General Busines.

To Let.

The New House just completed on Saint John Street, near Mrs. J. M. Johnson's residence, with good stone-wall-cellar, and water on the Premises. F. J. LETSON. Chatham, Sep., 17th, 1879.

CARBOLINE, ETC. ARTICLES. TOILET Carboline, Hair Vigor, Hair Renewer, Hair Re-

BRUSHES Hair Brushes, Metallic Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Hand Brushes, Nail Brushes, Baby Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Plate Brushes, Clothes Brushes and Shaving Brushes.

SOAPS. Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, Castile, Tar, Oatmeal, Carbolic Acid, Sulphur, Baby's Own, Eden Flower, Silver, Shaving.

PATENT MEDICINES. Vegetine, Mandrake Bitters, Robinson's, Campbell's and Lyman's Emulsions. Quinine Wine, Beef, Iron and Wine, August Flower, Sanford's J. PALLEN & SON.

Teacher Wanted.

On 1st November, next, a Second Class Teacher for District No. 4, Chatham. WM. MORRISON, Secty. of Trustees. Chatham, 23rd, Sept., 1879.

Teacher Wanted.

A FIRST CLASS Male Teacher is wanted to take charge of the School at Black Brook, Parish of Chatham. Communications stating salary, addressed to the Secretary of Trustees, STEPHEN DEALY, Black Brook. 4dəg 11th., 79.

BUSINESS COLLEGE. REDUCTION OF FEES.

SAINT JOHN

TN order to render the facilities for obtaining business training more generally available, tuition rates have been readjusted and reduced to For 6 month's Tuition, \$45 12 50.

for the 1st month \$12.50. Terms for Evening Classes will be one half Scolarships for \$50, good until Diplomais secured. will still be sold to those who cannot attend

S. KERR, Proprietor, Successor to Eaton & Kerr. St. John, September 13, 1879.

Administrator's Notice,

All persons having any just claims or demands against the Estate of the late Henry Farnham Letson, are requested to present the same to me in one month from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay

FRANCIS J. LETSON. Dated 27th Sept., '79.

IMPORTANT SALE OF-Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable properties, consisting of farms, building That desirable business stand on the North side of Water street, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Esq., with the two storey building thereon.

Also, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acres situate in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Gragan and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now being sown with oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover Seed. Also, that desirable building lot in Chatham, near the residence of Dr. Pallen, bounded on the East by Queen street, on the West by King street, and in front or South, by Howard street. Also all that Land situate in Chatham, lying be tween St. John and Cunard streets, and fronti on Church street, with buildings thereon. Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on the North side of Upper Water street known as the Coulson property, with the buildings thereon and Also, the farm in Chatham, fronting the Miramichi River, lying between the Lands of Messrs. Fenton and Wells, respectively, being Twenty Rods in width and extending to the rear of

Also, that field on the North side of Napan River n Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McEllveeney, deceased, containing about eight Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side Dwyer aud the Chatham Branch Railway track. Also, that Lot of Land in Glenelg, known as the them in this particular. McCully Meadows, containing about

350 Acres,

about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder having a quanity of valuable lumber and Cedar Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Glenelg parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRae and D. McGraw, known as lot time it was edited by a gentleman,

200 Acres,

sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season. For further particulars apply to A. H. JOHNSON. J. J. D. McCULLY. Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879.

Sydney Coal

Now landing ex-Schr. " Horton."

200 Tons Old Mines SYDNEY COAL

Will be sold very low for Cash while landing. GUY, BEVAN & CO. Chatham, N. B., September 10th '79.

TO 6000 A YEAR, or than the amount stated above. No one can fail to it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasent and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Chatham Branch Railway. **SUMMER, 1879.**

ON and after Monday, July 14th, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays ex GOING SOUTH. EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATION

Depart, 12.20 a. m. 11.35 Arrive, 12.50 "

Depart, 11.30 p. m., 10.45 a. m. GOING NORTH. ACCOMMD'TION. EXPRESS. Depart 3.45 p. m., 4.00 a. Chatham Junc., Arrive, 4.15

Depart. 4.35 Arrive, 5.05 " Train leaves Chatham on Saturday night to con nect with express going South, which runs through The above Tables are made up on St. John (or Miramichi) Time.

All the above Trains stop at Nelson Station, both All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges. Close connections are made with all pas

senger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Inter-

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifa on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare. Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM. - - - OCTOPER 16, 1879.

The Great Roads.

We see the announcement made that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works lars more than it did on Monday. is about to visit this part of the country for the purpose of inspecting the roads and bridges. We have not had an opportunity of driving over the Great Roads between Chatham and Tracadie and Chatham and Escuminac, but if they are in as bad condition as the road between Chatham and Richibucto, which we know all about, we ought to be thankful that we have been saved the journey. Indeed, the Great Roads leading from Chatham in every direction are showing all the signs of neglect. On the Batherst Road, as far as we have seen it, and on the others, as reliable parties inform us, the attempts at maintenance are of a very inadequate description. In almost all cases, the material with which repairs are made is such as can be picked up on the spot. The roads are "skirted." which means that the trash washed down into the water courses during the fall and spring is shovelled back again each summer to be washed down again, instead of being thrown as far from the road as possible and better material procured in its place. There are many places where the original foundation of the road-bed has

Highway." The bridges show the effect of mis management in a greater degree than even the roads. It would, perhaps, be saying too much, to assert that there is not a bridge on the roads indicated that is in good repair, but we know there is not a bridge between Chatham and Richibucto that is not deficient in this respect, while several of the largest and most important are positively unsafe even by day and unfit for a stranger to cross at

Under the circumstances, it is the plain duty of the Chief Commissioner to apply himself to the work of reform. It is quite well known that he has not sufficient money at his disposal to do all the work necessary, but it is equally well known that the system under which what money there is is expended is very faulty and that great abuses have grown up under it. It is not creditable to the gentlemen who have composed the Government of New Brunswick since Confederation, that this faulty road system has not been dealt with. Indeed, it is the habit of members of the Assembly, as well as of the Government, while admitting the fact that the public road moneys are wasted, to attribute it to the system. At the same time they lack either the ability or the courage to apply the remedy. We, therefore, hope that Chief Commissioner Landry's special attention to the great roads this season, will lead him to some practical conclusions on which he will be enabled to take steps towards a radical change. It is in such matters that our expensive legislative and governmental machinery ought to be of service to us, and it will not be to the credit of those who are responsible if they let another session go by with a practical confession that they of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M. | are unequal to the work required of

How They Help Us. It is to be regretted that the Advocate which may possibly retain a small remseems disposed to damage Chatham and its interests in every way and part of which is under cultivation, having been to lose no opportunity for having a week we referred to the unbusinesslike and vindictive policy of the Intercolo-There has not been a time since the ments. present Government came into power,

accorded by the I. C. R. Explanatory

A good many items of interest, embracing both local and general news, have been neglected this week chiefly on account of the absence of the editor from Chatham, until yesterday morning. The religious tone of so to destination, but the Express going North lies over at Moncton from Saturday night until Monday much of the matter in this number, however, will make up for the absence of our usually varied bill of fare.

Hand Fire-Engines.

Although steam fire-engines are very | County than many dare to hope and a effective and Chatham has a first-class still greater number are, at present, one, which has always been well willing to admit. With returning but more than that in the young clergyhandled, the late fire on Water Street | prosperity, which is now beginning to furnished abundant evidence of the fact | be felt in countries abroad, and must | It had been charged that it was the clergy that our hand-engines are still indispen- soon extend to New Brunswick, Kent, sible. But for No. 1 engine's excellent as well as other northern counties will lieved the laity would not let all the burand effective service Mr. Crimmin's find themselves in a better position den fall on their shoulders in this instance. residence must have taken fire, and had than ever before to contribute their They would cheer the Bishop's declining it done so it is probable the flames would share towards the development of the years. What answer will you give the sed as received. them before going on the Cars. Passengers who have spread in a widly destructive man-country at large, for it must be remem-Bishop if you do not grant his request?

lost property worth thousands of dol- to prosperity.

SHEDIAC has been visited by a most destructive fire. It consumed nearly the whole business portion of the town, leaving, it is said, only one store stand-Among the ruins are Harper & Webster's Boot and Shoe Factory, the Moniteur Acadian office, E. J. Smith's, S. F. Pourier's and C. H. Gallant's, stores. About forty six buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of some \$90,000, the insurance being reported at about \$35,000.

Kent County Notes.

Leading citizens of Richibucto Kingston and other parts of Richibucto parish. have signed nominations of Councillor Gordon Livingston and Hon. Owen McInerney, as their candidates for the Municipal Council to be elected on Tuesday, 28th inst. Among the names on the nominations are those of Councillor D. O'Leary of Richibucto and Geo. Jardine Esq., of Kingston, both of whom were spoken of as exceedingly eligible candidates. It is, therefore, probable that Messrs. McInerney and Livingston will be returned by acclamation, as they ought to be, Mr. Livingston having done the parish, as been soft soil, and there is a constant well as the County, excellent service giving way beneath, resulting in mud during the pastyearand Mr. McInemey holes just large and deep enough to being a leading citizen, merchant and take in half an ordinary waggon wheel. public man. His acceptance of the Generally, the intelligent (?) road repairnomination and willingness to share the er shovels more mud into these and management of the important interests imagines he has repaired the "Queen's involved, with his younger and more active prospective colleague, shows that he has a proper appreciation of the duty he owes to his fellow-citizens.

> The work of Railway construction is proceeding quite rapidly, the fine and dry weather of the past few weeks being much in favor of the contractors of the laity. and Company. The grading is nearly all completed with exception of about six miles, a part of which is in the vicinity of Kingston, and the remainder on the upper end of the line a few miles from the Intercolonial. None of the masonry is yet done, the hauling of stone for the two open culverts-the only work on which any masonry of consequence will be needed—being deferred until the winter, which will be an economical and advantageous arrangement

We understand that the location of the portion of the line still ungraded near Kingston has not been determined upon. Pending the location there is no little discussion and speculation in reference to the matter. By following a route which will be the most direct to Richibucto, the line will not run as near Kingston as is desirable, the distance being variously stated at between half a mile and a mile. There is nothing to prevent the road passing through Kingston, however, if the question of land damages can be satisfactorily arranged, and those who take an unbiased view of the subject cannot see any practical difficulty, or one which ought to prevent the wishes of people from being carried out, in this. Of course, there are some of the Richibacto people who advocate the road being made as di-Government demur on the ground that it will involve a few hundred dollars more of subsidy, but such objections only go to show that better and more sensible reasons are wanting.

Notwithstanding the general business depression all over the country, Kent appears to be quite as well off as her sister counties. She is strong in her agricultural capabilities, as recent local fling at the Chatham Railway. Last fairs at different points have abundantly business have been prosecuted to as nial Railway management in refusing full an extent as "the times" would money and give additional employment | County, vie with each other in a legitito workmen at the Moncton shops. timate business competition, which The Advocate, instead of endeavoring while it promotes the local interests of to assist so important a County interest | both places, is an advantage to the as the Chatham Railway really is, country around, in keeping prices on a chooses to give its aid to its friends in fair basis. Kingston seems to be quite Montreal and elsewhere, who are never as busy as her more pretentious neighso pleased as when Chatham is made to bor just at the present time. New feel the little revenges they have con- buildings in both places are neither few stantly threatened against it. When nor of the cheap class, although if a the Advocate intimates that the Inter- number of old and ricketty ones were colonial Railway management now re- pulled down and some others painted Women do as well as fuses to continue the policy which Mr. or whitewashed, the appearance of both Canon provides that the clergy and laity Brydges pursued towards the Chatham | towns would more correctly represent make money fast. Any one can do the work. You road, because of any difficulties in re- the taste and enterprise which have nomination. (Applause.) This showed gard to payment for services rendered kept them on the march of progress in it does so either in ignorance or malice. | the face of many actual discourage-

The interests of the County, generalwhen the Intercolonial Railway was ly, would doubtless have been promoted not owing the Chatham Railway a had its Railway men been able to se large amount, and it is not long since cure the construction of the Kent the Intercolonial had to pay the Chat- Southern, instead of the railway now ham road no less a sum than \$3,000. being built, because that line would the rest of the County, will be glad to and Shediac, but as the Government maintain it, even under the treatment | than no bread." It is to be hoped they will all soon do, as we are glad some of them are doing, -forget the disappointments which they could not prevent and loyally assist in making the road now secured to them a success. The same sentiment If all the influences which should be brought to bear in securing success in the operation of the road, when it is opened, are harmonised to that end the result will be more beneficial to the

are proved to be so effective, is a com- sess were opened to us only at the time the case, holding that no one would acpliment to those who have kept them when we were entering the period of in such fine order and a clinching argu- trade depression from which we still ment against parting with them. Had suffer, and it is only reasonable to beit not been for No. 1 hand-engine, lieve that they will be an effective Chatham would, undoubtedly, have auxilliary when we again take the road

We are obliged to defer, until next week, further notes or Kent matters.

Provincial Appointments. Samuel Freeze, Thomas Holmes David Duncan, Patrick O'Shaughensey. Patrick Gilles, William Copp, Michael Joseph M'Lean, Junior, Jefe-John Power, William Allison, John Brown, Thomas H. Ramsay, and Dan'l Northern District, and Michael Ryan,

John S. Bissett, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Il, and John Cochran, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent. Twenty-three new J. P.s for Northumberland ought to make the County

> (Continued from first page.) Church of England Synod.

the election of Judas' successor and the first seven deacons, the nomination rested with the Church and not in the Apostles alone. The proposition of the Bishop was, therefore, opposed to the ancient usage of the church.

Mr. Geo. S. Grimmer held that the amendment would conserve the harmony

interpretation he put upon them. After instituting a comparison between Bishop Medley and Bishop Selwyn, of New Zeaand, who, after building up a glorious liocese, resigned to accept the Bishopric of Litchfield, his Synod by a unanimous vote placed in his hands the right to nominate is successor, of which act Bishop Patterson says "it was clearly the right thing to do." He asked the Synod of this Province to treat their beloved Bishop with the same

The plain question was, would they give The whole Synod would have the right to nominate if they rejected the Bishop's reof threes, either Laity or Clergy?

Rev. L. G. Stevens moved, in amend

ment, that the nomination be also made by groups of three lait, and three clergy. Rev. F. H. Almon, who spoke for about fifteen minutes in clear, forcible and telling anguage, attacked the arguments advanced in support of the Canon. He warned never be repealed except by the vote of It was opposed to the principle of Synod. rect as possible, but they will realise ical government, as, instead of the nomi that this feeling ought to give way nation being open to the three branches. sufficiently to admit of Kingston it is limited to the Bishop alone. Second-Station being placed in the village. ly, it is opposed to ancient usage, when no One of the objections urged is that the Bishop was permitted to nominate his support of this contention he read a letter from the Bishop of Ohio. He eulogizied the American church, for its purity and zeal, and deemed it dangerous to depart from the line of their usage. He looked on the Canon as a hard thing on the Bishop, associate, of the advice of the clergy and shown, while her fishing and lumbering | so far as to say "We will let no man proto assist the Chatham Road, even when justify. Richibucto and Kingston, as man on the Bishop, as, though differing by doing so the I. C. R. might make centres of the general trade of the from him on some points, they respected aim too highly to offer any such insult In brief, he objected to this Canon because t was opposed to the principles of Synodcal action, the principle of Synodical government, to ancient usage: it deprives the Bishop of the support of the clergy

and laity; and because it would not elimi. nate party feeling from the election. Mr. G. R. Parkin replied: The basis of every argument against the Canon is that it takes away from the clergy and laity the rights secured to them by the Canon of 1871. But the 4th section of that may delegate to the Bishop the right of that the framers foresaw the time would come when such a case would arise. This demand is called a bold invasion of the rights of the Synod, yet that Canon shows the framers anticipated the present case. lusive right. He criticized the pamphlet freely circulated here and in St. John-"Remarks on a Canon proposed by the While reference to crooked modes of have passed through and tapped the Bishop of Fredericton "- printed at Mcpayment comes with badgrace, therefore, important villages and settlements Millan's. Our Bishop had exiled himself from such a quarter, Chatham, as well as along the shore between Richibucto and came to this country 35 years ago, and administered this diocese in a know that the same enterprise which could not see its way clear to give aid way that has won the admiration of the has put our Railway in its present posi- to the Southern line, those interested world. At the close of a life consecrated tion, in spite of all opposition, can still must take "half a loaf" as being "better by labors of love, our Bishop asks to nominate his successor. His very life might have saved him from the vein of insinuaplan. The question was, How could they Bishop? There was no man standing out and G. A. Schotield were appointed tellers. in distinguished enough to claim one's eye Clergy, of as the coming man. He believed they Laity, isted in respect of the point of junction | in that case the clergy are at sea, while with the Intercolonial should prevail. the Bishop has at his command avenues journed until 7.30 p.m.

on the horizon of the clergy of the Province he was in a position to confidently state the Bishop's word could induce many an the free use of their hall was passed. potsteps to this land. The Bishop has who would carry this Canon. He be-

cept the office of Bishop if he had to de- laughter broke forth as Mr. G. A. Blair, pend on yearly subscriptions for his who moved its adoption, facitiously said salary. The subscription scheme was not | he did not anticipate any opposition to it. feasible. But toward the evening of his life the Bishop gives us one more proof of that is in his power to give. You have come here, year after year, and given ver- freely acknowledged. bal utterance to the high estimate in which you hold him. Now will you go back on these utterances that cost nothing and refuse him probably the last request

of his life? (Great applause). Rev. G. M. Armstrong congratulated his young friend on his fiery speech. agreed with his eulogy of the Bishop, but felt that the subject before the Synod was not the Bishop, but a Canon. Mr. Parkin's arguments might be used to show that they should delegate the election of a Bishop to his Lordship's hands. Personally, he had no connexion with any sioners in the County anonymous communications or pamphlets: he always wrote over his own signature. He would sooner give the election to his Lordship as Metropolitan than the nomination to him as Bishop of Fredericton. though he would bow to the decision of the Synod, whatever it might be. Mr. W. M. Jarvis could not give

for the Southern District of the Parish silent vote. He said Mr. Parkin's abl speech put all the opponents of the Canon in a very painful position. The Canon was antagonistic to all usage. The case Pierre N. Muzerall, Simon J. Muzer- of Bishop Selwyn, of New Zealand, referred to, was different from the case in There the Synod voluntarily delegated their power to the Bishop; here the Bishop requests the Synod to do this. He asked why this little diocese should set a precedent to the Christian church opposed to all previously recognized practice? He reviewed the remarks of all the speakers, and admitted that the majority of the Synod would support the

> Canon Brigstocke agreed with those who expressed the wish that the literature referred to in the debate had not been written from a distinctly ecclesiastical point of view. He deemed this a vital question. It was not the election of They were not a diocese deprived of its head. To ask the Bishop to accept a joint nomination would be to reduce His Lordship by that especial episcopal act to the level of the clergy and laity. He (Brigstocke) believed in the section under debate, and denied that it was taking the election out of the hands of the Synod. The Synod would not elect a man Coadjutor simply because the Bishop nominated him. The scenes in Toronto and elsewhere at the election of Bishops disgraced the church in Canada. (Ap-

Mr. T. W. Daniel could not keep silent when the case of Toronto was referred to. He had good authority for stating that the proceeding at that Synod, on the Evangelical side, were not as stated in the public press on some parts of it. They

Chief Justice Allen was prepared to vote in favor of the Bishop having the right of nomination. When he considered how quest. Why then did the amendment the coadjutor was to be supported, he extend the privilege to his successor or propose to limit the nomination to groups | felt it was not right to vest the nomination in the clergy and laity. By this Canon no one could be appointed Coadjutor without the Bishop's consent. But he was opposed to the Coadjutor being the Bishop's successor, as it would take out of the hands of the clergy and laity rights conferred in 1871.

tor being the Bishop's successor led him to vote against the whole Canon. Mr. G. A. Schofield said the Capon did

not propose to change the right of election these pamphlets were anonymous. Rev. Mr. Schofield objected to these pamphlets being flung at the head of the

Bishop Medley: My friend feels bad that these pamphlets should be flung at the head of the Synod, but he does not feel bad that they should be flung at the

head of the Bishop. (Great applause.) Mr. G. A. Schofield, continuing, said he claimed the right to answer these pamphlets, else it would be said their arguments were unanswerable. He reviewed some of the documents and then turned to the discussion of the arguments of Rev. Mr Almon and others against the Canon. As the Bishop only put one name before the Synod at a time there could be no party lines. The amendment, however, o'clock. went further. Instead of curtailing the Bishop's power, it gave him the right to veto every election if his own nominee was rejected. The very construction of the amendment tended to promote can- to 50. assing, as it required each candidate to be nominated by three persons. He agreed with Mr. Parkin's principal arguments and ended by proclaiming himself in favor of the Canon.

THE BISHOP then stated the way in which the Canon suggested itself to his mind. He had, in view of approaching feebleness, wished an assistant. It had been stated that he yielded his judgment to a clique. This he wished to publicly state, was wholly and malignantly untrue. After framing the Canon, he had consulted a few friends, but the Canon was his own and he accepted the responsibility for it. He had considered every difficulty, and the conclusion he came to was the Canon as placed before them. The Coadjutor occupied a peculiar position. When the Bishop died, he could not go as a priest into the parish to work, nor could he go home, else they would say in England, "Here comes another returned empty." He had provided for the salary and left no burthen on the diocese. Refuse the succession and you might as well refuse the nomination. The amendment proposed was calculated to stir up strife by putting the Bishop's man against the Synod's, &c. He did not want to see any such strife introduced here as lately prevailed in Canada. He

thanked the speakers for the uniform courtesy with which they had treated him during this debate, though he thought Mr. Parkin had used too flattering lan-On motion, the vote on the amendment get the best qualified successor for the was taken by orders. Mr. W. M. Jarvis

> On motion of Mr. Parkin, the Synod ad THE EVENING SESSION.

7 Clergy,

There was a large attendance of ladies at the evening session of the Synod. A vote of thanks to the Oddfellows for The debate on the Canon was resumed. Section 3 was passed without alteration, and Section 4 with a slight correction of

Section 5 was adopted without debate. Section 6 was passed amended as folnomination, in such case the proceedings for the election of a Bishop Coadjutor shall cease for that

as at that time the right of succession was Mr. Parkin moved certain additions to the section to meet certain objections, the section reading :-The Bishop Coadjutor, when duly consecrated,

general buzz of excitement, and a roar

Fredericton and shall succeed to the same immediled as Bishop of said See according to the anons of the Province of Canada, provided that revious to his installation he made the declaration ired of a Bishop as chosen by the Canon of 1871, of this diocese

This section was carried without division or further debate. Section 14 was passed without debate. Mr. G. A. Blair moved that section 15

Dr. Javis supported the motion in a set speech which lasted half an hour. It was | Colonial Bishop Board, and he would proeminently historical, showing the manner in which Coadjutors had been elected from the earliest ages. From this course he did not deem it prudent to depart, and, therefore, was opposed to this section of

Mr. E. B. Chandler, Jr., moved the adoption of the section, which was seconded by Rev. Talbot, who thought many delegates would want the whole Canon re-considered if this section was struck out.

Mr. G. A. Schofield showed that the power of the nomination should be given to the present Bishop because of his long experience in the Diocese, but he would not give the power to his successors. Rev. Mr. Pentreath considered this a most damaging admission. It showed

that the supporters of the Canon had voted on personal considerations, while its opponents had acted on principle. Mr. Wilkinson of Chatham, was prepared to vote for rejecting this section. Mr. Parkin repudiated Mr. Pentreath's

statement that they had supported the Canon on personal grounds only. held there was no giving up of rights. He would vote for Mr. Chandler's motion as a matter of good faith. Rev. Mr. Pentreath said no one was

able to dispute the correctness of Dr. Jarvis' historical address that this Synod was acting contrary to all church prece-

The Bishop said he entirely dissented from Dr. Jarvis' sketch of conclusions in the seven cases alluded to by Bingam. He states that the Bishops themselves appointed their Coadjutors, but there was no record of these Synods, and we had only to take partial accounts, as primitive length with some other of Dr. Jarvis' statements. He repudiated Rev. Mr. Pentreath's charge that the Canon had been passed as an act of personal regard. He had received testimony of the Church's was very difficult to give them adequate for the Synod to say whether they would carry out its provisions. Carried.

Chief Justice Allen styled the last section the most objectionable of all. It but, on a point of order being raised, with would be a blemish for all time to come drew it. on the Church here. He was sure every one present who voted for the Canon, did so on good grounds and not as an act of personal courtesy. He was in a small min-Judge Fisher's objection to the Coadju- ority in opposing the Canon, but it was been subscribed, and that the committee now law and he would cheerfully accept | had good reason to expect more.

Rev. Mr. Almon thought they were making a precedent that would work infrom the laity, so he did not wonder that jury to other dioceses in future years.

Mr. E. L. Wetmore wanted this section to remain. The Canon was experimental and the same power should not be continued in perpetuity. Mr. W. Gilbert would support Mr.

Chandler's motion. Canon Bigstocke said he gave his vote on principle only in favor of endowing motion.

the Bishop with the right of nomination. He hoped this last section would be taken off, else it would be said the Canon was passed on personal grounds only. Rev. G. M. Armstrong would vote for the retention of this section.

Revs. Canon Medley, Pentreath, Hanford, and Mr. Blair, Wm. Jarvis and others continued the debate till after 10 Mr. Blair's motion to strike out the 15th section was seconded by Rev. Mr. Hanford,

and Mr. Chandler's motion, that the section stand, was adopted by a vote of 67 The Canon as a whole was then adopted, and the Synod adjourned until Thursday. FREDERICTON, Oct. 9.

The Synod met at 10 o'clock. The attendance of clergy and laity was not so large as on the first day, owing no doubt to the fact that the vexed question of the canon had been disposed of. After routine, on motion of Mr. E. B.

Chandler, the secretary was instructed to

enter in the minutes the notice of the special meeting which appeared in the The Rev. Mr. Campbell suggested that His Lordship be called the Bishop Diocesan of Fredericton, and not Metropolitan during the discussion. His Lordship favored this idea, and the secretary was instruct-

Fredericton for Metropolitan in the min-Rev. F. H. Almon asked if it was possible to record his objection to the order of proceeding yesterday in the minutes. He held that the standing committees should have been appointed before discus-

sing the canon. In answer to Mr. Almon, His Lordship stated that this being a special and not an annual meeting, the business for which it was called together took precedence. called for the purpose of considering the far as temperance is concerned. He

His Lordship the Bishop, in accordance with the first section of the canon made the following request :-"Being of the opinion that it is for the

best interests of the Diocese that I should have assistance in the discharge of the onerous duties of the Episcopal office, I hereby request the Synod and declare it that efforts should be so condemned as to be advisable that a Bishop Coadjutor | they were by the last speaker. We ought for this diocese should be appointed."

seconded by Mr. G. D. Street, a resolution in accordance with this request was passed. His Lordship said he was unable at present to name any persons to the Synod for the office of Coadjutor. He did not know before yesterday how the Canon Synod, by a large majority, would name any one, he would accept their nomina-Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were pasplace without a great deal of correspond- man's own judgment. ner. The fact that the hand-engines | bered that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | As section 13 was reached there was a ence. He thought it consistent with his | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the hand-engines | Bered that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | As section 13 was reached there was a ence. He thought it consistent with his | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the hand-engines | Bered that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the hand-engines | Bered that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | He then took up the financial aspects of | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man who | gentle and continuous current of Elect that the railway facilities we pos- | Rev. L. G. Stevens said any man w

a Coadjutor, so that it would be accepted. He wished the Synod to act as free men, and if they thought fit, reject his nomination. He knew that those who voted Rev. Mr. Campbell, in seconding the adoption of the section, said there would yesterday, whether for or against the be no objection levelled against it from Canon, did so from principle. We all must feel a satisfaction in considering that the records of the four General Councils, our deliberations have been conducted on high principles. He would do his best to find a man who would meet with

their approval, and he trusted it would be an answer to those who said this was a contrivance of the Bishop to bring in some person whom he had in his pocket. (Ap-Mr. John Sears said the Synod were proud of his Lordship's action in this

viz: with regard to the salary of the Coad-The Bishop said that he had written to the Hon, W. E. Gladstone on the subject and had received a letter saying that his communication would be laid before the

bably soon know if he could give his own salary to the Coadiutor. Rev. A. Hoyt, seconded by Mr. John Sears, moved the following resolution:-Whereas, the Bishop has kindly offered the half of his official income received from Colonial Bishppric's Fund, for the support of the coadjutor:

Resolved, that the Synod thankfully accept this

enerous offer until further arrangements can be Mr. Whitney reported that he had audited the report of Contingent Committee and found it correct. On motion the report was accepted.

The question of the election of standing committees was then taken up. On motion of Canon Brigstocke, seconded by Mr. Hurd Peters, the Synod proceeded to the election of the Standing Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions by nomination and ballot. The nominations were:-

Rev. G. G. Roberts, Rev. E. W. Pentreath, Rev. T. E. Dowling, Canon Brigstocke, Canon Medley, Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Edward, Rev. Geo. Sterling, Messrs. W. M. Jarvis, G. R. Parkin, G. W. Whitney, G. Herbert Lee, E. J. Wetmore, T. W. Daniel, John Sears, Hurd Peters. Messrs. Dowling, Roberts. Armstrong, Brigstocke, Jarvis, Parkin, Whitney, and Daniel were elected such committee.

On motion of Rev. T. E. Dowling the report of the Board of Foreign Missions was ordered to be printed with the journal. On motion of Rev. J. Rushton it was resolved that the next meeting of the Synod be held in St. John on Wednesday before the first Thursday in July.

The report of the committee on Sunday Schools, submitted at the meeting in July last, was read by the Rev. Mr. Pentreath. Rev. Mr. Hoyt objected to that part of history is very defective. He dealt at the report which referred to the fact of very little religious instruction being given to children at home. Canon Brigstocke said that as far as his

affection, but wished this Canon to be religious instruction at home; he moved considered on its merits. In this way, he that the report be received and printed thought, they had discussed it. It was and that a committee be appointed to the fire. Rev. Mr. Almon brought in a resolution relative to the establishment of a Diocesan

Church of England Temperance Society

own children were concerned, he knew it

Rev. G. G. Roberts, from the Divinity School committee, submitted the report. which showed that the sum of eleven hundred dollars a year, for five years, had

It was moved that the report be mad the order of the day for the afternoon. Canon Brigstocke thought that the com mittee were proceeding too fast; he wish-He held that his previous arguments had ed to move an amendment, but it was ruled out of order.

> The motion to make the report the order of the day was carried. Canon Medley presented a report on missionary work in the diocese (for report see report of July meeting in Telegraph).

which was laid over until next session.

Mr. G. W. Schofield gave notice of motion to amend section 14 of the constitu-

Mr. W. M. Jarvis renewed notice of

Judge Fisher gave notice of motion in relation to parish delegates, one of whom must be a resident.

Rev. Mr. Almon moved that a Diocesan Church of England Temperance Society be formed. The Rev. gentlemen, in the course of his remarks on this subject, referred to the history of Church of England temperance societies in the past, showing that at one time the Synod was unanimously of opinion that a Diocesan Society should be formed. Clergy at work in the diocese must feel that they | colds. are hampered because no such society exists, and it is necessary that Church of England temperance societies should have the sanction of the Synod. We do not wish to force any one to join us; we only

ask them to aid us in a great and noble work. Why cannot we establish guilds for the promotion of general church work as is done in England. Diocesan temperance societies are established in many Colonial dioceses. We are all desirous of checking such an evil, and a line of action that has so suggested itself to the Bench of Bishops in England ought to commend

This motion was seconded by Mr. Wm. Canon Medley moved the following ed to substitute the words Diocesan of amendment, seconded by Rev. L. A.

"That the Synod considers it is undesirable to form a Diocesan Temperance Society, and is unwilling to commit itself to any measures of a more stringent measure in this nature than that of recognizing the establishment of Parochial temper-

Mr. Schofield would support the amendment. Every baptized member of the Church of England was a member of a Temperance Society. He objected to clergymen of the Church of England bringing into their school houses ministers of other denominations to instruct members The meeting, according to the notice, was of the C. of E. in regard to their duty as canon. On motion the minutes were con- thought this was a work of parochial, not synodical supervision. Only 14 temperance societies are at work in the diocese.

The speaker in reply to Mr. T. W. Daniel

said he did not refer to St. Mark's T. S. Mr. G. M. Armstrong thought this matter deserved great consideration. He said it would be a most melancholy fact the United States and Canada to be cautious how we introduce speakers On motion of Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, of other denominations to our meetings. He thought the least the Synod can do

Mr. T. W. Daniel would like all of the Synod who used liquor to abstain for a year and give the money saved to the would be received by the Synod. If the Diocesan Church Society. (Applause.)

is to give a committee to look after the

Mr. Wilkinson thought a Diocesan organization was not necessary, because in tion. He was unable during the short | the Church of England the broad principles time he had had at his command to con- of temperance were taught. If we got up a sult with any one as to the person to be Diocesan society there would be a number chosen. If the Coadjutor should be chosen of itinerants going over the Province outside of the diocese, it would probably trying to imbue societies with their own be in Canada or England, and it would be ideas. There is no Scriptural ground for impossible to obtain a man from either a man's abstaining entirely, it is left to a

At the state of

duties to do this great work of nominating had to grapple with intemperance as he had in the Parish of Portland, would

like to have the sympathy of the Synod with him. (Applause.) Rev. Cannon Brigstocke thought the Synod should proceed very slowly in this matter. The Synod might pause before

putting this power into the hands of a

committee. Temperance meetings had

[Continued on 3rd page.] The Deadwood Fire.

The following account of Deadwood fire is sent to the ADVANCE, by Hugh Johnston. formerly of Miramichi, N. B. BLACK HILLS DEADWOOD Sep. 26th 79.

MR. EDITOR:-It is impossible to give an idea of the magnitude of the terrible matter. One omission has been made, disaster that has befallen Deadwood. All is confusion rush and bustle. Nearly the whole city is now only smoking ruins and great ragged walls that still stand, pictures of desolation. The streets are full of women weeping over their ruined homes: children searching for their parents; and parents for their children. While waggons are moving the few articles of household goods, and scattered in the wildest confusion, are all kinds of property that has

been rescued from the devouring element. The terrible disaster may be summed up in a few words. Deadwood is gone. Of course there are residences left, and a few buildings on the outskirts, but the heart of the city is swept away clean, it is wiped

The cry of fire was heard on Sherman street about two o'clock this morning and in half an hour the whole street was on fire burning like so much tinder. The fire originated in the Star Bakery, opposite the Langrishe theatre. Before the fierce heat every thing went down, and the fireproofs on which so much dependence was placed, have proved to be of no account whatever. One of the great causes of so much property being destroyed was that the fire-proofs proved to be of no account. As generally is the case in a mining town. a large quanity of blasting powder was kept in the stores or in the fire proofs here, and during the fire these exploded, sending up sheets of flame and burning timber, that looked really grand as well as terrible for hundred of yards high, tearing the fire-proofs to pieces, and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property. The number of lives lost is not yet ascertained, but a good many were seriously

injured by jumping from upper stories of Four hours after the fire some parties had commenced rebuilding. The prices o lumber have advanced from \$30.00 per m. and to \$60.00. Common laborers are in demand for \$4 00 per day and carpenters \$7.00 per day. This is the present state of affairs, but how long it will last it is hard to say. The number of buildings destroyed is estimated at over one thousand, and the loss of property is estimated at between two and three million of dollars. Some old placer miners have panned out of the ashes to day over one hundred dollars of gold that had been melted by

Tragic End of Aeronauts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—This afternoon.

as Mr. Colegrave, aronaut, and Williams.

manager of Woodward's Garden, attempted a balloon ascension from the Garden. the wind blowing heavily, the balloon seemed insufficiently inflated and rose heavily above the buildings of the Garden. Soon afterwards it dropped and scudded along at a low elevation, tearing away telegraph wires in its flight, In a moment the bag was ripped and the gas escaped with a roar heard for blocks. Both occupants were thrown out, falling on Folsom street, between 14th and 15th streets. while the balloon came down a few rods beyond. Williams was fearfully crushed about the face and head and died instantly. Colegrave's injuries were mostly internal He is insensible and unlikely to recover. Later-Prof. Colegrave, since the last despatch, has died from his injuries. The men fell about 200 feet. The balloon rebounded after striking the telegraph wires. then striking a chimney it again rebound. ed, at which moment the geronauts were

thrown out It always gives us pleasure to draw at tention to articles which are deserving of bublic patronage. Probably no article ever offered to the public has met with the same success as Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum. Personally we can speak highly of its value as a family cough remedy, having used it with great benefit. The sale of this article has assumed enormous proportions. Our advice to the public at large is to try its virtues if they should

Medical,

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ave been recovered, and the disease thoroughly others was offensive to them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, I was not troubled with it all. My senses of Taste. and Smell, which were wholly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much in

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