New Advertisements

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person. manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-

similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements. generegund

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

J. H. OGLESBY. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. Groceries. Winter Apples J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRICIDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for Educational and Charitable purposeswith a Capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution Its Grand Single Number Drawings 193rd Grand Monthly

EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 15, 1886. Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize,\$150,000. Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves.

\$5. Fifths, \$2 Tenths, \$1. CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000. 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20,000 20 PRIZES OF 100 200 600 1,000 7,500 Application for rates to Clubs should be made

full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) ad-M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. DAUPHIN,

only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

'is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA and a full line of choice family Grozeries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At owest cash prices,

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard Wesleyan Church Property. This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c. as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buldings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse Factory. Possesion Given on the first of June next.

Price Low and Terms Moderate. J. B. SNOWBALL.



FRIEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual

JUST RECEIVED

destroyer of wor ng in Children or Adulta

10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes,

1 CAR LOAD CHOICE WINTER APPLES. 1 MIXED CAR

CANADIAN APPLES ONIONS, CHEESE. ETC. ETC.

BOTTOM PRICES. D CHESMAN

NO INI R CC

Liniment. S

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, wollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds. Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will ure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE

DRUGS PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, go to the Newcastle Drug Store.

DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regul

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps -ALWAYS IN STOCK.— E. LEE STREET

Proprietor Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PA-CHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., toenable parties to manufaction of The above is in use in several Mills on this River, ohn to TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS. and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROBERT McGUIRE,

FOR SALE.

General Business.

in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PAR L. J. TWEEDIE.

Property for Sale.

buildings attached belonging to the Subscriber situated on St. John Street, Chatham, and now occupied by Jas. A. Cormack are offered for sale For terms and other particulars apply to Jas ALEX. CORMACK. Chatham, N. B.

STORE. **NEW GOODS.**

BARGAINS IN GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, CUTLERY HANGING LAMPS, TABLE LAMPS, HAND LAMPS,

etc. A. H. & H. MARQUIS. Upper & Water Street, Chatham

400 M. SHAVED GEDAR

SHINGLES. Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers. AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH ONLY

> ROGER FLANAGAN STAR THE

PATENTED JUNE 1880.

MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED AMERICAN INSTITUTE

THE BES T-RAZOR in USE Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOL-LARS AND FIFTY CENTS

G. STOTHART. Chatham, N. B

While you are cleaning and arranging your homes, no better opportunity will offer itself

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES

SPRING BEDS AND BELDING. Do not lose the golden opportunity. Wire mattresses are not a luxury but a necessity, and are indispensable to health and cleanliness, and refreshing sleep, Do not fail to give me a call

My prices are ridiculously low. A. W. PURDY.

WE SELL

POTATOES. SPILING, BARK, R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries, Potatoes, Fish, Etc. Best Prices for all Shipments.

Hatheway & Co. General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

WHIPS

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and

CALL AND INSPECT. These and al 'other goods in the Hardware line will be soid at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel. to be on their guard in reference to CAST STEEL. IRON AND CHAIN.

> always on hand. J. R. GOGGIN,



1000 do Spiced Roll Bacon. 80 Boxes extra good Cheese, 12 Half barrels Boston Pickles 25 Ba.s fresh assorted Nuts. 50 Cases Colman's Starch. do Nixey's Black Lead, Barrels White Beans, do Pot Barley, do Dried Apples 100 Kegs Soda,

JUST RECEIVED. 13 South Wharf

MIRAMICHI LIVERY STABLE.

Castle Street, - - Newcastle TEAMS FURNISHED FOR DRIVES PARTIES

EXCURSIONS FISHING TRIPS ETC JOHN MORR.SSY - Proprietor. Special Notice.

International Steamship Co'v. THE New Steamers "STATE OF MAINE" and "CUMBERLAND" each having had the

TENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MA- annual overhaul, will both be on the route early Commencing on or about April 17th, the SATUR Full inform tion given by application to the Sub-Boston will be againput on.

Remova 1.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham

Miramichi Advance,

The American Fishing Vessel Seiz-

The seizure at Digby, N. S., of the American fishing schr. David J. Adams, by the Dominion cruiser Lansdowne, to which we referred last week, is a fruitful subject of dis cussion by the newspapers on both sides of the line here, as well as in England The statements respecting the offence for which the seizure was made vary considerably and those who desire to arrive at conclusions based on actual facts, have considerable difficulty. First, we were told that the vessel was seized because she had been buying bait, which was claimed to be an infraction of the treaty of 1818 and, subsequently, that it was also for being in port over twenty-four hours without entering at the Custom House. Another official statement of the matter comes from Great Britain, where, on Thurs day last, "Mr. Morgan, Under Col-"onial Secretary, replying in "House of Commons to Mr. Charles "Vincent member of Centre Sheffield, "said that Earl Granville, Secretary "for the Colonies, had cabled to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-"General of Canada, asking him for "full details of the seizure of the "American fishing schooner Adams "and had received a reply stating "that the schooner had not complied "with maritime law, had concealed "her name, her port and her register "and that the case would be investi-

"territorial waters was involved." When the highest authorities differ so widely in reference to what ought to be a simple matter of fact, ordinary people are inclined to think that a mistake has been made somewhere, Dominion. The alleged infraction of the Customs laws is evidently an after-thought, for the earlier reports of the afiair did not mention it. It is not entirely clear that the purchasing of bait by an American fisherman is an infraction of international law as between the British and United States peoples—the declaration of the Under Secretary for the colonies, appearing also to confirm this view, and it therefore seems that our Government, through the agency of its cruiser's commander, has been unfortunate in making this particular seizure as a test case on which to try conclusions under our changed fishery relationships with shall be glad to find the matter taking a more favorable turn for the Canadian authorities, but, in the meantime, hope there will be less of bluster and talk about the vindication of our rights until the fact that we have a good case in the Adams seizure is more clearly demonstrated.

Look Out for It. A requisition or pledge of support sentation of Northumberland in the Commons at Ottawa at the next Dominion election, is said to be now in circulation in a very quiet way, and it will be well for electors generally

GOOD FOR MR. ANGLIN.-The Otta wa correspondent of the Montreal Post says : Speaking with Mr. Cook, M. P. to day, he assured me that Mr. Anglin will carry North Simcoe with a rousing majority. Mr. Cook represents the East Riding and is well posted regarding the county. He is not a man likely to take too sanguine a view.

The Rogersville Matter.

To Rev. M. F. Richard, Rogersville.

humble myself so far as to reply to an editorial of the Miramichi Advance, dated 26th April, of which Mr. D. G. Smith, or pretended proprietor. But since this paper pretends to speak

ception and small support among the French electors at Rogersville and else- tress that has gone out in behalf of its most objectionable of which was that to your relatives—the firm of B. Richard this matter clear, By the 59 Geo, III., church while he is permitted to preach.

where, this may be due largely to the fact people more than for any real success under its cover land speculators had been that they have no fault to find with this paper when it publicly, maliciously and calumniously denounced them as 'French mouths,' 'inmates of Provincial Almshouse,' 'ballot box thieves,' not to speak

of the respected ruler of Rogersville,

'the French oracle,' &c.' Are you concerned because the AD. VANCE referred to you as the respected ruler of Rogersville?" "Mr. D. Smith, Councillor for Chatham parish, the real or pretended proprietor" of the ADVANCE is quite sensible of the fact that your greatest regret is that a certain "real or pretended" mill-owner, lumberman and store-keeper of Rogersville, whose book debts, mortgages and deeds in that community cover it to an extent that savors of monopoly, was not the subject of more severe references in the ADVANCE than those which have aroused the joint ire of your friend, Mr. Adams and yourself.

Had the ADVANCE really abused you it would-I verily believe-have delighted both Mr. Adams and yourself immensely, for then you and he might have some excuse for raising the cry and appealing to the prejudices which stand with the former gentleman in the place of individual merit and so well serve you in diverting public atttenion from your peculiar methods of worldly

Respecting my proprietorship of the ADVANCE let me assure you that there is no pretence about it, as you choose to insinuate. If it were otherwise there might be influences brought to bear upon me by which the assertion of your fourth sentence, above quoted, would be rendered unnecessary, for it is not the first time I have heard of such complaints from you in quarters, where your impertinent officiousness had hoped to discover the muzzling influences so well known to my mill-owning, lumbering and store keeping critic in his Rogersville experiences It may be my loss that my sole own-

a pretence, but, unlike you, sir, I have,

the responsibilities of any position I assume and I scorn to appear in false colors. You refer to me as "Councillor for Chatham Parish," and I well understand the design of your doing so, for your political patron, Mr. Adams, has preceded you in the endeavor to make me odious to a certain class of my sup-"gated in the Halifax Admirality porters in that position, whose friend-"Court, and that no question of ship I value and whose intelligence are and have been proof against your subtilties and his brutality. When I do anything in my capacity as Councillor, and it is questioned by my fellowcitizens within their right, I do not make the plea that I am only an editor and endeavor to shield myself behind and that it is on the part of the my cloth, nor when I am adversely criticised as an editor do I plead the impersonality of the press-much as I might desire that even such correspondents and writers as yourself would learn to respect it more-or my position as Councillor, for I know that people who admire manliness would despise such quibbles. If I were even a clergyman, and combined with that vocation those of lumberman, millowner, storekeeper and general trader, I would have sufficient respect for the intelligence of the people who know me to assume that the sacredness of my clerical calling might sometimes be smirched and the church to which I belonged suffer in prestige through the exigencies of my worldly business. And if, as a trader, having acquired hundreds of acres of lumber lands I vainly strove as a politiour United States neighbors. We cian to induce a Government to pursue a policy by which I might secure still more, and for that reason was charged with opposing them, I should have sufficient respect for my church to abstain from pushing her forward to blind the people, and crying out that I was attacked as one of her priests. You

"My experience of over thirty years passed in this my native Province, and the courtesy, kindness and general respect bestowed on me personally since I entered the clerical state, by all classes of people, satisfy me that there are but few D. G. Smiths in the Province. It is fortunate that such is the case, otherwise peace, harmony and mutual security "ruler" of Rogersville.

what I say from the records.

cloth to conceal the cloven foot beneath. you imitate Mr. Adams in his declaration-day speech, by giving a rehash of what you profess to have said in the that Mr. Adams and yourself are not understood as you thus persist in paradthe limits of impersonality usual in Government candidates, and while Mr. influence to secure some \$500 for the position, property and general interests, in the church as indicating that the ed to power, get just twice as much. whose sacredness seems to be relied tolerate that Sunday speech of his, upon by you as a cover for all the almost under your window, and find in others, common justice demands that I | the huzzas of your parishioners for the should accept the gage you offer. You opposition nothing to disturb your pious open your letter-of more than three meditations, but you are exceedingly columns-to the World, with the fol- shocked when I - thinking of your milling, lumbering, storekeeping and "The public will forgive me, I trust, if I mortgage influences-forget your clerical character and refer to you as "the to fall. respected ruler of Rogersville." Talk Councillor for Chatham parish, is the real | of monopolists! When to your "ledger influence" in the Parish of Rogersville for a government whose organ it affects to is added the ghostly one of the calling be, and assumes the liberty of speaking as which you are as anxious to parade as the representative of the "British population," I feel it a duty to protest against you are to conceal all the others, you such pretentions and unjust assertions. may be congratulated on having as Government's place and done as you

that has attended it.

titude in the late election and to justify the Advance's intimation that your influence was exercised against the Government, I need hardly go beyond your ill-conceived I tter to the World and it is a matter of surprise to me that having exercised your influence as you did, you should go to such trouble to have people believe that you were indifferent. Your denials are of a piece with your pretended quotations from my paper in reference to this same election, where you throw in the 'ballot box thieves," knowing, at same time, that no such words appeared. It is, however, a part of your style and policy and you cannot help it. If you were what you would have people believe you are, you would not resort to such misrepresentation, and if you were not what you are you would not have so many of the ear-marks of taken from our Public Records, of transyour political patron.

Respecting your attempts to arouse the prejudices of our French population against me, I may remark that there are different kinds of French, just as lowsthere are different kinds of other people

-English, Irish, Scotch, etc. The French of Rogersville, for instance, are Mar. 6-Jas. Harnett deeds to M. F. one kind of French and those of Alnwick are another. In the latter case you find a people of the same nationality independent and divided in their political views-differing in no way from their fellow-citizens in the County generally-and equal to any in intelligence. In Rogersville they are totally different, and just what you have taught them to be. They will be so as long as you are with them and if you are satisfied with the contrast you must be easily pleased. You ought not, however, to discount Frenchmen everywhere by straining comparison so much as to liken your ership and control of my paper are not especial charges to them. You are, I observe, exceedingly care-

in loss or gain, the courage to bear ful and guarded in your statements respecting your attitude towards the candidates, and between your non-committal phrases on that particular point and nimbus-like halo of "glittering generalities" on the subject of the citizen's right to exercise his judgment in political matters, it is not difficult for one acquainted with the processes of inductive reasoning to understand that while you did not canvass for or against, or discuss "the merits or demerits of the candidates who sought election," you took the more effective method of favoring "the ticket" by condemning the particular part of the Government's policy in which you had interested your neighbors and, thus, did all that in you lay to induce them to vote against the Government candidates. Did you not point out to your Rogersville neighbors that there had been men in power-a Governmentwhich had pursued a policy under which the settlement had been "colonised" and that it was to their best interests and those of their children that additional tracts of land should be given to them by Government for their benefit and that of their children? And did you not intimate that in view of the treatment they had received they must vote according to their interests and conscience for the men who would give them good Government? What Government did you have in your mind as the "good Government?" Was it not the Government which preceded the present one? You and your neighbors knew that the present Government, of which Mr. Gillespie was a member and Mr. Burchill a supporter, had refused to make further Free Grants. These two gentlemen were the Government candidates and were opposed to the candidates in the interest of your "good Government." Lest there should be any misunderstanding of your inductive instructions, Mr. Adams-on the Sunday already referred to-gathered your congregation about him immediately on their coming out of churchwith your words fresh in their mindsand addressed them from the platform

in front of your store, explaining to would vanish from the community, them that if they wanted additional Through derision I am pointed out as the lands for their children, to be careful 1886. that no ballot of theirs had the name I am amazed, sir, at your boldness of Burchill or Gillespie upon it, but and at a loss to understand how one in to vote for the whole ticket-the oppoyour position dares to pose as you do; sition ticket, or, in the words of your and you will have to pardon me for letter, "for another Government than returning your compliment and saying the one supported by the candidates that there are not only "but few," but who had charitably assisted them.' there is but one M. F. Richard in the You could well afford to abstain from Province, and, unlike you, I shall prove voting, after so fine a day's work for your friends, although there does not As if to make further use of your seem to be any merit in your doing so, beyond that which commends itself to the class of politicians known as trimmers, who are chiefly concerned to find themselves on the winning side in church at Rogersville. Do you think every contest. You know that you were anxious to have a dam constructed at Government expense over your SIR, -I regret that the sophistries ing the Rogersville church and its mill pond on the Barnaby River and and inconsistencies of your attack upon | priest before the public ! While I may | your application for the same under me, which you caused to be published remark that intelligent men who heard the guise of a roadway over that parin the World of 12th inst. renders a you on that day were thoroughly con- ticular spot was entertained to the exreply necessary. Had you confined vinced that you desired it to be under- tent of a promise by a member of the your references to the ADVANCE within stood that you were unfavorable to the Government that he would use his such matters, this paper would, no Adams spoke immediately afterward dam and road this year and the same doubt, have allowed any reasonable ex outside of and near the church, making amount next year. But, by some planation of your attitude toward the your remarks a text for his strong means, you are credited with having respective candidates in the late elec- speech against the two Government can- conceived-perhaps by induction-the tion to have gone to the public for didates, the ADVANCE has never referred sage idea that while you were sure of what it was worth, but as you have to what you said in the church. Why, these two \$500 contributions for that again seized upon an editorial sentence | when Mr. Adams-only a few minutes | pet work of yours, you would, were or two as an excuse for references to my after you spoke-referred to your words the "good Government" to be returnwhich are evidently malicious because people of Rogersville should not vote for Some of your friends tell us that this not relevant; and as from the plenti- the Government candidates, did you not was one of your calculations, and it tude of your polynomial titles you reprove him for dragging you into the may explain the self-abnegation which choose to shield yourself behind that election? You could, however, readily you parade in connection with your non-exercise of your voting privilege in two Counties. You remind me of the story of the dying sinner who asked by the parson if he "renounced the devil and all his works' and was implored not to press the matter just then as he didn't exactly know into whose hands he was about To return, however, to the subject,

upon which your inductive canvass turned, submit that had you been as impartial toward the present Government as you would have us believe, you would have candidly stated both sides of the question. You would have put yourself in the "It is not the first time that this paper, close a monopoly as any man in this would have others do to you. You would Dec. 10-O. Collett to M. F. Richard unchecked by its patrons, has insulted a country, and it is no wonder that the have said that the Government had bepeculiar system of "colonization" favor- come convinced that the Free Grants Act "If andidates have received cool re- ed by you is noted for the cry of dis- had led to aluses of different kinds—the

If I were concerned to prove your at- privileges to the detriment and discour- wretched failure of your colonization sysestablishment of such settlements as the interests of the province required and the framers of the Act had contemplated. You would have told your neighbors that the cry of distress which, some two years ago, went out from Rogersville-chiefly through your instrumentality, and which than the circumstances of your people warranted-caused the Government to study more closely the results of your colonization efforts. You might, also, have turned to your strong box or your safe-in your mill-office, store, or wherever you keep them-and told your neighbors that the Government had been-as I havestartled by the record of and mortgages by which the titles the colonization lands granted by your "good Government" had passed mill-owners, store-keepers, etc. You might, for instance, have read to them a list fers of real and other property made during the last fourteen months in the settlements to which you modestly boast of being"the pastor, the father, the friend. the patron, the defender." It is as fol-

ROGERSVILLE. Richard, 300 acres. Apl. 13-L. & B. Caissey deed to M. F. Richard 50 acres, D. Caissey deeds property to M. F. Richard, Max Colette deeds property to M. F. Richard Belonie Cormier deeds 50 acres to M. F. Richard,

J.& C. Hachie deed 50 acres to M. F. Richard, Jean Herbet deeds 50 acres to M. F. Richard, Apoline Herbert et al deed property to M. F. Richard, Wilfred Landry deeds 50 acres to M. F. Richard, Allan McGraw deeds 84 acres to M. F. Richard Peter Andrew deeds property to M. F. Richard,

A. Levette deeds 100 acres to M. F. Richard. Eph. White deeds property to M. F. Richard. Cecime Vautour deeds 60 acres to M. F. Richard. E. White, Bill of Sale to M. Richard, horse, 18-Sylvain Allain deeds to M.

F. Richard 50 acres. F. Bourke deeds 100 acres to M. F. Richard. S. W. Bourk deeds 50 acres to M. F. Richard, 25 - Clovis White deeds 100 acres to M. F. Richard, Wm. White deeds 100 acres to M. F. Richard, O. Bourke Bill of Sale to M.F. Richard, horse, etc.,

Aug. Savoy Bill of Sale to M. F. Richard, horse and cow, 20-Antoine White deeds to M. F. Richard 75 acres, Peter Oulette deeds to M.F. Richard 100 acres, Francis Bourke deeds to M. F. Richard 50 acres.

28-Oliver Bourke deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres. May 5-Alexis Collete deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres, Julien Caissy deeds to M.F. Richard 99 acres. Alexis Collete, Bill of Sale to

M. F. Richard, horse, cows, etc., 13-P. & Louis Arseneau deed to M. F. Richard 100 acres. Jos. Cormier deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres, E. Gallant deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres. A. Genet deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres, Ray. Lavway deeds to M.F. Richard 100 acres. A. LeBlanc deeds to M. F.

Richard 50 acres, P. Main deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres, Jos. Poirier deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres. June 5 - Casmine Gallant deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres. Adolph LeBlanc deeds to M. F. Richard 50 acres. Allain Legere deeds to M.F. Richard 75 acres, Sylvain White deeds to M.

F. Richard 100 acres. Sylvain White, Bill of sale to F. M. Richard, ox, cows, etc. July 20 -Chas. Hachie to M. F. Richard deeds property, M. & R. Laburke deed to M. F. Richard property, 22-Augustine Reno deeds to M.

F. Richard property, Aug. 18-Malcolm Amos deeds to M. Richard 3 acres, 27-M. Genette deeds to M. F. Richard property, Sep. 24-Malcolm Amos to M. F. Richard deeds pro Cath. Buckley to M.F. Rich.

ard deeds 6 acres, Dec. 10-John Buckley to M. F. Richard deeds property, -Julien Finigan to M. F. Richard deed property, Lamont Legere deeds property to M. F. Richard. Thos. White deeds property to M. F. Richard. 19-Max. Millais deeds 86 acres

to M. F. Richard.

Antoine Casey deeds 100 acres to M. F. Richard, T. M. Caissey deeds 100 acres to M. F. Richard. Mar. 17-P. Doiran deeds to M. F. Richard horse, etc.. Apl. 26-Joseph Maillet deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres, Mar. 17-Theophile M. Caissy deeds to M.F. Richard 100 acres, Antoine Caissy deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres.

Augustine A. Richard deeds

to M. F. Richard property, Philip Doiran, Bill of Sale to M. F. Richard, horse, harness, etc.; Feb. 13 - Alexander Genet, Bill of Sale to M. F. Richard, cattle, etc. Jan. 19-Maxime Millias deeds to M. F. Richard 86 acres. 7-Julian Finigan deeds to M. F. Richard, property, Laurent Legere deeds to M. F. Richard, property, Thos. White deeds to M.F.

Richard, property, ACADIEVILLE, ST. LOUIS, ETC. Mar. 20-T. LeBlanc deeds to M.F. Richard 50 acres at Acadieville, 23 -D. J. Daigle, Bill of Sale to M. F. Richard, cattle, waggons, etc., 23-D. J. Daigle deeds to M. F. Richard 120 acres at St. 30-B. Richard deeds to M. F. Richard 56 acres at St. May 2-Placid Richard deeds to M. F. Richard 100 acres at

Richard property at St. Norbett. Jude Legere deeds to M.F. Richard 100 acres at Acadieville. S. Legere deeds to M. F. Richard 95 acres at Acadieville, May 18-S. Legere deeds to M. Richard cattle, etc.

Acadieville,

Chas. Maillet deeds to M.F.

July 28-M. Gould deeds to M. F. Richard, 50 acres at Aca-Nemior Pine deeds to M. F. Richard 45 acres at Aca-Aug. 11-Hilaire Baoineau deeds to M. F. Richard property

deeds 100 acres at Collett

& Co and others—and hold that, in view assisted in securing lumber and other of what you must have known of the agement of the class of settlers and the tem, except in so far as it has promoted of the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, your personal interest, you ought to have hesitated before condemning, by inference, a Government which had the courage to resist appeals for further Rogersville grants, even though coming from so influential a property-holder and trader as yourself. Besides, they, no doubt, suspectwas, I hope, not louder or more desperate ed that your zeal for more land for your neighbors might not be wholly unconnecwith ultimate visions of further transfers of lumbering privileges, from which to supply your saw mill and timber and other contracts of the firm of which you are a sleeping though substantial and important partner. You say in your letter .-

"I could distribute within one or two years at least 3000 acres in Rogersville and Acadieville alone, among willing and industrious settlers.

I have not the least doubt of it. And one or two years more—should you have no reason to change your "fatherly" hand among said "willing and industrious settlers," you would scoop in every acre and, like Oliver Twist set up another cry for more. If history repeats itself and you are not different from most great landlords, you will soon have a little Ireland of your own in Northumberland and Kent. Indeed, you have already had the distress and the potato famine there and, before long, we may expect the rackrent, coercion and other luxuries of the system you have inaugurated.

claim attention, and I regret that the space at my disposal does not admit of my dealing with them at present. I have, however, I hope, satisfied you that you 300 have made a mistake in supposing that I had the remotest idea of referring to you in your clerical capacity when, as editor of the ADVANCE, I attributed the doubtful honor of having furnished the province with an opposition to "the respected ruler 100 of Rogersville." Remembering that you were a clergyman, I prefaced the title applied with the adjective, for those who know me will, notwithstanding your unworthy sneers and reflections on my character and motives, believe that I yield to no man in genuine respect for the priests of the great and honored historic church 100 which, you will pardon me for thinking, is not benefitted by your stepping down and out from her so often into the arens 100 of the world's temporal business-its politics and interests. That you do s 200 cannot be truthfully denied, and when, a a politician, I meet your influences as worker in levels so far beneath what 100 have always conceived to be the clergyman's sphere, when I find you laying plans for adding to your vast landed possessions, acquired in trade, through politics-op posing a good government because it desires to put a stop to the further locking up of our public lumber lands, under the hollow pretext of colonization-I hold 200 | that you have no good cause to complain of my paper indicating, as it did, who Northumberland is so largely indebted to for the present extraordinary relationship it holds towards the government of the province. Quibble as you may, you cannot prevent the government from re 138 alizing the striking agreement between the vote of Rogersville on 26th and the statements expressed in your manifesto 100 in the World of last Wednesday. The remarkable consonance of opinion exist-100 | ing between the poor, and largely ignor ant voters of Rogersville and their rich and educated pastor and leader, betrays 200 harmony inconsistent with your pretence that you were silent on the issues of the election. I am not so narrow-minded as 200 to question your right to exercise your influence as you did: but I am at a loss to 100 account for your setting up a claim of neutrality in one breath, while, in the next, you disclose how strongly you are opposed to the government in a policy

of your people. The defence you have obliged me to make of my position in this matter is no pleasant task. I hoped that you would have been satisfied with the malicious attempt made in your behalf by Mr. Adams 100 on declaration day to excite the prejudices of my Roman Catholic fellow-citizens against me. It seems, however, that you 200 were not fully satisfied with the manner in which he acquitted himself, and you. 100 too, have descended—have "humbled yourself" as you put it-so far as to engage in the same mission. Be assured. 400 however, that your purpose will fail. You knew, in your conscience, that the ADVANCE might have gone much further than it did in its references to your course 70 in the election, and you should have been content with matters as they were. When you choose to be a trader and politician I, 50 as another, will always be prepared to meet you on that level. With your high-100 er calling and with you, in that capacity, I have nothing to do. If, when I deal with the political influences exercised by 100 M. F. Richard as a mill-owner, landspeculator, and general trader, you and Mr. Adams choose to drag in your church, I 270 disclaim all responsibility for your course, but, at the same time, will not be deterred by you from exercising my right of

100 journalistic criticism any more than by any lay politician. Truly Yours. D. G. SMITH. From the LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,

The American and Canadian Fishery Question.

The shipowning and mercantile interests of Liverpool are so closely identified with the prosperity existing among the 50 inhabitants of the United States and Canada as to create an uneasy feeling with respect to any breach of friendly relationship between the two latter Anglo-Saxon communities. We shall, therefore, refer again to the fisheries dispute in order to explain the position of affairs as disclosed by treaties. The American Government purchased certain fishery privileges for a term extending over fifteen years. That 200 period terminated in 1885, and the temporary treaty also which was entered in- April 30, 1886\$291,796 00 1050 to pending a reference to the Governments and Legislatures of the United States and the Dominion. Fishermen from the United States will now have to conform to the law of nations and forego 80 the advantages they possessed under the treaty of 1870. They will have as stated in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, to revert back to the treaty of 1818. In carrying this has been laid before his bishop against convention into force there is likely to be Rev. W. B. Turner, of Braywood, near some trouble. The American fishermen Windsor, of unclerical conduct. It aphave exercised fishery rights for a num- pears that he had arranged to perform the ber of years, and it may be difficult to re- obsequies of a deceased member of his strict them to the requirements of inter- parish; but when the funeral rocession national law. The Board of Trade in a arrived at the church the reverend gentle-200 recent advertisement warn British fish- man was absent, and it subsequently ermen not to pursue their occupation in- transpired that he was out with the side the three-mile limit on the coast of half the sporting parson put in an appear-France, and, as we remarked on a pre- ance, splashed and heated, and hastily vious occasion, all nations claim juris- donning his surplice he read the solemn 100 diction in all acts done within that line service for the dead. His parishioners

1818, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on June 19th, 1819, issued an Order in Council, in which it was set forth that it had been agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have. her Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Juniper Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coasts of Labrador. and through the Straits of Belleisle, and then northerly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. It having also been agreed by the said Convention that American fishermen should have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, described in the agreement, and of the coast of Labrador, but that so soon as the same or any portion thereof Many things suggested by your letter should be settled, it should not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish without previous arrangement and consent of the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the grounds, it was ordered that the convention should take effect from the date of the proclamation. That treaty recognised the three-mile limit: but as to the landing to dry fish, the state of affairs has altered considerably in several respects since the year 1818. The American fishermen are sufficiently intelligent to understand the difference as regards settlements in 1818 and 1886. Of this we may be sure that the American Government would not permit Canadian fishermen to land just where they

cap. 38, his Majesty was empowered to

make regulations with respect to the

taking and curing of fish in certain parts

and other British possessions in North

America, in accordance with a convention

made between his Mainty and the Pres-

ident of the United States of America.

In pursuance of that Act, and the con-

vention signed in London on October 20

pleased without hindrance, and then sail away again in their boats minus all custom-house formalities. If, therefore, the Americans insist upon fishing within the three-mile limit, and conducting operations on Canadian territory, the Federal Government must make compensation or forego the privileges. It is reported that the Dominion Cabinet has been summoned to Ottawa to consider the reported seizure of an American fishing vessel on the Nova Scotia coast for a violation of the fishing laws. This seizure will, it is said, probably complicate the situation. The belief obtains, says the report, that under pressure from England the Dominion Gov ernment was moderating its attitude, and had determined to withdraw its cruisers and to appoint magistrates at the coast ports to enforce the laws against American vessels. There would be very little notice taken in England of a vessel being warned off or seized; but this American dispute is mixed up with alleged antecedent usage. We may state that the colonists took measures to enforce the treaty under an Act of the Council of Assembly of Prince Edward Island of April 15th, 1843. It was enacted that the United States, having by the Convention of 1818 renounced for ever any liberty enjoyed or claimed to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of her Majesty's dominions in America, but that American fishermen should be permitted to enter all such places for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and for obtaining water, and for no other purposes whatever, any vessel found within the three-mile limit would be searched This step was taken in order to put a which constitutes almost the sole politics stop to the system of smuggling then conducted by American vessels, and a fine was imposed of £200 for breach of the Convention. The Americans renounced the ndiscriminate landing at any places they pleased, and agreed to confine their curing business to unsettled localities. Are there any places of this last-described character where the Canadians could allow the drye ing process to be carried on? If so, could the privilege be conceded under limitations? The Americans have such a distance to convey their tish before it can be cured that suitable landing places would be, to them, a great acquisition. But in 1818 the American Government abandoned any right they had obtained by custom and agreed to confine landing operations to the unsettled parts described in the Convention. That treaty is binding. No European nation would sanction the free ingress and egress of fishing vessels with the sole object of curing and drying; nor

> parties to find some mode of arrangement The Bank of Montreal Statement.

would the United States Congress sub.nit

to such a liberty if claimed by foreigners

We entertain a better opinion of the

Americans than to believe that they would

deliberately violate the law of nations, and

we therefore rely on the good sense of all

(Montreal Witness) Comparing the annual statement of the Bank of Montreal for 1881, with former statements, the profits for the last five years are found to be as follows :-

1884 1,431,260 1883 1,556,788 The increased profits do not seem to have come through the ordinary channels

of business, there being a decrease of \$7,160,000 in notes and bills discounted. although that decrease is partially offset. by an increase of \$5,466,000 in the funds of the bank employed abroad. It is believed that the bank gained largely by reason of its transactions with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while the advance in the West Shore Bonds, of which the bank is said to be a large holder, has resulted in a substantial profit, which has been estimated at \$300,000. The circulation has decreased over \$1,000, 000, deposits bearing interest \$1,584,000. while deposits not bearing interest have increased \$4,413,000. Overdue debts secured have made a trifling increase, but overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for) has decreased \$101,000. The overdue debts secured

1885..... 283,017, 00 1884..... 61,995:00 The unsecured debts (estimated loss provided for) are :-April 30, 1886.....\$162,620 00 1885..... 264,234 00 I884..... 211,240 00

A HUNTING PARSON .- A London despatch of the 11th says that a complaint hounds. After waiting an hour and a I pass over other records of translers of territorial contiguity. We will make not removed they will refuse to attend