

they had, at last, got the temperance movement where it belonged, in connection with the last day of the week. They were there to-night to speak of temperance as belonging to their common Christianity. He believed they had good reason to thank God for the principle which had permeated the entire community and concluded with an eloquent tribute to Mr. Dutcher.

Another hymn was now sung. The Rev. Mr. McEwen expressed his sympathy with the temperance movement but believed the truth never suffered by being wholly told. He did not agree with Mr. Dutcher in all his positions, and was pleased with the remarks made by Mr. McEwen.

In consequence of the proposed departure of Mr. Dutcher on Monday evening, the Temperance Reformers of Chatham decided to hold their regular meeting on that evening, as a farewell meeting to their great Temperance Advocate, to whom Chatham is under so many obligations.

The meeting was accordingly held in the Masonic Hall, which was well filled on the occasion. The chair was occupied by the President A. D. Shirreff, Esq., who called upon the Rev. Mr. McEwen to open with prayer, after which came the first part of the programme which was as follows:—

Chorus.—"Where are the Reapers," by the Choir. Address.—By the Rev. Mr. McCullough of Red Bank.

Solo.—"Beautiful Dreamer" by Miss Gertrude Goggin. Accompanied by Mrs. Goggin. Address.—By Mr. William Sinclair.

Solo.—"Lamb of the Fold" by Miss Bessie McKeown. Mr. Dutcher now addressed the audience and advertising to the remarks of previous speakers in regard to himself, said he gave the praise to God. He had seen something of life and society from the highest to the lowest, and he never knew what it was to enjoy the full light of temperance came into his soul.

He was unable to express his gratitude to God for his own reformation, and hoped that some who had been prayed for would come forward that evening and sign the pledge, to which now over 1412 names were attached in Chatham.

While Mr. Dutcher was speaking he repeatedly called upon those in the hall to come up and sign the pledge, quite a number of whom responded to the call.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS. L. J. Tweedie, Esq., now came forward, and on behalf of the Temperance Reformers, presented the following address signed by the Executive Committee, to Mr. Dutcher.

DEAR SIR,—On the eve of your departure from our town, we feel that you will be remiss in our duty toward you if we did not publicly acknowledge the valuable services you have rendered to this community on the important question of Temperance.

On the occasion of your first visit among us you were, under the auspices of the means of awakening the people to a deep sense of the evils of Intemperance, and you were universally successful in imparting new life to the town in the Temperance Cause.

By your earnest efforts many victims of intemperance have been reclaimed and placed again in their former positions; good and useful members of society; homes have been gladdened and the hearts of many made to rejoice. The drinking custom of the town in a great measure swept away.

We, therefore, on behalf of the members of the Temperance Reform Society of this place, beg to tender and convey to you your sincere and hearty thanks, and we feel assured that wherever you go, you will carry with you the prayers of the mothers, wives, and sisters of this community, and of the friends of the Temperance Cause.

We earnestly trust that you may be successful in your good work, and that you may be enabled before very long to again visit the town, and to assure you that we will use every endeavor to continue the good work commenced by you among us, and we hope that by the assistance of God we may be able to hold the Fort.

Hold the Fort. We now bid you farewell. Mr. Dutcher replied very briefly praying that the people of Chatham might prosper and that Heaven's choicest blessing might descend upon them.

The Rev. T. I. Smith made a short address, in which he spoke of the progress which the temperance cause had made in Chatham since Mr. Dutcher's first visit ten months ago, and the good which had resulted from it, praying that the blessing of God might rest upon Mr. Dutcher and his family.

A dialogue entitled Love, Purity and Fidelity, was given by the Misses Gertrude Goggin, Ettie London, and Annie Davidson, who wore wreaths and sashes emblematical of the characters they personated, and concluded with a song, the refrain of which was "The Dutcher returns forever."

The preceding were brought to a close by the Choir singing "Auld Lang Syne." After the meeting Mr. Dutcher, previous to his departure, was entertained at supper at the Canada House, some forty members of the society with many of the Office Bearers being present.

A number of short addresses were made by various gentlemen, after which Mr. Dutcher started for the Depot accompanied by the Choir, Office Bearers, and others in several vehicles, who had him a hearty and musical farewell as he took his departure by the evening express.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mail of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States, or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for \$2.00 A YEAR, or 75 CENTS FOR 6 MONTHS; the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings. Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for eighty cents per inch for 1st insertion, and three cents per inch for thirty-six cents per inch for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large area distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), in the Provinces of Quebec (New France), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address:—

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

Threatened Destruction of our Gulf and Straits Fisheries.

One of the most important questions that can engage the attention of our public men is connected with the abuse of our fisheries by the Americans. Under the Washington Treaty, American fishermen are allowed rights in Canadian Shore fisheries in common with our own fishermen, but the manner in which they are abusing these privileges calls for such action on the part of our Government as will prevent the destruction with which one of our most valuable interests is threatened.

The responsibility of introducing the injury resulting from that mode of fishing is chargeable to the Americans, who, years ago, made themselves a terror to the unprotected people of the Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island shores, and it will not be surprising if some of our own people, seeing the immense catches now made by Americans with their "purse-seines," will be tempted to use the same destructive engine.

The Treaty of Washington provides that American fishermen shall enjoy our inshore fisheries in common with the fishermen of Canada, subject to "such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them." The Dominion Fishery Law prohibits bag-nets, etc., except "under special license for capturing deep sea fishes." These restrictions and provisions are carefully observed by our own fishermen, as they ought to be, and it is very discouraging to them to witness the absolute contempt with which the Americans are daily treating them.

These strangers, whose Government, also, seems to hold its obligations under the Treaty in light esteem, come to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Straits of Northumberland and Bay Chaleur in hundreds of vessels. Not content with setting miles of trawls from their vessels and destroying the breeding fish, which lie on the bottom, they enclose areas of water across in extent with purse-seines which reach any depth of water down to forty fathoms, and bring to the surface fish of all kinds. Perhaps the fish-destroyer is after mackerel only. If so he takes all of that fish of certain size that he has captured, letting the smaller ones, and dozens of other species in large quantities, sink to the bottom and rot. Only from fifty to ten per cent of the fish captured in purse-seines are secured for market, the rest being returned dead to our waters which they pollute so as to make them unfit for other fish to live in. It is not unusual for our own fishermen who may happen to be near American vessels when their seines are hauled, to be offered herring and other fish, with the alternative of having them left down into the sea again dead. Thousands of barrels of all kinds of fish are thus being destroyed and there seems to be no way at hand of preventing it.

It is not long since an American schooner's crew landed one of these purse-seines on Fox Island. It was nearly a sixth of a mile long and two hundred and forty feet deep. Their object in landing it was to cut it down to a less depth, as they said it was too deep for the waters of our Straits and the Bay Chaleur. We believe that all these destructive engines found within the three miles limit on our coasts can be seized and confiscated under the Treaty and our Fisheries Laws, and that Orders directing Fishery Officers to make such seizures ought to be issued at Ottawa. Our Government ought also to open negotiations with the American Government with a view of prohibiting the purse-seine altogether. If such a restriction is not taken our fisheries will, by the time the Treaty expires, be as worthless as those along the United States coasts, which have been destroyed by the short-sighted greed and destructive ingenuity of American fishermen.

The Elections—The Candidates.

The Dominion Elections are to come off a little earlier than was anticipated, Nomination being fixed for the 10th September and Polling for the 17th. We presume this arrangement will, after all, be generally satisfactory, inasmuch as it will shorten the period of public excitement which so important an event will naturally create.

Candidates who have large constituencies to canvass will not be able to overtake all the work which they may have expected to do, but the electors will, we presume, make all due allowances for what cannot be helped and back their favorites all the same.

Now that the Writs are out it is to be hoped that, however earnestly Candidates and their friends may labor for the results they desire on Polling day, they will all remember that personal bitterness and harsh treatment of opponents ought to be avoided. Facts of political history, whether general or local, the official political conduct of principals in the contest and the public policy which they represent, may be fairly used to influence those whose decision our next House of Commons is to be created. Indeed, the great question of the contest is one of such importance that there ought to be but little time wasted on the smaller issues.

That question is whether the people believe that the tariff as now arranged—

as it now reaches into the pockets of our Farmers, Fishermen, Lumbermen, and laborers of all classes—is not sufficiently high, or whether it ought to be raised to the basis of the United States tariff, which would increase the cost of living from ten to fifty per cent, without giving—especially to the people of New Brunswick—any compensating advantages.

In the County of Northumberland we have two gentlemen before the electors, one of whom Mr. Snowball is separately in opposition to the other who would, in the interest of a few manufacturers, thus lay additional taxation upon us without any necessity therefor; the other—Mr. Mitchell—avows himself in accord with the Protectionist Party and pledges himself to what that Party's Leader calls "readjustment." Mr. Mitchell, who is an extreme party man, must support the scheme of increased taxation, should he be elected.

He ought, therefore, not to expect the support of any save those who would be benefited—his Montreal friends would be—by Protection, and there is not a man or an interest in this County that can be benefited by his present policy. On the relative merits of the two candidates in other respects it is not necessary to enlarge at this time, but we feel justified in saying—notwithstanding the low personal abuse and vile charges directed against Mr. Snowball by the *Advocate* in the Mitchell's interest—that the Liberal Candidate can suffer in no way by any comparison which may be instituted between the two gentlemen. Of that the electors are well aware and we believe, when Polling day arrives, they will mark their disapproval of Mr. Mitchell's Protection policy, his course of the last five years in Parliament and the discreditable treatment which his opponent has received from his organ in the County for the past two or three years.

Trade of Richibucto.

The trade of Richibucto, which includes the out ports of Buetonche and Cocagne, for the year ended 30th June 1878 was as follows:—

Table with columns: Vessels, Tons, Reg. Men. Includes entries for Canada, British, Foreign, and a Grand Total.

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look to you and to your patriotic colleagues, who represent Western Frontiersmen, to prevent a manifestly unfair and oppressive tariff being imposed. "And our people have reason also to acknowledge the liberality with which the present administration has met the demands for improvements in every part of the country."

"We are especially desirous of seizing this occasion to congratulate you on your good and long being associated with a Fisheries Minister whose wisdom and integrity inspire the confidence of the people, and whose reputation for statesmanship and eloquence would add strength to any administration."

"The new depot at North Street, the work of your special department, is an extraordinary accomplishment afforded by the extension which has been provided by the present Government, of which that structure is a substantial evidence, you have the thanks of our own people as well as those who visit us from abroad."

"We again bid you and your colleagues a hearty welcome to Halifax, and we tender to you and to our profound respect and continued confidence, and in support, and we trust that you both may be long spared to assist by your wisdom and experience in governing the affairs of State."

"The speeches of Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright lasted from 8 o'clock until midnight. The *Chronicle* says the meeting was one of the largest, most interesting and successful ever held in that city. It says:—

"Much was expected of Mr. Cartwright, and all the expectations were realized. He dealt chiefly with financial matters, alluding to the reckless, profligate manner in which our Government has incurred its debts, and the burdens it imposed on the country, the legacies of debt and difficulty which were left to our successors, and the vigorous measures by which the Government must bring about an era of economy. Other questions were discussed, and at every point Mr. Cartwright proved himself a most able and successful debater."

"During the delivery of Mr. Cartwright's address some disturbances in different sections of the building interrupted the speaker, but without success, to disconcert the Finance Minister who, to his text, and warming up under the interruptions, made his points with great force."

"When Mr. Mackenzie rose at ten o'clock to deliver the closing address he adopted a plan which entirely upset the game of the disturbers, and turned their interruptions into a source of amusement to his texts from them, answering every question that was asked, taking up every point that was suggested. At one moment he asked a question of a gentleman who looked an ignorant questioner; at another he not only gave the information asked regarding his own acts, but went further and asked a question of the gentleman who had asked it. Keeping perfectly cool, in the presence of the interruption, encouraging them rather than rebuking them, Mr. Mackenzie won the question of the day, and by the action of his Government or every one. Frequently the thread of his argument was broken by an inquiry or a boisterous outburst, but he never lost his temper, Premier stopped, answered the inquiry, disposed of the charge, then resumed his argument without being at all disconcerted. He was excellent in his delivery, and an annoyance really served a good purpose, for it brought out qualities in Mr. Mackenzie's character that were unknown to his admirers here. He had made able speeches in Nova Scotia before, but never one that equalled his effort of Friday night."

The two Ministers have been received, with the greatest enthusiasm during the past week at Pictou, Charlottetown, Summerside and other cities and towns. To-day they reach St. John and are to address the electors of that city at the Rink. We shall endeavor to present a full report of the proceedings at St. John in our next issue. It is not probable that the distinguished gentlemen will have time to make any stay in Northumberland in passing through towards their own constituencies. We are quite sure, however, that if they could do so our people would turn out in very large numbers to hear them.

What Protection Means.

On our fourth page we give a partial list of articles on which Sir John A. Macdonald's policy will increase the duties. These increased duties mean just so much more than we now pay for each article in daily use. The money thus gained to the revenue would be more than the requirements of the country call for, and only lead to such recklessness and corruption as caused the downfall of the party who now seek to regain office by the Protection cry. The present Government contends that the duties are now high enough—and they are right.

It is said by Mr. Mitchell's friends, or rather, it was said a few months ago—that Mr. Snowball might as well let Mr. Mitchell go in unopposed this time as it was probable he would not offer again for Northumberland. It is, therefore, easy to understand that if the Protectionists have promised to "shelve" Mr. Mitchell, he would not care very much whether our Flour, Salt, and Coal were taxed or not. Mr. Snowball's return will, however, assist in defeating the Taxation plans of Mr. Mitchell's friends.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING OF SIR A. J. SMITH'S SUPPORTERS.—On Friday last a grand picnic of Sir Albert J. Smith's supporters took place at Petitcodiac, being the first political demonstration of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. There was a procession, and a pavilion capable of accommodating over a thousand people was erected, in which an address was presented to Sir Albert. He made a suitable reply and delivered a telling speech in defence of his political course. The affair was highly successful.

CHATHAM BRANCH.—"W," who writes, as if from Chatham, to the *Star*, and who ought to sign himself "W. H. V.," says that the price of Mr. Snowball's Parliamentary support will be what he can get the Dominion Government to pay for the Chatham Railway. We have only to say that Mr. Mitchell and his more immediate friends and associates in the sale of various properties to the Government, have not exhausted their resources in attempts to injure Chatham and the County in connection with the Chatham Railway. They tried to prevent the construction of the road, tried to prevent the Dominion Government from loaning rails to it, tried to defeat its being equipped and put in operation and are now endeavoring to discourage the gentleman who has had the public spirit to run it for the benefit of the County, both up-river and down. They may rest assured, however, that the number of Mr. Snowball's friends will be increased as the Chatham Railway question becomes more fully understood. It is not for those who have held the Government through Railway Lands,

Public Buildings, Schooners, Railway Contracts, and other means to use the above canvass with impunity.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A. B. C.—The *Advocate* says Mr. Snowball "has only just entered upon the A. B. C's of political life," and ought, therefore, not to be sent to Parliament. It is also conceded that Mr. Snowball is Mr. Mitchell's match already. We may, therefore, congratulate the County on having so promising a politician to succeed Mr. Mitchell.

SENATOR MACHESON who helped to divert Northern Railway funds belonging to the people of Canada into a testimonial fund for Sir John A. Macdonald says that "Senators ought to address their constituents on the public questions of the day rather than to do so—Well, why don't they? We'll help to 'hire a hall' for the purpose."

How IT WILL WORK.—Referring to the effect of "Protection" on the readjustment" principle, as advocated by Mr. Mitchell's political friends—a policy which he will be obliged to sanction in the highly improbable event of his re-election—the *Freeman* says:—

"The fishermen may be taxed heavily by having a duty placed on salt, of which they use such large quantities, and perhaps on their nets and the materials they require for building their boats, and by duties on their cloths, etc. But it is also solely beyond the power of the Canadian Parliament to add one cent to the price of a quintal or a barrel of fish in the foreign market, in which the fish are sold, or our fish must be sold at a profit of two or three per cent, but it is not given them one cent in return. Our fishermen number many thousands, and for them what is called protection means injustice, oppression and taxation, without an equivalent."

"Then those engaged in the lumber trade number many thousands—the merchants who furnish the supplies to the lumbermen, the contractors, the saw-mill drivers, rasing, piling, booming, surveying, sawing, fitting, shipping, loading, etc. What could any conceivable readjustment of duties do to affect our fishermen, and then more and make their business worse than it is? Nearly all the pork that is imported is used by those engaged in lumbering, in the order of things before he is sold to the public, but to increase it, the duty on flour would also bear heavily upon them, so would the duty on clothes, and the duty on every article of domestic production could give them a cent in return, it could not increase the price of deals in the English market, or of boards, shingles, etc., in the markets of the United States. Still, every one interested in the lumber trade must oppose a policy which would be so oppressive, and so unjust to them."

NOT A "TILLEY MAN."—The *St. John Star* is aiding its twin brother, the *Dominion*, in abusing Mr. Snowball. It does its work by both editorials and correspondence, both being, evidently, the efforts of its bogus Chatham correspondent of the Fisheries Department who makes a virtue of his loyalty to "his old master," Mr. Mitchell. In a letter dated 13th inst., writing as "W" of "Chatham," he says—"it is quite true that he [Mr. Snowball] privately states that he is a better Tilley man than Mr. Mitchell." We presume "W" intended to say "it is quite true, etc." Taking that for granted we may remark, as we did last week, that Mr. Snowball and many others in the Liberal ranks, *vere* "Tilley men" until Mr. Tilley embraced Protectionist doctrines. There are no political doctrines surrounding Mr. Snowball's position which require that he should turn his back upon the party with which he has always been allied. Mr. Tilley has become a disciple of Sir John A. Macdonald, who has plainly declared that the Tariff of Canada ought to be like that of the United States. That means such taxation on the necessities of life as our people cannot bear, and it is the duty of every New Brunswicker to aid in keeping its advocates where they are, viz., in the minority in Parliament.

As Mr. Tilley has become a Taxationist he has forfeited the support of his former adherents. Mr. Snowball, upon the rest, therefore the latter does not see, he is a Tilley man at all.

STILL AT MISREPRESENTATION.—The *Advocate*, *New Dominion*, *Star*, *Times*, and other Protectionist papers keep reiterating the charge that the Minister of Fisheries sent the Commissioner Mr. Whitcher to Chatham to undo his (the Minister's) own Order because Mr. Snowball wished it, and to manipulate votes for Mr. Snowball. The fact connected with Mr. Whitcher's visit are that a Petition was sent to the Minister protesting against the hardship which would be worked upon the Petitioners by the enforcement of an Order suddenly sprung upon them, by which their nets at Fox Island were to be shortened by one hundred fathoms. The signers of the Petition are men well known in Northumberland. Their names are:—

Robert Noble, J.P. Donald McDonald Alex. Williston John Noble Alex. Williston Thomas Galloway Thos. B. Williston John Noble, Senr. W. Williston, J.P. A. G. Williston Alex. Mills, J.P.

Mr. Whitcher happened to be visiting New Brunswick, when Mr. Snowball, at the request of some of the Petitioners, communicated with the Minister urging attention to their complaint, hence the Commissioner's visit and the settlement of the matter, after an honest and honorable investigation which developed facts justifying the action taken. If Mr. Mitchell thinks he can gain anything by having it publicly stated in his interest, day after day and week after week, that the petitioners in this case could have their votes improperly influenced by anything Mr. Snowball has done in the matter, he is welcome to his belief. It can only hurt himself. Had it not been for the misrepresentations of his pet Inspector, whom he appears to almost stake his political existence on keeping in office, there would have been no necessity for either the Petition or Mr. Whitcher's visit.

IN HIS TRUE COLORS.—We had hoped that Mr. W. H. Veiling, Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick, would have learned by his experiences of the past eight months to avoid attacking the Editor of the *ADVANCE* over his own name. It appears, however, that his political sympathies, insane longing to see his writings in print and vindictive temper, have combined to bring him out in the Tory campaign sheet—the *Star*—in whose columns we find the name of "W. H. Veiling, Inspector of Fisheries" figuring among the *noms de plume* of more cautious if not more genuine enemies and slanderers of the present Dominion Government. We have no time, just yet, to waste on such a

litical and moral "dead ducks" as Mr. Veiling, but he will, perhaps, not be without the expectation of attention at the proper time, when he is assured that the gentleman he chooses to attack has not forgotten him. Mr. Veiling's labors in the *New Dominion*, *Star*, and *Advocate* will bear their legitimate and perhaps bitter fruit to him, in due time—fruits as bitter, perhaps, and certainly more deserved than those which other indiscretions of his have produced upon one who, after Mr. V's official and political labors, have received their earthly punishment, will rise up in judgment against him.

A "CRAZY LETTER."—Since the above was in type we find in the columns of the *Globe* what the Editor of that paper terms a "crazy letter" from poor Veiling and we, perhaps, ought to overlook his many offences against both the interests of our fisheries and the Editor of the *Advocate*, personally, on the ground that the man's regrettable course—pursued in consequence of a most unmanageable temper and impelled by the meanest motives—has rendered him unfit for the discharge of official duties, as well as incapable of realizing when he is acting the part of a crazy man before the public. In his letter to the Editor of the *Globe*, Mr. Veiling accuses him of "slandering a public servant on no better authority than that of D. G. SMITH." He puts Mr. Smith's name in an emphatic manner, as if that gentleman was really responsible for the crazy freaks Mr. V. has performed. Mr. Veiling next praises Sir Albert J. Smith, the Minister of Fisheries. He says to the Editor of the *Globe*:—

"Had you reflected a moment, before you lent yourself a willing tool to this purpose, you had been previously put through the Dominion Law and order, and you would have seen that you would have been, even with what brains you can boast of, that this charge could not possibly be true except on a supposition derogatory to the high character of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. To those who know Sir Albert J. Smith, as you ought to know him, the very utterance of such a charge is considered an insult, not to me, but to him. To those who know, as you ought to do, his painstaking consideration for the public, and his habit of caution in making regulations or in altering old ones—and his great reluctance to make changes in the order of things before he is fully convinced of their necessity and expediency—the foolish lie that he would hastily or ignorantly adopt lines of conduct against any other officer may well excite a smile of contemptuous disbelief."

We presume that the "see enclosed" refers to one of the circulars printed in the *Advocate* office and sent to different parts of the Province by Veiling and other friends of Mr. Mitchell, for the purpose of injuring the Editor of the *ADVANCE*, who is a great thorn in the side of that detestable party.

It will, at all events, be gratifying to our fishermen to know from Mr. Veiling that the Minister has begun to exercise "care and caution," and "reluctance" and "painstaking consideration" before acting upon recommendations of the Inspector. His experience with that gentleman ought to suggest so prudent a course. In the presence of the Minister, the Ballot, which must have gone much against his nature, poor Veiling feels savage and wants "satisfaction," so he indulges in mere abuse of Mr. D. G. Smith, claims that the Editor of the *Globe* is a "brother officer," that he, himself, is an old journalist, that a former letter of his to the *Globe* was returned, without note or comment, and winds up by threatening what he will do if the *Globe* continues to "slander" him. To all this the *Globe* says:—

In reference to this crazy letter we may say that we slandered no one on the authority of the Editor of the *Globe*, or anybody else. We would not have allowed these unjustifiable references to Mr. Smith to appear did we not know that that gentleman would take quite as much care of himself and of Mr. Veiling too. We know of nothing in which he is Mr. Veiling's inferior.

Mr. Veiling's vanity, on the vulgar swagger of Mr. Veiling's style, on his boasts of what he knows about editorial duties, courtesies, etc., we need make no remark. Mr. Veiling ever was an egotist, and he was not in our day or our recollection. It is quite likely, indeed, that any journal of which he had control came to an untimely death. For one who would not spare his own official reputation, Mr. Veiling has a good deal of common sense, and a good deal of common sense, for instance, for instance he speaks of some one as "the accredited Editor of the *Globe*," a fellow creature of the same Government" whatever that may mean. The editor of the *GLOBE* is not a servant, nor an employee of the Government, but a man who holds his office by kind under the Government. Mr. Veiling's assertion that he does it what Mr. Veiling himself would call "stupid," a "stupid" thing, or a "foolish" thing, perhaps, "sold among bar-rooms," without "reflection" by some "willing tool," but "invented" by a "designing knave."

A letter of the kind ever occurred, and it is to be believed, in the fact that Mr. Veiling says that he wrote us a "letter without in respectful terms," and that it was returned without note or comment. Nothing of the kind ever occurred. We would be very glad to receive a "respectful letter" from Mr. Veiling and would treasure it as a *curiositee*. As we received no such letter, we are obliged to believe that it follows as a matter of course that we returned none.

A statement appeared in this journal last week, believing it to be true, we printed it. Mr. Veiling at once assumes that he is the party referred to, and makes a great fuss about it. We will not trouble him with any more of our official correspondence, or consent to his name in this matter. Perhaps he is wise in protesting so much, as he may think it necessary to do so. The majority of the people would say, if anything of the kind were said, that it was "stupid" and did not possess the " requisite modicum of brains."

Some of these other points to make. The sentence which so exiles Mr. Veiling, reads as follows:—

"Some of these employees, we should hope they are, are not to be considered as the most bitter and unscrupulous writers against the Government is a man who, in the name of his office, is engaged in carrying his feelings so far as to have advised his fellow-citizens to consider it their express purpose of making his chief unpopular."

The reader will see that we never used words for which Mr. Veiling makes us responsible, viz., that any advice was "adopted," though he even quotes the word to make it appear that it was ours. This is Mr. Veiling's own addition; but to show how "stupid" even men who are " requisite modicum," etc., may be, we print, side by side, an editorial article from the *Star* of yesterday and an extract from the *Star* of the 21st inst. written yesterday.

Here the *Globe* reproduces extracts from the editorial which seem to indicate that Mr. Veiling wrote the *Star*'s editorial, or that the editor of the *Star* wrote Mr. Veiling's letter, and it adds:—

We never said that Sir A. J. Smith is the Minister referred to, or that he "adopted" the "lines of conduct," although both the *Star* and Mr. Veiling, in almost the same language, make it appear that we did. Is it inference justifiable from the wonderful similarity in the matter we have placed in parallel columns that Mr. Veiling gets the editor of the *Star* to write his letters?

We presume we shall see but little of the writer of the "crazy letter" in this County hereafter. When he was here last winter he was calling people "—liars," had his coat off in or near the Newcastle Post office and got into a fight. We thought, then, that the Department ought to supersede him or send him to the Lunatic Asylum. It is high time that some such course was taken with him.

Facts Relating to the Election Law.

Enquiries in reference to the working of the New Election Law are now quite frequently made, and for the information of those of our readers generally who have not studied the subject for themselves, we present the following in reference to the leading features of their guidance.

HOURS FOR VOTING.