Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

HAND INJURED.—On Tuesday of last week, Mr. John Percival, of Chatham, had portions of two fingers taken off one of his hands by a saw, in Messrs. Perley's mill.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Clark will return to Chatham on Tuesday, 26th November. After that date he will be found at his office, ready to attend to all who require his professional services.

CHARACTERISTIC:—The Moncton *Times* referring to the capture of White, who was taken near Middle Island, Chatham, by Mr. Black of Richibucto, as stated by us last week, chooses to make an incorrect statement of the affair to give it a little political turn.

CONCERT AND HIGH TEA.—The Ladies of the Congregation of the Methodist Church, Chatham, will give a Concert and High Tea on Thureday the 5th, December, in the Temperance Hall; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, High Tea, at 9 p. m. Tickets 35 cts.,—Oysters, extra, provided by Mr. Fountain.

PUT BACK.—The brig *Eidanger*, Williams, which sailed from the mouth of the river on Friday last, encountered the heavy gale of Friday evening, in which she split her foresail, and was obliged to put back to the mouth of the river where she arrived on Saturday evening, and has since procured a new foresail.

PUBLISH IT ALL.—In reply to the *Times*, we beg to say that it is quite welcome to publish the correspondence between Mr. H. T. Stevens and Mr. D. G. Smith on the subject of the partnership business, such publication to include all the letters, from that of Mr. Stevens offering the partnership, which was the first letter, to the end. In reference to other matters connected with this paper and its interests, and which seem to agitate the editorial mind of the *Times* we beg to say that we are quite satisfied if Mr. Stevens is. We fancy he will exact a larger sum than he was paid the last time, when he is again hired to make a personal attack on us.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the entertainment of the Chatham Dutcher Reformers was held in the Masonic Hall. A. D. Shirreff Esq., occupied the chair and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. L. Smith. Miss C. Johnstone presided at the piano.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus—"In the palace of the King" by the Choir.

Reading of the new Canada Temperance Act—By the Chairman.

Address—By the Rev. Mr. McKeown.

Solo—"The Campbells are coming", by Miss Templeton; accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. William Sinclair.

Address—By Mr. A. D. Shirreff, who read the instructions issued by Mr. Thomas Gale, Secretary of the Temperance Committee at Montreal, relative to the introduction of the New Dominion Temperance Act.

Solo—"Why did she leave him" by Miss Burns; accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. William Johnston.

Solo—"Kathleen Mavourneen" by Miss Annie Shirreff; accompaniment by Miss M. Anderson.

Address—By John Shirreff, Esq.

Address—By Mr. E. A. Strang.

Address—By the Rev. T. L. Smith.

Solo—"Speak O Speak to me again" by Miss Maggie Johnston; accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. L. J. Tweedie.

Chorus—"Arise and Shine," by the Choir.

Chorus—"Waiting and Watching for me", by the Choir.

Instrumental Duet—By Misses Annie Shirreff and Jessie Johnston.

National Anthem.

The object of the evening was to consider the introduction of the New Dominion Temperance Act into this County, and the addresses of the various speakers were on this subject.

During the meeting the following resolution was moved by John Shirreff, Esq., and seconded by Mr. E. A. Strang.

Whereas it is the firm conviction of the Dutcher Reform Club of Chatham that the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, if adopted by this County, would greatly promote and achieve the grand objects for which the temperance men have for so many years struggled, and for which this and kindred temperance societies have been organized;

Therefore Resolved, that a committee of five be at once appointed to take the necessary steps to have the said Temperance Act brought into force in Northumberland County, as soon as it can possibly be accomplished and further

Resolved, that the said Committee shall at once communicate with all temperance bodies through the County with a view to invite action by means of a convention to be held, of two delegates from each parish in the County, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Chatham.—Carried.

A resolution was then moved and carried appointing the following Committee viz.—E. A. Strang, Jas. D. McKay, D. Loggie, William Anderson and James Firth.

The meeting was largely attended, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Heating Apparatus.

The heating apparatus of St. Michael's College on the hot water system, of which some description has already been given, by us, has been completed by the contractor, Mr. F. Green, of Montreal, under the superintendence of his foreman, Mr. Lamarche, and the Christian Brothers express themselves highly gratified with the result, which does away with all the labor, dirt and danger from fire, not to mention the unequal diffusion of heat which always attends the use of stoves. The furnace is placed in the basement, in the center of the building, nearly under the sanctuary of the church, only the eastern half occupied by the Christian Brothers, being warmed by the apparatus at present. The furnace is about six feet square and eight feet high, and is placed immediately adjoining the large baker's oven which it partially contributes to heat. The interior of the furnace is 2½ feet in width by 3 feet in length, and is lined at the top and sides with iron pipes, which also constitute the grate bars, a large heating surface being thus gained. At the front, over the furnace, set in the brick work is a short main pipe about 6 inches in diameter, and from this there are 9 up-flow pipes, through which the heated water ascends, each pipe being provided with a cut-off valve to shut off connection with the furnace, and a drip cock to empty the pipe if necessary. Below the furnace, at the side is another short main, set in the brick work, which receives the 9 down-flow pipes conducting the cool water to the furnace again. These are also furnished with cut-off valves and drip-cocks to be used in case of any derangement taking place. There are four pipes which ascend from the boiler to each flat constituting two sets of pipes warming opposite sides of each flat, and working quite independently of each other, so that if anything interferes with one set, the others would still be available. On the first flat, the number of pipes in the different class rooms range from four to eight, according to the size of the room. On the second flat there are six pipes, on the 3rd, or dormitory flat there are 6 pipes on the north side and four on the south side, and on the fourth or attic flat, there are 4 pipes. On this flat, there is a small iron tank fixed near the roof for the purpose of supplying any loss of water by evaporation. Water is supplied to this tank by a force pump in the furnace room below, where its being full is made known to the man in charge by water flowing from a return pipe in the furnace room. Atmospheric pressure is admitted to the closed tank—which holds enough water for two days' supply—by a pipe through the roof. The half of the building warmed, extending to the temporary church is 75x50 ft. and the length of pipe used is 8,000 ft. As we have already stated, although the building was new and consequently damp, the result has been very satisfactory. So far the draught door of the furnace has constantly had to be kept closed, and at first the boys in the dormitory were so warm that they had to throw off the bed clothing, the heat being purposely left on in order to dry the building. This mode of heating is an entire success and has, we believe, no equal in any other system.

Newcastle Items.

By our Newcastle Correspondent.

The attention of the County Council cannot too soon be given to the condition of the County Gaol, with a view of having something done, towards having the present structure repaired, or a new one built. It is admitted by all that something should be done in this respect. We hope our next reference to the matter will be to note what is being done towards securing what we suggest.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The County building, in which the offices of the County Treasurer, Clerk of the Peace, and County Registrar are located, also needs repairing. In this connection we would remark, that a building of sufficient proportions to contain all our public offices and large enough to have offices to let to the Post Master and Telegraph Company, Lawyers, etc., would be a protitable investment for the County, besides doing much towards aiding outsiders in the transaction of business.

COUNTY LANDS.

The attention of the Council might also be given to the fact that improvements are being made on the lot occupied by the Shaw family, which would lead one to the conclusion that this family expect to become owners after a few years more of peaceable possession.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

A year or two ago the Council created a Committee whose duty it was supposed was to improve and beautify the Public Square, and at one time it appeared that the Committee intended doing their duty, but judging from the number of cows which have lately been grazing on it the inference is that the Committee have thrown up their commission.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

The Mechanic's Institute is fast going to decay. The shingling on the roof requires renewing and should be seen to at once.

MASONIC HALL.

The outside of the Masonic hall has been considerably damaged by parties placing deals against the side walls for the purpose of enabling them to see the performances for which the lower hall is frequently used.

HOLIDAYS.

Our storekeepers are very busy preparing for the Holidays. And the crowds of young folks who flock in front of Street's drug store are a fair proof that its windows are very attractive. Mr. Street, it is said, intends to deserve more than "the compliments of the season" very soon.

Derby Hocus-Pocus.

A correspondent, who appears to be rather late in dealing with the subject, writes concerning the election of Councillors in Derby, showing that the proceedings were of a very questionable character. He says:—

The meeting was called to order by our worthy Parish Clerk at 10 a. m., the late fishery Warden, Mr. Parker, being appointed Chairman and Mr. F. P. Henderson Secretary. The following persons were then nominated:—Mr. Cliff, Mr. Betts and Mr. Crocker. The Chairman, at 10.45 a. m., or, as some assert, earlier, declared Mr. Crocker and Mr. Betts duly elected and then closed the meeting. Before giving any further proceeding I would like the Chairman of the meeting to state whether or not Messrs. Betts and Crocker made the declaration as the law requires? And if so, how was it that the Secretary knew nothing whatever about the matter till after the meeting was closed? Also, was it true that the meeting was closed before the legal time?

The enquiries of our correspondent are very pertinent. We have heard a good deal about the irregularity of the Derby proceedings and regret that they are believed to have been such as to injure the credit of our Municipal machinery. Our correspondent says Mr. Crocker, one of the persons who was thus elected by the Chairman said he intended to return to Derby to live. We shall not be surprised at that. He is not the first man who has found little honor or profit in becoming a voluntary public prosecutor.

A New York Fish Market Destroyed.

Fulton wholesale Fish Market, New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The building, says the *N. Y. Herald*, was erected about nine years ago on the site of the old fish market, which was so long a reproach and nuisance to New York. The floor was supported by 247 spiles, some of them being sunk to a depth of sixty feet. It was built entirely of wood, two stories high, had a frontage of 199 feet and was 60 feet deep. The roof was surmounted by three cupolas, each surmounted by a flagstaff, the centre one bearing a weather vane in the form of a fish. The interior, on the ground floor was divided off into what are called stands. These were eleven feet wide, and ran the entire length of the building except three in the centre, two of which were ten feet and one seven feet wide. As one of the directors said yesterday, "each man owned his stand from the floor to the roof." Above each stand was an office or counting room seven feet by nine. In the centre was an elegantly fitted up apartment designed as a general meeting room and for the use of the directors. There were eighteen entrances to the front, and over each hung a large globular lamp. At night it was lighted by 144 gas jets. The original cost was $123,000. The institution was formally opened by an elegant entertainment on Monday, October 18th, 1869. The present stand owners are John Lynch, J. W. Campbell & Co., Campbell & Storms, A. L. Rogers & Co., Caleb Haley & Co., Rogers & Edwards, Wooley, Lamphear & Co., Wallace & Keeney, Mull & Eldridge, Powell, Clark & Co., S. B. Miller & Co., D. Haley & Co., John Comstock & Co., E. B. Rogers & Co., J. M. Harris & Co., Moon & Lamphear and Benjamin.

The Treasurer of the Company that owned the market says there was but $2,500 worth of fish in the market. They generally run out of fish on Saturday. As to the continuance of business, he thought they would remain at the old stand. It would only inconvenience them as to having cover for the fish. Many of the 200 fish cars in the river were filled with fish.

The fire is assigned to rats gnawing matches or else the fire dropped by a smoker in the upper part of the building.

The Anglo-Afghan War.

ALI MUSJID TAKEN

A despatch dated Kyber Pass, Nov. 21st., says.—In view of the expected co-operation from two brigades despatched on the turning movement and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow, precautions being taken to protect our positions and troops bivouacking where they stood on our left. The third brigade had gained a position very close to the right flank of Ali Musjid and, indeed, they were almost within storming distance. An advanced detachment of the third brigade moved forward until they found themselves confronted by the lines of entrenchment at dusk when, retiring in accordanc with orders, they were severly handled. Major Birch, who commanded, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald were killed, and a Lieutenant and over 20 Sepoys and four artillery-men wounded.

A second despatch of Nov, 23rd, from London says: "The garrison of Ali Musjid bolted precipitately leaving arms, food, twenty-one cannon and forty or fifty wounded. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken and it is reported that the Afghan commander is among them. Considerable firing was heard up the pass this morning in the direction of Tytler's turning force. It is believed that the Afghans are not in a condition to make further resistance.

It is announced that Lord Lawrence's Afghan committee have resolved to organize themselves on a permanent basis and publish a statement of their views.

Another despatch from Lahore of the same date states:—The column of British army advancing into Afghanistan by way of Quetta has occupied without resistance a place called Sibi, within the Ameer's territory, due east of Dazar.

Correspondence.

Tabusintac District, No. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—The School taught by Miss Louise McDonald, was examined on Thursday the 21st of October, in presence of the Teacher, Hugh Murray, sr., John Robertson, James Stimest Trustees, and a number of other visitors. The pupils were examined in the different branches, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Recitation, Arithmetic and Writing. We are happy to say the pupils gave every satisfaction, showing that the teacher had discharged her duties faithfully during the last term.

HUGH MURRAY, SR.
Secty. Trustees.

A Sensible Man's Declaration.

Miramichi, Nov. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR,—I am exasperated with myself and a large number of others whom I have always looked upon as the best available political lights in this part of the Dominion. I thought, last Wednesday night, that in a day or two I might get over the feelings which have taken possession of me as I have, on one or two previous occasions, experienced something similar, but four days have elapsed and my convictions of last Wednesday night are deepened. I am not a young man, but, politically, I intend to turn over a new leaf. I have for several years been one of a set of politicians in this County who have assisted in great humbugs. At the same time it is now my belief that I have been humbugged by my own friends to an extent that makes me wonder I did not know it before. I do not attach blame to anybody, particularly, for I was as bad as the rest of them and shall, therefore, content myself with describing to you the circumstances under which I have been induced to cut clear of my former political alliances.

Several telegrams were received in Newcastle early last week from a gentleman well known to all your readers, who spends most of his time in Montreal, though his exact whereabouts has not been known for a few weeks past. These telegrams informed us of the intention of Sir John and several other Ministers to proceed to Halifax to meet the Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess Louise, and suggested that we get up a big demonstration for Sir John, and make all possible capital out of the occasion for certain reasons which I may communicate to you at another time. The matter was taken in hand by as many of the party in Newcastle as could be trusted not to say much about it, for they feared some of the leading men on the other side might interest themselves in getting up a non-party address to the Premier, the same as we all did when Premier Mackenzie was here, and also when we all joined to welcome Governor Tilley to Miramichi. They said a party demonstration was necessary, as a good many of their supporters were falling off. I believe this is true, because a number have told me that they do not see any good in keeping aloof from social and business intercourse with people living around them, simply because they differ in politics, and I may tell you, as a fact, that, to my knowledge, several of Mr. Mitchell's leading friends in Newcastle have really pledged themselves to have as little as possible to do, in anything whatever, with those who are politically opposed to them, both in Newcastle and Chatham. I may say that our party (I still call them *our* party, as I have not said anything to them yet concerning my withdrawal from them) in Newcastle was very much disappointed because Mr. Tilley or Dr. Tupper would not attend our torchlight procession after the election, but the leaders kept the dissatisfaction from showing itself openly by giving out that important public business kept those distinguished gentlemen away.

Our course if Sir John could be induced by Mr. Mitchell's friends, to break through what many of us considered the etiquette proper to be observed after leaving the seat of Government to wait upon representatives of Royalty, it would, in their estimation, be a "great feather in their cap." We, therefore, determined that he should stop at Newcastle to receive an address and, knowing that he had considerable sympathy for Mr. Mitchell, the address was to be so worded as to elict such a reply as would, in all probability, bear the interpretation we were desirous of putting upon in respect of that gentleman and our party generally. A committee undertook to get up the Address, a Bathurst gentleman being sent for and assigned most of the work in connection with it, and it was arranged by the inner council of what you have, at times, alluded to as the "Tooley-Street Combination," that it would be a fitting occasion on which to put Surveyor-General Adams forward. The reason for this was that Mr. Adams expects to go to Ottawa as Mr. Mitchell's successor, by and by, and it would be a highly favorable time to give him an introduction to the Ministers. It was, however, to be understood that another should read the document and that Adams did not care to do so but had at the last moment consented, because he held a high official position in the Province, and to oblige the rest of us. This would prevent some others, who thought they might have been called upon, from being dissatisfied.

It was agreed that a temporary platform should be erected in the gentlemen's waiting room at the Station with seats arranged about it—all, however, to be done in an apparent hurry on the afternoon or evening when the train was to pass. A good many of the transparencies used on the occasion of the torchlight procession were prepared. A number of men belonging to our battery were to be called out at the last minute, etc.

Wednesday was a rainy day, as you will remember. The guns were, however, dragged to position for the salutes. There were to be two fired—14 guns each—one on Sir John's arrival and the other when his reply to the address had concluded and he was again taking the train. The address had been prepared and signatures were being put to it at Mr. Adams' solicitation, even at the station, the arrangement for the latter to read it, though perfected the day before, being understood as having taken place at the last moment. An active young member of the party was assigned the duty of attending to the formation of two lines of men facing each other, and these were to form a living lane through which Sir John and the other Ministers were to proceed from their car to the room in which the address was to be presented. The transparencies which bore inscriptions of the most ultra Liberal-Conservative character, were in position. Some of our clergymen and some other prominent citizens were duly seated near the platform soon to be honored with Sir John's presence upon it; the living lane was ready to "fall in," the guns were loaded and the station platform full of people who had hurriedly been made acquainted with the great event pending. As the train came in sight, or rather as soon as it was heard approaching, the blaze leaped from the field-pieces, and the fourteen guns were duly fired, while water was being taken at the tank. From that the train moved slowly on and halted at the accustomed place. Mr. Brydges, Mr. Luttrell and some others whom I did not know (train people) came out on the platform and passed a few words with persons they knew in the crowd. Meantime, there were cheers followed by calls for Sir John. Some of us realised that a mistake had been made while others—and perminent "Mitchell men," too—began to "tear around" and say ugly things about Sir John. The crowd, however, had been told that he was going to receive an address and they believed it. They did not know that had he been asked to do so beforehand he would have declined, so they kept calling for him. At last Hon. Dr. Tupper appeared on the platform of the Ministerial Car and in a neat speech informed the people that Sir John was not entirely well and had retired and that on the present occasion they could not receive addresses or take part in party demonstrations. He concluded by calling for three cheers for "the late Mr. Mitchell" or, as some of us thought, "the late lamented Mr. Mitchell." These being given by a good many persons the calls for Sir John were continued, some who had even yet failed to understand the situation, singing out "O let's have a look at him, anyway!" "trot him out here till we see him!" etc. Meantime, orders for the train to move on were hurriedly given. The din was kept up and at last Sir John made his appearance on the car platform accompanied by Dr. Tupper. He said he would be glad to see them all but as this was the time when darkness had superseded the light he was prevented from doing so. He had promised to visit this section of the country and intended [here the cars moved on] to do so at some future time when he could both see them all and make their personal acquaintance.

Two or three of our friends got on the train, and proceeded about a hundred yards and stopped near the Round House, while Mr. Luttrell, or one of the other officials, obtained an answer to a despatch which I believe Mr. Brydges had sent from the station. The train really might have waited at the station but for the ill-timed demonstration we were instrumental in getting up and which, being such, was doubtless a great annoyance to the well-bred gentlemen on their way to meet the daughter of our Queen and our young and noble Governor-General. Some one on the train offered some refreshments after starting to one of our friends who had a bottle of champagne with one of the gentlemen in waiting. He left the train as soon as possible. He found he had no business there. I was surprised to find next day the stories that some of our most prominent men were circulating about the cause of Sir John disappointing us. They were not creditable to any of them. Sir John acted just as he ought to have done and as I told them he would. I was misled by them in the matter against my own better judgment, and when they catch me in such an undertaking again it will be with a better prospect of not being laughed at for my enthusiasm.

Some of my friends whom I have often worked with in public matters may be desirous of knowing who I am. When they ascertain, I am quite sure they will not impugn my motives. If they please to continue to waste their time and means in public fantastics, which too often, result in making our politics ridiculous, they may do so without my aid, but they will find me ready on all proper occasions to do my part in anything that may promote the general welfare. You are at liberty to give my name, in confidence, to the gentlemen whose names I enclose, should they wish to know it.

Yours faithfully, DIOMED.

A Model Address.

The following address, which almost reads as if had been prepared to form a part of the expected proceedings of last Wednesday night at Newcastle, is published for the benefit of those who may have been disappointed on that occasion:

To the Right Honorable, etc., etc.

We, the Inhabitants of Northumberland, resident in the greater portion of this Polling District—a great people entirely—greet a Chieftain almost as great. It is our pleasure to permit you to see before you, with one notable exception, those whom you have, doubtless, long desired to see—the great Left-Centre Party—and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we embrace this opportunity to assure that it is our distinguished wish that the Liberal-Conservative Party, which now controls Dominion patronage, should be received within our ranks.

We regret that owing to your neglect in not bringing him along with you we are all deprived of the presence, to-night, of one who is, at times, referred to by those who were once his colleagues in Government, as the Late Lamented. Had it been your inestimable privilege to meet him here he would have addressed you in our behalf—and his own. In accordance with his usual custom, never, to our knowledge, relieved by a single breach of its observance, he would have dwelt at length upon the theme of Confederation. He would have told how he saw scattered provinces with diversified interests requiring to be brought into harmony and welded together with the iron band of an Intercolonial Railway; how, when he was a very young politician, he found you opposed to this great idea of his, which then had only the advocacy of one Alex. Mackenzie, Geo. Brown and persons of that sort. He would tell how, when he had worked up public sentiment, until it was plain the country was with him—including Mackenzie, Brown and others, aforesaid—you,—with that prudence and loyalty which have so eminently marked your political course,—went heart and hand with the tide.

It is not our purpose to dwell, in detail, upon matters which have passed into history, but we will be pardoned for expressing our belief that it was only the fact that you led the dominant party in the largest province of the confederacy that induced the Late Lamented to give way to you in the matter of the Premiership. So great was the sacrifice he made on that occasion that he has never since been known to forego any claim he ever had on anything, save for a valuable consideration; and we presume it was a knowledge on the part of Mr. Costigan of the consequences of that fatal step which lately nipped the aspirations of one Domville in the bud, and made those of Senator Wilmot to blossom as the rose.

When you became Premier, under the accidental circumstances above referred to, you found, in the Late Lamented, a giant for portions of the work you had to do. It is a part of our history that he nobly listened at the door of an adjacent room to a privileged interview between one Sir Arthur Gordon and a party named Smith at an important crisis in our political affairs, and that none were so distinguished as he in perfecting negotiations in the Martime Provinces under that "system of purchase" so awkwardly referred to some years ago at Aurora by one Edward Blake.

You are to be congratulated, Rt. Honorable Sir, on the fact that, guided by the Late Lamented, you succeeded in harmonising the diversified opinions which existed on the subject of Confederation and induced the common people—those living outside of this immediate vicinity—to accept and be temporarily satisfied with the terms accorded to the Maritime Provinces. While we join with you as "two souls with but a single thought," in contemplating the grandeur of a land forming the longest existing *portage* between the Atlantic and Pacific, we will also be pardoned for insinuating that a neat thing was done in 1867 in securing these provinces by the sea as a free market for the manufactures of the West. For certain reasons we rapturously declaim on the unalloyed benefits which flow to us through Union, and we own that Confederation, in the abstract, is our glory and pride, but the trade is practically all one way, and we have the poor privilege of buying produce and manufactures of the upper Provinces on the best terms we can make for them, while we are expected, by paying heavy duties, loyally to assist in keeping out those who would, by competition, enable us to buy more cheaply.

While expressing our immeasurable admiration of your genius, and extending the hand of full and free affiliation and allegiance across the chasm which, for a time, separated the Left-Centre and your—may we not *now* say *our*—party, we venture to claim that you owe us some restitution for having deprived us of a most genial, though, at times, impecunious citizen, by raising the value of his property without seeing it, when you were supposed to be dealing fairly by every interest that had come in with a determination to stand, even after yourself and other distinguished members of the Board had retired in the high and practically unlimited game we were all playing. The Late Lamented, shortly after he had secured Confederation, found his property within sight of the spot on which we now stand pounced upon by Government, and marked for its own. This was done, as he has often tearfully assured us, without his knowledge, if not against his urgent remonstrance. Even his homestead was not spared, but officials of your Government invaded and took possession of it and, in that too, he was made to suffer in order that public interests might be promoted. Allusions to $16,000, "handsome rental" and such sordid things have been made by outside persons in this connection, but pecuniary benefits could not compensate a soul so noble for having what was so dear to him—though still dearer to you—wrung from him. We, therefore, even in this auspicious moment, venture to remind you that you were instrumental in depriving the Late Lamented of all his property hereabouts, so that he had not where to rest his foot. He, therefore, left Miramichi long before he became Left Centre and if he left you after you left office, his right to do so was similar to that under which he left us—because, in both cases, little that he had a right to was left for him to trade upon,

One, Mackenzie, who, to our sorrow, was Premier for a short time since Confederation, has, at divers times, passed this Station. It was always our desire that he should go around the other way, but he appeared not to understand where it was. We, the Left-Liberal-Centre-Conservative party, however, always succeeded in preventing the people of our portion of this Polling District from assembling to pay their respects to him. We felt like showing him that when he said he could have secured the support of the Late Lamented had he deemed it desirable, he incurred our resentment—even for not desiring it. He used to come along quietly and converse with the dozen, fifty, or hundred citizens not belonging to the shire town and, therefore, present in their ignorance, showing that he lacked that dignity and patronising demeanor so essentially necessary to great men like ourselves, on great occasions like the present, as well as on those other occasions to which we have referred, and which required only our presence and yours to make them great also.

It has been our custom, heretofore, to have our public addresses read by County or Town officials—very respectable persons in their way—but at this time we have quietly arranged it so that those worthy individuals may remain in training for less auspicious occasions. We have deemed the present an opportune time to bring prominently before you and the distinguished public men who surround you, the young, talented, educated (barring peculiarities of pronounciation, etc.,) modest, eloquent, and *forte*-voiced (barring a cold he has just now) aspirant for the position once held by the Late Lamented and now temporarily occupied by a very inferior person who was kept in the dark as to your coming lest he might be present to share in the honor of this most magnificient and spontaneous demonstration.

These garish lights, these mottoed transparencies, this platform and these reserved seats, occupied to a limited extent, by the flower of our Clergy and laity, the booming cannon which aroused you, Right Honorable Sir, when the engine stopped to "take something," at the tank—the double line of stalwart and admiring citizens arranged with military precision, through which you have just marched to enter this room, the summoning of the practical officer of the Battery from his religious duties in an obscure village down the river to fire the first salute, and, likewise that with which these glorious proceedings will close—the presence here from said obscure village and other small places, of several, if not more, very prominent citizens who expect to be allowed to ride a piece with you, just to show that they were privately invited—all attest to the impromptu character of this passing welcome, and furnish evidence of what we can do in the way of what persons of less confidence in their own greatness might call flunkyism.

It had been said by some that it would be improper for you to receive these almost royal honors at this time, but great men create opinion on such matters and great necessities require commensurate efforts to overcome them. It has been stated publicly that we who address you do not belong to the Liberal-Conservative-Party and that we do not control the patronage of this County. We wished to show that even the etiquette of great occasions could not stand between us and you and that so absolute is the influence of the Late Lamented over you, so determined are you to place yourself without reserve in the hands of his friends here, that we had only to say do this and you would do it.—Our influence over you, in holding this magnificent train, and the docile manner in which you and the jolly good fellows who accompany you have placed yourselves in our hands in the truest "wont go home till morning" spirit, are abundant proof of the fact that we have charge of the Dominion Government so far as this County is concerned, and that the usurper is nowhere.

Some such fraternal meeting—a weeping as it were, in reconciliation, on each other's necks—between the Left Centre and Liberal-Conservative Chiefs, in the presence of the common fellows we have kept at our backs so long, was necessary to reassure them and prevent the loss of our influence over them. Though our local Chief, whose Battery's honors you are about to acknowledge with such profound thanks, is said to own this pretty town, yet far too many persons in it were beginning to say that he and others, known as the Tooley Street Combination, often took too much upon themselves in public matters. By allowing us to capture you to-night you have reproved those who told some who are now present that they were surprised at the ignorance and toadyism which suggested a demonstration such as this under the circumstances.

We will, therefore, rise in all our original greatness after to-night. As the men of our Left Centre party who have figured prominently in this demonstration pass along the streets we will be honored because of having resumed control of Dominion affairs. Had you taken the same view of the matter as those who sympathise with the usurper and are opposed to the Late Lamented, you would not have received our homage at this time, and those persons would have quietly laughed at and ridiculed us. It will therefore be a source of satisfaction to us that we have found you just what we always represented you to be—entirely in accord with anything that would promote our influence and maintain our hold upon the County, which we were fast losing.

We are glad to welcome Dr. Tupper and the other distinguished statesmen who accompany you, and we are sure they will all agree that none of them can compare with the Late Lamented—prevented as aforesaid from being present—in whose name and interest we have taken you by storm and to whom we wish all the credit of the present glorious demonstration to be given.

The Fat Men's Convention.

We can see some pleasure, if no reason, in the convening of a baby show, but we confess we could never see the slightest cause, reasonable or otherwise, for a fat men's convention, unless it be the fact that misery loves company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus avoirdupois, is absurd, to say the least. It becomes doubly so when we reflect that obesity is a disease. What would we think of as many persons emaciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights. There is but one ground upon which we would advocate another fat men's convention, and that is that they will meet to discuss the merits of Allan's Anti-Fat, the only known remedy for obesity. It is safe and reliable. Sold by druggists.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a ferbifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small dozes, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar opperation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetizer, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR public speakers or singers, Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum will be found invaluable in preventing that dryness of the mouth and throat complained of by those who have used the ordinary cough lozenges or troches. John Andrew, Esq., Professor of Elocuition, Montreal, remarks that it has been of essential use to himself, and that he has on many occasions induced public singers to use it, who have invariably expressed themselves delighted with its effect upon the voice.

MARRIED.

At Neguac, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Fogo, Mr. William Davidson, of Church River, to Janet, youngest daughter of William Morrison, of Neguac, parish of Alnwick.

At the Back Woods, Tabusintac, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Fogo, Mr. George Edmunds, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. George Simpson.

New Advertisements.

Teacher Wanted.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER wanted to take charge of No. 1 School, Parish of Hardwick. Apply to

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, } Trustees.
JOHN LEWIS }

12 Dcr.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Clarke's Periodical Pills.

This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain, in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertions palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

JOB MOSES, New York.

$1.00 and 12 1-2 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold by Dr. J. Pallen Chatham.

Oct. 10, 1875

Apples. Apples.

500 BBLS. No. 1 APPLES, consisting of Bishop Pippins, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, etc.

For sale low by

HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Nov. 20, '78.

Sleigh for Sale.

1 HIGH BACK SLEIGH, almost new, for sale low.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Store, Chatham.

der.12

GENERAL BUSINESS.

FALL & WINTER,

1878.

J. B. SNOWBALL

HAS the pleasure of informing purchasers that his Stock of Goods for the FALL and WINTER Trade is now complete in every Department.

The Stock includes the following seasonable articles—

Wool Long and Square Shawls, (Novelty), Do. in the Leading Clans.

CLOTH MANTLES,

NEW STYLES.

Heavy Beavers, Sedans & Matalasse Cloths, for Mantles,

BRAIDS, GALLONS and FRINGES for trimming Mantles,
FUR TRIMMINGS for Mantles, in SETS,
Men's and Ladies' Wool and Merino Underclothing,
Boys' and Girls' do.
Gents', Ladies' and Children's Wool Hosiery,
Gents', Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves,
Kid Gloves and Mitts, LINED.
New RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS

LACES!

120 PIECES OF THE NEWEST FABRICS IN

DRESS MATERIALS

150 Pieces of Best SCOURED WINCEYS,

FROM 10 CENTS UPWARDS.

3, 4 and 5 Ply SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS, (best quality, guaranteed.)

Window Curtains, Damasks and Repps,
Trimmings, Fringes and Bands to Match,
Cloth and Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Table Napkins and D'Oleys,
1 Case of "Horrockses" English Long Cloths, (all numbers.
New Corsets, IN VARIETY.
CORSET CLASPS, "THOMPSON'S."

200 pieces of New Dark Prints, (very low priced.)

NEW FLANNELS, in SCARLET, NAVY, GREY and WHITE.

FANCY FLANNELS.

Ladies' Cotton Drawers, Chemise and Night Dresses, Night Dress and Chemise Yokes, for Embroidery and Braiding. LADIES' FELT & WINCEY SKIRTS.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,

(BEST VALUE IN TOWN.)

Trimming and Mantle Velvets, Torquoise Silk.
Gents' and Ladies' Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs.

A SPLENDID LOT OF SILK NECK SCARFS,

(FOR LADIES.)

GENTS' SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND SHIRTS,
GENTS' CASHMERE MUFFLERS,
GENTS' WHITE SILK MUFFLERS,
GENTS' AND BOYS' BRACES.

New Clouds, Promenade Scarfs, Sontags,

BOOTEES, INFANTEES, SCARFS, ETC.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF INFANT BIBS, very cheap.

Honeycomb and Java Canvass, (White and Coloured.)
Berlin Wools, "Shetland" Wools and "Andalusian" Wools.
EMBROIDERY SILKS, Black, White and Colored.
Berlin Wool Slippers and Cushion Patterns,
Cushion Cord and Tassels,
Braids, Buttons, etc, in endless variety.

CHATHAM, Oct. 29, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS and now offer them at prices to suit the times. Genuine bargains are offered. *We mean all we say.*

LADIES' SHAWLS & SACQUES,

Exceedingly low.

PRESIDENT & CORDED CLOTH FOR SACQUES.

GREY AND STRIPED VIENNA CLOTH,

Quite new, for Ladies' Ulsters

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

Our Stock is now complete in this line including some nice French Fabrics.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

English and Canadian make, in White, Blue and Grey.

RUGS, COMFORTS & QUILTS.

Winceys! Tweeds!! Winceys!!!

A large lot and good value.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

KNITTED WOOL GOODS,

In Neck Shawls, Costume Shawls, Squares, Crossovers, Jackets, Clouds, Scarfs, &c., &c. HOSIERY GLOVES, AND QUILTED SKIRTS.

MILLINERY!

Latest American styles of

LADIES' FELT AND STRAW HATS,

SILK PLUSH AND TRIMMING SILKS, all shades.
BLACK VELVETEEN & SILK VELVET CHENILLE, FLOWERS, FEATHERS and ORNAMENTS, LADIES' CHEMISES AND NIGHT DRESSES, &c.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

LADIES' SOUTH SEAL SETTS.
BALTIC SEAL SETTS AND MUFFS.
These are a splendid imitation of the South Seal and not half the price.
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