Miramichi Advance.

Miramichi Trade, etc.

The exhibit of Miramichi Trade fo

the fiscal year just closed, compared

CHATHAM

276

234

266

 $\frac{206}{235}$

Consumption.

8159,772

The Savings Bank returns for two

The lumber trade of each season

Vessels. Tons. Deals, &c. Tons. Pieces. T'mbr. Palings

39,956 35,490,000 233 1,019,000 38,406 33,626,000 877 862,000

78

63

83

45 62

Consumption

\$50,999

24,275 21,535

from the opening of navigation to June

NEWCASTLE.

1878

1879 1880

1878

Value of Goods Imported, etc.

The Savings Bank exhibit for New

1880

1879

The Newcastle lumber trade of each

season from the opening of navigation

S. F. Deals

19,311.090

The value of exports from Newcastle

for the fiscal year ended 30th June

Fisheries

to June 30th was as follows:-

} 1879 1880

Imports

\$48,911

rears make the following exhibit.

Balance due

Depositors,

Deposits dur-

ing year.

Withdrawal's

Transferred to

Dominion stock

during year.

Balance due

Vessels entered

Vessels cleared

vears :-

July 1st.

Balance due

Deposited dur-

Withdrawals

Transferred to

Dominion Stock.

Produce of the mine

Animals and their produce,

Agricultural products

Manufactures

during year.

Balance due

July 1st.

140,643

\$50,042.00

54,206.00

51,155,57

\$125,185.64

133,117.96

40,379 tons.

32,231

42,234

21,234 30,401

\$53,281.93

50,280,73

5.700.00

1.600.00

85,529.26

97,508.11

73,000 271,000

\$ 2,250

\$335,009

Timber

296 121

\$5,100

with previous ones, is as follows :-

1880

1878

- 1879 1880

Value of Goods Imported.

on a higher, purer and more exacting prin- to his children. This may be considered ciple than a servile adhesion to the letter | an exaggerated case but, is perfectly poswould indicate. Polygamy, for instance, sible, and if we are to follow advice given and an easy system of divorce were toler- either in seriousness or in sport all the ated among the Jews because of the "hard- hideous consequences would follow. ness of men's hearts," but the Christain When we try principles we have a right system imposes a higher power of self-re- to consider extreme and possible cases. straint, and, therefore, demands a higher, The fact is, that the transgression of a not a lower code of morals. The very in- Divine law always proceeds in a downcest with a father's wife, which has been treated with so much levity in our Colonial Parliament, is by St. Paul looked on with the deepest abhorrence, and is punished with immediate excommunication. So that if we were not bound by the table of degrees in Leviticus, which it is impossible to be proved, if that table be part of God's edly would be. But I would observe that moral law, given for the guidance of other | by it the happiness of the many would be nations beside the Jews, as there indicated. we are bound by a higher power and holier law to Christ, and it would be a most strange argument that what the lower and less perfect rule of life condemns as immoral, the higher and more perfect rule may allow. On this reasoning there is nothing whatever to prevent the legislative sanction being given to polygamy, man's passions being apparently the only admit. ed rule, and the word of God being entirely thrown aside as the true basis of sound | Year, a law which would place the wife's legislation in reigious matters.

THE LEVITICAL TEXT, ETC. is attempted to be built on the 18th verse ment comes with a very bad grace from persons who repeatedly assert that they are not bound to consider the Levitical law at all, the whole being obsolete. And each man, as it would seem, is to deal some restraint, or otherwise all debtors of the diocese of Newfoundland. might proclaim themselves absolved from

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ON THIS QUESTION. to shew us that marriage is not merely a the marriage service by telling the people that marriage was "instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, signifying to | from the alteration of the law. us the spiritual marriage and unity between Christ and his Church." How can a civil contract do this? It requires of the per- mode of dealing with it, and report at a sons to be married a most solemn affirma- subsequent meeting. tion for which they will have to answer at the "dreadful day of judgment" that they know of no lawful impediment to their marriage. Lawful, not merely legal; for the service immediately adds that "so gether in lawful matrimony. And what Fredericton. is lawful or unlawful according to God's word, in the judgment of the Church, is distinctly told us in the tables of degrees affixed to our prayer books, "wherein" it is said, "whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture and our laws to marry together." Where is the civil contract here? I am aware that an attempt is made | ery of Woodstock there was an association to assign this table of degrees to the authority of Archbishop Parker only. But application to the Sunday School Institute the mariages forbidden by this table had of England for affiliation, and had received always been held unlawful by the Church | a favorable reply, likewise copies of the of England, and for fifteen centuries such | publications of the Society. marriages were held unlawful in the Church at large. To return to the marriage serin the table of decrees, and if the 99th canon; if we, as Canadian clergy and laity, have acknowledged the Book of Common Prayer (which contains the table of degrees) to be "a true and faithful declaration of table. Carried. the doctrines contained in Holy Scripture"; if, moreover, a resolution of both houses of our Provincial Synod declares, oaths that would bind his conscience, and vincial Synod by the delegates from the woods. Three days afterward the two Our purpose is not to work Mr. Ven-I should distrust his declarations on any Diocese. subject whatever. Besides, are we going to stop in this downward course of license? report was adopted unanimously by the Already our legislators propose to go be. Synod. yond the demands of agitators of the question in England. One law is to sanction the marriage of a woman to a deceased husbands's brother. "Why then," as Lord Hatherly says, "should not a man's own brother desire his daughter in marriage, or look even to the reversion of his wife." We may be sure that ingenious arguments would be found even for this revolting connection, but some are prepared to go even beyond this, and even bid us be of good courage and dare to do what Paul tells us "is not so much as named among the heathen," to take in marriage our father's wife. This language has, I understand, been supposed to be said in a joke, as if no man would desire it. In most instances it would, no doubt, be improbable, but it is far from being impossible. A man, we will suppose marries early in life and his wife bears him sons who are grown up when his wife dies He then selects a wife very many years

ward course, and never ascends to the source of all purity—to Him who says "Be ye holy, for I am holy." THE SOCIAL ARGUMENT AGAINST SUCH

MARRIAGES.

I shall not dwell much upon the social discomfort of this law, great as it undoubtsacrificed to the passion of the few. And why is the comfort and peace of a thousand homes to be thus sacrificed? "Why are sisters-in-law living with widowed brothers-in-law as sisters, to be ordered either to quit or marry them? Why is distrust to be sown where perfect love, frank familiarity, sweet and pure affection were before unrestrained?" "As a general rule among decent persons of all ranks," said the venerable author of the Christian sister in the same relation to the husband as any other unmarried woman, not only I am aware that some kind of argument | might, but must, in all cases, separate the wife's sister from the family, not only of the chapter of Leviticus, which in our after the wife's death, but in case of her translation is obscure. But this argu- long illness or absence. She will require the same protection that any other young woman would in like circumstances. So that the benefit of the law would be the enjoyment of their transgressions by the however, that verse may be translated (the present law-breakers, and its evils would true meaning of it being, I believe, the be innumerable : among the chief of condemnation of polygamy) it is monstrous | which would be great distress to the keepto suppose the legislator to sanction in ers of the Divine rule, great confusion and this case a principle which he before con- trouble among the clergy, and loosening demned in the rest of the chapter. The of bonds of morality in various directions general argument is, however, sought to among the community at large. You be set aside by an assertion that marriage | may now ask of me, perhaps what are we, is simply a civil contract; and that there- the clergy, to do? I answer plainly you fore, the legislature had no religious ob- are to decline to solemnize such marriages

If the State relax its obligations and pronounces marriage a civil contract only with the matter so as to suit his own con- the Divine law and the law of our Church venience, or his conscience, if he have is still binding upon you. You are to be any. This notion of marriage being only guardians, not betrayers of public morals. a civil contract resembling the renting of Nor ought persons who live in incest to be a house or the purchase of a farm, only be admitted to Holy Communion. But there it observed much more easily broken by is more to be done. Between this time cheap and easy methods of divorce, is and the next session of the Dominion Parmerely another mode of getting rid of our | liament the clergy should endeavor to cirobligations to the divine law. In days of culate among the laity sound and wholelawlessness each man has a grievance, and some truth on this important subject. sinners now call their transgressions griev- may mention such tracts as Lord Hatherances (and desire to legalise and justify ly's "Vindication of the law prohibiting them) and desire an alteration of the law, marriage with a deceased wife's sister.' not that they may sit under it, but that Mr. Keble's tract against "Profane Dealthey may sit upon it, and when they have | ing with Holy Matrimony." The Lord transgressed they will seek a new law to Bishop of Nova Scotia's "Reasons for resuit their new passion. Thus marriage | jecting the Proposed Marriage Law," and being as they say, only a civil contract | a very useful catechism on marriage with may be dealt with as we deal with the an appendix, showing the Divine authority law of bankruptcy. Yet even in the law for the table of prohibited degrees by the of bankruptcy there must be some limit, Rev. J. J. Curling and Rev. J. F. Phelps

I think that petitions should be prepared payment. Property would be the only in all our parishes against the proposed bill. This being a women's question, I see no indelicacy in women petitioning con Our Church has taken the greatest pains cerning it. And as Scotland always pronounced against such an alteration of the civil contract, but a solemn, religious obli- marriage law, I entertain the hope that the gation. It commands the clergy to begin | Presbyterian bodies here may stand with us in the matter, as well as others who wish to prevent the evil which will arise

A Committee was then appointed to take the subject into consideration and the

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. After some routine business

THE NEXT MEETING. On motion of Rev. Canon Partridge, it was resolved that the next meeting of the many as are coupled otherwise than as Synod be held on the Wednesday before God's word doth allow" are not joined to- the first Thursday in July, 1881, at

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Rev. Mr. Pentreath, from the Sunday school committee, reported that the special work they had sought to do was the establishment of Sunday school associations in the different deaneries. There had been a hearty response, and in the deanthere already. The committee had made

TEMPERANCE. Rev. F. H. Almon, from the special vice. Every part of it, especially the two committee of the Synod in regard to the guarded by old Steele, his wife, daughter, solemn benedictions and the invitation to formation of a Diocesan Church Temper- and hired man. When considered in good in defence that our excuse is found in ent deaths) were taken off the rigging by receive Holy Communion "at the time of ance Society, reported a set of regulations marriage or at the first opportunity after | and bye-laws. The society is to be called marriage," prove that it is no mere civil | the Diocesan Church of England Tempercontract which the Church views as mar- ance Society; meetings shall be held riage, If, then, persons married "other- quarterly. At the annual meeting the wise than God's word doth allow, are not | reports of the C. of E. Temperance Society joined together by God, neither is their shall be read, and matters connected with matrimony lawful," and what God's word | the temperance interests of the diocese doth not allow, is assured us by our Church | considered. Provisions were also made regarding the election of officers.

> it was not sufficient, and Mr. Clinch moved | On the night of the 28th of last April his that the report be received and lie on the The Rev. G. M. Armstrong from the

Mr. Parkin rose to a point of order, but

committee to consider the remarks of His Lordship on the subject of marriage with that no clergyman of this Ecclesiastical a deceased wife's sister reported. The re-Province shall knowingly solemnize a port stated that the committee concurred forbidden by the 99th fully with His Lordship's views and recomcanon of 1603, how can we deny mended that in case efforts were made to the force of such solemn obligations? have a law passed legalizing marriage with I do not hesitate to say that if a clergyman | a deceased wife's sister, petitions should be of our church does not consider himself circulated in every parish against it, and bound by them, I cannot conceive any that the matter be brought before the Pro-

On motion of Hon. D. Hanington the

The election for delegates to the Provincial Synod was reported to have resulted as follows, the first twelve of each being the delegates and the following six the

subs	stitutes :-	Enxil Jens
	Clergy.	Laity.
Rev	. Canon Partridge,	R. T. Clinch.
	H. H. Barber,	W. M. Jarvis.
"	Geo. M. Armstrong,	G. A. Schofield
"	Canon Ketchum,	E. B. Chandler.
"	G. G. Roberts,	G. D. Street,
"	Canon Medley,	Chief Justice
	- Artic Sanist Division	Allen,
"	Canon Drigstocke.	W. Carman,
"	Thomas Neales,	G. R. Parkin,

E. S. W. Pentreath, C. H. Fairweather. T. E. Dowling, G. A. Blair. Canon DeVeber, G. W. Whitney, D. Forsyth, T. W. Daniel,

Dr. Jarvis, G. S. Grimmer. R. E. Smith O. R. Arnold, R. M. Edwards, J. R. Campbell. W. Wilkinson. F. Alexander. J. DeW. Spurr. Hurd Peters. A question arose as to how the church younger than himself. Meanwhile one delegates were to be paid for their expenses, of his sons marries early and his wife dies | but a solution had not been reached when

leaving children. Finally, the father an adjournment was made until dies. Why, then, if man's appetite is to o'clock. he his sole guide, may not the son select When the Synod resumed its session, his father's wife, no older than himself, His Lordship appointed the following as to be the guardian of his children; and the Algoma committee: Rev. Messrs. pretend that no one can possibly feel so Canon Brigstocke, T. E. Dowling, G. G. much affection for them as his mother-in- Roberts, T. Neales, D. Forsyth, and E. S. law and be so suited to be their guide! W. Pentreath, and Messrs, W. M. Jarvis, Then if she bears children, it is to one G. S. Grimmer, T. W. Daniel, E. B. Chand.

who ought to consider himself her son, and ler and R. Haddow. her children would be brothers and sisters | Referring to the Temperance question the door, on entering.

His Lordship said it was a serious matter and that each man should, without levity, state his clear convictions. He understood that the members of the proposed society wished him to be patron but they did not ask him. He would not become patron however. He had joined the church of England temperance society in Fredericton and it had proved an evil, as people who were moderate drinkers were denounced as black sheep and worse than drunkards | Vessels entered themselves. The Synod did not appear to be agreed what temperance was. His Lordship believed that all things were to be used in moderation, and you should abstain from anything that would cause probable offence to any one. When a man told him that a moderate drinker was the curse of society, then he had to go back to the Bible, where he found the opposite. He also looked at the example of our Blessed Saviour, of whom his adversaries said "He is a glutton and wine-bibler," because he came eating meat and drinking wine. It appeared to him that a very unscriptural heresy was being promulgated over the country, and that was, that there were some things which God made that persons should absolutely abstain from He referred to the absurd way of putting up as lecturers on temperance-men who had but a short time previous been in the depths of degradation, and the nonsensical manner of attracting audiences, If the promoters of this scheme could agree on what temperance was, he could, perhaps

e	what temperar				
g	be more able	then to	decide	whet	her h
,,	could become i	ts patr	on.		
			MISSIO	NG	
e					
e	The schedule	e as pas	sed was		ows:-
d		From .	F	From	Tota
f		ission.	From D.C.S.	Glebe,	
-		\$200	\$500	etc.,	\$700
	Andover	320	480	24	*824
d	Albert	300	500	21	800
g	Bathurst	360	440		*800
S	Burton	340	360	30	730
a	Baie du Vents	320	380	18	718
	Cambridge	240	160	451	851
,	Campobello	220	480	*	*700
1	Canterbury	260	440		*700
3	Chatham	480	180	140	*800
1	Derby	240	480	36	*756
	Douglas	280	520		*800
,	Dorchester	700	60		*760
1	Fairville	260	140		400
e	Gagetown	220	500	125	*84
	Grand Manan	240	400	130	*770
e	Greenwich	240	520		*760
e	Grand Falls	220	180		400
	Kingsclear	280	420	40	*740
e	Kingston	440	360	45	*843
-	Madawaska	220	180		400
-	Musquash	360	440	00	*800
. 1	Maugerville	400	260	30	*690
I	Moneton	500	300	100	*900
	Newcastle	400	300	154	*854
-	New Denmark	220 80	380		600
5	NewMaryland Norton	320	$\frac{120}{360}$	120	*800
,	Petersville	340	180	290	*810
-	Petitcodiac	260	520	12	*792
1	Prince William	300	460	45	*808
	Point du Chene		300	10	700
	Queensbury	200	420	100	*720
1	Restigouche	260	460		*720
1	Richmond	340	360		*700
7	Richibucto	420	220	120	*760
9	Sackville	360	140	260	*760
1	St. George	380	420		*800
8	St. Martins	320	480		*800
	St. Marys	200	480	52	732
1	St. David	240	460	40	*740
1	Simonds	220	540		*760
1.5	Springfield	300	380	80	*760
e	Sussex	460	220	160	*840
•	Stanley	260	440	20	*720
-	Upham	220	480	7 1)44	*700
e	Waterford	220	560		807
e	Wicklow	220	540		760
	Westfield	200	400	131	*732
1	Woodstock (for		100		
)	lay reader)		160		*260
9	Weldford	220	480		*700

S. P. G.

field is not used.

735

*Parsonage, but the parsonage at West-

A Man who does not Believe in

Banks.

Petrolia, Pa., June 27.—Isaac Steele, a

farmer, living near this place, made \$100,-

000 in the oil production of his farm. He

is an old man, and lives with his wife and

daughter. He keeps not less than \$50,000

faith in banks or any investment for money.

Three years ago he had \$100,000 in bank

his house. The money became damp,

notes from their hiding places and spread

them in the sun about his orchard to dry.

The spectacle of a fortune lylng loose on

the ground among the apple trees was wit-

nessed by hundreds who were attracted to

the farm by the singular proceeding. The

money was thus exposed for two days,

find three masked men in his bedroom.

They bound the old man and his family,

the hidden treasure when they were frigh-

tened away by the return home of the

perience did not move the old farmer to

make a different disposition of his money.

house was broken into by three men wear-

ing masks. The old man and his wife

fought them until they were rendered un-

conscious. In the struggle the masks

were torn from the faces of two of the

men. They were recognized as James and

They have just been sentenced to five

years each in the penitentiary. Old

of deposit for his wealth than his own

Steele still refuses to select any safer place

JESUITS FROM FRANCE TO LOCATE AT

CHARLOTTETOWN .-- A community of the

Jesuits expelled from France are going to

take charge of the Roman Catholic College,

St. Dunstan's, at Charlottetown. It is

rumored that the Rev. Mr. Kenny, son of

Sir Edward Kenney, at present principal

of an American Jesuit College, will be re-

moved to Charlottetown to assume the

Servant Wanted.

A good house servant wanted—apply at the office of this paper.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Pupils of ST. MARY'S ACADAMY, NEW-

MASONIC HALL,

On Thursday Evening, JULY 8th.

Tickets 25 cents, Reserved seats 50 cents, Child-

Tickets to be had at the stores of Messrs. Suther-

land & Creaghan, James Fish, H. Hall, Jos. Hays, P. Hennessy, and Mrs. Holt, Newcastle, and at

Doors open at half past seven o'clock.

Performance to begin at 8 o'clock.

direction of St Dunstan's. - Telegraph.

n greenbacks in his house, and he has no

\$15,600 \$20,590 \$3,625 \$39,815

Hampton

would wish but we will endeavor to give further and fuller statistics in our

The Management of our Fisheries.

The above are not as complete as we

The St. Croix Courier professes to be well and correctly informed on the subject of our fisheries and intimates that it relies on the official blue books for its information. Perhaps it will be good enough to let us know out of which of the blue books it derived the informa-465 *1,200 tion that Mr. Whitcher is Superinten-

dent of Fisheries for Ontario and at the same time explain away a number of other remarkable things which appeared in its first article and which we can only account for by assuming that it was very inaccurately informed on the subject, or was engaging in the business of deceiving its readers, by stating what was untrue. We criticised the Courier's statements taking the most charitable view of them, viz. that they were penned in ignorance. As the Courier now professes that they were derived from "the notes locked in boxes and trunks about | blue books " we have only to say that some of them were not so derived—that milldewed, and mouldy. When he discov- they were inventions made specially by ered the condition of his money he took the or for that paper and their evident pur-

pose was to mislead. It now appears that the Courier's chief objections to our criticisms are that we are in the habit of discussing the Fisheries and are jealous loss of life was revealed ere the master of Inspector Venning. We plead (Captain Evans) and the remainder of the guilty to the first charge and beg to say crew (four being accounted for by differcondition again it was returned to the the importance of the fisheries and the the lifeboat of the steamer Hipparchus, on trunks and boxes. Three nights after the fact that they are injured by official greenbacks were housed, Steele woke up to mismanagement, for which the officer named is mainly responsible. What the Courier may mean by our being and had discovered and secured \$1,000 of | jealous of the Inspector we can only arrive at by conjecture. But we have advised the abolition of his office entirehired man from Petrolia. Even this ex- ly, so we cannot have any designs on that. This the Courier knows. Such being the fact we presume it desires only to be personally offensive because it can find no other way of dealing logged, and appeared to have been abanwith our successful refutation of its doned some considerable time, the hull absurdities. Of this we feel assured that our persistent exposures of the official frauds of which the Inspector masts and after yards were standing. All Wm. McDonald. The men began to has been guilty, our criticisms of his search the house, but before they had blunders and our arraignments of his secured any booty Steele's hired man had incompetency-all backed by evidence alarmed the neighbors, and the robbers which neither he nor those who still befled. In an old box under Steele's bed lieve in him have been able to refutethere were \$40,000 in greenbacks. The are leading to a better understanding robbers were followed, but escaped to the and reform of fishery management. ning out and the editor of the ADVANCE into his place—as Venning says and the Courier intimates-but to have the office of Inspector of Fisheries be-

come a thing of the past. We would have no provincial officer of Fisheries above the rank of Overseer. We hope that, eventually, we shall see success in this. In any case we shall not cease to give our readers "fish" whenever we please, and if the Couriers and the Vennings don't like it, so much the worse for them. We may also assure the Courier that a little fish in its columns seems to be a relief from the doses of cotton factory with which it has surfeited its readers, and even if we were assured by any sober-minded authority that our readers were as tired of fish as those of the Courier are of cotton factory articles and Jenkins-like wedding-MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC puffs, we could not leave the fisheries

The Anti-Confederate Feeling.

to the tender mercies of the official and

political sharks who now cry out so

lustily because we expose their presence

and check them in their rascally work.

Referring to an article in the Toronto Globe, the Amherst Sentinel says :-It is, perhaps, too much to say that able to secure our rights by constitu- during a spell of fine weather. The im- 10 cents,

tional means. In only one instance did we fail-in securing release from the unconstitutional and hated Confederation Act, forced upon Nova Scotia "contrary to the well understood wishes of the people." But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the people of the Maritime Provinces were never more June 19. tho oughly disgusted with a Government and their policy than they now

are with the present incapable combination which misrules at Ottawa, and their National Policy humbug. There are more thorough anti-Confederates in affairs. It is the same whether it be Nova Scotia to-day than there were in 1867, and that is saying a good deal. There are more men in Nova Scotia today who would go heart and soul for repeal of the B. N. A. Act than there were in 1867, 1868, or 1869. Those who have had an opportunity of becom-22,436.93 | ing acquainted with the sentiments of the people know this to be a fact. The state of feeling in the Maritime Proand trusted leader is wanted to secure the inauguration of a repeal agitation which would shake the Dominion to its comes to the front three-fourths of the people will follow him; and unless the Maritime Provinces are relieved from the disabilities of their position, and from the grinding oppression of the National Palicy, they will go out of the

> THE N. P. - A paper called the In dustrial World has been started at Ottawa. It is eclectic and political.

The Wood Market.

The Timber Trades Journal of 19th ult. referring to the Liverpool Wood Market

"There is little if any change to be observed in the tone of this market, prices remaining at about the same position they 5,512 69 held last week. Though business is quiet, there is a fair amount doing, but owing to the keen competition now existing what is castle is as follows for the last two fiscal | being done cannot result in much profit to the seller, in point of fact buyers are just now having the best of the bargain, as many sales are made by retail at prices which can leave but little profit, if any, to the seller after the cost of delivery and other expenses have been paid.

"The want of confidence in the future has naturally a depressing effect upon both sides; on the one the buyer is not anxious to buy more than is necessary for his immediate requirements or to fill the necessities of some pressing job, hence his demands are very circumscribed, and on the other sellers are loth to stand idly by and allow orders to pass them, although the profit to be realized from the transaction may be neither one which will leave a fair trading turn-over nor one which will admit of provision being made for such contingencies as bad debts, claims for allowances, and other events which often arise in business matters. As these two conditions of feeling react each upon the other, it naturally gives rise to a feeling of timidity, which at present appears to be the most prominent characteristic of the state of trade here, the few who are bold enough to enter into negotiations for a good line of business being very limited in number.

"There is no quotable change in the freight market, both Quebec and Baltic juotations ruling at about same rates as

"On the 11th instant Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine offered a cargo of spruce deals, together with some other whitewoods; but there was little disposition shown to make bids for the goods offered, and out of the entire cargo, which was divided into fiftyfour lots, only eight were sold, the remainder being withdrawn by the auctioneers.

The Derelict Timber Ship Again,

In our impression of 17th April, we made some remarks on ships missing at sea, with special reference to one passed by an Austrian barque on the 5th of same month, derelict and waterlogged, lat. 48 N., lon. 21 W., and we concluded the article with the following words, "For our part we think that, whatever may be the fate of the Atalanta, something more is likely to be heard of the waterlogged timber ship last reported, which was within 600 miles In the same number, by a singular coin-

cidence, under the heading "The Wreck of a Timber-laden Ship," an account is given of the official inquiry into the loss of the barque Ulster, of St. John, N. B., at which a terrible tale of suffering and the 22nd February, and brought to London. In connection with this unfortunate ship, and as a sequel to the facts previously elicited as to her fate, the following account was furnished by Lloyd's on Wednesday of last week :-- The captain of the ship Brilliant, of Aberdeen, which arrived at Falmouth on the 8th inst., reports :- "On June 2nd, in latitude 45.6 N., longitude 23.24 W., hove to alongside a derelict barque, which proved to be the Ulster, of St. John, N. B. She was waterbeing well coated with barnacles. Her rudder and lower yards were gone, but the boats were away, and the houses and cabin were gutted clean off. Bulwarks and everything movable were washed away. The name was quite distinct on the stern. She is completely unmanageable, but might be towed. This derelict is in very dangerous position, being right in the track of homeward-bound vessels, and could not be seen on a dark or hazy night until too late. I would suggest that the Ulster would be capital practice for one of our ironclad rams, and her removal would probably be the saving of many lives and much valuable property from collision." It is very possible, though by no means certain, that this is the same ship reported in April by the Austrian captain, whose account we stated at the time was incom-

plete and unseamanlike. He "passed close to her, but did not see her name. Probably he passed across her bows, and took no trouble to ascertain her name. It is true that there are nearly 3 degrees of latitude and nearly 21 of longitude difference between the situation of the ship at the two different dates; but when we call to mind that during the eight weeks intervening the winds have been chiefly prevailing from the eastward, it was quite natural that the vessel should have shifted her position fully as much as that to the westward, and she had evidently been abandoned for some considerable time.

We have brought the circumstance under the notice of our readers as a corroboration of our theory that timber ships are less easily disposed of at sea than vessels with any other kind of cargo Had the Ulster been laden with grain instead of timber, none of the crew would have had a chance for their lives after the

mediate cause of the disaster was the destruction of the steering gear in the heavy gale. Then the vessel became unmanageable, and was at the mercy of the winds and waves, which overwhelmed but could not destroy her. - Timber Trades Journal,

Political Ameneties.

If a man wishes to escape calumny he

must eschew politics, or, at least, he must

not take a prominent part in public

parish or national politics, the difference being only in the degree to which his real or supposed rascality will be worked up. If a friend of the candidate is found doing a good stroke of canvassing it will be straightway told of him that he is an atheist or an ultra-catholic, or a miserable protestant, or that he beat his mothervinces to-day is such that only an able in-law, sued a clergyman, or went fishing on Sunday. The candidate may count on being represented as a grasping, avaricifoundations. When such a leader ous person, who would never give the poor man a chance; a proud, stuck-up man who would not stop and shake hands with everyone, only for the election; a fellow who used to steal when he was young and who robbed the fatherless and widow in riper years. On extra occasions charges of wholesale robbery are necessary to meet the orthodox idea of party neces. sity and in desperate cases it has been found necessary to hint that the aspirant for parliamentary honors has burned down his own dwelling in order to secure the insurance and even killed a pedler for the sake of his money. Editors generally respect each other's individual characters, but we have known of an instance in which one of them was charged with conducting a case for immoral females in a certain police court, another in which, on the same authority, the poor newspaper man was held up as a star actor, bill poster and dead beat-all in order that an immaculate candidate, to which said editor's paper was opposed, might not be affected by the principles and politics advanced

> In the United States they are about as reckless in the treatment of leading politicians and political candidates as Canada. Our readers know that the Republicans have nominated General Garfield while the Democrats offer General Hancock as their respective candidates for the Presidency. These gentlemen were supposed to have good characters until their nomination. But, according to the Democrats the record of General Garfield has been one of cowardice as a soldier, dishonesty as a politician and the merest mediocrity as a citizen. According to the Republicans General Hancock is no soldier at all; his successes in the field were only the results of luck, not ability, while it it had not been for him, Mrs. Surratt would not have been hanged as an accessory to the assasination of President Lincoln. A Mrs. Torney, daughter of Mrs. Surratt has even allowed herself to be interviewed in the interest of Gen. Hancock's opponents and the results of the disgusting conference are paraded in the party organs.

Mrs. Tornay's delicacy is of a piece with Mrs. Surratt's rejected claim to Executive clemency and it is doubtful whether such a resort to resurrectionism will not injure, rather than aid the Republicans. History shows that both candidates served the Union well in the war. Each bears a good character before his fellow citizens. It would, therefore, be far more becoming and more worthy of two great parties if the campaign were fought out on the principles forming the political platforms upon which the Repub-

licans and Democrats take their stand. Press Telegrams.

London, July 2. In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Bradlaugh made affirmation. He signed the roll amidst silence and took his seat. After the Bradlaugh affair was settled in the Commons, last night, the debate on Parnell's Irish relief bill was resumed. Wm. E. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland. announced that he could not accept the measure, and Parnell then moved that the further debate on the bill be fixed for Saturday, but Mr. Forster objected. Parnell's motion was negatived.

OTTAWA, July 2. Nicholas Flood Davin, of Toronto, has been appointed Secretary of the Pacific Railway Commission. It meets on Saturday for organization.

The Conservative Working Men's Union of Toronto have issued a manifesto denouncing the Dominion Government on the ground of non-redemption of pledges, and express their determination to vote against the Ministerial candidate in West

Toronto in favor of Labor candidates. Postmaster General O'Connor publishes a letter in the Irish Canadian, maintaining that it is the duty of every Irish Roman Catholic to consult his spiritual adviser before he votes in political contests. The doctrine is assailed by Patrick Boyle, and denounced by Irish Catholics of all shades of opinion. Its publication just now is regarded by the Tories as a great party

Mr. Schreiber, chief engineer of the Pacific Railway, leaves for British Columbia immediately. No election writs have been issued yet.

Dominion day was generally observed as a holiday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 5. A stormy meeting was held at the Sand lot yesterday, the Greenback and Democratic wing of the working men assembling in close proximity. There was a cross fire of cheers and groans and at the close the Democratic faction made a rush for Kearney amid cries of "hang him," and he was protected by the police, hustled TEA into a hack and driven off.

CALCUTTA, July 5. Yakoob, Khan, with a body of regulars, has passed Fara, and his advanced cavalry has reached Bakwa. The famine in Cashmere is considered

ended. The Maharajah has started relief works whereby thousands are employed. CABUL, July 5. The fight between General Hill's cavalry

and the Afghans has for a moment broken up the new combination, but their punishment is not so severe as to prevent the insurgents from re-assembling hereafter. It is stated that none of the tribesmen who participated in the fight were favorable to Abdur Rahman Khan, who has but a weak body of supporters in Afghanistan. The ex-Ameer's party has been steadily gaining strength ever since it became apparent that the British favored Abdur Rahman.

August Flower. The immense sale and great popularity

of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names. expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the sea broke into the hold. Yet after much with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, the people of the Maritime Provinces suffering most of the people were saved, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, are on the "verge of rebellion" over and though driving about the Atlantic Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, ple of the Upper Provinces we do not resort to rebellions to secure relief from waterlogged for the last four months, she is still reported towable were she anywhere waterlogged. Three doses will relieve any knowledge. Three doses will relieve any oppression. Hitherto we have been near the land and could be got hold of sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples GENERAL BUSINESS

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GENERAL DRY GOODS,

NEWCASTLE.

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FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES, which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi.

We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from Great Britian and via I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto, OVER \$25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE,

PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

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We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. Our STRICTLY ONE

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery Mantles, Family Mourning Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares, Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

n fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse. We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices.

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The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys, Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods. Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery.

Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas. Fishing Nets; Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE. Alsohis unusual large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails, Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels, Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Waggon Axels & Springs, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot, Glass, Putty, Paints,

Linseed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene, Wool and Lubricating Oils, Varnishes, Patent Dryers, Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,

WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices. Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

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The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated

200 ACRES.

For further particulars apply to MRS. ANN KELLY.

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DR. J. S. BENSON, has removed to the build-

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IMPORTER OF

Whiskies,

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VICTORIA WHARF

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Nails, Glass, &c.

Just received and selling at a large reduction

50 Kegs Cut Nails &

Spikes.

50Boxes GLASS.

The Cheapest in Town.

WHITE LEAD, COL'D PAINTS.

BOILED & RAW LINSEED OIL

PUTTY, SHOVELS, SPADES,

FORKS, HORSE-SHOES,

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TABLE & POCKET CUTTLERY.

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O'N and after MONDAY, June 14th. and until October 4th., the splendid Sea Going Steam-er "New York," E. B., Winchester, Master and "City of Portland," S. H. Pike, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

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at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning will leave Boston every Monday,

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Connecting both ways at Eastport with Steam-er "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, St. Stephen,

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all sizes from 8x10 to 24x36.

Blissfield June 9, '80.

Wines,

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The Subscriber has just opened the largest and

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ELGIN, and

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In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes.

GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET

JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS.

FINE **ELECTRO-PLATED**

Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions.

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CARD CASES.

Tortise Shell and Silver Plated

PAPER WEIGHTS,

China and Glassware. In Vases, Flower Stands, Flower Pots, Ornaments,

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All the above goods were personally selected in I have also on hand a large stock of

Tobacco. SOAP,

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For Sale low to the trade. ISAAC HARRIS Water Street Chatham, N. B.

Invitation Cards, Raffle Tickets. Bill Heads. Business Cards.

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