The Fur Mart of St. John.

LANSDOWNE & MARTIN

Take this opportunity to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now completed their importation of

Rich Furs,

for the winter of 1874, and are now in a position to assure purchasers that their Stock of

FURS

this season is very much larger and finer than any yet shown in this Province.

The variety consists principally of MUFFS, in all the leading FURS:

TIES to match MUFFS;
Ladies' Real South Sea Seal Jackets, all sizes;
Ladies' Astrachan Jackets;
Ladies' Mock Ermine Jackets;
Children's Mock Ermine and Miniver Jackets, in four sizes;

A Special Set, consisting of a very handsome BRONZE OTTER JACKET trimmed with deep Sea OTTER, and a MUFF to match, undoubtedly the most elegant Set in the Dominion;
Gents' and Ladies' Real South Sea Seal Caps;
Gents' fur Gloves and Mitts;
Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds.

L. & M respectfully solicit an inspection of their

Fur Stock, Specially.

54-52

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
WATER STREET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

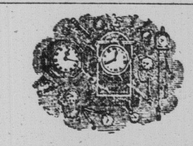
GENERAL IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Boilers,
And Mill Machinery of every description.
SHIP, STOVE AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, ETC.
Prompt attention given to all orders, and first class work guaranteed.
H. J. MARSHALL,
MANAGER.
2-52

G. A. BLAIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND CADADIAN TWEEDS,
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Gentlemens' Apparel,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
☞ Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.
LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ REMEMBER THE STAND.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's, Water Street, Chatham.
2-52

A. S. TEMPLETON
CHATHAM,
DEALER IN GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.
Has now on hand a well selected stock,
to which purchasers' attention is call ed.
3-52

G. B. FRASER,
ATTORNEY at LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
CHATHAM N. B.
☞ OFFICE—Over the Bank of Montreal.
September 1st, 1874.
1-52

Labrador Herring,
Ex Brigt. "Maxwelton," now lying at the Union Wharf, CHATHAM.
PARTIES requiring a supply of these superior Fish should call at once, as the vessel sails for Prince Edward Island on Monday next.
WM. BARTLETT.
Chatham, Oct. 13. Master.



AT C. O. ERICSSON'S,
JEWELRY AND WATCH MAKER'S
ESTABLISHMENT.
YOU CAN BUY
WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY &C.
CHEAPER THAN ELSWHERE IN THE PROVINCE.
Chatham Nov., 3 1874.
Next door to the St. Lawrence ADVANCE office.
3-52

Thomas Vanstone,
BUTCHER,
CHATHAM, - - - - MIRAMICHI,
BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & LAMB,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Steamers and Vessels supplied on the most reasonable Terms. Ice kept on hand; also, Potatoes and Vegetables.
STAND,----WATER STREET.
1-52.

Livery Stable.
The Subscriber begs to announce that he has established a LIVERY STABLE on his premises
WATER STREET, CHATHAM.
And is prepared to furnish first class outfits at short notice and at reasonable rates.
D. T. JOHNSTONE.
3-52

Just Landed,
EX., Stmr. "SIDONIAN," LIVERPOOL
40 Hhds Scotch Malt Whiskey,
60 Qr. Casks Scotch, do. do.
400 Cases Scotch Whiskey Quarts,
200 do. do. do. Pints,
Also Landing direct from Demerara,
40 Puncheons Rum (Strong Proof),
Also Landing from Stmr. "Alps" L'pool
150 Cases Dublin Whiskey,
500 do. Hennessy Brandy,
50 Qr. Casks do. do.
Daily Expected by Ship "Cambria"
100 Cases Red Heart Rum,
ALSO:—
By British Queen:
300 Cases Brandy,
25 Hhds. do,
40 Qr. Casks do.
300 Cases Bass's Bottled Ale.
JOHN HOEN,
DIRECT IMPORTER
12 & 14 Water St. & 35 Prince Wm. St.
St. John N. B.
4-5

St. Lawrence Advance.
CHATHAM, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1874.

From the letter of our correspondent at Tracadie and our special despatches, the fact that the Small-pox has got an alarming hold in some parts of Gloucester County is painfully apparent. Prompt and effective action is required. Vaccination should be made as general as possible and for this purpose the services of one or two medical men are required. This it is the duty of the Government to attend to at once, and our despatches lead to the inference that they have taken action in the matter, although it is not so stated. Knowledge, among the people, of the fact that efficient medical aid is at hand, should they be attacked, does much to allay fear and act as a preventive. Two of the ladies of the "Hotel Dieu" at Tracadie have, in a noble spirit of self sacrifice, gone to Caraquet and that will have a good effect there in calming the fears of those who dread the desertion of friends and neighbors in the event of their becoming infected with the disease.

The Lepine Case.

The sentence recently passed by Chief Justice Wood of Manitoba on Lepine, Riel's chief instrument in the murder of Scott at Red River, is being very generally discussed by the press throughout the Dominion. While, on the one hand, it is urged that Lepine should be hanged, according to the sentence of the court; it is claimed, on the other, that he should be freely pardoned. Those who would hang him claim that such a course is necessary because he was the man who willingly carried out Riel's order for the killing of a British subject in cold blood, without a trial and without any legal authority. The Metis and those who speak for them claim that the criminal should be amnestied and restored to the full rights and privileges of a British subject because he acted at the time of the murder under the sanction of an organization which was backed by a majority of the people of the district in which the scene of the outrage was located. As the majority was composed of Metis and the latter are of French origin many of the papers in the Upper Provinces published in the French language make the question one of race, and appear to argue that subjects of the Empire who happen to belong to the Metis should enjoy privileges and immunities that are not extended to those of other nationality. Such a proposition is repugnant to every sense of justice and the genius of British citizenship. Lepine first committed high treason in associating himself with the so called Provisional Government of Riel, and the murder of Scott was only one of the crimes chargeable to him. In his charge Chief Justice Wood, after stating that, according to the evidence, a large meeting of the people of the colony was convened to consider its affairs at the time it was to pass out of the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company into those of Dominion Government, went on to say:

Mr. Bannatyne moved "that twenty representatives shall be elected by the English population of Red River to meet twenty other representatives of the French population on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at noon, in the Court House, with the object of considering the subject of Mr. Smith's commission and to decide what would be the best for the welfare of the country." * * * That resolution was unanimously carried by the meeting, and the delegates—the 40 delegates—were chosen, and they met on the 26th of January, and continued their sittings down to the 9th or 10th of February. The prisoner among others was one of the delegates. From the evidence it would appear that the Convention went to work at first to frame a Bill of Rights without hearing Mr. Smith on the subject of his mission; intending, as it said, to do so after they had completed the work. That Convention, according to Bannatyne's evidence, appointed the committee, of which he was one, to report officers of what he understood to be a Provisional Government; they did report, and the Convention adopted that report, and Thomas Bunn was appointed Secretary of State; Mr Bannatyne, Postmaster-General; Mr. Ross, Chief Justice; and I think John Bruce was appointed Minister of Public Works, but I am not positive of that; the Convention did not define what should be the duties of these officers; after this was done, they adopted the Bill of Rights, they had an interview with Smith, and finally they came to the great question of the election of a President. All this time Judge Black was chairman. Mr. Bunn says that the subject of the Presidency was referred to the same committee that elected the other officers, and they reported that Riel should be President, but still that had to be confirmed by a vote of the Convention. It appears no public discussion took place on the question, that is, no speeches, but a great deal of private talk among the parties took place. The English portion seemed very reluctant; they alleged that the Hudson Bay Company, and Mr. McTavish as its Governor, were the only legal authorities in the land. Then you recollect the interviews with Governor McTavish, in which Mr. Sutherland said his authority was at an end; that Governor McDougall's proclamation of the 1st December had extinguished him and his government; and he told them, Mr. Sutherland says—and they all agree as to that—"Establish a Government, for God's sake; act for the interests of the country; I am a dying man, or a dead man." It is but right that you should recollect that Governor McTavish must have known at that time that McDougall's proclamation was premature, and that by the law of the land—I mean the law of the Empire—the only legal authority in Rupert's Land (I do not include the Indian Territory), of which the Red Settlement is a part, was the Hudson Bay Company and their officers. I tell you in this connection that Governor McTavish had no more power than you or I had to divest himself of his legal authority, or to throw his mantle upon any one else. It is but right that I should further state that Governor McTavish had over him at that time a guard, that he was a prisoner in his own house, and that his health was anything but sound.

* * * *

"It is important for you to know and consider this fact in connection with this question, whether anything like the unanimous assent of the great body of the people was given to the formation of that so called Provisional Government? That Convention did not define the authorities of the President. All we know is that before his election Judge Black acted as Chairman, and on his election Judge Black vacated his seat and Riel took the seat as Chairman or President. Now I ask you had Riel been elected any more power than Judge Black who presided previously as Chairman? If he had where did he get it? Who gave it to him—did the people give it to him or did the Convention give it to him? Was that Convention elected for the purpose of giving him any power, or was it elected to consider the commission of Mr. Smith? and was not that Convention called for the purpose of seeing what would be best for the interests of the country? I ask you to cast in your own minds yourselves, if Riel had the power of life and death in his hands, who gave him that power. If he had succeeded Governor McTavish—if that inference should be drawn—had he more power than Governor McTavish; had he any more power than the whole of the Hudson's Bay Company; had he more power than the Queen herself? Had he and those with him the right to put to death any of her Majesty's subjects without regard to law, civil and military? If the meaning of all this was that this party were to carry on Civil Government in this country the meaning was that they should carry it on according to law. Did they so? This is a question of fact for you. We are told by one of the witnesses (Gaum-

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that the Convention was burst by the Fildonian affair and was put to an end. That Convention selected delegates, on the invitation of Smith, to take a list of their rights, to go to Ottawa and present them to the Parliament and Government of Canada, the Parliament then being in session."

"You must bear in mind that those who held despotic sway in the country were then in possession of the generous intentions of the Canadian Government and the Imperial Government to the people of the North-west. It is for you to say whether or not the physical power, guided by certain leaders, was under the circumstances, a justifiable organization. Were they empowered to interrupt commerce, seize public and private property, interfere with the mails, and take prisoners? Was that Government a shield to the innocent and an avenger of the guilty? So, gentlemen, if you can so call it by courtesy a Government, do you mean by that that they can put to death one solitary individual without cause or trial? If one, why not two, if two, why not ten; if you can justify one bloody deed, if they had taken out the whole 48 would you have justified that slaughter?

"It is thus made clear that the killing of Scott was murder, and the only question left for the Jury to determine was whether Lepine acted with the individuals who committed the murder. The Jury found that he did and hence his condemnation.

In sentencing Lepine Chief Justice Word entered fully into all the circumstances of his personal connection with the murder. We make the following extracts:

You were assured by official documents under the hand of the Governor-General and proceeding from the Privy Council of Canada, that any possible grievances, if any existed, should be redressed; that the most generous and liberal policy towards the inhabitants of Red River should be pursued in dealing with the North-West Territories, and in thus carrying out the policy of the Empire, that all their possessions and other rights should be respected. * * * * For what was done by you and your associates from that time onward, whatever may be said as to what was done prior thereto, you and your associates stand before the world without a shadow of excuse or justification. You would not heed the warning—you would not listen to what you knew was the truth. You imprisoned, and I may say from what has been disclosed on this trial, tortured even those innocent of actively opposing your mad proceedings. You robbed Her Majesty's loyal subjects of their property and plundered whenever you could do so with impunity. And, lastly, you crowned the long catalogue of your crimes with the slaughter of Thomas Scott, for no other offence than loyalty to his Queen. Had you taken the advice of your brother Baptiste on that fatal evening of the 3rd of March, you would not now be where you are. [Baptiste Lepine voted against Scott being murdered and this has led some persons to believe that it was Ambrose, the prisoner who so voted.—ED. ADVANCE.] It is one of the inevitable consequences of crime to involve all relations and connections in its punishment, and knowing this it alone should have arrested you in your mad career. You did not spare poor Scott. You did not think of, or if you did you did not regard, his poor old mother or his relations. Where his ashes repose you may know, but we do not. Whether his body was made away with so as not to be found to be set up as a defence as has been done on this trial, or because it was so mangled and mutilated that even you were ashamed it should ever be seen, is unknown. What was done with Scott's body you must know. Taking all the facts in evidence together, well might the ever to be lamented Sir George E. Cartier, in a private and confidential communication to Lord Lisgar, say, "the killing of Scott was an excessive abuse of power and cruel brutality." The jury have recommended you to mercy. All the exceptions taken by your counsel, together with the entire evidence and proceedings and the recommendation to mercy, will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Canada and by him laid before his Excellency the Governor General in Council. In addition to that your counsel will have the opportunity of presenting to the Executive any consideration they may think advisable outside the record.

It is not difficult to imagine some of the influences with which Lepine was surrounded at the time he committed the crime, and while there can be no question as to his guilt or the fact that his conduct, in the eye of the law, calls for his death, few will oppose a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. It must be remembered that the gentleman appointed by the Dominion Government to proceed to Red River and there await despatches, before attempting to enter upon the duties of Governor of the Province, did not so wait, but while the people were in a state of excitement, sent ahead of him a premature proclamation which excited them still more. News traveled slowly in those regions, and there is room for the belief, that the real intentions of our Government towards Manitoba were not generally understood by the half breeds.

The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, too, seem to have exerted themselves to make it appear that the attitude of Canada was hostile to the interests of the country and this feature of the case is strengthened by the fact coming out in evidence that the Hudson's Bay Company actually loaned £5,000 to the Provisional Government of Riel. That Company was the only authority ever known in the country and its attitude at the time of, or just preceeding the murder, tended to give to the Riel faction the semblance of being legally constituted. Therefore, although it is certain that Lepine as well as Riel knew that they had no legal right to shed the blood of their fellow-subjects, there seems to be enough of the element of doubt in the matter to warrant an appeal not for amnesty, but for such executive clemency in Lepine's case, as will place him where he can shed no more blood, but yet have an opportunity to learn something of both human and Divine mercy.

Mr. Gladstone and Infallibility.

Late Press despatches have contained references to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet relating to the usurpation of civil power by the Pope by virtue of the dogma of Infallibility. The New York *Herald* contains the following cable despatches on the subject:—

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning, respecting civil allegiance, has created a profound impression among all classes. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is entitled "The Vatican Decrees." It is a political expostulation, formally challenging English Roman Catholics to demonstrate, if possible, how the obedience now required by the Pope can be reconciled with the integrity of their civil allegiance.

It refers to his previous question, propounded in his article on "Ritualism and Ritual," in the *Contemporary Review*, whether a handful of the clergy are or are not engaged in an utterly hopeless and visionary effort to Romanize the Church and people of England. In his magazine article Mr. Gladstone doubted whether such a scheme had been possible at any time since the bloody reign of Mary, adding that if it had been possible in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries it would still have become impossible in the nineteenth, when Rome has substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change of faith; when she has republished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused; when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another; and when she has equally republished modern thought and ancient history.

MR. GLADSTONE REITERATES HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Gladstone reiterates those views in his pamphlet, and, while withdrawing nothing from the main attack, says that undoubtedly these allegations are of great breadth. The pamphlet centres upon the proposition that no one can become a convert to Rome without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another. Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to expose the subterfuges by which Catholics endeavor to lessen the stringency of the claim which, he further insists, Rome has set up by the Vatican decrees to direct and control civil obedience. Upon this point he is very explicit, declaring that the Vatican Council established even a wider claim than infallibility—namely, a claim of absolute and entire obedience.

Thus, Mr. Gladstone says, the Papal net sweeps a multitude of facts, including whole systems of government in all parts of the world, including even the United States, where the severance of Church and State was supposed to be complete. A long catalogue might be drawn of subjects showing the competence of State domain undeniably affecting the Church, while in Europe the circle is still wider.

He therfore calls upon Catholic citizens either to demonstrate that the powers claimed by the Pope and adherence to the Catholic communion cannot impair allegiance, or else, when such claim is made, to repeal and reject it, like the late Bishop Doyle, of Caldare and Loghlin, who answered this question by his declaration that he would use all the means in his power to oppose introducing. In his argument to the people the ex Premier says that the Catholics when emancipated, gave their allegience to the Pope and not to the sovereign of England, and that they now do so. Ireland, he adds, will in the future be governed without reference to Catholicism.

THE VATICAN POLICY.

Mr. Gladstone expresses the decided opinion that the real object of the Vatican policy is to renew the struggle for the temporal power. He ridicules such project, but adds that it is difficult to overestimate the effects of the strife. It would probably jeopardize the peace of Europe. He expresses fear on the subject, and, by way of confirmation, quotes Archbishop Manning's pamphlet on Casarism.

The pamphlet closes with an appeal to citizens of the nineteenth century to follow the example of their forefathers of the sixteenth, when marshalled to resist the Armada; Mr. Gladstone declaring that England's soundhearted race are not to be hindered by foreign influence or caste from accomplishing her mission in the world.

Archbishop Manning's Letter.

The following letter, bearing date the 10th of November has been addressed to the editor of the *New York Herald* by Archbishop Manning:—

Nov. 10, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR: I assisted in framing the Vatican decrees, which have not changed one jot or tittle the obligations and conditions of civil obedience that Catholics bear towards the civil power. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet hangs upon a contrary assumption, and falls with it. In proof of this assertion I assert.

First—That the doctrine of infallibility of the Pope was a divine trust before the Vatican Council was held, and that it was set forth and explained in the second and third parts of the book called *Petri Privilegium*.

Second—I have sufficient evidence of this assertion in this, that the Vatican Council announced no new dogma, but simply declared an old truth.

Third—That the position of Catholics in respect to civil allegiance since the Council is precisely what it was before.

Fourth—That the civil powers of the Christian world hitherto stood in peaceful relations with the infallible Church, and this relation was often recognized and declared in the councils of the Church before the Vatican Councils and, therefore, this is no new matter; and

Fifth—That the Vatican Council made no decrees in regard to the civil powers nor on civil allegiance, this subject being never even proposed.

Civil obedience rests on natural law. Revealed truth in the law of God. Society is founded in nature, and subjects are bound in all things *which are lawful* to obey their rulers. Society when it is Christian, has higher obligations, and subjects are bound to obey their rulers for conscience' sake, because the powers that be are ordained of God. Of all this the Vatican decrees changed nothing because they touched nothing.

Mr. Gladstone's argument hangs upon an erroneous assertion. I can only suppose him to have been misled by a misplaced trust in Dr. Dollinger and his friends On public and private grounds I lament this act of imprudence. But for my belief in Mr. Gladstone's sincerity I should say it is an act of injustice, and lament it as out of all harmony and proportion with the great statesman's life, and the first event to overcast a friendship of forty-five years. His public life hitherto has consolidated Christian and civil peace in the three kingdoms. This act, unless the providence of God and the good sense of Englishmen avert its full consequences, may wreck more than the work of Mr. Gladstone's public career, and at the end of a long life, tarnish a great name.

I remain, your faithful servant,
† HENRY EDWARD
Archbishop of Westminster

LAY DAYS AND DEMURRAGE.—The following may be interesting to ship-masters and ship-owners:—

To the Editor of the Mercantile and Shipping Gazette.

SIR,—A vessel of 700 tons arrived here from Quebec with a cargo of deals, and her loading and discharging days were all consumed in loading at Quebec, consequently her discharge here was under demurrage. The Charter provides for 10 days on demurrage, at £10 per day. The vessel was discharged on the sixth day at noon. The actual time employed in the discharge was 5½ days. The merchant tenders payment for 5½ days, but the captain of the vessel demands 6 days' demurrage.

Yours, &c.,
ALLISON, GOUSLAND AND HAMILTON.

Glasgow, Oct. 26, 1874.

[It has been established in the Superior Courts, when demurrage is stipulated for at so much per day, and not by the hour, that a part of a day counts as a whole day.]

A cable telegram says:—"The object of the English Bishops' visit to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course, in case the British Government should seek to restrict the liberty of action by the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England, and cannot accept such regulations as are issued to Continental Bishops."

FIRE AND DEATH.

Two Persons Burned to Death at Saint John.

Thirteen Families Homeless.

FAILURE OF AN INTERCOLONIAL CONTRACTOR.

OTTAWA NEWS, ETC.

(*Special to the Advance.*)

ST. JOHN, Nov, 26th.

Fire on Brussels street Tuesday morning destroyed four wood houses occupied by thirteen families.

John Beatty who with his wife and family occupied one house was burned to death. His daughter endeavoured to drag her father and mother out but lost latter. Returning for him she fell and was rescued by George Baird, a carpenter, who last summer worked in Chatham. Mother and daughter were taken to the hospital where the former died yesterday morning.

OTTAWA Nov. 26th.

Robt. McGreevy one of the Contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, has failed for a large amount; his brother Thomas McGreevy, will lose some $60,000.

The Governor General gave a state dinner last night to Major General Smith and will give one tomorrow to Bishop Duhammel.

Ex. Governor Wilmot has been appointed Arbitrator on behalf of the Dominion Government in the matter of boundary line between Ontario and the Northwest territory.

The Small Pox Cases.

Special to "Advance."

CARAQUET Nov. 26th.

Widow Hache and two children are improving No new cases are reported at Pokemouche.

Crew and passengers of *Mary Star of the Sea* are quarantined in Sarafan. At Albert's house, Caraquet, one of the hands is sick with small-pox and the others are kept in a separate apartment and have not taken the disease.

Father Allard is getting better.

Two Nuns from Tracadie Lazaretto are attending him. There are no new cases here.

Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The total deaths number five at Pokemouche and one on board the "*Mary Star of the Sea.*"

ANGELE POULIN.

(*Special to the Advance.*)

BATHURST, Nov. 26th, 1874.

The woman Poulin, under sentence of death for being accessory to the murder of her husband, gave birth to a male child yesterday at the Jail here.

LATE PRESS DESPATCHES.

From Special to News.

OTTAWA Nov. 20th.—The directors of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company have resolved to construct Canal at their own expense without Government interference. The Company has fixed its capital at five million dollars, and many of the wealthy men of Montreal have taken shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars each.

From Special to Telegraph.

OTTAWA Nov. 20th.—The statement of the Treasurer of Ontario shows that he has in the public funds an actual surplus of assets over liabilities of nearly six million dollars; a sum of money actually in a position to be realized if required by the country, and which may well enable Government to assert that there is scarcely a possibility of a Provincial tax gatherer being met with in Ontario in the course of the present generation.

From special to News.

OTTAWA Nov. 21.—In the Kingston election case, Sir John A Macdonald's election was to-day declared void, but he is not disqualified. The respondent pays all costs.

A cable despatch from London, this morning, announces that in the Guibord case the appeal was allowed and the burial ordered in Holy grounds, with all costs, except recusation of Judges. Guibord is entitled to ecclesiastical ceremonies, His body, it will be remembered, was refused burial in a Catholic consecrated cemetry at Montreal on account of excommunication by a Catholic Bishop for being a member of the Montreal Canadian Institute, which his Lordship considered an immoral institution. The matter was subsequently placed in the Courts for settlement, and appealed to England with the above result.

There is great excitement in Montreal, Seminary in consequence; and Father Rouisselot, the Cure, declares that he will go to jail before he will allow Guibord's body to be buried in Cote Des Neiges consecrated ground.

TOLERATION.—A correspondent of the *Journal des Debates* sends to that journal a very touching story from the little town of Lahr. The writer says: "A funeral which excited profound interest took place in our industrious little town yesterday. It was that of an old couple who had lived most affectionately together for half a century. The wife died the day before yesterday, and then the husband in an agony of grief, throw himself on the bed to press his lips once more on hers. The shock was too great for him, and he was taken up lifeless. She was a fervent Catholic, he, a zealous Protestant. At the funeral the Roman Catholic priest and the Protestant pastor walked side by side, and the presence of nearly the whole population proved their respect to the departed and their satisfaction at this indication of toleration."

AN APOSTATE.—A Catholic priest, of the diocese of Philadelphia, named Gerdemman, eloped with the organist of his church, a Protestant girl, whom he induced some time ago to leave the Protestant church, in which she played, by offering her a higher salary. It is stated that they got married, and they were about to sail for Germany, where Bismarck would, perhaps, make so illustrious a convert to his principles a Bishop, but it was charged that he had defrauded the church and a number of the poor parishioners to the extent of $45,000, and on this charge he was arrested as he was on his way to the steamer. He says that he took but $3000 with him, and that he thinks himself entitled to this after ten years hard labour.—*Freeman.*

The St. Andrew's Society of St. John is to give a ball at the Victoria Hotel on Monday next.

A number of gentlemen from Boston have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a Company, to be styled "the Campo Bello Company, for the purpose of improving the land and resources of the Island of Campo Bello, and the manufacture of lumber of all kinds thereon, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of these objects, with a capital of one million of dollars, to be divided into one thousand shares of one thousand dollars each; and that the operations of the Company shall be carried on in the said Island of Campo Bello.

As Others See Us.

No. 2 of the *St. Lawrence Advance* is just to hand. We congratulate Mr. Smith on the appearance and tone of the paper, and its prospects generally. Long may it live.—*Reporter*, Fton.

The *St. Lawrence Advance* has made its *debut*. It is a 32 column paper printed from clear type, and presents a creditable appearance. We wish Mr. Smith every success in his enterprise.—*Journal*, Summerside, P. E. I.

The paper makes a good appearance mechanically, and its reading matter proves that its editor knows how to make his paper interesting to the reading public. We wish it every success.—*Advocate*. Newcastle.

The "St. Lawrence Advance."—We have received the first number of the above paper, and are much pleased with its appearance. If the initial copy be taken as an index of what will follow we predict for Mr. Smith and his paper undoubted success.—*Borderer*, Sackville.

The first number of the *St. Lawrence Advance*, published at Chatham, N. B., by Mr. D. G. Smith—late of the St. John *Telegraph*—is at hand. The *Advance* commences its course with a clean and well printed sheet, good prospects, and the best intentions.—*Examiner*, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

It is quite a large sheet, well filled with original and selected articles. Its typographical appearance is excellent, and in every respect it gives evidence of good taste and ability. We wish it every success, and hope it will enjoy a long career of uninterrupted usefulness and prosperity.—*Journal*, St. Stephen.

A new exchange, "The St. Lawrence Advance" has found its way to our table. It has the appearance of a well edited, clearly printed and creditable sheet, and an inspection of its columns adds to the favorable impression formed on a cursory examination. We heartily wish that it may meet with the success it deserves.—*Sun*, Truro.

It looks well, is of large size, and commences with a good share of advertisements. It claims to be independent in politics, and will approve or condemn according to the judgment of its editor. The articles are creditable to its editor, who has had some valuable experience. The *Advance* has our best wishes, and we believe it will be a success.

The second number of the *St. Lawrence Advance* fully sustains the opinion that it will prove a good newspaper.—*Standard*, St. Andrews.

The first number of the St. Lawrence *Advance*, published in Chatham by D. G. Smith, Esq., has come to hand. It is a four page sheet, having eight columns on each page, and is in size a trifle smaller than the NEWS. It is neatly arranged, nicely printed and creditably edited sheet, and there is evinced in its management excellent judgment. The *Advance* will take an untrammelled position in the political arena, and its editor holds himself free to praise or blame as his best judgment may dictate. The *Advance* has already secured a respectable advertising patronage, and bids fair to be quite an institution, not only in the town of Chatham, where it is published, but in the Northern counties, which are claimed to be its field.—*News*, St. John.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE.—The first number of this new paper, published in Chatham, N. B., by Mr. D. G. Smith, has come to hand. If a newspaper can possibly be supported at Chatham—and there is every reason why the people should be able to support one—the "Advance" is sure of a long life. It is well filled with reading matter, its selections are unmistakably good, its local matter well written, and it is printed well, on good paper; and if it does not succeed, there will be great reason for surprise. Our friend Smith starts on an elevated platform, and intends that his paper, shall be free from all political sins and untrammelled by party bias es; aiming at the promotion of toleration and unity, and the advancement of the well-being of the people. May the "Advance" be a Methuselah among papers is our wish for our friend Smith, to whom we would simply suggest that he excludes advertisements from the second page, or at least from the first column.

[Our friend Croskill, in order to be consistent, should have removed those three advertisements from the second page of the *Reporter* in which the above notice appears.—ED.]

We have notices in reserve which we will give next week.

A GOOD HOTEL.—The Sackville *Borderer* very justly praises Barnes' Hotel, St. John as a model house for travelers.

FLANNELS.
ANTI-RHEUMATIC,
ANTI-SCIATICA,
CLEEKHEATON,
ALABAMA MIXTURES,
Saxony, Electoral,
WELSH AND IMITATION WELSH,
Twilled Opera,
TWILLED AND PLAIN UNION,
(For Ladies' and Childrens ware)
HEAVY TWILLED
For Men's Drawers) and a great variety of
SWAISLAND'S FASTCOLORED
PRINTED FLANNELS,
FOR
Ladies' Wrappers, Dressing Gowns etc.
☞ The above includes many entirely NEW MAKES, introduced for the first time this season.
MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON.
ST. JOHN.
54-26

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.
☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART.
(Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec., 1 1873

THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS ORDERS FOR
CARRIAGE,
Sleigh Painting &c.
which he guarantees will be performed in first class style, and at reasonable rates
SHOP at the head of Ferry Landing Chatham
ALEX. ROBINSON.
1-52

A GRAND RUSH
—AT—
COLPITTS'
NEW STUDIO,
Nearly Opposite the
Canada House, - - Chatham.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
4 Large Standing Pictures for 50 cts.
THE SUBSCRIBER having just procured a New Suit of Instruments necessary to carry on a First-Class business, is prepared to all kinds of First-Class Work, such as PHOTOGRAPHS, from the SMALLEST to the LARGEST SIZE, finished in INDIA INK or ENAMELED.
Also, Enlargements produced from the smallest miniture and made LIFE SIZE.
Picture Framing.
Parties wishing pictures framed would do well to have their orders at this Establishment, where every attention will be paid with neatness and care.
A large assortment of MOULDINGS, CHROMOS, LITHOGRAPHS, and STEEL ENGRAVINGS on hand—for sale cheap.
Also, a very large and well assorted stock of Square and Oval FRAMES in Rosewood, Black Walnut and Velvet; STEREOSCOPIC VIEW