

MIRAMICHI ADVERTISER.

VOL. 3—No. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 15, 1877.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—\$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance.

General Business.
Tried! Tested! Proved!
THE HOME COOK BOOK.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST RECIPE BOOKS BY LADIES OF CHICAGO AND OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS. COPY RIGHTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME OF THE FUTURE, CHICAGO.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
—CORSETS OR—
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TEA! TEA! TEA!
Half-chests Tea.
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
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160 HALF CHESTS "SUPERIOR" COFFEE
For Sale.
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

T. F. KEARY,
DEALER IN
Choice Brands of Wines,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
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DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

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JUST ARRIVED—ANOTHER LOT OF
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Old Brandy, &c., &c.,
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—Just Received—
21 CANS CORNED BEEF, in 4 and 6 lb. tins.
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LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
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"PLYMOUTH"
Real Buckskin Gloves!!!
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LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
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W. WALTON
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
—Wholesale and Retail—
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
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STMR. SEVERN.
Just Received—
55 BLS. OF
—Wholesale and Retail—
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W. H. THORNE & CO.
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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.
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No. 5 New Market Building,
—Wholesale and Retail—
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

EX "IBERIAN,"
—Wholesale and Retail—
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

WINCEYS!
1 CASE
Hair Pins and Combs
—Wholesale and Retail—
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Wholesale Warehouse,
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G. G. GABRIEL,
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

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—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

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—Wholesale and Retail—
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LONDON HOUSE.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
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DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.
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JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.
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JOSEPH R. GOGGIN,
GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANT,
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WOODILL'S
German Baking Powder.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

EVAPORATED APPLES.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

JAMES NOTMAN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
—Wholesale and Retail—
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

J. G. KETHRO,
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWCASTLE.
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

LATE WORKS
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

OLD TOM GIN.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

General Business.
Cloths! Cloths!!
CLOTHS!!!

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

G. A. Blair.
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

H. CHUBB & CO.,
Printers and Stationers.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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ROYAL CANADIAN
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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
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Insurance.
FIRE BRANCH.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

Chatham Branch Railway.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
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160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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OLD TOM GIN.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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—Wholesale and Retail—
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Miramichi Advertiser.
CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

To the South.
—Wholesale and Retail—
DANIEL PATTON,
160 HALL STREET, ST. JOHN.

Chatham Branch Railway.
—Wholesale and Retail—
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has no less for the country has lost by their living in it. There is another wrong, too, which the absence of a provision for discharge would tend to increase. It is notorious that many persons have made money by their failures. An easy provision for discharge has undoubtedly helped them in this notorious business. So common has failure become, that there is nothing about it to deter anyone from endeavoring to make a turn out of it. It is somewhat easier to make money in this way than by honest trading, that it is certain hundreds of people have become indifferent to their purpose. The temptation of a discharge from all debts for thirty days, on the dollar has proved irresistible. If an insolvent law made every provision for an economical realization and a just distribution without making any provision for discharge, it would cease to afford legal facilities for wrong.

In reply to all this it may be urged that in some cases the absence of discharge would be very hardy on an honest but unfortunate trader. But all legislation must be based on the majority of cases, not on the minority. In our present circumstances the evils to be remedied are so great that it seems necessary to risk a few exceptional cases of hardship in order to accomplish the desired reform. But we would not apprehend any practical difficulty on this score. Any man who is really worthy of discharge, while discharge would be a benefit to the community, could easily get his creditors to grant it. There can be no doubt of that. All experience shows it. But a legal discharge is a matter of course. Discharge is necessary, it is, in fact, nothing but compensation. Discharge is necessary to justify it in extreme cases, but obviously it is a power against individual rights, which nothing but such necessity can possibly justify. No necessity can be pleaded in our present circumstances, and therefore the provision for it may properly be struck out of the Act altogether. There are some details of the law which we have called attention to respect to the very foundation principle of the Act.

THE DOMESTIC PARLIAMENT.
OTTAWA, March 6.
In the Commons, to-day, the act against gambling on railways was read a second time.
Mr. Burpee introduced a bill securing a correct statement regarding exports and imports.
The debate on Sir John's amendment to the tariff was resumed by Mr. Charlton, who reviewed the protection tariff of the United States at length, showing by returns to Congress that while the United States exported two and a half per cent. of the total manufactures, they paid 35 per cent. for the balance which they consumed, and which he characterized as a good way for the people to make money.
Mr. Ross (Middlesex) followed, and the debate continued till Mr. Wood made an amendment to the amendment, that inasmuch as it has been deemed necessary to raise an additional revenue, it is the opinion of this House that the interests of the country would be better served by imposing additional duties upon such goods and wares as may be produced in Canada, affording increased protection, while securing the increased revenue required.
Sir John A. Macdonald accepted Mr. Wood's amendment, and hoped his would also be accepted.
The House adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 7.
In the Commons to-day Mr. Donville asked whether it was the intention of the Government to expend during the current year a sum of money for the improvement of the navigation of the south west branch of the Miramichi River.
Mr. Blake said it is not.
Mr. Young asked whether the Government intend to place an item in the estimates to have Canada represented at the grand International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1878.
Mr. Blake said the subject is now under the consideration of the Government.
Mr. Robitaille asked whether it was the intention of the Government to grant aid to the Miramichi Railway, and if so, whether the Government would be a feeder of the Intercolonial Railway.
Mr. Blake said the subject has not been under the consideration of the Government.
Mr. Campbell moved for the order of the House for correspondence connected with the seizure of the schooner Napier, to be smugged.
Mr. Burpee, of St. John, said this case happened in 1872. The vessel was seized on the 2nd of October, 1872, and was released by the Minister of Customs on the 7th of October, the captain being released also at the same time; a bond was taken from Mr. Ross; no information was asked for, nor was any demand made for the fulfillment of the bond until 1874, after the present Government came into power. The bond had not been collected yet. There was an important letter of 1872 written to the then Minister of Customs, the Hon. Mr. Tilley, explaining this matter, which had been lost, and as yet could not be found, although it had been searched for. Mr. Tilley was telegraphed to, and he sent the following reply:
"FREDERICTON, Feb. 27, 1874.
The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Minister of Customs—Collector Ross, Halifax, telegraphs us that in letter to the Department of October, 1872, referring to the seizure of the schooner Napier, cannot be found in my possession. Bouchee may suggest where it may be. If my memory serves me, I established an amicable arrangement with the captain and crew, but expatriated the owner from knowledge of proceedings. Papers will, however, show."
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

All the papers asked for would be brought down, but he thought it due to Mr. Ross that it should be explained that the delay arose from the loss of the letter referred to.
Mr. Mackay (Cape Breton) said the member for Victoria ought to have had very good grounds before he made such statements as he had regarding a gentleman who held a high position in the country, and who had been sent in to the House. He had known Mr. Ross for many years, and he thought it extremely bad taste for the hon. member for Victoria to say what he had.
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Mr. Burpee said there could be no objection to the motion passing or to the papers being brought down. He might, however, say that the case was one that dated back to 1870.
Mr. Bonster moved to have British Columbia granted a separate tariff.
Mr. Cartwright said such a motion could not be considered seriously, and the question dropped.

A large number of bills were advanced a stage, and the House rose.
After going through the order paper, Mr. Mackenzie moved that hereafter Thursday be Government day. After a good deal of pleading by Sir John, it was agreed to grant to-morrow for an open day, but that Thursday will be the Government day.
The House rose at eleven.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.
(From Monetary Times.)
We are glad to find that the Government have some intention of considering the possibility of amending the Insolvency Act. The present is a highly opportune time for so doing. The frightful increase of insolvencies during the last two years has led men to question whether or not some portion at least may have been occasioned by the working of the Act itself. Many have been convinced that the Act has had something to do with them. And to such an extent has this gained ground that a number would be willing to abolish the law altogether.

Our selves are convinced, and have been for a long time, that the easy terms of discharge are at the root of much of the mischief which has taken place. At the time the Act was under discussion we pressed on the attention of Parliament the desirability of making discharge rather difficult than easy, and that it should be dependent on the amount yielded by the estate. The working of the Act has confirmed us in the opinion thus expressed. It is desirable and necessary at times to go back to first principles; and now that the Act has to be reviewed, it may be just as well to enquire what particular evil it is that an insolvency act is intended to accomplish. It is a maxim with lawyers that for every wrong there is a remedy, and experience shows that laws are enacted from time to time as wrongs develop themselves, or as rights are in danger of being violated.

It does not seem, *prima facie*, as if a discharge were an essential part of an insolvency Act at all. But there are considerations which arise at once if we contemplate the probable effect of an insolvency law which contained no discharge provision. Obviously its effect would be to make it exceedingly difficult in any case, for an insolvent to go on with a business requiring credit. Many would be compelled to go out of business altogether. Some would probably leave the country. Under certain circumstances any one of these three might be an evil that is, to the general public. The country does not, as a rule, gain by industrial citizens leaving it; nor does it gain by the enforced idleness of any portion of the community. But circumstances alter cases. It may not be an evil, but a very great benefit at times for a number of persons who have vainly endeavored to gain a livelihood by trading on credit, to be forced out of business. No one can deny that it would be a benefit to trade for this to place in Canada at present. The country does not benefit, but sustains injury by misapplied industry; and it is clear, beyond question, that an enormous amount of industry and energy have been misapplied during the last few years. It has been seen clearly and stated repeatedly by every person conversant with the subject, that far too many persons have endeavored to make a living by trading on credit for a long time back. Yet in spite of all that has been said the evil continues, and apparently for this reason, that persons who fall into difficulties can easily get their affairs patched up and go on again. The law affords them great facilities for doing so, and any alteration of the law which would take away these facilities would undoubtedly be a benefit. It would do exactly what laws are intended to do, viz., provide a remedy against an acknowledged wrong. It would compel a number of persons who have proved themselves unfit for a trading life, to seek a livelihood in some other way. Many would become servants to others; they are exactly fitted for. Many would go out of trading life altogether and return to farming pursuits. This would be the best possible thing for themselves and the public. Some might possibly leave the country; but this would

be no loss for the country has lost by their living in it. There is another wrong, too, which the absence of a provision for discharge would tend to increase. It is notorious that many persons have made money by their failures. An easy provision for discharge has undoubtedly helped them in this notorious business. So common has failure become, that there is nothing about it to deter anyone from endeavoring to make a turn out of it. It is somewhat easier to make money in this way than by honest trading, that it is certain hundreds of people have become indifferent to their purpose. The temptation of a discharge from all debts for thirty days, on the dollar has proved irresistible. If an insolvent law made every provision for an economical realization and a just distribution without making any provision for discharge, it would cease to afford legal facilities for wrong.

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Mr. Cartwright said such a motion could not be considered seriously, and the question dropped.

A large number of bills were advanced a stage, and the House rose.
After going through the order paper, Mr. Mackenzie moved that hereafter Thursday be Government day. After a good deal of pleading by Sir John, it was agreed to grant to-morrow for an open day, but that Thursday will be the Government day.
The House rose at eleven.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.
(From Monetary Times.)
We are glad to find that the Government have some intention of considering the possibility of amending the Insolvency Act. The present is a highly opportune time for so doing. The frightful increase of insolvencies during the last two years has led men to question whether or not some portion at least may have been occasioned by the working of the Act itself. Many have been convinced that the Act has had something to do with them. And to such an extent has this gained ground that a number would be willing to abolish the law altogether.

Our selves are convinced, and have been for a long time, that the easy terms of discharge are at the root of much of the mischief which has taken place. At the time the Act was under discussion we pressed on the attention of Parliament the desirability of making discharge rather difficult than easy, and that it should be dependent on the amount yielded by the estate. The working of the Act has confirmed us in the opinion thus expressed. It is desirable and necessary at times to go back to first principles; and now that the Act has to be reviewed, it may be just as well to enquire what particular evil it is that an insolvency act is intended to accomplish. It is a maxim with lawyers that for every wrong there is a remedy, and experience shows that laws are enacted from time to time as wrongs develop themselves, or as rights are in danger of being violated.

It does not seem, *prima facie*, as