

GENERAL BUSINESS MIDSUMMER IMPORTATION. AUGUST 1ST., 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, the following goods, viz: "HOBROCKES" 82 and 36 INCH

WHITE COTTONS. 36 Inch DOUBLE WARP SHIRTING COTTONS. (Thoroughly shrunk for night shirts.) 150 PIECES LIGHT AND DARK

ENGLISH PRINTS. "Pompadour" Prints, Cardinal Cambric, Regatta Shirtings, Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, (new styles), 8-4 Brown Dansk Table Linen, Honey-comb and Huck Towels, Patent and French Canvas.

24 and 26 Inch Black (Furniture) Hair Cloth, Dress Materials, Gent's and Ladies' Alpaca Umbrellas, Black and colored Silicas, Worsted Braids, Buttons, Black Trimming Satins, New Neck Frilling (in Lisse & Tarlatan), Black Silk and Chenille Fringe, White Tarlatans, Black Book Muslin, WHITE PICQUES, QUILTINGS and BRILLIANT.

Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs, Gent's India Rubber Braces. Specially ordered: LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING, Night Dresses, Chinese and Drawers, PLAIN AND TRIMMED. J. B. SNOWBALL.

NEW GOODS, HOUSE COAL. 200 TONS First Class House Coal, Cheap for Cash. WATCHES, Clocks, Jewellery, FANCY GOODS, Waltheam, ELGIN, and SWISS WATCHES. In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gent's Sizes. GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET. JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS. FINE Electro-Plated Ware. Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Opera & Field Glasses, Pie-Nic Baskets, TORTISE SHELL and Silver Plated CARD CASES. PAPER WEIGHTS, China and Glassware, In Vases, Flower Stands, Flower Pots, Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes, Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches, Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

WALTHEAM, ELGIN, and SWISS WATCHES. In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gent's Sizes. GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET. JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS. FINE Electro-Plated Ware. Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Opera & Field Glasses, Pie-Nic Baskets, TORTISE SHELL and Silver Plated CARD CASES. PAPER WEIGHTS, China and Glassware, In Vases, Flower Stands, Flower Pots, Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes, Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches, Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL. Recd per Schooner "Teal," from New York, cargo of Anthracite. THOMAS GILLESPIE, Chatham, Aug. 12, '80. ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS, T. H. FOUNTAIN'S. Ice Cream of a superior quality made by a Triple Motion Freezer of the latest style can be had by order. G. W. Willing, Sundays excepted. Entrance Fee 10c. Made by T. H. FOUNTAIN, Chatham June 1st. Lost. About a fortnight ago, on the steamer "Antover" during the excursion, to Bay du Vin, a small pair of Opera Glasses, any person bringing the same to the ADVANCE Office, will be rewarded.

WRAPPING PAPER, &c. For sale low to the trade. ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street Chatham, N. B. To Let. The Shop and premises situate on Water street, opposite Golden Ball, Boot & Shoe Store. Contain: lit'g rooms, first floor cellar. For particulars apply to James T. Griffin Esq., or to the Subscriber. MRS. ANN LYONS, Chatham, September 1, '80.

PRINTING. Invitation Cards, Raffle Tickets, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Reports, Books, etc., etc. Printed at the "Miramichi Advance" Office, CHATHAM N. B. HIDES. The Subscriber will give the highest price for hides. ROBERT NICHOLSON, Chatham, August 29, '80.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

Miramichi Lumber Shipments. Last week we published the returns of Chatham trade for the month of August, showing a decided increase of business. Although the navigation season was backward in opening, the lumber trade has shown an activity in keeping with the revival of business in Great Britain and on the Continent. The statistics of the season, so far, and also the statement of shipments up to and including Tuesday, 7th inst. were as follows:—

Table with columns: Destination, Vessels, Tons, Ship, etc. Lists various shipping destinations like Liverpool, Bristol Channel, Liverpool, etc.

The distribution of the above was as follows:— Liverpool 478, Bristol Channel 150, Hull 134, Menai Bridge 121, Glasgow Dock 93, Abergwyth 100, Dublin 95, Belfast 63, London 13, Continent 36.

Table with columns: Deals, Debits, Credits, etc. Financial summary table.

The Canada Temperance Act.

As many of our readers know, the Canada Temperance Act was submitted to the electors of Northumberland County at the polls on Thursday last and adopted. The particulars of the voting show that the majority in favor of the law was 202 out of the 1548 votes polled, but that not quite one half of the electors of the County voted. It may, therefore, be inferred that the people of the County did not attach very great importance to the question. Had it been otherwise a larger vote would have been polled. It is probable that but for the course taken by the leading liquor dealers, the vote against the law would have been much larger. These gentlemen were induced by outside political influences to organize quietly in campaign fashion and the prohibitionists were thus put more actively on the alert. The liquor interest was also damaged very materially by the posting of badly composed printed placards and handbills in some of the largest districts during Wednesday night. Apart from the fact that these productions were republished showing that their originators were ashamed of their contained very extravagant statements so ungrammatically put that they were looked upon in some quarters as having emanated from those who were in favor of the law, with the design of playing a damaging joke at the expense of those opposed. It is admitted that they did much towards helping to carry the law and if they were not a burlesque by the prohibitionists upon the weakest arguments against the measure, they must have made the liquor trade objectionable.

There was no excitement at any time during the polling and it is seldom that a day passes with as little stir, in either Chatham or Newcastle, as did Thursday, until the time of closing the polls. There was a little more interest manifested, then, but it was not sufficient to appear unusual. Among the districts most strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, as shown by the voting are Black Brook, in Chatham Parish, the Parish of Ludlow and Newcastle, No. 1, the latter embracing the greater part of the Shire Town. Altwick gave a sweeping majority against the Act, and Blackville was strongly opposed to it. Hardwick, Upper-Glenelg and the Parish of Nelson also gave majorities against it. The Parishes of Chatham and Newcastle—Chatham particularly—were understood, by both prohibitionists and those opposed to the Act, to be more with the latter party than the country parishes, but the voting developed the contrary. The five Chatham Districts went uniformly in favor of the law and so did the three Districts covering the parish of Newcastle. Chatham gave an aggregate majority of 167, and Newcastle, 88, on the side of prohibition. The result in these two important parishes shows how liable even those most closely identified with the work of canvassing sometimes are to err respecting the real bent of public sentiment.

It is worthy of remark that a good many votes were lost—chiefly on the side of the Act—by the ballots being improperly marked. Directions showing the proper way to mark ballots were printed and displayed in every polling

place, and yet some electors even wrote their names on the ballots, rendering their rejection necessary when the votes came to be counted. As the mode of marking ballots in this election was the same as in Dominion elections it is important that voters should learn just what the mode is. It is simply to mark a cross distinctly with a pencil on the part of the ballot expressing the side, or name of candidate for which the elector desires to vote. Any other mark, or the writing of any word renders the ballot worthless. The returns made to the High Sheriff who was returning officer, were as follows:— PARISH DISTRICTS. Newcastle Town 84, Lower 30, Upper 32, Middle 26, Morrison's 26, Middle 26, Morrison's 26. CHATHAM. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. LUDLOW AND NEWCASTLE. Upper 48, Lower 48, Middle 48, Morrison's 48. UPPER-GLENELG. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. NELSON. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. HARDWICK. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. ABERGWYTH. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. DUBLIN. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. BELFAST. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. LONDON. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. CONTINENT. Upper 14, Lower 13, Middle 13, Morrison's 13. TOTALS. 108,748. Majorities for the Act 202.

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be removed by certiorari or otherwise, into any of her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record; no appeal is allowed from conviction before any court, other than that of the two Justices of Peace. Regrets are expressed by both parties to the contest of Thursday last that the vote was not larger, each appearing to believe that it would have improved the showing for their respective sides. All things considered, however, it does not appear probable that the result would have been greatly different had every elector voted. People had learned to lay the evils of intemperance at the door of the licensing system, instead of charging them against the abuses of the system, for the neglect of correcting which many of the most enthusiastic prohibitionists were as much responsible as any other members of our communities. Sins of neglect on the part of parents, churches and temperance societies, by which the more odious examples of intemperance were produced, with the assistance, chiefly of the unlicensed vendors, were all charged against "the traffic." And when "the traffic" was denounced those engaged in the licensed trade were understood to be meant. It is for the so-called temperance workers now to realize that the Act adopted on Thursday applies only to the more respectable persons engaged in the liquor trade. If these prohibitionists continue as inefficient and inactive in preventing the illegal sale of intoxicants as they have heretofore done the result will not be in favor of the Act. If the licensed trade, which they have successfully attacked, has been an evil, the unlicensed trade, which they have heretofore neglected, has been a greater evil. They may take it for granted that the fight is not over, and unless they are in earnest—unless they make war upon and give no quarter to those who have always violated the law under their very noses—their victory of the present will, in the end, prove their greatest defeat. The principle of prohibition has been granted a trial in Northumberland, not because those who voted for the Scott Act on Thursday believe it is the best measure possible for checking drunkenness, but because it seemed to present an opportunity to improve an admittedly bad state of things, so far as intemperance was concerned. Those not in sympathy with persons who are constantly indulging in tirades against "the traffic" voted with them as an experiment, while having misgivings as to the result. They hope that the encouragement they have thus given to the Temperance organizations will infuse a spirit of practical earnestness into them, and that the law now adopted will not be rendered a benefit to illegal traffic, on account of the apathy of its friends in seeing that it is rigidly enforced.

Our Salmon Fisheries—Information Wanted. We publish another letter from Professor Hind who is writing on the subject of our Salmon Fisheries. He seeks information relating to the catch, habits, etc. of Salmon, and addresses his enquiries to Overseer John Mowat of Restigouche, who will, doubtless be able to furnish some of the statistics required. There are, however, a good many old fishermen living on the North Shore, and along our rivers between Point Ecnamic and Metepedia who are, probably, in a position to give the information sought for, also. If they will send us, for publication, any reliable data, we will be glad to receive it. Professor Hind is writing on the Fisheries with a view of having the subject better understood than it now is, not only by the people, but also by the Department at Ottawa, whose knowledge and modes are both susceptible of improvement. He seeks to know certain facts in the interest of science, and the greater the mass of better-established will be his deductions therefrom. We, therefore, hope that some of our old fishermen will treat the questions addressed to Mr. Mowat, as if they were addressed to themselves, and send us such information as they may possess in relation thereto.

Sir Leonard Tilley's Effrontery. Sir Leonard Tilley appears to have imagined he must make out that his deficit was a very small one, even if he were compelled, in doing so, to outrage truth and the ordinary rules which are respected by genuine statesmen. The facts that the Auditor-General of the Dominion would not so far dishonor his position as to sign the statement put forth in the Royal Gazette by Sir Leonard, and that the latter gentleman was obliged to father the cooked figures, himself, show the humiliating position into which the Finance Minister is forced. A fitting sense of self-respect would oblige Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, on their return from England, to require Sir Leonard to resign, but it is believed they are not equal to so honest a course, because Sir Leonard, like some other gentlemen who have been members of the Dominion Cabinet, possesses secrets which must be kept in the interest of the party to which his political apostasy has compelled him to attach himself, and his being forced from office by his colleagues might open upon the latter "the flood-gates of his memory." The following from the Toronto Globe gives a fair idea of the childish manner in which Sir Leonard has attempted to cover up the deficit brought about by his blundering:— It is said that Sir Leonard Tilley's reason for signing the official statement for the June last, was the unwillingness of the Auditor-General to put his name to a return that was obviously incorrect on the face of it. Whether this is the true reason for the unusual occurrence or not, it is obvious to every one who looks at the statement, that no Auditor-General could possibly sign it unless he entertained peculiar ideas either of bookkeeping or his oath of office. As it appeared in the Gazette the statement is headed:— ACCOUNTS OF 1878-80. Statement of the revenues and expenditures on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1880. Under the sub-head of "Services," in the tabular statement, there is found this item:— Customs and excise received during fiscal year 1878-79 on goods consumed during fiscal year 1878-79, and entered in anticipation of the change in the tariff... \$1,300,000. It is interesting to note that the Minister of Finance, Sir John A. Macdonald, declares that this \$1,300,000, which was not only collected but expended in 1878-79, properly belongs to the "statement of the revenues" of 1879-80. No wonder the Auditor-General and Deputy Finance Minister were on the ground of the great financier himself the onus of signing a statement which has outraged the common sense of the whole country, and which is on the face of it a palpable falsehood. It has been said that Sir Leonard Tilley, in issuing such an official report, was only following the example of Sir Richard Cartwright. The assertion is most untrue. Sir Richard never departed from the ordinary practice of making the statements and expenditures of the year, and he never issued a statement so untrue that he had to sign it himself because he could not get it done by the Auditor-General, who ought properly to do so.

creating erroneous impressions in interested quarters abroad. Too much care cannot be observed by editors in such matters, as it is much better to state nothing at all than to publish what is false or misleading. AFGHANISTAN:—General Roberts has driven Ayoob Kahn from the field, captured his guns and assured the safety of British forces and interests in Afghanistan. THE N. P.:—The fact that trade in Canada, following—a long way behind—the United States, is reviving, has been repeatedly put forward by government organs as an evidence of the benefits of the National Policy. The increase of trade this year in the United States when compared with that of 1879 is enormous. In Chicago, for instance, the returns for the clearing house for August were \$137,000,000 against \$96,000,000 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 42 per cent. The clearings for the first eight months of the year were \$1,053,000,000 against \$738,000,000 in the same period in 1879—an increase of 43 per cent.