L.S.L.

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Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, December 16, 1884.

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CapitalPrize,$150,000

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20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000

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SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Onesiphore Turgeon, of the City of New York in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Margaret E. his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and made between the said Onesiphore Turgeon, then and therein described as formerly of Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, but now in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and Margaret E. Turgeon wife of the said Onesiphore Turgeon, of the one part and the undersigned John Windsor of Petit Rocher, in the Parish of Beresford in the said County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, of the other part and which Mortgage is duly recorded in Volume 30 No. 395, pages 571, 572, 573, 574 and 575 of the Gloucester County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Bathurst in the County of Gloucester, on Saturday, the third day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the land and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz:—"All those certain lots pieces or parcels of land "and premises situate, lying and being in St. "Peter's Village, in the Parish of Bathurst, afore-"said, being lots number thirteen (13) eight (8) "seven (7) six (6) in Deputy Ellis' survey plan "dated 25th day of July, A. D. 1876 and containing "one hundred perches more or less, said pieces or "parcels of land were conveyed to the said "Margaret E. Turgeon by Elizar Mate by Deed "bearing date the nineteenth day of October A. "D. 1883 as by reference thereto will more fully appear," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges to the same belonging

Dated the twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1884.

JOHN WINDSOR.
Mortgagee

LANDRY & O'BRIEN
Solicitors for Mortgagee. 1. y. 1

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MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS.

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It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

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After 6 months, - - - - - $2.00.

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Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance," Chatham N B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - DECEMBER 4, 1884.

Loyalty and Commerce

There are, doubtless, very few business men in New Brunswick who do not, more or less, realise the unpleasant fact that the avenues of trade open to them seem to be growing narrower and more obstructed every year and that the volume of business in the Province, generally, does not expand as it ought to do. Such being the fact it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that anything threatening to place new restrictions on the business of the Maritime Provinces should challenge prompt attention in so important a commercial centre as St. John, which has already been materially injured in that respect as a consequence of Confederation. St. John merchants very naturally took alarm at the announcement of the proposed commercial Treaty between the United States and Spain, by which the Americans were to secure great trade advantages over all other countries, in the Spanish West Indies, while Canada would be practically shut out. The matter came up for discussion at a meeting of the Board of Trade on Monday of last week and some very plain talk was indulged in. The President, Jas. A. Harding, Esq., submitted a paper on the subject, from which we take the following,—

"Our trade and manufactures are depressed, and it is no satisfaction to be told, "So are they elsewhere." Confederation has not given to the Maritime Provinces or to our citizens extended markets or the greater prosperity anticipated. The policies of a revenue tariff or a protection tariff, even to bounty giving, has been tried by nations. Great Britain since her free trade policy has grown vastly as a commercial and manufacturing nation, overshadowing through that policy and her immense Colonial possessions the rest of the world, while the protective nations of Europe have not been idle."

* * * *

"Canada is straining her financial resources and all the energies of her government to open up the great Northwest, and to complete a line of railway from the Pacific to Montreal—asking the surplus population of Europe to make it the home of their adoption. But what will all this do towards benefitting our people of the seaboard? Years ago, and up to 1835, this port had a large West India trade, and such men as the Barbours, Wards, Johnstons, Crookshanks, Hanfords and many others grew prosperous in that day and our city was alive and growing. The abolition of slavery had its effect on these Islands' prosperity; tariffs and modifications of the navigation laws caused our commercial relations to dwindle."

After referring to action taken by the different Provinces in 1865 with a view of extending their trade with the West Indies, Brazil, etc., and the failure of Confederation to realise the objects then sought, Mr. Harding proceeded as follows,—

The prospects at the present time are not encouraging: if we may judge by the result of a motion, lately made in Jamaica's Parliament by Mr. Solomon asking for the discussion of a confederation of that Island with our Dominion, which only found a seconder out of courtesy to the mover, and the great reason was that they had been recently informed that the United States Government had approached the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England asking liberty to confer with Jamaica asking for a reciprocity in trade between the United States and Jamaica. And so do the United States overshadow us in our sister colony. And worse is behind for us. We have in the past had some trade relations with Cuba, and hoped that England's influence, and our own energies, would have caused an increase; but a treaty just made between the United States and Cuba not only takes away the possible competitive trade but gives a monopoly of the same to the United States in goods and shipping. What is now open for us by the sea? Our lumber trade with England is made the most of, and is not very satisfactory. Our shipbuilding and ship sailing are becoming less remunerative. Our fishery treaty with the United States is about expiring. The farmers and cattlemen are forcing their trades to the best of their means with England. We sell to the States, under a highly handicapped tariff. Our butter and cheese pay to the States Government a toll of 4c. a lb., our potatoes 15c. a bushel, our lumber $2 a M.. and so on. No wonder Lieut. Cheyne, in his paddle down our Upper St. John, said the appearances of the two sides of the river were not creditable to the people of New Brunswick. But it is useless to look too long at the gloomy side of the picture. The great question for our consideration is: how can we move, what action can we take that will open up to our people the road to prosperity and contentment. Will the people of Halifax, of Charlottetown and all the villages in these three provinces agree on a unity of movement and approach the Dominion Government, requesting them to take such part as is possible in obtaining for us in all treaties and arrangements of tariff equal rights and privileges with the most favored country. We have a High Commissioner in England to watch and protect our interests who must have been powerless on the Spanish Treaty, or has a march been stolen on us while we have been drifting? The United States people have a consular commercial agent in every trade mart watching their interests, and their yearly reports are full of trade matters. England has the same for her interest, and we hope for that of the colonies. Does her free trade policy apply so specially to England that she shuts her eyes to the possible effect of treaties on her colonies? Reciprocity in goods and products between the United States and Cuba; the indirect carrying trade shut off from our bottoms; Cuba made part of the exclusive coasting trade of the United States; special advantages to her salesmen, and a prospective treaty of advantage with our British West India Islands. Truly loyal and British in our feelings, may we not ask what next for us?

Mr. W. W. Turnbull, a leading merchant, declared it was his opinion that owing to the fiscal policy of our Government, this country was not in a position to compete with other countries. The United States, he asserted, was overshadowing us everywhere. And he added—as he now declares, in badinage—"The most practical thing for us to do, the shortest cut for us, would be to get up a respectful petition to the Imperial Government, asking to be allowed to annex ourselves to the United States."

Mr. Geo. Robertson, another leading merchant, submitted a number of statistics taken from the blue books, showing the total exports and imports to the British and Spanish West Indies from Canada. He also presented statistics of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia's exports and imports to British and Spanish West Indies. The imports of New Brunswick from the British West Indies in 1883 were $395,162; from Spanish West Indies, $156,546. The Nova Scotia imports for the same period from British West Indies were $639,685; Spanish West Indies, $520,642. The New Brunswick exports to the West Indies were only $120,000, while those of Nova Scotia amounted to $2,471,015. Mr. Robertson believed in an aggressive policy. He maintained that the United States had always had protection. He believed the policy of protection to be unsound and declared that the statesmen who framed the policy for Canada knew that it was unsound and foreshadowed free trade. If the Government does not look out for us with regard to this Treaty, he believed with Mr. Turnbull that the sooner we annex with the United States the better. He pointed out how the treaty will destroy the shipping trade of the Maritime Provinces It was a matter of vital importance. He was astonished that the people of Nova Scotia were not taking the matter up. He did not think it prudent for Canada to annex to Jamaica. He proposed that this Board of Trade and the people of the whole Maritime Provinces petition the government to do something in the matter.

Mr. Ellis, M. P. P. said he only came into the room as Mr. Robertson was making his closing remarks, and he was not, therefore, fully into the spirit of the meeting. But it was clear from what had been said that the Spanish West Indies and the British West Indies were just in as bad condition as we were, and that their only hope seemed to be closer trade relations with the United States. What was true of them was true also of Canada. The fact was that the colonial relation was nowhere an advantage, and we would never rise to our highest station until we took upon ourselves the fullest responsibility. The colonial connection was a great disadvantage to us. There was a time when it was beneficial. Now it was not. Its chief use to-day was to enable us to borrow money and to make us extravagant, because the English lender knew full well that there was the mother country to make us pay, just as Egypt was being made to pay, if we showed any disposition to do otherwise. We could not make this treaty or that without permission, and while our English heritage was a glorious one and our association with a land that had done so much for civilization was a thing worthy to be remembered, we needed now to do for ourselves. As to the Spanish West India trade while it was important, it was insignificant compared with our trade with the United States. What we wanted, what we should make every effort to get, what we must have, is free commercial intercourse with the United States.

Mr. Robertson moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Vroom:—

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to ask the co-operation of the Halifax Quebec, Montreal and Charlottetown Boards of Trade and chambers of commerce in petitioning the Dominion Government to at once take active steps towards securing a reciprocity treaty with the British and Spanish West Indies, and that in consideration of the Fishery Treaty about expiring the question of reciprocity with the United States be re-opened.

Ex-Mayor Jones said the resolution seemed like a drowning man grasping at a straw. The produce of our farms and fisheries is sent to the United States, and we sell all our small lumber in the United States. Our union with Quebec and Ontario has not been a success. We have got to find a market in the United States, and the sooner we have free trade with that country the better. He was glad that one of our local representatives was present and would suggest that the chief platform for the Local Government to consider next session would be the best means of establishing reciprocal relations with the United States, even if we have to annex ourselves to them to obtain them.

The motion was then put and adopted unanimously.

It is a noticeable fact that in a representative meeting of business men, such as that of the St. John Board of Trade on the occasion referred to, annexation was openly advocated as the most direct mode of deliverance from the commercial evils which beset us. As might be expected, the utterances referred to have caused a great deal of discussion all over Canada and will, no doubt, do much good. The independent press, generally, discusses the subject in a fair spirit, while such papers as the *Sun*, which is, admittedly, the leading Dominion Government organ in the Province, contents itself with claiming that the country is prosperous and that anyone who advocates annexation ought not to be tolerated. The cry of disloyalty, however, and the suggestions of violence which have appeared in the *Sun*, aimed particularly at Mr. Ellis, only indicate jealousy of that gentleman as the foremost journalist of the Province and that those who are mainly responsible for the position in which we are placed have no defence of their policy to make. St John has seen its commerce gradually decline and its best men, regardless of political parties, realise that action is necessary. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the existing evils should at some time be touched upon, even though the truth may be as unpleasant to utter as it is to realise. Being the commercial capital of the Province and deriving its business largely from other centres of trade and industry as well as the farming and fishing districts of New Brunswick, St. John has realised the actual effects of Confederation upon its business more quickly than other places. But the whole Province is gradually becoming alive to the situation and the vital interests at stake will, before long, set the best and leading minds of the country at work devising the remedy and bringing it into operation. The question will not be settled by either a denial of the palpable facts or the bulldozing processes of the Dominion Government's creatures. We want more men like Messrs. Robertson, Ellis and Jones than we have. They voice the feelings of the people more faithfully, perhaps, than even they, themselves, realise. They are not disloyal. They are true to the principles on which all that is great and superior in Britain is founded. They are loyal to their Province, their business and their homes. If the people of New Brunswick find that they are losing their commercial position by Colonial connexion, or by being tied to other Provinces with which they have little in common, why should the fact not be declared? Instead of blaming those who speak the truth—unpalatable though it be—in a manly way, let us look for the causes which have produced the troubles complained of. Last Thursday Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a very large meeting at Queen's Hall, Montreal, and referring to the policy of the Dominion Government said,—

I hold the government to be guilty of treason to their own provinces, whose rights they have encroached upon; to the whole confederation, which they have impoverished; and to the British Empire, whose interests are largely concerned in the good government of the North American confederation. It will be due to them if Britain loses her hold on this other half of North America—if, unfortunately, our fate should be to see the same drama enacted here that was enacted to the south of us. I do not acquit the people of Canada. They neglected ample warning, and they have to pay the penalty. They deliberately entrusted public affairs to men whom they knew to be corrupt and dishonest men. They have to learn that no nation obtains prosperity by high taxation.

If the statesman's words were suited to the circumstances of the Dominion, generally, they apply with tenfold force to the Maritime Provinces, and particularly to St. John. The Confederation compact has been shamelessly broken to the detriment of maritime trade. Everything has been taken from or made more difficult for our merchants without the compensating advantages secured by the larger Provinces. Confederation was the means of opening our markets to the merchants of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, and they have overrun the country. Meanwhile the tariff-wall between us and our natural market in the United States for both buying and selling, has been raised higher and higher in the interest of the upper Provinces. Our trade has, thus, been stolen from us on the one hand and nearly extinguished on the other.

It is a manifest fact that the tendency of the system which has been fastened upon us as a consequence of Confederation is to emasculate our spirit of independence and stifle the aspirations which have characterised the race to which we belong, the world over. The foundation of a christian, civilized people's prosperity is commerce. Whatever restricts that is a bar to progress. History proves that even in the ages when "the victories of peace," which are the glory of the present century, were almost unknown, and when the trading-vessel was, of necessity, also a man-of-war, the nations whose commerce was the widest were those to which the others were inferior in the race of progress—in the development of the advanced civilization which was the boast and glory of those days. Even a superficial knowledge of the history of Great Britain—the nation to which all the world, we think, accords the first place—will convince anyone of the fact that her greatness, past and present, is based on her commerce, and that her policy as a nation is rooted and grounded in and upon those interests which are essential elements in the maintenance of her commercial prestige. We think of her might in war, her perfection in the arts and sciences, of her catheerals and churches and colleges, where religion and learning have grown and flourished as her moral bulwark; and we often feel a sense of pride in our British ancestry and British connection, because of what we call the traditions of that ancestry; but imagine a divorce during the past century between the British Islands and their commerce—shut them in behind a protective policy—and, then, let statesmen and thinkers tell us whether these great elements of their power could have acquired the potency which marks their sway at the present time. The British nation is great because the enterprise of its people has led to their going out on the wings of commerce to "the ends of the earth," from which they have returned, not only with the merchandise of all lands, but all knowledge that the world can contribute to human progress. A people, therefore, claiming kindred with such a race, must not be told that they are disloyal when they are willing even to part with the name of British connection in order that they may cling to British ideas of commerce as applied to the land in which they live and where most of them were born. We do not believe that there is a more loyal people in the empire than those of New Brunswick, but they will soon learn to understand their best interests too well to mistake the shadow of British institutions for the substance. They would be indeed disloyal to their British ancestry and its traditions if they lacked the pluck to contend for their commerciul rights—their bread and butter and the happiness of their homes—even to the extent of joining their British-blooded brethren whose ancestors threw the historical tea overboard in Boston harbor a little more than a hundred years ago.

How It has Affected Nova Scotia.

"When the Maritime Provinces sent delegates to the Charlottetown conference some high hopes were entertained that a federal or legislative union of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia would result from their deliberations. A union of the lower Provinces would have been a blessing. The larger union has proved an absolute curse. The man of Nova Scotia who professes loyalty to it is in sincere, or has shut his eyes to what has occurred, not one day, not another, but all the while since the Maritime Provinces have been attached to their bigger brothers like tin kettles to dogs' tails."—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The Bathurst Grand Jury Matter.

So far as the evidence goes, it seems that the statements made in the letter of Mr. Commeau—the committing justice in the Hachey case—published by us last week, and on which our censure of the grand jury was largely sustained, are disproved and that either Doucett, the complainant in behalf of the crown, or Commeau, the committing magistrate, were guilty of falsehood. Of course, we can only take such evidence as comes to us from those whom we believe to be reliable. In censuring the grand jury we were quite well aware of the fact that we would, thereby, offend many gentlemen to whose friendship and good offices we are by no means indifferent, but, as in many other cases of a similar kind, it seemed to be our duty to do so. We confess that the falsehoods contained in Mr. Commeau's letter, as exposed by the statement of the grand jurymen, furnished by Mr. Hall, tend to shake our faith in the view we had taken of the matter, for no good cause ever needs misrepresentation to support it. It is shown by the grand jurymen's statement in another column that Mr. Hall did not question the complainant, Doucett, as alleged by Mr. Commeau and it is, therefore, evident that Mr. Hall could not, as alleged, have prevented Doucett from stating to the grand jury that the prisoner admitted to him that he maimed the cow. What remains to be known, in order that the grand jury may be free from blame, is whether Doucett stated before them, the damaging admission of the prisoner. If no such evidence was before them they were right in finding no bill, but we are told that evidence of the prisoner's admission was placed before them. As they have corrected Mr. Commeau's statement respecting Mr. Hall we would like to know that they were in a position to go a little further, and say there was no evidence of the prisoner's confession before them. Can they do so?

We observe that a Bathurst writer in the *World*, whose attacks the *Advocate* delights in copying for reasons that are obvious, endeavors to be very severe on the ADVANCE in connection with the grand jury matter. The vindictive spirit pervading his references to this paper and its editor indicate that it gratifies him to find the ADVANCE in a real or imaginary difficulty. Considering the fact that he was once a correspondent of the ADVANCE, he might be expected to speak of us as he found us and to respect the paper that, even at the risk of losing his friendship, corrected his habit of misrepresentation. It is really interesting to find this person posing as the champion of "leading men of Bathurst," against a paper that, in justice to these same men was obliged to break with him for representing them as members of a "circus parade," polymorphians," "a howling mob," and "thereby keeping up the character which they of late had earned for themselves." The "circus parade" of our correspondent of 1882, who is now seeking to be revenged on the ADVANCE through the *World*, included a proportion of these same grand jurymen. They were then "intemperate howlers," molesting strangers, fighting, etc. We published his misrepresentations, believing they were a truthful statement of what he could substantiate. In a day or two, however, we learned that he was, in a spirit of revenge, making use of our columns in blackening the characters of his fellow-citizens. He was smarting under defeat, which always demoralizes small minds. In that case—and it is the only one of the kind in our experience—when we found our traducer of to-day had caused us to do these Bathurst gentlemen injustice, we made the *amende* as follows,—

(From the ADVANCE of July 6, '82.)

The successful candidate was, we have reason to believe, met by a number of gentlemen of Bathurst and other electors, as he was returning from the lower part of the County the day after the election. Our knowledge of several of these gentlemen justifies us in saying that they are not of the class who make up Circus or Polymorphian Shows and had we known that they were of the party the allusion to them as quoted above would not have been admitted to these columns.

There was, no doubt, too free a dispensation of intoxicating liquors, and a jubilation over the result that was excessive and silly, but such things are not confined to Gloucester County or the town of Bathurst, nor can successful candidates or such gentlemen as those who drove out to meet Mr. Burns, be held responsible for them. It is not always easy for leaders to restrain their real or pretended friends in the time of victory. We have no desire to justify or condone the intemperate acts—the sidewalk-dancing during the whole night, terminating in fights, the general molestation of public decorum, the taunting conduct of the lower classes towards their vanquished opponents—which, we have no doubt, marred the pleasure of the most intelligent friends of the successful candidate, but the stigma of these should not be attached to leading citizens of Bathurst,—simply because many of them were Mr. Burns' friends, for they are, we believe, as careful in their observance of the proprieties of life as our political correspondent can possibly be.

The same regard for justice and fair play which led us to clear the ADVANCE of the false position into which it was led by the person who now toadies to the men he insulted in July '82, actuates us still and will, no doubt when all the facts of the situation are known bring us through the present "little unpleasantness" all right. In any case, our motives will not be misunderstood, nor do we think that the *World* corespondent's meddling in the matter is either invited or desired in any respectable quarter.

Crying "Peace!" Where There is No Peace.

Confederation is accepted as a fixed fact, which this Province would not revoke if it could. Peace, quiet and reasonable prosperity reign on all sides.—*St. John Sun.*

The office-holding class, no doubt, and those who reflect their views and repeat what they say agree in the above, but those to whose industry and enterprise in business the Province owes its commercial position, know that the *Sun* is wrong. Confederation, it is true, is a fixed fact, but the people, could they be heard, would say with Polonius,—

And pity 'tis 'tis true.

"Confederation is accepted as a fixed fact" simply because the people of the Maritime Provinces, to whom it is so distasteful, see no way of ridding themselves of its hateful yoke. The political leader who will show our people the peaceable way out of the union will have such a following as the *Sun* and those for whom it speaks would be astonished at. If there is a growing sentiment—as we believe there undoubtedly is—in New Brunswick in favor of annexation to the United States it is entirely due to the fact that Confederation has checked the progress of the Province in nearly everything that goes to make a people prosperous and contented. The *Sun* is simply crying, "peace!" where there is no peace.

Lord Beaconsfield's Double.

The following little story, though, doubtless, apocryphal, is credited to "London correspondence of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*—a paper which has no existence.

Quite a sensation was caused the other evening in the brilliantly lighted drawing-room of a well-known leader of political society. She had gathered around her a crowd of shining lights of the Conservative world, when just upon midnight, when the hum of conversation was at its highest, there was a sudden and mysterious silence. All looked up to see the cause, when they beheld near the door an old gentleman with wrinkled face, having one gray curl over the forehead, eye-glass in hand ogling the crowd. The look, the gait, the curl, the attitude, the stoop, the eye-glass—all spoke of Benjamin Disraeli, first and last Earl of Beaconsfield. The awe-struck silence continued for several seconds, and many thought for the moment that the shade of the departed premier had come back to set matters right in the Conservative camp. But when the old gentleman mixed with the crowd, and was introduced to one and another, it was found that he was no wraith, but the real flesh and blood of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian premier, who is the exact counterpart of the late Earl, and by his manner, dress, etc., loses no opportunity of enforcing the likeness.

THE NEW BOARD of Agriculture, elected recently has received its official recognition at Fredericton. The board is composed as before with the exception of Mr. John Campbell, vice Mr. John Reid, Mr. D. T. Johnstone vice Mr. Robert Swim.

Provincial Appointments.

The Hon. David McLellan, to be President of the Board of Agriculture, Josiah J. Anderson, James E. Fairweather, John A. Campbell, George L. Colwell, Frederick W. Brown, and D. T. Johnstone, to be members of the Board.

William E. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Notary Public.

In the County of Northumberland—Edward Perley Williston to be Commissioner under chap. 38 of the Consolidated Statutes. James D. McKay to be Commissioner of the Civil Court for the Parish of South Esk. William T. Connors and James Young to be Justices of the Peace.

In the County of Restigouche—James P. Doyle to be Justice of the Peace.

Sir John.

The Empire Club of London banquetted Sir John A. Macdonald, on Wednesday of last week. The Marquis of Lorne presided and proposed the health of the guest in a complimentary speech. Sir John reviewed the forty years of his public life in Canada, and said whether he was speaking in the backwoods or in the cities of the Dominion the sentiment of loyalty to England was always welcomed by his hearers. The Dominion of Canada would of its own choice always remain in close connection with Great Britain, but it was obvious that there ought to be a closer connection. He considered the proposal for a direct representation of the Dominion of Canada in the British House of Commons as entirely impracticable.

A London despatch of 25th ult. says—"Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, was entertained this evening at a state banquet at Windsor Castle, which was honored by the presence of the Queen. After dinner, Sir John had a long and almost unceremonious conversation with her Majesty, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Derby, the Secretary of state for the colonies. It is understood that Sir John received very favorable assurances regarding the Canadian project of bringing the British West Indies under the Dominion Government. Sir John, who has greatly improved in health during his visit to London, expects to return to Canada early next month."

Closing the Saloon.

A Cleveland, Ohio despatch of 24th ult. says,—"Intense excitement exists in Knox county over a terrible outrage committed at an early hour yesterday morning in the small village of Bladensburg, twelve miles south of Mount Vernon, the county seat. John Chapin opened the only saloon in the village about a year ago to the great displeasure of the citizens. Chapin lived in a house attached to the rear of his saloon. Between midnight on Saturday and daylight on Sunday morning a mob of prohibitionists of the town, many of whom were masked, made an attack upon the saloon and house. They threw stones at the latter for some time, and finally gained admittance through the kitchen. A large stone hurled by one of the party through a window struck Chapin, the owner of the saloon, on the head, fracturing his skull. The mob then passed into the saloon, burst open the front doors, and after destroying the bar and saloon fixtures with axes and picks, carried the liquor and cigars into the street, where a huge bonfire was made of the barrels and bottles. Drs. Miser and McMillen, of Mount Vernon, were summoned to attend Chapin, who was found to be fatally injured. He died in great agony before the arrival of a physician. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children. The greatest excitement exists throughout this county since the occurrence took place."

Captured at Last.

A Washington despatch of 24th Nov. says the hydrographic office of the Navy Department has received notice that the derelict schr. "Maggie M. Rivers" has been towed into port in Bermuda by two British war vessels. Thus, a dangerous wreck is removed from the pathway of ocean vessels and a cargo of more or less valuable lumber saved from the bottom of the ocean. The antics of the now celebrated wreck form an interesting chapter of maritime history, and serve to show that the Gulf Stream has little to do with the drifting of buoyant substances when the winds blow in an opposite direction.

The "Maggie M. Rivers" was owned in Maine and was engaged in the coasting trade. Nearly a year ago she sailed from her home port with a cargo of lumber for Washington, D. C. During a gale in January last she was wrecked and her captain and crew decided that she would go to the bottom. They therefore took to the boats when off Cape Hatteras and were safely landed, never expecting to hear again of the hulk they had abandoned. Before the month had expired, however, the wreck of the "Maggie" was reported afloat and drifting towards the Bermudas in a direct line. Early in February she was sighted about 300 miles from shore, still drifting in the same direction. Then for several months she seemed to be tied to one spot. One vessel would report her fifty miles to the north, and the next would report her 200 miles to the southward. Thus the dismantled craft floated for several months. Finally, in July or August, she was caught in the eastern current of the Gulf Stream, and when last reported, in September, was well on the way toward Europe in the direct track of transatlantic steamers. Nothing was heard of her during October, and she was not noted on the November pilot chart, as it was thought she might have been sunk or broken up at last. Early this month she was again sighted off Bermuda, and an attempt was made to tow her into port, but it was abandoned. Then two of the vessels of the English navy tried again and were successful. She had been badly used by the waves her masts and bulwarks are gone and barnacles cover her. Her cargo, however, is of some value, and will probably be sold and the proceeds divided between those who saved her and the underwriters.

The Yoke We Bear.

Whatever the effect of protection may be in the case of a self-contained and self-sufficing continent like the United States, no man of sense, unbiassed by special interest, can doubt that to such a country as Canada it would be ruin. Wisdom enjoins us therefore to watch the movements of Protectionist Propagandism, and to resist betimes the imposition of a yoke which when once imposed and riveted by the force of vested interests, it is desperately difficult to shake off. Appalling pictures are drawn of the depression and distress prevailing in certain English industries, and we are bidden to behold the fatal consequences of Free Trade. In so vast an aggregation of manufactures of all kinds the fluctuations of commerce are sure to be specially felt, and one trade or another is sure always to be depressed. Moreover, England, having had a monopoly of manufactures and commerce after the Napoleonic wars, is now losing it, and presents in some measure the aspect of decline. But will any one venture to say that the condition of the working class in England, or that of the people in general, has been worse since the adoption of Free Trade? Whoever does must be strangely ignorent of the facts. The state of industry and trade in England when the Free Trade movement commenced was wretched: it was in truth quite as much English misery as Irish famine that forced open the ports and repealed the Corn Laws. There was at the same time a large and chronic deficit in the revenue; and this, as Cobden's biographer truly says, "was not merely the result of and absence of official skill, but a sign, confirmed by the obstinate depression of trade and the sufferings of the population, of an industrial and commercial stagnation which could only be dealt with by an economic revolution." The growth of wealth after the change was almost fabulous; the volume of commerce increased four-fold; prosperity advanced, as Mr. Gladstone said, by leaps and bounds; and the national finances shared the general improvement. The repeal of the Navigation Laws, which was to ruin the mercantile marine, was followed by a large increase of tonnage, while the mercantile marine of the United States has been protected out of existence. That the lot of the American workman is better than that of the English workman is far from certain, when prices as well as wages are taken into consideration. Mr. Burt reports that it is not; the correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Despatch*, cited at length by Sir Lepel Griffin, reports that it is not; and British artisans not a few, having tried America, have gone back to England. The correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Despatch* says, that "where one expects to find in England pauper labour by comparison with America, there is a condition of comfort in habitation, cloth, ing and food, which cannot be excelled in any American manufacturing locality." The Pittsburgh riots, and the Molly Maguire outrages in Pennsylvania, are not signs of happiness and contentment; nor have they had any parallel of late years in England. But the comparison between America and England is not fair. In America the working classes have the immense advantages of a new country. Let the wages and the general condition of the people in England be compared with those of the people in France, or in any other old country under the Protective system and the result will not be doubtful. We should have had a sharper experience by this time ourselves were it not that our artisans when thrown out of employment by the shutting down of mills, can find a refuge in the United States.—*The Week.*

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs of the late Francis Carter, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Shoemaker, and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the property hereinafter mentioned in Newcastle in the said County on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

All that piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Newcastle, aforesaid, and abutted and bounded as follows,—Southerly, or in front, by the street leading along the Northerly side of the Public Square, westerly by lands owned by George Robinson, North by a lane leading from Water Street, and Easterly by the premises of the estate of the late John Begnal, and more particularly described as lot number twenty. Block letter B of the town plot of Newcastle commencing at the westerly corner of the Post Office, thence N. 24° W. 44 feet 6 inches; thence N. 45° E. 23 feet 6 inches; thence S. 45° E. 7 feet 10 inches to the wall of the main house, thence N. 44° E. along the main wall of the house and to the corner thereof, thence N. 20° E. from the corner of the said house to the south side of the lane reserved by Hugh Hamill, dividing his property from the property of the late John Harkins twelve feet seven inches, thence easterly along southerly side of the said land 8 feet until it meets the prolongation of the west end of the Post Office aforesaid; thence S16° W. 58 feet to the place of beginning—and also all that piece of land beginning on the street passing in the front of the property on a course 73° 30' east at the north easterly end of the house then occupied by the said Francis Carter, but since burnt down, thence, on a line N16° 30' E. along the said south east end of the said Francis Carter's house and a prolongation thereof 60 feet until it strikes a lane at the rear of the said lot, thence S. 73° E. 12 ft. 4 inches, thence S. 16° 30' W. 28 ft. 4 inches thence one line S. 73° 30 8 feet 6 inches; thence one line S. 16° 30 W 9 feet 6 inches thence on a line parallel with the first mentioned street 10 feet 6 inches thence on a course at right angle, with the past mentioned line 4 feet or to the rear of the said building standing on the said lot. Thence on the rear of the said building on a course 73° 30 E. 5ft. 7in. to the corner of the said building thence along the end of the same to the street and thence along the said street, a north west direction to the place of beginning—being the same land on which the said Francis Carter resided, together with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain mortgages bearing date the twenty second day of September, A. D. 1876 and fourth day of August, A. D. 1875 and made between the said Francis Carter and wife, of the one part and Alexander Ferguson, late of Derby, of the second part and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Northumberland, in Volumes 57 and 56 respectively, of the said records, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage

Dated this sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1884.

JAMES ROBINSON.
Executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Ferguson.

E. P. WILLISTON,
Solicitor to Executor.

Terms made known at the sale.