

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

"The thin end of the protection wedge is seeking an entrance in England and has not been altogether unsuccessful."

Indeed; but we did not think the Witness would tell us so. There is however we suppose some little advantage in telling the story first, however much the tale may be against the teller.

In the nature of things therefore, it is absurd to think that England would ever make a protective policy absolute. She might indeed do so, but the industries we have mentioned and a hundred others are as potent to protect themselves as all the legislation that the British Parliament might devise, could make them.

For most of England's great industries are not of the baby kind—they have existed for many centuries, and some of them are older than England's civilization. Since long before Julius Caesar landed as conqueror upon the shores of Britain European vessels had been taking tin from Cornwall. Since two centuries after the Conquest, and after Crusaders had pillaged the arts of the East and given them to their own countrymen, England's factories have been supplying a great part of the world.

But in some cases England is exposed to the dangers of outside competition. [In nearly every case Canada is so exposed.] and in such cases SHE HAS NOW BEGUN TO PROTECT HERSELF.

Hear a FREE TRADE exponent, the same Montreal Witness: The sugar manufacturers are suffering and they have petitioned the Government to take steps to prevent the importation of French sugar except on equal terms with that of England. Mr Gladstone expressed himself some years ago in favor of a countervailing duty, and this has encouraged the sugar manufacturers to bring the matter before the Liberal Parliament. The Committee of the House who have been considering the matter have reported in favor of a countervailing or protective duty.

CHATHAM AND ESCUMINAC.

At the present it is difficult to know where to find Dr Fortin, he is so much taken up with his Coastal telegraphic system. But his business is precisely our business now, and it is that we may know exactly what he means to do with respect to Chatham that we are so anxious to have communication with him.

The scheme goes on, and preparations for work are every day ripening into readiness, but from all we can learn Chatham according to the present intention is to get the go-by, and our industrious fishermen on the coast are to be left to the mercy of the waves and of Providence.

If this indeed be the intention, we think we can with a good share of faith inform the people of Chatham and of the coast that such a decision will very soon be reversed, and that Northumberland will have her rights, though through her late ungrateful vote she deserves no more than her dues. If Dr Fortin has made up his mind to leave our fishermen out in the cold, then we are quite sure that Senator Muirhead, who has such influence at head quarters, will appeal to a higher authority than the Doctor, and have the eye of the proper department turned upon our neglected fishermen by the sea.

We too shall do the best we can, marking our articles with red, and pressing them on the notice of the Government.

We may say that while we intend to give the present Government all the support in our power, we shall not be mealy-mouthed in asking publicly for our rights, and in denouncing the Government for a refusal of the same.

In the matter of telegraphic connection with Chatham, we are asking the simple right of a number of fishermen who are entitled to their share of any moneys expended in the interests of Dominion fishermen. Our fishermen are flesh and blood as well as those about Grand Maanau and Prince Edward Island: they pay their taxes and live by gleanings from the waters. Their rights then must not be ignored.

We think it will generally be conceded that Dr Fortin's scheme is a very desirable one, and when one comes to look at how necessary such a system of communication is along the coast, he cannot but wonder that some practical head did not propose the scheme before last winter. For many years the fishermen on the coast of Norway have had a Coastal telegraphic system, and its advantages are so many and so great that they would not think of going back to the old order of things. The only fault that could be in connexion with the system here is that fish should be made of one portion of our fishermen and flesh of another.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The Surveyor General spent yesterday afternoon in Chatham. He went up in the last boat.

From all we can learn, the Crown Lands office at the coming session will tell even a more encouraging tale than it told last winter. This improvement in our Crown Lands Department, we do not hesitate for a moment to say is due to better management, and the adoption of a better system than those which prevailed under preceding regimes.

In those days a certain sum of money was granted for a new settlement to build roads. It was loosely apportioned and became the prey of ringleaders who acted in concert and swindled the country, while little or nothing was shown in the way of improvements for fabulous sums. The Surveyor General seldom if ever went near the settlements, but the Commissioners ruled the department. Then when the blue books came out, there was only one column for each settlement, the column of expenditures.

But now it is different. There is an active and practical man at the head of the department, who goes out and views the settlement for himself. "If you cannot do the work for such a sum," he says to the Commissioner, "you will not get any." The result of this system is plain. For less money the settlements are flourishing and the people are satisfied, while owing to the care of the department over those already settled applications for land have been pouring in for the last two years. In other issues we shall give official figures and statements to prove what we say.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

No one yet knows under what terms the Syndicate have agreed to build our road for us; but for all that our enlightened Liberal contemporaries are not at all satisfied with the scheme. They do not like it, but for the same broad and patriotic reasons as the noble soul had who said:—

I do not love the Dr. Fell. The reason why I cannot tell. The scheme, it is stated, upon good authority, is a success. Besides a paragraph published on the "highest authority" a day or two ago in the Sun announcing the close of a bargain, we find this in the Mail:—

Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues have done their work well, with enemies at home seeking to discredit their efforts, and even carrying the war into a certain section of the British press. Theirs was a task of more than ordinary difficulty, and its successful completion is as creditable to them as it will be satisfactory to the people of the Dominion who have waited for this happy result with the keenest anxiety.

A VISIT TO GABE.

BY OLIVER EQUINOX.

Having determined that all the honor of visiting this celebrated Abenaki Sachem should not be engrossed by Mr Edward Jack alone, I concluded as my birthday was at hand that I would take a short holiday for the purpose of interviewing the distinguished man. After crossing the river and going through the Indian village, I came to the Chief's house. I found him seated on the floor with a number of grandchildren sprawling around him. He received me with that grave dignity which is so natural to his race. Having mentioned the Star as having the means of bringing him into notice, Gabe said, "Editor smart man." I give the substance of his remarks:—

"We are called Abenaki or Eastern men. 'Waben' means the place where the sun rises. The Micmacs call it 'Wapski,' and the Penobscots, 'Taquben.' The first white people with whom our fathers became acquainted were the French. They always treated our people well and they gave them religion. The French priests always lived among the Indians, partook of our food and were our own friends."

"Drawing a long sigh, my informant continued: 'When the English took Quebec they promised that they would treat us just as the French had done, but they did not keep that promise. I have heard,' he went on, 'from the old men when I was a boy, that the Abenakis came from far off in the West. There is a tribe now in the West that speaks our language. One of the Passamaquoddy Chiefs, our Deputy, met some of them in Washington.'

"Ever since the Treaty of Peace between us and the Mohawks at Maniac, until about 8 years ago, a delegation of our people went up to Caghnanawanga, near Montreal, where a great council was held. A council fire was lit, the Wampum was produced and its different strings of beads displayed and counted, signifying the continuance of peace. At these meetings the pipe of peace was smoked. One pipe only was used and was passed from one to the other until all had enjoyed it."

"Many moons ago our headquarters were at Hart's Island, Escapanoch, which means head of tide. The old men called it 'Nkanioten' or Old Village. On this were a great many wigwams, and Gabe was kept all night. There was once a time here when the braves felt something in their minds that all was not right. Among the aged people these were one, a woman who had seen the faces of a hundred winters. She was always able to tell beforehand what was going to happen. One of the braves entered her wigwam with a present of pipes and tobacco, and began to question her. She would tell him nothing, but said, 'Go out, take a long smoke and come in again.' He did as she told him and after entering the wigwam again the aged woman said, 'Yes, yes; true enough, there is something around. There are two hundred Mohawks now looking at us from the top of Watchis (Curry's Mountain), and they will be here this night.' The Indian on going out informed his fellows of it, and a council was held as to what should be done. They concluded that they would have a dance that night and that the squares as well as the men should take part in it. The fires were lit, and slow and solemn the dancers moved around, while the braves stole away silently as snakes into the long grass until they were some distance from the village. Before the dance they had all agreed upon some sign, a touch of the finger in a particular spot or something similar, so that when brother met brother in the dark and silent night they would know each other."

Each Abenaki had crawled out in the direction assigned him with a long, sharp knife in his right hand, and if the Indian whom he met did not answer his sign the knife was driven into his heart, and the victim's head cut off, carried stealthily back and thrown into the middle of the dancers whose motions became more wild and savage as head after head was thrown in among them: each Indian telling them as he threw in another head "dance harder." This was continued until all the Mohawk braves were killed, the common men were then butchered as easily as you kill a chicken or a sheep, said Gabe; two only were rescued and sent back to the rest of the tribe in Canada to let them know what they might expect if they undertook to trouble us."

Here Gabe filled his pipe, took a long smoke and seemed inclined to be silent. I awoke him from his torpor by asking, What did your fathers worship before the French came among you. "Our fathers," he replied, "then worshipped the sun. They went down on their knees and praised him when he rose, did the same at noon, and again they bent their knees and praised him just before he disappeared behind the western hills."

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Islands' Works," will be received until SATURDAY, the 9th October, for the construction of Works at Wood Islands, P. E. I., according to plan and specification to be seen on application to Duncan Crawford, Esq., M. P. P., Wood Islands, and from whom forms of tender can be obtained. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

GIFT SALE.

To be Drawn for at the

Temperance Hall, CHATHAM.

On MONDAY, the 4th day of October next.

at 6 o'clock, P. M., a

FIRST CLASS PIANO!

Haines Bros., Manufacturers, New York, value \$500. Parties wishing to buy two or more tickets can apply to M. S. Benson, Esq., or to the subscriber. The instrument can be seen and examined at the residence of the subscriber, St. John Street. Tickets \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00. MRS. E. WILLISTON.

REFERENCES: J. T. Griffin, John J. Harrington, Thomas F. Gillespie, M. P. P., W. Hudson, Matthews, Esq., Roger Flannigan, Esq., D. G. Smith, Hon. W. Muirhead, Allan Ritchie, Esq., ED. JOHNSON, Chairman.

NOTICE.

NEITHER myself nor Consignee will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the ship "Champion," without a written order from me. DAVID D. RAITT, Captain. GEO. McLEOD, Official Assignee. Chatham, Sept 22, 1880.

Travellers' Rest!

The subscriber keeps a HOTEL affording the best of accommodation for persons travelling between Chatham and Escuminac.

HORSES TO HIRE,

should parties wish to visit the beautiful natural surroundings. The Proprietor also keeps a large

VARIETY STORE.

General Goods, Boots & Shoes, Choice Groceries & Liquors.

For sale low. James McMurray, BLACK BROOK, Northumberland County. Chatham, August 30, 1880.—14

J. F. GONNORS,

—DEALER IN— Groceries and Provisions, At Lowest Cash Prices.

CROCKERYWARE AT COST, AND CHARGES.

Chatham September 1, 1880

GO TO Street's Drug Store

TO BUY YOUR Drugs & Medicines

Viz PURE EXT. MALT, HOP BITTERS, MALTINE with COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATE, CARBOLINE, VEGEINE, FAMILINE, ABERNATHY'S GREAT REMEDY SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, Etc., Etc., Etc. also, Perfumery, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps, Sponges, Chamois Skins, And all Goods usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

E. LEE STREET. P. S. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully compounded. E. L. S. Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 30, 0.—1

JOB WORK executed with Neatness and Despatch at his Office.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED:

100 Ladies' Long Jackets.

They are nicely cut and beautifully trimmed.

275 Men's Reading Jackets and OVERCOATS.

The best value ever shown in Miramichi.

1500 Tweed and Worsted Coats, Pants and Vests.

In Men's, Youth's and Boy's. This lot comprises the best assortment of CLOTHING ever seen in Miramichi, and every person can get suited at prices to please themselves.

60 doz. Men's Drawers and Linters.

Bought before they went up in price and will be sold low.

75 doz. White, Oxford and Fancy Flannel SHIRTS.

SPLENDID VALUE.

80 pcs. Black and Coloured Lustrous, Cashmeres, French Merinoes, &c. &c. &c.

Must and will be sold low.

75 pcs. Grey & White Cottons

As cheap as ever.

90 PCS. PRINTED COTTONS.

Counting at 6 cents per yd.

600 bundles Parks St. John WARPS.

At lowest price.

OTHER FALL AND WINTER GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

My stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS large and well selected. ASSORTED. My Motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Sept 11, 1880.

HARNESS MAKER,

NEWCASTLE N. B. Driving and Harness. Collars, Whips, Whip Tongues, Curry Combs, Brushes.

And other stock usually found in a well kept Establishment. Orders respectfully solicited. Newcastle, Aug. 30, 1880.

WILLET & QUIGLEY, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS

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S. Y. MITCHELL,

—DEALER IN— GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Pleasant Street,

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

September 1, 880.

John J. Harrington,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, etc. Office—in McLaughlan's Building, [Upstairs]. WATER ST., CHATHAM. Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—

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What is the meaning of the term, "Board of Health"?

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Lumber in Chaudiere. It is expected that one hundred and forty million feet of lumber will be wintered over in Chaudiere booms this season, most of which has already been sold.

First Frost. The first frost of any account of the season was on Monday night. It tipped many an audacious flower that had been lured into too much display by the late summer like weather.

Stray Notes. Mr Jas. O'Hern, Wieldfield Settlement, gave a ball Saturday evening last to the young people of the neighborhood. It was a large gathering and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Recovered. We are glad to learn that Dr Joseph Benson, whose life a short time ago was despaired of, has so far recovered as to be able to drive out. We hope soon to hear of him being able to resume his duties.

Smuggling. Custom officers had better be on the alert. Smuggling liquor through vessels now in port under the name of "Ship's Stores" is quite common. This is the means of all kinds of smuggling and should be stamped out.

Quick Passage. The Swedish barque Montrose, Capt. Prytz, made the round trip from this port to Glasgow, Scotland, and return, including delay at port of discharge, in 56 days. This has been unequalled since the days when the Eva took cargo hence for Senator Muirhead.

Mr Costigan, M. P. The friends and admirers of Mr John Costigan, M. P., to the number of sixty, entertained that gentleman at dinner in the Canada Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, lately. Dr O'Donnell occupied the chair, and amongst the number of guests was the United States Consul, Mr Taylor.

Notice. If the regular midnight drunkard who prowls along Wellington Street to his home will call at this office and pay damages for his deceptions last night to private property, he will be relieved of the necessity of going to the police office. The degraded wretch must have imagined he was being supported by the timbers of a ship.

Sudden Removal. A piece of sidewalk opposite the ladder house, up town, became so badly damaged by being walked over that in very charity some person on Monday night pulled it up and hurled it out in the middle of the street, bristling with spikes. It was dangerous for horses after night, but that is even better than that human beings should get crippled walking over it.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Finishing the First Part of the New Post Office, Ac., Fredericton, N. B." will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 23rd inst., for the completion of the above works. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. D. E. Dunham, architect, St. John, N. B., at the Post Office, Fredericton, and also at the Department of Public Works Ottawa on and after Monday, 13th September instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

James P. Mitchel, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Notary Public, Conveyancer &c. OFFICE:—Adjoining Telegraph Office, Hays' Building, NEWCASTLE N. B. August, 29th, 1880.

M. O. THOMPSON,

Successor to the late William Casey.

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