

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

W. S. LOGGIE, Esq., is to the fore with a spring advertisement. WILD GESE are making their appearance in the local market. OUR THANKS are tendered to Richard Hutchison, Esq., for a large supply of local papers.

POLICE.—The Bill providing for an increased assessment for police purposes in Chatham, has passed the House of Assembly.

HARDWARE.—Mr. Goggin makes his spring announcement to buyers of goods in his line. It shows that he has a very complete stock.

MILL AND OTHER PROPERTIES of the Ferguson, Rankin & Co., estate, in Harbour and other parts of Gloucester, are offered for sale. See advt.

OLD FOLKS are to give their concert to-night in the Masonic Hall. It is to be entirely secular and fun may be expected. The band of the 73rd Battalion will be in attendance.

HOTEL TO RENT.—Mr. McCarthy offers the Fitzpatrick property to rent. The situation is a good one, the house first class and the stabling and other accommodation very convenient.

R. J. BENNET, Esq., a promising young barrister,—son of Dr. Bennett, School Inspector for St. John—late a resident of Dalhousie, died at his father's residence St. John, on Friday night last.

PERSONAL.—Richard Hutchison and Alex. Morrison, Esqrs., arrived home from Great Britain yesterday morning. They came by the Polynesia, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, after a rather unfavorable passage.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Benjamin Wilkinson, of Chatham, died very suddenly on Wednesday night last, just as she was about to retire. So sudden was the attack that Dr. McCurdy who was quickly summoned, had only time to reach the house before death took place.

LECTURE.—Rev. John Robertson lectured on "Proverbs" before a large audience in Douglastown on Tuesday evening. He dealt with the proverbs of nearly all nationalities. Alex. Jessiman, Esq., occupied the chair and the lecture proved very entertaining indeed.

S. S. ANSWEYER'S SERMON.—In the Methodist Church, Chatham, on next Sabbath at half past 6 o'clock p. m. The Rev. Mr. Campbell will preach the Anniversary Sermon to the Sabbath school. The children of the school, will occupy the gallery and sing. A collection will be taken in aid of the S. School fund.

"SECOND FIDDLE".—It is understood that "the party" have turned their backs on the Advocate because of its general debility, and that it is now allowed only to copy such matters affecting Left Centre interests as are made known to it by the Sun. That's what comes of the "junior foreman" "blabbing" about the election bills not being paid.

THE NELSON STABBING AFFAIR to which we referred last week, resulted in the death of Conick, and the arrest of Joseph Megher. An inquest was held by Coroner Freeman, of Newcastle. The verdict was that deceased came to his death by a wound in the bowels, made by a sharp instrument, but by whom the jury could not say. Megher is undergoing preliminary examination before Justice Masson of Newcastle.

MR. GEO. SWEZEY requests us to say to our correspondent, "Barbidge" that he does not propose to answer questions put by an anonymous writer, if Barbidge is well-informed respecting the two men seized by Overseer Peuley in Overseer Russell's district, he must know that they were not Mr. Swezey's and the latter thinks "Barbidge" has no right to give rumor the appearance of positive truth. Mr. Swezey says if "Barbidge" will come out over his real name he will answer him.

THE BAND.—We understand that arrangements have been made by the Band of the 73rd Battalion, under the leadership of Bandmaster J. H. Templeton, by which they are to play at the intersection of Water Street and the Public slip at Letson's every other Monday during the coming season. When the weather is unfavorable on Mondays the Band will play on Wednesdays. Major McCulley, Commanding officer of the Battalion, has procured new music, uniforms, etc. for the band which is becoming quite an efficient organization. The members are J. H. Templeton, Bandmaster; Sergt. William Mather, W. McFarlane, R. Walker, John Johnson, G. Sarat, Arch. Woods, John Bell, Wm. Woods, Henry Creighton, Robert Nixon, John Gillies, John Miller, T. O'Brien.

St. Mary's Lecture Course.

The 5th Lecture of the St. Mary's Chapel S.S. Course was delivered in the School House on Tuesday evening, March 25th, by the Rev. E. S. W. Penitheat, A.M., Rector of Moncton. The subject of the Lecture was "The Times of the Troubadours," and was handled in a most entertaining and instructive manner, to the great pleasure and satisfaction of an appreciative audience. The next Lecture of the Course will probably be given by I. Allan Jack, Esq., A.M., of St. John, on Tuesday evening next. Subject—"The individual in Canada, his functions and powers."

The Weather.

We are indebted to G. A. Blair, Esq., of the Dominion Observatory here for weather notes of the past week. The barometer began to fall here after midnight on Thursday last (at which time it read 30.45) and fell steadily from that time until 5.30 p.m. Tuesday (then reading 28.67)—after which time it began gradually to rise again.

The temperature during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was almost stationary, varying but a few degrees. The total rain fall was 1.72 inches distributed as follows:— Sunday, 0.50. Monday, 0.55. Tuesday, 0.64. Wednesday, 0.03.

Light N. E. winds prevailed on the days already mentioned, the wind shifting to the W. and S. W. on Tuesday evening. The wind increased soon after midnight Tuesday and blew briskly from that time up to 3 p.m. yesterday.

Entertainment of the Dutch Reformers

On Tuesday evening the Dutch Reformers gave their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall. The chair was occupied by J. R. Goggin, Esq., and the meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKewen. Addresses were given by Rev. Mr. McKewen and Mr. Jas. Caley; recitations by Miss Nettie Gray, Alex. Cantley, J. U. Loggie and Wm. McArthur. Songs by Wm. Smith, M. S. Gillies, Miss Jessie Colquhoun, and L. P. W. Desbray, a reading by Jas. Ferguson and choruses by the Choir. Messrs. Annie Shirriff and C. John-

stons were the accompanists, and Mrs. D. Paterson executed an instrumental piece. The meeting was well attended and before its close, Mr. Wm. Murray, in reply to a question of the President, stated that the petition containing over 1000 signatures in favor of the Permissive bill had been received from the different sections of the county but through some informality, some of them had to be returned, and this would cause a little delay. The petition was now in the hands of the different members of the Committee in the several parishes and would doubtless soon be returned completed.

School Complaint.

We have received from Capt. C. H. Boncher, of Newcastle, a letter and some correspondence, showing that the attention of the Secretary of Trustees was called to the "brutal" beating of his son, Bertram, by one of the male teachers, on the 7th ult. The complaint stated that she beat and bruised the boy and thumped his head against the side of the school room, necessitating examination by a doctor. The Secretary referred Capt. Boncher to the Trustees, i.e. Capt. B. on complaints that he is still left without any redress. We regret very much that it is necessary to bring a matter of this kind to public notice. We advised Capt. Boncher to endeavor to get satisfaction through the Trustees, and it is on his assurance that he cannot do so that we give publicity to the above outline of the correspondence. We wish the Teacher's name, however, because we seek enquire as the case demands, and deal with her, as the circumstances will justify.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery met in St. John's Church, Chatham, on Tuesday. Inter alia arrangements were made for the pulpit supply of Red Bank, Kouchibougué, Bass River, etc. The new Hymn Book was considered and generally approved with certain omissions, changes and additions. A call signed by 320 persons, from New Richmond, P. Q., in favor of the Rev. Mr. Boyd, was before the Court, and was sustained as a gospel call and referred to the Synod in May. Mr. D. Argent, student, was examined in Greek, Latin, Logic, Profane and Sacred History and Mathematics, which examination was highly satisfactory. Mr. P. Argent, with other pupils his theological studies next autumn. Commissioners to the General Assembly to meet in Ottawa, June 11th were appointed—by rotation, the Revs. Messrs. McKean and Herdman, and by election the Revs. Messrs. S. Houston and T. G. Johnston. The Elders were Dr. J. S. Benson and D. Ferguson of Chatham, J. R. Nicholson, Newcastle, and I. B. McKenzie, Campbellton, with John Hardy Esq., of Ottawa, as alternate.

Northumberland County Court.

BEFORE HIS HONOR JUDGE WILLSTON. The April term of the Northumberland County Court opened on Tuesday at Newcastle. Bostarly cases were disposed of as follows:— Alms House Commissioners vs. John Humbrick; the same vs. Arch. Wright; the same vs. Robt. McLean; the same vs. John Cameron; the same vs. Jas. R. Lawlor—all plea of "not guilty." The same vs. Finlay U. Loggie—ordered to lie over till next term. The same vs. John Osborne and Peter Davidson—accused failing to appear, requisitions were extracted. Civil causes were entered as follows:— 1. J. & R. Young vs. John Sheriff—A. H. Johnston. 2. John Russel vs. Angus McLean—A. Davidson. 3. Chas. Malby vs. Alex. Jardine—E. P. Williston. 4. Geo. I. Wilson vs. Wm. Sinclair—A. H. Johnston. 5. F. J. Letson vs. Jarvis Legere—A. H. Johnston. Youngs vs. Shirreff was called. Wm. Wilkinson Esq. appearing as counsel for plaintiffs, and Mr. Lawlor of Adams and Lawlor for defendant. The action is one of trespass to the suit, brought in consequence of the High Sheriff taking a boat from one St. Cour who had a lease of it from plaintiffs. The jury was composed of R. Stapleton, Chas. Gunn, John Russell, Denis Sullivan and Theop. Desbray. After plaintiffs case was all in, defendant's testimony and counsel agreed not to address the jury. The Judge having charged, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, assessing damages at \$100.

The Hogan-Loggie Fishery Matter.

The complaint of John Hogan against Messrs. A. & R. Loggie of Black Brook, in which the defendants are charged with having had a quantity of smelts, illegally in their possession on 28th ult., was further heard before G. A. Blair, Esq., Police Magistrate on Thursday last. Mr. Tweedie, counsel for Hogan, desired a further adjournment, one of his witnesses Mr. J. D. McNeill being temporarily away from home. After a short discussion it was agreed that the case for the defence should go on with the understanding that Mr. McNeill's evidence should be received hereafter.

The Circuit Court.

MARCH TERM. The Circuit Court opened at the Court House, Newcastle, on Tuesday last week at 11 o'clock, His Honor Judge Fishar presiding.

Samuel Thompson, Esq. Q. C., Clerk of the peace having read the usual proclamations the following Grand Jurors were empanelled and sworn.

Scott Fairley, Foreman. Thos. Andrews, W. H. Vye, Geo. Savoy, Robt. Mather, Thos. Desbray, Michael Martin, Angus McLean, Moses Connor, Thos. Williston, D. Crimmon, W. Johnston, Alex. Cowden, John Faye, Donald Morrison, W. J. Miller, J. F. Jardine, Richard Wilson, Wesley C. Holdsworth, Thos. Russell. His Honor in addressing the grand jury congratulated them on the improvement of the Court House, though the arrangement was not exactly what he would have made himself. The Judge should have come in at another door, and there should have been a little more light. The improvement, however, was highly creditable to the people of the county, who thus showed their anxiety to have their Court House suitably fitted up. His Honor said that since he had visited this part of the country before a great revolution had taken place in the creation of the municipal government, which was a great benefit to the people. He always thought that such institutions were necessary in order

to teach the people self reliance. In the old times everything was done by the central government, and some people carried the doctrine of the prerogatives of the Crown to an extravagant limit, whereas, really these prerogatives were merely given in trust for the benefit of the people. Let them believe him, the new deal set the government was intended, the better for the people, as their affairs were first administered locally and in detail, first by the parish and the county and then nationally, as a people, by their parliament. The good effect of this was that a young man in a parish who showed abilities and business aptitude, after giving evidence of them in parish affairs, was sent to the County Court, then to the Local House and afterwards, perhaps, to the Dominion Parliament, his political training being thus natural and gradual. In fact such institutions were a regular political normal school and produced habits of thought, independence and self-reliance in the people.

Rev. Dr. Jardine's Second Lecture.

"THE GREAT PYRAMID." Rev. Dr. Jardine of St. Andrew's Church delivered a lecture on the above subject on Thursday evening last to a large audience. In his opening remarks he referred to the great age of the ancient structure, which has without the assents of over four thousand years and is yet the most perfect of the pyramids. It is far the oldest of them all, and unlike the others, freed from the evidences of the idolatrous beliefs of the ancient Egyptians, which characterize all the other pyramids. Though the first it is not only the largest but also the most perfect of the pyramids. The lecturer, who has himself visited the Great Pyramid, said he was at one time quite a sceptic with regard to its great age, as evinced by the theory of Piazzi Smith, the Astronomer Royal of Scotland, who spent some six months in making thorough explorations and measurements of it, but having, himself, examined its mysteries he had changed his mind and become convinced that a great intelligence had directed its construction. The lecturer gave the principal measurements in the Pyramid inches. East and West the four sides of its base measured 9,131.05 inches and the height from the level of the base to the apex was 5,813 inches. He went on to show that the structure was built upon certain astronomical and mathematical principles, with which none of the ancient peoples were supposed to be acquainted and some of which are among the most recent discoveries of modern research and science. The data given by the learned lecturer were very interesting, but we can only refer to them to the extent that will enable the reader to form an idea of their nature. For instance, it was demonstrated that the relative proportion of the side of the Pyramid's base to its height showed that the great problem of the quadrature of the circle—a problem solved only by a modern mathematician, though almost conquered by Archimedes—was known to the architect who designed the Great Pyramid. Analogies of measurement between the Pyramid and the earth, as well as of distances between the earth and some of the greater planets, were presented, showing striking and marvellous coincidences. It was also shown that the cardinal points as indicated by the modern compass were known to the founder of the Pyramid, for its base side lies exactly north and south east and west.

But the most important feature of the wonder is found in the discoveries connected with its interior, which is gained through an opening in the north side, communicating with a passage descending to a point far below the base level of the structure, but intersected by another passage, which leads upward into what is called the Grand Gallery, at the upper end of which is a small chamber communicating with one much larger, which latter is finished in polished granite, the joints of which are made and put together as finely as precious stones are in jewelled work. The entrance passage is constructed on such an angle that it pointed to the star, Draco, which was the pole star in the year 2170 B. C., when the Pyramid is supposed to have been built. The great purpose of the Pyramid, according to the Astronomer Royal and other learned explorers, is shown by the analogies between its interior passages and other characteristics and facts connected with the history of mankind. Measurements and situations of passages leading downward and upward, here expanding and there contracting, and the "Sarophagus" or "Sarcophagus" which is of the exact dimensions of the Mosaic Ark, the seven courses forming the walls of the great gallery, the "well," the fine line on the wall of the entrance passage, the leaf on the wall of the small chamber, and other facts and points were dealt with in such a way as to lead the informed mind to speculate in wonder upon the application of the Great Pyramid revelations as proofs of Bible History and prophetic suggestions affecting God's purposes regarding man. The Pyramid was made, by the lecturer to show the date of beginning and duration of the Mosaic period, the time of Christ's coming and its effects upon the world, and also, if the theory be correct, that material are the change of the relationships of the nations and usher in a new era.

The lecture was one calculated to lead those who heard it to desire a more extended study of the interesting subject. It was illustrated by diagrams and drawings, made, we believe, by Mr. William Simpson, under Dr. Jardine's supervision. A silver collection was taken up at the close, the amount of which was about \$21. It was announced by the Chairman, A. D. Shirreff, Esq., that it had been determined to erect a Sunday School Hall in connection with the church.

Death of T. Fred. Barker, Esq.

On Wednesday, of last week, the body of T. Fred. Barker, Esq., who was supposed to have fallen off the train for St. John, two days previously, was found in a stream which is crossed by the railway track only a few hundred feet from Sussex Station. It was first discovered by a boy who was hauling fence rails. The boy notified some men about it, who immediately removed the body from the water and communicated with the Coroner. The body, when first discovered, was face downward, about 300 feet below the railway bridge, east of the station. The water is apparently a half deep at this place. A floating body had drifted from the bridge to where it was found, the water being so shallow it could not float further. At the inquest the jury after an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by an accident, but there is no evidence to show how the accident occurred." Mr. Barker was a son of T. B. Barker, Esq., the well known St. John druggist and a general favorite with a large circle of friends.

Correspondence.

The Northwest Bridge. To the Public.—It is well known to you that the Northwest Bridge spanning the Miramichi is, at present, undergoing a process of repair. You must also be aware that from the beginning there has been a specification, by which the work was to be done. It was distinctly stated in the said specification that "All the abutments were to be taken down to low water mark, and rebuilt of cedar not less than 10 in. at the top. The ballast was all to be taken out and replaced by hand. The two shore abutments were also to come down to low water mark. Well, how has the specification been carried out? As to the abutments, themselves, in reality, they have never been touched, but what was stated as "timbers" on the abutments have been taken down 3 or 4 feet and rebuilt of cedar, the greater part of which is not more than 6 or 7 in. at the top. The ballast and two shore abutments have never been touched. A great many of the cross-ties of the abutments, have been torn out, (or partly so) by passing rafts; they also have never been touched. The saddle sashes in the logs of the abut-

ments were specified, 3 in. at the top and 6 in. at the butt. In the new work some are scarcely marked. Is it a proper thing for us to pay \$6,700.00 for such work when, perhaps, in the course of 3 or 4 years more the under works of the bridge will be completely done, and another course of repairs will be required at a cost of \$100,000.00? Why go to the extra expense of advertising and getting printed specifications that are only a form? I repeat it, a form to blindfold the public, and make them believe the lowest tender would get the contract. I ask if it is not, only a form, when the contractor can break it and in fact do what he likes with it?

Restigouche County Court.

MARCH TERM, 1879. There was no criminal business before the Court. Two civil causes were entered, viz:— William Fraser vs. Alexander Moreton; Mr. Bennett for plaintiff, Mr. Barbara for defendant. Hugh Frelotte vs. Francis Russell; Mr. Bennett for plaintiff, Mr. Barbara for defendant. Mr. Bennett, attorney for the plaintiff, in both cases, being sick, and Mr. Barbara being absent in Fredericton attending his legislative duties, the plaintiff's cause was conducted by Mr. E. P. Williston, and the defence by Mr. Desbray. William Fraser vs. Alexander Moreton; This was an action of assumpsit for a quantity of hay, sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant; plea the general issue, on the notice of set off, the plaintiff proved that he delivered to the defendant 6 tons, 189 lbs. hay, which he was to take as it came, and if he picked it, the price was to be \$18 per ton, and he would let him have what he could spare.

A Southwest Bridge.

DEBRY, March 17th, 79. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance: Sir.—A correspondent in your issue of the 6th inst., referring to the advisability of a bridge across the S. W. Miramichi at or near the Extract Works, brings to mind the efforts that were made last year by the residents on both sides of the river by petitioning the Local Legislature, to obtain this much desired convenience. The need of a bridge at this point has been regarded as a necessity ever since the establishment of the factory of Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co. The people of upper Nelson and Derby and also of the numerous back settlements whose highways have their terminal points at or near the designated site, need the bridge very much.

In order to effect a reliable and speedy communication at this place for the travelling public, the ferryman from year to year had been guaranteed a subsidy, which was always paid by a special grant up to last year, but for 1878 he had to be reimbursed from private funds. There seems to be a wanton neglect on the part of our Local Legislature that a firm paying in so much to the revenues of this Province would not have their wants catered to by our Local Representatives. The Hon. Commissioner of the Board of Works Hon. Wm. M. Kelly on being interviewed about this contemplated structure, considered the only impediment would be that the construction would entail an expense of thirty thousand dollars. Through his efforts A. G. Beckwith C. E. was sent to make a survey of the river, and after making a careful enquiry as to the cost of material he gave it as his opinion that Government estimate would not exceed ten thousand dollars, and, now, in these hard pan times when competition is so keen this bridge would be built for some two thousand dollars less. As there is no bridge between here and McLaggan's it becomes incumbent upon the Legislature to bridge the river at some eligible place, and if submitted to disinterested commissioners to locate, this bridge should be a solid foundation, shallowness of water, and good approaches be an object, the prayer of six hundred freeholders will be complied with. Yours truly,

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. (We learn that there is a largely signed petition in circulation for a Bridge over the Southwest just below the present rafting wharves. It seems highly probable that the people interested, who number many thousands, could not come to an agreement among themselves to advocate a bridge at some one point. Until they do so they only stand in the way of their own interests.—EDITOR.)

The Lazaretto Scandal.

GLoucester, March 31st, 79. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance: MR. EDITOR:—I notice in last week's issue of the Advocate another letter from "a member of the Board" which forces me to ask a renewal of your past favours. That correspondent is as remarkable for his courage and audacity as for his utter want of principle, propriety and truthfulness, while his language in his last effort betrays signs of an unbecomingly passionate indignation in the advocacy of a good and just cause. If by insults and slanderous insinuations he could justify himself and the majority of the Board, he would now appear to the people as white as snow. But I have shown him implicated in the most shameful transactions and in the lowest trickery in matters connected with the Lazaretto administration. I have proved his insinuations to be as vile and contemptible as his assertions were untruthful. I have answered his mean queries about the Sisters' House, wine, etc., by quoting from the official minutes book, showing the most fair and upright dealing in all these matters. Yet, in his last effort, he concentrates all his exhausted forces on that "Nunery" or Sisters' House adjoining the Lazaretto and again insinuates that it was unfairly dealt with in that matter by Messrs. A. K. McDougall and Wm. Ferguson.

To put the matter clearly before your readers, I must again publish the amount of the tenders for this building. James S'chart, \$146,000. Chas. E. Butcher, 117,440. Wm. Ferguson, 97,970. John Young, 95,000. Joseph Dore, 85,000. Jonas Ferguson, 79,200. The tender of Jonas Ferguson, being the lowest, the contract was awarded to that gentleman, who was provided with sufficient surties. Mr. John Young says this tender of Jonas Ferguson was a bogus one and gives no other proof for it but that he is a brother of Mr. Wm. Ferguson! But what does Mr. Young mean by "bogus tender"? Does he mean thereby a tender for work not to be done by the very person who puts in that tender? In that case Mr. Young's own tender was a bogus one as his tender would certainly not permit him to climb the frame of a building, etc. Mr. Joseph Dore's tender must also have been a bogus one, as several Members of the Board have it from Mr. Young himself that he was connected with that tender. "A Member of the Board" in his last letter says—"if the matter is properly unravelled it will be found that \$408,000 of the public funds were voted to William Ferguson, over and above the amount of his contract \$792,000, and \$350,000 of that amount could have been

saved by awarding the contract to the lowest bona fide tender \$500,000. I cannot suppose Mr. Young so ignorant of the facts as not to be guilty of willingly and knowingly erring from the truth when he makes such an assertion. Tenders were asked for erecting and finishing this building. When the tenders were opened Mr. Young was present, and he saw that Mr. Jonas Ferguson offered to do that work for \$792, and Mr. Doucet for \$850. The contract was very properly awarded to Mr. Ferguson, who did the work or saw it done. He was paid for that work \$792, and \$80. For extra work, in all \$872, and I defy Mr. John Young or any other man to show that one dollar more was paid for doing that work for which tenders were asked, and when "A Member of the Board" states that \$350, would have been saved on that contract, had his tender or any other tender been accepted, he states a barefaced untruth, unwittingly, perhaps, but he does so truly and really; and if he have the spirit of a gentleman about him (which I doubt) he will retract his slanderous charge against Messrs. Wm. Ferguson and A. K. McDougall. Mr. Young's object or intention must be to so mix up facts so as not to be understood by those for whom he writes. Perhaps he wishes to refer to the furnishing of the Sisters' House which is quite a different thing and has nothing to do with the contract above referred to. We know that Mr. Young, at that time, did all in his power to prevent a few pieces of furniture etc. being bought by the Board or the Government for the Sisters' House. Nevertheless, the Government agreed to do it, and let Mr. Young come out fairly before the public on this question and I will gladly meet him there again. I will show, with the aid of the minute book, how and how he was then for the welfare of the poor lepers! I will show also that if he had succeeded in his efforts at that time the inmates of the Lazaretto would yet be in that filth and dirt and sad condition I tried to describe in my first letter, and yet he harps at Messrs. Davidson, McDougall and Ferguson, who triumphed then over inhumanity and barbarity. He tells me to "smile and smile" etc., but no, I would rather pity Mr. John Young in his present position before the people of this Province.

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To put the matter clearly before your readers, I must again publish the amount of the tenders for this building. James S'chart, \$146,000. Chas. E. Butcher, 117,440. Wm. Ferguson, 97,970. John Young, 95,000. Joseph Dore, 85,000. Jonas Ferguson, 79,200. The tender of Jonas Ferguson, being the lowest, the contract was awarded to that gentleman, who was provided with sufficient surties. Mr. John Young says this tender of Jonas Ferguson was a bogus one and gives no other proof for it but that he is a brother of Mr. Wm. Ferguson! But what does Mr. Young mean by "bogus tender"? Does he mean thereby a tender for work not to be done by the very person who puts in that tender? In that case Mr. Young's own tender was a bogus one as his tender would certainly not permit him to climb the frame of a building, etc. Mr. Joseph Dore's tender must also have been a bogus one, as several Members of the Board have it from Mr. Young himself that he was connected with that tender. "A Member of the Board" in his last letter says—"if the matter is properly unravelled it will be found that \$408,000 of the public funds were voted to William Ferguson, over and above the amount of his contract \$792,000, and \$350,000 of that amount could have been

saved by awarding the contract to the lowest bona fide tender \$500,000. I cannot suppose Mr. Young so ignorant of the facts as not to be guilty of willingly and knowingly erring from the truth when he makes such an assertion. Tenders were asked for erecting and finishing this building. When the tenders were opened Mr. Young was present, and he saw that Mr. Jonas Ferguson offered to do that work for \$792, and Mr. Doucet for \$850. The contract was very properly awarded to Mr. Ferguson, who did the work or saw it done. He was paid for that work \$792, and \$80. For extra work, in all \$872, and I defy Mr. John Young or any other man to show that one dollar more was paid for doing that work for which tenders were asked, and when "A Member of the Board" states that \$350, would have been saved on that contract, had his tender or any other tender been accepted, he states a barefaced untruth, unwittingly, perhaps, but he does so truly and really; and if he have the spirit of a gentleman about him (which I doubt) he will retract his slanderous charge against Messrs. Wm. Ferguson and A. K. McDougall. Mr. Young's object or intention must be to so mix up facts so as not to be understood by those for whom he writes. Perhaps he wishes to refer to the furnishing of the Sisters' House which is quite a different thing and has nothing to do with the contract above referred to. We know that Mr. Young, at that time, did all in his power to prevent a few pieces of furniture etc. being bought by the Board or the Government for the Sisters' House. Nevertheless, the Government agreed to do it, and let Mr. Young come out fairly before the public on this question and I will gladly meet him there again. I will show, with the aid of the minute book, how and how he was then for the welfare of the poor lepers! I will show also that if he had succeeded in his efforts at that time the inmates of the Lazaretto would yet be in that filth and dirt and sad condition I tried to describe in my first letter, and yet he harps at Messrs. Davidson, McDougall and Ferguson, who triumphed then over inhumanity and barbarity. He tells me to "smile and smile" etc., but no, I would rather pity Mr. John Young in his present position before the people of this Province.

Restigouche County Court.

MARCH TERM, 1879. There was no criminal business before the Court. Two civil causes were entered, viz:— William Fraser vs. Alexander Moreton; Mr. Bennett for plaintiff, Mr. Barbara for defendant. Hugh Frelotte vs. Francis Russell; Mr. Bennett for plaintiff, Mr. Barbara for defendant. Mr. Bennett, attorney for the plaintiff, in both cases, being sick, and Mr. Barbara being absent in Fredericton attending his legislative duties, the plaintiff's cause was conducted by Mr. E. P. Williston, and the defence by Mr. Desbray. William Fraser vs. Alexander Moreton; This was an action of assumpsit for a quantity of hay, sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant; plea the general issue, on the notice of set off, the plaintiff proved that he delivered to the defendant 6 tons, 189 lbs. hay, which he was to take as it came, and if he picked it, the price was to be \$18 per ton, and he would let him have what he could spare.

A Southwest Bridge.

DEBRY, March 17th, 79. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance: Sir.—A correspondent in your issue of the 6th inst., referring to the advisability of a bridge across the S. W. Miramichi at or near the Extract Works, brings to mind the efforts that were made last year by the residents on both sides of the river by petitioning the Local Legislature, to obtain this much desired convenience. The need of a bridge at this point has been regarded as a necessity ever since the establishment of the factory of Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co. The people of upper Nelson and Derby and also of the numerous back settlements whose highways have their terminal points at or near the designated site, need the bridge very much.

In order to effect a reliable and speedy communication at this place for the travelling public, the ferryman from year to year had been guaranteed a subsidy, which was always paid by a special grant up to last year, but for 1878 he had to be reimbursed from private funds. There seems to be a wanton neglect on the part of our Local Legislature that a firm paying in so much to the revenues of this Province would not have their wants catered to by our Local Representatives. The Hon. Commissioner of the Board of Works Hon. Wm. M. Kelly on being interviewed about this contemplated structure, considered the only impediment would be that the construction would entail an expense of thirty thousand dollars. Through his efforts A. G. Beckwith C. E. was sent to make a survey of the river, and after making a careful enquiry as to the cost of material he gave it as his opinion that Government estimate would not exceed ten thousand dollars, and, now, in these hard pan times when competition is so keen this bridge would be built for some two thousand dollars less. As there is no bridge between here and McLaggan's it becomes incumbent upon the Legislature to bridge the river at some eligible place, and if submitted to disinterested commissioners to locate, this bridge should be a solid foundation, shallowness of water, and good approaches be an object, the prayer of six hundred freeholders will be complied with. Yours truly,

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. (We learn that there is a largely signed petition in circulation for a Bridge over the Southwest just below the present rafting wharves. It seems highly probable that the people interested, who number many thousands, could not come to an agreement among themselves to advocate a bridge at some one point. Until they do so they only stand in the way of their own interests.—EDITOR.)

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