(Continued from 2nd page.)

question was under debate a late respected member of this House, the Hon. Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, moved on the 31st of May, 1869:—

"That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed resolutions:—

"1. That in the opinion of this House the measure now pending before the Imperial Parliament for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church will, if it becomes law, by the removal of one of the chief causes of the deeply rooted discontents which have long existed among a numerous body of Her Majesty's subjects, promote the tranquility, increase the prosperity and add unmeasurably to the strength as well as the just renown of the great Empire of which this Dominion forms no inconsiderable part.

"2. That this opinion is strengthened and supported by the recent experience of the late Province of Canada; for the controversies which had during many years disturbed that Province and retarded its progress were finally and happily terminated in 1854 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, bearing a close resemblance in its essential features to the measure now before the Imperial Parliament.

"3. That a loyal and dutiful address, founded on the foregoing resolutions, be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and that a Special Committee of Members be appointed to prepare an Address and report the same."

To this the hon. gentleman moved, seconded by Sir George Cartier, the previous question, and the previous question was upon that occasion carried by the hon. gentleman with the assistance of his supporters, against the vote of the Liberal party. The hon. gentleman supported his motion for the previous question by a speech. He said:

"Sir John A. Macdonald replied that he did not doubt that the hon. gentleman was influenced by patriotic motives, but it was quite certain that his object was just as mischievous as his mode of bringing it up. The hon. member appeared to give up the whole case when he admitted that, as a matter of legislation, we had no right to deal with it. The Parliament of the Dominion, he acknowledged, was only authorized to pass laws for the good order and peace of Canada. Therefore, the hon. member said that all he could do was to give a simple expression of opinion—nay, more, that we should not do so ordinarily, except on important occasions, or in respect to a matter of supreme necessity. Now, the question immediately suggested itself—Where was the necessity for the present motion? The measure has been approved by the public opinion of Great Britain—it had been sanctioned by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and the hon. gentleman himself had been certain that the House of Lords, in due submission to the popular sentiment, would agree to its passage. Now, surely, it was an extraordinary course on the part of the hon. member to ask the House to deal with a matter with which it had no concern, and render itself amenable to the answers that 'it should mind its own business.' The hon. member acknowleges that our Parliament should not deal with such a matter except in a case of supreme necessity.

"Hon. Mr. Holton. I said on a question of supreme importance to the Empire.

"Sir John A. Macdonald There was no supreme necessity for the motion—it was not of supreme importance to the Empire what our opinions on such a question might be—whether we were favorable or opposed to the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The hon. member had asserted that we were in the habit of passing addresses to the Sovereign on matters of interest, affecting herself or family. Now, the Queen of England was the Sovereign of Canada, every one had an interest in herself and family. In the very Act of Confederation, the first clause (sanctioned by the British Parliament), declared that the Sovereign of Great Britan and Ireland shall be our own Sovereign for all time to come; and therefore, it was quite within the limits of our jurisdiction and propriety to refer to matters connected with the prosperity and happiness of Her family. The hon. member had also said that we had expressed an opinion respecting peace and war; but every one would see that the moment such a state of things arose, every section of the Empire was virtually affected. Therefore, as loyal and devoted subjects, it was our duty and interest to sympathize with the heart of the Empire. But in the case of the present question, neither our loyalty nor our interest was at stake. He for one would not go into the discussion of the merits of the measure—he would not say whether it was good or not, for it was not the place to debate it. The hon. member had no right to force an expression of opinion in the Canadian Parliament, and he must have known that there was a very considerable and respectable minority in the country immediately affected, who received the Bill with heartburning and the deepest dissatisfaction. The people of Canada lived in harmony and peace—we had no religious or other antipathies to excite us; and yet the hon. gentleman wished to transfer to the Dominion the heart-burnings and animosities of the Old World. If the policy of the hon. member were sanctioned, then we should see the sad spectacle of different religious sects in this country coming forward, embodying their respective feelings on this vexed question. The hon member had not even assumed to discuss even the merits of the question—to go into details, and show that it was worthy the support of the House. Yes, he was calling upon the House to express a decided opinion on a question respecting which it had only a general idea. There could be only one object in such a motion, and that was, to create an ill-feeling between the Protestants and Catholics, to bring discord into this now happy country. It was quite obvious, that if the cause of the course of the hon. member was legitimate, then it would be within the province of the Legislature to deal with the Reform Bill, and other questions of equal importance affecting Great Britain. On the same principle, the House would be found interfering in the affairs of Spain, and referring to her ecclesiastical establishments. Nay, more, the Parliament of the Dominion, with equal justice, might be called upon to give a strong expression of sentiment respecting separate schools, or church endowing, or other matter of interest to the people of Lower Canada. In whatsoever light he viewed the question, he could not avoid seeing the impropriety of the motion brought forward by the hon. member for Chateauguay, and was convinced that the House would deal with it promptly and effectually, so as to prevent the introduction of similar resolutions in the future. In conclusion, he would move the previous question in amendment to the motion before the House."

Now, Sir, I maintain that the hon. gentleman was on that occasion mistaken as to the real feelings and sentiments of the great majority of the Canadian people. I believe that, so far from that motion being, as the hon. gentleman said, calculated to excite discord, heart-burnings and religious difficulties, we would have all agreed—had he but seen the question in another light—in favor of that solution of that question, just as we had, in the old Province of Canada, lively though were the feelings of religious difference in that old Province, settled a somewhat similar question. I refer, Sir, to this statement, because I wish to express the hope that in the interval between 1869 and 1882, the hon. gentleman has advanced in his views, has observed the current of events, and will now be disposed to take a different line, and instead of arguing on the precedent which he himself created by moving the previous question on that occasion, as he stated there would be an effectual barrier to similar resolutions in the future, he may be disposed to admit our right to tender some advice on this occasion, and give his support to the motion before the House. I say we have an interest, as a part of the great Empire—as sharers in its prosperity, as sharers in its shame; we have an interest in everything which will tend to develop the strength and the unity of that Empire; we have an interest in every great and important question affecting the general constitution and organization of the Empire at large. Nobody can doubt that, through chaos and without any formal system, the gradual tendency of the constitution of the Empire has been more and more—perhaps through drifting, perhaps otherwise—towards the adoption of the federative form. We ourselves are the outcrop of that idea. Our present position is due to its partial unsymmetrical, unreasoned, but practical development; and I say, Sir, we must consider that, without power effectually to interfere, without power of legislation, we yet have a right, as members of the Empire, to express an opinion upon this subject. As a part of the Empire largely peopled by old countrymen—by Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen—we have a deep interest in a question which must materially affect the prosperity and happiness of our countrymen in the old land. As a country wanting immigrants, as the hon. gentleman has said, we have a material interest of a very great degree. We all know where the Irish immigration goes; we all know that those who cross the sea, and land upon the shores of America, go almost wholly, particularly those of the Roman Catholic faith, to the United States instead of to Canada; we know that our share of the Irish immigration is insignificant, and that our share of Irish Roman Catholic immigration is but a very small proportion in these latter days of even our share of Irish immigration; We know, on the other hand, that enormous numbers of that people have gone to the United States, When I said two years ago that that was due largely to the difficulties to which I referred, and hoped that a better feeling might be engendered by remedial measures applied to the state of Ireland, hon. gentlemen opposite did not seem to sympathize with that remark. I was glad to hear the hon. gentleman repeat it today, and I hope it has become, to a large extent, the accepted sentiment of the people of this country. We are interested materially in another sense in this question. We and our neighbors have a common frontier of 3,000 miles long. That country is, and must always be, a country in our cordial and friendly relations, with which must lie a great part of our own prosperity; and no man can doubt that the existence of the Irish question is a main feature of the difficulties between the United Kingdom and the United States, and cannot but react most unfavorably upon us. We recollect what has happened in former days; we recollect when our peace was broken, our territory invaded more than once, expense was incurred and blood shed; we recollect that such a state of things existed in the United States, that redress, whether by expression of regret or by pecuniary compensation, was absolutely denied, on the score, I presume, that the state of feeling in that country rendered it impossible for any such concession to be made. If you look at some of the figures of the recent Census, you will see how directly and indirectly—directly, as wanting immigrants ourselves, indirectly, as those with whom the people of the United States should be on friendly terms—we are interested in this question. Take the state of Massachusetts, in which out of a population of 1,625,000, the foreign-born people, if I remember rightly, number some 420,000 souls, and of these no less than about 240,000 were born in Ireland; so that more than one-half of the foreign-born population of the State of Massachusetts is of Irish birth, while if you add to those the number who are the descendants of Irishmen in that State, you will see what a formidable factor in the prosperity and the progress of that country is the Irish immigration. Of that immigration we want a share for ourselves and we want still more earnestly that those who choose the Republic instead of the Dominion, shall not choose the Republic with feelings and animosity and disaffection towards the Empire of which we form a part, but with those friendly feelings which animate the Englishmen and Scotchmen who also happen to prefer, for material reasons, the republic to the Dominion. Now, Sir, there is another reason why we should interfere—we can speak with authority on this subject; we are federalists ourselves; we are experienced in the benefits of Home Rule; we know what it means; we know that it is our most precious possession; we know that there is nothing that we will part with with greater reluctance or more difficulty than our portion of Home Rule; we know that there is nothing that we would sacrifice more to retain than our portion of Home Rule, whether you revert to that portion which the Dominion has in relation to the Empire, or that portion which the Provinces have in relation to the Dominion. In reference to the important Federation which exists between Canada and the United Kingdom, or the more perfect form of federation which exists between the Dominion and the Provinces, if any people in the wide world can speak of the difficulties engendered from the want of Home Rule, and the benefits to be secured by the grant of Home Rule, it is the people in whose name and for whose interests we sit and deliberate in this hall this night. Now, Sir, the descendent of Irishmen myself—my grandfather by the father's side a rector of the church to which I have referred, and sleeping in his churchyard, and my ancestor by my mother's side slain in conflict with insurgents, while it might have been my fortune, had I been born and bred in the old land, to adopt from prejudice views very different from those I hold this night, yet, it having been my good fortune to have been born and bred in the free air of Canada, and to have learned those better, those wiser, those more Christian and just notions which here prevail, upon the subjects of civil and religious liberty, class legislation, and Home Rule itself, I have always entertained ever since I have had the opportunity of thinking on this subject, the sentiments to which I have given feeble utterance this evening. I believe that these are the sentiments native to our own sentiments of freedom and justice, of forbearance and toleration, and a desire to deal in this subject, as the hon. gentleman said who moved it, in that spirit which says: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," I had been anxious that this discussion should be raised, and had myself prepared a motion on the subject when private circumstances called me from my desk here. On my return I learnt that the same hon. gentleman to whom the hon. member for Victoria has alluded had taken the matter in hand, and it was thought better not to meddle with them, or with the course that they, under his leadership, might propose. But although I remained silent I felt that it would be doing but a scant justice to the feeling of Canadians, French, Scotch, English or Irish, to suppose that there is any material difference in the intensity of their feelings on this subject from those whom the hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion more particularly seems to represent. I believe our sentiment is one based on the general principle of political action to which we have been educated and which has advanced our prosperity and our intellectual and moral standing in the world. Now, I heard the hon. gentleman's resolution with some regret, for one reason that I find it emasculated. I find it very much weaker than the resolution which he put on the paper in the first instance. In some particulars it does not legislatively suit my view. He has fallen into something like the error ascribed to Mr. Gladstone, and not willing myself to repeat that error, I would prefer to vote for the best resolution we can get. Yet I will vote with reluctance for the measure which hypothetically refers to the grant of a measure of self-government to Ireland. The hon. gentleman says in the altered resolution:—

"And we would venture to express a hope that if consistent with the integrity and well being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured, sure means may be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of your Irish subjects in that regard.

"We would further express a hope that the time has come when Your Majesty's clemency may, without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom, be extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ireland charged with political offences only, and the inestimable blessing of personal liberty restored to them."

We have no idea that the rights and interests of the minority will be other than fully protected and secured. I believe that its best security is to be found in a united Irish people, managing their own affairs. I say that the possession of such a measure is essential to the maintenance of the Empire. There ought to be no ifs or ands in the expression of the views of the Canadian people upon this most important subject. It is only upon the theory, only upon the strong view that the possession of such a law as essential to the integrity of the Empire that we can agitate or act with effect in dealing with this matter. I am not disposed to act hypothetically. I am not disposed to deal with this question with ifs and ands. I am willing to advise conciliatory measures and ample justice to Ireland. I should like the Canadian people, through their representatives in Parliament, to say to the Imperial Government, politely, that in their opinion, as 4,000,000 of British subjects, they believe that the integrity of the Empire demands self-government for Ireland. So with reference to the clause that speaks of those men deprived of constitutional right of trial by jury, I do not understand them to invite the clemency of the Crown. I do not understand them to be charged with political offences. I understand them to be imprisoned under a law which does not call on the Government to charge them with any crime whatever. What we ought to have asked for those gentlemen is the restoration of the *habeas corpus* and a trial by their peers of any charge which the Government of England may think fit to make against them. It is not an application for clemency and mercy that they demand and that we should express, but a hope that the ordinary constitutional right of every British subject may be extended to these particular British subjects—namely, the right of *habeas corpus* and of trial by their peers for any offence with which they may be charged against the law of the land to which they belong. I hope that the resolution, weak as it is, unsatisfactory as it is—failing, as in my opinion it does on those two points, in a manner which I do not myself admire, will yet pass; because it is not amendable, and it is infinitely better that it should pass than be rejected because some may think it too weak and others too strong. In this question I have shown that we are interested in many ways, although we have no direct voice in the legislation of Great Britain, notwithstanding we have a right to venture our counsel and express our views. We have a right respectfully to approach our Sovereign and strengthen the hands of her Prime Minister whose sentiments are not hostile to reform. We have a right to give the influence of 4,000,000 of British subjects to the redress of grievances too long maintained, to attainment of rights too long denied, and so to enlarge the strength and increase the unity of the mighty Empire of which we form a part.

[Mr. Blake's speech was applauded during its delivery—at times at the end of every sentence — and frequently cheered by the members on both sides of the House.]

Property Sales, etc.

Valuable Properties for Sale.

Chatham

ON MONDAY, the first Day of May next at 12 o'clock (noon) in front of the premises, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, the LAND, STONE STORE, WHARF AND OUTBUILDINGS situated in the Town of Chatham and now in the occupation of Messrs. GUY BEVAN & CO. This property is one of the most valuable on the Miramichi, and well adapted for any kind of business.

Tabusintac

ALSO, at the same time and place, a lot of Land on the SOUTH SIDE OF TABUSINTAC RIVER, bounded above by Land granted to Donald McEver, and below by Land granted to Saint Anurews Church, containing 300 acres more or less.

ALSO at the same time and place a Tract of Land on the NORTH SIDE OF TABUSINTAC RIVER, on the North side of Red Pine Island Brook, bounded below by Land granted to Donald McLeod, and above by Land granted to the late John Campbell, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Chatham

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale or to let, the field on the corner of the WELLINGTON AND OLD NAPAN ROADS.

A part of the purchase monies of the above properties, if wished, can remain on interest for one or two years, at 7 per cent., secured by Bond and Mortgage.

A plan of the first named property can be seen, and any further information or particulars given by applying to

W. J. FRASER, MERCHANT, Halifax, N. S. or

RICHARD CARMAN, his ATTORNEY, Chatham N. B.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 27th March, 1882.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of MARCH next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Phillip Dwyra, in and to all that piece, or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Rogerville and County of Northumberland, in what is known as the Collet Settlement, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a Birch tree, standing on the South-Eastern side of the Collet Settlement Road, at the North-West angle of Lot, No. 73, purchased by Moses Martin, in said Collet Settlement, thence running by the magnet South, 20 degrees, East 80 chains, thence South 89 degrees West, with a rectangular distance of 11 chains and 40 links, thence North 20 degrees, West 67 chains to a Maple tree standing on the South-Eastern side of the aforesaid Settlement Road, and thence along the same, North 30 degrees, East 15 chains to the place of beginning—Containing 84 acres, more or less, and distinguished as Lot, No. 72, in said Collet Settlement, as by reference to the Grant thereof, dated the Fifth day of October, A. D., 1881, will more fully appear.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Nicholas Barden, against the said Phillip Dwyra.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'ld County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 10th Dec., A.D., 1881.

Probate Notice.

Province of New Brunswick, }
County of Northumberland }

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within said County. Greeting.

WHEREAS Mrs. Mary Kerr, William Kerr and Daniel Ferguson, Administrators of the Estate of James Kerr late of Chatham in said County, deceased, have filed an account of their administration on the said Estate and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in his said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office, Newcastle, within and for the said County, on Wednesday the Tenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration on said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this third day of April, A. D. 1882.

(L. S.)

Sgd. G. B. FRASER, Registrar of Probates, For Said County.

Sgd. SAM'L THOMSON, Judge of Probates, Northumberland.

4127

TURBINE WATER WHEEL. FOR SALE.

ONE new Leffell Turbine Water Wheel—52 inch, with 8 feet of EXTRA SHAFTING, 5 inch diameter, CROWN WHEEL PINION, PILLAR CLOCK, and STEP.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham Nov. 1st.

Property Sales, etc.

Trustees' sale of Land.

WE the undersigned, Trustees of the Estate and Effects of Joseph Aheran late of Black Brook, in the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, an absconding or absent Debtor, will sell or cause to be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY next, at twelve o'clock (noon) at the sales room of the Auctioneer Mr. William Wyse in Chatham, All everright, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever that of the said Joseph Aheran, of, in and to all the piece and parcel of Land and Premises situate and being at Black Brook aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Northerly or in front by the Queen's Highway, Westerly by the School House Property and the lands of Phineas Herman and Southerly and Easterly by lands of Daniel McDougall, containing one half acre more or less, and on which said property the said Joseph Aheran formerly resided. Dated at Chatham, the 18th day of April A. D., 1882.

J. R. GOGGIN
Wm. B. HOWARD } Trustees.
G. B. FRASER

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 6th day of May next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12, noon, and 5 o'clock p. m.:—

All the Right, Title and Interest of William Woodbury Williston in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hardwicke, and County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows, viz:—Northerly or in front by the Bay du Vin Bay; Westerly, by a road leading from the shore of said Bay southerly to the Great Highway, and by lands owned by Alexander Taylor; Easterly by lands owned by Donald McLeod, and Southerly by the rear boundary line of said Lot, being all those lands conveyed to the said Wm. Woodbury Williston by James Chapman, by Deed, bearing date the 7th day of September, A.D., 1868, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and being the same lands and premises upon which the said Wm. Woodbury Williston at present besides, and containing 200 acres, more or less.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Jabez B. Snowball against the said Wm. Woodbury Williston.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northum'ld Co.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 10th January, A.D., 1882.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT well-known Property lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Hartt, and better known as the "McGEE STAND," is now offered for sale.

For terms, etc., apply to—

J. N. WATHEN,
4h30 Millerton.

Property for Sale.

THE PROPERTY now occupied by D. T. Johnstone is offered by Private Sale up to the 15th MAY next, and if not disposed of previous to that date will be offered at Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon. For Terms and particulars apply to

D. T. JOHNSTONE or JOHN ELLIS, ESQR.
Chatham.

Chatham. April 19th 1882.

LAND IN GLENELG FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that lot of land in the Parish of Glenelg, County of Northumberland, situated on the Southern bank of the Bay du Vin River granted to the late Robert Clark and lying at the Southwest corner of Lot B., granted Roger Deegan, and adjoining the Glebe. Lot" so called.

The lot contains

250 ACRES,

or thereabouts, has a good growth of Lumber, and embraces a large quantity of first rate land. It will be sold cheap and a good title will be given.

J. D. PHINNEY, Barrister.

Richibucto Oct. 1881. 7r15

TO LET OR SELL.

THE Pleasantly Situated HOUSE, owned by F. J. Letson, Esq.,

ON ST. JOHN STREET,

near the Homestead of the late HON. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Apply to—

A. H. JOHNSON,
Barrister

For Sale.

The property at Bay du Vin, known as the

BAY DU VIN MILL PROPERTY.

Farm consists of about 300 acres, a large portion is cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation.—The Water Power saw Mill on the property is new, will saw over 30,000 sup. feet of lumber per day.—The property has a good dwelling, barns and other buildings. Possession given immediately if required. Also two million feet of spruce and pine saw logs will be sold with the property if the purchaser wishes.

TERMS—For Mill one-fifth down and balance in equal annual payments extending over four years. For the logs payment after delivery next season as customary.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, WATER STREET.

I AM commissioned by Captain A. S. Templeton of Halifax, to offer Valuable Freehold, at present occupied by him. The Premises are well adapted for a Drug, Grocery or other Cash Business. An entrance with hallway from the Street to the Interior leads to all the apartments therein. The House is Two Stories, with Attic. Also, Woodhouses and Barn in the rear; entrance from Gillespie Street, Foundry Lane. The main House, below stairs, contains HOP, Parlor, Dining Room and Kitchen; above stairs, contains Drawing Room and Bedrooms. Attic, two Bedrooms. For a Private Boarding House, it has no superior. If not disposed of by 1st JUNE, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, at 12 noon. If intending purchasers desire it, $600.00 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars can be had on application to the proprietor, or to the subscriber.

—ALSO—ALL HIS—

Household Furniture, etc.,

will be disposed of on the same day, commencing at 10 a. m., sharp. But, should the House Property be sold prior to June 1st, the Furniture Sale will immediately follow, when due notice will be given.

WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 20th Feb., '82.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st day of MARCH, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 o'clock, p. m

All the right, title and interest of James Murray, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick, and County of Northumberland, bounded Southerly, or in front by the said Tabusintac River, Westerly by lands occupied by William Robertson, Easterly by lands occupied by William McCullum, Sr., and Northerly, or in rear by wilderness land, known and distinguished as Lot No. 7, containing 106 acres, more or less, and being the lands and premises at present occupied by the said James Murray.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Alexander Loggie and James Anderson, against the said James Murray.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'ld Co.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 9th Dec., A. D., 1881.

The above sale is postponed to FRIDAY, the 28th DAY OF APRIL next, then to take place at the same place and hour.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'ld Co.

Dated this 31st March, A. D. 1882.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of James Lynch, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the Westerly side of the road leading to Jones' mill, thence along the said road forty rods, thence on a line at right angles with the said road eight rods, thence on a line parallel with the first mentioned boundary or until it strikes the Queen's highway leading from Newcastle to Fredericton, and thence on a line along the said highway to the place of beginning:—Containing four acres more or less. Together with the right and privilege of a Road twelve feet in width, leading from the highway to the river Miramichi, across the land in possession of Edward Dwyre and on the East side thereof:—being all that piece of land with the privileges thereunto belonging conveyed to the said James Lynch by Edward Dwyre by deed dated the 9th day of October, A. D. 1873, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and being the same land and premises at present occupied by the said James Lynch.

The same having been seized under executions issued out of the Supreme Court and out of the Northumberland County Court by John Brown and by J. B. Snowball against the said James Lynch.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'ld County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 30th March, A. D., 1882.

General Business.

Customs Blanks

FOR SALE AT THE

Miramichi Bookstore.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
CUSTOMS BROKER

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON.

St John

Fish. Fish.

JUST RECEIVED:—

One Car Load Choice Canso and other Brands

HERRING

in whole and half bbls.

—ALSO—

No. 1 Table Codfish.

OATMEAL,
CORNMEAL,
BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, &c.

A & R. LOGGIE.

Black Brook, Dec. 27, 1881.

Jno. W. Nicholson,

IMPORTER OF

Wines,
Brandies,
Whiskies,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA WHARF

Smyth St., St. John, N. B

JUST THE THING!!

The Monitor Oil Stove.

No more ashes, smoke, dust or trouble.

This is a compact and durable stove burning ordinary coal oil.

Perfectly safe, and free from smell. Can easily be carried from one room to another in a few seconds, handy for ironing, baking or preparing meals in hot weather.

Just the thing for Hotels and Restaurants.—122,000 of these stoves have been sold in the United States.

Single Stove..... $6.00
Double Stove..... 9.00

H. P. MARQUIS, Currnard Street,
Agent for Miramichi.

TIGNISH CLOTH MILL.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has been appointed Agent for Messrs. Haywood & Carruthers, Proprietors of the Tignish Cloth Mill.

Parties having cloth to Full and Dress will find this establishment will give them every satisfaction, as the Proprietors guarantee first class work

JOHN BROWN.

Chatham, June 22, 1881. 8 r 22

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at

CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham

Law.

ROBERT MURRAY,

Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.,

OFFICE OVER MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Water Street, - - Chatham, N. B.

WARREN C. WINSLOW,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE:—Pugsley's Building, Prince William St., St. JOHN,

DesBrisay & DesBrisay,

BARRISTERS,

Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICES:

St. Patrick Street, - - - Bathurst, N. B.

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Q. C.
T. SWAYNE DESBRISAY

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

Chatham, N. B.

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

R. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Office up stairs, Noonan's Building,

Water Street. Chatham.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

1881---1882

International Steamship Co.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, November 28th, and until further notice, the Splendid Seagoing Steamers "CITY OF PORTLAND" and "FALMOUTH" will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

Monday and Thursday Mornings,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office, and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

☞ No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

☞ Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.

H. W CHISHOLM,
Agent.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

SPRING, 1882

Clarke, Kerr & Thorne,

Prince William Street, - - St. John, N. B.

WE have added to our premises the two large Flats in the Ennis & Gardner Building, adjoining our own, and taken additional space for our Sample Room. Wholesale Buyers are respectfully invited, when in St. John, to give us a call and inspect our

STOCK AND SAMPLE ROOM,

which will show the variety of Goods we keep on hand, in—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, OILS, FANCY GOODS, GLASS, ROPE, TAR, PITCH, SHOVELS, ETC.

☞ **Orders Carefully Attended To.**

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
3y4 St. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS!!

—AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S.

Just received per late Steamers from the Manufacturers.

New Ulster Cloths,

For Gents Ladies and Children:

Boys' Woollen Knickerbocker Hose,

Very Heavy.

A very large stock of

German and Canadian Clouds and Promenade Scarfs.

Ladies' Berlin Wool Shawls,
Ladies Berlin Wool Jackets,
Ladies' and Children's Wool Scarfs.

Irish Frieze,

For Heavy Overcoats.

Irish and Scotch Tweeds,

Newest Styles.

Moscow Homespun, Costume Cloths,
Wool Serges, French Cashmeres, French Merinoes,
Black Sicicillians, Black Grecian Cords,
Colored Cloth Debeges,

100 pairs Best White

ENGLISH BLANKETS,

50 pairs Best Twilled

Canadian White Blankets

A few pairs of Super Extra BATH BLANKETS, at reduced price

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH!

Chatham, Oct. 18, 1881.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

WINTER 1881-2.

ON and after **MONDAY, NOV. 21ST.,** Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE. EXPRESS.			ACCOM'DATION.	THROUGH TIME TABLE. EXPRESS.			ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	12.40 a. m.,	Depart	4.15 p. m	Leave Chatham,	12.40 a. m.		4.15 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	1.10 "	Arrive,	4.45 "	Arrive Bathurst,	4.37 "		8.10 "
" "	2.35 "	Depart,	4.55 "	" Campbellton,	7.00 "		12.15 a. m.
Chatham,	3.10 "	Arrive,	5.25 "	" Quebec,	8.50 p. m.		

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE. EXPRESS.			ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE. EXPRESS			ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	Depart,	12.40 a. m.	10.15 a. m.	Leave Chatham,	12.40 a. m.		10.15 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	1.10 "	10.45 "	Arrive Moncton,	4.00 a. m.		3.30 p. m.
" "	Depart,	2.35 "	11.00 "	" St. John,	7.30 a. m.		8.20 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	3.10 "	11.30 "	" Halifax,	12.40 p. m.		

TRAINS BETWEEN CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

LEAVE CHATHAM,		ARRIVE NEWCASTLE.	
12.40 a. m.,	connecting with regular express for north.		2.45 a. m.
10.15 "	" "	freight train for north	12.00 noon.
4.15 p. m.	" "	accommodation for north	5.15 p. m.
LEAVE NEWCASTLE		ARRIVE CHATHAM	
10.25 a.m.	connecting with regular accommodation for south		11.30 a. m.
1.02 "	" " express	"	3.10 a. m.

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept at Chatham.

All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges. Special attention given to Shipments of Fish.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare.

A. & R. LOGGIE,

BLACK BROOK,

Are selling low a full Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

OVERCOATS & REEFERS,

A large assortment of Ladies', Mens' and Boys' FUR and PLUSH CAPS. Kid Mitts and Gloves, Clouds and Scarfs, Lined and Unlined BUFFALO ROBES, Sleigh Wraps. Also—Sleigh Bells, in Neck Back and Shaft.

Women's, Men's, Misses' Youths', Children's and Infants

BOOTS SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES,

27 Cases Men's and Boys' LONG BOOTS, Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE, Sled Shoe Steel, Shovels, Tubular Lanterns, Axes, Hatchets, Glass, Putty, Paints, Boiled and Raw Paint Oils, etc. Cooking, Box and Farlour STOVES, Stove Pipe and all kinds of Stove Fittings, Tinware, etc. 35 kegs Box Nails, assorted sizes. A large supply of Crockery, Glass and EARTHENWARE. Also—Just received for the

HOLIDAY SEASON,

as assortment of Christmas and New Year CARDS, TOYS, DOLLS, etc. Confectionery, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, etc.

A. & R. LOGGIE.

BLACK BROOK, Dec. 6, '81

HIGHEST Market Prices paid in CASH for SMELTS and all other kinds of FROZEN FISH.

Manuf's., Builders, etc.

CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Canada Engine Works, St. Anns, Ontario, June 17 1879, regarding his 16-horse power Champion Portable "Lord Wolseley," Monday morning three men of us commenced to tree and build the mill. We tore up, moved three miles, set it up and sawing at three o'clock moved a log with it. Not quite two days. In one week we moved and set it up in seven places, and saved twenty thousand feet in five days. Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world. We saved six teams of horses. Saw with 44 in. saw, Capacity 3 to 4,000 per day, 16 H. P. engine 40 in. saw, Capacity 4 to 5,000 per day. 20 H. P. taking 56 in. saw, No 3 saw frame, Capacity, 5 to 8,000 per day.

Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world.

ADDRES