

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—

"It is the duty of your parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, to PREFER IN ALL CASES OUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."

Visit of Sir Hector Louis Langevin.

How the Miramichi Entered Her Distinguished Guest.

A SAIL DOWN THE RIVER, AND THE RECEPTION AT NEWCASTLE, &c., &c.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Sir Hector L. Langevin arrived here. He was accompanied by his son L. Force Langevin, his Private Secretary, and Mr. Scott, architect of his department. The distinguished party was conveyed from the station to Mrs. Bowser's Hotel in carriages in waiting, and they rested till 8 o'clock when the guests who were invited to take breakfast with Sir Hector, were introduced. The guests invited from Chatham were Hon. Senator Muirhead, J. B. Snowball, M. P., T. F. Gillespie, M. P., the High Sheriff of Northumberland, Mr. Ferguson Collector of Customs, Messrs. T. Crimmon and W. Connors of the Customs, Mr. J. T. Griffin, Inland Revenue, Mr. G. A. Blair, magistrate, Dr. J. S. Benson, Mr. F. Winslow manager Bank of Montreal, Mr. T. F. Keary, Mr. R. B. Adams and Mr. J. E. Collins, and others which we do not just now remember. Those present from Newcastle were Major R. R. Call, Mr. J. Mitchell, Inspector of Lights, Mr. Brown, Warden of County, Mr. J. C. Millar, Millerston, Mr. W. Park, Mr. Nevin, Shiretown magistrate, Mr. Creaghan of Sutherland & Creaghan, Mr. Johnson, post master, Mr. J. Malby, and other gentlemen whom memory does not recall. Rev. Father Egan, V. G. and Mr. J. O'Brien of Nelson were also present. Those who got into conversation with Sir Hector after introduction were delighted with the ease and affability of his manner. He talked in English on every topic that came up, and with the fluency and exactness of an Englishman of culture. We know there are some who through ignorance regard the French descended people of this Dominion as inferior in many respects to some of their compatriots; but if there were any such present on this occasion, in the presence of a gentleman with such a native air of ease, refinement and intelligence as Sir Hector bore they must have felt how very much mistaken they were. After an enjoyable hour spent in social chat the party adjourned to the breakfast room; and it is needless to say the tables were prepared in Mrs. Bowser's really first class style. As soon as breakfast was ended the party walked over to the hall, where the addresses were to be read. Sir Hector and Senator Muirhead and Dr. J. S. Benson went upon the platform, the latter gentleman reading in a distinct and excellent manner the following

ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, C. B. K. C. M. G., Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—On behalf of the Liberal Conservatives of the Town of Chatham we beg to extend you a warm and hearty welcome and to express our great gratification that this opportunity is afforded us of meeting and doing honor to so distinguished a member of the Canadian Cabinet.

The able manner in which you discharge the duties of an office which is one of the most important in a new country is highly gratifying and we trust that in this visit to the Maritime Provinces you will see that we possess many natural resources, the fostering and developing of which must add materially to the general prosperity of this extensive Dominion.

The confederation of the Provinces in which you took an active part resulted in the union and harmony of the inhabitants of several colonies separated by hostile tariffs and having little sympathy except that arising from allegiance to the same sovereign.

That a great union of sentiment and interest which has resulted from Confederation and which is growing deeper and stronger day by day combined with the increased facilities of intercommunica-

tion and the rapid progress and general prosperity of the country must be a matter for pleasing reflection to those who were most active in bringing about such a state of things giving promise of a glorious future.

The wisdom displayed in forming a Policy and framing a Custom Tariff suited to the exigencies of the times and in dealing with the gigantic enterprise of the Pacific Railway two measures already conducing greatly to the prosperity of Canada give us renewed confidence in the prudence, skill and ability of the gentlemen who compose the Government to deal wisely with the important questions connected with the growth and welfare of the Dominion.

We believe that Her Majesty in lately adding another title to honors previously conferred upon you has shown her appreciation of your zeal and ability in the public service during the many years of your political life and that you enjoy the confidence and represent the loyalty of our French speaking fellow subjects.

Wishing you many years to enjoy your well earned honors

We remain,

Your most obt. servants, WM. MUIRHEAD, J. S. BENSON, J. E. COLLINS, T. F. KEARY, JOHN SADLER,

Committee on behalf of Liberal Conservatives.

To this Sir Hector rose and made the following

EXTEMPORANEOUS REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you heartily for the address which has just been read to me on your behalf. In thanking you for this address, I am reminded of the reception I have met all along, since entering the Maritime Provinces, nor has this reception been accorded to me from supporters of the present administration alone. The unanimity of sentiment in welcoming me who holds such a high office from the crown to the various towns and cities, by people from both sides of politics, has I assure you been very pleasing to me; for it tells the story of the loyalty of all the people, to the crown and to their institutions. This sentiment is just and right; for it must be remembered that the Government does not alone represent the people who profess the policy of the Government, but it represents all. Loyalty to party is one thing, loyalty to the Crown and the Government is quite another thing. According to the constitution of our country, the Government is conducted by party, and there is not one among us who would see it otherwise; then does it seem in the proper spirit, when one and all join to offer welcome to one of the administrators of that Government which is a creation of the people's.

You make generous allusions to the manner in which I have performed the duties of my office; and I am grateful for the compliments. Of all those matters which since entering public life, I have endeavored to bring about, of none do I feel so proud, as of

THE CONFEDERATION

of the Provinces. That was the greatest project ever taken up by any Government in British North America; and now it is *unfait accompli*—it is the charter of the peoples rights and liberties. You must see that no sooner was the union an accomplished fact, than it became necessary to embark in public enterprises of a weighty but necessary character. Here in the Maritime Provinces your people asked for a railroad which was to be intercolonial, which would typify in a commercial view, the act of the political union. This road was a commercial necessity, in disturbed times it might have been a military necessity. But when this road was built some people closed their eyes to its necessity, and looked at its cost; as some men always consider great projects a calamity, because they are attended with heavy expense. I do not believe in this doctrine. The intercolonial railway cost much, but it does not barthen the people now—imagine your provinces without this railroad—and though for some years past its management has sunk money, the increase in its receipts are becoming lately so marked as to give reason to believe that both ends will soon meet.

As soon as the Intercolonial was built, then the Government turned its eyes to the North West, and conceived the scheme of throwing it open to immigration—and in opening it, they would be carrying out the idea of a railway which should span the Dominion from Halifax to British Columbia. But before this could be accomplished several obstacles had to be removed. We purchased from the Hudson Bay Company their rights in the land, and we made equitable terms with the Indians for those regions which they claimed. And all this gentlemen, was accomplished without the shedding of

ONE DROP OF BLOOD,

though we know that in any European country a tithe of this territory could scarce be acquired without wars and bloodshed. So much being done, we then saw the necessity of linking the older portions of the Dominion with the new—to connect British Columbia, by a line of road which would colonize our North West, with the old or eastern provinces. Thus grew the project of the

CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

That enterprise has passed beyond the region of speculation. The road is not alone to be built, but a portion of it is built already, and an energetic and wealthy company are pushing on the work. Immigration flows into the country being pierced by the railroad while the road itself will give a guarantee of peace and safety to the settler. The Government has established its authority in the wilds of the North West, and the Indian is taught that if he breaks

the laws, he must suffer the penalties they provide. The settler therefore enjoys immunity from the raiding of hostile Indians which has proved such a terror to settlers in other territories. Then there are the numerous advantages of the road in other respects, too well known to enumerate; while gigantic though the building is, it will be done without being any additional burthen to the country. (Applause.)

With the confederation of the provinces, all provincial trade barriers were overthrown, and heterogeneous provinces became fused into one mass with common aspirations. But there remained after the union and there yet remains something more for us to do. We must be more harmonious, and forget the differences of the past. We may be English, or we may be Scotch or Irish or French, we may belong to this creed or to that, or call this province or that as ours, but above all this, though we should maintain all these things, we must not forget that we are Canadians. (Great applause.) That word Canadian is now a broad one. It means every man who belongs to this wide Dominion. It is not an offensive term because it belonged to nobody of whom we are jealous before we assumed it. When the union was created, it had to be given a name. There were many names from which one might be chosen, but the adoption might give offense. There was a time when most of what is now the Dominion and some of the neighbour territory was called *Nouveau France*, as that was at a time when Frenchmen owned the land whom you now possess, but we did not chose that name. We took one that all accepted, *Canada*, a word used by the Indians, of whom we are not jealous. We ought therefore be proud of that name, and while we may be and ought properly to be New Brunswickers or Nova Scotians, or Quebeckers, or Manitobans, we must never forget that we are Canadians.

Allusion is made in this address to

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Whether we think good or evil of that policy it is nevertheless the law of the land, a creation of the peoples and we should respect it. The formation of that policy was no random measure, but the result of long deliberation, looking to the most laudable objects. It was created to stimulate labor and enterprise among our people; to give encouragement to the capitalist to build up factories, and workshops on our own land that the people of whom our province have been drained for so many years might find employment. The government put the law on the book, but the National Policy is only an Opportunity. If the people do not take advantage of that opportunity afforded them, the policy is no good. It requires the courage, the energy, the industry, the capital the patriotism of the people to take advantage of this policy. Where these elements combine, the result is a success. These elements are happily widespread, and the people have only just commenced. But already we have this to say, that we have

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS

of surplus this year through the means of a revival in trade. Our people are going to work. Though they are taking advantage of the National Policy and manufacturing for themselves, yet they are importing as much and more in certain lines, because the employment at home and consequent money circulation enables them to do so. So great has been the success already, that had I opposed the Policy ever,

NOW WOULD I SUPPORT IT.

(Loud Applause.) Some did not approve of the policy yet they said we will try it—and the results have made these people abiding believers in it. I have visited several places and enquired with respect to the price of what the artisan, the mechanic &c. used; and I now state that their articles do not cost one cent more than before our policy. The Moncton sugar made under this policy is sold for

THREE-FOURTH CENTS LESS

per pound than the people paid for in before the N. P. [Applause.] They see the two and a half million dollar less, paid for sugar to outsiders this year than last! That money goes into the pockets of the refiner, the workmen, the mechanic, the grocer, the merchant &c. The country is enriched exactly to that amount, for it is going into public works and keeping the people from fleeing away.

You have alluded to Her Majesty's recognition of my services in conferring on me the honor of the Knighthood. I am proud to say I believe Her Majesty so honored me in recognition of my exertions in the public service; and by it we see that she does not enquire of her subjects when conferring recognitions, of what origin or religion they are. (Applause.) The people are all on the same footing. If I distinguish myself I am sure to have my exertions recognized no matter what my creed, or what my nationality. This act of her majesty teaches us a home lesson; for your population here and in other provinces are of all nationalities; and you should feel that if any man is worthy of a place of honor among you he should not be denied it because of his creed or his origin. (Applause.) In Quebec there are two Englishmen in the Local Government, here you have the distinguished Acadian P. A. Landry, in Prince Edward Island there is an Acadian in the Cabinet. The policy of exclusion is bad. Do justice to a people and you tie their sympathies to the institutions and to the Government. In conclusion gentlemen I thank you very heartily for the address you have given to me. (Long continued applause.)

At this juncture Mr. Romain Savoy, C. C. for Alnwick, went upon the platform and read an address written in French, presented by the Acadian people. The following is the translation.

ADDRESS.

To Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, C. B. K. C. M. G., Minister Public Works for Canada, &c.

HONORABLE SIR,—Having learnt that you are now on an official visit through the Maritime Provinces and that it is the first time you have ever come amongst us a member of the Government of Canada we gladly take this opportunity to bid you welcome.

While we are not pretentious in our humble homesteads here in the Parish of Alnwick, yet we are a proud people; because we feel we are descended too of *la belle France*; a country whose honor you now so well represent in this country. We are loyal to our institutions and obedient to our laws, by whomsoever administered, but in welcoming you here as a representative of our Government we feel more than the emotions of loyalty and obedience. We feel a national pride, and it burns as strong within us now when visited by such a distinguished brother as you, as before the time when a heartless prince declared our people outlawed and expelled them from their happy homes in Acadia.

Our history here up to within the past few years has been one of privation, denied rights, yea of obloquy itself. Though descended of France fellow subjects of dominant races looked upon as an alien people whose claim was to toleration rather than to common rights. But the germ of our nationality is immortal; it is indestructible. It was not dead during all those trying times; it only smouldered. We are now on an equal footing with all. The page of our country's history contain no worthier names than Frenchmen's. The history of the country begins with Frenchmen—with Jacques Cartier at one period, and with Samuel de Champlain at another. And who in the modern history of Canada held a more honorable and proud position in the regard of the people than Sir George Cartier? Who among our living statesmen holds a better honored, a higher place than yourself? With you honored Sir at the Councils of our country we feel that Frenchmen in every part of Canada are no longer an insignificant people; that their rights are safe while the glory of the French name is assured. You belong not to our Province but our admiration of your great abilities, and of your high many qualifications and our devotion to you as our national representative are none the less on this account.

You visit us too when the enjoyment of prosperous times and the prospects of better still, have put us in buoyant spirits. The time of depression has passed away and whether it be an accidental coincidence or not the prosperity predicted as the result of the policy of which you were one of the authors, has come. Then we feel that while you, Sir, and your colleagues have the abilities for your offices, you have the vigor and the courage to make ventures for your country's good. In these ventures we do not think you have made any blunders; for the contrary we believe your National Policy and your Railway Policy have been master strokes of wise statesmanship. We heartily approve of both.

In conclusion we beg to congratulate you on the signal honor you have lately received at the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; and to assure you that we regard your elevation to the Knighthood as only a just acknowledgment of your great abilities as a statesman and of your sterling qualities as a man.

We likewise extend our congratulations to Lady Langevin in this regard, and please give to her our best wishes and affectionate regards. Hoping you will soon not forget your visit to us, and that your health may be improved by your tour, we remain faithfully,

Yours, with respect and admiration,

PRUDENT ROBICHAUX, JOHN L. ROBICHAUX, ALEX. MARTIN, ROMAIN SAVOY, C. C. VITAL ALAIN, NICHOLAS LE BLANC, DAVID SAVOY.

To this address Sir Hector replied in French. He said he was not unaware of the privations to which the Acadian people had been subjected in their early history; but what he desired to say with greater emphasis now was that the time has come when they must forget all this because the age of disability is past. Old animosities if any there be should be forgotten, and there must be a fusion of loyal sentiment among Acadians, and Englishmen, and Irishmen and Scotchmen, for the Dominion is the country of all of them. While it was almost a necessity for them to learn to speak the language of their neighbours with whom they were mixed up in politics, in business, in social relations, etc., yet they should at the same time preserve their beautiful language and take a just pride in the traditions of their forefathers. If the Acadians had been neglected in the past, that was far from being the case now. In this province one of the foremost men in the Government was an Acadian, and there were Acadians in the legislature. At the Central Parliament the French nationality had likewise its proper representation. He thanked them for the tone and terms of the address, and said he would take it home and their kind wishes for Lady Langevin as a

tender and high-prized souvenir from the Acadians of New Brunswick. (Applause.)

The hall was packed full before Sir Hector began speaking, and from the unanimity and heariness of the applause given it was evident the speaker made a most favorable impression on all—even on those who do not subscribe to his political doctrines. As the party left the hall three cheers were given for Sir Hector. Accompanied by Senator Muirhead and one or two others the Minister made an examination of the public buildings, and the necessity of some repairs to the same was pointed out and taken note of. Mr. Scott accompanied Sir Hector, and made notes on the matters brought to the attention of the Minister. Before taking the boat, the party were entertained at Senator Muirhead's.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the "Anchor" which had been placed at the disposal of the party by Major Call, left the wharf and steamed down the river. There was a large party on board, made up mostly of our leading citizens and contrary to the prognostications of the organ of Disappointment, gentlemen from both sides of politics, were present. The day was not an auspicious one. The sky was murky, and dark lowering clouds threatened rain. A brisk breeze blew up the river, and the boat was sometimes rocked enough to make the cheeks of handsomen begin to pale. The party enjoyed itself to the full, and in a manner decorous and respectful as it must have been pleasant to themselves. The worthy knight was pleased with the scenery, which tossed its bright green up against the murky background. One of the tugs was met towing a large ship up the river, and some boor on board of her—she seemed to be steering—made insolent gestures with his hand. All who saw him were disgusted. The tug was Mr. Snowball's.

The steamer went as far as Middle Island, turning and steaming up river. Sir Hector had an opportunity of seeing some of the ballast wharves engaged in the work of destroying our fine river. These are the same wharves that the harbor master is bent on sustaining, so long as he has a chevalier of the gallant disposition of "Conservative" at his back. As the steamer approached what is now Mr. Mitchell's Island, the scenery, despite the sluggish gloom of the day, was bewitching. The river seems to terminate in a cove as you go up the North-west to round the Island, and the rich dark foliage clad the island down to the water's rim. Mr. Sinclair caught a glimpse of the Annie Laurie, and he began to apostrophize her with quaint tenderness. He pointed to a row of houses on the island, where in Anld Lang Syne a light haired crew of lads' built ships the "pride of these parts." His contrasts of now with then were touching. The little squabbles among the men only cemented their friendship, and he described one who had a black eye, as "a gentleman who met with a misfortune on the right eye, at the hands of a comrade." Time has left his traces upon the shipyard and the buildings now. The houses of the workmen are falling into ruin, and infant trees and grasses run riot where the ships were built. There is not a stir save when the robin calls to his mate in the thicket. The scene reminded us of the song: "The mill is gone to decay Ben Bolt, And the quiet it sleeps all around, And the old rusty porch with its roses so sweet Is scattered and ruined o'er the ground."

The party was charmed with the passage through the tickle, and longed to get on the shingly beach of the island, where old trees with crooked boles bend out over the rippling tide. When Newcastle came in view, the cluster of red coats gathered at the landing showed that the same happy thoughtfulness which in all matters makes Major Call a credit to the North Shore, was now to the front. Then a wreath of smoke and flame belched out from the wharf, and the first gun of the salute boomed over the river. There was the most exact time preserved in the firing, a fact which Sir Hector did not forget to notice. The party were received

AT NEWCASTLE

by a guard of honor, commanded by Lieutenant Fish whom Major Call introduced immediately to Sir Hector. The latter gentleman then addressed the guard. He said he was pleased indeed with their appearance and had noted how correct was their time in firing. As he regarded all these things he could not help but feel how well-deserved was the compliment paid to Newcastle Battery by his Excellency the Governor General a few days ago at Sussex. When Sir Hector ceased, three hearty cheers and a tiger were given him. Major Call then introduced Senator Carvell who made a brief address. He said he was born not far from Newcastle, and took pride in calling himself a Miramichi man. Three cheers were then given for Senator Muirhead, three for Senator Carvell, and three for the

worthy Major, R. R. Call. The party then landed and proceeded to the Waverly where Mr. Stewart as usual had everything in first class order. About thirty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner; after which Sir Hector accompanied by Senator Muirhead, Major Call, Mr. Nevin and others visited the old post office. Sir Hector said nothing "but methinks his eyes spoke volumes" as he saw the wretched little coop where the letters are assorted and delivered. Mr. Johnson the efficient and popular postmaster pointed out the condition of things clearly. A visit was made to the Custom House where the gentlemanly and highly esteemed collector showed the party through making the necessary explanations. Coaches were thence taken to the

I. C. R. STATION.

where Mr. McLennan the zealous and popular division superintendent and his lady dispensed the hospitalities of their house to the party in a handsome manner. After half an hour's stay at Mr. McLennan's, the party took the train for Bathurst.

NOTES.

Sir Hector is charmed all, irrespective of party, whom he has met, by the ease and grace of his manners, his high intelligence, and the courtesy and attention with which he discussed any representations made to him. His son La Force, who was with him, is an estimable young gentleman, and is now on his holidays. He attends the Quebec Seminary. On the 21st, Sir Hector and his son will visit Memramcook, to take part in the Acadian Convention.

A "real live lord," the Duke of Athol, on his way from California, joined the party for a little while at Newcastle, after refreshment.

The arrangements for the reception were excellent, and the programme a success. The gentlemen here, at whose head was our honored Senator, did the honors creditably for Chatham, while the success of the programme at Newcastle proves that Major Call is a credit to the North Shore.

We extend our sympathies to Mrs. Sattou, whose son Michael, a lad of thirteen, died this morning. Deceased was employed in the Star office before taking ill, and was obliging and attentive, winning the esteem of all with whom he was connected. Again we extend our deepest sympathies to the bereaved mother who is a widow.

Professor Townley is paying a visit to his friends in Chatham. Professor Townley is one of those young gentlemen of which a community has reason to be proud. He is a credit to Chatham.

We have to exclude all the matter referred to in our last issue, in consequence of the press of other matter on our columns.

Father Doucet of St. Margarets was thrown from his carriage yesterday in returning from Escuminac, receiving some injuries.

Mr. T. G. Loggie of the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, is now on a visit here.

We print a wonderful production on first page. Mr. Chandler is eclipsed.

Mr. Blake and Mr. Huntington are in St. John.

Rogerville notes in next.

PORT OF BATHURST.

Trade returns for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, compared with the preceding year.

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1880, 1881. Includes Value of goods imported, Value of goods entered Ex Warehouse, Value of free goods, Total value of goods, etc.

Exports for the year ending June 30, '81. Products of the Fisheries, Products of the Forests, Animals and their produce, Agricultural products, Manufactures, Miscellaneous articles.

Total Exports \$279,900

Dominion Government Savings Bank

Returns for year ending June 30, '81.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Bal. due depositors 1st July 1880, Deposited from 1st July '80 to June 30, '81, Interest or closed accounts during year, etc.

Total due depositors \$61,743 18. It will be seen by the above that the Savings Bank deposits at Bathurst have increased \$11,570.26 during the year, a very considerable increase.