Colter.
54 Elgin—C. H. Manaton. Chairman, R. Duncan. Financial Secretary, Thos. Marshall.

V.—ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT.

55 St. Stephen—H. Sprague, A. M.
56 Milltown—C. W. Dutcher.
57 St. Andrews—F. Harrison.
58 St. Davids—G. Harrison.
59 St. James—J. T. Baxendale.
60 Eocabec—W. Wass.
61 Deer Island—T. Hicks.
62 Grand Manan— Chairman, F. Harrison. Financial Sec., C. W. Dutcher.

VI—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

63 Charlottetown—H, P, Cowperthwaite, M. A. Geo. M. Campbell; F. Smallwood, J. V. Jost, Supernumeraries.
64 Cornwall—S. R. Ackman.
65 Little York—H. R. Baker, A. B.
66 Pownal—Wm. Maggs.
67 Bedeque—W. W. Percival.
68 Tryon—J. S. Phinney.
69 Margate—E. Slackford, W. Webster Wadman.
70 Summerside—T. J. Deinstadt.
71 Bideford—J. Goldsmith.
72 Murray Harbor—J. C. Berrie.
73 Montague—E. Bell.
74 Souris—A. Hagerty.
75 Mount Stewart—Wm. Lawson.
76 Alberton—J. Seller, A. M. Chairman, H. P. Cowperthwaite. Financial Sec., T. J. Deinstadt.

President's List af Reserve, A. Bell.

Municipal Council.

The Northumberland Municipal Council met at 12 o'clock, on Monday last. The Warden, C. F. Bourne, Esq., in the Chair.

The members present were Councillors, Campbell, Cameron, Freeze, Bamford, Whitney, Brown, Crocker, Burchill, Hays, Fotheringham, Lawler, Fitzpatrick, Schofield, McNaughton, Sullivan, Fowlie, Savoy.

The minutes of the last day of January Sittings were read and approved.

RESIGNATION TENDERED, ETC.

Councillor Campbell having, at last January Sittings, been appointed a Valuator, tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

Angus Campbell and Jeremiah Sullivan were appointed Constables to attend this meeting of Council.

After recess for dinner, Councillors Betts, Loggie, McNaughton and O'Brien took their places. The Council having refused to accept Councillor Campbell's resignation, he took the course provided by law for the protection of councillors placed in his position,—Section 52 of the Act relating to Municipalities,—paying the fine of $40.

It was moved by Coun. Lawler, seconded by Coun. Burchill, that the money be refunded to Coun. Campbell. The motion was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Cameron, McNaughton, Lawlor, Sullivan, Hays, McLaughlin, Burchill, O'Brien, Fitzpatrick.

Nays:—Brown, Whitney, Bamford, Freeze, Crocker, Betts, Schofield, Fowlie, Loggie, Savoy.

The following Tavern licences were granted.

Michael Hickey, Chatham, 6 mos.
Dennis McEvoy, Newcastle, 6 mos.
Michael Brennan, Chatham, Mathew Carroll Nelson, 6 months each.

The following resolution was carried:

Resolved that no name be accepted on a bond for liquor license which has been on any former bond or petition, unless it be shown that the parties are worth the amount required.

ANNEXATION PROPOSED BY A PROTECTIONIST.

Councillor Schofield of Blackville, moved and Coun. McLaughlin seconded the following resolution:—

"*Whereas* it has become evident to the most casual observer that the destiny of the Dominion of Canada is to become a part of the United States and, believing this to be our true position and the only way to relieve the present depression and place us on the high road to prosperity, and that it will reduce the enormous amount we are now paying for being governed and induce American capitalists to settle in our country and develope its resources.

Therefore, Resolved that this Council express it as their deliberate opinion that Annexation to the United States is what is required to render this Dominion prosperous and that a petition, signed by the members of the Council, sealed with the Corporate seal of the County, be presented to our Local House praying that the necessary steps be taken to secure our peaceable separation from Great Britain and our Annexation to the United States on favourable terms.

The Warden refused to put the resolution.

Councillor Whitney moved, seconded by Councillor Crocker that Councillor Schofield be expelled from the Council or apologize for uttering such disloyal sentiments.

As the resolution of expulsion was not in proper form it was withdrawn.

Councillor Brown moved a resolution to establish polling places in North Esk and South Esk, which was carried.

A petition from Mr. B. Stewart, Constable, relating to certain fees for work done, was ordered to lie over till next January Sittings.

THE ANNEXATION MOVER CENSURED.

A motion to adjourn was lost. Councillor Whitney moved and Councillor Crocker seconded the following resolution which was carried, only one voice dessenting.

Whereas Councillor Schofield has, by his action and by resolution presented to this Council, directly violated his Oath as a Councillor and his allegience to Her Majesty the Queen, therefore resolved that he be requested to retract and make ample apology to this Council.

Coun. Brown urged the dropping of the subject altogether and contended that there was no motion, subject, or resolution properly before the Council,

After considerable further discussion Coun. Brown was asked if he approved of the course pursued by Councillor Scofield in bringing forward his Annexation resolution.

Coun. Brown said he did not. He said the people of this County were part and parcel of one of the greatest nations of the earth, governed by the son-in-law and daughter of Queen Victoria, whose superior never sat on a throne, whom every British subject loved and whom the whole christian world respected. Yet he considered that members of the Council should be at liberty to express their views on any subject which was not treasonable, or injurious to their fellows. There had been men who, at certain times of their lives, were considered rebels of the deepest dye and if captured would have paid the penalty of death, who had, in after years, received the congratulations of their former enemies and been classed amongst earth's greatest men. At the time when George Washington, with his handfull of followers from the heights of Lexington, threw shot and shell into the British City of Boston his head would have been taken off as short as pie crust had he been captured by the King of England. Yet, in after years, the noble grand-son of that same King, standing beside the tomb of this great rebel with his head uncovered pronounced George Washington to have been one of the greatest most noble and best men that ever lived. He, therefore, contended that the name of a rebel depended on his defeat or success. Who could tell, then, but the mover of the resolution which had caused so much feeling, though condemned by this Council, might yet, like the one who sent the cannon ball into the wall of the old Brick Church at foot of Brattle Street, become the leader of a great nation.

Councillor Schofield refused to retract or apologize. It was therefore

Resolved that a vote of censure be passed against Councillor Schofield for disloyal sentiments expressed in a certain resolution presented to this Council.

Council adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.

After routine business the Sec.-Treasurer read the following report:—

To the County Council of the County of Northumberland.

In pursuance of an Order of Council passed at last January Sittings, ordering me to offer to Messrs. Edward Williston and Jas. Mitchell and the Roman Catholic Corporation, the lands they now occupy belonging to the County, at the same rate as they paid the County for lots adjoining. I have estimated the quantity and value of such lands so respectively occupied by them as follows:

Edward Williston, for piece of land lying between Lots 54 and 57, and 56 and 55, in block C, 40x200, the value whereof in proportion to original amount paid the County for said Lots, is	$21 00	
James Mitchell, for piece of land lying between lots 62 and 65 and 63 and 64, in block C, 40x200, value	21 00	
Roman Catholic Corporation, for piece of land adjoining the lots 71 and 70, sold to the Corporation, quantity 226x36, value	$22 00	
Piece of land between 49 and 48, quantity 40x100	10 00	
		32 00

In fixing the amount to be paid by Mr. Mitchell and the R. C. Corporation, I have taken for the basis of calculation the amount to be paid by Mr. Williston for the land occupied by him.

The above named parties are willing to pay for the said lands the amounts above mentioned, should the Council determine to accept the same.

Resp. submitted,
SAMUEL THOMSON,
Sec.-Tres.

The Report was adopted.

In reference to the lot adjoining the jail, held by A. A. Davidson, Esq., Coun. Burchill thought the County ought to retain it as in the event of the prisoners being required to work it might be necessary to extend the jail premises. Mr. Davidson had assured him that he was ready to give the land up if it was required by the Council.

The Secretary Treasurer said Mr. Davidson's position, as he understood it, was, that he expected to be dealt with as others in similar positions were, but if he were not so treated he would hold the land and stand on his legal rights.

Coun. Whitney expressed similar views in reference to Mr. Davidson's attitude.

Coun. Schofield said there was an applicant for the land held by Mr. Davidson and it ought to be sold to the highest bidder.

Coun. Sullivan believed that it was not just to the County to fix an arbitrary valuation on the lands referred to, but that each lot should be fairly valued, by itself.

Coun. Cameron thought Mr. Davidson and others in possession should have the first offer of their respective lots at a fair valuation.

Coun. Brown made several speeches and finally, moved that the Order of Council authorizing the jailer to take possession of the Davidson lot be rescinded and that it be offered to him at a valuation as suggested by the Secretary-Treasurer.

An amendment moved by Councillor Burchill, ordering the appointment of a committee of three to appraise the land in question was adopted, Messrs. Burchill, Whitney and Crocker being appointed.

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