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Medical.

Vegetine

WILL CURE

SCROFULA,

Scrofulus Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands, in Boston and vicinity, who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor, challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheume.

Tetter, Salt Rheume, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

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Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

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For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

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VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic, to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

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VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

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If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

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VEGETINE acts directly upon a cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays inflamation.

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complaint the good effect of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it, as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

COAL SCUTTLES,

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COAL SHOVELS,

Tubular Lanterns,

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PLAIN AND NICKLE PLATED.

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CARBOLINE,

The greatest Hair restorer in the World,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Also the largest variety of Patent Medicine ever offered in Miramichi, viz:

VEGETINE,
AUGUST FLOWER,
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MATTISON'S, ROBINSON'S AND
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OF COD LIVER OIL,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw & Millet Seed for Birds, as well as all sundries usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Oct '9.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated on the Great Roadleading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Billfield, County of Northumberland, containing

200 ACRES.

There is a good house, outhouses and barns, on on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

MRS. ANN KELLY.

Billesfield, June 9, '80.

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REFINED IRON.

Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry and English
common BOLT IRON and PIG IRON.

CAST STEEL.

Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axe, Tool and Drill Steel.

Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel.

ALSO:

ROUND MACHINE STEEL

Manufacture of SPEAR & JACKSON.

Tinplates, CHARCOAL and COKE.

Sheet Iron,

Black and Galvanized.

A special lot of Galvanized Sheet Iron:—
6 ft x 39 in. x 20 gauge.
7 " x " x " "
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First class make (Davies') and well adapted for LOBSTER BOILERS, &c. Besides a heavy stock in store, we expect early in March, per good Ship "Alfarin:" 11,224 Bars } Refined Iron. 2,566 Bdls. } 205 " Hoop Iron.

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St. John N. B.

To Let.

A nicely furnished house containing 6 rooms, kitchens, pantries, &c., for the winter months say, 15 October, to 15 April.

Will be rented low to good responsible parties. Apply to ADVANCE Office.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - DECEMBER 9, 1880.

The Intercolonial Railway.

It has been the custom of the papers supporting the Macdonald Government, whenever complaints were made of Intercolonial mismanagement, to declare that there was no cause for anything but the most favorable criticism, and that the grumblers were simply Grits, a part of whose tactics it was to abuse Sir Charles Tupper and his assistants. As a matter of fact the whole business community has been put to great inconvenience on account of the way in which freight is forwarded. Conservatives and Liberals were served alike, both being subjected to Intercolonial-ism. Conservatives, as well as Liberals, however, are beginning to learn that something better is required to compensate them for their losses than the oft-repeated assurances that Sir Charles is wiping out the Intercolonial deficit. They realise that every dollar forwarded to Ottawa that ought to be spent in renewing or repairing rolling stock, is misappropriated. It is no satisfaction for them to wait whole weeks for freight delayed because freighs cars are out of repair or engines broken down, and they vote Sir Charles' starvation policy a delusion and humbug. The organs have fought their friends off as long as possible when they made complaints against the Railway management. We have frequently observed some timid editorial suggestions looking towards reform, but they were evidently published with many party misgivings and only to silence some outraged political friend. On Thursday last, however, the *Sun* gave evidence that it could no longer stand between the Railway management and the business community. Among the matter on the subject we find the following:—

To the Editor of the Daily Sun :—

Can you give us some explanation about the following facts connected with the I. C. R.?

A case of goods delivered on board cars in Montreal on the 20th November has not yet arrived in St. John—after 12 days. Why, it takes less time from Liverpool!

We received a notice to-day to remove goods from the I. C. R. station. We sent a teamster, but the goods had not arrived. Why send us the notice to remove at once? To whom shall we apply to refund cartage money?

We paid $26.22 freight on an organ to Buctouche (25 miles from Shediac) on through bill of lading. The freight from Toronto to St. John (six times the distance) would have been about one-half that amount. How is that?

For whose benefit is the I. C. R. run, anyway? Certainly not for Lower Province people, as exorbitant charges are made us. And even Ontario and Quebec, who are favored with low rates, are at a disadvantage, inasmuch as it takes longer to get goods from Toronto and Montreal than from England.

If an express train can run from Montreal to St. John in 32 hours, it is perfectly ridiculous that freight should take nine times as long—12 days, Montreal to St. John. Yours truly,

LANDRY & Co.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 1, 1880.

In the same paper we find the folowing among the proceedings of the Common Council of St. John.:—

Ald. Skinner, on behalf of the Committee appointed to consider the question of freight upon the Inter Colonial Railway, submitted the following preliminary report:

Your Committee had made inquiry of several merchants and business men upon the subject given them to consider, and find that the following grievances exist.

1. Merchants and traders doing business with the railway are submitted to great annoyances and delays because there is no resident officer in St. John with power to settle or adjust any dispute or transact any but routine business. Any disputed matter between the business men patronizing the road and the department has to be submitted to an officer of the department at Moncton, whereby business is greatly hampered and persons delayed and annoyed. The business of the city has outgrown this state of affairs and now requires that power be given one of the resident officials to examine at once and on the spot, a discretion that to be beneficial must be so exercised, otherwise it ceases to be of a remedial character.

2. The demurrage question is now productive of a large amount of annoyance to persons transacting business with the road. The department requires greater facility in the handling of flour and heavy freight at the station from incoming trains. There is now no sufficient warehouse for receiving flour and heavy goods imported into the city, so that trains may be unloaded into such warehouse. Flour, etc., are now given to the consignees at sidings and other inconvenient places, and when so received by the consignees, cannot be taken away with advantage, thereby in many cases leading to the charge of demurrage being made No doubt so soon as the department are made aware of the necessity of a warehouse being provided, steps will be taken to meet the want, as the expense of doing it will not be large.

Your committee have still under consideration the question of differential freight rates and other matters connected with the subject given them in charge, and they expect to be able to make a final report at the next sitting of the Council.

Respectfully Submitted, &c.

Ald. Skinner, who is now a good Conservative (though once a good Tilley Liberal) ought to remember that it costs money to pay an officer to properly transact business, and if the officer required by the railway's business at St. John were stationed there, his salary would have to be deducted from the earnings of the road. This would lessen Sir Charles' economical Railway savings quite as much as the cost of repairing rolling stock, and would, therefore, never do. It is equally preposterous for Ald. Skinner and the other gentlemen of the Corporation Committee to ask that proper warehousing accommodation be provided, for that would also increase the charges against the Intercolonial. It is only such inexperienced Railway managers as Mr. Brydges, who would spend money for the repairs of rolling stock and efficient maintainance of the road, and who would seek to remove causes of complaint. Mr. Brydges seemed to prefer a creditable railway management and a satisfied mercantile community to dilapidated rolling stock and dissatisfied patrons of the road, who can be counted by the thousand, and it is still believed by a great many persons that Mr. Brydges' policy was the correct one.

PARLIAMENT assembles at Ottawa today. The chief business before the holidays will be consideration of the proposal to hand over the construction of the Pacific Railway to a Syndicate. If the Dominion is not to be asked to guarantee the bonds or other financial undertakings of the new Company it is probable that the "yeas" will be largely in favor of the Government's proposition. The ADVANCE will contain all the points of interest in the proceedings of the session. A long adjournment will be had for the Holidays—probably for a month.

About Newspapers.

The St. John *Globe* very properly deprecates the practice of referring to individuals connected with the press of the Province which is indulged in by some of our journals. It says:—

The press in the Province is greatly injured and its influence for good is materially affected by the items which are continually afloat respecting individuals who write for it. In no place in the world does the press devote itself to praise of its own workers to the extent that is done in Canada, and in no part of Canada is so much of this done as in New Brunswick. Indeed, we believe that here the personal "business" is entirely overdone, both as regards the writers for the press, and others whose names get into the papers. The Nova Scotia press, which in many ways is not equal to that of New Brunswick, can teach us a lesson in this respect. The continual references to the distinguished Mr. A. who represents the *Daily Badger*, or to the versatile Mr. B. who writes for the *Morning Teare*, are very absurd. We do not believe that the public know or care who writes the editorial articles for this paper, or who gets the shipping news for that, or who collects the daily items for the other. We do not think that it makes the slightest difference to them whether these writers come from Timbuctoo or from Fredericton. It may be necessary that the public should know who conducts a journal, it may be necessary to occasionally state important changes in the staff of a newspaper, but this continual puffing of editors, reporters, correspondents, and even the editorial paste pot or scissors, is ridiculous. The newspaper should go forth as a whole, the work of each man or woman engaged upon it, fitting in properly into its place, and all so harmonized that men should remark upon it for its completeness and appropriateness. No doubt the spirit of "mutual admiration" is strong among writers for provincial newspapers, but this is a *provincialism* that ought to be carefully guarded against. In the present position of the press on this continent, it would be far better if the impersonality of journalism could be closely preserved Even references to "the editor" by contemporary journals should be omitted, unless in cases when it is impossible to avoid it. It is quite as easy to speak of the *Post*, or the *Times*, as of "the editor of the *Post*," etc., and not only are so many words said, but the impersonality allows greater freedom of discussion whilst keeping the discussion free of personality, or individualism.

We fear that it will be difficult to make some of the so called newspapers understand and act upon the lessons embraced in the above. The ethics of journalism are so imperfectly understood, especially by the country press, and the encouragement to learn and observe them is so slender, that the process of reaching even a respectable impersonality is necessarily slow. It is to be regretted that far too many newspaper readers are of the class who encourage personalities in the papers they patronise, who admire nothing so much as invective and even abuse of each other, not only by editors, but also of every man who happens to rise above the common level of unnoticeable citizenship. It is satisfactory to know that there are newspapers in the Province which decline to cater to the tastes of the *hoi polloi* in this respect, and whose editors possess the self respect which leads them to respect the personality of others. An editor is not public property in any greater degree than is a clergyman or a school teacher. An editor may make himself a public nuisance, however, by disregarding the ethics of his profession, and do it in a greater degree than either a pedagogue or a preacher.

"Endymion."

The last great work of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Endymion is being eagerly sought for everywhere. The Quebec *Chronicle* says of it:—"The new story adds materially to the literature of the age. Its author is now a very old man, and it is perhaps the last novel which will come to us from his pen. We are almost inclined to regard it as the crowning literary event of his life. He has done nothing in the way of fiction, that is likely to surpass it. It has plenty of "go," is not so cynical that it cannot be heartily enjoyed, hits off characters that have really lived and exerted great influence on the politics of their time, and is sufficiently real to be striking and interesting from the first page to the last. It would not be fair to the public, nor to the author, for us to outline the plot of Endymion. It is a story, which everybody wants to read for himself. We may say, however, that in London the impression is, that the career of Endymion, as limned in the pages of this romance, illustrates a portion of the political and social career of the author himself. Mr. Jennings, the London correspondent of the New York *World*, and a gentleman who has access to the current gossip of the day, and a large acquaintanceship with noted club men, telegraphs to his paper this interesting key to the story which our readers will be glad to see, doubtless:"

"You will be receiving 'Endymion' in a day or two, and I may as well, therefore, send your readers at once the recognized key to passages depicted or sketched in its pages, as they are deciphered in the clubs of the capital to-day. The action of the novel begins with the throes of the Reform movement at the time when George Canning is on his death-bed and the Iron Duke is the hope of Conservative England. Sidney Wilton — who represents Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lee—the well-known brother of the twelfth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, opens the novel, emerging from White's Club, and coming at once into conservation with a friend. Mr. Ferrars, an imaginary character, is made to do duty as the father of Endymion Ferrars. Under the last name, the Earl of Beaconsfield has clearly undertaken to describe certain features of the career of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Endymion Ferrars has a twin sister, Myra, another figment of the brain, who strikes the key-note of her brother's character and career when she says to him: "Power, and power alone, should be your absorbing object, and all the accidents and incidents of life should only be considered with reference to that main result.' The boy himself, when he is first introduced as a disdainful lad, seven years old, in a velvet jacket with silver buttons, announces that, after going to Eton, he is to go to Christs Church, and then into Parliament.

"Queen Hortense comes into the novel early under the rather severe name of Agrippina, and the Emperor Napoleon III., her son, as Prince Florestan, with 'his graceful bow that always won a heart.' He sets forth from England in a yacht, and conquers his kingdom in ten days, after writing a pretty little note to Lady Palmerston, who figures in the book with her lord as Lord and Lady Rochampton.

"Lord Beaconsfield makes nothing of anachronisms in this curious production. He paints the Eglington Tournament, and makes Prince Bismark figure in it as the Count of Ferrol. Baron Lionel Rothschild appears as Baron Neuchatel. Poole, the tailor, figures as Vizo, Cardinal Manning plays a part as Penruddock, a prophet ordained in Mayfair, who regarded Lord John Russell with well-bred horror. "Soapy Sam" Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, appears under the pseudonym of Dr. Comely. Lord Stranghford is introduced, first as Mr. and then as Lord Waldershare. Milner Gibson appears as Mr. Jarrecks, and Lord Melbourne as Lord Montford.

"One of the best pen pictures in the book is that of Richard Cobden as Job Thornbury, whose thin, clear voice was only less clear than his statements. Neither this, be it remembered, nor any other portrait in the book, can be regarded as a full length, and the times, places and persons are so tossed and tumbled together, that the Earl can confidently deny any given likeness to be the likeness of the person who sat for it in his mind. But the names I have sent you may be relied on, and your readers will see this for themselves."

The London *Times* offered a thousand pounds, we are told, for proofs of the work, as it was leaving the press, in order to be the first in the field with its review of the story. The Longmans refused however, and the London *Standard* had the honor of publishing the first extended notice of it, from actual inspection of the contents. "Altogether the novel is a remarkable production in more respects than one. Our readers must get the book. It will form the chief staple of conversation at parties and literary clubs for several weeks at least, and not to be posted in Endymion would be an unpardonable offence, against the law of light literature in general, and of political novels in particular."

A Nut for Our Fishermen to Crack.

It seems a small thing for a man who holds the position of a Dominion Minister, to lend himself to the business of depriving people of equal rights and privileges with others, simply to please political friends who are incapable of being actuated by other than the smallest of motives. We can admire the man who has the pluck to meet a political opponent openly, and if the parties are nearly equal in strength, the conflict is all the more creditable, especially if it be carried on within its legitimate limits. The contests of political parties, if conducted in a similar manner have their attractions for men of culture and courage. These are "battles of the gods" as compared with the warfare waged by the creatures of the present Dominion Government upon their neighbors and fellow citizens who are not of their political creed. The majority of Northumberland's electors do not admire the present Government. That body is aware of the fact that our chief industries are lumbering and fishing. Having placed us under a tariff that operates with particular hardship on the lumbermen, our fishermen are handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Pope of the Fisheries Department, and his emissaries, who have proved themselves congenial partners in the work. Word is sent up from the Miramichi that our fishermen are to be discriminated against in every possible way, and when they complain they will be told that it is because they do not elect a tool of the Government— such as Kent has, for instance.

An illustration of this policy came up the other day. We are told that by the advice of Hon. Senator Muirhead, Hon. M. Adams, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Venning, and a few other distinguished brethren of the "great Conservative party" an order was issued by which the Miramichi fishermen were to be prevented from taking smelts before the first of December and after the 31st January. Let the reader contemplate this all-powerful combination of talent and general culture, deliberating in solemn caucus on ways and means to convert the little smelt into an engine of political oppression. In the adjoining county, where there is a M. P., who, though elected as a Liberal, has become a simple automaton in the hands of the Government, the fishermen were permitted to enjoy their usual November fishing and the markets which Messrs. Muirhead, Hogan & Co, were pleased to prevent *their* fellow citizens from enjoying. Our fish dealers wondered why smelts were not bringing a higher price when they forwarded their first lots to the American market, but they did not know that Mr. Minister Pope had lent himself to the little plans of the parties we have named against those living in their own community, while he allowed little Mr Girouard's constituents to fish away, forestall the Miramichi fishermen, and bring down prices. It was bad enough that the Kent fishermen should be accorded these fishing privileges which had been taken from the fishermen of the Miramichi, *and* that the former should by a discriminating order issued solely to punish our fishermen—be allowed to send their catch away by rail via Welford, but it was overdoing the thing when smelts were hauled by the ton from Kent County to Chatham Station to be shipped before our own people, who are taxpayers and as good citizens as these outsiders, were permitted to do the same thing. When this was attempted the Chatham Overseer in order to keep up the farce of fishery management, seized some two tons on Thursday last, which were brought by a Mr. Richard from Kouchibouguac. Mr. Richard made no secret of the fact that the fish were caught before the legal time in Northumberland, but after due humbugging for the purpose of "pulling the wool" over our fishermen's eyes, the whole lot was released in telegraphic order from Mr. W. H. Venning, of St John, informing Overseer Wyse that the fish were caught legally. Mr, Richards' fishery license issued by Overseer J. M. D. Sutherland of Richibucto, gave him the express right to fish in the month of November. When challenged with this discrimination in favor of Kent fishermen, some of those who advised and approved of the order shortening the season here said it served the Miramichi fishermen right. Why didn't they elect a gentleman like Mr. Girouard or Mr. Muirhead to represent them—a man who would vote for the Government, right or wrong? This is the kind of policy that these friends of Mr. Pope's Government instruct him to pursue. They guage our fishermen's sense of independence by standards which a tribe of pauper Indians would scorn. It is no wonder that Fishery regulations are set at naught, when they are promulgated by so unjust a Minister as Mr. Pope has proved himself to be, and when his advisers on the Miramichi are such smooth tongued hypocrites as to pretend ignorance of the rascality they plan. If the fishermen wish to further understand the inside facts of this new dodge of Messrs. Muirhead, Venning, Hogan and Adams, we can give them information that will be even more damaging than the Hatching House frauds which we exposed in 1876.

COUNTERFEIT $1 Dominion notes are in circulation in Ontario, and we would advise our readers to look out for them. The following are the marks by which the bogus bills may be detected. Title blurred and scratchy; eye in the portrait of Jacques Cartier like a black spot, and a white streak extends from ear to chin on side of face; in vignette in centre of note, clouding above dove dark; lathe work around figure "I" defective; long "1" on face of note, is without Scottish plaid. In signature of W. Dickinson, the first "1" is without dot; also, in signature of T. D. Harrington the "I" is not dotted.—*Tel.*

[Boston Globe, Nov. 9.]

"Free Trade and the National Policy of the Future."

A large and cultivated audience gathered in Music Hall, last evening, to greet Boston's old-time favorite, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, after an absence of about two years. His desk was elegantly decorated with flowers. Mr. Thayer, organist, favored the audience with choice musical selections previous to the lecture.

Rev. Mr. Murray's subject was "Free Trade and the National Policy of the Future," which he handled in a masterly manner, holding his audience in the deepest attention. He began by saying that the political issues which had occupied the public since 1850 would never again command national attention. For forty years we, as Americans, had been interested with the problems wrapped up in the question of human slavery. That question culminated in the great revolution. The young men who had just cast their presidential ballots for the first time, had, he said, no recollections of the war but as of a thing they had read and heard of. Politically the recent election rounded up and completed one period of our national experience. The question of the evening he would not treat technically, but put it practically in the following form: This continent is destined to be peopled with a vast multitude. How do you propose to feed them and clothe them and culture them most cheaply and economically to the individual? Each individual has wants, needs. How is the Government to supply those wants and meet those needs, so that his money will buy the most and go the farthest in giving him what he needs? It is at this point we come to the question of the evening, namely, the relation of free trade to commerce, prosperity and the happiness of nations. Glancing briefly at the ignorance so prevalent upon the question of free trade, he continned: The nation has not examined; is ignorant of the bearings and merits of a question that will be the great question for the next thirty years.

I will now ask you to listen to three or four propositions which underlie this question. Two men do business with each other for a year. At the end of the year a balance is struck and is in favor of A or B. If it is in favor of A, then B has to pay, or vice versa. A balance, then, is what is owed, after a period of trading, by one man to another, and so with nations. The first question which naturally arises is: How are these balances paid by nations, one to another? and my first proposition is this—That the balances due by one country to another are paid directly or indirectly in commodities and not in specie. That is the rule, and the exceptions to it are not many or important. I wish to bring this primary fact home to you, so that you shall remember it forever; for it is a fact little known apparently by high tariff advocates and teachers who talk on the theory that national balances are made in coin, and that all we need as a nation to be rich and prosperous is to keep a balance in our favor and have it paid in specie.

The traffic of the world is not in specie, but in its productions. The exports and imports of a country are on a scale far too insignificant to do much toward the settlement of international accounts. This country has about $700,000,000 in circulation. Now, suppose we only export $50,000,000, or one-fourteenth of this. The result is that money is scarce, and the rate of interest is raised and prices are lowered. Men are driven to offer their goods at low prices, but when goods sell slowly or at a price with little or no profit the merchant stops importing. The third result then is that importations are checked. And lastly, as prices are low, buyers from abroad send their orders over and purchase largely from us, and so exportations are increased. Thus from these four causes, the balance which had been disturbed by the exportation of the $50,000,000 of specie is speedily restored If on the other hand a country imports specie until the amount is beyond that needed for currency—that is, suppose $100,000,000 should be sent us from abroad, lifting the amount of money in circulation, from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000—the following results would occur: First, the rate of interest would be lowered; money would be plenty; moneyed men, guardians of funds, custodians of trusts, banks and moneyed institutions would be glad to take five and four per cent. Secondly, prices would be higher, money over plenty, everybody would become a buyer, rigid economy would no longer be practised. English purchasers would cease to buy, for every purchase would result in a loss. This brings us to the third result of there being more money in the country than the wants of legitimate business require, namely, exports are checked. But there is also a fourth result. There being an overplus of money, everybody becomes a buyer, and merchants finding they can sell imported goods at a large profit, importation increases. Lastly, if these causes do not correct the abnormal condition, the rate of interest being lower here than in other countries, we sell our gold to other countries and ship it away; for gold, when it becomes a commodity, naturally flows to the highest market. If the rate of interest is the fraction of a cent lower here than it is in London or Paris, then our gold will flow thence until it becomes so scarce here that it commands as high a rate of interest with us as them. Then the outflow stops.

The lecturer went on to show that there must be an equal exchange of commodities between nations, and that the more any nation imports the more it necessarily exports. But, said he, supposing we could go on exporting our products, and not importing to a corresponding extent the exports of other nations, we would, instead of their commodities, receive in payment bullion or specie. Now supposing it were possible for us to retain those millions of bullion specie, we should not be any richer for it, because money is not wealth of itself, but only because we can buy with it the things we need. If two dollars can buy no more than one dollar, then two dollars is worth no more than one to any man living. Now my third proposition is this: That any artificial limit of imports, such as a high tariff, limits exports, curtails foreign trade, neutralizes the benefits of labor and directs labor and capital from productive into unproductive channels of employment. By artificial limits of exports, I mean any legislative enactment on the part of congress in the form of duty imposed upon any foreign product which prevents the importation of that product to this country, or restricts the amount imported within the popular demand for it.

Free trade is a natural right, for in nature a man has a right to buy and sell whenever, whatever and of whersoever he chooses. I object, therefore, to any limitations put upon free trading by any government as a palpable infringment on the rights of man. Taxes can be imposed for the purposes of legitimate and needed revenues, but to impose any tax either on home or foreign products for the purpose of excluding them from our markets or preventing their importation, is essentially unjust to every citizen and disastrous to the country at large. Now, then, suppose we examine for a few moments what is known as the protective tariff system. A tariff that excludes an article from our markets limits imports. A nation cannot buy more than she can pay for, and as I have shown that she pays in commodities and not in money, exports must also be limited by this tariff. It also limits commerce. Three things, then, does this exclusive tariff policy do, viz: It limits imports; it limits exports, and it hurts commerce. It also prevents a nation from reaping that which would arise from a natural division of labor. Now the grand argument on which the high protective advocates justify their policy is the protection of native industries. I have not time to examine the claim in full to-night. I will simply lay down the principle that any industry that is not natural to a people and a country, is not an industry whose developement will eventually prove profitable to those engaged in it, unless it is made profitable by a continuous and unjust taxation to supply the products. If the interests only of a community or a corporation are to be considered, then any industry might be made profitable by the help of a high tariff. But protectionists say we admit that as a theory free trade is the correct thing, and in the case of nations whose industries are well established, it is undoubtedly the true policy. But in the case of young nations, unless their early efforts at manufacturing were protected from rivalry of older, wealthier and more expert producers, they would stand no chance at all.

Give the native manufacturer, they say, a fair start. Foster him for awhile, even if you have to do it artificially. This is a very seductive plea, because I find that those native manufacturers whose profit are at first artificially fostered by government legislation, never seem able to get along without this help after they have once received it. I suggest that instead of young communities needing artificial assistance, they are the very ones generally which are the best able to do without it, because they are generally located in the vast area of fertile land which only needs the manipulation of human industry to pour forth wealth beyond that of mines. Wages are, it is true, high, but the natural conditions are so favorable, that high wages are not incompatible with cheap production; hence products which foreign countries take in any quantity can be profitably exchanged for other articles which these young countries could not produce with any such excellence or without much greater cost. Young countries are thus placed under such favorable circumstances that their commerce cannot but thrive, and if they were let alone, labor would have its natural division. Its capital would be invested in undertakings that would remain permanently profitable, because able to challenge the competition of the world; and no worse thing can happen to a young nation than to have its capital invested in enterprises which exist on sufferance. The tenure of their existence is, therefore, precarious, for they are liable to break down entirely at any moment that the nation at large shall weary of paying an annual subscription for the purpose of artificially maintaining them. Such artificial enterprises and industries are a misfortune to a young country. They are the off-spring of a well meaning but a short-sighted policy. Political economy condemns them because while brought into existence with the idea that they will one day have to stand the brunt of foreign competition—that day never comes, and protection has to be constantly continued, for, if removed, they instantly die, Far better would it be not to call them into existence, for if you do, you will some day have to face this alternative. You will either have to leave them to their fate, or else they will remain a constant drain on the resources of the country. For a young nation to adopt any such policy is a blunder so gross, that in this century of political knowledge and commercial intelligence it is inexcusable.

Telegraphic and other Notes and News.

The Prince of Wales has been nominated Grand Master of English Free Masons for the seventh time.

At a Land League meeting in Sligo the other day, two bottles of gunpowder were found under the platform.

A good many members of Parliament have written to say they will not go to Ottawa till after the holiday recess.

The proposed production of the Passion Play at New York has been abandoned in deference to the strong public sentiment against it.

Lord Lorne, we hear, intends offering a prize through the Royal Canadian Art Association, for the best historical painting. Here is a chance for our artists.

We understand that Hon. Peter Mitchell has been lying ill at his residence in Montreal for the last fortnight. Mr. Mitchell has the sympathy of a host of friends in our Province.—*Sun.*

A despatch calls attention to the fact that no more outrages have taken place in Ireland this year than in 1870. The general attention attracted to Irish affairs at present has made the number seem larger.

The Nova Scotia Government is negotiating for the sale of the railways which have been built by the Province, some 341 miles in all, and efforts are making to induce capitalists to embark their money in the scheme.

The Customs receipts for the month of November, at Montreal, were $510,776.89, an increase of over 50 per cent, or $174,497.24 over the corresponding month of last year. The Inland Revenue receipts for November were $126.220.94, an increase of over 50 per cent, or $42,618.62 over the corresponding month of 1879.

There was some talk last evening of the number of Scotch Premiers that Canada has had. There is a probability of a new departure at no distant day, when the Hon. Edward Blake, who is of pure Irish descent, will, if he has his health, be pretty certain to occupy that position.—*Telegraph.*

The New Glasgow *Chronicle* says:—We are glad to hear that the Central Committee have decided by resolution at last meeting to give their proceedings in reference to the distribution of funds to the public through the medium of the press. Their deliberations are of importance and cannot fail to be of interest to the general public. The following scale has been fixed upon for the distribution of the funds for the first month:

Aged persons	$1 50	per week.
Widow alone	1.50	" "
Widow and child	2.00	" "
Widow and 2 children	2.50	" "
Widow and 3 children	3.00	" "
Each additional child	0.25	" "

Vennor, the weather prophet, says we are to have one of those old fashioned snow storms Dec. 22nd, when it will begin snowing at 11.35 a. m. and continue seventeen hours during which time depth of eleven and a half feet will fall. He further says: "I expect December (latter part,) January and March will give us most snow: December and January the greatest cold. I expect tremendous snow falls as far to the southward as Washington, D. C., and westward beyond Chicago, towards the end of December and New Year's and again in proximity to the 8th and 9th of January. February looks warm, and snow may rapidly disappear during that month. An early spring. Ice crop good.

Mrs. Mace, a widow woman, who has resided in the East Ward, Brantford, for about forty years, died on the 20th instant, at the advanced age of 86. For a number of years she has professed extreme poverty and has lived chiefly upon the charity of the corporation and friends, and when she died her strong box was opened and it was found to contain, among other valuables, about $300 in Spanish and French coin. Some of the pieces dated as far back as 1776, while the most modern ones bore 1830, showing that for many long years the money had been hoarded away, while the miserable woman dragged out an existence of the most wretched kind.

The Quebec Provincial Government must be endowed with superhuman powers, for in the last official *Gazette*, notice is given that letters patent have been granted to the Montreal Abattoir Co., for the purpose of slaughtering animals, rendering, melting, and *manufacturing of tallow, offal, feet, tripes and blood*' (sic). Manufacturing feet, tripes and blood, is pretty good, a patent for manufacturing the whole animal, would, however, be still more valuable. Much fun is being made over the notice, and we fancy the translator who made the translation from the original in French, will be pretty well roasted before he hears the end of it. *Monetary Times*

Referring to the Canadian volunteers, Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, says that generally speaking the men in the Maritime Provinces are the finest he has seen, while those of Prince Edward Island are the grandest specimens of physical humanity in the whole world, so far as he knows. Their weight, man by man, is one third heavier than that of the regulars. But he takes care to point out that physical superiority counts for nothing in present warfare, as the bigger the man, the bigger the target. The days of bayonet charges are over, and physique is subsidiary, except as a symbol of endurance. The Spanish soldiers are small men, being but five feet five inches high, but they are the best marching men in the world. As for drill, he does not lay very great store by that, so far as active service is concerned; and General Wolseley has already said that even the worst-drilled militia has drill enough for all fighting purposes.—*Toronto Telegram.*

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—At a banquet at Waterford last night in response to the toast in his honor, Parnell made a long and bitter speech, rehearsing Irish grievances, and closed by saying: "We shall not ask the people to take a risk we are not willing to share, but for the present we will remain within the constitution, relying on Parliamentary action in England and upon organized national action at home. I believe we have in these the power to achieve our ends. We call upon you, if you believe in its use and believe in our honesty, to help us with the ability and the genius God has given you, confident in the future of our common country." There was great cheering.

Dillon also made a characteristic speech at a land meeting in Fethard, Tipperary

The Queen and the Princess Louise.

The *World* of Nov. 17th has the following, which is self explanatory: "I have reason to believe that an illustrious lady declines to return, at this stormy season of the year, and spend another winter in the inhospitable climate where she suffered so much last year; and I think she is quite right. Independently of the ice and snow, the society to be had there is such as one so illustrious and so graceful has a right to command. I regret to hear that this opinion is not shared by the highest authority in the land."

The *World* is uncommonly good authority on such matters. The former part of the statement is doubtless correct; the latter may require confirmation. Yet it is a remarkable fact that in the notices of the Queen's visits to Balmoral or elsewhere, the Princess Louise is not seen in contact with her Majesty, though meeting much with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The fact has suggested the inference that the Queen thinks that the Princess ought to be in Canada, and if so her Majesty could, perhaps, state some good reasons for the conclusions which she has arrived at.—*Telegraph.*

HAY WIRE & HARDWARE.

5 Bdls. Best, Annealed Hay Wire,
Brass and Copper Wire, all sizes,
Wire Cloth, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16,
300 Bars Best Sleigh Shoe Steel, ¼, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3 inches
Firth's Best Cast Steel, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 2x⅞.
Firth's Best Octagon Steel, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 in.
Blister Steel.
Edge Tools of every kind made from the best Steel,
1,500 Bars Best Refined Iron, all sizes,
3,000 lbs Best Refined Horse Shoes,
15 Boxes Superior Horse Nails,
900 ft. Proved Coil Chain, 3-16, to ½ in.
48 prs Chain Traces,
36 prs Team Hames,
75 Kegs Cut nails and Spikes.
Wrought Nails and Spikes all sizes.
Boat Nails, Nuts and Washers all sizes.
12 Sets Cottage Fire Irons and Stands, (very, choice, neat and Cheap.)
Joiners' Tools, every description, cheap and good,
Smoothing Planes, 75c, Jack do., $1 Hands saws, 26 in warranted for $1.25. Other goods equally cheap.

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SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Ivory Table and Desert Knives,
70 doz. Table Knives and Forks, at $1, to $3.75 per dozen,
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20 Violins, $2.50 to $8.50.
30 doz. Steel and Gut Strings,
Skates in variety,
4 very choice Coal Vases, (suitable for parlor or Drawing Room)

Together with the largest and most complete stock of Hardware ever offered for sale in Miramichi, and equal to any in the Province for variety I give my strictest attention to my business, so that I keep constantly on hand, every article the country requires. I am confident I can sell as low as any other Retail Hardware Store in the Province.

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Choice Brands of LIQUORS, always kept on hand,

Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate and all sold at moderate prices.

General Business

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Perley & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to any person or persons by the late firm, will be paid by Philip Perley, and he is authorised to collect all debts due the said firm.

Dated at Chatham, this, 27th day of November, A. D., 1880.

PHILIP PERLEY.
S. U. McCULLY.

R. R. M. No. 4.

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