

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIME

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT COY. Best Quality Selected Lime. By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERFERENTIAL RAILWAYS.

NEW LIVERY

Boarding Stable. ADJOINING THE ADAMS HOUSE. CHATHAM, N. B. The subscriber has just fitted up this stable to first class stock and hopes by strict attention to business to win for himself a share of patronage.

CHEESE, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

40 Choice CHEESE, 24 Cases Colman's MUSTARD, 190 Cases Canned Goods, 25 "Pearline, 40 "Royal Baking Powder, 30 Cases HOPS, 250 Barrels SUGARS.

NOTICE.

LETTERS CARRYING MAIL. Nelson, in full operation and persons bringing their wool to the mill will get it packed with neatness and dispatch and persons leaving their wool at John Brown's, Mr. Chalmers, or Mr. Donaldson's, will get it packed and returned quickly and good work executed.

FURNITURE!

The Subscribers having opened Furniture Warerooms. WATER STREET. W. S. LOGGIE'S Stores. Chatham.

LOWEST FIGURES.

We would particularly call attention to the following, which we are selling at a small advance on cost. BEDROOM SETS, Ash and Walnut, BEDROOM SETS, pine painted, COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, PANEL BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, COMMON CHAIRS, DINING ROOM CHAIRS, EXTENSION TABLES, CENTRE TABLES.

UPHOLSTERY!

in connection with our Warerooms we have opened an UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT, where our finest furniture is manufactured under the supervision of a Practical Upholsterer, and will guarantee the goods we manufacture equal in workmanship to any imported, and at prices to suit the time.

PARLOR SUITES,

STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS. Lounges, Bed-Lounges, Ottomans, Mattresses Upholstered in Wool and Excelsior.

Repairing.

Old furniture re-upholstered and polished made to look like new; done neatly and promptly, at shortest notice and reasonable prices.

PURDIE & CURRIE.

North Atlantic Steamship Company

(LIMITED). The Pioneer Steamer of this line the 1 \* S. S. "CLIFTON", 2665 tons, CAPTAIN McFEE.

It is intended to make regular trips between Miramichi, Charlottetown and London or Liverpool and other ports in the Atlantic. The "Clifton" is a fast and comfortable steamer, and will be found to suit the trade. This route offers special facilities for the shipment of FISH, CATTLE and all other products from the North shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also P. E. Island.

Good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For freight or passage apply to R. A. & J. STEWART, CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

STEWART BROS., 3 PEN COURT, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. JUNE 18, 1885.

Restigouche.

Monday last was nomination day for Restigouche for a member of the House of Assembly to serve in the place of Hon. J. O. Barbeau, resigned. There was a fair gathering of electors at the Court House, Dalhousie, and the only nomination made was that of Wm. Murray, Esq., Barrister, of Campbellton, who, in due course, was declared elected. Mr. Barbeau, the retiring member and Mr. Labliss, M. P. P., addressed the electors during the proceedings, the former finding fault with some by-road appointments and also some appointments made since his resignation. He said it was understood that no appointments would be made until his resignation was accepted. Mr. Labliss defended his course in these matters and said he had pressed the Government to make appointments needed in the County's interest and took the whole responsibility of doing so.

THE LUXURY

A SEA BATH. In your own house, by using SOUTH SEA SALT.

The above is highly recommended by the leading Physicians for the use of children and delicate persons. 30 cents per package.

NOTICE.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall. Chatham, June 9th, 1885. Correspondence in Advocate signed "Restigouche" states that I said on nomination day that appointments made were at the instance of the Chief Commissioner. This is false. I pressed the Government to make appointments needed in the County's interest and take all the responsibility thereof on myself.

The Defeat of Gladstone.

As we anticipated last week the formation of a new Imperial Government to replace that of Mr. Gladstone, has not been found an easy task. Friday afternoon last Mr. Gladstone received a communication from the Queen acknowledging the receipt of the resignation of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Her Majesty also stated that, pending the consideration of the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry, she had summoned to Balmoral the Marquis of Salisbury. A later despatch stated that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry and summoned the Earl of Salisbury to form a new Cabinet.

The Lumber Trade.

In the Liverpool Circular Messrs. W. & J. Jardine say: "The trade from British North America during the past month has been 6,405 tons, against 11,565, 6,705 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to date from all places in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, has been 69,770, 76,648 and 65,738 tons respectively.

Big Bear's Movements.

Col. Otter's Brigade reached Turtle Lake on Saturday. Otter's scouts, who were in advance, met a party of Indians and captured five ponies and a quantity of flour and bacon. The Indians believed to be one of Big Bear's scouts, rode into the 65th camp this morning and was fired upon by the sentry, but escaped south. The Chippeways came in with the priest Father Logoff, late on Thursday night having surrendered. Twenty-three came and eight others with women and children arrived last night. All gave up their arms, and they were compelled to follow Big Bear through threats of annihilation in case of refusal. After they had purchased their freedom with cattle, Big Bear would not permit them to leave. The Indian Crees, of whom they stood in great fear, were not brave after all, for most of them deserted the day after the fight at Freshman's Butte, and went away home. The priest Crees wanted to follow Big Bear through the woods, but were refused by McLean, took the prisoners in their camp. They say Big Bear has thirty warriors of his own, but with his allies his fighting force numbers about 150 or 200. The Chippeways also report that Big Bear may cross north of the Beaver to Lac Des Isles, supposed to be forty miles from here through unexplored country. Col. Smith with 100 men of the 92nd Winnipeg Light Infan-

Rowton, Mr. Rowland Winn, member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, and Mr. Edward Stanhope, member of Parliament for Mid Lincolnshire.

Rowton, Mr. Rowland Winn, member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, and Mr. Edward Stanhope, member of Parliament for Mid Lincolnshire. Lord Salisbury was to return to London on Monday when a consultation of the leading members of the conservative party would be held. The Court Circular confirms the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury is to form a Ministry. Mr. Arthur Balfour, member of Parliament for Hereford Borough, and nephew and confidential representative of Lord Salisbury, joined the latter at Hatfield. Lord Salisbury met with various railway stations at which stoppages were made on his journey to Hatfield. His secretary arrived in London on Saturday and visited Sir Stafford Northcote. The conservatives were active all day Sunday, Sir Stafford Northcote being in communication with Lord Salisbury by telegraph.

Strange's Camp nine miles south of Beaver River.

Strange's Camp nine miles south of Beaver River. June 2.—We arrived here this morning, having marched the 200 miles. It is not yet known whether the Indians here are to be engaged in a battle. The scouts have seen a few stragglers. We also discovered a cache in the forest. The Indians here have had much trouble, and many of them are suffering from various diseases, making life scarcely worth living.

Chippewyan Catholic Mission.

Chippewyan Catholic Mission. Portage of Beaver River, June 9th.—General Strange's column arrived here this morning. They are making preparations for the reception of the missionaries. The missionaries arrived yesterday in time to see the Indians, supposed to be Chippewyan, cross the river. Seven lodges were in the band, as shown by the number of tents pitched on the bank. The Indians are pushing north very rapidly. It is impossible to follow them, owing to the dense forest and mazes north of the river. Indian scouts take the opposite bank and are watching our movements. Detachments of infantry will be stationed for three miles east of once, and scouts will be sent out on foot to locate Big Bear. The country is heavily wooded and many of the trails are thus rendered horse-back travelling. We have discovered a cache of ninety-five sacks of flour here, also a large cache of provisions. The transport service will return to Fort Pitt tomorrow for the flour. The water in the Beaver River is very high. Jim McKay, of Winnipeg, leaves for Fort Pitt to-night with official despatches. He expects to arrive in the morning. The Indians are laying for our party.

Frederick Lake, via Strabane, N. W. T.

Frederick Lake, via Strabane, N. W. T. June 11.—Col. Williams, with the Midland Battalion, arrived here to-day. The place is in ruins in every direction, and buried under same boards. They were much decayed and identification is impossible. They were whites and dressed in civilian's clothing. We move on towards Beaver River at once.

Strong Proof Against Riel.

Strong Proof Against Riel. WINNIPEG, June 15. Chief Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson Bay Company, has received news that Ross an officer of the company at Lac Lacrosse, had abandoned the post, with his horse, goods and furs, for English River. It is supposed Ross was alarmed by the Indian attack on Green Lake about sixty miles south, and thought it best to remove to a point from which he could easily escape if attacked. No news of such attack, however, has yet been received. It would, however, indicate Indian disaffection in the far north of the Hudson Bay Company as well as the lives of its officers.

The Rebellion.

The Rebellion. WINNIPEG, June 11. A telegram from Fort Pitt, via Strabane, June 10, reports matters unchanged. The Midland Battalion has been sent to the west side of the lake, 10 miles east, to out of Big Bear's retreat. The latest report says Big Bear has ferried across Turtle Lake. General Middleton is following close on his trail and has only a few miles behind. A fight will probably occur soon.

The Revolt.

The Revolt. Toronto, June 12. An interview has been had with Riel's mother. In a letter to her Riel said he had given himself up to Middleton in obedience to a letter from her asking him to do so. He had been well treated by Middleton and had suffered no indignity from his attendants. He concluded by saying he was in God's hands and would be taken care of.

Col. Otter's Brigade.

Col. Otter's Brigade. Toronto, June 16. The Mail has the following special: Beaver River 13th, via Strabane.—An Indian, believed to be one of Big Bear's scouts, rode into the 65th camp this morning and was fired upon by the sentry, but escaped south. The Chippeways came in with the priest Father Logoff, late on Thursday night having surrendered. Twenty-three came and eight others with women and children arrived last night. All gave up their arms, and they were compelled to follow Big Bear through threats of annihilation in case of refusal. After they had purchased their freedom with cattle, Big Bear would not permit them to leave. The Indian Crees, of whom they stood in great fear, were not brave after all, for most of them deserted the day after the fight at Freshman's Butte, and went away home. The priest Crees wanted to follow Big Bear through the woods, but were refused by McLean, took the prisoners in their camp. They say Big Bear has thirty warriors of his own, but with his allies his fighting force numbers about 150 or 200. The Chippeways also report that Big Bear may cross north of the Beaver to Lac Des Isles, supposed to be forty miles from here through unexplored country. Col. Smith with 100 men of the 92nd Winnipeg Light Infan-

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deleton is using every effort to accomplish this. All the wagons will be dropped and Bedson's pack train utilized. This is the only means of transport and even this the probability is in favor of the making being found impossible. Supplies were sent down the river to Pipestone Creek yesterday, then up to the country towards Turtle Lake to interest into the hands of the Chippeways but as it was held with closed doors nothing can be ascertained. Provisions are running short and only canned meats have been sent with the Lac Des Isles expedition.

BATTLEFOUR, June 15.

BATTLEFOUR, June 15. In the investigation which has been going on here with reference to the murder of Bernard Tremont, the Swiss farmer killed early in the outbreak, two Indians have sworn that they were acting under Riel's instructions when the murder occurred. On Saturday Poudmakier acknowledged the receipt of four letters from Riel, one of which he said he left in his tent near his reserve. A party of police taking with them Poudmakier's brother-in-law, the renegade white Jefferson, were sent out to look for it. They returned Friday morning and the letter which Poudmakier said he had left it. It will no doubt be a very important document at Riel's trial. It is dated Fish Creek, the day after Riel's flight there. His orders Poudmakier, if Battiford has not already been captured to capture it at once, and kill all the white people there. The letter goes on to say that Riel, who has been doing Riel will attack and destroy the volunteers and join Poudmakier at Battiford. The letter is signed by Riel himself.

Poudmakier's Surrender.

Poudmakier's Surrender. The Toronto Globe correspondent in the Northwest sends the following account of the interview between General Middleton and his fellow chiefs and General Middleton on the day of the surrender of the former. Immediately that the parley was opened the steady chief rose and advanced with outstretched hand towards the General, who was seated. Middleton intimated his lack of sternness in the gesture. Poudmakier's features at that moment were a study. He stepped back and for a few moments stood there with a firm as a statue. He continued, "do you think me a great chief? When the white man first came here I tried hard to come and make peace, and I would do so yet. I am not a great chief. I was a great chief when the treaty was made. I would have been recognized as that." (Poudmakier's meaning here is a little obscure. He means that although he is recognized as the man who is responsible for the actions of the men on his reserve, still he is treated by the Government just as an ordinary Indian, without any particular allowances being made for his exalted rank.)

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thing. He is a great man. But I never promised to send him men. "Riel sent you a messenger," replied the General, "telling you a lie that he had beaten me at Fish Creek, and that is the reason you were going to him. But you got in a fright when you heard of his defeat, and that is why you have come in to make peace to-day."

"It is very hard," answered the Chief,

"It is very hard," answered the Chief, "that none of my people are here who can tell you it is true what I say. When you have heard it all you will know that I did not mean to fight the white man. I knew that Riel had little powder and cartridges, and I would not go to him. I was going to camp at Devils Creek."

"Then," said Middleton, "if you were peacefully inclined, why did you attack and capture my teams and the men whom you were going there?"

"This was evidently a 'clinch' for Poudmakier, but the resources of his mind were equal to it. He sought deftly to change the theme by making a detour statement of the way he had been attacked by Col. Otter's column at Cut Knife Hill. 'It is this,' he said, 'When I was on my reserve; when I was sleeping quietly in my camp with my people, they came and fired the cannon on me. I jumped up and was forced to fight.'"

"When you fire on our people," replied the General emphatically, "and when you begin to RAID AND PILLAGE...

"When you fire on our people," replied the General emphatically, "and when you begin to RAID AND PILLAGE... the houses of the white man, you will all ways be fired on in return. It was your men who first fired on the soldiers. They were led by Delorme and the Half-Breeds. 'Where was it all asked Poudmakier, while the faintest smile passed over his handsome features. 'At Cut Knife,' replied the General. 'I don't know how about that,' said Poudmakier, as he turned to question his councillors. 'The reason you fired on our men,' continued the General, 'was that when you saw them coming up your bad conscience told you you deserved to be punished.'"

Poudmakier sat silent, with his head

Poudmakier sat silent, with his head hung, and eyes pensively gazing at the ground before him. 'You have always been treated well by the white man,' the General went on. 'You were selected to go with the Queen's daughter. It was a great honour to be selected from among all the other chiefs. You had no reason to fight against the white man. Why did you not fight against your friends, instead of being afraid to assist Riel because he had no powder?' 'I am sorry in my heart,' said Poudmakier, with downward frown, 'that I am such a bad chief as I am.'

Such a bad chief as I am,

Such a bad chief as I am, a statement that provoked a ripple of laughter from the auditors. 'But why?' he continued, 'do you think me a great chief? When the white man first came here I tried hard to come and make peace, and I would do so yet. I am not a great chief. I was a great chief when the treaty was made. I would have been recognized as that.' (Poudmakier's meaning here is a little obscure. He means that although he is recognized as the man who is responsible for the actions of the men on his reserve, still he is treated by the Government just as an ordinary Indian, without any particular allowances being made for his exalted rank.)

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to my white brother, the great chief.

to my white brother, the great chief. This is my country, my native land. This is my country, my native land. This is my country, my native land. This is my country, my native land. This is my country, my native land.

I would try to make peace to save my children.

I would try to make peace to save my children. I would try to make peace to save my children. I would try to make peace to save my children. I would try to make peace to save my children. I would try to make peace to save my children.

Middleton enquired of Mr. Read

Middleton enquired of Mr. Read the character of the man, and hearing that he had always been peacefully disposed to the interpreter to tell him he was a good man. Jacob went on. 'I want the great Chief to put everything right, then I will go to my home, to my children; but I am ashamed to go back here.'

THE SARTH IS BARE

THE SARTH IS BARE. I love my children, but I don't care for that I want to make peace. 'But if you are so fond of peace,' interjected the General, 'why did you remain in the war party?' 'I wanted to go away to the north land,' said Jacob, 'but the agent would not keep you with the war party.'

No but he wanted to keep me on the

No but he wanted to keep me on the reserve, and then I could not get away. Jacob had finished and another Cree Indian with a big expressive countenance, said a pair of unmentionables of the best then pattern, unquestionably the worst of wear, came forward. He did not court a rebuff by offering his palm to the General. He bore the euphonious cognomen of Breaking-through-the-ice and squinting himself beside his companion, with arms outstretched, began— 'I would like that