Holiday Advertisement.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Go to CARMICHAEL Bros. and get the worth of your money. They are prepared to sell during the

Christmas Holidays

the following goods at unrivalled prices.

TEAS, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, LARD,
TOBACCOS, SOAP,
and choice TUB BUTTER.

London Layer Raisins,

in Boxes, Half Boxes and Quarter Boxes.

CURRANTS, FIGS,
NUTS, SPICES,
COFFEE, SAUCES,
PICKLES, MARMALADE,
CITRON & LEMON PEEL.

The following Canned Goods are FRESH and of a quality not usually to be had:

PINEAPPLE,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
BLUEBERRIES
CRANBERRIES,
LOBSTER,
SALMON,
TOMATOES,
& OYSTERS,

Biscuits.

Fancy and plain of all qualities and descriptions, from 5 cents to 60 cents per lb., to suit even the most fastidious taste.

Splendid Light.

Let there be light! There will assuredly be light, if you go to Carmichael Bros., and buy one Gallon of Kerosene Oil, which they are selling at 18cts per gallon, over one gallon 10 per cent. discount.

Provisions.

Now is the chance our friends, if you want to purchase any of the following:—

American Plate Beef,
Pork, Ham, Sausages,
Geese, Partridge,
Chickens, Ducks,
Labrador Herring,
Shad, Mackerel,
Codfish, pkl'd & dry,
Finnan Haddies.

Confectionery.

Just arrived from Toronto, a large stock of Confectionery, Fancy and otherwise. Parents remember the Christmas festivities and don't fail to purchase your little ones one pound of those pure and wholesome sweets, you will never miss the 20 cents, and if you should wish more than one pound, we will make a reasonable discount.

—A Choice lot of—

Apples,

GRAVENSTEINES,
PIPPINS, AND
BALDWINS, &c.

Also arriving a complete stock of

Crockery & Glassware.

Bargains may be Expected.

COME ONE,
COME ALL,
COME EARLY,
And avoid the rush.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

☞ Remember the stand, corner Duke and Cunard Sts. ☜

CLEARING OFF SALE!

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Dressing Cases,
Musical Albums,
Vases,
Merscham Pipes,
Concertinas,
Accordeons,
Cigar and Cigarette Holders, &c., &c.

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellry,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware,

—CONSISTING OF—

Tea Sets,
Ice Pitchers,
Cake Baskets,
Butter Coolers,
Pickle Stands,
Castors,
Children's Mugs,
Napkin Rings,
Spoons,
Forks, &c.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase his spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost price to make room for new goods.

☞ British Silver taken at the face for goods.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately.

$10,000 BRITISH SILVER.

The Subscriber wants $10,000 British silver, which he will take at the old rate, in payment for goods.

ISAAC HARRIS.

VELVET Photograph Frames,

IN CHOICE VARIETY,

At the Miramichi Bookstore.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - DECEMBER 11, 1879.

Our School Books.

A few years' experience of our present School system has rendered it acceptable to a very large majority of the people—many who, at first, gave it strenuous opposition being now among those who are assisting to work it successfully. Like all improved means of accomplishing desirable ends, however, it has its objectionable features, when contrasted with the system which preceded it. and one of the strongest of these is the increased cost of the books used. This is a matter which essentially, "comes home" to everybody and the lessening or removal of the cause of complaint should be the immediate work of the Board of Education. Of course a certain class of people will complain whenever they feel obliged to buy books or anything else requiring an outlay of money, but it is too true that the prescribed school books cost more than they are worth and the fact disarms those who might, otherwise, feel disposed to use their influence against the outcry made against the law in this respect. The *Printers' Miscellany* comes to us with a seasonable article on the subject and claims, very fairly that the Board of Education should assist to have it so arranged that the books might be made in the Province. Its remarks and statements are of a character which should command general attention and there is, certainly, some matters referred to that will be new to many of our readers. The *Miscellany* says:—

With the Free Schools came the necessity for a uniform series of school books. This was a contingency our publishers had evidently not taken into consideration soon enough; nor did the Government of the day make any efforts to have the deficiency supplied here; but, instead, by some curious coincidence, almost immediately an Edinburgh firm (T Nelson & Sons) was prepared to furnish the necessary books through a Halifax bookseller, "*by and with the consent and approval of the New Brunswick Board of Education.*" Mark that. This same Board of Education now withholds their "consent and approval" from our publishers, and are not disposed to accept anything produced by them. This may sound curious, but it is a fact; and, what is more curious still, a fact that cannot be got at or explained without running the risk of having a libel suit threatened.

Representations have repeatedly been made to members of the Local Government concerning this matter, and relief has been promised; still things are going along as usual and there seems to be no remedy forthcoming. The Government (which is the Board of Education) would seem to be bound in this matter, hand and foot, by some invisible power of unquestioned strength, for they cannot but know that in continuing the present mode of supplying school books, they are perpetrating a most gross injustice upon the people of this Province, and one that will most surely be brought up and felt at the next election, if not sooner.

All that is asked is a fair field and no monopoly. Our publishers do not ask to be allowed to publish school books for any of the sister Provinces; but they wish—and will insist upon, having their wishes complied with, if we mistake them not—to be allowed the privilege or right of manufacturing the school books for New Brunswick. To do this they are bound; and our advice to obstructionists would be, to "clear the track." No excuses can be given and none taken for non-compliance with these wishes, for almost everything is in favor of it, even the cost of the books. There are publishers here who are willing (but it should not be necessary) to enter into an agreement to the effect that they will manufacture and sell these books *as well and* CHEAPER (from 25 to 30 per cent.) than they are sold at present. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the prices now charged exorbitant beyond all measure, and that is putting it very mildly. So much for the mechanical production. Now, as to the literary matter, contained in these books, it does not strike us that it would be a grevious job to get up as good, if not better, in the same way as these were, for they are nothing more than compilations, and some parts of them very poor at that. The amount of money involved in this matter is of vast proportions, but the various ways in which it is levied and collected are so intricate that it is almost impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the amount paid for these books by this Province.

Let the printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc., unite and have this great wrong righted. Let them appeal to the press for support, as it is by this power all great reforms are brought about. Let them make it a "booming" question that will not be pushed without a suitable answer. Let them not quarrel or quibble over the mode or manner of bringing about this much-needed reform; but let us have the matter set right, and that right quickly.

The reform required must be brought about by the people themselves for the above indicates that our public men who have the power to act, have also reasons for continuing the present state of things which ordinary arguments and influences cannot set aside. Whatever may be in the way it is clearly not in the public interest, and the question is, therefore, one to be settled with candidates for the next Assembly. At the same time the Government must be held responsible for the wrong that is being done.

A Model Conservative Organization.

The President of the Workingmen's Conservative Union at Ottawa appears to have a model organization under him. The Union was chosen as a means of consuming the cold victuals left from the Banquet and the affair was called a sociable. After Sir John had delivered a speech it came to be understood that the affair was an "old victuals," arrangement. The young men grew unruly and broke away from the restraints of good manners and discipline to such an extent that the police had to be called in to quell the riot. It is said that plates, dishes, remnants of food, half-polished turkeys, etc., were freely used as weapons, and one young lady informed a *Free Press* representative that when the smashing of dishes commenced "some of the girls began to scream." The President of the Association endeavoured to stop the riot, and was then made the target for lumps of butter. He is no doubt ashamed of himself as President of such an organization, but naturally endeavors to put the best face possible on the affair in the following statement:—

Some of the members promised to assist in waiting upon the table, but on the night of the social when I asked them to volunteer only a few responded, and of these several were drunk, and one in particular went around trying to wait on the guests and managed to mix the tea and coffee up, besides doing several other ridiculous things. A one-armed man brought his supper with him, but when he saw the boys having a free lunch he thought he would join in too. When I came around and saw him eating at the table I asked him for his ticket, but he had none, and I therefore told him to leave. He retired after using some strong language. Some of the boys stole the pies and plum pudding. A young man named Jim Shore went to walk off with a turkey when my wife interferred, and getting hold of a portion of it hit the fellow a "baste" over the face with it. I quickly interferred, but was struck on the side of the face with a print of butter, and then all sorts of things were shied at me. The men in the ball-room refused to assist me before the arrival of the police. Some of the boys behaved very disorderly at the supper table, more especially those who did not pay.

Imagine what a precious organization Sir John must have in the above. The female party who "hit the fellow a baste" over the face with a turkey must be an amazonian conservative and ought, if enfranchised, to make a powerful auxilliary around a poll on election day. No doubt "a party of gentlemen" glory in having such aids.

Canadian Salmon in England.

Frank Buckland, one of the great authorities on fishery matters in the United Kingdom, has condemned a quantity of Canadian Salmon, said to have been shipped to England from the Restigouche, declaring them to have been foul and out of season when caught and altogether unfit for food when received in London from Liverpool, where they were landed. Mr. Whitcher, Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries writes a letter to the Ottawa *Citizen*, in which he states that he was informed that the fish in question was sent packed in ice, in refrigerators from Restigouche to one of the ocean steamers and that they reached Liverpool "in perfect condition." The *Advocate* of yesterday contradicts the Commissioner and says the fish referred to is the lot sent from Restigouche in the *Louisa* by Messrs. Carvell and Mowat.

It may be, however, that the Commissioner is right and that the condemned fish belonged to some other lot. In any case it seems that Mr. Buckland—eminent authority though he is—has made a grave mistake as to the fish being foul, or gravid. He described the flesh as white, etc., but nearly all salmon preserved fresh in our "freezers" are in that condition and still good to the taste and very desirable food. We fear Mr. Buckland has been led to condemn the Canadian shipment through sympathy with the English fish dealers, who do not approve of their monopolies being broken in upon by the trade which would soon follow a few successful fresh salmon ventures from this side of the Atlantic.

"The Central Figure."

Few papers in Canada understand and appreciate Sir John A. Macdonald's true value better than the Toronto *Globe*, and its editorial on the late Ottawa Banquet and the Premier's speech is, therefore, full of excellent points. Referring to Sir John, as a wit the *Globe* says:—

No man ever gained the reputation of a funny fellow at as little expense of wit. "Gentlemen, my youthfulness is gone," said this prodigious joker, and the "hasqueting hall" resounded with roars of delight at the marvellous pun. "All Governments require to be watched," he announced, and this original remark was greeted, the report says, with "hear, hear, and laughter." "Thanks to the bigoted views of the Hon. Geo. Brown—" said the orator, and was forced to pause till his hearers had recovered from convulsions of merriment. "When in 1873 myself and colleagues retired by compulsion" produced "laughter." So did the statement that when Lieut.-Governor Laird "got to the North-West he was the highest authority in the land—(laughter)—for he was six feet four, (Renewed laughter.)" All this was found very funny, and we congratulate Sir John on his audience.

"Two straws upon a staff
Will make a baby cry and laugh,"

and it is evident that grown-up children are as easily amused.

The *Globe* almost grows angry over Sir John laying claim to having effected certain political reforms in Canada, when it is known as a matter of history that he opposed them until compelled by abler men to carry them into practical effect or lose office. The brazen manner in which he claims to have brought Confederation about when—as we stated last week—he was one of its most violent opponents until he could no longer fight against it, is proof of the fact that he will go to almost any lengths in perverting the truth for self-glorification. The *Globe* hits him hard on this point:—

For some years past Sir John has contemplated himself very much as Falstaff did when he said:—

"Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt; if manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth then am I a shotten herring. There live not three good men unhanged in England; and one of them is fat, and grows old. God help the while!"

The Premier is fond of reflecting in public that except himself there live not three such good men unhanged in Canada. This assertion never fails to call forth storms of applause, and truly all Canadians may well congratulate themselves that they shall not soon see the Premier's like again. What has he not done, according to his own account? He fights his own battles and everybody else's over again, and wins them all, as he tells the tale. Never was a man like Sir John, except Moreau, whose greatest victory was a retreat. He wiped out the feudal tenures in Lower Canada—which were almost all dead and buried before his time; *he* settled the Clergy Reserve question—which was a victory for his life-long opponents; *he* raised Canada from the position of a Crown Colony, and Mackenzie and Baldwin did nothing; *he* agitated and carried Confederation, and all others did nothing. In fact, Sir John did everything—that he was forced to do. Every schoolboy knows that he stayed in office for many years by giving way at the last moment and acting as the servant of his opponents, carrying the measures which they had agitated and prepared, eating his words, and living by the contemptuous tolerance of the men who brought about his thousand humiliations. He is like a dog which, having been thrashed many times into the treadmill of a churning-machine, should brag about the immense quantity of butter that he had produced during his lifetime,

Sir John was bold enough to attempt, for the hundredth time, a justification of his conduct in negociating to sell the charter of the Pacific Railway to Sir Hugh Allan for money with which to corrupt the electors of Canada. It will be remembered that some of his colleagues did not go so far as to justify that transaction, Mr. Tilley having frequently declared that had he known Sir John was guilty he never would have made the historical declaration that he would "go down with the ship." Now, however, "Sir Leonard" is entirely in accord with his chief in everything. He can sit and hear Sir John declare the Pacific Scandal was all right, that Liberals are unfit to govern the country, that Free Trade and Revenue tariffs are political mistakes and—in fact everybody is nobody, save and except Sir John. If he were empowered to canonize the politically great he would, doubtless, enter his own name first on the calendar of political martyrs and the emblem of his saintship would be a shield ornamented with a medallion of Sir Hugh Allan, and the motto, "Send me another ten thousand." The *Globe*, however, makes a suggestion that is practicable and *Grip* ought to illustrate it:—

With a reminiscence of Julius Cæsar, whom the Premier resembles only in being ambitious and unscrupulous, Sir John indulged in the following fine burst of eloquence:—

"I cannot forget that in the same month of November six years ago the Government of which I was the head was forced from its position, but we wrapped ourselves in our mantle, and fell, I hope with dignity, certainly without a murmur."

There was a statue of Pompey, we remember, at the base of which Cæsar fell. The historical painter, in dealing with the event of November, 1873, may represent Sir John wrapping himself in his mantle, and "without a murmur" falling "with dignity" at the base of the statue of Sir Hugh Allan!

Our Kent Letter.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B. Dec. 9th '79

As the winter has set in, the work on the

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY

is, to a great extent, interrupted. There are but few men along the line. The sleepers are now being procured. What is called the "Upper Store" is closed. The contractors may regard, with true satisfaction, the work done during the summer of '79. The road, with the exception of about three miles outside of and around Kingston, is thoroughly graded. Rails are laid on about four miles at the upper end of the line. The masonry work is now being done and the stone obtained for that purpose is of the very best quality. As a *piece de resistance* the contractors intend throwing an iron bridge across Livingston Creek. They maintain that when all is summed up it is cheaper than wood and, of course, will last much longer, and stand a more severe strain, though some allege that, on this road, the latter item should not be considered. The man with the telescope says that the opening excursion tickets will bear date of July '80. If the building of the Road has not made the "hum" that was expected, it certainly made times more lively than they would have been if Sayre hadn't given the Government that strong, steady support last session.

GEO. MCLEOD, ESQ.

George McLeod, Esq., is removing his business from Richibucto. Those who know anything of this place know that this gentleman has, for some years, been the business centre of Kent. During the summer of '79 Mr. McLeod shipped several cargoes from Chatham, and he now intends making the Miramichi the focus of his business in the future. He is now building at Carleton in this County several large flat boats as carriers of manufactured lumber from his mills on the Kouchibouguac and Kouchibouguacis, and a firm in St. John is constructing a light draft tugboat especially fitted for river work. He has removed all his "goods wares and merchandize" from his business stand in Richibucto to his store in Carleton.

The loss of such an extensive business is the heaviest blow Richibucto has felt for some time, although there are some who regard it as a benefit. Mr. McLeod never was popular here, for he generally opposed those measures from which the public are led to expect untold benefits. He holds most of the Government lumber-lands of the County under licence and before his lease shall have expired they will be swept. We can therefore have no other man to take his place. People will think better of Mr. McLeod when he is gone a few years. Men's ponegyrics are their epitaphs.

THE FREE FERRY AT KINGSTON.

is a thing of the past. Last Tuesday morning Mr. Johnson M. P. P. informed the ferrymen that they would continue their duties at the risk of their pay. They did not like risks, and now make a sure thing of it by collecting from passengers.

We fear the forerunner of a "full churchyard."

P. E. ISLAND FISHERIES were much more productive the past season than in that of 1878. According to the Island Inspector's report the catch for the two seasons was as follows:—

	1878.	1879.
Codfish, cwt.....	13,625	35,456
Herring, brls.....	13,570	24,079
Mackerel, brls.....	36,482	70,085
Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	12,000	27,838
Haddock, lbs.....	111,504	203,300
Hake, cwt.....	11,708	16,332
Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	1,649,800	2,272,825

The Lumber Trade of Canada.

The *Monetary Times* says:—The exports of timber and lumber form a very large portion of the outward trade of the Dominion. For some years, during the inflated period, the amount realized from exports of our forest products nearly equalled the sum obtained from every kind of produce we sent abroad. The extent of this branch of Canadian trade renders it an influential factor in depressing or improving the general business condition of the country. Next to the great decline in price, the derangement of our sawn lumber trade since 1873 has been caused almost entirely by the decreased demand in the United States, coupled with the duties levied on every boat or car-load which crosses the lines. Notwithstanding the depression in Great Britain the proceeds from sales there of lumber and timber were not greatly less in 1878 than during the exceptional year 1873, when our exports leaped upward nearly five millions at a single bound. How different it has been with the United States will be seen by consulting the value of our shipments to each of these countries during the last six years:—

	Great Britain.	United States.
1873.....	$13,749,000	$12,948,000
1874.....	14,928,000	9,854,000
1875.....	16,394,000	6,335,000
1876.....	14,031,000	4,973,000
1877.....	17,986,000	4,789,000
1878.....	13,536,000	4,739,000

Notwithstanding the contraction in the value of our exports in 1878 it will be observed that the British markets returned us nearly as large an amount for our lumber and timber as they did in 1873, whilst in 1875-7 they greatly assisted to bear up the pressure arising from the immense falling off in the return from American purchases, and to a less extent in the quantity purchased. Had the United States demand for Canadian lumber during the last three years been what it was in 1873, or even during 1874, and the prices the same, the proceeds of our exports would have shown but little decrease, and many failures and losses might have been averted.

As business improves, so will building again begin to flourish in Atlantic cities. This result is already apparent, and with it the demand, and the prices for lumber will stiffen. Our lumbermen will then be able again to avail themselves more largely of the United States markets, which of itself will do much to restore to the trade a reasonable share of prosperity.

Ottawa News.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The Government have purchased the Clarendon Hotel in this city for $20,000, to be used as a Dominion Geological Museum. The people of Montreal protest against so much centralization, and think that the commercial metropolis of Canada, which is also the seat of a distinguished university, ought to be treated with more consideration.

The impression here is that the New Brunswick delegates, Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn and Landry, have completely failed, except in a minor claim or two. The Quebec Government on the other hand, have, it is feared, got the inside track on the movement for the sale of Quebec Railways to the Dominion Government. Public opinion in Ontario is becoming thoroughly aroused in opposition to this suspected jobbery which, if consumated, would greatly increase the debt of Canada and impose new burdens on all the other Provinces.

Sir S. L. Tilley left Ottawa for Quebec this forenoon. He will visit New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before his return to the capital.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan, of P. E. I., is here still.

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Trutch, of British Columbia, will be Dr. Carroll's successor in the Senate. Mr. Trutch is now in Ottawa.

The Civil Service Board have elected Mr. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General, President, and Mr. Langevin, Under Secretary of State, Secretary of the Board.

The North Ontario and Selkirk (Manitoba) Federal election cases have been ascribed for hearing at the next term of the Court of Appeal.

It is said that the Government will assume immediate control over the operations of the Pembina branch, and that Mr. Schrieber is to be sent to place the road on a proper footing.

The Irish Catholics of Ottawa have decided to hold a public entertainment to raise funds for their distressed countrymen in Ireland.

Correspondence.

A Sound Opinion.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—Being a constant reader of your paper, as I am also of the *Star* and the *Union Advocate*, I have followed attentively the discussion which you are at present carrying on with the other newspapers named, relative to the political merits of the Surveyor-General for the Province. Well versed in the history of politics in Northumberland, and thoroughly acquainted with the character of your leading politicians, I am in a position to form my own opinion as to where *the right* lies in the aforesaid discussion. While the *Star*, and the *Advocate* each defend Mr. Adams, there is but one thing in common as a motive of their support; viz., *self-interest*. I do not say that this is the only motive which guides the *Star* in the matter, but it certainly is the only motive capable of causing the *Advocate* to say a word, helpful to the Surveyor-General. Your criticism of the hon. gentleman's acts is fair and truthful. To a person unacquainted with the facts, or one unwilling to make admissions, which, though true, might be injurious to a political idol, your course may appear to be that of one guided by personal enmity. Such a belief, however, cannot exist where the true merits of the case are known. While I regret much to be forced to such an admission, I must say, in justice to you that Mr. Adams' career as a politician is not one of which he or his friends can have reason to be proud. How the *Star*, so far removed from all opportunity of gleaning reliable and impartial information, can think otherwise is to me an unsolved mystery. The matter is a purely local one, so that to be able to speak with assurance it would be necessary to gauge public opinion where Mr. Adams is best known, viz., among his constituents. Until the Editor of the *Star* does this, he should be less positive in expressing his opinion of Mr. Adams' worth, less sycophantic in his praise of that gentleman, and, above all, less vituperative of others, when to malign their character is to avoid the question of issue, yours truly,

PHIL. ALETHES.

St. John, N. B.
Dec. 6th, 1879.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for what is a timely expression of a just opinion. So far as the slanders of the *Star* and *Advocate* are concerned, they have ceased to be of any effect save to disgust their readers whose opinions are of value, while they can only injure the Surveyor-General, who inspires them. They are an index of his taste and his moral status—the fitting complement of his course towards many by whose disinterested friendship he was elevated to his present importance.—ED.]

The untruthful charges against Rev. Mr. Babineau.

TRACADIE, Nov. 29th '79.

MR. EDITOR.—In the *Advocate* of this week I perceive that "A Subscriber" returns to his vomit and makes another series of anonymous and slanderous insinuations and charges against me. Unfortunately for the present state of society, it must be said sometimes of individuals that they willingly err from the truth; but this *Advocate* correspondent appears to be *incapable* of speaking or writing the truth. Altho' he knows that my reply to his first attack was published by two papers in this Province and partly by a third, he fails to quote correctly therefrom, but blinded by his desire to malign he dares to misrepresent me even tho' caught in the act by a whole public. It is evident, however, from the more moderate tone of his last effort that he wishes to "taper off" after the malicious and disgraceful charges contained in his first. He wishes, moreover, to inform us that the author of those slanderous insinuations is not Mr. John Young. He knows well that such a suspicion would stain the reputation of any man for life. I give him credit for being ashamed of himself and his production.

That man must be far gone indeed who dares make an unfavourable report of what a clergyman says from his pulpit when the *reporter* was not there and then present to hear him. I believe I owe it to the dignity of my position to consider such report beneath my notice. I will only say to "A Subscriber" that it would be too much for his "nerves" to prove what he states I said in church. When he says I blamed the people for not electing Mr. Ferguson, he misrepresents me. When he says or insinuates that I made a personal attack upon my "late Rev. predecessor" he calumniates me, and when he makes the assertion that I "called the majority of" my congregation "a set of hypocrites" I must hold him guilty of a wilful slander. I well know on what remarks of mine he builds up those false charges, but if he will make those assertions over his own signature I will be excused by the public if I handle him as he deserves and show what an adept he is at misrepresentation. I know he feels spiteful ever since his name used to be "A member of the Board," but he must only blame himself if he *is* in distress and despair just now.

When duty forces me to say anything in church or elsewhere "A Subscriber" probably knows that I am ever to be found at my post, altho' he would rather see me elsewhere. I am positive however, that during my eight years' administration in this Parish I have never named any one in church unless to speak favorably of him. If "A Subscriber" takes the liberty to put "the cap" on Mr. Savoy's head after any of my remarks, he must think he has secured a good fit for that gentleman, who must feel thankful for the timely X'mas present of "A Subscriber."

The object of all this display of malice on the part of that correspondent is to show that I took an active part in the last Municipal election in this Parish, I would like to know what he would have to say on the supposition that I did take such active part. He says I say nothing about my voting, and I would like to know what he himself has to say on that matter. A little essay on that subject from his *able* pen might prove interesting. In his first attack he said I came out strongly in church in favor of Mr. Ferguson and that on the day of the election I "was at the poll working with all my might" etc. In my reply I defied him to come out over his own signature and name any one man in Tracadie whom I tried to influence for the election in question. I am sorry, but not surprised, that "A Subscriber" did not see his way clear to accept my challenge. No doubt he feels more comfortable just now over his actual *nom de plume*, and that I well understand.

It is amusing to hear him declare that he has "no ill feeling" against me. The sincerity of such declaration is equal, by geometrical process, to the veracity of his malicious and uncalled for attacks upon me. Whether he does or not wish to be friendly I will for the present take leave of him by wishing him the compliments of the coming season.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your kindness I remain yours truly,

J. A. BABINEAU, Pastor.

P. S.—My request to the editors of the *Advocate* was to insert in their issue of the day following my letter which had appeared in the ADVANCE of the week previous. Their reply was that they had no objections whatever to do so; they promised to act accordingly and in my presence the letter was cut out of the ADVANCE columns. After that I consider it was unfair to mutilate in any way that letter, especially as I had been much abused through their columns for some months past and am yet. Had they done as I suggested and as they promised, viz. inserted *my letter* and made the editorial remark that *at my request* they inserted it, such course would have been to their credit; but the first paragraph being suppressed there was nothing left in it to show that I had not sent that portion of the letter directly to them and then the accompanying editorial remark—"In justice to, etc. and at his request we publish his reply" etc. would imply a certain reluctance on their part to do so. Under such circumstances that editorial remark "at his request" was not very complimentary. J. A. B.

"Sundown" Waittled Down.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B. Dec. 22nd, 79.

MR. EDITOR:—Somebody, with the suggestive name of "Sundown" (Midnight would better suit the obscurity of his effusion) having escaped from the tutelage of his guardian, almost immortalized himself, last week, in a three-quarter column satire published in the *Advocate*. We all can remember when this same youth, with the poetical cognomen, being at meridian, was special correspondent and poetaster for the Moncton *Times* until Mr. Stevens quietly asked him to desist. He is a lackadaisical young man, an ambling obtuse angle, and in common, everyday life, glories in the more familiar, if less mellifluous name of "Poot." His acknowledged ignorance of the fate of the man of Uz is only equalled by the modesty with which he advertises his ignorance of Lennie and Lindley Murray.

Now, "Pooty," my boy, if your early education has been neglected, don't forget that there are some persons in the world who would do almost anything to advance ambitious young men, I have a copy of a rather old but good edition of Murray's Grammar which you can have, and which will do until you get somewhat advanced. I would especially recommend you to the careful study of the rules of punctuation, and, as a first lesson, would beg you to remember that the verb should agree in number with its subject-nominative. In your composition exercises if you can find an editor charitable enough to publish your first attempt, why, accept of his generosity. But avoid satire; it is not your forte. Horace, of course, succeeded in it; but you are not a——well, you are hardly acquainted with the gentleman.

If, as you imagine, those estimable friends whom you so zealously champion are so cuirassed in trickery as to defy defeat, by all means continue in your calling of hired scrivener. "Put money in thy purse!"

Truth is no less truth, even when it runs unawares from lying pens. This is why your assertion, concerning that tireless animal the Sleuth-hound, ("I thank you for that word") is to be admired. On more than Gilbert's track the Sleuth-hound—public opinion—follows fleet, and chases the pursued to political death. But fear not for yourself, "Pooty," there is larger game afoot, and though you try to hide your ears, we know the ass from the lion, No need for you to bray "non nobis;" you are safe.

There is another thing to which I would, in charity, invite your attention. In becoming a mental giant, don't forget your morals. This is a fault with great minds; may you be an exception! Imitate the curly-headed boy." Lying leads to drinking, and drinking to the——academy. Be true to your friends; but never subordinate their crimes, except when you yourself is are accessory. Your own good name should be protected above all. This is why your pathetic defence of certain individuals is excusable.

"Pooty" you and I are not meant to be politicians. Neither Grit nor Tory cares much what we write. Tell your masters, that, if *we* tried, we could not draw Dominion politics into Municipal affairs. The people are producing their testimony on *Local* matters now. Their attention is not to be diverted. We can afford to await the verdict, and you should surely not get nervous. Foster your strength. When feather-weighted gents imagine themselves powerful, they much resemble

"Little Jack Horner,
Who sat in the Corner,
Crying 'what a great man am I!'"

As a slight grammatical hint, I would say that when you next write, and feel tempted to use the big word "administration," remember the rule of grammar mentioned above, and please not to make it the subject of "are." But,

"Enough! where ignorance is *bliss*
'Tis folly to be wise."

SEMPER CIRCUM.

Mill Cove as a Field for the Botanist.

DEAR SIR.—I append below a list of plants to be found at Mill Cove, on each of the hills, and in the valley beneath, extending as far as the Miramichi river. It merely comprises the flowering class, properly called, not including the extensive families of Grasses, Ferns, Mosses, Lichens and Fungi, which, of themselves, would complete a set of their own. The list might prove of some benefit to those engaged or about to engage in the study of Botany, as a guide to where specimens of the plants can be procured.

Such a centre of practical study within one's reach—not to mention the interest afforded by the rambles taken—cannot fail to be a valuable auxiliary in that branch of study. The list will, perhaps, also assist in refuting some prevailing notions that our display of wild flowers is a poor one. It only requires a bold strike to be made from the regular beaten road to the woods to satisfy one of the error of such a judgment. Following is the list:—

Pinus Strobus, (White Pine.)
Pinus resinosa, (Red Pine.)
Pinus banksiana, (Scrub Pine.)
Abies alba, (White Spruce.)
Abies balsamea, (Balsam Fir.)
Larix americana, (Tamarack.)
Thuja occidentalis, (Ground Hemlock.)
Taxus canadensis, (White Cedar.)
Betula lenta (Cherry Birch.)
Betula alba, (White Birch.)
Betula papyracece, (Paper Birch.)
Fagus ferruginea, (American Birch.)
Corylus rostrata, (Beaked Hazelnut.)
Acer Pennsylvanicus (Striped Maple.)
Acer spicatum (Mountain Maple.)
Acer rubrum (Red Maple.)
Populus tremuloides, (American Aspen.)
Populus grandidentata, (Large-toothed Aspen.)
Linnæa corealis, (Twin Flower.)
Lonicera ciliata, (Fly Honeysuckle)
Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder.)
Sambucus pubens, (Red-berried Elder.)
Viburnum nudum, (Withe Rod.)
Galium trifidum, (Small Bedstraud.)
Mitchella refens, Partridge Berry.)
Cornus canadensis, (Bunch Berry.)
Cornus stolonifera, (Red Osier Dogwood.
Cornus circinata, (Round leaved Dogwood.)
Cornus alternifolia, (Alternate leaved Dogwood.)
Viola cucullata, Common Blue Violet.)
Viola canina, (Dog Violet.)
Onothera biennis, (Common Evening Primrose.)
Dicentra cucullaria, (Dutchman's breeches.)
Corydalis glanca. (Pale Corydalis.)
Oxalis acetosella, (Common Wood Sorrel.)
Campanula rotundifolia (Harebell.)
Heracleum lanatum (Cone Parsnip.)
Sium lineare (Water Parsnip.)
Trifalium pratense (Red Clover.)
Trifalium repens (White Clover.)
Lathyrus palustris (Marsh Vetchling.)
Trientalis americana (Star Flower.)
Hamamelis Virginica (Witch Hazel.)
Dalibarda repens (Dalibarda.)
Fragaria vesca (Strawberry.)
Rubus trigosus (Red Raspberry.)
Rubus Canadensis (Dewberry.)
Primus Pennsylvanica, (Wild Red Cherry.)
Amelanchier (varieties) (June Berry.)
Spiroa tomentosa (Steeple Bush.)
Rhus glabra (Smooth Sumach.)
Impatiens pallida (Pale Touch-me-not.)
Nasturtium armoracia (Roseradish.)
Arabis——(Rock Cress.)
Clematis Virginiana, (Common Virgin's Bower.)
Thalictrum Cornuti, (Tall Meadow Rue.)
Ranunculus arbortions, (Small Flowered Crowfoot.)
Ranunculus recurvatus, (Hooked Crowfoot.)
Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus, (Bristly Crowfoot.)
Ranunculus acris, (Butter Cups.)
Ranunculus fascicularis, (Early Crowfoot.)
Caltha palustris, (Marsh Marigold.)
Acœta spicata, (Red Baneberry.)
Actœa alba, (White Baneberry.)
Mentha canadensis, (Wild Mint.)
Brunella Vulgaris, (Common Self Heal.)
Galeopsis Tetrahit, (Common Hemp Nettle.)
Stachys aspera, (Hedge Nettle.)
Verbascum thapsus, (Common Mullein.)
Veronica (Varieties) (Speed Well.)
Chelone glabra. (Turtle Head.)
Asclepias Cornuti, (Common Milkweed.)
Vaccinium (Varieties) (Blueberry.)
Chiugenes Hispidula, (Creeping Snowberry.)
Gaulther a procumbens, (Creeping Wintergreen,)
Azalia ——, (Azalia.)
Kaluria augustifolia, (Sheep Laurel.)
Ledum latifolium, (Labrador Tea.)
Pyrola rotundifolia, (Pyrola Thin-Leaf.)
Pyrola elliptica, (Thin Leaf.)
Pyrola chlorantha, (Pyrola.)
Pyrola Secunda, (Pyrola.)
Chimaphila umbellata, (Prince's Pine.
Monotropa uniflora, (Indian Pipe.)
Monotropa Hypopitys, (Pine Sap.)
Epiquæa repens, (May Flower.)
Lencanthemum Vulgare (Ox-eye Daisy.)
Taraxacum Dens-Leonis (Common Dandelion.)
Tanacetum Vulgare (Common Tansy.)
Salidago (varieties) (Goldeu Rod.)
Cirsium lanceolatum (Common Thistle.)
Cirsium muticum (Swamp Thistle.)
Cirsium arvense (Canada Thistle.)
Antumaria margaritacea (Pearly Everlasting)
Aster Simplex (Aster.)
Aster multiflorus (Aster.)
Aster miser (Aster.)
Nabulus albus (White Lettuce.)
Nabulus altissimus (Tall White Lettuce)
Stellaria (Varieties) (Chickweed.)
Salix Lucida (Shining Willow.)
Salix Livida (Livid Willow.
Alnus incana (Hoary Alder.)
Rumex acetosella (Field Sorrel.)
Trillium Erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium.)
Erythronium——(Dog's Tooth Violet.)
Ornithogalum umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem.)
Polygonatum Ciflorum (Smaller Solomon's Seal.)
Polygonatum——(Great Soloman's Seal)
Smilacina Bifolia (False Solomon's Seal.)
Smilacina Trifolia (False Salomon's Seal.)
Smilacina Stellata (False Salomon's Seal.)
Habenaria Dilatata (Rein Orchis.)
Habenaria Orbiculata (Rein Orchis.)
Spiranthes —(Ladies' Tresses.)
Corallorhiza multiflora (Coral Root.)
Corallorhiza innata (Coral Root.)
Cypripedium pubescens (Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper.)
Cypripedium acaule (Stemless Lady's Slipper.)

yours truly, NATURALIST.

"Subscriber" vs. "Fair Play."

We had hoped that the controversy between "Subscriber" and "Fair Play" in reference to a Mr. Walsh of Pokemouche and road matters there was closed, but it appears not. "Subscriber" writes under date of 15th Nov. in answer to a letter which appeared a month earlier, and we select the following from his communication:

"Fair Play" says that at his road sales the person whom he thinks is "Subscriber" always had a party to drive the poor French away so that his own sons could get the contracts at their own price. Let him name one year that his sons got $5 worth of contracts. He cannot do it. He also said there were several parties who worked and got nothing. Why not name them? He also talks of Bog Bridge. He has a copy of all the accounts that he ever sent to the office of Public Works and he cannot find such a word in any of them. If he will give the date of the Report he found that in he will get full satisfaction. He says there is a marked contrast between him and our present Supervisor, who is able to hold up his head at the public expence. That is true. I agree with him there, he has feathered his nest at the public expence.

He says no person would trust "Subscriber," but he was glad to call on him not long since to go his surety when he was hard up and when Mr. Walsh had thrown him over-board. But now it is like the wolf with the lamb. He also said these grievances were under the notice of Mr. Ryan and that he could find no grounds for the charges. Yes, these charges were brought under his notice at a public meeting called by Mr. Ryan and Mr. McManus, and held in the public hall at the church. Mr. Walsh was asked by a man to give an explanation—all of those same questions asked by me, and he refused to answer them in presence of the Priest and a large number of the inhabitants of the parish and in presence of Mr. Landry and was told to tur