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Is Agent for the following First-Class Life and Fire Insurance Companies,

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford,

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Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Steam Saw Mills, Warehouses, Merchandize, Farm Stock and Dwellings, Insured at moderate rates.

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Incorporated 1819.

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ESTABLISHED 1833.

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Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for *terms of one or three years, at lowest rates.* Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

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GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER

March 12—54-5

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CAPITAL - - - $6,000,000.
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Head Office:—160 St. James Street Montreal.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

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Capital, - - - $1,000,000.00.

$50,000.00, in cash.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company is a purely Canadian Company, which insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Properties and Private Residences.

It insures the contents of Houses, such as: Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

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It insures Churches, Parsonages, Colleges, Convents, School-houses, and all risks of this kind, provided they are isolated.

It does not insure Factories, Shops, Hotels, or any other risk of this kind, thereby avoiding the serious losses to which many companies are liable.

Farmers and owners of private residences will find it to their advantage to insure in the "Ottawa," as its terms are more advantageous than those of any other Company doing a similar class of business in the Dominion.

Insure in the Ottawa, thereby saving money, and at the same time encourage Canadian enterprise.

Your PROPERTY is SAFE in the OTTAWA! Insure with it.

F. D. M'NAUGHTON,
Agent, Chatham.

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ECONOMY!

—AT THE NEW CHEAP STORE—

R. F. WADDLETON & CO.,

"Canada House" Building,

You can buy good CALICO—fast colors—from 8 cents per yard upwards; Excellent Heavy COTTON for 8 cts. per yard upwards;

General Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

Selling very cheap for Cash!

Chatham, Aug. 23rd, 1876.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

New Revised Edition—150,000 articles, 3,00 engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 26 cts. AGENTS WANTED.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & Co., Philadelphia.
Feb. 24.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.

BEST AND CHEAPEST

PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET.

13 Barclay st., - NEW YORK.

July 10.

MANCHESTER HOUSE!

Just Received a few pieces of Choice Patterns of

AMERICAN PRINTS,

which will be sold at 10cts. per yard.

W. S. LOGGIE,

Chatham, Aug 23, 1876.

General Business.

SEASONABLE GOODS,

At Prices Specially Suited to the Times,

—AT—

WILLIAM MURRAY'S.

Men's Youths and Boys'
COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,
in great variety.
—ALSO—
BOYS SUITS, Mens, and Youths UNDERCLOTHING—(very cheap.)
Men's and Youths
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
SCARFS,
SOCKS,
HATS AND CAPS.
Tweeds, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings,
New Patterns—(extra value.)

We are running off our DRESS GOODS regardless of Pric..

Superior value in

Mourning Goods.

A large Lot of SUN SHADES & UMBRELLAS
A Lot of SILK PARASOLS at half price.

Window Curtains in Lace and Muslin, Bed Quilts and Counterpanes.

Unprecedented value in

Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Tickings, Towellings, Osnaburgs and all Staple Goods.

FLOUR,
MEAL,
MOLASSES,
SUGARS,
PORK,
TEA,
TOBACCO.

At the lowest Wholesale Prices.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Chatham, June 15th, 1876.

10 PER CENT!

Until further notice I will sell

JEWELLRY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

at 10% less than regular prices

ISAAC HARRIS,

Chatham, July 26, 1876.

Apples! Apples!

Eating APPLES by the Barrel at $3.50.

J. & R. SINCLAIR,

Chatham, Sept. 13, 1876.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,

Invite an inspection of their extensive Stock of

Millinery, Mantles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Furs,

and Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

27 King Street, Saint John.

Ale and Porter.

450 Bbls and Cases, (Pints and Quarts), "Guinesses" Porter, "Bass" Ale, "Ind. Coope" Ale, "Tennents" Ale and Porter, "Youngres" Ale.

DANIEL PATTON,
Saint John.

July 18, 1876.

J. M. J. INSTITUTE

—OF THE—

Christian Brothers.

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

This College has for its object to impart to young men, together with the benefit of a Christian education, the necessary knowledge of Commerce in all its branches, and whatever else may fit them for industrial pursuits.

Classes will open in the 1st week of September, next.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Board for the scholastic year payable in advance in two terms:—$60: Sept. 1st, $35: March 1st, $25. A term already commenced is due in its entirety.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Drawing	$2 per annum.
Navigation	5 " "
Telegraphy	5 " "
Bed and bedding	3 " "
Half-board	2. a month

☞ *For further information send for Prospectus.*

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

—o—

DEAR CONSUMPTIVES READ!

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Every Doctor recommends it!

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No Failure in Ten Years!

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SUCH SUCCESS IS RARE!

—:o:—

Let any one afflicted with a Cough or Cold, throat, or Lung difficulty procure this Balsam without delay.

You will find that it excites Expectoration and causes the Lung to throw off the Phlegm or Mucus. It soothes the irritated parts and gives strength to the digestive organs.

No stronger warrantee can be given for the merits of a cough or lung medicine than we offer. We guarantee satisfaction or will refund the money.

Great cures have been effected in cases of Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, or Phthisis, as well as for Deep seated Consumption.

Beware of the numberless cheap and worthless cough mixtures the Druggist or Dealer may offer, in order to realize a larger profit, for you cannot afford to trifle with yourself, if attacked with the above name diseases.

L. Scott, M. D., of Cincinnati, says: I can truly say it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted.

Loyd, M. D., (of the U. S. Army), says: I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I now live and enjoy health.

Rich men as Dr. Nathaniel Harris of Middlebury, Vt., say: two bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam cured me of Bronchitis of two years standing. I could not speak aloud for six weeks when I commenced its use.

Many Physicians having consumptive patients and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should try this Balsam. It has cured after all other remedies have failed.

Many certificates and volumes of evidence can be furnished by the proprietors certifying to the marvelous effects of this great remedy. Space forbids the giving more here.

Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. For sale by all the leading druggists in the Dominion.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,

SOLE AGENTS, Montreal

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The St. Lawrence Advance is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 a year, or 75 cts. for 6 mos.—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion, 25cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.

Local columns, or reading matter advertisements 20% more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at Contract Scale Rates, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The St. Lawrence Advance having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "St. Lawrence Advance," Chatham, N. B.

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. 1876.

The Grand Jury and the Harbor destroyers.

We are glad to find that the Grand Jury of the County have taken hold of the question of harbor preservation. Their presentment on the subject will be found in our Circuit Court Report. It is plain and to the point. We had heard the names of the violators of the law used, yet while the Advance gave publicity to the facts the millowners pleaded innocence so generally that we felt we could not, with the evidence before us, single out the real offenders. The Grand Jury, however, have sifted the matter and have pointed out where the blame lies, and it now remains for their presentment to have its legitimate effect. There has been neglect of duty in this matter by all concerned, from the head of the Marine and Fisheries Department downward. What has been done towards destroying the harbor cannot be undone, but the continuation of the work can and, in all decency, ought to be stopped. The general public, and especially the fishermen, are immediately interested in effect being given to the presentment. It is better that those millowners who have been both culpable and careless should be made to understand that the harbor was not made exclusively for them and that the Harbor Masters should also learn that they have duties to perform which cannot be shirked with impunity.

The Grand Jury's action in this important matter is one for which they deserve the thanks of the County at large.

Foul Words.

The privilege of using foul words seems to be accorded, even by some respectable people to those who are palpably weak and who, therefore, get beaten in waging warfare where only the strong should compete. Abusive epithets are generally the weapons used by underbred and vulgar persons who, in resorting to them, display that want of self-respect by which boors and blackguards are distinguished from their betters. Readers of those newspapers which apply foul words to persons in the community whose only offence is the ownership of better and more thrifty journals should not mistake vulgarity for wit or raise unmerited and low abuse to the dignity of matter fit for discussion. Many men who are publicly maligned by others,—whose business may be injured and whose purposes and position may be entirely misrepresented and misunderstood—allow attacks to pass unanswered simply because they cannot enter into discussion with those who assail them without a sacrifice of self-respect. They fear contamination. When readers of respectable papers, therefore, observe that they fail to reply to foully-worded personal attacks, they should bear in mind that the silence of the party assailed may be based on reasons similar to those which might prompt a lion not to fight with a skunk.

Kent and Her Wants.

Quite a bitter discussion has been going on between the *Telegraph*, *Globe* and *Freeman*—the two latter, as usual, being against the former—over the question of the mail accommodation in Kent County. We should like to see all our cotemporaries agreeing to sink their individual differences in a united effort to secure better justice than Kent County has received both in regard to its mails and the more important matter of its railway. Kent's case is an exceptional one for it has been unfortunate from first to last and the Intercolonial, instead of being a benefit to it has rendered it more practically isolated than it was before that great work was built. The local and general Governments should be so influenced as to enable the projectors of the Richibucto Branch line to proceed with the work they have in hand at once and, in the meantime, the mail facilities between Weldford and Richibucto, and also along the shore line should be improved. At the present time the shore line mail carriage is a piece of patchwork that shows a lack of system and is not creditable to the Department, and we really think that Mr. McLeod, who we believe has considerable influence in such matters if he cared to exercise it, might secure something more just and adequate for his county.

Our Staple Article in Great Britain.

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's Lumber circular received by the last English Mail says that the arrivals at Liverpool from British North America during the past month have been 106 vessels, 82,638 tons, against 83 vessels, 64,913 tons last year. The import during the month was again unusually large, and the aggregate tonnage since the 1st February amounted to 63,000 tons over last year. The month's consumption had also been large, but with such heavy arrivals stocks had increased, and nearly every article was in excess of last year. It therefore continues necessary to advise greater moderation for the remainder of the season.

"Of Quebec Yellow Pine there have been heavy arrivals and there has also been a large consumption, but stocks are now considerably in excess of last year. The demand has been good for prime qualities, but medium and common building Timber is difficult to sell; for good Waney Board Pine there has also been a fair demand. Birch has fallen in value, and stocks are ample. Quebec Pine Deals are too heavy in stock; though there has been a fair consumption, prices of all qualities are easier."

"The import of Spruce deals during the past month has again been excessive, but prices of Spruce have been well maintained; the country buyers, however, must be getting well stocked, and we cannot expect to see the present rate of consumption continue, and as the stock is now more than last year, it is very desirable that imports should be moderate for the remainder of the season. Pine deals are very unsaleable."

"The Freeman's Cant."

The *Freeman* has certainly lost its dignity and fallen into the rut and groove of cant. This state of things, although not to be deplored in the interests of enlightenment, is a warning commentary on the danger of losing hold on principle, whether the principle is real or professed. Our cotemporary, since its professions of independence and integrity have been dissipated by the sunlight emanating from the Government blue books, has been affected with a spirit of wordiness which seems almost foreign to it, but is, nevertheless, in keeping with its changed position in some other essential respects. In last Saturday's issue the *Freeman* says:—

The boys of St. John and Portland have not as yet become much the better of the glorious, non sectarian free school system. It is an old habit for our boys to get up bonfires whenever any excuse presents itself, and with an indifference to mere local or party feeling that surpasses even the indifference of some newspaper editors. On Thursday night, to celebrate probably the arrival of the Halifax crew and of Brayley, the victorious oarsmen, they had several bonfires which the policemen endeavoured to extinguish. The city police captured one boy and locked him up in the Brussells street station, but when they went away the lock was broken and the boy set at liberty. In other districts the fires extinguished by the police were relit, when they turned their backs, and two of the policemen were struck several times by stones thrown at them by the boys who had got beyond their reach.

The above is a sample of the *Freeman's* style of argument of late. Most people would suppose that both the paper and its editor had used the "glorious non-sectarian free School" question sufficiently to justify the expectation that they would allow it to rest for a time, but if that cannot be done the opponents of the system should require a more intelligent argument against it than is contained in the above paragraph. It is disappointing to the few enlightened readers still left to our cotemporary to observe the damaging effect which the late revelations in connection with Post Office printing have had upon its columns. It seems to realise that the discovery of Mr. Anglin, having received some seven thousand dollars from the Dominion Government for work which he never even had any facilities for doing, taken together with his ready jumping into office, will be accepted as an explanation of why that gentleman did not keep his word to his constituents in reference to fighting for their School principles in his place in Ottawa. The *Freeman* still strikes out, however, but its blows are wild and they lack their former precision. With the discovery that the people know it has fallen from its high estate, it has lost the vim and vigor and independence that used to characterise it before it entered the government pasture with the rest of the hungry swarm, so it resorts to the thinnest kind of cant and as its editor prefers the emoluments of office and the thousands of dollars which have come to his pockets through a violation of the laws he is especially charged with maintaining, it keeps up its warfare on that blessed School question after the manner of the above quoted sample. Our cotemporary may say again, as it did last week, that what the Advance says on this subject is not of "the slightest importance," but the corrupt spots on the *Freeman's* hands cannot so easily be kept from view and public opinion will not down even at the bidding of so potential a gentleman as the Honorable wrong-doer who edits it.

The New Shipping Act.

Among the provisions of the new British Shipping Act there is one of especial interest to Shippers of lumber from such ports as the Miramichi. The Section is as follows:—

24. After the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, if a ship British or foreign, arrives between the last day of October and the sixteenth day of April in any year at any port in the United Kingdom from any port out of the United Kingdom, carrying as deck cargo, that is to say, in any uncovered space upon deck, or in any uncovered space not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's registered tonnage, any wood goods coming within the following descriptions, that is to say,

(a.) Any square, round, waney, or other timber, or any pitch pine, mahogany, oak teak or other heavy wood goods whatsoever or

(b.) Any more than five spare spars or store spars, whether or not made, dressed, and finally prepared for use; or

(c.) Any deals, battens, or other light wood goods of any description to a height exceeding three feet above the deck;

the master of the ship, and also the owner, if he is privy to the offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every hundred cubic feet of wood goods carried in contravention of this section, and such penalty may be recovered by action or on indictment or to an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds (whatever may be the maximum penalty recoverable) on summary conviction.

Provided that a master or owner shall not be liable to any penalty under this Section.

(1.) In respect to any wood goods which the master has considered it necessary to place or keep on deck during the voyage on account of the springing of any leak, or of any other damage to the ship received or apprehended; or

(2.) If he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the last day of October or allowed a sufficient interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive before that day at the said port in the United Kingdom, but was prevented from arriving by stress of weather or circumstances beyond his control; or

(3.) If he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the sixteenth day of April as allowed a reasonable interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive after that day at the said port in the United Kingdom, and by reason of an exceptionally favorable voyage arrived before that day.

Provided further, that nothing in the section shall affect any ship not bound to any port in the United Kingdom which comes into any port of the United Kingdom under stress of weather, or for repairs, or for any other purpose than the delivery of her cargo.

The above provisions, it must be remembered, come in force on 1st November, 1876.

Railway Cashier.—The permanent appointment of Chas D. Thomson, Esq., to the office of Cashier of the Intercolonial Railway is received as a satisfactory one in every respect. Mr. Thomson was, for a long time, in the service of the Railway and that fact, taken together with his personal fitness for the position was, very properly, not overlooked.

Assistant Auditor.—The appointment of Mr. McAllister, of Moncton, to the position of Assistant Dominion Auditor will be hailed with satisfaction by all persons who have business with the Department at that great Railway centre. Heretofore, when an account was rendered and certified by the proper officer the check for the payment of it had to be sent to St. John to Mr. Seely, Dominion Auditor, for his signature, or it lay in the Moncton office until he signed it there. This was, of course, unbusinesslike and a great inconvenience to the public. We are, therefore, glad that a remedy has been provided.

The Premier's Speech.

They are having a great political picnicking time of it among the Conservatives in the Upper Provinces, and Sir John A. McDonald and his colleagues in opposition have been speech-making with a persistency that would indicate a new election if that doughty politician were still at the helm of the Dominion Government. As it is, however, Sir John is only "putting in the time" when things are quiet for he is one of those perpetual canvassers who believe in being constant in season and out of season. He and his friends have been going on in a way that has arrested the attention of the Government party, and rendered it necessary for the Premier to remind the public that the charges and assertions of the astute leader of the Opposition are not beyond reply any more than his political record is beyond reproach. Mr. Mackenzie addressed his constituents at Waterford the other day, and his speech is so full a statement of the Government's position and so able a refutation of some popular errors, that we shall endeavor to lay most of it before our readers. We advise them to read and judge of it for themselves. If Sir John makes an honest reply to it we shall also give our readers the benefit of what *he* says. After some general opening remarks Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said:—

I undertook the task of forming an Administration at a period when Canada was anything, politically speaking, but a prosperous state. The late Government, for the purpose apparently—because no other reason can be given—of sustaining themselves in power, had cultivated most assiduously sectional animosities and difficulties and claims of every conceivable kind, in all parts of the Dominion. Previous to the formation of the Confederation now existing, I was an ardent friend of that measure. I gave my hearty support to the Government which had it in charge to bring it to perfection. I desired after it was completed to afford the Government that immediately succeeded Confederation every possible assistance in maturing the new political system, conceiving that it was at once in the interests of the country, and in the interests of the politics of the Empire, that no man holding any position which would enable him to influence public affairs should withhold his support in that abstract and general sense which is perfectly understood amongst political men from the Government of the day, and for years I have given my earnest, hearty support to a Government to which I was politically, entirely opposed, which I believed to be composed of men who had not the interest of the country at heart. Still, they commanded a large majority in Parliament obtained at a general election in 1867, and I was bound as a member in that Parliament, though in opposition, to give my humble efforts, so far as possible toward the promotion of the general welfare of our Confederation: and I have no doubt that I was amply justified by public opinion, even in the ranks of my own party in taking this course. But, when we took office, how were we met? From that time to the present moment it has been one continuous storm of obloquy poured from Sir John Macdonald's newspaper, as well as from his own lips, and from those of every man of any prominence politically, who marches in his train, from Mr. William McDougall down to Mr. Alfred Boulthee. (Cheers and laughter.) It is true the rank and file marching after the hon. gentleman do not possess much weight in this country, and in some sections something less than even weight, but such has been the course they have pursued, although they knew that by their course they had prompted a rebellion in the North-West territories, though they were when we assumed office still cultivating that rebellion. Why, the developements in regard to that have been of the most extraordinary character, but they are not referred to in recent post-prandial deliverances, even when they might be prompted by indisposition. (Laughter.) Does any one fail to remember how, at the time in 1872, when Sir John Macdonald was running his last general election which he won, in his speech at Peterboro', and in other speeches, he said he wished he could only lay his hands upon that murderer in the North-West? Does any one fail to remember that he told those assembled multitudes at various places in Ontario that but for the action of Blake and Mackenzie in offering a reward of $5,000 for his apprehension he would have had him captured, and tried and executed before now? But at the very time—we did not know it then, but we have learned it since—he sent $1,000 to these men to enable them to get out of the way, and got Mr. Archibald, the Governor of Manitoba, to get $3,000 more to pension them while they were out of the way. (Cheers.) The policy of that Government set class against class all over the country, set creed against creed. We had a religious and political war going on in the North-West, almost a religious war in the east in consequence of the Separate School difficulty in New Brunswick, and the most violent efforts in the Province of Quebec to range the Catholics, as a body, against the Protestants as a body. We had a general belief that the public men of this country were not such should be as entrusted with the management of the affairs of state, and long before the Pacific Scandal matter came out at all Sir John's Ministry was doomed. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman is parading a sort of political circus through the country at the present time. (Laughter). It is very easy making speeches at a public meeting, but it is a very different thing to make them in Parliament when you are face to face with your opponent. (Cheers.) How is it we never heard these valiant remarks which are made at these gatherings made before our faces? But now he is boasting that he has Ontario at his back, because he has been addressing a few public meetings. Why, in 1872, when he had the advantage of all Sir Hugh Allan's money, and the advantage of the lease of power which he has been boasting he held for twenty years, when he had all the office-holders in the country on his side, with only the little ability he says I have to oppose, I succeeded as leader of the Ontario Opposition in beating him in his own Province by a majority of twenty. (Cheers.) But he will find when he comes to try conclusions again upon the ground that he has now taken that he has missed his mark if he thinks the people of Ontario are such absolute fools as he apparently takes them to be. Then, sir, another matter which involved the most serious consequences to this country was the extraordinary bargain which the hon. gentleman and his Administration made with British Columbia regarding the Pacific Railway. I shall refer fully to the present position of that great work in a future part of my speech, but in order to show the state in which we found the question, I shall now briefly advert to a few facts in connection with it. We were all willing and anxious to have British Columbia brought into the Confederation. I myself felt as anxious as any man in that Assembly could possibly be—anxious to do all that might fairly be asked by a small, distant community like British Columbia in order to accomplish that result, because I believed, as I now believe, that all British North America ought to be under the Canadian flag—anxious because this outport stationed on the Pacific was a British colony, standing alone in a position where it might act, if occasion required, as the defender of British American interests on the Pacific coast. I felt that it was a community we should have with us, that we might march on together in that career of prosperity which is I believe to be the lot of the British race remaining under the British flag on this continent. I pointed out in the session of 1871, when the British Columbia terms were being passed through the House that the extravagant terms proposed to that colony should not be sanctioned by us, because it would be impossible for us to carry them out if made. I believe when a Government, a municipality, or an individual solemnly undertakes under bond and seal to do anything in the shape of a bargain the engagement should be fulfilled and completed if within their power to do it. I pointed out that we were undertaking to do what the British Columbians had never asked. In the first place British Columbia simply asked that we should engage to build a waggon road across the continent to meet the western confines of the eastern settlements; that we should survey a route for a railway, and when it was surveyed that we should expend not less than one million dollars a year on it. But Sir John Macdonald and his Government practically said to them, "Why, gentlemen, you don't ask near enough; we will bind ourselves neck and crop to give you a railway from Lake Nipissing to Esquimalt, on the Pacific, within ten years, and we will complete the surveys within two years." Now, Sir, there is not a man in his senses, engineer, farmer, or mechanic, who does not know that that would be impossible of accomplishment. (Hear, hear.) I, as leader of the Opposition, pointed this out; I went to Sir George Cartier and others and begged them not to put such an Act as that on the statute book, and we worked up such a feeling against it that it was with the utmost difficulty that they carried these terms through. Why did they want to carry them through? I was willing and anxious, as I said before, to bring in this and other Provinces, but I was opposed to doing it by agreeing to terms which were obviously impossible to be carried out, and which the Government of that day must have known to be so. We were willing to agree to the terms of the Columbians themselves. Why, then, I ask, did they agree to these terms? I believe it was a deliberate purpose on their part to buy up the votes of all the distant Provinces, no matter what future misery and heart-burning it may cause to the British Columbians and us, no matter how much of your and their money might be sunk in an enterprise which could not be carried out. Unless then I characterize them as idiots who could have no motive at all, I can only come to the conclusion that their motive was the one I have just stated. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, at the time we assumed office the terms had already been broken. They were bound to complete the survey and have the road all located by the 20th of July, 1873. They retired from office on the 6th of November, 1873—two years and four months from the date of the commencement of the ten years period, four months after the time when the survey should have been completed, and there was absolutely not a single mile of the road located, and yet Sir John Macdonald was not out of office three months when he publicly advised the British Columbians to secede because we did not keep the bargain. This may seem to you to be incredible. It would be incredible if averred of any other person than Sir John Macdonald; but when you have sat beside him as long as I have, nothing will seem incredible in the way of reckless assertion and marvellous audacity of purpose on the part of that hon. gentleman. But these are facts which he dare not deal with. Let him say, if he dare, that the bargain he made was not broken four months before he went out of power. Why, we had a formal protest lodged in the Dominion Government archives by the British Columbia Government of that day, which, as you all know, was entirely devoted to himself, though of course still more devoted to British Columbia. Its members had been working in perfect harmony with Sir John and his friends up to this moment, yet though they are disappointed in the railway, they say it's all Mackenzie's fault; he alone is to blame, and Sir John is "the white-haired boy." (Laughter.) Yes, and a Senator from British Columbia actually stated at a meeting the other day that if Sir John Macdonald had been left in power he did not care how long it would take to build the railway. (Laughter.) This same gentleman denounced us last session because we did not keep the terms of the engagements. I mention these facts to show what we had to contend with when we assumed the direction of affairs. We had to calm down the religious and national excitement that existed there and extended itself very strongly to lower Canada; we had to secure some settlement with British Columbia, and we had to secure concord in the Eastern Provinces. Well, gentlemen, it is all accomplished. (Cheers.) We have wiped out the rebellion which was going on in Manitoba, and with it the contention and sectional feeling which prevailed there, and which was directly produced by Sir John Macdonald in violating the rights of the people by sending them a stranger from down here as their Governor, with a Cabinet ready made to march in and take possession of the country. We have vindicated the outraged law of the country. It was bad enough to act in a tyrannical way with the people of Manitoba, in spite of protests on the floor of Parliament, but he crowned the offence when he sent such an emissary as he did to the country. It seemed as if he was determined to add insult to injury and to produce that blaze of rebellion which at one time threatened the peace of the entire Dominion. We have made the utmost possible efforts as I shall show, to remove the great cause of trouble in the western section of the Dominion; and we have secured a peaceful settlement of matters that were pending in the east; and I don't know that any Government ever existed in Canada which entered office with greater difficulties to contend with than we have met and overcome since our advent to power. (Cheers.)

[We shall lay more of this speech before our readers next week.]

The New Town Hall at Ayer.—This elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgement of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton, (Mass.) Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE PACIFIC R. R.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Purcell & Regan, Pacific Railway contractors, it is stated on authority, will this month have the cars running on thirty miles of the Railway, starting West of Lake Superior. A second locomotive and six cars have been shipped for Thunder Bay.

MORE MURDEROUS WORK.

There was a stabbing affray between some farmers at Gloucester, near Ottawa, to-day, which had no fatal results up to the latest accounts.

SHOCKING MILL ACCIDENT.

There was a frightfully fatal accident at Booth's mills, Chaudiere, to-day. A man was caught by the bolting and literally smashed to a thousand pieces, part of his flesh and bones being scattered for yards around.

THE "THUNDERER" WEAKENS A LITTLE.

A special telegram to the *Globe* says the London *Times* publishes a letter from its Canadian correspondent, and commenting thereon admits having to some extent been led astray by the Associated Press despatch regarding Lord Dufferin and the Pacific Railway, qualifying its former remarks so far as relates to the main line, but holding that the abandonment of the Esquimault Branch is not creditable to the Canadian Government, as it is a partial repudiation which creates a certain sense of insecurity.

REPENTANT HYENAS.

London, Sept. 14.—Several Turkish leaders in the atrocities at Bulgaria have been arrested and taken to Constantinople for trial. The Turkish Government has promised to distribute $150,000 among the Bulgarian sufferers.

BEN BUTLER.

Boston, Sept. 14.—The Republicans of the Seventh Massachusetts District have nominated Gen. Butler for Congress.

THE SULTAN BRINGS HIS CABINET TO BOOK.

London, Sept. 14th. p. m.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan has expressed dissatisfaction with the action of the Turkish Cabinet and course affairs were taking. He said it was necessary to make friends and show England that no more atrocities would occur. The war should be brought to a close as soon as possible if Turkey was given fair conditions. If his present advisers were unable to effect this, he would find others who could. The effect of the allocution was stunning, especially to the Grand Vizier, who has kept his rooms ever since. The absence of the Grand Vizier is considered a hint to his colleagues to lose no time in acting on the idea of the Sultan. They will thus avert the danger threatening all. Considerable importance is attached to this state of things when it is remembered how recently the Sultans had uncontrolled powers, and now their successor must yield to the decision of the Ministry against his convictions or overrule it and change his advisers unless he can effect a compromise. It is not in the interest of either side to carry the conflict to extremes and a compromise is probable.

The Governor-General of Adrianople has been dismissed for countenancing violence toward Christians, and strict orders have been issued to the Turkish commanders to stop all outrages.

THE "TIMES" OPINION.

The *Times* blames Ambassador Elliott for tardiness in forwarding despatches on the Eastern Question, and says "we are now passing through the time when momentous issues are hanging in the balance. In the middle of May the object of paramount importance was to prevent Servia and Montenegro from engaging in war. In the middle of September, the danger to be averted is the appearance of Russia as a belligerent. Every lover of peace must struggle against it. If Russia enters the list our diplomacy will doubtless become more energetic, but nothing more. We are, however, dwelling on unreal danger when we declare the present moment big with the issue, whether the war cease or assume a new and more tremendous character."

CATHOLIC INTOLERANCE TO BE CHECKED.

Intolerant measures of the Spanish Government against Protestants have given rise to frequent exchange of notes between British and German Governments. It is understood they will address remonstrance to Spain on the subject.

THE HALIFAX CREW'S RECEPTION.

St. John, Sept. 14.—The Halifax crew, with their representative and attendants, arrived here to-night on the western train, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. The enthusiasm could not have been greater had the crew been our own. They were greeted immediately upon arrival with a discharge of artillery, which startled such of our citizens as were not prepared. Bonfires are blazing in different parts of the city in their honor. The Victoria Hotel, where the company put up, was crowded with persons anxious to greet them, and the streets outside were packed with citizens. The Fishermen gave cheers for the Paris crew. After resting for a while at the Victoria they took the train homeward, and were cheered off by an immense crowd who had followed them to the railway station.

Halifax, Sept. 15.—The Reception of the Champion Crew to-night was a great success. There was a torchlight procession a mile long. There were effigies of the referee in several vans. There was music by three bands in various parts of the procession. The streets were illuminated and decorated the whole length of the line of march. The crowd was enthusiastic, notwithstanding the rain. Rockets, blue and red lights, Roman candles, and other fireworks were fired as the procession passed. The procession terminated at the North Common. Speeches were made by Mayor Ritchie, the Attorney General, and Lieut-Col. C. J. McDonald; cheers were given for the Crew and the Queen, and the procession dispersed. Halifax is jubilant with bands playing everywhere.

BRAYLEY'S RECEPTION.

St. John, Sept. 14.—Alexander Brayley arrived by the steamer this afternoon from Philadelphia. After leaving the steamer he was escorted to a barouche drawn by four horses that was in waiting and escorted to his home. There were four lines of streamers on Mill Street, three on Portland Bridge, two on Main Street and another on Straight Shore Road, where he lives—the later containing the word "Welcome" in large letters. A supper was given him by his friends to-night.

REFORMERS' GATHERING.

Another immense assemblage of Reformers gathered at Brantford on Wednesday last. The town presented an appearance of general holiday, the streets being crowded with people and the buildings being decorated with bunting. About noon an immense procession promenaded the principle streets. Ample seating accommodation had been provided for visitors; the total number present was estimated at 7,000.

After refreshments had been served, provided gratuitously by the wives and daughters of the Brantford Reformers, the meeting was organized. Around the platform and on the grounds, which were beautifully ornamented for the occasion, were the mottoes: "The workingmen of Brantford greet Alexander Mackenzie—himself a workingman;" "Honor to whom honor is due;" "Prosperity to our agricultural manufactures and commercial interests;" "Welcome;" "The Brants honor and support Canada's illustrious statesman."

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Messrs. Fraser and J. Rymal, after which resolutions expressing confidence in the Dominion and Ontario Governments were unanimously and heartily passed. The Premier reiterated his determination to compel Sir John to prove before a parliamentary committee his accusations at a recent picnic.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Prohibition League has not been successful. In Toronto, on Wednesday last, there were not more than twenty delegates, and at one time they were almost induced to dissolve the League.

AMERICANS VICTORIOUS OVER