

General Business.

Commercial Block,

King and Canterbury Streets,

ST. JOHN.

WE HAVE OPENED

- MADEIRA, In great variety.
COGNAC, In great variety.
PORT, In great variety.
... (more items)

Our Office is situated in the Commercial Block and we make a share of the trade of the City. A call will be most welcome.

EVERETT & BUTLER, Wholesale Warehousemen,

Commercial Block, St. John.

HARDWARE,

W. H. Thorne & Co.

MARKET SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MAKING MACHINES, Sewing Machines, etc.

SHELF HARDWARE,

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW BAKERY

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chatham that he has opened a BAKERY.

JOHN WYSE.

W. WALTON

KEENEY constantly on hand all kinds of LEATHER AND SOLE FINDINGS.

RIG SHOE HAMMER,

L. H. DE VEBER & SONS

WILL be in and on LEATHERS, BUILDING, etc.

FIBRETS, FIGS, RAISINS, &c.

LOAN, INSURANCE & CO.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN

DAILY EXPECTED - 450 cases MARTELL BRANDY.

T. F. KEARY,

BEAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM

DEALER IN Choice Brands of Wines, LIQUORS and CIGARS,

JUST LANDING,

150 cases of Choice Brandy and Scotch Whisky.

Spirits and Rye,

ONE HUNDRED cases of Brandy, etc.

BRANDY BRANDY,

Just arrived by Mail via Halifax per steamer.

GIN AND WINE,

Just arrived per "Avalon" from London.

20 cases of Choice Brandy,

ONE HUNDRED cases of Choice Brandy, etc.

Rum and Whisky,

ONE HUNDRED cases of Choice Brandy, etc.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4--No. 32. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JUNE 13, 1878. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

PIANO FORTES & ORGANS.

THE system of employing Agents or Commissionaires at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, in having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers.

ESTEY ORGANS!

New and Beautiful Styles. CATALOGUES FREE.

1878. NEW SPRING GOODS!

GREAT REALIZING SALE!

Save Money on Boots & Shoes. Extraordinary Value now Offered.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

G. I. WILSON.

THE VOX HUMANA.

A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music & Musical Information.

THE PRICE IS BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR POST-PAID.

NO LONGER AGENT.

AMOS FISHER, TUNO, N.S., or JOHN WELSH, St. Martin's, N.B.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Z. G. GABEL.

RUBBER GOODS.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S

ORGANS

1. In thoroughness of construction and quality of material.

WALNUT B ROOM SETS

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUX,

Teacher Wanted. School Teacher.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER for the Little School, District No. 14.

General Business.

RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON at Moderate Charges.

Having had a number of years' experience in the business, he is prepared to give the best quality of salmon.

THOS. PIERCE, Forwarding Agent in connection with L. C. R. MISSFAIREY

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental.

Per "Merom" from Liverpool

655 DUNDIE PLOUGH PLATE: 75 lbs. HOOP IRON: 100 lbs. BEST FOUND: 150 lbs. TIE PLATES, 10, 12, 14, and 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50.

20 PAIRS SMITH'S BELLOWS

Now landing ex ship "Potomac".

Coal Tar and 15 lbs. Roofing Pitch.

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a FIRST-CLASS Tailoring Establishment in the City.

WINTER & SPRING

will do well to examine his splendid assortment of English and Canadian Cloths

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

W. S. MORRIS, HAIR DRESSER, NEWCASTLE.

Removal Notice!

LEE & LOGAN

BRICK BLOCK

Otis Small Esq., 45 & 47 DOCK ST., Saint John.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.,

Cor. Dock & Union Sts.,

HAVE on hand and to arrive by weekly steamers

IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, etc.

AN Item for the Public.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. of New York, Manufacturers of the celebrated Sewing Machines.

FREE!

Any person who will make and forward to me a list of the names of reliable persons of their acquaintance who wish to procure an instrument, either Piano or Organ.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

PIANOS & ORGANS.

BEATTY PIANO, GRAND SQUARE

GOLDEN RODS PARLOR ORGANS are the sweetest toned and most perfect instruments ever before manufactured in this or any other country.

"VICTOR HUGO."

The Northumberland Agricultural Society will travel for the season the above Extra Horse, through the County of Gloucestershire, with a view of procuring a state of affairs.

Services for the Season, \$4.00

D. T. JOHNSON, Secretary, Wm. Sharple, Groom, Chatham, April 24, 1878.

General Business.

SAUSAGES

twice a week from ST. JOHN, by EXPRESS.

Fresh Eggs,

Expected TO-DAY.

W. SINOLAIR'S Grocery.

TO FARMERS.

Just received - A supply of FRESH Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds.

BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDER.

RECEIVED THE DUAL SORT OF GENERAL HARDWARE,

CUPPER & IRON PUMPS,

Shot and Fuse.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

Successors to Messrs. L. & F. Burpee & Co., Wholesale Hardware.

OPENING TO-DAY

NEW GOODS,

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FRESH SALMON

at the following through rates: New York, Boston, etc.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

for full or part of the season. The above rates include transfer at St. John and Boston for the above routes.

TO-LET.

One Warehouse on Snowhill's Wharf, in the rear of the "Argyl House."

TO LET.

A LARGE PASTURE on the MURPHY FARM, Chatham, N. B.

TO LET.

THE Property lately occupied by Robert Hay Thorne on the Cranley Property, near the old Rectory.

NEW GOODS!

Per bark "Jardine Brothers."

JAMES BROWN

HAS now received the largest Stock of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, CLOTHING, HATS, Etc.,

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

HAMS!

A LOT of new Smoked Hams, just received and for sale cheap.

SIGN PAINTERS

wanted in every section of the County to answer the advertisements.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. B.

of the necessarily gorged market. After producing other figures in relation to Canada and the United States, he showed how the latter country had rapidly increased in wealth after it had taken off its restrictive duties on coffee and hides imported from Venezuela.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

Workingmen, Protection, etc.

The Workingmen of Toronto gave a reception to the Premier on Thursday, 30th ult., which was one of the most flattering ever received by any public man in Canada.

The Opposition element in the city, however, knowing the enthusiasm which the Premier's visit was to call forth, organized a body of idle and dissipated fellows under the leadership of a few of their more reckless adherents and endeavored to interrupt the proceedings.

This proved, in the end, to be the success of the meeting, as the interlopers were silenced and shamed by the dignified treatment they received from both the Premier and his friends.

The demonstration to-night gave him greater pleasure than any other event had given him in his life.

After alluding to the important part which workingmen played in a nation's history, he entered into a short review of the condition which that class had occupied at various periods in the world's history.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, when Tory rule was at its height in England, workmen were reduced to serfdom, and they were compelled to labour for the State.

In both England and Canada affairs were new changed, and instead of restrictive laws being placed on labourers, masters and employees had now to come to a mutual agreement upon the conditions upon which labour was to be performed.

Moreover, in Canada workingmen had an advantage over those of England, inasmuch as the country, being a new one, presented an unlimited field for enterprise.

With a knowledge of the Tory domination over the laboring classes both in this country and in Motherland, he could not but express his surprise that some workmen could be Conservatives or Conservative followers.

It was well known that before the repeal of the corn laws, the people were becoming most desperate, and that the nation was on the verge of revolution.

He wished to show the close relation between the protection system which existed in England immediately before the repeal of the corn laws, and the protection system which some people were now deprecating to introduce into this country.

Both were equally disastrous. In the first place, that system was surely iniquitous and unjust which, besides producing a revenue for the maintenance of the State, caused labour to be raised and money passed from one class of the community to another.

Before the corn laws had been repealed artisans were wont to receive three or four pence an hour, whereas now they got eight and ten pence for an hour's labour.

The same thing was true with regard to all workmen, and this surely showed how beneficial free trade had been to them at least.

The same cause which had benefited workmen had also given new life and encouragement to agricultural interests, and the repeal of the iniquitous corn laws had rendered prosperous the farmers and farm tenets of England.

The policy of the present Government was not for a moment to be considered a system of free trade. What they proposed was to have a tariff that would raise the revenue sufficient for the Government of the country and for nothing else.

He then compared the effect of the restrictive laws of the United States with those of Canada, and showed protection had miserably failed in the former country.

Previous to 1860 the United States had really a revenue tariff, but in that year rings of manufacturers and speculators succeeded in getting from the Government a protective tariff in their own behalf.

The history of the country since that time was a proof that it was impossible for a nation at once to supply the entire home market by a protective tariff, and to compete successfully in foreign markets.

In the United States the entire produce of iron manufactures in 1870 was \$100,000,000 while the total exportation for the same year amounted to \$68,612, or eleven-sixteenths of one per cent. of their entire manufactures.

This showed how utterly unable they were under their protective tariff to compete in the markets of the world with the English iron manufacturers who have no protection to aid them.

On woollen goods there was a protective duty in the United States from 1860 to 1876 of 60 per cent. In the latter of those years \$134,000,000 worth of woollens were made in the country, while only \$65,828 worth were exported—another proof of their inability to compete in the outside market in this line of manufacture.

Comparisons in other manufactures formed it impossible to reach equally forcible conclusions as to the destructive nature of a high protective tariff. It was no doubt true that protection at first was apparently a good system, but it ultimately caused wreck and ruin amongst manufacturers and workmen.

In the United States when the tariff of 1860 was adopted the entire value of manufactured products was about \$65 per head, while in 1876 the amount per head was nominally \$128. Taking into account the discount on money and other causes, this sum really represented about \$80 or \$100.

The manufacturers of the country were being produced much faster than they could be consumed, and this must lead to a matter of course to one or other of two things—that a larger market must be found, or that they must stop manufacturing so many goods.

They tried to obtain a larger market, but failed, and the consequence has been that the producing capacity of the United States had seriously retrograded.

In Pennsylvania alone there were 800 blast furnaces in operation in 1870, while to-day only one-half that number were being worked. One hundred million dollars have been sunk in that industry, which is now utterly useless.

All went to show that the protection system of our neighbours had produced a state of affairs which had almost worked out their ruin.

It was a lesson to us, and our adoption of their system would merely be to make a few manufacturers wealthy for a few years at the expense of other people, and finally universal ruin to the manufacturers themselves would be the inevitable result.

Quebec Legislators.

We had opportunity last week only to record the fact that the Quebec Government candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly of that province had been elected.

The Toronto Globe correspondent, who was present witness as follows:—

Intense excitement pervaded the whole city with reference to the opening of Leveson's, in the test of the party struggle which it was understood was to ensue upon the question of the Speakership.

The morning trains and boats, as well as special excursions by rail and water, brought thousands of interested spectators into the city, anxious to obtain the earliest possible information of the doings of the Legislature, and if possible to secure admission to the House.

In the latter department, of course, were deemed disappointed. At one o'clock it became necessary to station police at the entrance to the building with strict orders to admit none but ticket-holders.

Tickets were already at a premium, and it is said in some instances that as high as \$2 each was paid for them.

Even members who desired tickets to give to some of their least favoured constituents found it impossible in the afternoon to obtain them.

Long before three o'clock the streets in the vicinity of the Parliament House were lined with people. Crowds also occupied the Quebec Gate steps and the vacant lot adjoining.

Punctually at three o'clock His Honor the Lieut.-Governor came down to the House to open the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

The city police, were on duty, at the Parliament House, and the gate of honours, consisting of 100 men, was furnished by "B" Battery, and was under command of Colonel Montzambert.