(Continued from 1st page.)

other part of his speech, declare that the system would ruin the manufacturers. I think, Sir, that both statements are true and provable, beyond a doubt. The protectionist system of the United States was inaugurated before the war, or just when the war was commencing. All the men available were sent to the war, labourers became scarce, and wages rose high. Everyone had an abundance of money. Between four and five thousand millions of dollars were spent during that terrible struggle. The country was depleted of men and materials of every kind, and just then the Protectionist policy was brought into play; but how long did it last? From 1862 to 1870 it undoubtedly enriched a number of manufacturers; but the prosperity which was partly accidental and partly owing to a Protectionist policy—the effects, of which will be always shown in this manner—reached its culminating point in 1870. Then it began to decline, and before 1877 more than two-thirds of the whole manufacturing class of the United States were ruined; more than a half of the iron blast furnaces were closed, and more than a hundred million dollars was lost in that one interest in those few years. No doubt the country was exceedingly prosperous in those few years; and no one can now deny that the most extensive misery has prevailed through the manufacturing classes in the cities of the United States since 1873. In New York and its suburbs, I was told, by one of the officials, that there were 80,000 men out of work. What gave rise to the Communistic movement in Pittsburg and the great manufacturing centres of Pennsylvania? Was it not that the Protectionist policy had reduced the people to beggary; that their employers had been ruined by it; that employment could not be found, and that they thought, as a mob thoughtlessly will sometimes, that the only remedy was an equal distribution of property, that assailing the rights and property of the rich was the way to obtain a share for themselves of what was enjoyed by some classes in the country. In this new country, I had fondly hoped to be able to look forward to see an earnest desire to follow the path of the Mother Country, and thereby become a prosperous community, a great and powerful nation in connection with the Mother Country. I had hoped to see our country follow in the wake of the land which has shown such an example to the world of the immense benifits to be derived from freedom in trade and commerce. But it seems, Sir, that we have a certain class of politicians here who seek to obtain power, not for the purpose of using that power for the benefit of the nation, but for personal aggrandizement and selfish purposes. Every candid man will admit, and I am sure the hon. the Minister of Public Works, in his cool moments, speaking to himself, will also admit, that no Government can be held responsible for the depression which will occur in commercial affairs, from time to time, and that no commercial system can avert such calamities. There are periods when some mysterious influences seem to creep over the whole commercial community, and I am sure that those who remember the events of 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, will remember how much more serious the depression was in Canada then than it has been during the last four or five years. What was the policy then of the Liberal party? Is anyone able to point to a single speech of myself or of my colleagues, or of the then leaders of the party with which we are connected, which can be tortured into an accusation against the Government of the day that they were responsible for the commercial depression that overshadowed the country. The hon. gentleman knows very well, and everyone should be ready to admit it, that it is the duty of the Government, under such circumstances, to consider not what would have the appearance of obtaining a sufficient revenue, or of encouraging, as he says, certain industries, but what is the best policy to be pursued with refereuce to the whole mass of people. At a time when employment is scarce and money not plentiful, is it not desirable to make everything as cheap as possible to the poorer classes? We felt that it was not our duty to impose additional taxation—whether it was the interest of our party or not, is another matter. The hon. gentleman has taunted us with not seeing that it was our interest. I never failed to perceive that it was possible to secure the conciliation of certain manufacturers by imposing protective duties two or three years ago; but, Sir, I would rather go out of parliament, as well as out of power, than adopt a principle so affecting the near, as well as the remote, interests of my country. The hon. gentleman was a Protectionist in 1870, denounced Protection in 1871, and in 1874 denounced us on the ground that we were introducing the thin end of the wedge of Protection. In 1876, as he admitted to-night, he was prepared to denounce us if we introduced a protective policy. But, as it turned out, he was equally prepared to denounce us because we did not. The hon. gentleman stated to-night that a member of the Government telegraphed to his paper in Prince Edward Island, that certain changes were to be made in the tariff.

MR. TUPPER: I said it was a telegram sent to a paper owned by a member of the Government.

MR. MACKENZIE: Then, Sir, I would advise the hon. gentleman not to make such rash statements in future. I have had the paper in question examined, and am informed there is no such telegram in it during that month. Then it seems that the statement appeared in the *Globe*, and, because the correspondent of a paper in Toronto sends a telegram, containing news, no doubt, picked up on the streets, the Government, and the whole Government party, is to be charged with it. Is this the character of statements to be made by a gentleman who has always claimed to be a statesman? It was perfectly well known to my colleagues as well as myself, that there was no foundation for the statement. Everyone knew there was a deficit, and, probably, expected that some legislation would take place to meet it. The hon. gentleman is to-day blaming us upon such evidence with having foretold what our policy was, and, at the same time, defending what has taken place. Now, when it is shown that the Finance Minister made known, weeks ago, his scheme of taxation, then, Sir, in order to get quit of the blame and inconsistency with which he is saddled in this matter, he says the circumstances are different; that every person knew that there was to be a change at present. Well, how did every person know? How could it be possible that every person knew? I ask any of the gentlemen here who have traced the history of the hon. gentleman, his leader and his colleagues during their whole political life—I ask if anyone could be certain of that promise until it was performed? Now, I tell the hon. gentlemen that I was very sceptical indeed about their intention to bring down the sort of tariff that has been brought down, and I am quite sure that, if they had failed to bring it down, I would have been no more disappointed than I am that they have brought it down, and I believe that is the general feeling throughout the country. Why, Sir, you could not meet a man on the street without his putting the question: "Well, do you really think they will do anything?" One would say: "My impression is, that they will raise the duty to 20 per cent., and that they will put a special tax upon a few articles, but further than that they will not go."

Well, Sir, it seems they have gone the whole hog.

MR. MILLS: The whole elephant.

MR. MACKENZIE: Yes, the whole elephant; I beg the elephant's pardon I was somewhat amused to-night, Sir, when the hon. gentleman opposite passed a compliment upon a distinguished statesman to whom we have both alluded. I think he is a distinguished statesman, and I have the very highest personal regard for that gentleman; but I could not help remembering that that gentleman a few years ago, who is so distinguished now as a statesman in the estimation of the Minister of Public Works, propounded the theory that it was high time that Canadians should manage their own diplomatic affairs. I had the honour of supporting him in that movement, and I recollect well a gentleman opposite denounced him as entertaining a doctrine that, from a colonial point of view, was not to be entertained for a moment. It was to be productive only of a feeling inconsistent with our colonial relations, and lead to independence absolutely. But, Sir, time passed on; circumstances changed, and it became convenient for gentlemen opposite to change also; so they sent this same gentleman on a diplomatic mission. Such is a specimen of the political tergiversation of hon. gentlemen opposite. We all remember that that gentleman declined to go on a mission with certain other gentlemen opposite, for what reason he has not explained to me, though possibly he has to them.

MR. MILLS: Hear, hear.

MR. MACKENZIE: The hon. member for Cumberland says the moment we came into office, speaking of the tariff and the system of taxation which the then Government had inaugurated, we pulled down a noble edifice. Well, Sir, the noble edifice was their own tariff. He was speaking in connection with the sugar duties; and he is under the impression, for he stated it in his speech, that, after undertaking to deal with the sugar duties in 1874, we only made a small but mischievous change. The hon. gentleman forgets, and I am sure he ought to know, and I am sure he will find by looking at the books, we made no change at all. There was no change whatever made, but it seems we pulled down the noble edifice of sugar duties they had left us and brought ruin on the refineries.

MR. TUPPER: If the hon. gentleman will ask his colleague he will tell him that he did make a change.

MR. CARTWRIGHT: None in 1874.

MR. MACKENZIE: We made no change in 1874; but afterwards, acting upon power contained in the Customs Acts, we reduced the duty on a certain class of sugars 25c. per 100lb. There was no change made at the time in the tariff. I was about to explain what he, no doubt, alluded to, and I merely mention it to show that the statements made by the hon. gentleman are sometimes inaccurate. But, Sir, the hon. gentleman says that the moment this change was made in 1874, when no change at all was made, the price of sugar went up a cent a pound because the refineries stopped; and that, from the time the refineries stopped in Canada, sugar went up. Now, the refineries did not stop for two years after that, and the refiners had not made any of this class of sugars for two years before that, so no possible effect could have taken place from that cause; and, besides that, the price of sugar did not go up: the price of sugar went down. So the hon. gentleman is wrong in every particular. He is absolutely without a shadow of foundation for any of the statements that have been made. Now, Mr. Chairman, I propose, for a moment, to revert to the hon. gentleman's statement concerning the coal duties. The hon. gentleman says that there is no reason why coal should not be taxed, and he gave as a reason why it should be taxed that we had already taxed blankets and the clothing of the poor; and that, because we had taxed some things already, it was right and proper and just that we should tax everything they wore or ate. Why, Sir, I imagined that there were two things in our cold climate that were essential to human life—that is: food and warmth. Now, Sir, in the greatest cities of Ontario—for some of them are getting to be great cities—in the city of Toronto, for instance, almost the entire fuel of the population is coal. The winter is not so long there, doubtless as it is in Montreal and Quebec; but in all these cities the price of coal is a very material factor in every household. And I say it is, a part from all other considerations, one of the most cruel enactments that ever a Government was guilty of preparing. Anything that taxes the absolute necessaries of life is, in principle, wrong. It may be sometimes unavoidable that some articles—such as fruit—should be taxed; articles such as rice, sago, and that species of food, have always been more or less taxed. It may be unavoidable that such articles should be taxed to a certain extent, but these are not the prime necessaries of life. To tax flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; to tax coal upon the supposition that hon. gentlemen opposite have adopted, that it will raise the price of these articles; if that is true, then it is wrong legislation, it is a cruel enactment, and one that will touch most nearly the poor in winter. I believe, in a very large proportion of the Dominion, that the tax on flour will produce no effect, though, in some districts, a great hardship. I believe that the tax upon grain, upon nearly every kind, will only produce this effect—that it will destroy our carrying trade, and it will shut up our oatmeal and wheat mills. Hon. gentlemen will say that this will not affect the carrying trade, as grain and flour can be carried in bond.

MR. TILLEY: Hear, hear.

MR. MACKENZIE: My hon. friend the Minister of Finance says "Hear, hear." Now, I am sure the hon. gentleman has not studied this subject. It is impossible he could have studied it, or he would not have made that remark in disapproval of my statement. My hon. friend must know this: that, within the last two or three years, a prodigious change has taken place in the transportation of grain from the interior of this continent. Now, we have railroads doing an amount of business they were incapable of doing some years ago. We know that even now it is very nearly impossible for us to carry even our share of the great traffic of the west. We find that, while the proportion is increasing enormously in the cases of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that we have made practically no increase in the carrying trade which we have taken through our country. I am not absolutely certain about last year, but I am informed that there is a great decrease in it, although it was a year of great plenty. My firm conviction is that, if the slightest obstacle is placed in the way of the carrying trade, you destroy your hopes of revenue from your canals; you destroy your hopes of building up a Canadian marine on the lakes; you destroy your hopes of employment for hundreds and thousands of seamen; you destroy the entire trade that results from a large and important navy engaged in commercial affairs on our inland waters. Hon. gentlemen have spoken about the importance of maintaining our shipping trade, and of having our ships sent abroad into every sea. I can understand the importance of foreign commerce, but I say this: that, if you mean to have any commerce at all, you must not begin by loading yourself down with weights that destroy commrce. The present First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Smith), a good Conservative, compared a Protectionist to a man who, about to run a race, loaded himself down by filling his pockets with stones in order that he might be properly weighted in the race. This is precisely what the hon. gentlemen are proposing to do with their tariff. They are imposing a duty on grains which pass through our country, they are imposing taxes on everything that can be conceived of, and they expect, Sir, that everyone is to buy from us, and that we are to buy nothing from them; that we can have a one-sided commerce. They are content to have Canada for the Canadians. I am content with no such limited sphere. I am satisfied that, by a free system of commerce, we can not only unburden ourselves of difficulties with which we have now to contend, but that we may maintain the carrying trade we have, and, if we adopt wise measures to that end, increase it. If we adopt serious measures to that end, I believe we can, not merely take the carrying trade on the lakes, but we can have a larger portion than we have now of the carrying trade at sea. Everyone must know, who has studied the subject, that, immediately after the United States adopted their protective policy, their marine progressed backwards. That, from that time, there has been a steady decrease in the American marine, not merely a relative decrease as compared with their increase of population, but an absolute decrease. Previous to then, the Americans were carrying 78 per cent. of the traffic from the great port of New York; they are not now carrying over 27 per cent.; while British ships, free from every restraint, with her harbours open to all nations, have taken the place of United States ships, even in American ports. Who does not know that the trade of the United States with Cuba, Venezuela, and indeed with all the States in South America, is actually carried on by British steamers, and at this moment the United States have only one steamer of their own plying from New York to South America, while English steamers are able to do all this trade. Is it because the people of the United States are less enterprising, less ingenious, than the people of England, that this is the case? No; it is because they have a protective tariff—a prohibition against purchasing vessels built in any other country, and because a protective policy has made native-built ships dear, thus preventing them from carrying on their own traffic. It is not the time now to discuss, in detail, the resolution the Government has put before the House, but I might call the attention of the Committee to some anomalies in that resolution. Everyone knows, who knows anything of the manufacture of flour, that $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of good wheat are required to make a barrel of flour; well, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels at 15c. amounts to 67½c., while the tax on flour is 50c. Is it intended there shall be a discrimination against the millers? How is it there is a larger tax put upon wheat than upon the flour?

AN HON. MEMBER: Protection to the Americans.

MR. MACKENZIE: This no doubt, must be intended, if we are to take the figures as they exist as an intimation to the millers that they are to receive no protection, as the difference, 17½c. per barrel, is quite enough to enable foreign millers, if the protection, as the hon. gentleman states, proves effective, to obtain a monopoly of the trade. I was quite gratified to find that the hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Tupper) was perfectly candid for once. He frankly confessed that Mr. Tilley's loan was a poor one, compared with the previous loan, by Mr. Cartwright, but asked us to consider the circumstances. I am willing to make all allowances for the circumstances, but what was the course of the hon. gentleman himself? Did he consider any circumstances? Did he not spend hours in denouncing, with the utmost virulence, the loans which men like Sir Francis Hincks declared to have been the best ever made? Was he not then willing to decry the credit of the country? He says my hon. friend, by his criticism of the loan, was injuring the credit of the country. Everyone knows the extreme ground taken by the hon. gentleman in all his violent speeches, even to the extent of imputing improper motives or actions to my hon. friend who contracted that loan. The hon. gentleman said that this last loan should have been obtained before this Government came into office, that we were without any money or means to meet our obligations. Far from it. We had all the money we wanted; we had the Imperial guarantee, the prospective Fishery Award, and we knew there could be no difficulty whatever to prevent the Finance Minister, whoever he might be, in November, from going to England to get a loan. I do not doubt that the Finance Minister did his best in raising this loan. I would scorn to take the ground taken by the hon. member for Cumberland (Mr. Tupper) on every occasion in connection with previous loans, that the Ministers who made them had mismanaged them, and acted with improper motives. During the administration of the late Minister of Finance, he managed to reduce the total expenditure from year, to year as everyone who took up the Public Accounts could see at a glance. He not only succeeded in carrying on the affairs of the country with a vastly increasing responsibility, and with no increased taxation worthy of mention, but also raised the credit of the country to a higher pitch than it had ever enjoyed. No man ever before obtained the same price for an English loan. We know that, while in 1877-78 the entire expenditure was only $23,500,000, or a little over that in 1873-74, for the expenditure of which year the hon. gentlemen opposite were responsible, for it was within $200,000 of this amount, although in 1877-78 we had to pay nearly a million and a quarter dollars of increased interest, and to discharge obligations of another character, in connection with the North-West, the Supreme Court, Administration of Justice in some of the Provinces, an expenditure, altogether, of nearly $2,500,000, the actual expenditure for the same purposes as those for which the money was spent in 1873-74 was, instead of $23,360,000, not over $21,000,000 altogether, showing the immense economy practised by my hon. friend. Such attacks as were made upon him to-night are utterly baseless in fact. I may say, in connection with the tax upon cloth, which discriminates so directly against the poor man, that I knew of that tax eight weeks ago. I heard from a manufacturer who had been in Ottawa, that either 7½c. or 10c. per lb. was to be levied on such cloth. We find that rumour was correct. Wholesale merchants in Toronto came to know of it, and every person, apparently, who has had information of this serious change was put in the position of obtaining immediate credit for the payment of duties by the Finance Minister's intimation to the banks. I did not intend to speak at length to-night, and will deal with these subjects in detail when we go into Committee on them. It seems to be the policy of the Government to tax the poorer classes, on all articles, at a higher rate than the other classes, with the exception of brandy, champagne and sparkling wines. The better classes of fine cloth, which will cost from 12s. to 15s., sterling, per yard, will have an additional rate of 6c. per yard, while the cheaper classes, weighing 14oz. per yard, selling at 50c. per yard, will have an additional rate of more than twice that amount. I have simply to say that the Protection introduced will, in my opinion, have the effect of degrading the working classes, building up the fortunes of a few manufacturers, and, in the course of a few years, ruining even those manufacturers, after they have accomplished the ruin of the working classes. The tariff is so arranged that the burden of taxation is placed upon those who are the least able to bear it. He said he had considered all interests; that there could be no just system of Protection, which did not protect all classes alike. If everyone is protected alike, then we are so much the worse off by the cost of giving that protection. It is not possible to give protection to all, and the honorable gentleman knows it. I do not know what the views of the honorable gentleman from Victoria (Sir John A. Macdonald) are as to the Chinese but I know his colleague (Mr. DeCosmos) is determined to exclude every Chinese labourer from the Pacific Province, and, if they excluded every foreign labourer from the United States and Europe, in order that our own labourers may have Canada for themselves, there would be some consistency in their policy. But, while they adopt a policy that makes everything dearer and invites foreign labourers, the Canadian labourer is not treated justly, and the Government are hypocritical in their pretensions. (Cheers).

Medical.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality & Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expectancy; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hairs resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is prized for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

—PREPARED BY—

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

DR. CHANNING'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR THE BLOOD.

CURES SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHŒA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM A DEPRAVED AND IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND THE DOUBLE IODIDES.

Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place, in favor of this great medicine. Is not one certificate, however, from an eminent and well-known Physician like Dr. Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish its superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers offered by Druggists and others?

T. C. STRATTON, Esq.

Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1877.

I cannot but regard the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy, for the cure of *Blood Impurities*. So far as my experience leads me with this remedy, I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a *blood purifier*, I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the reputed virtues of sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides*," and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be invaluable to persons beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. BESSEY, M. D

Beaver Hall Square.

NOTE.—Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is put up in large bottles, with the name blown in the Glass, and retails at $1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by Druggists generally, and most Country Stores. Be sure, and ask for Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. If not readily obtained in your locality, address the General Agent

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,

377 St. Paul Street, Montreal

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives free by mail. Dont delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

HEARTBURN,

—OR—

SOUR RISING,

Oppression after eating, and every form of DYSPEPSIA are soon relieved by

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

The restore the action of the Liver and Stomach, and cure COSTIVENESS and its results

For Sale by

JOHN PALLEN, - - Chatham.
E. LEE STREET, - - - Newcastle.
JAMES DOYLE, - - - Doyletown.
JOHN KAIN, - - - Nelson.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHATHAM, N. B.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh*, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. C. STEVENS,
BOX 56, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

D.S.F.

COWS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, SEVEN COWS. for price, terms and other particulars apply to JEREMIAH SAVOY.

Bay du Vin, March 31, 79.

SAUSAGES, SAUSAGES,

FRESH,

TWICE A WEEK,

ONLY 15 CTS. PER LB.

Also, a few Barrels

No. 1 BISHOP APPLES,

expected daily, a large lot of HAM BACON, Sugar cured.

Onions, Cheese, Butter, etc.,

which will be sold low for cash, at the store of

H. WYSE,

Castle Street, Newcastle.

Consumption Cured!

The undersigned an old retired physician, has been permanently cured of the much dreaded disease Consumption by a simple remedy, he feels anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be found a sure cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, &c.

Law, etc.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the SIXTH DAY OF MAY, next, in front of the Canada House, Chatham, N.B., at 12 o'clock noon, for the payment of the debts of the late John Stothart, late of Weldford, in the County of Kent, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a license granted by the Probate Court for the said County of Kent, the lands and premises belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situate in the settlement back of Moorfield, so called, in the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland; being the upper or Westerly half of the lot known as the Kirkpatrick lot, and bounded as follows: on the lower or Easterly side by the half lot conveyed by the said deceased to George Creighton, Southerly or in front by the rear of Lot No. 34; Westerly by land owned by W. Murray; in the rear, by lands granted to the late Alexander Rankin, deceased. Containing one hundred acres more or less, being half of the lot conveyed to the said John Stothart, by the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at time of sale, the balance on delivery of the deed. On failure of the second payment, the first installment to be forfeited.

Chatham, March 25, 1879.
HUTCHISON & PHINNEY, Proctor.

W. M. KELLY, Adminis'tr. Estate of JOHN STOTHART, Deceased.

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

Chatham, N. B.

July 9, 77

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

E. H. McALPINE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Room 3, First Floor, Barnhill's Building,

PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

LAW BLANKS!

All kinds, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late James Stothart are requested to render the same, duly attested, within 3 months, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. Scott who is duly authorized to receive then.

MARY STOTHART, Executrix.
GEORGE I. WILSON Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4TH. DAY OF JULY, next, in front of the Registry office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.:

All the right, title and interest of George Loggie in and to all that certain piece or parcel of Land, lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland and bounded as follows: Westerly by lands owned and occupied by Wm. Grey, Southerly by the Napan River, and by marsh land owned by Alexander Loggie, Easterly by lands occupied by David Loggie, and Northerly by the River Boundry of the lot of land and lands owned by John Loggie—being the piece of land and premises at present occupied by the said George Loggie and being part of the lands formerly owned by the late Robert and George Loggie, deceased, containing—acres more or less.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Northumberland County Court, against the said George Loggie

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, March 21, 1879. } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be Sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18TH DAY OF APRIL, next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.,—All the right, title and interest of Angus McDonald, in and to all that piece parcel or lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows:—Northerly, by the Long Cove Brook, Westerly by land occupied by Farquhar McGraw, Easterly by land occupied by Alexander McLean and Southerly by the Big Cove, containing 100 acres more or less; and being the piece of land conveyed to the said Angus McDonald by David McDonald and Margaret, his wife, by deed bearing date the 21st day of April, A. D. 1875.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Daniel O'Gorman against the said Angus McDonald.

Sheriffs' Office, Newcastle, 3rd January, A. D. 1879. } JOHN SHIRREFF. Sheriff of North'd.

BYE-LAWS.

AT the sittings of the County Council of the Municipality of Northumberland, held at the Council Chamber, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1879:—

Resolved: That the following Bye-Law be made and established for the government of the said Municipality:

A Bye-Law Relating to Booms and Boomage.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:—

1. That the Boom Master in charge of the Barnaby River Boom be entitled to receive fifteen cents on each thousand S. feet of Logs, and three cents on each ton of Timber securely boomed.

2. That Section 1 of "A Bye-Law relating to Booms and Boomage" passed by the County Council at April sittings be repealed.

CHAS. F. BOURNE, Warden.

A Bye-Law Relating to Dogs.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:—

1. That Farmers and others, being householders, residing in the Parish of Newcastle, beyond the Police District limits, except those residing between Urquhart's Brook and Russell's Brook, be allowed to keep one dog exempt from dog tax.

2. That any person residing within the County of Northumberland, beyond the dog tax districts of Newcastle and Chatham, who owns, keeps, or harbors more than one dog shall pay a tax of $1.00 annually for each and every dog more than one so owned, harbored, or kept, such tax to be collected as provided by Section 2 of the existing Bye-Law relating to Dogs.

3. That the Collector of dog tax in each District or parish be authorized to retain twenty per cent. for his services on all sums collected and paid over by him.

4. Any Bye-Law heretofore made, repugnant to, or inconsistent with the foregoing Bye-Law, is hereby repealed.

CHAS. F. BOURNE, Warden.

Brokerage, etc.

LUKE STEWART,

SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

SAINT JOHN.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1-52

WILLIAM J. FRASER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES &c.

HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF.

UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Vroom & Arnold,

SHIP BROKERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,

SMYTH STREET,

ST. JOHN N. B.

W. E. VROOM. R. H. ARNOLD.

W. & R. Brodie,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC.

Travelers' Column.

Chatham Branch Railway.

WINTER 1878-9.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1878, until further notice, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.		No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 2 ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Depart,	2.00 a. m.,	9.50 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive,	2.30 "	10.20 "
" "	Depart,	2.50 "	10.40 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	3.20 "	11.10 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. ACCOMM'TION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart	4.30 p. m.,	11.40 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	5.00 "	12.10 a. m.
" "	Depart,	5.20 "	12.30 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.50 "	1.00 "

The above Tables are made up on St. John (or Miramichi) Time.

All the above Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham.

Hotels.

HOTEL TO RENT.

The subscriber will rent, from the 17th April, next, the hotel premises known as the John Fitzpatrick property, or Torryburn House, located on the corner of Water and Henderson Streets, Chatham.

Good stabling, water and other convenices on the premises. For further particulars apply to G. B. Fraser, Esq., Chatham, or JOHN McCARTHY.

PARK HOTEL,

KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN - - - N. B.

FRED. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor.
(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N B

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART.

Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.

The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.

GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES

2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

☞ Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND

St John, July 9 1877.

General Business.

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a

FIRST-CLASS

Tailoring Establishment

in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for

WINTER & SPRING

do well to examine his splendid assortment o

English and Canadian Cloths

to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

W. S. MORRIS.

FOR SALE.

OIL of Lemmon, Peppermint and Cloves.

ESSENCE of Lemon, Cloves, Almond, Vanilla, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Pineapple and Strawberry.

PEELS Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.

SPICES Cloves, Cinnamon, Caraways, Corian der, Allspice, Ginger.

FOR PUDDINGS, &C: Macaroni, Sago, Tapioca and Arrowroot.

SEASONING Sage, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram.

ALSO:—AN ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE PERFUMES

—AND—

TOILET SOAPS.

J. PALLEN & SON.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

SELESIAS—Black, Colored and Fancy;

CASBIANS—Black and Slate;

LINENS—Black, Slate and Brown;

POCKETINGS—White and Colored;

CANVAS—Swiss, French and Imperial;

INTERLININGS—White and Colored;

ITALIANS—3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored;

JEANNETTS—Slate and Drab;

RED PADDING, BLACK WADDINGS;

SILK—Raven Sewing, Twists, Machine Silks, Black and Colors;

BUTTONS—Florentine, Ivory, Horn, Matalasse and Metal;

BINDING—Real Double Mohair, Alpacca, Brilliant and Fancy Braids;

TAILORS' CR