

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."

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

We print in another column the details of the fendish attempt made on the life of the President of the United States. At the moment of writing, the President lies so low of his wounds that death is expected at every moment, the bulletins which are put out frequently through the day giving small encouragement to hope.

People have read before of princes, and kings, and presidents being stricken down, but never for a reason so paltry as that for which President Garfield has been shot at like a dog. Lincoln's assassin fancied himself the representative of half a nation's wrongs, and when he fired the fatal shot, and saw his victim fall, he burst out in his enthusiasm, with the murderers of Caesar, sic semper tyrannus. But Garfield falls for an offence of which every politician we have ever known has been guilty. He promises a man a situation, he does not see his way clear to fulfill his promise,—the man walks up and shoots him. Suppose our politicians here were to be shot at by every one whom they deceived, to whom they promised offices, and then did not give offices. Why, there is scarce a politician amongst us who would not be riddled worse than a cullender.

We heard some one say about a week ago, I never like to hear of comets. One of them has never come yet that it did not bode something evil. Two days or so afterwards the news that Garfield was shot came like a bolt out of a clear sky, and we bethought us of the mention of the comet. We are not superstitious enough to think the starry world has any influence whatever over the fate of men, or that the wanderings of an errant star bode good or evil to the people in another planet, but it must be admitted that the appearance of several comets in the past has been coincident with some of the most startling events recorded in history. And those who have noted these facts, and subscribe to the belief in some mysterious linking of the starry world with the fates of men, will have in the appearance of the comet now, and the attempted assassination of President Garfield, another fact in strength of their theory.

The news fell like a clap of thunder all over America. It fell too at the beginning of a festive time, just as people all over the Union had begun preparations for celebrating the great national festival, the Fourth of July. The gay flags brought to decorate bazaars and tented fields, hung drooping on the 4th, at half-mast, while the only drums that rolled were muffled. The entire sympathy of the nation irrespective of party went out to the stricken man and to his poor wife; because the offense for which the assassin struck was not one of party or of politics.

Mrs. Garfield we believe was at Saratoga for the good of her health when the deed was committed. For several months before she had lain so low that her life was despaired of. But when the news from her husband reached her she seemed to summon super-human courage, and has sat up at his bedside almost ever since.

Should the President die, and he is not expected to recover, according to the constitution of the United States, the Vice President, Arthur, becomes president for the rest of the term, about three years longer. The President of the Senate becomes ex-officio Vice-President, in the room of Mr. Arthur, likewise till the end of the term. But should it happen that Mr. Arthur died before the term expired, we do not know what the law would then provide. Perhaps the incoming vice-president would assume the presidency, or perhaps there would be an election. But we need not further speculate upon a contingent not probable.

Vice President Arthur is a Nova Scotian, and therefore should Garfield die, cannot be the President.

FREE TRADE ENGLAND

We pointed out some time ago, that the only way in which England can be prevented from "going back" on Free Trade is by the Sons of Temperance here taking a decided stand on the subject. If the Recording Scribe were to go to work, draw up a resolution, frowning down all attempts towards undermining Free Trade, England would go no fur-

ther. But as things now go, she is moving every day further from her idols. Leading English journals that cried nothing but Free Trade a few years ago, now see that Free Trade is only a nice sounding expression. For example, hear the following just published by the editor of London Truth who writes in the first person: The fundamental mistake that we have made is to suppose that Free Trade is of universal application. The Americans have proved that a country may greatly benefit by protection. We are, indeed, the only absolutely Free Traders on the globe, and what is the consequence? We are not prospering, whilst other countries are. We could not insist upon reciprocity with America, because our imports from that country are almost entirely composed of food and of raw produce for our manufactures, but whenever this is not the case reciprocity ought to be the rule. We really cannot consent to be ruined for the sake of a theory, and it is full time that our Free-Traders should learn the very great difference that there is between theory and practice. No doctrine ever invented by man is of universal application. Free Trade is one of those doctrines which are proved by making exceptions to it.

BEECHER AND HELL.

Henry Ward Beecher does not believe in hell. He has announced this time and again. Any one who has made himself familiar with the career of the eminent divine, would know this without the announcement. We print an article on our first page today, setting forth verbatim just what Mr. Beecher does believe; it is entertaining reading.

Mr. Beecher thinks the hell of the other world is the remorse of the human mind, and that this remorse is only temporary. In other words, as soon as the remorse for transgression ceases, the "hell," too, ceases; but as the departed spirit would have the remorse all in its own hands, it is not likely it would suffer the hell to continue very long. The moment the soul ceased remorseing, according to Beecher, that moment the hell ceased. The hell period, we fancy, would not be very long.

But this wicked idea after all, has not the virtue even of originality. Looking the other day, over the writings of some of the old pagan philosophers, we met a discourse by one of them, wherein it was taught that there is no fire in the hell of the hereafter. The hell is within the man, and it never ceases to haunt and torment his spirit. Those who in life give way to evil desires, in death have not the power, being divested of their bodies, to gratify those desires, while the inclination is intensified by the impotence of the sufferer. And thus it was that when spirits appeared to men they were found hovering about the graveyards where their bodies were buried, hankering after their bodies, through which in life they gratified their inclinations.

Now had Beecher stolen the whole of the pagan's leaf, instead of the part, the hell would be much nearer the mark than the part plagiarized one he has set up. We would like to see some spirit medium the day after Beecher died, and hear then whether the preacher believed in hell or not.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council now in Convention at Newcastle is likely to have a not very long sitting. We think all these councils do, could be done in one-half year one quarter the time, if Councilors could only overcome their passion for long speeches over trifles. We shall endeavor to print the substance of the Councils doings, though there is no reason why we should do so for nothing. It costs something to attend the session, and to set the matter up, and to print it to the exclusion of other matter; and the council should be broad hearted enough to offer us something at the close besides a mere unnegotiable vote of thanks. When we printed the report of the Gloucester Councils doings, the Secretary-Treasurer promptly asked the editor for his account. We do not see why the Northumberland Council should be less generous. Newspapers cannot be run on the wind.

CONDOLENCE.

We sympathize with the opposition party in Chatham, in the loss of their ally, Mr. Robert Walsh, who has just been shut up in the Lunatic asylum. Mr. Walsh, while at large, was a strong follower of the opposition party, and in the most offensive manner the day after the election of Mr. Snowball, at the bidding of Mr. Snowball's friends, strutted through the streets decked out in beaver, gloves and cane, personating the defeated candidate. It is a great loss to the party here to have Walsh taken away from them.

The article from the Mail on our first page will repay perusal.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

We take from the New York Tribune a copy of which the editor has kindly sent us, a report of an interview which one of the Tribune's reporters had with Goldwin Smith just before the latter set sail for Europe. Goldwin Smith strikes the nail upon the head sometimes; and but for his crotchets, and the influence personal spleen exercises over his view of public questions frequently, he would be a valuable aid to our staff of Canadian writers.

THAT SUNKEN WHARF.

We are not advised that the harbor officer has so far taken any steps towards compelling Mr. Snowball to have that dangerous wharf of his, on the edge of Gordons flats, removed out of the track of vessels. Whether it is Mr. Johnson's intention to take any action remains to be seen.

We have made extended enquiry of pilots and others acquainted with the navigation of the river and they inform us that the existence of the sunken wharf, is a perpetual danger to all sailing vessels, and likewise to the tugs whose propellers may come to grief against the spurs and snags at low tide. We have been credibly informed there is no difficulty in finding the wharf; that any calm day at low water, and after a few days of drought so that the water is not muddy it can be discovered.

What the evil is, we have stated; and what the duty of Mr. Johnson is, is just as plain. Nothing can justify delay or dilly dalling, if the mass of sunken slabs, and spears, etc., be considered dangerous to navigation. If of course the harbor master should decide that the conglomerate mass is not dangerous, then would his inaction be justified—unless there came shortly after some other one who said, as we believe, that this wharf is a dangerous trap, and that it is disgraceful to let it lie any longer in the track of vessels.

TRADE OF CHATHAM.

The following table shows the comparative trade of the Port of Chatham for the year's 1880 and 1881:—

Table with 4 columns: Value of Imports, Exports, Ent'd for Consump., Duties. Rows for 1880 and 1881.

Table with 4 columns: Vessels Arrived from sea, Vessels Departed to sea, No., tons. Rows for 1880 and 1881.

SAVINGS BANK STATEMENT. Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows for Balance due Depositors, Deposited during year, Interest accrued, Withdrawals during year.

The above figures read apart from the statement of the Newcastle Custom House are misleading. For this reason: within the last year some of the leading firms here have transferred their business to Newcastle, or rather their transactions will appear in the official records of Newcastle instead of Chatham as heretofore. But when we get the Newcastle statement we shall add the results, and compare the totals of this year with those of last, when it will be found the showing will be much in favor of 1881.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON CANADA.

The following are extracts from an interview between Goldwin Smith and a reporter of the New York Tribune:—"What have you to say about the Pacific Railway?" "It is one of the political and military lines destined to connect and to weld into a united empire the four separate blocks of territory, viz., the Maritime Provinces, old Canada, the Northwest and British Columbia, of which the Dominion is composed. By nature those blocks of territory are not connected with each other geographically or commercially, while each of them is connected both geographically and commercially with the States of the Union immediately to the south of it. The object of the Imperialists is to have a complete interior line of communication without pressing through the United States. The Intercolonial Railway, which has been built at an immense cost, and is still run at a loss, is the eastern wing of the line. The completion of this system of political and military railways across the continent constitutes a crisis in our destinies and in the joint destinies of the two countries. Your statesmen will have to study Canada."

of society on both sides of the line is the same, and exercises the same influence on the Government. The monarchial forms make no difference. The benefits and the hopes, the difficulties and the dangers of democracy are identical in both countries. In one or two respects we have the advantage of you. Our judges are appointed for life or during good behaviour, and are perfectly independent. Contested elections with us are tried by the judges, and with unimpeachable fairness; whereas the decision of a contested election by a party vote, which I witnessed the other day in your House of Representatives, was as bad as anything that ever took place in the British House of Commons in the most corrupt times.

"Is it true that there is a large emigration from Canada into the United States?"

"A controversy is raging in Canada about what is called the exodus. The Opposition says that the people are flying by thousands from the commercial policy of the Government; the Government denies the fact. No doubt there has been exaggeration, but it is true, nevertheless, that large numbers have been leaving French Canada and the Maritime Provinces for the United States; while many farmers have given up their farms in Ontario and gone partly to our Northwest Territory and partly to the United States. But the fact is misdescribed by calling it an exodus. There is nothing abnormal about it. It is the natural and perpetual flow, varying only in volume, of population from the Northern part of the continent which is the least worthy, toward the centre of wealth. Labor in quest of employment, and in need of bread, totally disregards political lines and differences of flag. The emigrant, brought into Canada by the effort and at the expense of the Canadian Government, finds himself on the skirts of a rich continent, and as he wanders on, caring not a rush, so long as he gets good wages or a promising farm, whether he is in the political domain of the British Queen or in that of the American Republic.

"As to immigration into Canada from England, I should think it the reverse of beneficial, economically or politically, if we were to have a flood of mechanics and other people taken from the purlieus of the great cities, for whom there is really no employment. We have already mechanics enough. A surplus population of them will beget pauperism, and probably social and political disturbance. It is time to be cautious and discriminating in the matter of immigration. What Canada wants are English and Scotch farmers with a little capital to take up the farms of Ontario which will be left vacant by the emigration to the Northwest. The Northwest Territory will be settled by the westward march of population on this continent, rather than by any direct importation from Europe. The British farmer is a very skilful agriculturist, as the fields of England bear witness, but he is not a pioneer."

"Are the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise going to leave Canada?"

"I know nothing about them except what I see in the papers. Lord Lorne is at present trying to found a literary academy in Canada, which does not look as if he were on the wing. I have said already that the Jingo attempt to set up a court has failed. I heartily rejoice that it has, and that the British aristocracy has not been able to introduce that germ of disturbance and strife into the democratic hemisphere. But we have every reason to speak well of Lord Lorne personally; he has played his part as Governor-General with simplicity and well. His influence on Canadian Society has been good. The Princess made a very favorable impression, both by her intellect and her character, on those who came in contact with her. Her absence in England has given rise to silly and baseless stories. The English, though vociferously loyal, are very fond of scandals about royalty. I should be surprised if Sir John Macdonald is made a peer. Hereditary titles are so manifestly out of place in a country where there are no entailed estates that it was supposed the idea of conferring them on colonists had been finally discarded."

BANQUET TO PARNELL.

A banquet was given to Mr. Parnell on Thursday night, in honor of his 35th birthday. The chair was occupied by the O'Gorman Mahon, and about a dozen of the Irish party were present, Mr. Justin McCarthy occupying the vice-chair. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Parnell stated that, though the Irish had now to struggle with many difficulties, he hoped the day was not far distant when they would meet in College Green as an Irish Parliament, and Ireland would have no master but the will of the majority of the Irish people. The sentiment was received with warm acclamations by those present. The dinner was strictly private, none but members of the Irish Parliamentary party being present.

EVICTING TENANTS.

A flying column of infantry, cavalry and police assisted the Sheriff in enforcing evictions at Mitchellstown on Thursday. The tenants paid their rent in every case, thus preventing eviction. Trees were placed across several roads to delay the column; which, on entering the town, found a number of carts thrown across the streets. The military and police charged the crowd until the streets were deserted. Thirty persons were injured.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on John's St. For further particulars apply to ANDREW McINTOSH. Chatham, June 12, 1891.

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MEN and Boys' Felt Hats, Latest Styles, White and Fancy Shirts, A very large Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, in Great Variety and Styles.

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FIELD and Garden Implements, Glass all sizes, Odd sizes out FURNITURE, Putty Paints, Oils and Turpentine, A Full Stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, including a Superior Quality in

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Newcastle, July 2nd, '81. 2w

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

NEWCASTLE, JUNE 25th, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

TO be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 15th day of October next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the Right Title and Interest of Mary Jones, in and to all those certain several Lots, Pieces and Parcels of land, situate, lying and being on Cain's River, below the mouth of Suzzoll's brook, Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded westerly by lands owned by Michael McLaughlin, and easterly by the Chapel lot and by lands owned by Florence Mahoney. The one lot thereof situate on the south side of Cain's River, and the other lot on the north side of Cain's River aforesaid, including Jones's Island lying between the said lots. Being the lots of land conveyed to Patrick Jones, deceased by Daniel Howe and Robert Jones by deed, dated the 15th day of October A.D. 1855, as by reference to the County records of the said County will there fully appear. The said lots and Island contain 110 acres more or less.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court, by Ellen Fitzpatrick against the said Mary Jones. JOHN SHIRREFF Sheriff of Northumberland Co. Newcastle, June 27 '81.

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