

CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1885 for 25 years by the Legislature of Louisiana...

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Proportion. CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

M. A. Dauphin, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.

SPRING MEDICINE. Warner's Safe Cure, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Hop Bitters.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Estey's Quinine Tonic. THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

WAGON, HARNESS & Ploughs, Etc. AT AUCTION. To be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, 15th April.

SEEDS! 150 Bushels. SEED WHEAT. LOST NATION. WHITE RUSSIAN. 300 Bushels Choice. EARLY RED, LARGE LATE CLOVER.

PRIME TIMOTHY SEED. FOR SALE LOW BY JOHN MCLAGGAN. Newcastle, March 27th, 1885.

FLOUR IN STORE. 3500 Barrels Jupiter, Superlative, Victoria, White Star and People's. 900 Barrels Peacemaker, Ten Rose, White Duck.

TO ARRIVE DUE. 500 Barrels Olive Branch. LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE. Jeremiah Harrison & Co.

JOHN McDONALD, UNDERTAKER. of all kinds and prices kept in Stock. Metallic and Patent Coffins.

CASKETS & COFFINS. Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergy-men and Physicians, Furnished. Burial Robes also Supplied.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, APRIL 9, 1885.

"This Canada of Ours." The Montreal correspondent of the Boston Herald, whose article we published last week, gave a true and correct account of the cogent reasons that forced the leaders of the hostile political parties in Canada to make peace with one another...

A Great Blunder. A remarkable thing in connection with the conveyance of the troops from the United Provinces to the scene of the Northwest rebellion is the fact that the American railways leading to Winnipeg were not made use of...

"I must say that so far as the relations between the United States Government and Canada are concerned, the most 'unpleasant' and 'unpleasant' 'exists now. Whenever the United States Government have wanted to cause some of their troops to pass over our territory for survey or for some other purpose, special permission has been asked...

It would appear that the selection of the American route would involve the use of Grand Trunk lines, which would be objectionable to the Canadian Pacific people. At all events, the Canadian Pacific and the large resources of the Grand Trunk and lines connecting with Winnipeg were declined by the Government.

"When the Indians are loose upon the women and children of the West, and the rebels are defying all authority, every day is of consequence—even every hour is precious. The Canadian Pacific officials are doing their best, but a blunder has been made by the Government. It is too late to correct it. As to the troops already at the scene, they must be dragged slowly in detachments through the wood-roads at a small pace, and wait for the return of the trains that have to come back for these left behind, when they should be flying westward as fast as steam could carry them."

"We call upon the Government not to repeat the blunder. The London Battalion is four hundred miles from Winnipeg, via Chicago, when it has to be dragged east to Carlton Place, to go over the C. P. R. If it is sent by the direct route it will yet be at the front before the Toronto force. For the sake of all the precious lives in jeopardy we appeal to the Government to choose the quickest route for the forces yet to be moved."

Natural Law in the Spiritual World. We started out with this for our motto,—"Nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice," and we are not conscious of having violated any of its provisions. We are prompted to return to this subject in these remarks.

We shall leave the book to its readers, and critics to their fate, while we take the subject to ourselves. In our own, with the freedom that belongs to that which is every one's, viz., air. It is the atmosphere of things and touches the whole circle of life from consciousness to consciousness, so that nothing escapes its omniscience. One part cannot receive attention without all rising up in sympathy, demanding each its share, so that the mind becomes bewildered with detail and confused by variety. It is not given to us to accomplish all this, but it is given to us to get the key note of the harmony in "the voice of many waters," to seize the primary fundamental fact of all and grasp it with vital tenacity, and so to stand with the fixity of a decree framed in assurance. We rely on the historical fact of Natural Law revealed in Christ—the prism of his light—in all its component parts, as the "be all and the end all" of revelation, as the aggregate of all knowledge, as the centre to which all converges and from which all radiates, and the touchstone of all things visible and invisible. The supremacy of this fact is not to be modified or qualified by technicalities or nice distinctions, however profound and logical, for logic is the fruitful parent of sophistry by which we may square the universe to fit a theory. It must be accepted or denied in its entirety, for it is as indivisible as an atom. It will submit to no intellectual dissection or mental anatomizing. Just in proportion as we hold the truth of this great transaction shall we be modified by its effects, but also surely as a particle of our own attitudes, the poison is there and the gulf of death has begun. It is most difficult to compress thought in this connection, yet it is absolutely necessary to do so, otherwise it will dissipate in immensity, and leave us debilitated where we should be strong. Our purpose should be more to suggest thought in others than to exhaust our own—to act as fingerposts, if we may, pointing in the direction we saw the light on, in the spirit of Andrew, tell our neighbors "we have found the Messias," and to "come and see," and in Him find the Alpha and Omega, and fulfillment of all and expression of God's Will. As our rest is detail, running out in all directions like the branches of a great river that flows into the ocean, or any of the infinite figures which nature supplies in profusion, which seem, in our weak sight, analogies, but which are, in fact, parts of a whole.

Having got to this standpoint which is the apex and embrace all lower forms of evidence we avoid the necessity of producing other examples out of a multitudinous number, where our difficulties would be in selection and not in the search. When we know the value of 1, or any of the lower series. We refuse the employment and leave it for the curious and the casual. While we may prove Natural Law by all things we prefer to test all things by Natural Law—the less by the greater. We object to put Revelation in a court where there is no jurisdiction, but we shall measure the judgments of the court by the Law under which it sits. It may be objected that the standpoint is either too high or too low. We contend that it is just midway between God and man—in man's heart—not so high that the view may be extensive it will be blurred by altitude and distance, still above, and sufficiently close, so that we can examine the details of the scene without being confused by them, and high enough to take in the outline without missing the study of detail which exact knowledge demands. All different landscapes are beneath one sky. This standpoint meets our need just at that shaded line where the sunset meets the dawn, or where color blends into color in the rainbow. It is indefinite, yet defined. It is that isthmus of consciousness lying between two continents—the past and future—from which we see their beginning—there is no end to either—and the point on which we stand is, to us, the junction of both, from which we view each, by the light of Natural Law. So much for the point of view.

"We may now turn in any direction in the pending light, which like the sun at the equator, casts no shadow and with its splendour, with neither fear nor trembling, our department of nature that may be within our capacity or asks our attention. Having found the law, the operations, or that would be the continual cry for more light and liberty which goes up from all the minds in the world daily testify. We are again led to the perplexing question connected with suffering innocents—or as we esteem it, innocents—in our narrow view of the individual separated from the mass, forgetting the scientific axiom of Paul that if "one member suffer all suffer with it." It is a weak but amiable selfishness, that stops here and asks for explanations. In view of the evidence of sense, reason and revelation, and also of the great physical and mental principles involved, the spirit that prompts enquiry is on a level with the frivolousness which might express astonishment that men are killed in war, enquiries about the pedigree of Cain's wife, inquisitiveness about the minutiae of the past, and the kindred trivialities which constitute the stock in trade of so-called philosophers of the inglorious species, whose conclusions, like the denouncement of a farce, are lost amid "drum of laughter."

"Nevertheless, suffering innocents trouble us and afflict us, and they need only be physical. The apparent inconsistencies are all in our minds. We place the material and seen out of proper relation to the spiritual and unseen. We are prone to be more concerned with the material, and the visible is not all; nor even a computable quantity. What the petty foaming and torment of a mountain rill is to the deep and vast billows of the ocean it is unconsciously seeking, may be our tribulations and our trials in the great purposes of which they may merge in the cycles of eternity.

"When all the resources of sense and reason fail, when man who cannot save himself breaks down, as he must in his effort to save others, no matter how his authority comes or the acquiescence of his position, he perceives that all is law and not chance or accident, but perfect order and beneficence, will be a rock to our feet, set in the midst of ineffable light. All may appear as dark and furious as a tempest, the sunless sky may split in lightning, the sea may roar, and the red artillery of heaven may vomit forth a sulphurous tornado and extract of wrath. The arm of an apparent angry God may seem to shoot forth arrows barbed with vengeance to every point of the compass. Yet not a bolt, not a stone, not an arrow will sing, hurt or pierce one of the most wretched of his little ones, but will be charged in providence and fall in dervish showers of God's good righteousness on the heads of his redeemed, who are kept by the power of natural law with a Father's care."

The Legislature. The Legislature at Fredericton has been prorogued, considerable business in the shape of local and private bills being left undone, chiefly on account of pressure being put on in attending to the bill to authorize the issue of debentures in aid of the Valley Railway as petitioned for by the people of Chatham was committed, but the discovery was made that a quorum was not present and the Speaker adjourned the House. It is not again contemplated and will, therefore, have to lie over until next year. There is an general feeling that this is unfair to the company whose undertakings, in view of the promised bonus, have been carried out to the letter, and even more than was promised.

The bill to amalgamate the Fire and Street services of Chatham was not introduced. It was sent to Fredericton rather late, but not too late for passage under suspension of certain rules which are often suspended under similar circumstances. The chief interest of the closing

of the session centered in the proceedings of the Legislative Council which undertook to block legislation and defeat the Government. The Telegraph, referring to the situation while the difficulties were pending, said:—

The House of Assembly finished on Thursday their legislative business of the session, but the Legislative Council has measures and has kept back the Supply Bill to the very latest moment. Meanwhile the relations between the two bodies of the Government has been in progress within the Upper House. The bill in brief is: To pass resolutions of censure in the Council against the Government, and thereon to found an Address to the Governor, which the latter would be urged to make a pretext for a rupture with his ministers. The Fredericton correspondent has a report recapitulating the history of the transaction in distorted fashion, and embodying the following statements:—The alleged illegality and unconstitutionality of the Government's proceedings. The Council's opposition to the Government. The vote of ten to eight. Hon. Mr. Hill, who had hitherto usually voted favorably to the Government, voted against it on Saturday when the question of an address to the Governor embodying the resolutions was considered. It was believed in circles usually well informed, that one or two members who had voted for the resolutions would vote against the Address. And this was the case in the case of Hon. Mr. Hill, but Hon. Mr. Hill, who had voted against the report, now voted with the Government. The reasons for his change of base have not yet been disclosed.

In what we have said of the plot against the Government, designed by its overthrow by backstairs influence, it is more than probable that a number of the councillors who voted with the plotters, were not in the secret of the ultimate object, or believed that it could have any result as Messrs. Young, Jones & Co. of Fredericton. His Honor will be pleased to take a candid view of the matter, and the unwarranted considerations, be precluded from sending me by the mail, the names of the members who voted with the plotters, and the delay of public business such as is taking place. The executive have the full confidence of the people's representatives and of the people, but it is as well that the latter should be kept fully informed of the plotting of the little faction of irresponsibles upstairs.

The North-west Rebellion. The Address having been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor, who, no doubt, shares the feelings of the Opposition to some extent, rather snubbed the obstructives by the following reply:—

"As the building of the bridge, in my opinion, is a matter of public interest, and as an officer of the Federal Government, I have felt it my duty, as the expression of my Government's strong opinion I personally entertained against the legality of the work; but as the question connected with the work entered questions of law and administration simply, and it was quite open to the Federal authorities to assert their rights, if any, which they possessed, I felt constrained to allow the plotting of the little faction of irresponsibles upstairs."

News from the troops held that the Toronto contingent passed the night under canvas midway across the bay. The Ottawa contingent, however, managed to cross the first gap this morning. The sixty-ninth, from Montreal, passed Ottawa at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Government has received news that the Blackfeet will take arms against the Cree. A BLUNDER. Public opinion continues to grow that the government has made a grave mistake in not sending men by the American route. A tremendous storm is raging here and the feeling is that lives will be lost by men being forced to camp out on the beach, in the hospital region north of Lake Superior, the men proper coming out on the beach would have on the prairie.

Qu'Appelle, Apr. 2.—It is reported that the operators and mail carriers have deserted Humboldt, owing to the threatened desertion of relief men. The relief men are supposed to be carrying off supplies and police baggage left behind at the rebels' hands. A man who has just come in from Humboldt reports, in connection with the above, that the Indians are threatening a raid from the north. The settlers around are scared at the report of INDIANS SCALPING ALL WHOM THEY CAPTURE.

Scouts are out on all northern trails. Lord Milford arrived here yesterday morning. More supplies are coming today. The troops and supplies all leave here for the front, and will reach Teewood on Friday.

REBELLION. The Lovell family, whose arrival from Duck Lake has already been reported, say things are pretty serious and that Big Bear and Beary with 800 warriors are with Riell. All the settlers were ordered to stay on their farms or take up arms on the pain of death. The Lovells escaped at night. Among the prisoners held by the rebels are George and John Kerr and Baker of Walker and Baker, Operator Thompson and Postmaster Mitchell, of Duck Lake, together with a lot of freighters, whose freight was jettisoned.

RIEL'S FORCES. Riell says he has help coming from Montana. At present he has between 1,500 and 2,000 men. The rebels refuse to let any mail go out and seize all inward mail matter. A party of thirty Golden Leaves for the south bank to build a ferry bridge across the river, the old ferry being destroyed.

FLEEING SETTLERS. A number of settlers from Temperance colony lands, at Saskatoon, Clark's crossing, came in during the night, having abandoned their homes. "Something will have to be done for the settlers who are driven from their homes. All their property is of course in the hands of the Indians or half-breeds forth plunder their houses and barns."

(Continued on 2nd page.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FARM MACHINERY AND CARRIAGES.

I have just received for the spring trade, 1 car load of Wilkinsons' FIRST PRIZE STEEL PLOWS (No. 5, and one horse.) 1 car load of

GILLIE'S FLEXIBLE STEEL and IRON HARROWS. Wisner's Combined Drill and Broadcast SEEDER.

This Seeder is without doubt the best machine of its kind made in Canada at the present time. It will adapt itself to the wants of any farmer. It can be arranged to sow grain in any quantity either broadcast or in drills. It has a separate attachment for sowing hay seed which can be used at the same time the farmer is using the seeder for other grain. I have also a large lot of

MANN'S BROADCAST SEEDERS. (complete) and ATTACHMENTS FOR HORSE HAY RAKES, which have been recently made in the United States and have given the most satisfactory results. A full stock of PLOW REPAIRS, and just received consisting of STEEL MOUNTED HARROWS, COLLARS, COLTERS AND BOLTS FOR "FARMERS FRIEND," "LOUISIE," "SOLID COMFORT," "HOKA," "WILKINSON'S," and "FRONT & WOODS" No. 3 and 4 PLOWS.

A car load of CARRIAGES from the celebrated Ganougue Carriage Works daily expected. READ WHAT THE FARMERS SAY who have used the above goods. March 17th, 1885.

Geo. Hildebrand, Esq. Dear Sir—I purchased from Messrs. Johnson & Co. through you one of Mann's Seeders, which I have used for four years, and I can safely say that I would not have done so for three times the cost. I could never raise more than 3 or 4 bushels from one manure by hand, but now I can raise 8 to 9 from one manure with the seeder. A farmer who will use a seeder will save enough in that time to pay for his seeder. I also bought one of your first prize steel plows, and used two of your Wood's Harrows before getting one from you and I could not get more than three or four days in the week with them. My team is very heavy and my farm is very rough and sandy. I also purchased a heavy iron harrow from you and have been using it in a very efficient way, and it has done more work than any other harrow I ever used. I am almost getting dis-couraged with farm work before I purchased these implements, as I was a daily visitor to the Blacksmiths during the farming season. Very respectfully, DANIEL SULLIVAN, Northumberland Co.

Geo. Hildebrand, Esq. Dear Sir—I have purchased through you of the late firm of Johnson & Co. one iron harrow and one of Mann's Broadcast seeders on which I have used on my farm three seasons and I am well satisfied with it. It will do more work than the old wood frame harrow will do and does it much better, by means of the narrow sections it sows seed very evenly in one year will save enough in that time to pay for his seeder. I also bought one of your first prize steel plows, and used two of your Wood's Harrows before getting one from you and I could not get more than three or four days in the week with them. My team is very heavy and my farm is very rough and sandy. I also purchased a heavy iron harrow from you and have been using it in a very efficient way, and it has done more work than any other harrow I ever used. I am almost getting dis-couraged with farm work before I purchased these implements, as I was a daily visitor to the Blacksmiths during the farming season. Very respectfully, WM. A. McLAGGAN, Northumberland Co.

Hackville, March 17th, 1885. This, I think, is the best of all machinery and a full stock of Repairs. GEO. HILDEBRAND.

NEW GOODS! LANDING TO-DAY. 20 Cases and Bales assorted DRY GOODS, 70 HALF CHESTS TEA, (best value yet) 30 BBL'S. SUGAR, 125 BBL'S FLOUR, 10 TONS PRESSED HAY, a lot of SEASONED PRIME LUMBER.

WILLIAM MURRAY. Chatham, April 1st, 1885. THE GREAT SUCCESS. In advertising, I find, it is to be honorable in what you advertise, sell goods as advertised, and never advertise goods not in stock; and judging from the orders I receive it is quite certain my efforts have been appreciated.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 5 Cases and 3 Bales of New Spring Goods and wish to call the attention of my Customers and friends to a few of the leading lines. First is a lot of

The GLOBE BLACK CASHMERE. A NEW MAKE, GOOD BLACK and SPLENDID VALUE. LOOK AT THESE PRICES. No. 20, 87ds. Black Cashmere for \$3.08. " 40, 8 " " 4.18. " 50, 8 " " 4.67. " 60, 8 " " 5.36.

With any of the above I will give, FREE OF CHARGE, the following TRIMMINGS—2 doz. Buttons, SILK and TWIST, 1 doz. Waist Lining, 2yds. Silk Lining and 2 1/2 Braid, and for the price they were NEVER EQUALLED. Samples sent to any Address.

MELTON CLOTH for Ladies' Jackets in Brown and Grey. 1yds Melton, 2 doz. Buttons, Silk and Twist for \$1.23. CASHMERE SERGES, all the New Shades.

12yds. with Trimmings, same as for Cashmere Dresses for \$3.62. 100 pcs. NEW SPRING PRINTS, Beautiful Patterns and A. 1. value. ALSO NEW CRETONNES, Grey and White Cottons, Gingham, Collars, Frills, Hamburg Edgings, Carpets, all kinds.

GENTLEMAN. A FINE STOCK OF NEW TWEEDS. 2 1/2 yds. good strong Tweed Trimmings, complete for \$1.78. 3 1/2 " " " " " 1.91. 2 1/2 " Extra Fine " " " 2.02.

N. B. Samples of any Goods Sent Free. B. FAIREY, CASH STORE, NEWCASTLE.

WE SELL LIGHT POTATOES, SPILING, BARK, BRILLIANT! STEADY! CHEAP R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths, Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries, Potatoes, Fish, Etc.

Hatheway & Co. General Commission Merchants. 22 Central Wharf, BOSTON. Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Meats Exchange.

Teacher Wanted. Wanted 1st May next, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, for School District No. 4, Chatham.