Holiday Advertisements.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Go to CARMICHAEL BROS. and get the worth of your money. They are prepared to sell during the

Christmas Holidays

the following goods at unrivalled prices.

TEAS, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, LARD,
TOBACCOS, SOAP,
and choice TUB BUTTER.

London Layer Raisins,

in Boxes, Half Boxes and Quarter Boxes.

CURRANTS, FIGS,
NUTS, SPICES,
COFFEE, SAUCES,
PICKLES, MARMALADE,
CITRON & LEMON PEEL.

The following Canned Goods are Fresh and of a quality not usually to be had:

PINEAPPLE,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
BLUEBERRIES
CRANBERRIES,
LOBSTER,
SALMON,
TOMATOES,
& OYSTERS,

Biscuits.

Fancy and plain of all qualities and descriptions, from 5 cents to 50 cents per lb., to suit even the most fastidious taste.

Splendid Light.

Let there be light! There will assuredly be light, if you go to Carmichael Bros., and buy one Gallon of Kerosene Oil, which they are selling at 18cts per gallon, over one gallon 10 per cent. discount.

Provisions.

Now is the chance our friends, if you want to purchase any of the following:—

American Plate Beef,
Pork, Ham, Sausages,
Geese, Partridge,
Chickens, Ducks,
Labrador Herring,
Shad, Mackerel,
Codfish, pkl'd & dry,
Finen Haddies.

Confectionery.

Just arrived from Toronto, a large stock of Confectionery, Fancy and otherwise. Parents remember Christmas festivities and don't fail to purchase little ones one pound of those pure and wholesome sweets, you will never miss the 20 cents, and should wish more than one pound, we will a reasonable discount.

——A Choice lot of——

Apples,

GRAVENSTEINES,
PIPPINS, AND
BALDWINS, &c.

Also arriving a complete stock of

Crockery & Glassware.

Bargains may be Expected.

COME ONE,
COME ALL,
COME EARLY,

And avoid the rush.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

☞ Remember the stand, corner Duke and Cunard Sts. ☜

DURING THE

HOLIDAYS,

VISIT THE

STUDIO OF ART,

Opposite Masonic Hall, Chatham.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

—OF THE—

Finest Finish

—AND MOST—

Delicate Shade,

—AND—

Pencil Touch,

Done by an Artist of Great Experience.

☞ See specimens at the door.

——A LARGE STOCK OF——

MOULDINGS

For Picture Framing, etc.

T. R. COLPITTS, Photo.-Artist.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B

Christmas & New Years.

Goods suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, for sale at cost during the Holiday season. Ladies' Walnut Dressing Cases, Reticule, Albums, Baskets, Opera Glasses, Writing Cases, Papetries, Toilet Boxes, Cigar Cases and Holders, Meerschaum Pipes, Tartan Goods, Dominoes, Nine Pins, Blocks, &c.

ALSO:—

A well assorted Stock of Groceries, Pickles, Sauces and Spices.

Flour, Corn Meal, Sugar, &c., &c.

Dec. 1879. RICHARD HOCKEN.

Christmas Cards

in GREAT VARIETY at the

Miramichi Bookstore.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - DECEMBER 25, 1879.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Whatever may be the experiences of other days of the year Christmas Day, in all christian countries, brings with it a train of associations and ideas which move the popular mind with a unanimity that is as wonderful as it is universal. Other days are reminders of great concerns in individual lives and, in one way and another we note the annual recurrence of our local and public holidays in commemoration of important civic or national events, but Christmas Day is above them all in commanding our observance. Together with other days it is set apart by Statute for observance in certain public ways, but neither parliamentary enactment nor the sanction of any earthly sovereign can surround it with new importance or strengthen the hold it has upon christianized mankind. As a day of remembrance it is associated with what is joyous above all other things in our lives. It brought with it the glad announcement which was first heard by the humble shepherds and has since been transmitted as a message of joy ringing down through the centuries and encircling the world. Before our young minds could comprehend the ineffable mysteries it commemorates, it brought its joys to our hearts in gifts of love from our earthly guardians and friends—being thus a day ordained by Heaven's choice and consecrated by the most hallowed associations for the manifestation of human joy and thankfulness.

Polemical writers have attached what appears to be undue importance to the question whether the Redeemer was really born on the twenty-fifth of December. That, however, is but a matter of tradition. Since the middle of the fourth century the Church has celebrated the Nativity on that day and the correctness of the date may well be left out of thought when the human mind endeavors to contemplate the great central fact of the Incarnation and its purposes. It is fitting that such a day should be set apart for special thankfulnes to God. It is a reminder of the crowning act of His love and mercy to the human race, and hence the joyous thanksgiving of the Church to day. It is the natal day of Him who gave us the "New Commandment," and we cannot rejoice "in the love wherewith He hath loved us" unless we have done all that has been possible, in our circumstances of life, to deserve the love of those by whom we are surrounded. Have we done what we could for our neighbors less comfortably off in the world than ourselves? If not we have not worthily prepared for our own enjoyment of to-day. Have we dealt as justly as we might have done with those whom we recognize as friends? If not we must earnestly resolve to make greater efforts to that end in the future. Have we forgiven those who have ill-treated us? If not we only repeat the Lord's Prayer to day as idle words, and we need more of the spirit of Him who prayed for His enemies, even after He had received death at their hands. It is a recognized doctrine of religion that man's life should be a daily struggle against the evil propensities of his nature, but as it is a fact equally well established that nature generally throws man off his guard, he should embrace every opportunity presented for making special efforts to regain lost ground. If any of us feel that we have done our whole duty in all the relationships of life, we have great cause to be thankful—though in danger of being chargeable with self-righteousness. But we are sure that there are few of this class and, to day, therefore, presents to us another golden opportunity for renewing the struggle against the besetting tendency to do wrong. Let us resolve that for the time to come our aims shall be higher and our lives an example for good to those by whom we are surrounded. With such resolves in our hearts we are properly prepared for the joys of to-day and to realise the "Merry Christmas" which we hope is the lot of all our readers.

Oh, Ye Tears!

Mr. John Boyd of readjustment notoriety, who used to make quite a stir in St. John generally, and whose name was always kept in type ready for daily use in the newspapers, had become one of the most retiring of citizens in our commercial metropolis. It was rumored that he had given up his spare time to the study of the National Policy and was almost beside himself in consequence of being unable to escape the conviction that Sir John had dared to make him deceive his fellow-citizens by telegraphing that he had never proposed an increase, but only a readjustment of the Tariff. He had declared to several persons that he knew more cash was required to pay duties than formerly, and that owing to the stagnation of business more money went out for the duties than came in for the goods, and as he could never get anything in writing from Sir S. L. Tilley explaining that everything was all right, he allowed incautious observations to escape from his lips, and, among other things, resolved to be quiet, modest etc., until, to use a favorite expression of his countrymen, he got Sir Leonard "furninst him." Some people always misinterpret the meaning and intentions of others and it is not surprising that a rumor should have been set afloat to the effect that Mr. Boyd and his old friend had quarrelled. Sir Leonard's late visit to St. John, however, has settled the matter and not only have we the best of authority for believing that the Damon-and-Pythian love of Sir Leonard and Mr. Boyd for each other still continues, but also that Sir Leonard has been in "the melting mood," over the miseries of St. John under his Tariff. Mr. Boyd attended a gathering of Sir Leonard's political friends last week in St John and while recounting the city's woes under the National Policy, he seems to have exposed the "true inwardness" of the Finance Minister in relation to the condition of his constituency. Mr. Boyd is thus reported:—

He saw around him some of the energetic men on whom St. John relied to restore her prosperity. He said that politicians should not be blamed for the result of the fire, or for the losses on shipping by low freights. But there was a good time coming and we wanted it. The only way we could get it was to bury politics deep in the earth. No matter what a man was, if he proposed anything for the benefit of the city let us rally around him. He knew that Sir Leonard sympathized with the misfortunes of St. John, the city which has been his home and where his property was. When he came to it this last time he spoke to him of the dullness of business here and the necessity of giving us all the help he could; when he replied—almost with tears in his eyes—that he was prepared to do what he could reasonably for the city, and the Government was willing to carry out what could be done for our benefit. He referred to the stories which had been spread of his having quarrelled with Sir Leonard, but affirmed that none of them were true. It was nearly thirty years since he first had the honor of Mr. Tilley's acquaintance and he had never had an unpleasant word with him. A truer friend or a better man he had never met, and he hoped his right arm would wither and his tongue be palsied before he uttered the first word against him. He, like all other good citizens, was greatly concerned for the prosperity of St. John. He trusted that whatever our political differences might have been in the past, we would forget them until our city is built up, and be neither Liberals nor Tories, but St. John men. If we do this, we may yet see great results; we shall see a line of steamers to Europe, and to the West Indies; docks, wet and dry; warehouses, and many other things. They would find that, if Sir Leonard made promises, he would keep them. They might say of him, as was said of a Mexican dollar, the more you rub him the brighter he gets.

There are persons who say that Sir Leonard is very anxious to bury party politics "every time" when he cannot profit by keeping party prejudices alive; that Mr. Boyd's calling down imprecations on himself are very much like tempting Providence; that both he and Sir Leonard know the old party cries can never rally a majority about them in St. John again; that Mr. Boyd's prophecies respecting lines of steamers, etc. are but repetitions of clap-trap indulged in by Sir Leonard for many years, and that when prosperity returns to St. John in the regular course of events, its people will know that the N. P. has had about as much to do with bringing it as "those tears" or Mr. Boyd's gushing and vehement protestations of regard for the author of the ruinous Tariff.

A Sunbeam.

The experience in the homes of hundreds o families in the Miramichi lumber region is that their young men have taken to roving. They have left the country altogether and, still, there are enough left to do all the work the country affords. The energies of New Brunswick are paralyzed by the position in which she is placed by the present political policy of Canada's rulers.—*Miramichi Advance.*

What won't these Grits say? It was only the other day that the *Advance* published tables showing that the exports of lumber from Miramichi this year were much larger than in any other year in the history of the country.—St. John *Sun.*

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. In the table referred to we also published the St. John lumber exports, which showed that the shipments in 1878 were 183,168,010 s. f. Deals; in 1879 were 152,997,492 s. f. Deals.

Now, our people know that what we said concerning the exodus of our young men was true. They know that the dullness of business and the consequent falling off of employment has been great during the past year; that our mills were not run as steadily during the season of 1879 as in 1878; that wages were lower in 1879 than in 1878; that the necessaries of life, in both food and clothing, were not reduced proportionately with the wages, owing to the oppressive tariff; that those accustomed to give employment could hold out no encouragement to the young people to remain at home and that the latter were obliged to go away or face idleness and want. This being true of the Miramichi, where more lumber was exported than in 1878, what must be the condition of St. John where the export was so much less? We wish the *Sun* the compliments of the season, and hope it will get in a logical mood when it frames its reply.

OTTAWA'S PROSPERITY under the N. P. is evidenced by the fact that while there were only 150 vacant houses in the city when Mr. Mackenzie left office there are now 723 vacant ones.

HON. ROBERT MARSHALL of St. John is now a member of the New Brunswick Government, having been sworn in on Saturday last. The Government is to be congratulated on having secured the accession of so industrious and well-informed a gentleman.

THE "FREEMAN," which credits our correction of the Caraquet small pox report to another paper, also endeavors to throw discredit upon it, and asks somebody in the locality named to send it the facts. When it published lumber statistics, which were merely a copy of those that appeared in these columns, after we had gone to considerable trouble in obtaining them, it did not credit them to this or any other paper, nor have we heard of it raising any question in reference to their authenticity. Seriously, Mr. *Freeman*, why do you not make some arrangement by which you may avoid your little sins of omission and error in the credit line, when dealing with those who are disposed to be fair in that respect? The time of year is suggestive of reform in that way, and we are willing to put you in "the right way" if you really desire to do what is proper in such matters.

We may add that the circumstances of the reputed small pox case referred to appear to have justified the precautions taken, especially as the dread disease has so frequently been imported from Quebec. It seems that Captain Poulin died near Bic, on the homeward passage, from disease contracted before he left home. A French gentleman at Caraquet, who claims to be a physician, is said to have declared the captain's malady the small pox, and it may be that he still adheres to that view of the case, but that cannot change the facts of the matter.

Christmas Anthem.

Philip O. Sullivan, in Harper's Magazine for January.

Maidens, mothers that may be,
Bring your wreaths to deck the shrine
Of the Mother-Maid divine
With her child upon her knee;
Shout your silvery songs of praise
For the birth of better days.

Mothers, come! I see confessed
In your glances deep and mild
The adoration of the Child,
Come, your children at the breast;
Lift up your prayerful songs of praise
For the birth of better days.

Children, come with confidence
Ask the benediction mild
Of this gentle little child
Who was love and innocence
Lisp your guileless songs of praise,
For the birth of better days.

Did Jacques Cartier Land at the Mouth of the Miramichi River?

In Mr. Hannay's instructive History of Acadia, page 11, reference is made to Jacques Cartier's first visit to Acadia. "Leaving Newfoundland, Cartier sailed to the Southwest and visited the Magdalene Islands; from thence proceeding West on the 30th June 1534, he came in sight of the coast of Acadia. The land first seen by Cartier appears to have been Cape Escuminac at the Southern entrance of Miramichi Bay. The next day he landed and found the country to be fertile and well wooded. He there saw a large number of the inhabitants crossing a river in their canoes. Cartier entered this river and speaks of it as a very goodly river, but very shallow." Hannay then mentions that it is difficult to determine which of the many rivers of that portion of the coast of New Brunswick is the one thus described. Cartier describes what he saw as follows: "Nevertheless we "went that day ashore in four places to "see the goodly and sweet-smelling trees "that were there. We found them to be "cedars, yew trees, pines, white elms, "ashes, willows, with many other sorts "of trees to us unknown, but without any "fruit. The grounds where no wood is "all very fair and all full of peason, white "and red gooseberries, strawberries, "blackberries, and wild corn, even like "unto rye, which seemeth to have been "sown and ploughed. The country is of "a better temperature than any other "that can be seen and very hot. There "are many thrushes, stock-doves, and "other birds; to be short, there wanteth "nothing but good harbors."

It is quite probable that a doubt will always exist in our minds as to which of the rivers on our coast is alluded to,—agreeing with the historian in that respect—but in approaching the subject from a naturalist's view of it, much may be said in favour of the idea that it was the Miramichi; for in the absence of a knowledge of the flora and fauna in the locality of Kent and Westmorland counties, our own district can retain its footing remarkably well. Let us examine a few points connected with the discoverer's visit.—

The repeated action of tide and wave and ice must have assisted materially in altering the physical aspect at the point called Cape Escuminac. That there was dry land outside of the present site of the lighthouse can be almost corroborated by the well known fact that ice annually carries away portions of the land, not to mention the action of the spring tides as another agency producing the same effect. A walk by the seashore will reveal the change that the land has undergone, for trunks of trees are found embedded in the peat-like moss that has been forming during the gradual subsidence of that extenside barren. The continual deposition of sediment from the Miramichi river and the scouring of the ebb tide daily has assisted, no doubt, in the formation of some of our islands, bars, and shoals. It is not likely that within so short a time any marked change has been effected, so far as the general shallowness is concerned;—the appearance our islands, Fox, Huckleberry, and Egg had at the time of Cartier's visit would scarcely have given the discoveries the nomenclature these sands-mounds possess. In fact, assuming the physical aspect to have been much the same as it is at present, it might have deterred him from proceeding much further, whence one reason for the supposition that he failed to discover the river spoken of by Mr. Hannay later on in his work. Yet there would be much truth in Cartier's expressions:—"A goodly river but shallow;" "Landing in four places to see the goodly and sweet-smelling trees that were there, we found them to be cedars, yew trees, pines, white elms, ashes, willows with others unknown and without fruit."

Cedars, pines, and willows, there cannot be a doubt of as growing in that vicinity. Ashes and white elms, although I am without personal recollection of them, they possibly may be found and from the nature of the soil and location I would almost give an answer in the affirmative. Our yew is the ground hemlock, but as foreigners were led by a comparison with their own country, the tree referred to by Cartier might have answered to our spruce. I leave to the reader other trees spoken of as unknown, which are to be found in our midst

"The grounds where no wood is, all very fair and all full of peason, white and red gooseberries, strawberries, blackberries and wild corn even like unto rye, etc." Speaking of gooseberries, strawberries and blackberries, no doubt can be expressed of its accuracy. Blackberries I have found in flower in the district. Peason—Mr. Hannay says wild peas—The beach pea (Lathyrus Maritimus) grows at the mouth of the river, and is found generally on the sea-coast. I have found it on Portage Island. The corn spoken of would attract any one's attention, for the visitors at Escuminac, and on the islands, would most assuredly be impressed with its appearance. Wild oat grass (Danthonia) is also there.

"There are many thrushes, stock-doves and other birds, to be short there wanteth nothing but good harbors." As our robin is of the thrush family, no doubt that bird was thought of. It may, however, have been the hermit thrush, or wood thrush, as the former especially may oftentimes be seen true to his title, in copses; perhaps it was the brown thrush (songster) although not likely. By stock-doves, Cartier undoubtedly meant the wild-pigeon. On page 45 of the volume from which this is taken mention is made of Denys, who had his camp at the Miramichi, who saw immense flocks of wild pigeons passing his camp every morning and evening for eight days together. Some of the early settlers will corroborate this concerning those birds. At the season of the year named, Cartier would not see the wild ducks and geese which Denys refers to. The expression "want of good harbors" can be easily understood.

I have endeavoured to show from the evidence deduced the probability that Jacques Cartier landed somewhere in the vicinity of Escuminac. The facts to work upon were not extensive, but I think the evidences I have referred to all go to strengthen the belief that Jacques Cartier landed at Point Escuminac before proceeding up the St. Lawrence.

Yours truly, NATURALIST.

Sir Leonard Tilley in St. John.

[St. John *Globe*, Dec. 18th, '79]

VISITING THE INDUSTRIES.

The Minister of Finance yesterday afternoon completed his tour of the manufactories. He first visited the St. George Granite Works, Carleton, where he was met by Mr. F. T. C. Burpee and Mr. Moses Lawrence. "Mr. Burpee," said the Minister on alighting, "I have come over to see what you are doing in the stone line." "Very little, I assure you," was Mr. B's reply, as he led the way into the works. Large and small granite blocks and pillars were in different stages of polishing. In a large lathe a huge red granite pillar was just being turned. The grey granite, Mr. Burpee said, came from the "old Wetmore Quarry," Spoon Island, and is known as the famous Spoon Island granite, the superiority of which over other grey granites is well established throughout the Dominion and the United States. The principal markets for the finished granite are Michigan, Ohio and Toronto. A large order for New York for granite is now being filled. Mr. Burpee said they never canvass, now, for orders come in freely without it. Business at this season of the year always falls off, and they start the year with about $12,000 worth of orders. The National Policy, he thought, had the effect of "steadying" their business, although (with the exception of the duty on machinery) it did not affect them much.

Sir Leonard then drove to Messrs. Allan Bros.' foundry, where he was received by the Messrs. Allan and shown through the establishment. There were thirty-six men employed, and work was fairly brisk for these dull times. In the moulding shop the men were preparing the bottom of a cylinder for the engine which was taken out of the old ferry boat "Prince of Wales" and which is now to be put into Mr. Geo. McLeod's new tug boat. The firm said the new tariff does not affect them either one way or the other, as the advance of duties on the raw material is just equal to the advance on the manufactured articles,

Messrs. Thos. Connor and Son's rope walk, Lancaster, in which fifteen men were busily employed manufacturing all kinds of cordage was then visited. Messrs. Andre Cushing, A. C. A. Salter, A McL. Hutchings and Thos. Allan, went through the walk with Sir Leonard. The walk is now 1,000 ft. long, and is to be extended 500 feet further in a short time. Messrs. Connor said they have found additional markets since the increase in tariff. They declared their manilla cordage to be equal to the very best imported goods. But some people were not inclined to give their manilla a fair trial. They had noticed in the press that a certain ship chandler had said that the domestic article was inferior to the American. They were surprised that he knew so little about the value of their goods. As the raw material comes in free of duty, they were satisfied with the working of the N. P., with the exception of the duty on machinery, which was not very beneficial to them.

On the return, Sir Leonard stopped at Messrs. Hayford & Stetson's mill which unfortunately, was not running owing to an accident which happened to one of the pumps during the morning. He passed through the mill, however, and said he would call and see the mill running when he came to St. John again.

Sir Leonard then returned to the East side and visited Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons' brass foundry, Water street. Mr. Jas. H. McAvity showed him through the establishment. They are manufacturing ships' brasses, yellow metal spikes and harness trimmings. Nineteen men are employed. The principal business, of course, is done in ships' brasses, and the magnitude of that branch depends upon the amount of ship building carried on. To Sir Leonard's enquiry of how much brass is in a ship rudder, Mr. McAvity answered that 2,000 pounds was the quantity used, and 15 cents was the cost per pound. The duty on the raw material has been increased from 5 to 10 per cent., but McAvity declared himself perfectly satisfied with this increase, if the ship building interests will be advanced, as their business is governed entirely by that industry.

After visiting the New Brunswick electroplating works, (Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s) where nickle plating, silvering and gilding is done, the Minister returned to the Hotel.

THE BANQUET.

The Conservative banquet to Sir Leonard Tilley came off in the Royal Hotel last evening. The dining room was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the "spread" did credit to the caterer. The leading members of the party appear to have been present. The following is the list:

James Harris,
W H Tuck,
Atty Gen Fraser,
Hon Robt Robinson,
Judge Palmer,
Sheriff Harding,
Dr Wm Bayard,
Dr McLaren,
K F Burns,
Hon G E King,
J W Nicholson,
Dr Daniel,
A O Crookshank,
Wm M Smith,
Thos Potts,
Gilbert Bent,
J H McAvity,
A Markham,
S S Hall, jr,
Thos A Peters,
H C MacMonagle,
H D McLeod,
W W Allen,
D C Perkins,
A E Killam,
F E Barker,
John A Fish,
W H Thorne,
R Cruikshank,
Alex Rankine,
R C Scovil,
W Morgan Smith,
Chas Ketchum,
L R Harrison,
J L Stewart,
Jas A Estey,
G R Prichard,
M McDonald,
Wm Fleming,
S G Blizzard,
C M Bostwick,
T N Anderson,
Jos K Dunlop,
R B Humphrey,
D W Clark,
W H Allan,
Gen Warner,
C N Skinner,
Hon P R Stevenson,
Robt Marshall,
T W Daniel,
Dr Earle,
H T Gilbert,
Dr Steeves,
Dr Harding,
John Magee,
Samuel Gardner,
T M Reed,
John Boyd,
G O Bent,
A B Sheraton,
T G Ralston,
F B Watters,
J R Armstrong,
S Rand,
John B Wilmot,
John A Chesley,
Alex Duff,
S J King,
A O Fairweather,
J De V Spurr,
F W Wisdom,
R R Barnes,
G A Barker,
Thos Rankine,
C F Tilley,
C A Everett,
S Parker Tuck,
G W Burbidge,
J G Jones,
Geo Robertson,
Levi H Young,
G F Smith,
W S Barker,
H A Austin,
Chas F Clinch,
A Christie,
James Hannay,
T Donovan,
James Bond,
Norris Best,
O D Wetmore,
Thos R Jones.

James Harris, Esq., presided. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Governor General and Princess Louise" had been drunk, the health of the "Lieutenant Governor" was proposed and was responded to by Attorney-General Fraser,

The Chairman next proposed the toast of "Our Guest," and Sir Leonard made a lengthy reply. He thanked the people of St. John for the confidence they had reposed in him while he has been in public life; narrated the course of events that followed the introduction of his party to power last year, and coming down to the question of the National Policy, declared it has been a great benefit. As for the Maritime Provinces the tariff does not bear unequally upon them. Continuing on this branch of the subject he said, according to the Sun:—

I find it has been said there was no chance for the better under this tariff. But something has been done under the protective tariff. Under the former tariff we lost our West India trade altogether, but since the new tariff came in the result has been that where 1¼ millions pounds of sugar were imported in one quarter of last year; this year in the same quarter there has been imported over 18 millions, nearly 19 millions, pounds of sugar into the Dominion. We are sending out vessels for return cargoes, and will either get higher freights, which is good for the shipping, or there is lower freights on our lumber, etc., going to the West Indies, which is so much in the pockets of our Maritime dealers. And then there are sugar refineries. We find that a project is on foot and that capital has been subscribed in Halifax to establish a sugar refinery there, and we find that Moncton is moving in the matter also. I would much rather see it in St. John. Moncton is, no doubt a very proper place for the establishment of a sugar refinery, but I consider that St. John and Halifax are, from their situations, the two most desirable places in the Dominion of Canada for these refineries. The matter of sugar refineries was being vigorously pushed, and he had met a friend of his a few weeks ago who was on his way to Toronto to interest capitalists there to the extent of $30,000 for the establishment of a sugar refinery in New Brunswick.

And what does all this mean? It means increased trade; increased prosperity; increased employment of our people—which means increased wealth. * * * But what is our great difficulty? What is the reason that New Brunswick has not gone into new industries with all the zeal and fervor with which they have taken hold in Montreal and in Hamilton, where there are many new industries springing up? It arises in a great measure from our want of capital, which is due in a large degree to the Great Fire. (Applause.) There are some capitalists among us, and there are some here who may have the capital and have left it out at a moderate rate for improvements and other beneficial industries. I would that we had more such men among us; they are just what we want. (Applause.) I found during a visit to a furniture factory in Ontario that before the N. P., sofas, chairs, etc., used to be sent in from Chicago in a half finished condition and upholstered there. Now this is altogether stopped and there is a change. The sofas, chairs, etc., are now made at home and the upholstering done in towns of Ontario. This is giving increased employment, which means increased value for every foot of real estate and a decrease of the taxation. I am glad to see that the Americans are coming in to us with their capital, for we want them. I met one the other day in Montreal and he said to me, "your tariff has brought me over here to look after the market." I say welcome to them all; welcome, with their zeal, and enterprise and their capital, for they cannot make money in our Dominion without enriching us here by the increased trade, and we will be benefitted (cheers and pounding of tables.) We are approaching the centennial of St. John, and I hope that I may be alive to see that day. There will be none present then who saw its start, but I hope I will live to see, and see it great and prosperous. (Cheers, and cries of hear.) What is it that has given our city its importance, what made its land valuable, the very land on which this building stands? Why, it was its inhabitants that made it, its industrious and enterprising workers who made St. John. Some one of the papers had said that there were 80 stores in our city unoccupied. When I visited Boston shortly after the fire there nearly every other store or house was placarded "to let." What is the matter now with us is that our stores and shops are all too expensive for our pretent wants,—the rents are too high. What we want are cheaper stores for the present, and when the better times come the expensive stores will find plenty of occupants. Do not let us decry the country; do not let us run it down. Some of the papers have run it down when I was in Ottawa. (Cries of "Yes yes, let us hear about that!") I have not read all the articles but I have seen some of them that appeared in the Toronto *Globe*. I care not what they say about me; I care not how much they abuse me, so long as I perform my public duty faithfully. (Applause.) They may give it to me as hard as they please, but don't do anything to damage the country. (Cheers.)

Things are looking up down here in New Brunswick, I don't claim it all for the National Policy, but I may say that in the future there will be many things you can point to and say the National Policy has done things. With business in the great neighboring Republic looking up again; with its exports of 250 millions the year before last and 256 millions last year, we will soon have a beneficial revival here. In framing the new tariff we showed a feeling to go back to reciprocity when we said that if the United States would take off the duty on certain things we would do the same. Our prosperity and theirs are the same, and whatever affects us affects them. In England when I was there things were not so bright, but in Quebec there is a "hum" (laughter) being heard. Deals that I was afraid would lay and grow musty had gone up and had been sold and I said to a friend of mine in Liverpool that his barber ought to charge him but half as much as formerly for shaving him as his face was not half so long. (Laughter.) With all the benefits, with everything being developed and with every prospect bright, let us take hope. (Applause.) When we entered into Confederation I looked at the progress and prosperity of the United States, with their Montreal trade, and I thought that if it was good for them surely it was good for us. We are near the sea and we should be to Western Canada what the northern and eastern portion of the United States are to the western—the manufacturing centers. As I was hopeful then, I am more hopeful now. (Applause.)

Nothing has been more pressed against me in my constituency than the dismissals on the Intercolonial. But they were necessary; and while in the year before the railway had a deficit of three quarters of a million, I am happy to say from the present indications, that under the management of Sir Charles Tupper, that it will this year be reduced by one half and if we can show such a saving surely we cannot doubt but that our constituents will trust us further.

In conclusion he referred to the progress of the Pacific Railway and to the great future before the North West in particular, and the Dominion in general.

Gen. Warner responded to the toast of the "President of the United States;" Geo. E King, Esq., spoke to the toast of the "Liberal-Conservative Party;" Mr. K. F. Burns, of Bathurst, and Mr. John Boyd, responded when the health of "Sir John A. Macdonald and the Dominion Parliament" was drunk; Hon. T. R. Jones and Hon. B. R. Stevenson replied to the toast of "The Legislature," Speeches were also made by Sheriff Harding, C. N. Skinner, Esq., and others, and the party separated at 3.15 a. m.

Remembering St. John.

His Excellency the Governor General has shown again his kind remembrance of St. John by forwarding to His Worship the Mayor a cheque for $500, to be distributed among the poor. The following note accompanied the handsome gift:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa,
12th December, 1879.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to request your acceptance of the enclosed Christmas gift, for the benefit of those of the poor of St. John who still suffer from the effects of the late fire.

His Excellency hopes that the coming year may develope an increase in your trade and commerce, and he takes this opportunity of again expressing his admiration of the courage displayed by the citizens of St. John in struggling against disaster and depression of trade,—a courage which deserves future prosperity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
F. DEWINTON,
Major R. A.,
Governor General's Secretary

His Worship the Mayor of
St. John, New Brunswick.

It is Mayor Ray's intention to distribute this money, personally, as he did the $500, which His Excellency presented on the occasion of his visit to St. John.—*Globe.*

The Post-Office and School-Book Printing of New Brunswick.

[Printer's Miscellany, St. John.]

It is time the publishers and printers of St. John became more fully alive to the gross injustice done them by the Federal, as well as the Provincial Goverments. Surely they must, by this time, realize the fact that they have been despoiled in a most shameful manner by those whose duty it is to foster and protect. We allude to the taking away from St. John of the Post-Office printing, by the former; and the preventing of the publishers of this city from any participation in the School-Book printing of this Province, by the latter: the general public, in the last mentioned case, being victimized to the tune of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in the cost of the books used by their children. The matter of over-charging the public is a most serious one, but small in comparison with the great wrong done the workmen of this city. It is a wrong which is being felt in its fullest force just now. Our publishers are not allowed to participate in the profits arising from work done for the post-office or our public schools in this Province, yet they are expected to, and do, contribute largely to both services. Our printers are forced, through lack of employment, to flee from their despoilers and take refuge, in the majority of instances, in the neighboring republic. We urge upon both publishers and printers to make it a first duty to see that their rights are restored, and that at once. Let them not stand upon any ceremony, either. We have in their behalf *asked* for it on several occasions, and now let us *demand* it as a right as it undoubtedly is.

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It is not our mission to deal in politics, nor do we care, in this case, what may be the political creed of our representatives in either Parliament, but we are determined to leave no stone unturned to the end that the publishers and printers of New Brunswick may be allowed to participate, so far as is right, in the benefits and profits of work that rightfully belongs to them. No wonder some of those connected with the printing trade here find themselves in a sad plight just now, financially. How could it be otherwise, when nearly a million of dollars has been taken out of their pockets during the past four years? No wonder our printer-citizens are forced to leave their homes and families to seek employment in other lands, when the work they should have is taken from them, and, in one case, transferred to Ottawa, and, in the other, to Scotland! We again urge upon the publishers, printers, and bookbinders to combine to have this evil remedied, and would ask all newspaper editors who may recognize our rights in this matter to present the subject in its strongest light both to the public and their representatives. Let every one interested call personally upon each member of both governments and ask their aid, setting this matter right. Do not let apathy interfere, but recollect that those who serve themselves will be well served. We will gladly publish any expression of opinion on the part of our readers in regard to the above important question, only asking that the points be as briefly stated as may be consistent with clearness. More anon.

A Private Secretary's Mistake.

(Washington telegram to Chicago Times,)

Mark Twain's latest production is a letter giving his opinion of private secretaries, in which he sits down rather hard upon Mr. Kirby, private secretary to Postmaster General Key. The letter has caused a great deal of amusement among Mr. Kirby's associates in the post-office, and that gentleman feels very much torn up in consequence, and probably will not be anxious to tackle the subject again, at least not for some time. Some days ago Mr. Kirby took occasion to write a letter to Mr. Clemens, in which he had the temerity to criticise some comments made by that gentleman upon a recent order of the post-office department. Mr. Kirby felicitously inclosed a tract issued by the post-office department, saying that "it was to meet just such hardened cases as yours; and I also send you a copy of the postal laws, and hope you will take the trouble to look into the matter thoroughly." It seems by the letter received in reply that Mr. Clemens did look into the matter thoroughly, and Mr. Kirby thinks now that he made too searching a study of it. Among other things in his letter Mr. Clemens says:

My callow friend, when you shall have outgrown the effervescence of youth, and acquired a bit of worldly experience, you will cease to make mistakes like that. That is, you will recognize the simple wisdom of minding your own business. You seem to think you have been called to account. This is a great error. It is the post-office department of the United States that has been called into account. There is a difference here which you seem to have overlooked. I will point it out. We are not the post-office department, but only an expensive and unnecessary appendage to it. Grave, elderly public instructors like me do not call private secretaries to account. The mistake you have made is simple; you imagined yourself the dog, whereas you are only the tail. You endeavoured to wag the dog. This was injudicious. You should have hung quiescent until the dog wagged you. You seemed to have gathered the impression, somehow, that you are a member of the cabinet. This is an error. Your chief is one of the guns of that battery; you are not. You are not a gun, or a load, or even a ramrod; neither do you supply ammunition; you only serve as a stick to fire it off. You are not a barrel of molasses, but only the faucet through which the molasses is discharged. You are not a boot, but a bootjack. Do you perceive? The thing I am trying to convey to you is that it does not become you to assume functions that do not belong to you. The newspaper slip which you inclosed to me I will return by one of my private secretaries. I keep eleven of these things, not for use, but for display.

Speaking of the envelope in which Mr. Kirby's letter was enclosed, Mark says: You, an unofficial private citizen, have written me an entirely personal letter, enclosed in an envelope bearing upon its surface in plain print the warning: "A penalty of $300 is fixed by law for using this envelope for other than official business." The servants of the government ought to be, for decency's sake, among the last to break its laws. You have committed an offense with no elements of a joke about it, and if your superior does his duty he will impose the penalty involved. As far as I am concerned you are safe, but if you intrude upon me again I may be tempted to bring you before the courts for violation of law. There, now, receive my blessing. Go and do not mix in other people's business any more: otherwise you may pick up somebody who will feed you disagreeable words instead of sugar.

MARK TWAIN, etc.

Lecture on the Big New York Bridge.

"The New York and Brooklyn Bridge," was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening at the Brooklyn Music Hall, corner of Flatbush avenue and Fulton street, by Mr. Edmund F. Farrington, master mechanic of that structure. In commencing his lecture Mr. Farrington gave a description of truss, arch and pontoon bridges. The suspension bridge, he said, was of very ancient date, having been used in China over two thousand years ago. There were in this country some of the best suspension bridges in the world. Solid rock, the speaker said, was the best foundation for the cable piers and anchorage of a suspension bridge. The next best foundation was gravel, and if that could not be obtained piling might be used. In the construction of the East River Bridge piles could not be used owing to the unevenness of the ground, and a caisson was, therefore, sunk to a depth of 44 feet 6 inches below high water mark for the purpose of obtaining a good bedding. A foundation of clay, sand and bowlders was discovered, very hard. The anchor plates of the East River Bridge, Mr. Farrington said, were oval masses of iron, 2 feet in thickness, 17 feet in length and 16 feet in width, with radiating arms. They were imbedded deep in the anchorages, and they weighed twenty-three tons each. Several diagrams of the structure were then exhibited. There would be a promenade 15 feet wide above the flooring props. The roadway would be 135 feet above high tide in the warmest weather. The East River Bridge would be greater than the Cincinnati and Niagara bridges as its length from tower to tower is 1,595 feet 6 inches. Its two land spans measured 930 feet each. Its approach on the Brooklyn side was over 900 feet and on this side over 1,500 feet. The entire length of the bridge would be, the speaker said, a little over 1½ miles. There were no rotten wires in the bridge. The speaker had his own idea as to when the bridge would be completed. If there was no more "idiotic opposition" to its progress it would be completed in about eighteen months.—*N. Y. Herald* 16th.

Electric Lights on Shipboard

The steamship City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, which arrived at New York on Saturday last from Liverpool, was lighted by electricity, the first experiment of the kind in ocean navigation. A new "alternating-current" electric machine, (Siemens) capable of supplying six differential lamps, was put on board at Liverpool, and four lamps were suspended in the main cabin and two in the steerage. A small four horse power engine drove the machine. Mr. Inman and other gentlemen of the line watched the experiment from Liverpool to Queenstown, and found it satisfactory. From Queenstown to New York the experiment was watched by the passengers, and their opinion of the new system of lighting has been expressed in a document, signed by over 50 of the cabin passengers, highly praising the light, and thanking the steamship company for their enterprise in putting it into the vessel.—*N. Y. Maritime Register.*

MORE MOTTOES NEEDED.—The *Telegraph* says:—Besides the flags at the Conservative banquet—indic