## General Business.

# NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that we, the undersigned members of the Northumberland County Medical Society, have adopted the following Tariff of Fees:—

J. S. BENNOT, M. R. C. S. E.
SAMUEL LEWIS, M. D.
JOHN MCCURDY, M. D.
JAMES BAXTER, M. D.
J. S. FREEMAN, M. D
J. B. BENNOT, M. D.

TARIFF OF FEES ADOPTED BY THE NORTHUMBERLAND CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For each visit in Town during day, provided only one daily | $1.00 |
| For each visit after first in same day | 50 |
| For each visit between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. | 2.00 |
| For visits out of Town, 30c. for every mile or part of a mile, exclusive of | |
| For first visit Parturient | 5.00 |
| For visit in country in passing | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| For visit to ship at wharf or in place opposite town | 2.00 to 4.00 |
| Office advice | 1.00 |
| Consultation Fee | 5.00 |
| Minor operations | 1.00 to 10.00 |
| Major operations, exclusive of necessary after attendance | 5.00 to 20.00 |
| Certificates of various kinds | 1.00 to 5.00 |
| Extracting Teeth | 50 |
| Vaccination | 50 |
| Medicine extra. | |

N. B.—Medicine and Advice exclusively after attendance extra.

## New Brunswick, Northumberland County, S. S.

*To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.*

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Gillespie and Esther Willison, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Luther Grimmer, late of Newcastle, in said County, deceased, have by their petition, dated the Twenty Second Day of May, A. D. 1876, represented to me that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts owing by the said deceased, and have prayed that I would be pleased to authorize them to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office in NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, the TENTH Day of JULY next, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why License should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite the said Administrators, Creditors, and all others interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the grounds of the said petition and the validity or liability of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Third day of June, A. D. 1876.

(Sgd.) SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Northumberland.

(Sgd.) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates for said County.

WHEN YOU GO
TO
# NEWCASTLE
AND
## Want value for your Money
In Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Etc.
—CALL AT THE—
## PEOPLE'S HOUSE.
JAMES BROWN.

## Sheffield House
## IMPORTATIONS.

ENGLISH French and German FANCY GOODS
SOLID SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, quality warranted;
Ladies' and Gent's Fine Gold and Gem set JEWELRY;
English and Swiss WATCHES, in fine gold cases with the latest improvements. Warranted correct time keepers.
Parian and Bronze Figures and Groups.
In suits, etc.
Further importations to arrive via Portland and Halifax, N. S.
Manufactured to order at the premises.
Ladies' and Gent's Fine GOLD JEWELRY, from London and Paris Designs.

RICHARD THOMPSON.
☞ An Inspection of the Stock respectfully solicited

## GASPEREAUX NETS.

*JUST RECEIVED:*

1 BALE TWINE FOR NETS.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
St. John, N. B.

## HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Spring supply of
## HARDWARE,
AND WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE COUNTRY TRADERS TO EXAMINE THEIR
## STOCK
or write for prices before buying elsewhere.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
10 tons SHEATHING PAPER;
110 boxes ENGLISH GLASS;
4 tons WHITE LEAD;
2 tons PUTTY;
2 cases HINGES;
40 bbls. LUBRICATING and WOOL OILS;
60 bbls. PAINT OILS;
84 bdls. HAY WIRE;
36 COILS BRIGHT WIRE;
60 KEGS HORSE SHOES;
600 boxes HORSE NAILS;
40 kegs PUNCHED NUTS;
5 cases LANTERNS;
5 cases CARTRIDGES;
3 crates ELBOWS;
4 tons SHEET ZINC;
60 doz. BUCK SAWS, (framed);
7 bales LINES and TWINES;
15 casks SHOT;
4 casks CHAINS;
40 boxes SHELF HARDWARE;
18 boxes LOCKS and KNOBS;
50 bdls. SHOVELS;
1 case PERCUSSION CAPS;
5 bbls. FUSE;
1,200 kegs POWDER;
20 kegs ANTICORROSION PAINT;
5 casks SCREWS;
2 casks CURRY COMBS;
20 boxes PICKS;
600 boxes AXES

W. H. THORNE & CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.,

## Boys Trout Rods,
From 60cts. to $1.50 each.
—AT THE—
MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,
Invite an inspection of their extensive Stock of
Millinery, Mantles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Furs,
AND STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
*27 King Street, Saint John.*

## General Business.

## NO. 46, DOCK STREET,
## WHOLESALE DEALERS
—AND—
## Direct Importers;
LEE & LOGAN, *Proprietors.*

MESSRS. LEE & LOGAN
BEG leave to return thanks to their North Shore Customers for the liberal patronage extended them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

We wish to remind our Customers and Friends, that our Spring Importations are about completed, and we are now prepared to sell the following Goods at very lowest possible prices.

—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE—
## Pale and Brown Brandy,
—IN—
WOOD, BOTTLES & FLASKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 Qtr. Casks Brandy, 50 Octaves do., | Martell, Hennessy. |
| 700 Cases Quarts do., 300 do. Pints do., 100 do. ½do. do., | Julius Robin, and Vine Growers. |

## Scotch, Irish, Bourbon, Rye & Small Still Whiskies,
—IN—
WOOD, BOTTLES & FLASKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Quarter Casks, 300 Cases Quarts, 200 do. Pints, 50 do. ½ do., | Bulloch Lade & Co. Scotch Whiskey. |

25 Quarter Casks Fine Old Small Still Whiskey.
200 Cases Qts. Irish Whiskey.
150 do. Pts. do. do.
200 do. Qts. do. do. Dunville.
50 do. do. Kinnehans L. L. Whiskey.
50 do. do. Bagots Hutton & Co. B. Whisky.
40 Quarter Casks Irish Whiskey.
2 Puncheons Old Bourbon Whiskey.
50 Cases Bourbon Pints and Quarts.
30 Barrels Rye Whiskey.
30 do. Alcohol.

## Holland and Old Tom Gin,
—IN—
WOOD, BOTTLES & FLASKS,

150 Quarter Casks Gin.
40 Octaves do.
300 Green Cases do.
10 Casks Old Tom Gin.
150 Cases do. do. do., Pints & Quarts.

## OLD JAMAICA RUM,
—IN—
WOOD AND BOTTLES.

5 Puncheons Very Old Jamaica Rum.
100 Cases Kewney & Co. do. do.
100 do. Red Heart do. do.

## Wines! Wines!! Wines!!!

70 Quarter Casks Port Wine.
60 Octaves do. do. about 18 gals.
60 Quarter Casks Sherry Wine.
40 Octaves do. about 18 gals.
10 Quarter Casks Four Diamond Port.
10 do. do. Golden Sherry.
75 Cases Champagne, Qts. & Pts.
30 do. do. Moselle, do. do.
25 do. do. Moet & Chandon, 1st Quality.
50 Cases Claret, Qts. & Pints.

## ALE AND PORTER.

150 Barrels Guinness Porter, Qts. & Pts.
150 do. Bass Ale do. do.
40 Hhds. Allsops Export Ale.
25 Barrels do. do. do.
25 Kilderkins do. do. do.

50 Cases Pure Ginger Wine.
10 Casks do. do. do.
100 Cases Fruit Syrups, (assorted.)
25 do. Cherry Brandy.
20 do. John Bull Bitters.
10 Barrels Lemon Syrup.

## GROCERIES.

400 Half Chests English Teas.
150 Quarter do. do. do.
75 Half do. Oolong do.
10 do. do. Green do.
160 Kegs Bicarbonate Soda.
50 Sacks Whole Rice.
10 Cases Limed Nutmegs.
75 Barrels Walnuts, Brazil & Filberts.
100 Cases Coleman No. 1 Starch.
200 Tins do. Mustard, 4 lb. each.
40 Kegs do. do. 18 lbs. each.
1000 Tins do. do. ¼s and ½s.
100 Gross Nixey's Black Lead.
50 Barrels Gran'd and Crush'd Sugar.
30 Cases Sardines, ¼s
30 Chests Olive Oil, (30 Bottles each.)
50 Cases Wax Candles.
100 Tins Ground Ginger and Cinnamon.
100 Boxes Pipes, Woodstock, Minerva and T. D.'s.

## 150 Brls. Crosse Blackwells, Mortons' and Barns' Pickles,
—CONSISTING OF—
Mixed Pickles, Onions, Gherkins, Walnuts, White Onions, Chow Chow, Chutney.
20 Cases Worcestershire Sauce, Pts. & ½ Pts.
200 Dozen Sauces, (different kinds.)
100 Boxes Ginger, Pepper and Alspice.
100 do. Fancy Asst. Soap.
200 do. Canned Goods, consisting of Peaches, Strawberries, Pears, Quinces, Pine Apple, Green Peas, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Cork, Soups and Meats.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

750 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco,—following Brands: "Charter Oak;" "Princess Louise;" "Mahogany Bright," 8's; "Canadian Arm Bright," 8's; "Little Sargeant and Little Corporal, "Chewing;" "Black Diamond and Sponge Cake;" "Shines for All," *Real Virginia;*" "Double Thick" and "Dolly Varden."
50,000 Cigars, (Different Brands.)

## Confectionary, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, &c., &c.

300 Boxes Confectionary, Consisting of Gum Drops, Peppermints, Scotch Mixtures, Conversation Lozenges, Stick Candy, Bulls Eyes, Sugar Almonds, Sugar Cigars, Mottoes, Boiled Drops.
150 Dozen Jams and Jellies, (assorted.)
60 do. Keiler's Orange Marmalade.
With other Goods usually found in a Grocery Store too numerous to mention.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

LEE & LOGAN,
46 DOCK STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.



## BUSINESS NOTICE.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every FRIDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MON.—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

### Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion,
50cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.
LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements 20¢ more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "St. Lawrence Advance," Chatham, N. B.

# St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, FRIDAY JUNE 16, 1876.


## The New Intercolonial Time Table.

On Monday last accomodation trains were run for the first time between Halifax and St. John and Quebec. By them, therefore, all rail communication between the two large Maritime cities and the upper provinces and the United States, the Intercolonial having a direct length of 566 miles from Halifax to Riviere du Loup and 463 miles from St. John to the same point, where it forms a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway. The total length of the Intercolonial now under operation is as follows:—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Halifax to Moncton, | 187 |
| St. John " | 89 |
| Picton to Truro, | 52 |
| Point Duchene to Painsec, | 11 |
| Moncton to Riviere du Loup | 274 |
| Total, | 713 |

The usual trains run regularly over nearly one half of the Road represented by the above figures and through, as well as local traffic, is quite large. It is somewhat different, however, on what is known as the Northern Division—that between Moncton and Riviere du Loup—with exception, perhaps, of the portion between Restigouche and Moncton, for although a few accomodation trains have passed each way, yet the country through which the newly-opened line runs will not begin to feel the influence of the great national work, until its operations in active traffic have impressed their possibilities upon the people who are destined to be benefitted by them.

The Railway is now operated on the time of three different places, so the ordinary traveller may find himself slightly puzzled over the time tables, and we observe that even the *Telegraph* was led astray by a seeming discrepancy between the time of arrival of the St. John train at, and the departure of the Miramichi train from Moncton. Under the late arrangement the trains between St. John and Truro were run on St. John time while those between Truro and Halifax, and Truro and Picton were run on Halifax time. Under the new arrangement the trains between Amherst, Halifax and Picton are run on Halifax time; those between St. John, Point du Chene and Amherst on St. John time and those between Moncton and Riviere du Loup on Quebec time. Halifax time is 11 minutes faster than St. John time and St. John time is 20 minutes faster than Quebec time. Miramichi time, being 2 min. 22 sec. faster than St. John time, makes the Railway time at Miramichi 22½ minutes slow of actual time—a difference that is far too great. There does not appear to be any good reason whatever for trains being run all the way to Moncton on Quebec time when the time at New Mills, some 38 miles north of Bathurst is identical with that of St. John. We have no objection to the use of anything originating in Quebec, provided we have nothing as good or better at home, but there can be no reason for bringing Quebec time 126 miles over the Grand Trunk and importing it into New Brunswick when St. John time is much nearer the correct mean time to a point as far north as St. Flavie, at least. The matter is not a very important one, but it is as well to be as near correct as possible in all things. As there is no part of the Intercolonial within 126 miles of Quebec there seems to be the less reason for running Quebec time into the New Brunswick tables.

Passengers from stations on the North Shore of New Brunswick will have to bear in mind that there is an average difference of twenty minutes between their time by clock and that indicated on the railway time tables, the railway time being that much slow.—For instance Bathurst passengers for Moncton, Halifax or St. John need not reach the Bathurst station until ten minutes past nine, in order to catch the train which leaves there at ten minutes to eight by the time table. In the same way, although the time table for Miramichi shows that the train for Moncton arrives at 11-15 and departs at 11-30, the actual mean or local clock time of arrival and departure is 11.37½ and 11.52½, or only 5 minutes earlier than under the late arrangement, when the trains on the Northern division were run on St. John time as we believe they should be still. The time tables, although technically correct are very misleading between St. Flavie and Moncton, and we believe they will have to be changed from Quebec to St. John time when the Railway arrangements are perfected.

## Journalistic Lunacy.

The Fredericton *Farmer* has so gone to the dogs that its late nominal editor has been obliged to disclaim any editorial responsibility in connection with it. He, therefore, announces that he will give his attention exclusively to the agricultural department. Who the genius is who does the editorial work now we do not know, but from the style of the *Farmer's* leaders we are forced to believe that it does not require a person of journalistic or political attainments to make a Fredericton Editor. We once heard of an old fellow who had a pair of oxen to sell and on being asked if they were good workers he replied—"They are that, only set 'em at it, and you'll find 'em willin' brutes." Something has set the editorial staff of the *Farmer* at the task of writing down the present Government and writing up the Opposition, and it shows ability in the line of being willin' and nothing else. After the *Farmer* declares that under the new editorial management it will be fair to both parties in Dominion politics, but in opposition to the local government it goes on, inferentially, to give to the Opposition the credit of opposing the Railway Subsidies Act of 1874 at the time of its passage and having mantered whatever qualms of conscience it may have had in launching that "whopper" it proceeds to claim that the question of the Railway subsidies was all that sustained the Government last session. The *Farmer's* memory, as well as its veracity, is gone—sacrificed to its being willin'. We advise somebody interested in our unfortunate celestial cotemporary to look after its morals and to impress upon its darkened sensibility the fact that both parties in the legislature, last session were afraid of the railway question and not one man of either of them had the pluck to meet the evil which must have met [illegible] every turn. We remember [illegible] *Farmer* funnel all the session because certain disappointed aspirants to legislative honors and political office could not make their schemes work well, and we felt how insincere it, as well as its friends in the Legislature were when they kept up a din over an empty Dam. Lands question—when they floundered and wriggled over the Receiver General's returns, until the country was, or should have been disgusted with them—and neglected weightier matters. In reviewing the session in April last, long before the *Farmer* and other journals—both government and opposition—attacked the Subsidy policy the ADVANCE said:—

Men who looked beyond the interests of party politics indulged in the hope that the Opposition would strike a blow for the liberation of the Province from the clutch of the Railway policy of 1874, but it was discovered that both parties formed a couple with the local interests involved in that question and, for these considerations, there was not found on the floors of the House the men, or even the man who could so far clear himself of local and party trammels as to make an attempt to repeal the most unfortunate piece of legislation that has been enacted since Confederation.

What were the *Farmer* and its friends doing then, during the session?—Studying their own interests and taking care not to offend anybody or anything that might tend to bar their road to political place and office, which the whole *Farmer* concern has sought ever since we knew it.

Neither the opposition nor the *Farmer* can claim credit for checking the reckless spirit that had come over the province in respect to Railway expenditure. The *Farmer* and the Opposition did all in their power to create and keep it up. They aided the Government in passing the act and endorsed the Government when it made the contracts. The credit of the Government's action in the matter, therefore, belongs to the Government itself, reflecting as that body has done, the sentiment of the people of all parties both at the time the Act was passed and when its operation was checked in response to unmistakable public sentiment.

## Move Shockoe.

The Southwest Miramichi is again blocked by logs at the Southwest Boom and water traffic between the lower and upper Miramichi is suspended. Whatever may be said to the contrary by interested parties, its seems pretty clear that public sentiment is decidedly against the Boom Company, who have caused the river to be jammed for three consecutive years. Such a state of things should not be, and it must result either from neglect or incapacity on the part of those who are managing the Company's affairs. It is all very well for our large lumber manufacturers to look upon the blockade as the legitimate result of the great business of the river, and to intimate to those who complain that it is better that such a state of things should be than that the lumber business should suffer, or perhaps be crippled, but it is not at all apparent that the jam could not be avoided without interfering with the great industry which is constantly lugged in as an excuse for what is evidently the result of a private corporation's mismanagement. The operators who raft their logs or manufactured lumber at points above the boom are prevented from bringing them down to market where they can realise on them and, in this way, a good many up-river men are either entirely or partially crippled in their business, season after season.

There is another fact connected with the jam—essentially one in which the general public is interested. We refer to the matter of the *Andover*, a steamer receiving a Provincial subsidy of $2000 a year, principally for the purpose of meeting the traffic requirements of the Southwest. After a few trips are made, and at a time when the amount of freight requiring transportation is large, the river is closed in the interest of a private Company, who pay the owner of the steamer so much per week for the privilege. Who is to indemnify the Province for the subsidy thrown away, and who will step in and make up to the people of the river the loss they sustain in having so important a natural public highway closed to them?

Enquiries in connection with the matter satisfy us that more boom accommodation is needed, but we have not learned that it is very difficult to provide it. If the Company will not grapple with the difficulties that present themselves they should not be allowed to retain their charter in its present shape. It should be so amended as to oblige them to pay every citizen who is damaged in his business by their monopoly of the river, without it being necessary for resort to be had to the usual tedious processes of the Courts. If that were done it is probable that we would soon hear the last of river blockades at the Southwest boom.

So far as the jam of this season is concerned we have reason to believe that it is not so heavy as those of the two preceding years, showing that the present lessee has, at least, done his duty quite as well as his predecessors, The whole trouble seems to be owing by the mismanagement of the Company, whose case we commend to the attention of the legislature, in the hope that it will devise means whereby they may be impressed with a proper sense of their own responsibilities, and of the rights of the people of the river, generally.

## Orange Parade.

It appears that the Orangemen of Canada are determined to parade on the 12th July, and those of New Brunswick are to be to the fore with the best of their brethern. We confess that we never could understand what pleasure the Orangemen could enjoy in marching about with their showy banners and regalias, but it is to be presumed every man should be left to the enjoyment of his legal rights, even though, in doing so, he may outrage public taste and do a moral wrong. Orangemen are just as good as other citizens and we do not doubt their loyalty to the throne and Empire any more than we doubt that of other societies which exist under the laws of our country, but we all know that the genius of the Orange organization is opposition to Roman Catholicism. To show—if it were necessary—that when Roman Catholicism enters the arena of politics it can be effectually taken care of, in New Brunswick, at least, we have only to refer to the Provincial election of 1874, when an overwhelming majority ranged themselves on the same side as the Orangemen and with their individual talents, checked what they considered clerical advance against a vulnerable point in the Constitution of the country. The Orange organization is, of course, a Protestant one, in a great measure, but scarcely anyone will claim that it has ever done anything for the advancement of Protestantism in this country, while it has done much to create uncharitable feelings and sentiments in our communities. When Roman Catholics set up extravagant assumptions and claims every Protestant in the country is prepared to meet and oppose them in a firm, uncompromising spirit—Orangism can go no further than this in Canada nor should it be allowed to do so, and the Society, therefore, is an importation which we believe we would be better off without.

No word that might be construed as adverse to the Orange Society would appear in these columns if it were content to exist quietly as benevolent, literary and other societies do, but when its Grand Masters meddle with politics by their circulars and it is known that a large body of the people of the country have good reason to look upon the Organization as one that exists for the purpose of keeping alive an old-time antagonism to their religion and what they may consider their civil rights and, in the face of this, its members propose to commemorate publicly a great political and religious event, which calls up unpleasant associations in the minds of those people, we cannot help saying that the Society's course in addition to being silly and childish is unchristianlike, cruel, bad in policy and wicked. We therefore, hope that if the Organization parades in the cities and towns of New Brunswick it will be allowed to do so without being interfered with and that educated and enlightened Roman Catholics will, with their Protestant fellow-citizens of the same class, agree in letting the demonstrations go for what they are worth. Any other course will give a significance to Orangism which is entirely foreign to New Brunswick.

## Postal.

The question of mail accommodation on the route between the Miramichi and Fredericton is still agitated, and it is difficult for the people to understand why they have been subjected to the official pruning knife, while postal facilities in other and less populous localities is being increased. The reason given for the action of the Department is stated by Mr. Inspector McMillan to be that the cost of carrying the mails over the Valley route and the salaries paid the Postmasters exceeded the revenue collected at the offices by over $1,300. The Department, therefore, hesitated to incur the expense. The slacking off of passenger traffic, caused by the opening of the Intercolonial Railway, was the principle cause of the cost of mail transportation by stage being increased, and the Department was, no doubt, staggered by the difference between the old and new contract rates.

The idea that the service on mail routes should be governed by the direct revenue derived from it has not yet arrived to the dignity of a postal axiom, nor do we think it ever will in Canada. We cannot believe that Mr. McMillan entertains it, and we, therefore, hope that when the authorities at Ottawa have recovered from their little attack of "commercial principles," as applied to the Miramichi Valley mail service, the old arrangement of three mails a week will be restored.

Some of our friends on the Southwest say that if they are to have only two mails a week they would prefer the old arrangement, by which the time of leaving Newcastle was Mondays and Thursdays, and they received their mail matter on those days. The change might be made for the present, until the tri-weekly is again put on.

We are informed that the Inspector, during his late visit, tried to ascertain whether, by dividing the service into two parts, a tri-weekly could be obtained for something like the cost of the semi-weekly under the present arrangement. The proposition in most favor is to have one service from Newcastle to Doaktown and the other from Fredericton to Doaktown—both meeting at Doaktown and each returning to its starting point. We have not learned what his success was, but we trust he will soon effect some change by which the facilities of last season will be restored.

Since the above was written we have learned that it is the intention of the Inspector to change the time of despatching the mails from Newcastle for Fredericton from Wednesdays and Fridays, as at present, to Mondays and Thursdays. As the mails for the northern shore route are despatched on Thursday also we shall, in a week or two, change the ADVANCE's day of publication from Friday to Thursday.

"DR. COMBETE"—A good many people who remember the person referred to in the article from the *Watchman*, which is on our first page will read the record of his brief career in St. John with interest. Mr. Cyrus Brown must feel a certain pride in the consciousness of having once had so famous a person in his employ.

## Correspondence.

[We invite correspondence on all local subjects, and will be glad to publish anything that will advance the interests of our readers, individually, or of the communities in which they live. Local News Items, Notices of Improvements—either moral or physical—Reports of Meetings, Agricultural, Lumbering, Fishing, Mechanical and other Industrial notes are especially welcome. We do not expect that all who desire to assist us in the above way are good writers, but that should not deter them from sending along their favors. We want the news and will see that it goes into the paper in proper shape]

### The Fishery Resolutions.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS sent down from Chatham and passed at a meeting in Hardwicke, do not seem to pass so readily in other places. What are the wire-pullers doing?

BAY DU VIN, 10th June, 1876.

*To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance*

DEAR SIR:—The above paragraph appeared in the ADVANCE of the 2nd of June. As I was the person that moved those resolutions, I consider it a duty I owe to myself and the fishermen that attended the meeting to say that those resolutions were not sent down to be passed at the meeting of the Fishermen of Hardwicke. A requisition was handed in to the Town Clerk, asking him to call the meeting and a few days before the meeting I was in Chatham, and I engaged a leading lawyer there to assist me in framing those resolutions, and the same lawyer is not a wire-puller for any political party, nor can I say, positively, whether he is or is not in sympathy with the fishermen. One thing I am sure of is, that he never heard of a meeting that was going to be held in Hardwicke, until I told him of it. I took the responsibility of those resolutions, and when the fishermen of Hardwicke passed them at a public meeting, I believe that they, with myself, assumed the responsibility of them, and if any one is going to be criticised on account of those resolutions let the right persons be the fishermen of Hardwicke, not any Chatham wire-puller, as the ADVANCE puts it. Nor were those resolutions sent down to Hardwicke, as I brought them down myself. The fishermen of Hardwicke took what they thought was the best course to pursue to have rights established to them that they have enjoyed, now for 75 years, and they did not expect, no matter what your opinion, Mr. Editor, might be about those rights, that you would try to belittle their efforts. I believe myself that we would not have to appeal to the Supreme Court at all if certain Fishery Officers in the Province of N. B. would have looked after those things that they were appointed to look after, and left Salmon Tax alone. By publishing the above you will oblige

Your respectfully,
A. G. WILLISTON.

[We were credibly informed that the resolutions were written in Chatham and sent down to Hardwicke by Mr. Williston. We, however, accept Mr. Williston's explanation that he and a Chatham lawyer did the work and also that he assumes the entire responsibility. Perhaps Mr. Williston will explain who the Hardwicke gentleman was who received a letter from Mr. Mitchell expressing surprise that meetings had not been held and steps taken to induce the fishermen of the County to get up the representative case proposed by that gentleman. Will our correspondent tell the readers of the ADVANCE whether the Hardwicke gentleman who received that letter was and is still an officer in the service of the Fisheries Department? And also if he is one of the "Certain Fishery officers" referred to in the last paragraph of the above letter? Having answered these queries truthfully will Mr. A. G. Williston go a little further and assert that he got the leading Chatham lawyer to assist him with the resolutions because he, himself, determined that the Fisheries Department had attempted to meddle with any rights of the fishermen, or was his light on the subject borrowed from the letter of Mr. Mitchell already mentioned? As Mr. Williston assumes the responsibility of the resolutions, will he or any one who voted for them inform us what the grounds are on which they hope to establish their claims before the Supreme Court. If Mr. W. knows what he is doing he will, of course, be able to answer all the above questions.

Mr. Williston charges us with "belittling the fishermen's efforts to have their rights established." We reply that when we shall find any class of persons who feel themselves aggrieved, proceeding intelligently and of their own motion to have themselves righted—when we find them respecting the constituted authorities and approaching them through legitimate channels—we shall be prepared to endorse and assist them in what they do, but when we find an agitation got up as this one has been—when a few persons, out of a feeling of political hate and a desire to nurse a waning popularity, represent to a people that they are being wronged when no wrong exists; when men of legal and political training endeavor to make people believe that certain claims are legal, when the whole legal profession, the bench and legal decisions of the past say they are not—we have no feeling but that of contempt for such chicanery, while we pity those who allow themselves to be hoodwinked and excited by it—and we shall always be prepared to act upon such convictions.

### Mrs. Mussrall Retorts upon Vivian.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.,
12th June, 1876.

*To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance*

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been recently called to the insinuating remarks of a correspondent from Gloucester County in his letters to your journal of the 26th ult. and 9th inst., respectively, who is pleased to write over the fictitious name of "Vivian." In those letters he censures three members of the Board of Health of the Tracadie Lazaretto and one member of the Government for permitting me to test the efficacy of my medicines on two of the patients of that institution, and asserts "that a grave responsibility attaches to them for having introduced a non-professional party, a female physician without diploma, to treat the lepers medically, etc."

These strictures on the action of the Board of Health I could afford to let pass unheeded, (as I consider they are quite able to exonerate themselves before the public), were it not that the cowardly insinuation he makes is designed to convey the idea that I, through the means of my medicines, was the cause of the death of the unfortunate leper, Mary Arsineau. I shudder to think of the awful responsibility that rests on that man's head, who is capable of conceiving and propagating so foul a slander on my character. He should remember that he, as well as I and every soul, must one day appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ and render a strict account of our stewardships. He will find on that day that no hypocritical mask will disguise him from the vision of the Omniscient Eye, and that no false, fictitious name will shield him from the just judgments of an Almighty God. With regard, Mr. Editor, to your own remarks, though unnecessarily severe in what you are pleased to style "overweening conceit or absolute quackery," I beg leave to state, for your information that my medicines are not the production of "quackery" or charlatanism, but are compounded from recipes given me by an eminent physician, a near relation of my own, some thirty years ago, with the dying injunction that I should never impart the knowledge of its composition to others than some members of our own family, to be preserved as an heirloom by us in that way. And I now defy the medical or analytical science of the world to discover any ingredient in its composition of an injurious nature to the health of either body or mind; but, otherwise, as to their beneficial effects, I can produce ample testimony from many highly respectable persons, who have used them personally, some of which proofs dating as far back as twenty years ago, and more of them from that time down to the present year, and surely if they were as baneful as "Vivian" would fain make them appear to be, it surely would have been discovered long ere this time.

Again, it has been falsely insinuated by "Vivian" that I was employed in the interests of certain political parties, especially as it chanced to be about the time of their late election, when I opened a correspondence with the Board of Health. At that time I knew nothing of their election, neither did I then nor do I now care in the least about it. I went there untrammelled by any party or sect whatever, either political, social or otherwise; I went there in the interest of my business, and in that of the cause of afflicted humanity, with the firm belief, through God's help, that I might be instrumental in doing good, and I will declare that, with a fair trial, my medicines can effect a cure in all ordinary cases, that is, when the disease has not been of too long standing, if not, no medicine on earth can do it. When I first requested the Board of Health to test the medicine, I requested them also to select two of the least affected cases for trial; if this they wrote me they had been willing to concur, but when they were about to do so they found that to make such a selection would give rise to the feeling of partiality, and in consequence decided to let the lepers choose from among themselves, and they selected John B. Arsineau and Mary Arsineau, for the reason that these were heads of families. Both these persons were in far-advanced stages of the disease, the woman especially, having been then an inmate of the Asylum or Hospital for eight years, and was reported to have been afflicted for eight years previous to that, making in all an affliction of nearly sixteen years. Such a person was liable to drop off at any moment. "Vivian" remarks that idiocy has not hitherto been a mark of this disease, but I would remind him that his faculties of observation must be very obtuse or his memory very treacherous if he cannot see and remember that such idiocy is a certain feature in, at least, some of the cases, for I had my attention called to the case of a girl who was indeed in a very bad state, and was told distinctly by the persons in charge that she was rendered idiotic by the effects of the disease.

While visiting the Lazaretto I observed a very nice little surgery or medical dispensary under the management of the Sisters of Charity, who informed me that they were in the habit of compounding and dispensing medicines to the patients as they considered they required it, and I have not the least doubt it was done with somewhat soothing and palliating effects. Now, would it be fair for "Vivian" or any one else to infer from these facts that the death of the man, which took place shortly before my arrival, had been hastened on by the dispensing of medicines from the hands of these devoted women. God forbid! that I, for one, should ever harbor such a wicked thought, though they be "female physicians without diploma." Why, then, did "Vivian" not launch fourth in fierce denunciation of the Board of Health in this case, or on that of the death of every poor leper for the past few years at least. And why did he not raise his voice or wield his powerful pen in the same interest, when the patent article of "Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure" was being experimented with, if not by himself, then by some one in very close proximity to him.

But ah! no, Mr. Editor, that would not have suited his purpose at that time, but it answers admirably in the present instance. There is no doubt but that he has some sinister motive to serve, some influence to retain, some peculiar interest in the twelve hundred dollars that are yearly distributed in the shape of salaries in and around the vicinity of Tracadie.

You will have observed, Mr. Editor, that I have referred to "Vivian" as in the masculine gender, I have presumed this from supposition that no lady, in the true sense of the word, could descend to such base insinuations; but, on the other hand I fail so utterly to see any of the manly traits of a gentleman that I am really at a loss to arrive at a correct conclusion in that trivial matter. Be that as it may, I shall not presume to trespass further on your time.

I am, respectfully,
Your Humble Servant,
MRS. MUZERALL.

### The Mitchell-Sheppard Dispute.

We fear that we have got the ADVANCE into a very unseemly quarrel between two men who ought to settle their dispute through some other medium. Mr. John Mitchell came to us a while since and asked us to publish a letter in which he intimated that Mr. Benjamin Sheppard had collected money and materials in his name without his authority after he (Mitchell) was burned out, and had appropriated them to his own use, instead of handing them over as the donors believed he would do.

As the charge was one in which the public who had contributed were interested, we published the letter, and it called out a reply from Mr. Sheppard, who stated, in effect, that he used the money he collected in purchasing what he thought Mitchell required and handed over the whole to him; his reason for doing so being that he feared that if he gave the money to Mitchell the latter would not use it for the purpose for which it was given, viz., the erection of a new dwelling for his family, but in the purchase of liquor.

A few days ago we received a second letter from Mr. Mitchell who reiterates his former statements, giving the names of persons who contributed articles which were never accounted for. He says the list handed to him shows that between $34 and $35 were contributed, while Sheppard says he had collected some $20. Mitchell also charges that Sheppard had a different paper for Newcastle from that given to him, while he returned only one half of the original paper. The letter concludes as follows:—

"I got the amount of lumber paid for from Mr. William Muirhead—3,000 feet of deals and one of boards—then I took the weights marked on each paper; then I weighed the whole before witnesses, and there were 51 pounds of nails, 34 pounds spikes, about 2 pounds putty, 2 thumb latches, 1 small lock, 1 pair hinges. Two pair were got and one pair sent; then he goes on to say he sent the axe and some tea he got from Mr. Howard, which is false; the axe he sent to me was a broken one, and between a quarter and half pound tea wrapped up in a newspaper, which the person that carried them is ready to come forward at any time. Now, Mr. Howard put up a pound of tea and gave him. The axe that was given for me was a new one sent from William and George Watt, Newcastle, and he put it in his chest and took it to Richibucto along with a broad-axe borrowed in my name to work at my house, which is still in his possession, and three parcels that his boy got from Mrs. Townley and some glass he got from Mr. Hickey. He also got two pounds soap from Mr. John McDonald of Newcastle, which I never saw. Now, Mr. Editor, I have stated the truth so far as I know, and I also have the power with what is in my hand to deal with Sheppard as I think proper. But if he gives up these articles that is clear against him and gives satisfaction, if not he must put up with the consequences.

Yours,
JOHN MITCHELL.

The above is the result of misdirected charity. Although almost every man who owns a house is quite able to cover it by insurance, the majority of country people neglect to thus protect themselves, and when they lose their property by fire the community is too often laid under tribute to make up for their negligence. Whether the charges and counter-charges made by Messrs. Mitchell and Sheppard, respectively, are true or not, is not easy to determine, but the dispute between them goes to show that Mitchell did not consider himself an object of charity, and was in a position to bear his loss. He also says that Sheppard had an ulterior design in seeking aid for him. It is to be regretted that it is so easy a matter for people to obtain property therefore in the name of charity, and that when it is obtained there should be such disputes over it as that between Mitchell and Sheppard. The circumstances should lead people to be more careful when they are asked to give their means for such objects.

### River Obstruction.

Chatham, June 12th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Extensive improvements are going on in the port in the way of erecting blocks for the reception of ballast from the large and increasing number of ships that visit us every season. Messrs. Sadler, Crimmen and Tweedie have erected a large wharf at the lower end of the town, and another fine structure of the same kind has been put on the flats near Donglastown, by Messrs. Gilmour Rankin & Co. The construction of the latter has been superintended by Mr. John Curry, who is a well-known wharf and bridge builder—a fact which guarantees