Our National Resources.

(From the London "Standard.")

The progress of the nation during the past sixty-four years has brought the people of the United Kingdom almost to an equality in numbers with four of of the five Great Powers. We are barely three and a half millions behind France, next to ourselves the least populous of the five Powers; and even compared with Russia, the most populous, we are as one to two, instead of, as formerly, being only one to three. If we reckon the colonies, the British people outnumber the French and Austro-Hungarians, stand on a level with the Germans, and are exceeded by the Russians alone. If we include the whole British Empire, counting heads, it matches the entire Continent of Europe taken together. We have pointed out in previous articles that in the same period our wealth has been quadrupled, and that the new capital saved and invested is three times the amount of all the accumulation of all preceding generations of people inhabiting these islands. Whilst admitting the *prima-facie* incredibility of the latter statement, we have undertaken to show how many and various facts tending to confirm it. This will be found to involve an interesting enquiry.

In the exhaustive paper to which we have been so largely indebted in the course of our investigations Mr. Giffen tests the results at which he had arrived by calculating, in the manner we have already so fully explained, the wealth of the country in 1865, and he concludes that it was then six thousand one hundred millions sterling. Deducting that sum from eight thousand five hundred millions, the amount in 1875, the difference is twenty-four hundred millions. In other words, the new capital saved in these ten years exceeded all the accumulations of preceding generations up to 1814. If this be so, it is not extravagant to suppose that between the close of the war and 1865 twice as much was laid by as in the following ten years. Again, we have already seen that the total expenditure of all kinds during the struggle with France exceeded fifteen hundred millions sterling. Assuming that the twenty millions a year which sufficed for all purposes of administration and defence in 1792 would have continued enough but for the outbreak of hostilities, the cost of the war was twelve hundred and sixty millions. Had peace been preserved, therefore, that vast capital might have been employed on mills and machinery, in opening mines, reclaiming land, and extending trade, instead of being spent unproductively. Had it been so, it is surely not too much to assume that the resulting savings would have made the wealth of the country twice what it really was in 1814. But if this could have been done with the petty industry of that time, how much more rapid must be the accumulation of capital in these days of gigantic enterprise? Our reasoning will not be seriously weakened even if it be assumed that the continuance of peace would have raised the civil expenditure so that the revenue would have averaged twenty-five millions. On that hypothesis there would still remain nine hundred millions to be invested productively.

The value of our exports has more than quadrupled since 1810, and if the capital employed has been argumented in the same ratio in this instance, at any rate, Mr. Giffen's conclusions are fully borne out. Furthermore, our merchant tonnage has been trebled. In real efficiency as well as in cost it has been multiplied six or eight times, for one-third of our whole tonnage is now propelled by steam, and one steamer is equal to at least three sailing vessels of the same capacity, because of its comparative independence of the winds and its vastly greater speed. The growth of our textile and mining industries is too well known to need specification. There is, however, one form of wealth of enormous value which has entirely come into existence since the close of the war—the railways. We have built our own network at an outlay of over six hundred and fifty millions sterling, we have also constructed the Indian lines, and most of the Colonial; we have advanced a very considerable proportion of the cost of the Russian and American roads, and have lent largely for similar purposes to other countries. And all this we have done while we were extending every other kind of industry—that is to say, out of entirely new capital. We have also girdled the earth with telegraph wires. Add to all this the immense loans we have made to foreign Governments, cities, and trading associations, and the sums we have invested in developing the resources of other countries, more particularly our own dependencies. For example, we have founded cotton mills in Bombay and jute mills in Bengal, tea plantations in Assam and along the Himalayas, and coffee plantations in Ceylon. Did space permit we might go on with the enumeration indefinitely, but we have said enough to convince all who are competent to form an opinion upon the subject that the rate of growth established in our last article is really not too high. Indeed, when we call to mind all the influences that have been co-operating to argument our wealth, the temptation is rather to think the estimate too low—the marvellous inventions which have replaced the slow drudgery of hand labour by the expeditious processes of machinery, the application of steam to industry as well as to locomotion, the bringing all parts of the earth into instant communication by means of the telegraph, the establishment of peace and order throughout the length and breadth of India with its hundreds of millions of inhabitants, the opening up of China and Japan, the colonisation of Australia, the settlement of the Valley of the Victoria, and last, though not least, our own adoption of free trade.

But after the question of dispelling any doubts that might have existed in reference to the augmentation of our wealth, it is needful to enquire what we could do, supposing we were to be involved in a great European war, and first let us investigate our potential military strength. It was shown in our first article that at the very end of the struggle against Napoleon, after one-and-twenty years of desperate fighting, our naval and military forces of all arms constituted about one in twenty-two of the population. At that rate the United Kingdom alone could now place at the disposal of the Crown in round numbers a million and a half of men, of whom two hundred and sixty-two thousand would be sailors and marines and four hundred and thirty-five thousand regular soldiers. These are numbers which, with the traditional notions on such subjects which still prevail amongst us, are calculated to surprise. In reality, however, they afford no real measure of our capacity to raise armies. At the beginning of the century war on the great scale on which it is now conducted was unknown, because it was impossible. Even the Grand Army itself would be a small force compared with what several European States could now oppose to it. We must, then, see what has been done since railways have made the modern system practicable, and we need not take our illustrations from the Continent, because there a permanent conscription is kept up to prepare in peace time for the exigencies of war. But in the United States we have a people of our own blood, with our own love of personal freedom, and more than our own dislike of standing armies, and who, within the recollection of us all, passed through one of the most terrible civil conflicts known to history. When it began there was practically no American army, yet during the four years the contest lasted the North enlisted two million seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty-nine men, while two million six hundred and fifty-six thousand were actually enrolled. In this number, however, are included the troops re-enlisted for a second or third period of service, who in the early part of the conflict more particularly were very numerous. Striking off the odd hundreds of thousands on this account, so as to make perfectly sure of not overstating, we find that two millions of men were placed in the field during the four years out of a population of twenty-two millions. It is to be borne in mind, however, that of these one hundred and seventy-nine thousand were negroes, of whom the majority belonged to the South. It is also certain that some emigrants who arrived during the strife, and, consequently, were not reckoned in the census of 1860, were enlisted. Making a liberal allowance for these and the Southern negroes we strike off another quarter of a million from the gross enrolment, and thus get a million and three-quarters as the number of men which the North itself furnished to the service, which is as nearly as possible two men out of every twenty-five men, women, and children in the community. The same proportion for the United Kingdom would give in the course of four years over six millions, or armies as large as the combined military strength of the Continent at the present moment. Of course, no people would submit to such a sacrifice as this save in defence of their hearths and homes, but there stands the fact that a people of our own blood, in our own day, made the sacrifice. * * * * * *

In the foregoing calculations we have limited our inquiries to the United Kingdom. If now we extend our vision to the colonies, we find in Canada a militia of six hundred thousand men, in place of the forty thousand of sixty years ago. To a large extent the force may exist only on paper. It is certain, however, that except against the United States alone, Canada suffices for its own defence. Indeed, Sir G. Wolseley, who knows the country and the people well, and whose authority in such a matter will not be questioned, believes that the Dominion would not only take care of itself, but would furnish for Imperial purposes a contingent of at least ten thousand men. In other words, with what they could do for themselves, and with aid from the navy, Canada would take the care of the West Indian islands off our hands. Australia also needs but a small squadron to guard against surprises, a few Engineers to organise defences, and an experienced general, to protect itself. And at the Cape there are natives enough, with a firm native policy, and officers trained in India, to provide against all probable contingencies. Our Colonial Empire, therefore, has ceased to be a drain upon us, and even has grown enough to furnish us material help. And, as to India, the complete pacification of the whole peninsula and the absence of a formidable adversary, actual or possible, upon its borders, enable us to draw to any extent we please upon its limitless recruiting grounds. Thus, unlike what was the case sixty years ago, wherever we look throughout the vast British empire, we find inexhaustible materials of military strength lying ready to our hands, and at the same time we see the strain upon our home resources indefinitely diminished. Thus, we are free to use our own individual strength and that of all our vast dependencies in chastising any foe adventurous enough to invade our rights or asperse our honour.

In a great European struggle, if we did no more proportionately than was done in 1814, we could in the United Kingdom alone raise a million and a half of all kinds of forces, of whom somewhat less than one-half would be available for foreign service, the Mediterranean garrisons, and the navy. It is certain, however, that the numerical superiority of our foes would compel us before long to conform to the exigencies of modern war. The experience of the North and the South at the time of secession determine the limits of what it would then be possible for us to accomplish. Two Southern whites out of every eleven of all ages and both sexes marched into the field, and of every three who did so one fell in battle or died in hospital. The result was absolute exhaustion. More than this no people could do. It is doubtful whether any other would achieve as much; for the whites left the negroes at home to carry on the necessary labours of every-day life. Making what allowance may be necessary on this score, somewhat less than six millions is the very highest number the United Kingdom could raise in the course of four years, even if England itself were invaded. On the scale of what the North did, we could mobilise three million in four years, and at the end of the time have in active service by land and sea sixteen hundred thousand men. At the same time our colonies and dependencies, with the aid of the fleet, would be able to protect themselves, so that this whole force, except what would be required for home defence, would be available for offensive warfare. Lastly, if we leave out of account the protected native States and the warlike border tribes and Principalities, the hundred and ninety millions of British India proper would furnish us with an army of between eight and nine millions of men, taking our own force in 1814 as the standard of measurement. Of course no man in his senses would seriously think of enlisting so vast a multitude of Asiatics. We cite the figures only to put definitely before the mind the military capabilities of India under a strong Government, and to show that in point of fact the armies we could raise there are limited only by prudential considerations, and by our means of equipping, transporting, paying, and feeding them.

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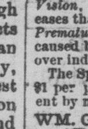
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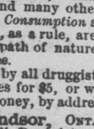
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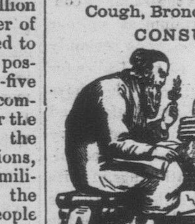

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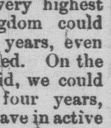

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EQUITY SALE.

In the Supreme Court in Equity.

Between John Williston, Plaintiff, and William Taylor and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife, Luther Williston, Phineas Gollagher and Ellen Gallagher, his wife, Robert McCosh and Eliza McCosh, his wife, John McDonald and Jane McDonald, his wife, Jos. B. Williston and Thomas B. Williston,—Defendants.

There will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, the Sixteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Letson's Weigh Scales, in Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, all the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff, and of the Defendants, William Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Luther Williston, Phineas Gallagher, Ellen Gallagher, Robert McCosh, Eliza McCosh, John McDonald and Jane McDonald, in the following Lands and Premises, that is to say:—

1.—All that piece of Land situate on the Southerly side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, originally granted by Letters Patent to the late Luther Williston, now deceased, and known in the original Grant as Lot B, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

2.—Also all that piece of land situate on the southerly or easterly side of the said River, being a part of Lot No. 14, granted to John T. Williston by Letters Patent, bearing date the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and particularly described in the said Grant and Plan attached thereto.

3.—Also all that other piece or parcel of Land, being one equal undivided moiety or half part of all that Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, on Fox Island at the entrance of Miramichi River, being part of the Lot formerly granted to John O'Bear, the said lot being bounded on the East by Miramichi Bay, on the South by lands granted to Paul Muzrall, on the North by lands granted to Donald McLean, the piece of the said lot (of which the undivided half part is intended to be conveyed) being the front or east part of said Lot, ten rods in width, from north to south, commencing on the beach or shore on the south line of said lot, thence westerly along the said line ten rods from the edge of the grass, thence north on such a course as will strike the north line of the said Lot at the distance of ten rods from the edge of the grass, thence easterly along said north line to the water.

4.—Also those two lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on Fox Island aforesaid, and formerly owned by Gilbert Muzrall and Paul Muzrall and which were conveyed by them to the late John B. Williston, deceased, George Williston and Luther Williston, deceased, of which said lots one acre was reserved by William J. Fraser in his deed to Luther Williston, deceased.

5.—Also all that other piece or parcel of land situate on Fox Island, known as the Lot granted to Benjamin Stymiest which is bounded as follows: on the north by land known as the Lake Lot, formerly owned by John T. Williston, on the south by lands belonging to the Heirs of William Gardner, deceased, westerly by lands formerly owned by John B. Williston, and easterly by the sea, excepting thereout the front and fishing privilege reserved by William J. Fraser, in his deed to the late Luther Williston.

6.—Also all that other lot, piece or parcel of Land situate on Fox Island aforesaid, fronting the Bay Shore inside of the said Island, bounded northerly by the McKinnon Lot, easterly by lands owned by Alexander and William Williston, and in the rear by the rear line of the Lots fronting on the Sea Shore and known as the Taylor Lot, being the same pieces or parcels of land that were conveyed to the said Luther Williston, deceased, by William J. Fraser and Jessie his wife, by Deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as by reference to the said deed will fully appear.

7.—Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract of Land situate in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit:—Commencing at the lower boundary line of the said Luther Williston's land at a Pine Stump, thence down stream following the course of the Bay du Vin River to a marked Hemlock Tree, making thirty-two rods on front, thence south eighty-two degrees fifteen minutes, east seventy-six chains, or until it intersects the lower line of the land formerly owned by the said Luther Williston, deceased, thence north eighty nine degrees, west sixty-seven chains along the said Luther Williston's lower line to the bounds first mentioned, containing thirty acres, more or less, which said last mentioned piece of land was conveyed to the said Luther Williston by George Williston, by deed, bearing date the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

8.—Also all that part of the Bay du Vin Mill Tract, so called, situate on the east side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, extending the whole extent of the original Grant on the said east side, and conveyed to the said Luther Williston by John J. Williston, by deed, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

9.—Also all that piece, parcel or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, on Fox Island, so called, bounded on the north by a Marsh and Land formerly owned by Mays, on the south by Marsh Land owned by Robert Noble, the said piece of land extending through the said Island and including the sea shore and privilege of fishing, the same being Marsh Land known as Lot No. — and also known as the Peter Muzrall Marsh, and was sold and conveyed to the said Luther Williston by George Williston, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

The above sale is made pursuant to the provisions of Section 120 of Chapter 49 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to "The Supreme Court in Equity." the undersigned Commissioners having been directed to partition the same by a Commission issued out of the said Court in this cause, bearing date the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and having found it difficult to make a beneficial partition of the Estate.

Dated this fifth day of April, A. D., 1878.

JAMES KERR,
SAMUEL HABBERLEY, } Commissioners, &c.
A. K. McDOUGALL.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the Sixth day of APRIL next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the fourth day of December, A. D., 1877, in a cause therein pending, whereas William Muirhead is Plaintiff and James Vickers is Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortaged premises described in the Bill and in the said Decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

"All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Blackville on South side of South-west Branch of the River Miramichi, bounded Northwardly by said River, Westerly by lands granted to James Peters, Southerly by Crown lands, and Easterly by lands owned or occupied by Richard McLaughlan—being Lands on which said James Vickers at present resides—containing two hundred acres more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the 17th day of December, A. D., 1877
L. J. TWEEDIE, Plaintiffs Solicitor. 4h20. RICHARD CARMAN, Barrister.

The above sale is postponed until the Twentieth day of May next, then to take place at time and place above mentioned.

Dated April 6, A. D., 1878.
RICHARD CARMAN, Barrister.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th 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 Stephen White, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Chatham, and bounded as follows, viz.—Northerly by the said Miramichi River, Southerly by the Great Road leading from Chatham to Newcastle, Easterly by lands occupied by Archibald Brown and Westerly by lands occupied by Eugene Jardine, fronting on said highway 50 feet more or less and extending back to said river 40 feet more or less, being part of Lot No. 39 bought of William Lobban by the said Stephen White.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Andrew Duncan against the said Stephen White.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 15th April, 1878. } JOHN SHIRREFF SHERIFF OF N'RTH'D.

Law, etc.

M. ADAMS.
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Agent for "Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society."
Agent for "Imperial," "Ætna," "Hartford" Fire Insurance Companies.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
BATHURST OFFICE:—two doors from store of K. F. Burns, Esq.

WM. A. PARK,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq
CASTLE STREET,
NEWCASTLE. 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.
1½-tf

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—SNOWBALL'S BUILDING,
WATER STREET
CHATHAM.
2-52

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.
July '9, 77 Chatham, N. B.

Traveler's Column.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.
Chatham Livery Stables.
Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at
CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.
Two Regular Stages per day each way between Chatham and Newcastle.
Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham

Brokerage, etc.

MACLELLAN & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
EVERY kind of legitimate Banking done, and all the facilities of an Incorporated Bank afforded to Depositors and Customers. Jun.23

LUKE STEWART,
SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
SAINT JOHN.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
1-52

WILLIAM J. FRASER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS MOLASSES, &C
HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF,
UPPER WATER STREET,
HALIFAX. N. S.
CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. R. CALL,
General Agent
SHIP BROKER,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.
2-tf

W. & R. Brodie,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal.
QUEBEC.

Insurance.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.
Applications may be made to the following Representatives.
CHATHAM:—T. F. GILLESPIE, W. WILKINSON.
NEWCASTLE:—A. A. DAVIDSON,
BATHURST:—JOHN E. BALDWIN,
RICHIBUCTO:—H. LIVINGSTON, J. D. PHINNEY.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 sterling
THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1833.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for *terms of one or three years, at lowest rates.* Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.
ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT NOTAR PUBLIC AND BROKER.
W. E. VROOM. R. H. ARNOLD.

Vroom & Arnold,
SHIP BROKERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
SMYTH STREET,
ST JOHN.

Hotels.

TORRYBURN HOUSE,
Nearly opposite the Ferry, Chatham,
JOHN McGOWAN, - - - Proprietor.
THE above Hotel, having beeen fitted up and furnished in first class style, is now open for the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Guests.
Good Stabling on the Premises.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.
NEWCASTLE,-----------MIRAMICHI, N B
THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.
☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART.
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Canada House,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.
The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.
GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES
2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,
King Square.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor and Cigars, and superior accommodation.
☞ Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND
St John, July 9 1877.

Manufr's, Builders, etc.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,
Chatham, N. B.,
JAS. W. FRASER - - Proprietor.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Steam Engines & Boilers, Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Shingle Mills & General Machinery.
Sole Manufacturer of Pond's Wisconsin
PATENT ROTARY
SAW CARRIAGE.
THIS invention pronounced the "*Ne Plus-ultra*" of Saw Mills is destined to sweep all rivals from the field. Interlocking hook and lever dogs are used by which the logs are DOGGED and CANTED automatically. The head blocks are fitted with sliding racks which move forward and back and by this means a long sweeping log can be sprung straight, and tapering logs can be cut to the *greatest possible advantage* When one log is sawed the Head Blocks are run back by friction ready to receive another log as the carriage is returning. The whole of this work is performed by a man who rides on the carriage. This mill has shown itself in ACTUAL COMPETITION capable of rivaling one of the best gangs in New Brunswick, averaging 35 M. Per Day, and cutting ready for edging a LOG PER MINUTE, with ease.
The right to manufacture and sell this mill in the Dominion of Canada has been purchased by the Subscriber.
Any further information may be had by communicating with me, or my Salesman, Mr. C. C. CARLYLE, will wait on responsible parties desiring information, with model and plans of said mill.
JAS. W. FRASER.
Chatham, March 20th, '78.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Nets, Twines, &c.
WE are heavy manufacturers of all kinds of
NETTINGS
of superior quality. Prices low to outfitting merchants.
Fishermen can be supplied at the lowest prices by applying to A. & R. LOGGIE, Black Brook
H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St.
4125 BOSTON.

IRON PIPE.
WISDOM & FISH
NO. 38 WATERLOO ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
IRON PIPE,
For Steam, Water and Gas,
Wro't Iron Water Pipes, Plain and Galvanized Steam and Gas Fittings, Brass Valves, Hose, Packing, Cotton Waste, Steam Whistles and Lubricating Oils, Rubber and Leather Belting, and Mill Supplies.
☞ Selling Agents for Knowles and Blakes Steam Pumps. Prices on application.
St John. N. B., Sept. 11, '77.

TO THE
FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI.
We have been Manufacturing
IRON FRAME MOWERS
For the last four years, and are now offering to the farming community this, the
BEST MOWER,
combining greater excellence of mechanical simplicity together with greater durability and entire reliability for all the requirements of the field, than any other Mower extant.—In construction they are similar to the celebrated Walter A. Wood's Iron Frame Mower, and the Richardson Buckeye, both American Machines. Of the former there are over 200,000 in use, and the extraordinary number of 20,000 were manufactured and sold last season, by the Wood Company of United States. We have over 500 of our manufacture now in use, every one of which (no exceptions) stands as a monument of the grand and unprecedented success of home manufacture and our enterprise. A list of our Agents in this section of the Province will be found appended, and farmers are requested to ask information of them relative to our Mowers in use in their respective localities, which will establish beyond doubt their unquestionable superiority over any other mower to be had in our market.
The facility of procuring all parts or pieces within a nominal length of time must show beyond the shadow of a doubt the claims such an enterprise has upon the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.
For the coming harvest of 1877 we will manufacture LARGELY in excess of our numbers of last season, and trust that our growing enterprise may find such inducements held out to it as will be commensurate with its merits.
Let it be remembered we have no hesitation at all times, in entering into a friendly competition in the field with any other machine in our market. WE GUARANTEE OUR MOWERS TO BE INFERIOR TO NONE. Farmers would do well to enquire prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.
AGENTS:
Campbellton—MALCOLM PATTERSON.
Dalhousie—DAVID RITCHIE.
Bathurst—CHARLES ROSS.
Newcastle—STEPHEN Y. MITCHELL.
Doaktown—ROBT. SWIM & SON.
Richibucto—WILLIAM WHETEN.
Buctouche—B. FOLEY.
M'Farlane, Thompson & Anderson.
P. S.—Various patterns of the most improved HORSE RAKES to be had of our Agents, CHEAP.
Fredericton, June 5, 1877.

Saws! Saws!!
MR. THOMAS B. PEACE, a Practical SAW MAKER, has opened a SAW MANUFACTORY in Chatham, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line of business. Satisfaction guaranteed
THOS. B. PEACE,
March 25—tf WATER ST., CHATHAM.

Manufr's., Builders, etc.

MIRAMICHI STONE WORKS
NORTHESK, MIRAMICHI
New Brunswick.
Joseph Goodfellow - - - - Proprietor.
GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short notice.
The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

CARD!
THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he is now prepared to furnish
PLANS, DESIGNS
—AND—
SPECIFICATIONS
For any description of Building required.
☞ PRICES REASONABLE! ☜
GEORGE CASSADY,
Architect.
Chatham, N. B. 4th. April, 187

ELECTRO-PLATING.
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, CAKE and BREAD BASKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and other articles
plated equal to new work. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to.
R. HENDERY,
Manufacturing Silversmith and Electro-Plater,
184 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

REMINGTON
Sewing Machines.
NO Machine has sprung so rapidly into favor as possessing just the qualities needed in a family Machine—namely: LIGHT RUNNING, SMOOTH, NOISELESS, RAPID, DURABLE, with perfect LOCK-STITCH.
Within the past year important improvements have been added and no trouble will be spared in keeping the REMINGTON ahead of all competitors.
Agents Wanted in all Unoccupied Territory.

REMINGTON
CREEDMOOR RIFLE.
VICTORIOUS AT
CREEDMOOR, 1874,
DOLLYMOUNT, 1875,
CREEDMOOR, 1876.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE
BREECH LOADING
SHOT GUNS
The best guns for the price ever produced. Universally recommended by those who have used them.

WEBB'S
Patent Cartridge Loader.
The only complete apparatus ever invented, combining in one complete and portable machine all the various implements employed in loading paper and metallic shells.
REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, GUN MOUNTINGS, IRON AND STEEL RIFLE AND SHOT BARRELS, FOR CUSTOM GUN SMITHS.

REMINGTON
Agricultural Implements.
PATENT CLIPPER
STEEL AND CARBON
PLOWS.
Cultivators, Solid Steel Cultivator Teeth, and Points, Wrought Iron Standard Cultivator Teeth and Points, Sayre's Patent Horse Hoe, Shovel Plows, Shovel Plow Blades, Plain and with Wings; of all sizes.
Wrought Iron Bridges.
Arch and Trapezoidal Truss, Cast Steel Shovels, Cast Steel Hoes and Garden Rakes, Planters' Handled Hoes, Mowers, Wheel Horse Rakes, Needle Cotton Gins.
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Boston, 146 Tremont St., Sewing Machines & Arms
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St. Louis, 609 North Fourth St., Sewing Machines and Arms.
Philadelphia, 810 Chestnut St., Sewing Machines and Arms.
Baltimore, 47 North Charles St. (Masonic Temple), Sewing Machines and Arms.
Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St., Sewing Machines and Arms.

THRESHING MACHINES
AND WOOD CUTTERS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
SMALL & FISHER.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

I. MATHESON & Co.
Engineers & Boiler Makers
New Glasgow, N. S.,
Estimates Furnished for Engines and Boilers, Mill and other Machinery.
99

Patronize Home
MANUFACTURE
I am now prepared to supply the Public with Superior Quality of
Doors, Windows, Blinds
HOUSE FINISHING,
For Inside or Outside. First Quality Pine or Cedar Shingles, and to
Plane and Match Lumber, and Plane and Butt Clapboards.
Scroll Sawing to any Pattern
TURNING, &c.
Having a Moulding Machine I am prepared to supply mouldings of different patterns, and to do Joiner work generally, at reasonable rates, guaranteeing satisfaction.

SMELT PACKING BOXES,
The Subscriber is prepared to furnish Boxes for Packing Smelts, in any quantity, and at lowest rates; made of thin stuff to
SAVE FREIGHT,
and size to suit the market. Call and examine samples.
☞ ORDERS SOLICITED AND ATTENDED TO. ☜
CALL AT THE
Sash and Door Factory.
PUBLIC WHARF, - - - - - CHATHAM.
PETER LOGGIE.
Liberal Prices will be given for Pine and Cedar wood suitable for making Sawn Shingles P. L.
46-4