MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK. JULY 31, 1879. General Business. Sun. There is a great lack of origniality years before, forced that political leader Miramichi Advance ban, July 8, as follows :- "I halted all will not find that he has enhanced the pronounced on the conduct of Sir John Advertisement. New about the little fibs of the Tory organs and his associates to retire from the Goreinforcements here as I believe the war and his associates, has a heart hatred of value placed by the public on his views such an act as that of Letellier. Sir John and they will make one story do an imvernment of the Dominion. DeBouchover. Do not send any more men or NOTICE CHATHAM, - - - - - JULY 31, 1879. has managed to get the Governor-General of constitutional law and practice. At mense amount of service. Could the erville's majority was, doubtless, deemed supplies till you hear from me. I expect of Canada virtually to affirm that if anthe very outset, says the Globe, " he gives Trout Mail give us the name of the Minister An Important Question. to meet the great Zulu chief about the corrupt by the Lieutenant Governor other huge Pacific Scandal were to come PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed himself away by attempting to draw a 16th inst., and discuss terms of peace or leading Conservative who will take into existence and be made patent to and in the public interest he turned distinction between the legal and the the eyes of the Governor-General and the the responsibility of being that paper's We devote a good deal of space by over one fourth of Electors qualified with him. them over to the people to be dealt people, the Governor-General who would constitutional powers of a Lieutenant-Sir Garnet Wolselev asks the War Office and competent to vote at the Election of a this week to the dismissal of the authority for the statement it makes with. It was natural for Sir John and exercise his right of appeal to the people Member for the House of Commons in the Governor. In his opinion Mr. Letellier, against the Ministry supported by a mato instruct him as to the order in which concerning our M. P. ? Or is it satishis political friends to object to a Gov-County of Northumberland, praying that Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. in dismissing the DeBoucherville Minjority in Parliament, would do so at his the regiments now serving in Africa shall and the Second Part of the Canada Temperernment being arrested in the middle | fied to merely repeat like a parrot what The question is one which the people peril, and at the risk of having a self-eviistry, was 'exercising one of the unance Act of 1878 should be in force and of corrupt railway transactions and is said by equally unreliable journals? dent falsehood solemnly affirmed by a should understand thoroughly in all The report of the Adjutant-General doubted powers of his office,' but take effect in the County of Northumber-Come, Mr. Mail, speak up or back party vote that his "usefulness" was gone! handed over to the people for judgment. land, and that the vote of all the Electors states that Capt. Edgell, of the Royal its bearings. In placing it before our was nevertheless 'not warranted con-Was the usefulness of Mr. Letellier gone, down The assertion that Letellier's usefulness of the said County may be taken for and Lancers, was killed and a Colonel, a Major when approaching his sick bed, the agents stitutionally' in doing so. This disagainst the adoption of the said Petition, will be deposited in the office of JohnShirreaders we have, therefore, adopted had ceased after he had performed such " Courtesy" by "a Party of Gentleof the Ministry clothed with a little "brief Salmon and two Lieutenants of the Royal Lancers tinction between what is legal and the course followed by the ADVANCE authority," told him that he had been dismon an act is, therefore, in keeping with were wounded, besides various other reff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Normissed, and the cause of his dismissal was what is constitutional in the exercise thumberland, on Thursday 31st day of when the National Policy was placed Conservative teaching and practice in officers. The contemptible spirit which actuatthe affirmation-a notorious falsehood on of gubernatorial prerogative is a distinc-July, inst., for public examination by any before Parliament. Far too many Canada. But will the people of any of The news of the victory and the positive the face of it-that his usefulness was ed the Tories in their dealings with parties for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State as retion without a difference-a pure figgone? The immediate sphere of his assurances of Lord Chelmsford and Sir the provinces endorse that assertion ? papers confined themselves and their Lieut. Governor Letellier is well illusment. Our Constitution is the British usefulness" was the Province of Quebec. Garnet Wolseley that the war is now ended quired by law. Have not the people of Quebec given trated in the following special telegram The proper judges of his usefulness were readers to one side of the question North America Act, and that Act ex-Rods, cause intense satisfaction throughout the the people of Quebec, and they, in the most solemn constitutional manner, deit a flat contradiction and are they not only, but we gave the speeches of to the St. John Telegrap's :-pressly confers upon the Lieutenant-Empire. insulted by it ? We believe they will QUEBEC, July 26 .- The harsh way in PETITION. Governor the right to choose his ad-Messrs. Tilley and Tupper on the one clared that, so far from his usefulness be-Despatches of 8th inst., from Ulundi remember Licut. - Governor Letellier as a which the letter of dismissal was sent to ng gone, he has been of great service to visers. The right to choose implies the via London on Thursday last are as folside and Cartwright and Mackenzie Governor Letellier excites great indignathe Province, and that his most useful act brave and high-minded gentleman who, To the Honorable the Secretary of State lows :- It is stated that Cetewayo five days right to change them whenever he sees on the other. In the same way we was his exercising his constitutional right tion and causes much comment. It ago sent 400 head of cattle with peace for Canada. when he saw their interests imperilled to appeal to the people against a fit to do so, subject always to the conwas sent to Spencer Wood, the Govern-Sir,-We the undersigned Electors of place before our readers articles from messengers to the British, but they were by a set of corrupt politicians, did his Ministry in whom he had no confidence. Rod the County of Northumberland request stopped by a Zulu regiment, who declared sideration that change and choice alike or's residence, by an ordinary hackman. leading representative papers, It was supposed that Confederation had duty in the face of a large majority on on you to take notice that we propose present-ing the following petition to His Excelthat no peace should be made until they and in a most insulting way. Mr. must be endorsed by public opinion, left the Lieutenant Governors in possession were beaten. Prisoners say that Cetewayo both sides of politics, besides giving the wrong side, and enabled the Pro-Letellier had received no communicaor a stoppage of the supplies will be the of the prerogatives they had theretofore opposed the war. They admit that the 1 :ncy the Governor General, namely : tion up to that time, and the first invince to protect itself by sustaining our own views of the subject. Our always exercised with impunity when susresult. The appeal to the people was, entire Zulu force was present at the battle To His Excellency the Governor General timation he had of his removal was the tained by the people. Letellier, whatever he may suffer for so doing, tested the exhonest men who were called to the readers will agree with us that any of Ulundi. The Zulu loss was 1.000. as Mr. MacDougall admits, duly made Canada in Council. Tips, letter, signed by Edward Langevin, Two guns taken at Isandula were found. The petition of the Electors of the places of those who were bringing disaster paper that is afraid to let its readers left ignominiously with his servant at by the Joly Ministry in this case, and, istence of that right : he asserted the It is stated that Gen. Wolseley, finding County of Northumberland qualified and upon it. They will feel, although the know what those opposed to it have to the entrance of his official residence ! autonomy of Quebec as always maintainas he further admits, the result of that the arrangements of Lord Chelmsford for competent to vote at the election of a Dominion Government has affirmed that ed in that Province ; and as it has always member of the House of Commons in said There is an element of coarseness and the march to Ulundi so excellent, has left appeal was to show that the 'electors say, shows little faith in the merits been maintained in New Brunswick, but that General to redeem his name. County. brutality in the whole of the dealings of

Respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878' should be in force and take effect in the said County.

Whereupon your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety the first page. Sixth Section of the said Act, to declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said County.

And your petitioners will ever pray dec. And that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition.

Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, McLACHLAN'S BUILDING, Water St. Chatham. BACK AGAIN

Letellier's usefulness, as Lieut.-Goverof the cause it espouses or in its own nor, had ceased, that the crowning act ability to vindicate it. The publicaof his usefulness was that by which he tion of the opinions of the press on enabled them to sustain the Joly Govthe Letellier matter is commenced on ernment which he called into existence

for their protection against Sir John's political friends, whose fault it was that The Letellier Matter. they followed too closely the dishonest example set them by their great party The suspense and expectation caused

by the "Letellier matter" are at an We have already said that His Excel end and Governor Letellier has been lency, the Governor-General, could dismissed. The tone and assertions of hardly be expected to take any other several leading journals on the Liberal course than that he has taken. No one side had led the public to believe that who has watched his conduct all through although Sir John A. Macdonald and the delicate circumstances in which he his associate ministers would not recede has been placed can, however, believe from the position they were forced to hat he has consulted his personal feel take in advising the dismissal, yet the ings in the matter. Such a supposition Governor-General would be equally firm would be an insult to him. Were and refuse to sacrifice Letellier. Sir the possible effects of any course he John, however, being forced by his own might have taken not to reach beyond acts into an awkward position, could not the Dominion it is probable that he be expected to willingly suffer any loss would have taken the responsibility of of prestige when he could escape at the refusing the advice to dismiss. Apply expense of another and, hence, the ing the rules of the higher political shifting of the more serious part of the ethics in the matter, His Excellency bad business to the shoulders of the Governor-General, who, it seems to us. could hardly be expected to take any. ficed Lieut.-Governor Letellier, but other course than that he has taken. there were considerations to be regard-Many Liberals profess to believe that ed in which Imperial and Dominion interests were so interwoven as to necesthe power which Letellier exercised sitate a decision on the part of His Exthat of dismissing a Ministry having a cellency, made up from that branch of good working majority in the Legisladiplomacy in which the higher moral ture-is one which no one man ought to influences are not recognised. It is well possess. There are others, -equally as good Liberals-who see in the principle known that Sir. John's Ministry is supjust established one far more dangerous ported by a very large majority. The refusal of His Excellency to take that to our system of responsible Govern-Ministry's advice on so important a ment and the autonomy of the Provinces question would, doubtless, be followed under Confederation, because it is one by their resignation. A new Ministry by which the independence of the Prowould be chosen by His Excellency and vincial Legislatures and Governments. a general election brought on. A man in their own sphere, is sapped and one need not be a Governor-General to of the principal safeguards against unqualify him to form a pretty correct due federal Government influences idea of the ample provisions Sir John swept away. Not only so, but it leaves and his friends would make to corrupt the interests of the people at the mercy the constituencies and secure the defeat of the majority in the Legislature, no of their opponents. They would, even matter how corrupt such majority may at any possible sacrifice of public funds become, by taking from the Lieutenantand any political honor that may remain Governor the power of dismissal which to them, leave nothing undone to he has always heretofore possessed. secure the return of a majority of Con-So far as we are informed, no Lieuservatives to the Commons. It is not tenant Governor in what is now Canada improbable that His Excellency thought has ever yet exercised his prerogative as it possible that Sir John's present Mr. Letellier did, but the act was susmajority might not be sufficiently retained by the people, showing that this duced in a general election, just at this phase of "one man power" has been injuncture, to prevent the defeat of the variably exercised upon ministries who new Government to be called in. were running counter to the will of the the event of such a very probable calapeople. The DeBoucherville Ministry, mity the Marquis of Lorne would have of Quebec, were, in the estimation of to be recalled to England by the Im-Governor Letellier, abusing the confidperial authorities, taking with him the ence reposed in them, and although they Princess. So far as His Excellency had a subservient majority of members and the Princess are personally concernat their back, he dismissed them and ed such an event would not be of the called in a new set of advisers, with greatest consequence to them, although

One of Cetewayo's messengers has

brought in the sword of the Prince Im-Governor Letellier who belongs to one perial. LONDON, July 24.

Special despatches from South Africa show that Wolseley ordered Chelmsford to fall back on Kambawasa, so as to unite his forces with Crealock's column. We seley himself is at Port Darnford in neighborhood of Crealock's command. When troops entered Ulundi they found everything of value removed to a new kraal built by Cetewayo when war broke out, 15 miles north of Ulundi and approached through a long and narrow ravine. Cetewayo has some of his chief regiments with him as body guard. Correspondents at seat of war, though her people, the protest of her Legislature.

all agreeing that victory over Zulus was is of no account, and the ante-confederadecisive, express at same time some doubts tion rights and privileges of the Lieut.ally; others simply left their cards. whether Cetewayo will immediately come Governor, are, to a certain extent, utterly Great sympathy was manifested for to terms. annihilated, and what is done in Quel LONDON, July 24. to-day may be done in any other Province The Times' correspondent says : The to-morrow. When we went into Conquestion whether Cetewayo will surrender federation and did not adopt a Legislaor not is of little importance as in event of | tive Union, it was that we might conhis proving stubborn the British can place | serve the ancient rights of the Provinces. his brother Oham, who surrendered some more especially of Quebec, which distrusttime ago, in possession of the lower and far ed a Legislative Union. Now the ancient more fertile part of Zululand, and by asrights, supposed to be concerned, are suring Oham of some little support at the swept away. But the deception, the ommencement of his reign, can establish | breach of faith, the invasion of undoubted a complete bulwark between Cetewayo rights in this case is not greater than and British Colonies. The continuation what has taken place in others. New of war would be an arduous and fruitless Brunswick, to-day, lies prostrate at the task as beyond Ulundi the country is wil- feet of a Government which has trampled derness where transportation would ex. in the dust the promises, on the faith of ceed in difficulty anything yet experienced. which we entered the Union, overwhelm. Official returns of British losses do not ed importers and consumers with unjust include those in the native contingent, and oppressive taxes, and struck a heavy Zulus were compelled to pause by the blow at the great industries, by means of heavy fire when they arrived within 60 which, in times past, we were enabled to vards of British square and eve-witnesses pay for our imports. The one act of perdiffer greatly as to persistency with which fidy is in keeping with the other. Zulus pressed attack. This probably Sir John Macdonald sails for England toarises from various positions in which they day. He leaves our shores victorious over witnessed it. Most circumstantial nar-Letellier ! Letellier falls because he tried rative shows that Zulus came with a to save Quebec, and did save it from polimagnificent rush in dense masses upon tical disaster and financial ruin. His conrear of square and seemed determined to duct was a tacit reproof of the prime get to close quarters, but their attack on movers of the Pacific Scandal. It touched left flank was not nearly so determined as Sir John, Mr. Langevin of the \$35,000, that flank was protected by a gatling gun and the rest of the men whose acts have which Zulus dread greatly. Estimates of left a blot on the fair fame of Canada. losses vary so greatly as to show that they Therefore Letellier falls, while the repreare pure guessing, the highest being 1,500. sentatives of a sadly deceived people, charmed by a new cry, and beguiled by a Dead were seen lying all around square. huge political imposture, sustain Sir John That the whole war was a mistake, But as the premier of Canada sails across because it was undertaken without the ocean, he will hardly be able to ex-"counting the cost," is a conviction clude the thought that even in this which gives additional importance to world imposture and shain are pretty sure to be discovered sooner or later and the Lord Chelmsford's victory from a natruth and right are likely to prevail in tional point of view. That Lord the end. Chelmsford planned and directed the Hon. Wm. McDougall who is one of the strongest constitutional lights asexecution of the movements which have partially avenged the Lutchery of Isansociated with Sir John's party wrote as dula, is also a source of chivalric satisfollows to the Ottawa Free Press while faction, because political partizanship the Letellier question was being discussin England had loaded the Isandula ed by the newspapers :-olunder and its General with nearly the issue of yesterday to refer to my opinion whole diplomatic mistake with which on the constitutional questions involved Chelmsford could have had little to do. in the dispute between the Dominion Sir Garnet Wolesley is disposed to do Parliament and the Legislature of Quejustice to Lord Chelmsford. Those bec respecting Governor Letellier. Perwho know Sir Garnet will readily under- mit me to say that your information is not quite accurate. Until the decision stand the spirit that actuated him in of His Excellency the Governor-Generthis course. His is one of those noble, al, under the advice of his Ministers, is chivalric natures which, possessing, the made public I deem it my duty to abstain from expressing any opinions upsense of conscious power and merit. on his or their conduct ; but the condoes not feel the false sense of detracduct of Governor Letellier in dismissing tion which meaner natures realise his advisers, as well as the respective when their pretensions, unsustained by rights and powers of the Federal and merit, are dissipated in the light of ex- Provincial authorities under our system of Government, are Public matters perimental test. A sense of satisfaction which may be discussed at any time will, therefore, be experienced througheven by a member of Parliament. My out the Empire over the recent victories opinion' before the vote of last session that have been won in Zululand and was both Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolesley will receive the credit belongdoubted powers of his office was not warranted constitutionally by anything many more and completely making up for its possibilities-even to the annihila- that had transpired in dismissing his tion of the Zulus, or the conversion of Administration in 1878; and (2) that if the Dominion Government of that day. them to all that Sir Bartle Frere desired. would compensate for the precious exercising also one of its undoubted British lives sacrificed and the money powers, had recalled or removed him for that 'cause,' justice would have expended in the war, is an assertion which sanguine telegraphers may make, been done, and the constitutional but which reflecting minds moved to a rights of the people vindicated. But the Dominion Government, after correct study of the subject, will not hearing the case, declined to exercise readily endorse.

of Quebec endorsed the act of Lieuthe Government of Sir John Macdonald has destroyed the illusion that the right ' tenant-Governor Letellier by expressany existence. The Lieutenant ing confidence in his new Administra-Governors dare no more claim such rights tion.' Every possible constitutional as the people of New Brunswick have sustained them in exercising, except at the requirement was thus in the most ample peril of humiliation and dismissal, nor acway complied with, and every conording to this precedent, could the stitutional form most scrupulously ob-Governor General of Canada himself dismiss a Ministry, sustained by an obsequi- served ous majority, though that Ministry were 'The power of the Federal Governfound plotting the destruction of the or is,'

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OCTOR, DTT,"

Canadian nationality or the robbery of the ment to remove a Provincial Governpublic and the confiscation of debts justly he says, 'unquestionable.' A due, by the issue of an irredeemable paper So it undoubtedly is when a sufficient currency. The humiliation of the ancient cause is assigned, as the British North and proud Province of Lower Canada, now h called Quebec, is complete. The voice of American Act requires. No mere resolution of a Parliament ought to be regarded as an adequate cause, and no one will say that the resolution moved first by Sir John Macdonald and sub-5 sequently by Mr. Mousseau contained els, any real assertion of a cause. That motion describes Mr. Letellier's act as (1) 'unwise,' which is a matter of opinion on which the people of Quebec, C and they alone, have any right to pronounce, and as (2) 'subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of X the Crown since the concession of the principle of responsible government,' which is utterly untrue. The principle H of responsible government was fully recognized when Mr. Joly assumed the Ŋ most unqualified responsibility for Mr. Letelliers's act, and appealed to the people on that ground. At no time, 2 therefore, would it have been proper for the Dominion Government to have interfered, though if such interference would have been improper last year it was certainly doubly so this year, and H that on the grounds laid down by Mr. Macdougall himself. Q The mere fact that the British North (Q America Act contemplates the dismissal I of a Lientenant-Governor as a possible Line necessity does not make it right for the H Dominion Government to dismiss Lieutenant-Governors for any cause, however triffing or absurd. In this case, if Mr. Letellier is dismissed at all it ŋ will be because in the opinion of a few political partisans "his usefulness is 0 gone." Had his usefulness been destroyed by physical incapacity to discharge his duties, or by the perpetration O of some criminal act, or by the loss of his reason, the 'cause assigned' would SIR :-- you did me the Honor in your have been generally regarded as adequate, and no protest would have been U) made. But if any wrong was done by Mr. Letellier it was a wrong for the H correction of which the Provincial Constitution furnished the most ample

T. R. COLPITTS, Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate my-self in Chatham, I have purchased the busi-ness previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, GHATHAM, N. B I have commenced business, and after the arriva of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., 1 will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, and every style of Pictures

that are made at the p esent day, as can be pro-duced in any part of the world. In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, par-ticularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific armset lanada, both in fine arts and in scientific experi-ments-1 have taken care to note all modern imcovements in the art of Photography, and have batained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have atained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times.

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. Al orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangement with for that purpose

MY FRAMING DEPARTMENT being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and com-modious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different tastes of my custom-ers, so every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, 1 shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you can-not have as good taken, but come right up stairs and f I fail to give you better than those, I will make you a present of a dozen.

T. R. COLPITTS,

Tobacco! Tobacco!'!

T HAVE just received a large Stock of

McDONALD'S W. C. Mr. Joly at their head. A general TOBACCO. election was thus brought on and the sell in Bond or Duty paid, people of Quebec showed their approval CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED of what their Governor had done by returning a majority to support Mr. Joly. Call and see Samples and prices. Had the result been different-had the people not sustained the Lieut-Governor ISAAC HARRIS

it could not be otherwise than a mttter of general regret to all classes in the Dominion. The recall of so prominent and promising a young statesman from

Should his health be restored, a constituency will readily be found for him ; that of Kamaraska is spoken of.

Sir John and his political friends with

of the best French families in Canada

and has every right, on both social and

political grounds, to be treated as a

LETELLIER AND THE PUBLIC. - A des-

patch of Saturday last from Quebec

says that immediately after it was

known that the Lieut. Governor had

been dismissed, immense numbers of

citizens paid their respects to him at

Spencer Wood. He was far from well.

but received some of his guests person-

gentleman.

The Zulu War.

It is quite safe to assert that the larger portion of those who have mastered the readily-available information published concerning the Zulu war, are of opinion that the "game is not worth would in all probability, not have sacri- the powder." Mr. F. A. Farrar is a most intelligent critic and his paper on the subject in the International Review is well worth reading. We make the following extract :---

> * * There is considerable evidence to justify the conclusion that there is no material difference between the past and present condition of Zululand ; that the position of missionaries and their converts 18 no worse now than it has been at any previous period ; that the barbarous practices-the executions for witchcraft. the law of compulsory celibacy, and the military organization-have existed unchanged and unchallenged for the last fifty years, in fact, during the whole time that the Zulus and the English have been neighbors and friends; and that, conseuently, to demand as the only alternative f war, the immediate reversal of such a condition of society, was not only a departure from all previous colonial policy, t the wilful adoption of a policy of oure aggression, concealed, according to the worst historical precedents, under the guise of religion and humanity. But if this is the historical aspect of the

war with regard to its causes, there is a constitutional side to it as well. For here is a war of which not one Englishman in hundred acknowledges the justice (and those who speak of its necessity apart from its justice, are not worth regarding); a war which, because the terms between combatants admit of no serious equality, is one of those known in England "little wars," but a war nevertheless which drains the country's resources at the rate of half a million pounds sterling a week ; which has been as fatal to human life as a pestilence, and which has lowered both Zulus and Englishmen to the level where the distinction ceases between savagery and culture-to the level, that is, of sheer animal passion and brutal fury and this has been undertaken against the directions of the English Government, against the wishes of the English people. against its knowledge and against its conscience, and with utter disregard of its possible disapproval.

It is probable that the Zulu question will long remain an enigma, but whatever may be the differences which led to the war, it ought to be gratifying to all who wish humanity and the Empire well, to learn that late despatches to Great Britain show so important a post would be a con- that on the 4th of July inst., Lord Chelmstingency which ought to be avoided, ford's forces gained a splendid and final especially when he happens to hold victory over Cetewayo's forces numbering 20,000, killing about 1000 Zulus, wounding ing to them. That the victory, with all such close relationships with the Throne itself. Were he recalled under such former reverses. The despatches say that circumstances the people of Great Chelmsford had sent a demand to the Britain would not understand that the King for his submission, and as an evidence cause of his withdrawal from Canada was of that, the surrender of certain arms and one which reflected credit upon him. trophies taken at Isandula. The date The class to which he belongs have fixed for this surrender having expired, many loud-mouthed detractors who and the trophies not having arrived, Lord would eagerly seize upon such an event Chelmsford advanced in force. Upon for the purpose of spreading their docreaching an open region of country the adtrines, and the history of the so-called vancing party was attacked by 20,000 "Conservatives" in Canada suggests Zulu warriors, who assailed them in front that Sir John and his friends would and on both flanks. Lord Chelmsford have no scruples in supplying demaformed his troops into a square. The Zulus charged again and again on all sides, swarming around even to the rear and atwhich to assail even the Throne itself tacking with obstinate bravery and deterdid they but think their party interests mination. For some time the situation of would be promoted thereby. the British troops was extremely perilous, Such considerations as these are sufbut the superiority of their fire-arms and ficient excuse and justification of the the absence on the part of the Zulus of course pursued by His Excellency. more than an inconsiderable number of That he has been forced into so delicate guns finally resulted in a victory for the a position is discreditable to Sir John English and his associates in the Ministry. The Zulus finding that their numbers were rapidly diminishing under the superi-More honorable public men would have or fire of the English, fell back, and Lord hesitated before taking such an advanarticle :--Chelmsford, still retaining as a nucleus tage to drown the voice of faction. for defence, a considerable portion of his They have, however, now proved themforce ordered a pursuit. The Zulus were selves devoid of that chivalry which demoralized upon seeing this advance and should characterise men titled as many fled from the field, closely pursued by of them are, and in the "Pacific Scan-Lord Chelmsford's cavalry. dal," the "National Policy" and "the Although this engagement was so hot, Letellier outrage "they give to posterity the British only lost 10 men killed and 53 a record which Canada's future public wounded. The loss of Zulus was 900 men will contemplate with regret and killed and a very great number wounded. Lord Chelmsford subsequently advanced to Ulundi, where he burned the kraal and returned to his camp. At the time of sending the despatch containing the above good news from the camp many Zulus were coming in, in small detachments, and surrendering without conditions. A despatch received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley expresses the belief that the Zulu war has ended. He ernment patronage. Mr. Snowball, who was coached by Mr. Mackenzie as a comhas instructed the Government to stop sending supplies and reinforcements to the Reform craft if he were intrusted with the Cape. He also states, in his telegram, the patronage of his county. Mr. Pickard, that he was to meet Cetewayo on July another member of her Majesty's loyal the 16th, to conclude a peace. Opposition, is made of the same stuff. le cares little for politics or principles, Lord Chelmsford's despatch concludes but he loves the disbursement of Governas follows : " As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced, I con- and prevent the people of its cities from From our knowledge of Mr. Pickard Garnet Wolseley's instructions by moving immediately toward Kambawasa. I shall made his appeal to the former against the groundless as that made about Mr. send back a portion of this force for latter. Sir John, who has a lively reconstruction and, although he had a Snowball. The Mail ought to be able supplies now ready at Fort Marshal. collection of the way the people acted,

machinery. It certainly never was contemplated, as Mr. Macdougall well knows, that Lieutenant - Governors should be recklessly interfered with by the Federal authorities ; and if Mr. Letellier is now dismissed, and his dismissal is to be taken as a precedent, the Provincial Governors will henceforth be the puppets of the party in power at Ottawa, and the essential principle of our Federal Constitution will be no more.

(1) that His Honor Governor Letellier, though exercising one of the un-

Water St., Chatham.



moved Canada as it has done, for the resignation of Letellier would have followed upon the disapproval of his course by the people. But, the people who

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying or of appeal in the matter having decided, the General Store Business

RICHARD PARKER, THOS. ANDREW. Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79.

CARD.

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

DRY GOODS, 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.

PARKER & ANDREW, Campbellton, May 1, '79.

LIST OF

Wholesale and Tavern Licences.

GRANTED BY

The Northumberland County Council, at July Sittings, 1879

Parish Licenses. Term. Tav. W'sale. NELSON-

Matthew Carrol, 6 mos.

Joseph Hays, NEWCASTLE-James Doyle, Patrick Farrell, Charles J. Maltby. 6 Jane Wheeler. " Stephen V. Mitchell,6 James B. Russell, 6 Alex. Stewart. John Faye, " John F. Jardine, Vernon Graham. Dennis M'Evoy, Joseph Hays, CHATHAM-Michael Hickey. Michael Brennan. .. John Meehan. " William Mills .. John Donalds .. George Traer, John Currie, James Clowrie, John M'Gowan. James M'Carthy, Daniel Desmond Roger Flannagan, John Johnston, " up. store "

John Johnston,

-the Letellier case would never have were, alone, the constitutional tribunal

it was an invasion of their rights for a further appeal to be made to the federal authorities by the defeated minority.

When Sir John, with the design of creating party difficulties for Premier Mackenzie, moved his resolution in the Commons-and caused a similar resolution to be moved in the Senate-with a

view of having Letellier removed, Mr. gogues "at home" with weapons with Mackenzie called upon his supporters to vote down the attempted interference with a matter which had already been

constitutionally settled, and whatever may be the present party gain to the Conservatives through the reopening of the question, the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald in reference to it will form a dark page in the history of his career.

the Province of Quebec and that the cause

The notice of dismissal sent to Lieut. Governor Letellier was written at Quebec, where the Governor-General was on Friday last-a quorum of Cabinet

ceased.

Ministers having assembled in that city to meet His Excellency in Council. It was as follows :---

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1879. " To the Hon. Luc Letellier De St. Just. Spencer Wood, Quebec :-"Sir :-- I am commanded by His Excel.

lency the Governor General to inform you from the effects of which Canada will that by order of His Excellency in Counnot recover for many years to come. cil, passed this date, you are removed from the office of Lieutenant Governor of

The "Mail" and our M. P.

assigned for such removal, in conformity with the provisions of the 59th section of In opening up to a spiteful little the British North America Act of 1867, article aimed principally at Mr. Pickard, is that, after the vote of the House of Commons of the last session, and that of M. P. for York, the Toronto Mail says the Senate during the preceding session. LOWER PROVINCE GRITS are eminently relative to your conduct as Lieutenant of the world, worldly. They are perpetu-Governor, your usefulness as such has ally after the fleshpots of office and Gov-

"I have the honor to be. "Your most humble and ob'dt serv't, ing man, absolutely offered to abandon "EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN. "Under Secretary of State."

The cause assigned for Letellier's removal will, perhaps, be read with surprise by those who are not familiar

with all the circumstances attending the iment patronage. dismissal of DeBoucherville. As Pre-

mier of Quebec that gentleman was we incline to the belief that the Mail's pursuing a course of almost criminal assertion in reference to him is as recklessness in connection with railway

The Press, etc., on the Letellier Question.

Continued from first page. bec had endorsed the act of Lieut. The St. John Telegraph is so well known Governor Letellier by expressing conto our readers that it would be superflous fidence in his new Administration, I to state what its position is in the polithought it was highly inexpedient to tics of Canada. We have been a little reconsider a vote of the previous session. surprised at the erroneous character of the and to condemn a Governor for an exercise of power which his official superiors information which alleged "well-informed" by refusing to condemn, had approved. correspondents sent to it for a week or and which the people of the Province more previous to Letellier's dismissal, but affected by this act had ratified. The the wisest are at times, misled. That House of Commons took a different the correspondents were deceived and the view, and by a decisive vote condemn-Telegraph, in consequence misled many of ed the act of the Governor, and thereby its readers, may have led in a measure. to speaking in the name of the people of the production of the following vigorous

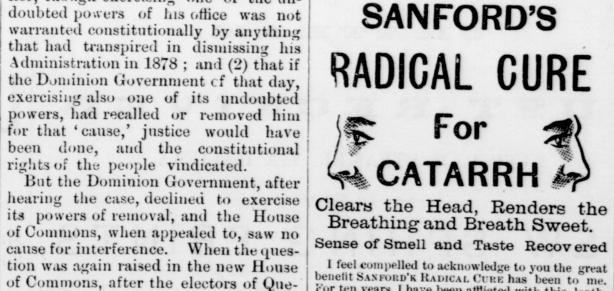
[From the St. John Telegraph.] The Humiliation of Quebec.

The Province of Quebec has been the subject of outrage and humiliation in the person of her Lieutenant Governor. The will of the people, constitutionally expressed has been trampled upon and overborne, by the act of the Dominion Government, sustained by a party majority in the Parliament of Canada. Sir John and Mr. Letellier have chosen different roles. Sir John, though acting under the eye of a pure and high minded nobleman. the Earl of Dufferin, the Governor General

of the day, dragged Canadian honor in the dust by corrupt railway transactions of the grossest and most repulsive character. and the corrupt administration which he led might, most properly had the Governor General so willed it, have been sent back to the people to receive political I may add that the resolutions adopted sentence at their hands. Mr. Letellier found a Government in power which by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, snubbed himself in the same haughty in which it is more than suggested that

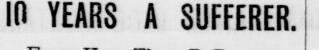
manner in which M. De Boucherville the removal of Mr. Letellier by the bowed a Montreal deputation out of his Federal Parliament and Government chamber, without listening to a word they would be 'an incroachment on the had to say, and which under constitution. rights of the Province' have in my al guises, by their railway policy and opinion rendered it impossible for Parotherwise, was hurrying on the Province liament or the Government to recede. to financial ruin, having already inaugur-It would be treason to the constitution ated an oppressive system of direct taxation, fitted to crush business in Quebec to admit such a doctrine, and as it has been boldly proclaimed and solemnly sider that I shall be best carrying out Sir trading on equal terms with those of the recorded, I see but one way to contraother provinces. Mr. Letellier held that dict it, and maintain the 'rights' of the people were above the Ministers, and the Dominion.

> I am, Sir, Yours, etc., WM. MACDOUGALL.



enefit SANFORD'K RADICAL CURE has been to me. For ten years I have been afflicted with this loathme disease, and especially in the winter time has t been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my preence in a room with others was very offensive. them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of taste and smell, which were holly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health, is much improved Yours, MELBOURNE H. FORD.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1876



From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert.

Feeling throughly convinced of the efficacy of the whole Dominion, demanded his dis-SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, I am inmissal. I think the Administration of need to drop you a line to say that although I Sir John Macdonald was constitutionalhave been sceptical of all the nostrums advertised as "radical cures," I have never found anything ly bound to act upon that instruction of that promises such relief and ultimate cure as that the representatives of the people or reof SANFORD'S.

sign. The power of the Federal Gov-I have been afflicted with this dreadful disease or more than ten years, and not until recently ernment to remove a Provincial Goverould I be induced to presevere with any until I read nor is unquestionable, and the right of the letter of Mr. Henry Wells (of Wells. Fargo & Co.) and can truthfully say that after using five or Parliament to direct and control the six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its cura-tive properties. Hoping that others similarly af. fected like myself will be induced to make the trial. exercise of that power is equally so. Whether, in this particular case 'the I am, gentlemen, very truly etc. THEO. P. BOGERT. sober second thought' of the people will

approve of the action of their represen-BRISTOL, R. I., July 24, 1877. Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Di tatives in affirming Mr. Mousseau's rections, \$1. Sold by all druggists



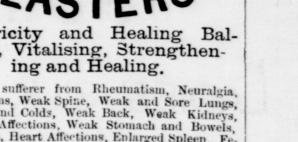
ams, Vitalising, Strengthen-

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Local Pains, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, rvous Affections, Weak Stomach and Bowels Dyspepsia, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Fe hale Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and Activity, Spasms Fits and Nervous Muscular and Spinal Affect ons, try these Plasters.

They will do you more good than all the lininents, lotions, plasters, nostrums, electrical belts, pads and other high-priced contrivances in the world. Placed over the pit of the Stomach they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and vitalize, strengthen, and protect the system from a thounsand ills. Thousands of living witnesses attest their value.

solution remains to be seen, but I am clearly of the opinion that those political and constitutional writers who contend that His Excellency or his advisers may constitutionally disregard the deliberate decision of Parliament on a matter within its jurisdiction are not supporters of popular government, nor upholders of our Federal Constitution.

Electricity and Healing Bal-



Creels, etc.,

large majority in the assembly, his acts to get up something original when it Kambawasa appears to be about 30 miles Ottawa, 22nd July, 1879. when he and his self-condemned adminis. Robert Bain, 6 " "" PRICE 25 CENTS. etc. tration slunk away from public view, and were as nearly glaringly corrupt as those wishes to defame our M. P., instead of south of Ulundi." SAM'L THOMSON Criticising the above the Toronto Be careful to obtain COLLIN'S VOLTAIC ELECTRIC retired from the gaze of an injured and Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld of SirJohn himself which had, only a few retailing the weak inventions of the General Wolseley telegraphs from Dur. Globe concludes that Mr. Macdougall PLASTER, a combination of wonderful curative value. Sold by all druggists.