GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S!

BLANKETS!!
BLANKETS!!!

Just received from the Manufacturer in England,

600 PAIRS OF WHITE AND GREY

BLANKETS!!!

From the lowest quality of Camp Blankets, size 2 yds. x 1½ yds., to the finest Real BATH, size 3½ yds. x 3 yds.

Prices ranging from $2.00 to $16.00 per pair.

This is undoubtedly the largest and cheapest Stock of BLANKETS in this market.

20 PIECES OF GREY CAMP BLANKETING,

VERY HEAVY, 80 INCHES WIDE.

WHITE TWILLED KERSEYS FOR DRAWERS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' WOOL UNDERWEAR,

In Suits of SHIRTS AND DRAWERS combined.

JUST THE ARTICLE FOR THIS CLIMATE.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Sept. 23, 1878.

DRESS GOODS!! DRESS GOODS!!!
FOR FALL 1878.

RECEIVED VIA HALIFAX.

5 Cases of the newest and most fashionable Fabrics in

DRESS MATERIALS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Coloured Persian Cords,
Coloured Scicillians,
Coloured Wool Serges,
Coloured D'Cosse' Cloth,
Coloured Camels Hair Cloth
(FOR POLONAISE).

COLOURED "LORNE" CLOTHS (heavy), for Winter Polonaise and "Ulsters."

—ALSO—

Black Cobourgs, Persian Cords,

QUEEN'S CORDS.

Plain Scicillians, Scicillian Cords (a novelty).

BLACK "D'COSSE" CLOTH,

(STYLISH AND VERY DURABLE.)

All the above are marked UNUSUALLY LOW, and all warranted FIRST-CLASS.

Sept. 23rd, 1878.

NEW DRESS GOODS!
NEW DRESS GOODS!!

Just arrived ex S.S. "Hibernian" from Glasgow,

PLAIN TWILLS, PLAIN SERGES, FIGURED COATINGS, FRENCH PALMYRIENNE,
RUSSELL CORDS, THIBET TWILLS, BOTANY FIGURES, BEIGE FACOME.

COLORED TRIMMING SILKS
BLACK SILK VELVET.
LADIES' SILK SCARVES.
GENTS' WINDSOR & LONG SCARVES.
BLACK AND COLORED GALON TRIMMINGS.
MOONLIGHT TRIMMINGS.
IVORY, PEARL, AND SILK DRESS BUTTONS.
GENTS' LAMBS-WOOL
UNDERCLOTHING AND HOSIERY.

The rest of our Sotck we will offer at the same low prices.

Chatham, 26th August, 1878. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

Charlotte St., - - - - - - - ST. JOHN.

(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of **OFFICE DESKS, TABLES** and **CHAIRS.** Besides these we are showing

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

and SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.

STEWART & WHITE.

Sugars, Oatmeal, Flour, Cheese, etc., etc.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING FOR FALL TRADE:—100 bbls. Tilsonburg Oatmeal; 100 bbls. White Pigeon and Goldie's Star Flour; 50 tubs Butter, 125 boxes Choice Cheese; 25 bbls. American Kerosene Oil; 20 bbls. Dried Apples; 40 bbls. N. S. and N. B. Apples; 25 bbls. S. S. Onions; 10 bbls. Bartlett Pears; 100 bags Rangoon Rice; 50 bbls. Currants; 100 boxes Scotch Tobacco Pipes; 50 boxes Eagle Stove Polish; 25 casks Scotch Sugar; 60 casks Trinidad Molasses.

78 and 80 KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

Herring! Shad! Codfish! Pollock!

180 HF-BBLS. No. 1 SHAD;
40 qtls. bright dry COD FISH;
20 " " " POLLOCK;
600 boxes SCALED HERRING;
200 " No. 1 do.

For Sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf, St. John.

JUST OPENED

—AT—

Martin's Jewelry Palace,

3 MARKET BUILDING, CHARLOTTE ST.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

4 CASES of SILVER PLATED WARE, consisting of

CASTORS, BUTTER COOLERS;
PICKLE STANDS, CARD STANDS;
CAKE BASKETS, NAPKIN RINGS;
BUTTER KNIVES, SPOONS;
PICKLE AND TABLE FORKS.

LARGE TABLE CODFISH.

NOW LANDING:—

80 Qtls. LARGE CODFISH.

For Sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have determined to publish the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE hereafter at

ONE DOLLAR

a year, subscriptions to be PREPAID in all cases.

Subscribers in arrears, who pay up within one month from date will be allowed to settle at the rate of $1.00 a year.

We make this Liberal Offer to induce those who owe us small sums to pay up, as we intend, after the month expires, to place our unpaid subscription list *in the hands of Magistrates* for collection.

We have made arrangements by which we will furnish leading St. John Weeklies together with the ADVANCE at the following rates:—

ADVANCE and FREEMAN,	$1.90
ADVANCE and TELEGRAPH,	1.90
ADVANCE and GLOBE,	1.90
ADVANCE and NEWS,	1.90

Cash must invariably accompany orders.

The subscription price of the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, *when credit is given, is $2 a year.*

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A SPECIAL PRIZE of $5 will be given to the person who furnishes, within two months from date, the largest list of NEW Subscribers to the ADVANCE, singly, and another of $5 for the largest list of Subscribers to the ADVANCE with any of the Weeklies in the above list.

D. G. SMITH.

Chatham, Sept. 19th, 1878.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

The New Premier.

The Halifax *Herald* appears to know who is to be the next Premier, although if it had definite information on the subject the announcement might be made in better temper. The *Herald* says :—

"All the stuff in the Grit papers about Dr. Tupper's wanting to get at the head of the party, and push out Sir John, is the veriest malice and nonsense. The position is very simple. Sir John has publicly nominated Dr. Tupper to succeed him as leader of the party, without a word of protest. Dr. Tupper has always expressed the fullest admiration for, and confidence in, Sir John, without a thought of reservation. That is the position."

The *Herald* ought to know that it is fully expected that Sir John will be called on to form the new Government.

"Mitchellism" and the Liberal-Conservatives.

It is to be presumed that those who take an interest in the matter may still accept the *Advocate* as the exponent of the sentiments of Mr. Mitchell and his political associates and sympathisers, although when our cotemporary professes to speak for the Liberal-Conservatives it evidently intrudes within precincts where it can only be tolerated by a great stretch of party courtesy. It may be taken for granted, for instance, that when the *Advocate* publishes portions of remarks made by Messrs. Domville, Tuck, Call, Adams and others at the Mitchell demonstration at Newcastle, and suppresses other portions thereof, it does so as the organ of Mr. Mitchell and not as that of any political party entitled to the respect of the country. Indeed, it may be safely inferred that the Liberal-Conservatives, as a body, would prefer to be free from the responsibility of the ill-considered and frothy declamation, childish boasting and petulant threatenings which are too often the principal characteristics of the oratory indulged in at the parish gatherings in which such gentlemen play leading parts.

The organ of such persons ought not to be expected to take very high or firm ground and it certainly does not disappoint expectation in this respect. When it states that many who opposed Mr. Mitchell are now sorry for having done so, because of the success of the party with which he wishes to claim perfect affinity, it shows that it has simply created "a fools' paradise" which is essentially its own. Those who have watched Mr. Mitchell's career critically know that he does not now enjoy the confidence of any political party in Canada, while we need hardly deny that the electors were constrained to vote against him because they expected his opponent to benefit them personally by a distribution of Government patronage. The objections against Mr. Mitchell are grounded upon a more solid and lasting sentiment than that to which the *Advocate* appeals, and although there are yet men of prominence in the County the motives of whose public acts and efforts have always been openly sordid and self-seeking, we believe there is an increasing spirit of independence and true manhood abroad which rejoices because we are nearing the end of such miserable influences. We are quite free to speak for the *Liberal* branch of the Liberal-Conservative Party and it is no violation of the confidence that has been reposed in us to say that the Liberal-Conservatives are rather amused to find an address has been presented to Mr. Mitchell at Newcastle in the name of the Liberal-Conservative Party and that, according to the *Advocate* the following are the Party :—

William Muirhead; Michael Adams; Thomas F. Gillespie; L. J. Tweedie; William A. Park; James Brown; A. W. Paterson; James Fitzpatrick; William Masson; R. P. Whitney; Sam'l Thomson; J. W. Fraser; C. F. Bourne; William Robinson; John L. Scofield, C. C.; Henry Oldfield; C. S. Ramsay; Thomas Doolan; Prince Baker; I. B. Freeman, M. D.; Daniel M'Laughlan; James O. Fish; Jared Tozer; John Sadler; C. C. Hamilton; Roland C. Gitchell; Anthony Adams; John M. Sutton; John Kain; Richard Davidson; T. W. Crocker; Edmund Parker; Samuel Russell; John Furguson; R. R. Call; John Maltby; W. & J. Anslow.

It is quite well known that some of the gentlemen named have a right to be called Conservatives and followers of Sir John, but when they all join in placing Mr. Mitchell alongside of Mr. Tilley, Dr. Tupper and Sir John in any party, they are guilty of inconsistency sufficient to challenge more than passing criticism. How can these "leading inhabitants from various sections of the County" now profess to believe that Mr. Mitchell is in accord with Mr. Tilley when they know that it is only a few years since this same Mr. Mitchell sought to have himself nominated to oppose that gentleman in St. John? Do they not know that Mr. Mitchell openly deserted Sir John and Dr. Tupper in 1874 and announced himself the leader of a new and opposing party? And do they suppose that such men as Mr. Tilley and Sir John are so forgetful of the past as to trust one who deserted them and afterwards wished to renew his allegiance, simply because the other side would not have him? Such a man may be used for certain purposes by party leaders, but that they could restore him to his former position of full confidence is an idea only to be entertained by politicians who make up in fervor for what they lack in principle and experience.

The sooner Mr. Mitchell's coterie make up their minds that there are many obstacles in the way of their being admitted as "members in good standing" of the Liberal-Conservative Party, the better it will be for them and the less time they will waste. Their greatest present barrier is the delusion that Mr. Mitchell, whom they profess to admire, is a fully trusted member of that party. Some changes have taken place, too, which make the new party quite different from that of which Mr. Mitchell was a member. Men who are now coming to the front appear determined to avoid the rocks on which their party suffered shipwreck before. Public contracts will be more honestly awarded; property required for public use will not be purchased at fancy prices; great care will be observed in preventing prominent parish politicians from having Dominion offices created for their special benefit; bogus inspectorships will be unknown; such supplies only as are reasonable and needful will be allowed on the Fisheries vessels and the accounts therefor will have to be honestly presented through the regular channel; and there will, we hope, be little danger of the future Minister of Marine and Fisheries being the subject of such announcements as the following, which we find in the Ottawa despatches to the press of the Dominion :—

"Ottawa, Oct. 4th 1878 :—Some extraordinary revelations concerning the administration of the Department of Marine and Fisheries under Peter Mitchell, recently unearthed, will be made at the next session. They are said to be of the most damaging character."

Some of the gentlemen named above may know more than is good for their peace of mind concerning the matters alluded to, and it may be that they hope, by having their organ tell of their valor in the Liberal-Conservative cause, to save themselves and Mr. Mitchell, but their case is one that so thin a device will not remedy, and after they have wasted a good deal of time they will have to accept the consequences of their own stubbornness in deceiving themselves.

Those who watch current events and the signs of the times closely will soon conclude that these men are striving to maintain themselves in a false position and, before many months, it will be clearly demonstrated that they are Left Centre Mitchellites—"only this, and nothing more." What "Mitchellism" really means will be better understood bye and bye, and if Northumberland has not, then, additional cause to be glad of the result of the late election, we mistake the character of our people.

The Government's Resignation.

An Ottawa despatch of Tuesday to the *Telegraph* and *Freeman* says :—

"The Governor-General arrived here at noon to-day. He will occupy the Speaker's rooms in the Senate, sign the commission and probably send for Mackenzie's successor before leaving. Another report is that he will merely wind up business, leaving General McDougall to call the new Premier."

A New Phase in English Foreign Politics.

A despatch dated Calcutta, Sept. 23rd, says an officer of the Ameer of Afghanistan at Abinnojie refused to allow the British Mission to Cabul to go through the Khyber pass, and crowned the heights which command the pass with his followers. After a three hours' interview with the officer, in which he warned him that his act would be regarded as an act of the Ameer himself, Major Cavagnari, commanding the advance escort of the Mission, returned to Jomrad and the Mission has withdrawn to Peshawar. The Mission will now be withdrawn. The officer no doubt acted under full instructions from the Ameer, who is believed to be in communication with the Russian Embassy, recently arrived at Abinnyid. The object of the Viceroy was to make it understand he had no quarrel with the border people, and to win over the border tribes. The English press is unanimous on the subject of bringing the Ameer to his senses. The *Times*, in an editorial says, that there is little doubt that war is inevitable if it has not already commenced. Further reference to the matter will be found in our general news columns.

The Mackenzie Testimonial.

We mentioned yesterday that there is some talk in the Upper Provinces of raising a handsome testimonial for Mr. Mackenzie. Since then the Toronto *Mail*, containing a short article on the subject, written in the best possible spirit, has reached us. We take pleasure in quoting it. It runs thus :

"Some of the Reform papers are talking of getting up a testimonial in the shape of $50,000 for Mr. Mackenzie The party, if we may be allowed to say so, could not honour itself more. Whatever fault his opponents have to find with his public career, they cannot but admire his fidelity and ability as a party leader. Mr. Mackenzie has served the Reformers, in the ranks and with a commission, for some thirty years, and served them well and unselfishly. He is defeated just now, but the fortune of war 'cometh to no man always.' It is something for Canadians to boast of that their public men are poor, and it is their duty to see that an honorable competency awaits their declining years."

Political life would be much more agreeable than it is to all right-minded and right-hearted men if more of this spirit was permitted free play to molify the hardness of party strife.

If the project named be taken up in earnest there can be no doubt of its success.—*News.*

An Absurd Story.

The New York Sunday *Star* publishes a statement to the effect that the Irish Nationalists are planning to capture the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on their voyage to Canada. "Two vessels are being manned and officered by Fenians to cruise in the path of the Royal party, and if captured they will be held as hostages until England pledges the removal of the heel of depotism from Ireland for ever." Such an idea as the above is worthy of Paul Ford or Ned Strapper the dime novel hero.

Sir Albert Defended.

It seems not a little singular that just when a great victory has been won by the party opposed to the Government of which Sir Albert J. Smith was a member, Dr. Tupper, who is one of the most promising of the prospective leaders of that party, should think it necessary to attack Sir Albert with unusual severity as a place hunter. The *Telegraph*, referring to the matter says :

"It is well known to Dr. Tupper that in 1872, Sir John A. Macdonald offered the Hon. A. J. Smith the Governorship of new Brunswick. There was a good deal of speculation as to the acceptance of the offer, and a good deal of pressure brought to bear upon him to do so, but he declined it.

"It is well known to Dr. Tupper that in the summer of 1873 he, on behalf of the Government of which he was a prominent member, offered to Mr. Smith the Governorship of Nova Scotia, which he also declined.

"It was and is well known to Dr. Tupper that in the same year Mr. Smith was offered a seat in the Cabinet which he declined, while on the assembling of Parliament in October, the offer was renewed, and Dr. Tupper well knows that he, himself, pressed Mr. Smith to accept that offer and mentioned the names of two members of the Government, either of whom he said would make way for Mr. Smith. That offer was also declined."

And the *Freeman* which is a first class authority on such a subject adds :—

"These statements are incontrovertible, and it does seem strange that Dr. Tupper, who knows them to be true, made a charge which he knew to be as unfounded as it was insulting, and which he must have known could be so easily and so thoroughly refuted. We may add to the *Telegraph's* statements that long before 1873 overtures were made to Mr. Smith for the purpose of inducing him to accept the seat in the Canadian Government held at that time by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and that then also the offer was declined."

Mr. Domville Criticised.

MR. EDITOR.—Mr. Domville of Kings County made some statements in the Masonic Hall, on the 28th of last month, which being utterances, of a representative man are deserving of attention. In his effort to prove that the workingmen of Canada were poorer than the working men of the United States he said "the latter had $240,000,000 in the Savings Banks of Massachusetts and that these Savings Banks were the depositories of the poor man's earnings."

I would refer Mr. Domville to the following, which I find in the fourth annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1872, pages 130 and 131 relating to Savings Banks:—

"That large sums of money are deposited in Savings Banks by other persons than wage-laborers, as was shown by extracts from the Reports of the State Banks Commissioners from 1851, to 1871 and from the inaugural addresses of Governor Claflin, himself a Director in two Institutions for Savings.

"That according to the returns made to the Bureau by the *fourteen* banks, which alone gave the occupations of depositors, twenty-five per cent. only of the *sums deposited* in said banks, in 1870, belonged to wage-laborers; though sixty-five per cent of the *persons* depositing were wage-laborers. That while the increase in the whole number of deposits during the year, was *five per cent.*, the increase in deposits of and exceeding $300, was above *thirty two per cent.* That a wage-laborer could not save *out of the annual average earnings of a single year* so large a sum as the average deposit above $300 of the year 1870, that average being $573.65 and the annual average earnings according to our tables being but a little over $600 (and by the tables of the U. S. Census for the same year, but about $540.) the conclusion being that the general opinion that all the accumulations in these banks belong to wage-laborers *is not correct.*

As Mr. Domville appears to think, with all Protectionists, that money is wealth. I will make one more quotation from "Social Statics", by Herbert Spencer, page 258.

"'Money is wealth' was the dogma universally held by Legislators and Economists before the days of Adam Smith, as a self-evident truth, and in conformity with it acts of Parliament were, by general consent, framed to attract and retain in the country as much coin as possible. Mr. Mill, in the introduction to his recent elaborate work, assumes that this belief is now extinct. * * * *

"We continue to hear acts praised as tending to circulate money; and on analysing the alarm periodically raised that the money is going out of the country, we find such an occurrence regarded as a disaster in itself, and not simply as indicating that the country is poor in some essential commodity. Is there not occasion for a little enlightenment here?"

Here we have the testimony of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, yet such men as Mr. Domville, continue to assert that money is wealth, I repeat the question as applicable to our so called teachers. "Is there not occasion for a little enlightement here?"

Yours, SKINNER.

Newcastle, Oct. 6th '78.

MR. CARTWRIGHT.—The Toronto *Mail* says :—It is reported that Mr. Horton will resign in Centre Huron to give Mr. Cartwright a chance.

PARLIAMENT is summoned to meet on the 21st November but the proclamation does not say "for the despatch of business." It is thought, however, that a session will be called before the Christmas holidays.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Allan steamship *Sarmatian* has been chartered to convey the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to Canada. They will sail on the 14th of November, and will be met at sea by the North American fleet, and escorted into Halifax.

Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute.

On Thursday morning last, at 10 o'clock, the annual meeting of the Teachers' Institute of Northumberland, was opened in the Chatham Academy.

Inspector C. S. Ramsay, as President, occupied the chair and there was an attendance of teachers from all parts of the County—numbering over 60.

Mr. Ramsay delivered a short address, explaining the object of the Institute and asking the efforts of the teachers in sustaining it. He said he had received a letter from Dr. Rand, Chief Superintendent, expressing doubts as to whether he should be able to attend; he also spoke of the great satisfaction expressed by Dr. Rand with the Institute held at Newcastle in March last.

The Institute then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:—

President,—C. S. Ramsay.
Vice do.,—C. M. Hutchison.
Sec.-Treas.,—I. B. Oakes.
Committee of Management,—C. S. Ramsay, C. M. Hutchison, I. B. Oakes, R. Moir, Donald McIntosh.

The President then proposed an appropriation from the funds of the Institute as a remuneration to the Secretary for his services.

Mr. I. B. Oakes declined the proposed remuneration, saying that the kind appreciation expressed by the President and other members was a sufficient reward.

Mr. E. P. Flewelling was then called upon and read an interesting paper on geography and the use of the globe. He referred to our earth as a sphere and shewed how a school globe could be used to illustrate its motions and many other interesting facts and conditions relating to it. He referred to the invention of the School Globe and the improvements made upon it and illustrated, with the globe in hand, how he would develop the ideas of the form and diurnal motions of the earth. These illustrations should follow upon the earliest lessons in geography. He also illustrated the finding of latitude and longitude and most of the other problems as laid down in Calkin's geography.

Mr. Caulfield, of Chatham, and Miss Parker, of Newcastle, asked questions as to the easiest method of making a pupil comprehend certain problems resulting from the motions of the earth.

Some interesting discussion followed upon these questions.

In answer to Mr. Flewelling, Mr. Wathen thought that the time for introducing a globe into a school depended upon the method adopted in teaching geography. It would be of great use throughout the entire course, but of greatest value in the later stages.

Mr. Sivewright, of Newcastle, thought the subject had been ably treated and that much benefit had been derived.

Mr. D. McIntosh of Black Brook concurred in the views expressed.

Mr. Hutchison of Newcastle and the President and the Secretary also spoke briefly on the exercise, expressing their satisfaction with what had been illustrated.

The President here stated that as Dr. Rand would not be present, it was desirable to substitute something in the place of the public lecture.

It was then resolved that the Secretary-Treasurer be requested to deal in the evening with the Chemistry of Common Things and accompanying experiments, and that he also read the paper which he presented at the Institute in March.

Mr. I. B. Oakes replied that as his exercise was not to have taken place till the next evening, he was not sufficiently prepared, but as the Institute had expressed its wish, he would do the best he could.

The Institute then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute opened at 3 o'clock, the President in the chair.

After the roll had been called Mr. W. J. Fowler of Douglastown read an interesting paper on Grammar and Analysis. He referred to the objections some teachers had to combining the study of Grammar with Analysis, in the early stages of the course, and showed that these objections were groundless, as the two were intimately related to each other. For instance the Nominative case depended on the recognition of Subject, and Subject was found by Analysis. Grammar should not be introduced till the pupil could entertain an abstract idea. Grammar does not deal so much with what is expressed, as the forms of expression. He would begin with the simplest sentence, such as "Wood burns." In this sentence there were two parts. He would first elicit what was spoken about—viz "wood", then what was said or predicated about the wood, it "burns"; the former he would name the Subject, the latter the Predicate. He would then explain why each was so called.

He would deduce from these the idea of noun and verb, and would require the pupils to distinguish either of these in any sentence given.

In a similar manner, proceeding on the principle of analysis, he would develope the idea of adjective, and the other parts of speech.

He next illustrated his method of teaching a pupil to distinguish the sub-classes into which parts of speech were divided, as nouns into common and proper etc.

He then dwelt on declinable parts of speech, illustrating how he would teach the pupil to distinguish such inflexions as gender, number, case, etc. Mr. Fowler's method was very clearly and minutely described and engaged the constant attention of the Institute.

Mr. Donald McIntosh was then called for, but he said, as Mr. Fowler had treated the subject so exhaustively, he had nothing in particular to add.

Mr. Kelly of Northesk asked how the idea of person could be developed.

Mr. Flewwelling explained by a fitting illustration.

The Secretary asked how the idea of pronoun could be best developed.

Miss Williston explained her method.

Mr. Fowler on request illustrated the idea of preposition.

Mr. Moir then took up the subject of Geometry, Chapter I, Wormell. He said Geometry as taught by Wormell was valuable as a means of developing thought and reason, as also on account of its industrial and scientific bearing. Teachers had sometimes failed to teach this branch successfully, but by a judicious use of the text book, now prescribed, success was certain. Mr. Moir then very clearly and fully explained how he would illustrate the following fundamental ideas—"surface," "a line," "point," "straight and vertical lines," "plane surfaces," "horizontal," "surfaces and lines having no thickness," "measurement of lines," by super-position.

Mr. C. M. Hutchison, then illustrated, by actual experiment many of the ideas upon which Mr. Moir had dwelt. He held up a box shewing that the division between the space occupied by it and external space, was surface. By several other illustrations, equally apt and striking, he shewed how Wormell's plan in the early stages of this study might be carried out.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute opened at 7.30 p. m. the President in the chair.

After calling the roll, the Chairman called on Mr. I. B. Oakes, who read a paper on the general conditions of health. He referred to the carelessness often manifested by parents in this particular. The science of health need not be taught to young children, but they should know the rules of health and be trained to practice them. In the later years of school life they should be instructed in the science of Hygiene. McAdam's Chemistry of Common Things, if well taught and illustrated by some simple experiments was eminently adapted to unfold the true science of ventilation, exercise, cleanliness, etc. If these were properly attended to, health in most cases would be insured. Mr. Oakes then proceeded to perform the principal experiments as laid down by McAdam. He said teachers could easily perform them in any school as the apparatus required could be, like his own, extemporized by the teacher, the experiments comprised; 1st, proving weight of atmosphere; 2nd, generating oxygen and illustrating its power of supporting combustion; 3rd, shewing how nitrogen could be produced; 4th, generating carbonic acid gas, and shewing it to be a non-supporter of combustion, poisonous and heavy; 5th, generating hydrogen in three ways, and shewing it to be combustible, very light, and very explosive when mixed with air or oxygen; 6th, changing sugar into carbon. The burning of iron wire, the explosion of soap bubbles, and the oxyhydrogen blow pipe, were somewhat striking and suggested the wonderful properties contained in the atmosphere.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Institute opened at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair. The minutes of Thursday morning session were read and approved.

Miss Alexander took up Elementary Arithmetic. By means of the Ball Frame and other objects, she first developed the idea of number up to 10, and then, by the same means, taught the class the simplest processes in the four elementary rules. In this exercise, the characters representing number had not been written. She next taught them the value of the characters, and how to make and use them, and introduced notation from 9 to 100.

A short discussion then followed upon Miss Alexander's method which seemed to meet with the hearty approval of the Institute. In this discussion Messrs. Wathen, Sivewright, Hutchison, Flewelling, Moir, the President and Secretary took part.

Miss Parker supplemented this exercise, which covered the work of one year, by further illustrations to be employed in the second year of the course. She first taught addition by units alone, then verifying the result by the Ball Frame. The next step was the addition of tens and units and verifying results as before. Subtraction, Multiplication and Division were next successively dealt with. Miss Parker's exercise was marked by clearness and deliberation. Her method of verifying the written processes by a reference so the Ball Frame was particularly noticeable.

The brief remarks which were made upon this exercise, shewed that it met the approval of the teachers.

Mr. Sivewright here dwelt for a short time upon the advantages of order in all the movements of pupils in school. He gave the following reasons for systematic movements. They promoted good order, rendered school work more effective, promoted the patience and the promptness of the pupils and prevented, in large schools, accidents. Mr. D. McIntosh then illustrated, by means of a class of teachers, how he would call up and dismiss a Reading class.

A brief exercise by Miss Alexander, upon the variety of vowel sounds, brought the forenoon session to a close.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute opened at 3 o'clock, the President in the chair. The minutes of the three previous sessions were read and approved.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the Secretary for his painstaking and exhaustive minutes.

Mr. C. M. Hutchison dwelt upon the transition from Robertson's Grammar to Composition as taught by Dalgleish. He shewed that information not provided for in Robertson's Grammar or in Dalgleish's Text Book, was necessary to be supplied before the latter could be taken up by the pupil to advantage. This gulf could be easily bridged by the teacher without the aid of any other prescribed text book. Further knowledge in Analysis than that supplied in Robertson's Grammar was necessary. This could be imparted by adopting the method of Analysis, as set forth by Mr. Dalgleish in his text book on the subject. He then instituted a comparison between the method of Analysis as taught by Robertson and Dalgleish respectively. To do this he had written upon the blackboard several exercises in the Analysis of simple and complex sentences and explained to the teachers the points of difference between the two methods.

The Secretary being called upon to give his opinion of the plan explained by Mr. Hutchison, said he highly approved of it in the main, especially the method of distinguishing the different degrees of subordinate clauses. He had adopted this part of the plan in his own School, but he could scarcely approve of making the four Subdivisions of the Predicate, viz, "Verb", "Complement", "Object" and "Extension". He thought it might be convenient, but not quite consistent with the meaning of the word, Complement. He preferred the Subdivision into "Simple Predicate", "Completion" and "Extension". Words under the class termed "Object" were always a part or the whole of the "Completion" of the Predicate.

Mr. Flewelling thought Mr. Dalgleish's plan in this particular best.

Mr. Wathen thought it defective.

Mr. Moir thought Mr. Hutchison had explained the principles of Analysis well, and good help had been gained.

As the hour was late the discussion closed.

It was then moved by Mr. Flewelling seconded by Mr. Wathen, that Mr. Oakes be authorized to expend from ten to fifteen dollars of the Institute funds for chemical apparatus, the same to be owned by him and to be available for the use of the Institute. It was moved in amendment by Mr. W. H. Grindley and seconded by Mr. Kelly, that a committee of three be appointed to purchase and present the apparatus. The amendment was carried.

Resolved, that the amount to be appropriated be twenty-five dollars.

Resolved, that the Committee consist of Messrs. Flewelling Wathen and Hutchison.

Resolved, that the next annual Institute for Northumberland be held in Newcastle on the 1st Thursday and Friday in October. 1879.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the School Trustees of District No. 1 Chatham, for the use by the Teachers of the High School rooms.

Resolved, that this Institute record its regret that the Chief Supt. of Education was prevented from being present with us and delivering the public lecture contemplated.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the pupils of the High School for their beautiful decorations and to the Committee of Management for the excelent programme submitted to the Institute. After singing "God Save the Queen", the Institute adjourned all appearing highly pleased with the two days exercises.

Newcastle.

A correspondent of the Toronto *National* visited Newcastle a month or two ago and met with some of the enterprising citizens. He interviewed them in reference to our neat shiretown and as a result wrote about it. A portion of his letter is as follows :—

"Newcastle is one of the most pleasant places in which to spend a few days, in the whole of the Province of New Brunswick; its inhabitants are for the most part of English, Irish or Scoth extraction, and are said by those acquainted with them to be the most hospitable of the hospitable, vying with each other in showing attention to strangers who may visit them. A fact which speaks highly for their education and refinement, a fact which can probably be only said of this town out of the many throughout the Dominion, is that although it is the second town in size in the Province of New Brunswick, ranking next to St. John and being larger than Fredericton, its inhabitants are so orderly and peaceably disposed that it is not necessary to employ a single policeman. When it is remembered that Newcastle is a seaport, that it has a large floating population, and that it has many manufactories, this is a fact which is certainly creditable to the people who have made it their home.

"The trade of this town is extensive; yearly an immense quantity of lumber is shipped to England. Ship building is also very largely engaged in. Almost everybody in the town and vicinity is in some way interested in the large fleet of merchantmen which hails from this port, many of them being engaged in the foreign trade, never returning to Newcastle after once leaving it. There is also a large local trade, no less than 14 steam and 9 water saw mills being situated on the river; in addition there are 8 grist and 3 carding mills, whilst close to the city are extensive freestone and granite quarries."

Our friends up river ought to restrain their practical jokers when verdant newspaper men from the Upper Provinces visit them.

General Business.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

Clarke, Kerr and Thorne,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE have at lowest Market Rates, the following goods received during the past month, which with Stock previously on hand, makes our assortment complete.

101 Packages English and American HARDWARE.
40 Barrels PITCH, TAR and ROSIN.
250 Rolls DRY and TARRED PAPER.
13 Cases PLANES and SAW FRAMES.
10 Cases SCHOOL SLATES.
7 Casks and 116 Packages PAINT.
5 Casks CHAIN TRACES.
28 Cases ASSORTED GOODS.

Now landing ex S. S. "Hibernian."

43 Packages English HARDWARE.
234 Pieces BAKE OVENS.
128 Pieces CASTINGS.
20 Barrels PAINT OIL.

Rope, Glass, Powder, Shot, Zinc, Lead, Putty, Grindstones, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

STATIONERY, PIPES, PURSES, SPECTACLES, and a large assortment of Light Goods.

ORDERS BY MAIL CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Clarke, Kerr and Thorne,

42 & 44 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Oct. 1878. 7r1

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY.

JUST OPENING:—3 CASES

FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
FELT HATS,
STRAW HATS,
TRIMMING SATINS,
TRIMMING SILKS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS.

Plain and Fancy Silk Ribbons.

EVERETT & BUTLER,

Commercial Block, Canterbury Street, St. John.

Removal Notice!

LEE & LOGAN

would respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public, that they have removed to the

BRICK BLOCK

OF

Otis Small Esq.,

West side Dock Street (nearly opposite old stand.), where they will be pleased to wait on all as usual.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our friends, for the patronage, so liberally extended to us, and hope, by strict attention to business, and keeping nothing but

FIRST CLASS GOODS

to receive a continuation of their support.

LEE & LOGAN,

45 & 47 DOCK ST.,
Saint John.

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Just Received.

—A LOT OF—

SCYTHES,
MACKEREL LINES,
HOOKS AND JIGS.

—A LOT OF—

Prime Smoked
HAMS & BACON
CHEAP!
FLOUR, MEAL AND PORK,
SELLING VERY LOW.

F. J. LETSON.

21st Aug., '78.

MESS BEEF.

LANDING:—30 bbls. EXTRA MESS BEEF, the Kennedy Brand. For sale by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf, St. John