was held in the autumn, he found him-

self, much to his own surprise and that

if every one else, returned at the head

of a large majority on this issue. Ac-

cepting the situation, he at once set his

Finance Minister to work to elaborate

a protective tariff, in which the latter

has gone far beyond the expectations of

Canadian protectionists. The feats of

this Finance Minister, Mr. Tilley, are

remarkable. By way of fostering Ca-

nadian industry he has proposed an im-

port duty of 2s. a ton on coal. This

will be a bonus to the owners of the

Nova Scotia coal-fields, but such

manufactures as Canada has are al-

Ontario, where Nova Scotia coal does

not, and, according to his own anticipa-

tion will not reach; so that he is pro-

posing to foster these manufactures by

taxing their motive force. This is but

one illustration, but it is a flagrant one.

of the probable effect of the tariff in

unsoldering the Confederation that has

been compacted with such care. Ontario

is set against Nova Scotia, and' in the

attempt to make the maritime provinces

buy the manufactures of the West. New

Brunswick and Nova Scotia are set

against Ontario. Another singular as-

sistance to native industry is found

in the new tax on iron, while the duty

of 20 per cent. on steel and iron rails is

of railroads, on which in Canada, as

elsewhere, the multiplication of trade

blunders, because no man could draw

up a protective tariff without finding

against the very object he had set be-

fore himself; but there was one stroke

of business on the part of Mr. Tilley

which was unparalleled. As soon as

the general election was over and higher

duties were seen to be imminent, the

warehouse men of the Dominion passed

was nothing in this for which any one

ordinarily paid into the Bank of Mon-

treal, and the other bankers of these

which were thus transferred to the till

of the rival establishment. Application

was made to Mr. Tilley to order the

Customs Department to open accounts

at these other banks, and to pay into

them cheques drawn upon them, which

he obligingly consented to do. This

transaction is so extraordinary that we

should have disbelieved the whole story

if Mr. Tilley had not frankly admitted

its accuracy. The tale was told in the

Dominion House of Commons by the

late Minister of Finance, and Mr.

Tilley acknowledged its truth, without

apparently seeing that he had, as his

opponent said, put himself in the posi-

tion of a merchant who had been assist-

The Canadians are of age and must b

for any nation, to injure himself alone.

We have rightly renounced all attempts

to overrule the action of our colonists,

and when we are resolved not to inter-

fere, it is usually judicious to be silent;

but there are times when silence is a

fault, and we should be guilty of a de-

reliction of duty if we concealed our

real opinion of the supreme unwisdom

of the tariff Canada is about to adopt.

The tide of depression on the other

side of the Atlantic had commenced to

turn; we have many facts brought be-

fore us as evidence of the change; and

our correspondent at Philadelphia late-

ly furnished us with another in the

comparative decline, both in numbers

and magnitude, of the failures in the

United States. But the Canadians

could not wait for the revival of prosp-

perity coming to them as to their neigh

bors, and have preferred to adopt the

suicidal plan of fostering their industry

lean probably gives as good a defence as

any other of the Canadian policy, and

to what does it amount? To this-that

as the United States have adopted pro-

tection Canada must do the same. Be-

cause your neighbor destroys his half

of the road that separates you, you

complish this profitable feat.

as many goods as they possibly could

most wholly at Montreal and

General Business.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on RICHARD PARKER,

Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79.

5t8

CARD. THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends A and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Robt. Parker, consist-

DRY COODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

As they intend carrying on the business at the old stand, they would be glad to see their old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do as well for them as any in the trade.

Campbellton, May 1, '79. Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class female teacher is required for the upper school, at Douglastown. For information apply to the undersigned. R. HUTCHISON, ROBT. FALCONER, TRUSTEES.

Teacher Wanted

THOS. TROY,

Douglastown, May 1, '79.

WANTED—a third class female teacher in District No 3, Parish of Nelson, apply to

JAS. IVORY, THOS. GORMAN, WM. DOOLEY,

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED-a Second Class Male Teacher, in District No. 1 Nelson, apply immediately to

A. A. UNDERHILL, J. P. BURCHILL, FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the residence at present occupied by him, on Wellington street. (adjoining the Bank of Montreal) together with the stables, warehouse, and other out buildings and premises connected therewith. The warehouse is admirably suited for manufacturing purposes, being large and having connected with it a water supply unequalled in the town for quantity and quality. Terms easy. Apply to

For Sale.

THE Property on the North side of the River, opposite Chatham, now occuepied by Mr. John Ferguson, containing about 30 acres, with House and barn thereon: for the particulars apply Douglastown, 28th April, '79.

NOTICE

THE holder of two volumes of Blackwoods Magazine, belonging to the subscriber, say the first six months of the years 1859 and 1863, by returning will much oblig R. HUTCHISON,

H. V. WILLISTON, A. M., M. D., C. M.,

Douglastown, 24th April, 1879.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office over the store of Mr. John Brander Newcastle. entrance at side door.

SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,

Have Received :-45 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR 30 do Granulated do.; Boxes ORANGES:

" LEMONS 10 Bbls. ASTRAL OIL ; DAILY EXPECTED :-150 Bbls. ONIONS

Boxes Layer, London Layer, Loose Muscate and Dehesa RAISINS : Cases BURNETT'S EXTRACTS; New Walnuts, Almonds, Quinces, &c. 25 Bbls. AMERICAN OIL, &c., &c. 78 and 80 King Street, St. John.

Herring! Codfish! Pollock JUST RECEIVED

1000 BOXES Smoked Herring, Qtls. Choice Retailing Codfish. Bright Pollock. Bbls. Bay Herring, Half bbls. No. 1 Shad [For sale low by

HARDING & HATHEWAY,

THE; HORSE.

The Subscriber intends visiting Miramichi and surroundings early, to adttend to gilding horses by the new system. Parties having any of the above to attend to, will save care and a year's growth to animals by securing the services of H. J. MACGOWAN.

BLACK PRINCE.

BLACK PRINCE" sired by General Terms \$4.00. Places of stopping made

Chatham Head, May 7, '79.



THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will travel for the season, the above entire horse throughout the various settlements. All further information and places of stoppage made known by the Groom, to whom all fees must be paid by the end of the travelling season Services for the season, \$4.00.

D. T. JOHNSTONE, Sec WM. SEARLE, GROOM.

Brokerage, etc.

LUKE STEWART, SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHNTS

SAINT JOHN. NEW BRUNSWICK. WILLIAM J. FRASER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES &c. HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF, UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX N.S. CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Vroom & SHIP BROKERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS, SMYTH STREET, ST. JOHN N. B.

R. H. ARNOLD.

W. & R. Brodie,

GENERAL Commission Merchants DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE ND PROVISIONS. No. 16, ARTHUR STREET, Next the Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC.

Miramichi Advance.

MAY 22, 1879. CHATHAM,

The Pacific Railway and British Columbia. The difficulties in the way of carrying out the terms made by the Macdonald Government with British Columbia now appear to be not much nearer solution than at any time since the premature compact was made. Referring to the resolutions on the subject introduced so suddenly at the end of the late session by Dr. Tupper, the Montreal

Journal of Commerce says :-"The 1st resolution recognizes the engagement with British Columbia to construct the Railway with all practicable speed. The 2nd affirms that it would form a great Imperial Highway across the Continent of America, providing a new and important route to the British dependencies on the Pacific, and to China and Japan. The 3rd refers to the enforced idleness of working classes in the mother country. The 4th affirms that the construction of this work would afford employment to numbers, and open up vast tracts of land for settlement. The 5th affirms the expediency of providing an outlet for the redundant population of the Mother Country within the Empire. The 6th invites the co-operation of the Imperial Government in this great undertaking. The 7th appropriates 100,000,000 acres of land, and the minerals contained therein, to the work of construction, the land to be vested in commissioners, some to be appointed by the Imperial Government, who are to sell the land at not less than \$2 an acre. The 8th and 9th have special reference to Manitoba, and the 10th authorizes the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on a branch railway to Winnipeg. The 11th provides for further explorations in the Peace and Pine River districts. The 12th condemns the Burrard Inlet terminus as | tinue to ignore their duty public sentipremature. The 13th and 14th affirms the necessity of commencing work in British Columbia at once, and of entering into contracts for 125 miles without further | tion. Chatham is a large town whose consulting Parliament.

"We fear very much that there is but little hope of the co-operation of the Imperial Government either by guarantee or otherwise in this work. It is disheartenng that a work which both political parties are committed to should be a subect for contention between them. Even the terminus on the Pacific Coast is a matter in dispute, and there is just ground to apprehend that co-operation between the rival parties will be found impossible. We confess that we entertain the most gloomy forebodings as to this work, considering the existing state of depression

in civilized countries. It is hardly fair to the Liberal party of Canada to place it in the same position in respect of the Canada Pacific Railway and British 'Columbia that the Conservative party occupies. The Liberal leaders always contended that the terms on which British Columbia, was brought into Confederation were extravagant and impossible to carry out, and that they would entail an expenditure greater than the people of so young a country ought to be called upon to bear. The Conservatives pretended that it was not the intention to increase the taxation of Canada for the purpose of meeting the British Columbia obligations, but those promises, like Mr. Tilley's declaration that Confederation would not involve a Tariff rate of over \$2.75 per head for a quarter of a century, have turned out to be very deceptive. When the Liberals succeeded the Conservatives in the fall of 1873 they were obliged to accept the British Columbia matter as they found it and as a Government, to do what they prudently could towards keeping faith with the Pacific Province on the one hand and the people of the Dominion, generally, on the other. While the Liberal Government, en deavoured to keep the promise made to the latter that no additional burdens on account of the Pacific Railway should be

laid upon them, the handful of British Columbians with their disproportionately large representation in Parliament were being made use of for political purposes. The Conservatives stirred up discontent on the Pacific coast and made its people believe that they were being badly treated. Now, the tables are turned, and Sir John finds himself unexpectedly in power and a representative of a British Columbia constituency. He is now required to keep his pledges and to meet the expectations which he and his party created solely for the purpose of preplexing the Liberals when they were charged with the responsibilities of Government. The whole British Columbia and Pacific Railway business has been a reckless Conservative work from the first. It is not creditable to either the integrity or statemanship of gress of Canada for generations. The territorial extension of the Confederacy ought as the Liberal party always contended, to have stopped for the present century with the acquisition of the great Manitoba and Keewatin countries. That it did not do so and that millions are now being spent in attempts to partly keep promi ses made more for party purposes than or

Chatham's Sanitary Condition.

of either blame or honor.

There is considerable speculation, just now, in Chatham concerning the town's sanitary condition, which is far from safe. The spring sun is generally supposed to create perfumes, which being borne upon the vernal atmosphere are suggestive of life and health, but the effect upon certain parts of Chatham of a few days' warm weather recently experienced, has been anything but a desirable one. In the streets and also in yards attached to many dwellings and business places there are accomulations of dead matter from which the warm temperature of the season just begun is drawing effluvia both offensive and dangerous to those with whom they come in contact. Such a condition of things is not creditable to us, for it is evidence of very bad taste in the matter of surroundings, of a want of appreciation and knowledge of the laws of health and that as a town of 5,000 inhabitants, we are much further removed than we ought to be from a condition of advanced civilization.

It is fair to assume that no citizen whose opinion is of appreciable value will defend those who carelessly allow accumulations of refuse animal and vegetable matter saturated with kitchen and other "slops" to grow about their doors, yet the number of householders who are censurable in this respect is large. In the abstract, however, nine tenths of this number will rail at the state of things they assist in maintaining. It is also the unanimous opinion of the body known as the public that somebody is very much to blame when of the persistence of popular errors, of citizens. The Princess did notattend. sewage from any house or houses in It is not to be denied that the econ- The guards were out and salutes were town makes its appearance on the street surface and sends up such "pestilential surfac vapors" as to sicken everybody in the United States have percolated among present. The day was showery and quite large enough. There are houses in

causes producing the poisoned atmosphere which any one can soon find by 'following his nose" around town.

The important question that presents tself, therefore, is-how are we to become more civilised in this respect? We have our men in authority and we must look to them to do their duty. They must be equal to the occasion and to the demands which public interests and public safety make upon them. Have we any persons among us whose official duty it is to compel householders to remove offensive matter from their premises? If we have why do they neglect their duty? And if they neglect their duty why are they allowed to encumber positions in which they are worse than useless? It is not creditable to either the men who neglect a plain duty which they are specially appointed to perform, or to those chosen to see that such persons discharge their duty under the law, that their neighbors are obliged to be sickened by atmospheric poison which is created, on the one hand, by private individuals' slovenly habits and on the other by official neglect or incapacity. We hope our friends who may be responsible in this matter will at once inform themselves as to what the law requires of them. At the present time we do not deem it necessary to quote either the statutory or Municipal law under which certain persons ought to act, nor will we particularly designate who are the parties responsible for the neglect of duty to which we refer. These persons ought to know all about it and if they conment will justify us in dealing a little more pointedly with the whole quespeople have, no doubt, neglected their own interests in the matter of improving their system of local government, but still there are means provided by law by which the evil complained of may be removed and they ought to be resorted

The Price of Flour.

The effect of the new tariff on the price of flour is already seen to some extent in the advance that is taking place, but from the present time it will be the more apparent. Advices of 16th from one of the largest firms in Quebec are

as follows :--"Flour still tends upward and millers hardly know what to ask. One asked ns \$4.40 yesterday, with 65c freight, The impression is it will go higher, as stocks, especially of Spring extra is very | was to blame, but Customs duties are small indeed. One cause for small stocks is that the large mills on the La chine and Welland Canals which formerly ran exclusively on American wheat acute traders made some difficulty are now doing hardly anything, as they about advancing moneys to pay duties cannot pay the 15c duty and grind for this market and exporters are paving more for Canada wheat than they can afford to do at the present price of

The Canadian Tariff.

From the London "Times." It is impossible to contemplate the new Canadian tariff without a feeling of shame and humiliation. It is like spirit rapping, or a belief in the Claimant, or Mormonism, or any other triumph of folly rising up among us to turn the boasted march of intellect of the nineteenth century to ridicule. Are we in the quality of judgment one whit better than our ancestors many centuries back? We may not believe in witchcraft—that is to say, very few of us do-but many of those who are most astonished at the lingering credulity of poor peasants in this respect. cherish delusions as gross-nay, are Minister of Finance helped them to acready to accept newly invented follies having as little title to regard. A man with a satirical turn of mind need be at no loss to write a new Encomium Moriæ after the manner of Erasmus. Another, endowed with an opposite temperament, is depressed and despondent. For, unluckily, we cannot say that error flourishes only in one or two out-of-the-way corners. This Canadian tariff is not a unique phenomenon. Our countrymen in the Dominion, being those responsible for it, and it cannot but | determined to show their independence mind, went across the border to borrow the fallacies that flourish among our kinsmen in the United States. They may have intended to be original, but they have gone wrong in a secondhand fashion. So we must own that in the great Western Republic, where the diffusion of education is greater than in any other country in the world, and where popular liberties and self-governaccount of any necessity of the country, is ment have been most fully developed. chargeable not to "both parties" but to the opinion of the community has gone the one now in power. That party is most decisively astray, and the people entitled to whatever may result in the way are as eager to load themselves with unnecessary burdens as the inhabitants of Laputa. Nor is this all. We publish elsewhere a letter from a gentleman at Ottawa, a Mr. Maclean, offering what he evidently considers a triumphant vindication of the new Canadian tariff. He begins by citing the opinion of some Australian gentlemen, who, "though avowed free-traders in principle," candidly admitted, after visiting the Dominion, that the position of Canada was peculiar and without a parallel in the wide world." We have no doubt that the Canadians may bring many Australians, "free-traders in principle," to defend their action. Mr. Berry, the Democratic Prime Minister of Victoria, who is over here now to claim unlimited freedom of action for his Assembly, is, or was at the beginning of his career, a "free-trader in principle," but he is now convinced that the peculiar circumstances of Victoria demand a protective tariff, and the popular vote in Victoria is cast for protection. The United States, Canada, and most, if not all, of the Australian colonies share a community of error. We need not go outside the free communities of English origin, but the truth is not wholly told unless we confess that here in England

there is a great section of ignorant or

thinly educated persons who, while al-

ways "free-traders in principle," have

factor in our political life.

Prorogation of Parliament.

managed to blunder into protectionism as a practical creed. If they could only Parliament was prorogued at 3 p. m. get a man of any authority to be their on Thursday last with the usual cereleader, they would be a troublesome monies. There was a fair attendance at the Senate Chamber. There were The history of the new Canadian tariff | two dozen ladies in evening dress, and is a pregnant illustration of the accepted two of the Supreme Court Judges in mode of popular government, as well as their robes, and the galleries were full

nine bills were assented to. The follow-The prolonged depression of trade which ing is a copy of the set in at the end of 1873 has affected

Canada very keenly, especially during Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: recent years, and the proclivities of the Gentlemen of the House of Commons: people towards protection became strong-

er. Nothing, however, would have gence and care with which you have come of it, if Sir John A. Macdonald lischarged your duties during this had not been out of office and in want laborious and protracted session. The reorganization of the important of a cry for a coming general election. Department of Public Works and the Last year he, faute de mieux, introduced division of its duties will, I doubt not, a motion in favour of fostering native greatly add to the efficiency of the industry, and when the general election

public service. The consolidation and amendment of Statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now wending their way to the Northwest territories a compendious and well considered system.

I hope that the bill relating to weights and measures, while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important The provision made for telegraphy by cable between the mainland, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands will

facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the developement of our fisheries. The measures adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canada Pacific Railway hold out a prospect of the early completion of the great undertaking; and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of the line from River du Loup to Quebec, when cempleted, will at last complete the enpagement entered into at the time of Confederation-connexion by an Intercolonial Railway of the St. Lawrence

have been passed Gentlemen of the House of Commons :-In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted: they will be expended with | broad and sloping, for the most part, but

all due regard to economy.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The reajustment of the tariff which has been effected by the legislation of this session will, I trust, by increasing scarcely likely to develope the making the revenue restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure; while it will, at the same time, aid in the greatly depends. No special blame is developement of our various industries to be attributed to Mr. Tillev for these and tend to remove the long continued financial and commercial depression which has so greatly retarded the progress of Canada that he was in a score of ways working

I bid you now farewell and desire to express my earnest hope that when Parliament again assembles we shall find the country enjoying the state of peace which now happily exists within ts borders, together with a great addition to the national prosperity.

PLUMS FROM THE NATIONAL PUDDING -Another \$10,000 for Mr. Clark, (he is in the fish business.) The late Govthrough the Custom-House, There ernment could not see it five years ago. The present one, however, have toed the mark, though the fish ought to have been very stale by this time.

> Mr. Wallace gets 1.750 for services rendered in the old Pacific scandal days. The Government don't forget their old friends, even although they should be M. P's and under the "Independence of Parliament Act" ought not to receive remuneration for public services. Brothers Plumb and White, though not in the House all the session, and therefore not entitled to the full allowance, are on the right side of the fence, and are each to get all they can gather. In order to save the Government from a peck of troubles owing to their wrongful dismissal of an official appointed by Mr. Anglin when Speaker, he is induced to resign, gets his superannuation and a

> neat little present of \$1,000. These are specimen plums but there are lots more of them.

ing to rob his own till. The enter-Simply because it was the late Govprising importers, who have accumulernment's plan and even was that reated large stocks, have, of course, recommended by an English officer of alized a considerable bonus at the exhigh rank, the present Government of pense of the Dominion Treasury and of their own free will, change the Pacific Canadian consumers, and the Dominion terminus of the "Canada Pacific Railway" for one which makes the road about 300 miles longer, will cost some \$20,000. 000 more to build and \$600,000 more allowed to injure themselves if they are per annum for running expenses, than pleased to do so-nay, they must be that proposed by the late Government. allowed to injure other people also, for and has no countervailing advantages. it is not possible for any man, still less What a sweet thing in taxes, the people

> after a few years of Tory economy. As WAS FULLY EXPECTED, Parliament has prorogued without any further information been given, or action taken, on the Letellier matter, and, no doubt, Sir. John is felicitating himself on the happy results of his "sharp practice," than which however a more complete travesty on all constitutional proceedings could hardly be imagined. But, then, what's the use of being "Sir John" if he can't smash constitutional proceedure when he has a mind to, and it suits his purposes.

of this country will have to shoulder.

Economy: - Will it astonish readers to know that the supplementary estimates of the present Government, raise their total expenditure nearly \$700,000, above that of the late Government. This is practical economy with by crippling it. The letter of Mr. Mac-

Our Angling Waters.

Many of our readers are now considering how and when they shall manage to slip away from the cares of business and enjoy the splendid trout and salmon fishery of the Miramichi and other North

must destroy yours; debar yourself from Shore rivers. the restricted commerce that continued BARTIBOGUE. to exist and even to grow, and which The first good fly-fishing in this vicinity was proved to be beneficial to both since generally enjoyed just above the tide in it existed and grew, and put an end to the Bartibogue. The writer, in company with two others, had excellent sport there it altogether. Mr. Maclean has not yet on the 16th of May last year, the catch mastered the elementary fact that every being of beautiful trout, fresh run from sale is also a purchase, and every purthe salt water and scaling from three chase a sale; and he thinks he proves pounds downwards. At the present time his case by showing that the trade bethe water in the Bartibogue is swift and tween the United States and Canada strong, and the river can only be waded across has been increasing of late years. He by experienced and sure footed persons, at is not singular in his philosophy, but certain points. There are many excellent may we not recommend him and other spots all along the shores on both sides, Canadians to have the courage of their from which casts can be made almost to convictions? Why do they not act as mid-stream, while the venturesome wader. the Japanese did until recent years-isowho does not fear to get wet, may reach rocks that command all available water late themselves from the rest of the from shore to shore, provided he knows world, and absolutely prohibit all comhow to cast properly. On Friday last, 16th, nercial intercourse beyond the Domi Messrs. J. M. Ruddock and T. F. Keary of Chatham, had an excellent day's sport at Bartibogue, bringing home baskets which would have delighted old Isaak Walton, himself. The favorite flies on this stream are red body and backle, turkey wing; yellow body, red hackle and turkey wing and grey body and hackle and black wing. The "Indiantown" fly -red body and hackle and white wingalso takes well. Twelve to fourteen feet rods of greenhart or lancewood appear best suited for Bartibogue at this season of the year-but a month or six weeks hence, when the upper part of the river, while to go up the Renous River, but I

fortable as possible, but parties generally take their provisions with them for the day. If they intend to remain over night, it is best for them to provide themselves with a tent, camp utensils and necessarry I desire to thank you for the dili-"grub." Eggs, butter and milk are always readily obtainable at Bartibogue the fishing season. The part of the rive in which the early fishing is best, is only about an hour's drive from Chatham. is the favorite resort of our anglers until

River, and Napan River.

THE INDIANTOWN FISHING GROUNDS. There is no spot on the North Shore of New Brunswick better known to anglers, generally, than Indiantown, on the South wast Miramichi. It is at the confluence of the Renous River and Indiantown Brook with the Southwest, and at the point where the last influence of the tide is observable. The great peculiarity of angling at this place is that it continues only a short time-never over fifteen days generally commencing about 1st of June and being at its height about 10th June. Anglers from different parts of the Province and the United States may be found at this favourite resort every season and the sport has never been known to fail. It is nearly twenty miles from Newcastle Station and is reached by the highway

Andover runs twice a week from Chatham with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax. and Newcastle to Indiantown and affords I congratulate you on the other meathe easiest means of reaching this Anglers' sures affecting the public interests which The river is from two to three hundred vards wide and the water deep, swift and strong. The shores are generally,

> there are-especially on the right bank, opposite Indiantown Brook-short stretches of grassy soil fringing the water. Indiantown Point juts out into the river and its rocks form strong eddies in which the great trout rest themselves and eagerly take the fly. This point is the favourite spot with all fishermen, but there are scores of others almost as good all along the shores. The largest fish are, accord ing to our observations of four consecutive seasons, taken from canoes at the mingling of the Southwest and Renous waters, three to five-pounders being often brought to basket. Good rods and good tackle are best, for we have seen salmon as heavy as nineteen pounds landed at Indiantown. A beauty of the weight named was taken

by Hon. Mr. Kelly of Chatham three years ago with a little eleven feet greenheart Baillie rod, fing oiled silk line and single cast. No tent or camping outfit are absolutely required, as there is ample house accomodation within a few hundred yards of Indiantown Point. A sleeping tent, however, is never out of place and is often necessary in the height of the fishing season when our friends Jardine, or Firth have all the guests they can well accommodate. Mr. Jardine has a first rate icehouse, also, a convenience which anglers know how to appreciate. The "Indiantown fly "-red body and hackle and white wing, tied on a pretty large trout hook-is "the killer" at this place, al-

Doctor" "Blue Sandy," and the common red or yellow body and turkey wing. The St. John Sun published a letter written by a gentleman who visited the Miramichi last season and spent three days at Indiantown. This angler, who wrote over the initials "R. C. S." thus gives his experiences :-

though good work is done with "Silver

"We had to walk only about three hundred yards to the rocks at Indiantown Point, and here we had such sport as seldom falls to the awellers in cities. No boat or canoe is required. No trees, in which one's flies catch, are here to trouble Past the rocks flows the river in eddying swiftness, and around the top of any rock which shows itself the water swirls and foams. Here is the favorite eeding ground of the fish, and the angler's ongings are here fully satisfied. Each one of our party selected a rock

and went to work in earnest. Scarcely would the flies light on the water when the surface would be broken and out into the sunshine would leap a silvery trout. It was like a beautiful vision and would vanish as soon, but one could see at once that the fish's aim was sure and that he had taken the fly. Then came the tug of war. The rods we used were light and limber, and as the fish would dart away to the whirring music of the reel, the fine cut rod would bend like a reed in the blast. Suddenly the tugging would cease, and then swiftly but carefully the line would be wound up, when off he would go again taking after him yard after yard of line until it would seem as if he would never But stop he does, and this time can be reeled in far enough to use the net. After holding him against the current until he is completely exhausted the net is carefully placed under him and he dangles in the air-a joy forever. To a person who has fished only in lakes and small streams, catching such trout as we did on this trip reveals an entirely new state of things and the fishing of the past looks stale and unprofitable.

"Of sport such as we had on this beautiful June afternoon one does not quickly England by the Treaty of Paris. No tire. So we continued on fishing until the shades of evening began to fall. We then with but a slight conception of the labor it collected our fish and returned to our "After partaking of a hearty supper we

gathered around the door-step to talk over the day's doings, and smoke the pine of peace. The air was laden with the odors of spring-time, and the bright stars sparkled in the sky, and as we stretched our weary limbs, and enjoyed the pleasures around us, we were well repaid for the journey we had taken, and looked forward to the morrow with bright anticipations.',

In another portion of this correspond. ent's letter he refers to an experience, the recital of which will, no doubt, restore to the minds of many of our readers recollections of similar events in their own practice of "the gentle art." "I was not so fortunate this day as on

the former. Luck seemed to have deserted me. I had been fishing from a log and had taken some good fish at its end in the river, and thinking I could strike no more there, I left for another log further up "I had left only a few minutes when

along came our lucky Chatham companion, and took up the position which I had just left, and casting where I had taken ordinary fish, he struck one of the largest fish that we took during the trip. Here is room for philosophising, but the reader will understand how I felt.'

As an illustration of the fact that Indiantown Point does not always afford the best fishing the following may be quoted: "This was to be our last day, so we

started early for the other side, the wild ushing river causing the old ferryman to exert himself to his utmost to keep his canoe headed for the opposite shore. However we crossed in safety, and here again in crossing our St. John friend ooked a fine fish on one of our new flies and succeeded in landing him to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"We went directly to the rocks Indiantown Point expecting a large catch of fish, and I cannot adequately express the dissapointment we felt when we had cast and cast again in vain. No amount we concluded that our sport was at an end, but better luck was in store for us further and the first volume of the Jesuit Rela-The Renous is not considered as good

a fishing ground as the Miramichi, but to- in 1654, the work of Denys, Governor day it proved far better. The gentlemen | Winthrop's Diary, and a vast number of "We cast our flies as we skirted the of Acadia to France in 1670, the memoirs vicinity. We have, thus, a general concurrence of sentiment against the less steady hankering after protection.

The vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the river and the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make visitors as complete the vicinity of the vicinity of the vicinity of the river and the residents are always ready to make vi stream but did not strike a fish until we | and despatches obtained by the several

Renous ends and the running water begins "No sooner had we commenced casting here than the fish took in abundance, and

"One of the gentlemen from Chatham | story was the best fisherman of the party, and he had strong heavy tackle with which he way that only one accustomed to the sport market basket, and he lined that with fish as large as good-sized shad, no one of which would weigh less than three pounds. the Indiantown fishing comes on, although As they lay in the basket, fresh and sparkthere is also good fishing in many other local streams not quite so easily reached. could equal." Among these are the Tabusintac, Black

OTHER RIVERS.

We give the above facts and observa-

tions for the benefit of our readers who

may be interested in angling. In our

next and following issues we will refer to other streams on the North Shore which are worthy of attention in this connection. In doing so we shall present only such matter as will be of service to practical anglers, or those who desire to become anglers through experience on our rivers. One of the finest trout streams in America is the Tracadie, the fishing on which commences after the Indiantown fishing is over. While the few who go to that river are enjoying the sure and abundant sport which it affords, others are on the branches of the Southwest, following the fish as they ascend to their summer resorts or on the tributaries of the Northwest where there is excellent salmon, as well as trout angling. One of the best rivers in which leading to Fredericton. The Steamer both salmon and trout fishing are combined in the same swirls and pools, is the

> fishermen with rod and line, without any restriction, whatever. Further north, but within three hours' by rail from Chatham is the Nepisquit. one of the best salmon rivers of New Brunswick, Its upper waters are under private lease. There are, however, several miles, known as the "Rough Waters." only about an hour's drive from the Railway station, which may be fished at

Little Southwest-a large branch of the

Northwest Miramichi. This stream,

like the Northwest and the other rivers

we have referred to, is entirely free to all

\$1.00 a day per rod. Free rivers abounding with trout lie be tween the Nepisquit and Restigouche. The Tattagouche and Nigadoo are minor streams, but have some excellent fishing in them. The Jacquet River, which is the first of note in Restigouche County, though not famous is favorably known to many good anglers. Next among the first class trout streams, is the Charlo, then the Eel River-all this side of Dalhousie. The Restigouche comes next. It is not a free open at \$1.00 per day each rod.

river to anglers, but its lower waters, in which there is rare salmon fishing, are Further round the coast, on the Quebec shore, are fine streams, and among them several of the best in the world for salmon. We, however, leave the subject, to return to it next and following weeks, and hope mation concerning many of these rivers | The History ought to be in the hands which are our greatest attractions during the angling season. We invite our many angling friends to assist our own experience by furnishing such facts as they may think useful concerning the rivers with which they are familiar. We intend, however, to make use of only what is reliable and of such information as one angler would communicate to another for his benefit and to enable him to make the best use of that portion of his time, which he may be enabled to devote to one of the most healthful recreative arts with which we are acquainted.

Hannay's "Acadia."

The History of Acadia, from its first discover to its Surrender to England J. & A. McMillan.

This Volume has been before us for several weeks and having done someconcluded not to attempt a description | carriage of explosives. of its contents, which should be mastered by those who wish to understand the early history of the seaboard Provinces. from the pages of the work itself. Mr. Hannay has been long known to us and we have no hesitation whatever in commending his work. He possesses the qualities which make the historian. His patience is equal to any demand that his quest may impose. He spares no research that may give promise of removing a doubt, and his judgment of what is essential in securing completeness to his work is like inspiration. Many men, having devoted years to such a work as that of Mr. Hannay. would write a pretentions preface but he has not done so. He simply says:-This Book is the result of a resolve

formed some fifteen years ago to write a History of Acadia during the period of its occupation by the French, and up to the time when it was finally surrendered to doubt I entered upon the undertaking would involve; but that, perhaps, was a fortunate circumstance, for otherwise might have been deterred by the magnitude of the task. Owing to the lack of well equipped libraries in New Brunswick, I had to collect, at great labor and much expense, all the books and publications bearing on the early history of New England and Acadia; and having collected them. I had the satisfaction of discovering that very few of them were of the slightest value as works of authority. The only use of most of them is to put the inquirer on his guard and to stimulate him to more exhaustive researches into the annals of the period of which he proposes to write. After years spent in collecting books in preliminary inquiries, in making myself familiar with minute matters of detail. which, perhaps, belong rather to the antiquarian than the historian, and after havng to lay aside my work many times, often for months together, in consequence of the demands of a most exacting and laborious profession, this history was to have been published in the summer of 1877. I was at Oak Point, on the St. John River, whither I had gone to obtain quiet and complete the last chapters of this volume. when one pleasant morning in June a little boy came running across the fields with the tidings that the city of St. John had been burnt down the previous day. Before night I reached the city, and discover ed the worst, that my book, then half printed, my library, and the whole of the manuscript in the printing office had been

Acadia had to be done over again. This sult is before the reader. In this volume I have not adopted the plan which is usual in historical works of original research, of placing the names of I have rather chosen to name the authority in the text, as the more simple and of Champlain and the settlement at Port Royal, the authorities I have mainly relied on are, Champlain's work, Lescarbot. tions. For the subsequent events, up to the capture of Port Royal by the English

listroyed in the great conflagration, which

carried ruin to so many homes. With the

exception of about one hundred and eighty

pages, of which I had a printed copy, the

whole work of writing the history of

material down to the taking of Port Royal in 1710. After that period, the public documents of Nova Scotia, some of which by twelve o'clock we had all the fish we have been reprinted by the Government of that Province, serve as the basis of my

My aim has been to trace every statement to its original source, and to accept swept the water and landed the fish in a no fact from a printed book at second hand where it was possible to avoid doing could. He had brought with him a large so. Champlain, Lescarbot, Denys, Winthrop, and one or two other books, I consider nearly of equal authority with doenmentary evidence, because these authors relate facts which happened in their own ling, they made a picture that no painter time, and which mainly came under ir own observation. Winthrop, especially, is of great value, and without his aid it would have been impossible to give an accurate statement of the singular story of

> The first and principal object I have kept in view has been to tell the simple truth, and for the sake of this I have been willing to sacrifice mere picturesque effects and all attempts at fine writing. Indeed. the necessarily annalistic character of much of the narrative would prove an effectual barrier against anything more ambitious, and it would be ridiculous to clothe the petty struggles of Acadian history in grandiloquent language. Up to he capture of Fort Royal in 1710, I have been very full in my treatment of events in Acadia, but from that date to the end of the period of which the volume treats. I have disregarded everything relative to the mere English Colony of Nova Scotia, which did not properly fall within the scope of my narative. I have given a good deal of space to the question of the expulsion of the Acadians, and I think that very few people, who follow the story to the end, will be prepared to say that it was not a necessary measure of self-preservation on the part of the English authroities in Nova Scotia. When I had made some progress in my

researches, the manuscripts of the late

Professor Robb, of the University of New Brunswick, who had devoted a good deal of attention to Acadian history, were placed in my hands. Dr. Robb had made copious extracts from the manuscripts in the library of Quebec, and I derived much assistance from the result of his labors. am indebted to Mr. E. Jack of Fredericton for much valuable aid, and to Mr. I Allen. Jack of St. John for manuscripts and maps Mr. Thomas B. Aikens of Halifax is also entitled to my thanks for assistance courteously and promptly rendered on one occasion. But my thanks are especially due to Miss E. Wagstaff of St. John whose aid in making translations of diffi cult French manuscripts has been invaluable. This lady during the great St. John fire let her own property burn while she saved two of the precious volumes of manuscripts copied from the archives of Paris. cannot close this Preface without paying my tribute of respect to the labors of the late Beamish Murdock, my predecessor in this field, whose history of Nova dustry and research, which will serve as a future guide to all future historians to the sources of the history of Acadia. Mr. Murdock only essayed "the task of collecting and reducing into annals, facts of interest" with reference to the history of his native Province; had he done more this book would never have been written. But having paused at that point, I felt weave into a consistent narrative the facts which he had treated in a more fragmentary way. It will be for the reader to say with what measure of success this has

St. John, N. B., March, 1879. of all who care to read matter which is essential to a proper appreciation of the Country we live in. It is sold by agents and is not on sale at the bookstores, but we will be glad to furnish it at the agents' price from this office to any any of our friends who may wish to order it in that way. The price is \$3.00 in cloth and \$4.00 in half morroco or Library Style at which price we will obtain and forward it post paid.

The Railway Accidents.

STRATFORD, ONT., May 17.- The Coroner's Jury on the explosion at the Grand Trunk station here brought in a verdict at one o'clock this morning, after six hours' deliberation, in which the Hamilton Powder Co. and the Grand by the Treaty of Paris. By James Trunk Railway Co. are censured, the for-Hannay. St. John, N. B., printed by mer for not giving notice of the special character of the explosive, and the other for careless handling. The verdict recommends the appointment of Government thing more than glance at it we have Inspectors to regulate the shipment and

> "Toronto, May 17. - The investigation into the Carleton accident concluded last night. The jury retired at midnight to consider their verdict, and at half pasttwo o'clock this a.m. they handed in a finding to the effect that the deceased. James Goderham, came to his death through falling, or jumping, from a Credit Valley railway car on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. Driver Cross, for having run his engine at such a high rate of speed, and switchman Mayne, for having opened the switch in violation of the railway rule. were censured; as was also the Grand Trunk Railway Company for a laxity in enforcing the rules for the guidance of employees".

Some particulars of the casualities referred to above were given in our issue of

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH &

Instantly Relieves and Perma nently Cures eezing or Head Coldis, called Acute Catarrh

thick, yellow and foul mattery accumulations in the Nasal Passages, called Chronic Catarrh; roting and sloughing of the bones of the nose with charges of loathsome matter tinged with blood, and ulcerations often extending to the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, called Ulcerative Catarrh-Also Hay Fever, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Depression of Spirits and Loss of Nerve Power.

A GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL REMEDY .- During the alarming prevalence of Catarrh, it is gratifying the success and popularity of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. From a very small beginning, this remedy has, in a few brief seasons, attained to the height of popular favor, in the extent of its sales and the frequency of its cures Certainly, no remedy can boast of better references from physicians, druggists, and well-known citizens, who have freely given their testimony in its favor. The fact that physicians' prescriptions for it are to be found on file in many of our best drug-stores must create a warm feeling in its favor and pave the way for its universal use as a standard remedy for Catarrh. - Boston Journal.

s used, it is instantly successful One after another the worthless concoctions for Catarrh, put forth by ignorant and unscrupiulous men, have sunk into obscurity. To-day it is the acknowledg ed specific for Catarrh from Nova Scotia to Cali

fornia, from Oregon to Florida. Price with improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, \$1. Sold by all Druggists. COLLINS . VOLTAIC COMMO ELECTRIC

Electricity and Healing Balsams. The Medical Giants of the World. Electricity is the grandest curative and restora

tive agent in medicine. It will restore suspended ion when all other means fail. As here sams known to the healing art, its application to any part of the body produces the most grateful from Chatham thought it was not worth public documents in the volume of the E. stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and when