MY

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portations,

present Stock of

MATERIAL

REATLY

D PRICES

Early Inspection
n Each.

ull assortment of

& GROCERIES,

hoes,
d Drawers,
Wheels,
s, Pails,
k Churns, etc.

New Stock of CANNED

TS AND FRUIT.

warmest thanks to my
years standing and ask
of their liberal support.

JOHN FISH.

30 1880.

ers, Rest !

keeps a

OTEL,

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S TO HIRE,

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also keeps a large

TY STORE.

oods,
& Shoes,
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& Liquors,

McMurray,
LACK BROOK,
orthumberland County
ust 30, 1880.—tf

KEAREY,

DEALER IN—

E BRANDS

—OF—

uors
and Cigars.

—ALSO IN—

LE & IRISH PORTER,

s of which are always kept
sale by the dozen or the

. F. KEAREY,

[Rear of Customs House,]

CHATHAM, N. B.

g. 20, 1880.—tf

cDONALD,

cian & Surgeon,

: : AT MRS. HALEYS
Post Office, Newcastle.

: Mrs. Thomas Ma't

h. Aug. 1880.

THE

'North Star'

IS THE BEST ADVERTIZING MEDIUM

IN THE PROVINCE

outside of St. John. Its first issue goes to

1,400 *Subscribers,*

which includes the "list" of the "FREDERICTON STAR."

THE "STAR"

Will be sold on the Streets of

Chatham, Newcastle and Bathurst,

And also through the lesser towns of the North.

It will also be found for sale on the

Steamboats and the Intercolonial Railway,

It may looked to for the latest news in readable form; and for no uncertain sound on politics.

AGENCIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS ALL THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY STAR

IS PUBLISHED ON

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

Terms, $2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY STAR will be published on Mondays for the present.

TERMS,—$1.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Address,

"STAR,"

CHATHAM, N.B

Aug. 30, 1880.

Local Matters.

Mill Property in St. John.

One half of a steam saw mill was offered to a member of a leading firm there at the extremely low price of $3,300. The offer was declined.

Cattle Purchase.

Mr. Thos. Vanstone, cattle dealer, of Chatham, on Monday last purchased 11 head of prime cattle and 30 lambs of Mr. M. McLeod, Summerside, P. E. I.

Bears at Work.

On Saturday fortnight Mr. J. D. McMan of Bartibogue had a fine heifer killed by a bear. This is the eleventh animal of the cow kind destroyed this summer in Bartibogue.

Held over.

There is a gentleman living in Fredericton who has spent many years in India. He has written us a paper.. "A voyage to Calcutta and what I saw there." It will appears in our next.

Good News from St. John.

We are informed by a person lately from that city that the banks there decline to pay interest on any new deposits having already money enough for their use. The same party says that notwithstanding the vast number of new buildings which have been erected in that city since the great fire, but $200,000 have been borrowed on mortgage from parties outside of the Provinces.

Shut Down.

Snowball's mill is shut down for want of logs. If the fall freshet does not soon come to send down the logs, the mills must ere long all be idle. There is now about 15,000,000 feet of logs hung up on both Branches of the Miramichi; no logs in market, and 40 or 50 ships bound here for cargoes. This looks as if the price of logs must soon go up. But without rain, even gold cannot produce the logs.

Ecclesiastical.

His Lordship the Metropolitan arrived here on Thursday afternoon. He stayed at Bushville, and attended service in St. Mary's (C. of E.) on Friday evening. He took the Sunday morning express for the North, to be at the consecration of Mr. Sweet's new church. Campbellton, the same day. Thence he went on to attend the Synod now being held at Montreal. The Rector of Fredericton, Rev. G. Roberts arrived here Friday morning, staying at the Rectory with Rev. Mr. Forsyth. He went North with His Lordship to the Consecration and Synod, with the Rector of Chatham. They remain in Montreal about a fortnight.

Firemen Attention.

The first firemen in New Brunswick were the members of the "Union Fire Club," of St. John whose existence dates so far back as 1796. By the rules of the club the members were required to keep constantly in good order, two good leather buckets or wooden ones, if leather buckets could not be procurred, containing two gallons each, and two bags, to contain four bushels, each to be numbered 1 and 2 and to be marked with the initials of the owner's christian name, surname to be in full. A penalty of 5 shillings was to be imposed in case of neglect, and no excuse was to be taken.

The Law's Delays.

It seems that the Canada Temperance Act is not likely to go into effect on the 30th. of January next. And for these reasons. The law provides that 60 days after the election the governors proclamation shall be issued; that 90 days after that the act shall go in force. This would bring the time up to 30th. January. But the Council meets on the 18 January, the time set apart by provincial statute for issuing licenses. The Council may refuse to grant license, but this would be unlawful, and the granting would be compelled by mandumns. The Council cannot *stop* the sale,—that is clear, else why a Canada Temperance Act—it can only *regulate* it. However this matter for the learned doctors of the law.

Destruction of the Extract Factory.

Last evening the news reached town that Messrs. J. & J. Miller's Extract Factory at Derby was hopelessly in flames. Later accounts told it had been burnt to the ground. Besides the valuable machinery and factory fittings, about 300 barrels of extract were burnt, nothing of any account being saved except a quantity of bark, which was preserved with difficulty. Speculation is yet undecided as to the origin of the fire. The flames were first seen bursting from the tower but too late to save the factory. The property is insured in England, but for what sum we cannot say just now, no more than the loss by the fire. Mr. Miller was away from home when the fire occurred, but hastened back yesterday. It will be a sad loss to the people of Derby.

[NOTE.—The factory was built in 1868. It was a building 200 x 100 feet. There were eight boilers 40 feet long of 3 feet diameter. The machinery was of good make and driven by a 100 horse power engine. The factory employed from 35 to 40 men in the manufacture of the extract, from hemlock bark. The expenditures of the firm annually, embracing purchase of bark etc., the payment of wages and incidentals, reached $250,000. The quantity of stock exported, each year was between 7,000 and 8,000 barrels; the markets chiefly in Great Britain.]

BUILDING NOTES.

On the corner of Duke and Henderson streets a handsome building is being put up under the superintendence of Mr John McDonald. It will be completed about the 1st December, and will contain 13 rooms and a large hall up and down stairs. The main house will be 40x30 feet, two storeys high, the ell 25x30 feet. The painting was done by Mr Bockler of Newcastle, and the plastering by Mr Burbridge of Chatham.

A building formerly occupied by Mr Pickett, has been undergoing repairs that have made it good as new. It has received new sills, floor and plastering; also new shingles and doors. Mr Robert Whelan was the manager of the repairs.

A fine barn is being put up near the R. C. Chapel, 30x50 feet with 15 feet posts. Mr James Desmond began the work, but was called away to the Fanny Atkinson. Mr Peter Gower, one of our rising young mechanics undertook the finishing.

The store of Fotheringham & Co. has been tastefully painted over by Mr John Bell and it now presents a neat and inviting appearance.

Surveyor Morrison's new house on the station road, purchased from and built by Robert Wall, carpenter, has just been completed. The painting was done by John Bell and the plastering by John Crosby.

Mr S. U. Loggie is having an imposing looking dwelling put up on Wellington street. It was commenced last fall, and will be finished in about six weeks. The dimensions are 24x36 feet; an ell 27x24 feet. The design and plan were furnished by Mr Geo. Cassidy, architect, who also has the building contract. Mr John Bell did the painting and Mr Wm. Burbridge the plastering.

Who is to blame?

With all Chathams advantages, and its many respectable buildings. its sidewalks are notoriously bad, and would be an utter discredit to any village. In the first place they are too narrow, and in the second place the planks are generally laid the wrong way,—cross-wise instead of length-wise. This may not appear so bad to persons looking at it all their life-time, but to the eye of a stranger it looks very bad. We are rather at sea yet in Chatham and are undecided whether to declare war against Mayor and Aldermen, or Chairman and Councillors. We persume for the keeping of roads and sidewalks in repair, there is some such civic appendage as Commissioner. If there be, we are satisfied he must be out of the country,—else he would surely give attention to the delapidated old deals, extending for about 60 feet opposite his own residence. When you speak to the people about this or any other dangerous sidewalk, they look melancholy and seem to have no hope for a better state of things. Positively hard mud sidewalks, like King Cetewayo used to give the Zulus, would be preferable to the rotten deals the enlightened sidewalk faculty of Chatham have given the people.

Opposite the STAR building there is a malodorous sink or cesspool, which is sickening and dangerous. We are not surprised at the many cases of diphtheria reported in town. Those noisome places which offends one's nose at so many turnings, and which reminds you of Coleridge's description of Cologne, are the factories of diphtheria and other disease.

Personal.

Mr Arthur I. Trueman, of the firm of Pugsley, Crawford & Trueman is in town taking a short holiday trip. He leaves for Dalhousie and other points North in to-nights up express.

The Surveyor General went to Bathurst Monday, on Crown Lands and Legal matters. He reached home to-day and visited Chatham.

Dr. Jack, President of the University is in town, the guest of his son-in-law Mr. George B. Fraser.

STAR BRIEFS.

Cranberries are more abundant this season than for many years before.

There is to be a pic-nic tomorrow at Black River, the proceeds of which are to go to paying off the debt on the Presbyterian manse

St. Patricks Society made up of miscellaneous Irishmen held its quarterly meeting last Monday evening. Mr. T. F. Gillespie is the president of this Society.

—The Thermometer was 98° in the shade on Sunday.

Newcastle Notes.

The enterprising firm of Sutherland and Creaghan are adding twenty feet to the rear of their already extensive saleroom in the Watt building at the head of Commercial Wharf. This will enable them to show their immense stock to better advantage.

Street Commissioner Fish deserves credit for the improvements he is making on our streets and sidewalks. The sidewalk in front of John's store deserves special mention. Mr. William Smith is walking boss.

On Saturday last a match game of Cricket was played on the grounds above A. A. Davidson's, between the married and single members of the club resulting in the defeat of the Benedicts. The club will on Saturday next put an eleven in the field against a Moncton team. Considerable interest will be taken in this match.

It would be advisable for Policeman Cassidy to pay a little more attention to the duties of his office and give cricketing a rest.

Tales of Ocean-the Captain's Log.

From the log of Captain Dunn, barque Norton we take the following:—

Sailed from Belfast Ireland July 23rd. had favourable weather up to July 30th. when stormy westerly winds sprung up lasting for 10 days. On the 13th. of August we had heavy gale wind going round from West to North. Sea ran high. Ship lost her lower topsail, topmast staysail, and main trisail: were seven days in the gulf with head winds; reached Miramichi 29th. August.

[The *Norton* is now loading squared timber for Belfast, at Snowball's wharf.]

Bk. "Lothair" Cap. Finn sailed from Belfast on the 6th. August and arrived in this port on Tuesday night. Experienced fine weather during whole passage with the exception of two heavy gales, one of which, off the coast of Cape Breton, carried away her foretopgallantsail, foretopmast staysail and boom jib. The vessel has made her 2nd. voyage to this port this season.

Captain Christophersen of the Barque "Australia" arrived here Saturday from Barrow England. The Captain reports almost incessant rains from time of leaving till he reached St. Pauls—38 days.

Bk. Westfold Captain Gunderson from Liverpool hither, via. Sydney and now at Snowball's, reports heavy storms on the passage. On the 29th. ult., lost fore and main gallant sails, jib, and two main staysails. It rained hard incessantly.

The "Alliance" Capt. Anderson lies opposite Snowball's wharf. During the passage, one of the men fell from the cross-tree and broke his collar bone. Our reporter asked the mate, who is a Sandinavian what port the ship last left, and he said he could "not remember the name."

Notes From the Capital.

TOO LATE.—A gentleman living no very far from Fredericton some time ago offered 8,000 acres of hemlock land, which he owned in the vicinity of railroad communication, to one of the largest tanning concerns in the United States for the sum of $2.50 per acre: the offer was declined. Not very long after the same concern intimated that they would take it at that rate, but the landholder answered them by saying, You can have it for $5 per acre.

Fredericton is becoming very gay. There is to be a garden party at Judge Fisher's on Tuesday the 7th inst. Many invitations have been issued and a very pleasant time is anticipated by numerous ladies and gentlemen.

Mr Brodie, lately employed as engineer in Morrison's mill at this place has gone to St John to take a situation as foreman in Mr Harris' foundry. Mr Brodie is well known here as a very excellent mechanic and we wish him every success. Our friend Morrison will find it a hard matter to replace him.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF AFFECTION IN A DOG.—Just as Mr Brodie of this town was leaving his house a few days since for St John, his trunks being all packed and the hack ready to bear him away, he turned round to his little dog Pinch, a black and tan terrier, and said to him: "Pinch, you cannot go today." The poor animal turned away, exhibiting the utmost grief, tears actually running from his eyes. After Mr Brodie's departure, the dog ran upstairs and laid down under a bed where he remained all day, refusing food,

Gin-Seng.

This plant a few specimens of which are said to have been found in New Brunswick by our distinguished botanist Professer Fowler lately of Fredericton was named Aureliana Canadensis by Father Lafitan of the society of Jesus who was the first that carried it from Canada to France. About 1747 this article rose to a very high price but fell as suddenly. A French writer in the year 1760 says: Gin-seng of which the Chinese make so much use in Medicine, grows around Quebec, in the environs of Montreal and particulary around lake Champlain: on the sides of the Mountains in the thick forests of hard wood, on the banks of rivers, around rocks and at the foot of trees shunning the open places, to avoid the sun and heat. The root within is very white, without yellow it resembles a carrot but is not so large. It is gathered in August and September and dried in the shade: its virtues are said to be numerous; it is taken as an infusion, sweetend with a little sugar." In the year 1751 some merchants remarking the estimation in which Gin seng was held in France, employed two Indians of Canada to gather it for them. These noticing the great price which it brought, took no pains to cure it properly, and even then readily disposed of it for twenty francs a pound. In 1752 it went up so high as twenty-four francs. The French East India Company soon obtained a monopoly of this trade, and established an office for the purchase of this plant in Canada. This monopoly together with the bad curing of the root, soon became the means however of killing the trade. The cyclopaedia Britannica says that the price of Gin-seng varies in China from 12 cents to the enormous sum of 3.00 or 4.00 dollars an ounce according to quality. It is not long since a large trade was carried on in the export of Gin-seng from the Mountains of Nesteon North Carolina to China. Its properties like these of the mandrake of scripture probably depend much upon the faith of the patient.

CAPE BRETON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT —PICTOU TO NORTH SYDNEY.

Leaving Pictou at 10 o'clock in the morning of a fine July day, we crossed the harbour in the ferry boat "May flower" to the terminus of the Halifax and Pictou railway opposite the later town. Here we found the steamer "Scud" lying at the wharf waiting to receive the passengers for Cape Breton: there were not many; a lady from Quebec with three or four children on their way to visit a relative at West Bay; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia en-route to his circuit at Port Hood, the Superintendant of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a most agreeable companion, and a dozen or two others formed the whole crowd.

Shortly after leaving the wharf, a girl jumped up with the air of one who has forgotten something, and exclaimed in a strong scotch accent, "is this boat going to Pictou town," when we informed her that we were going directly away from Pictou, she exclaimed excitely "What shall I do! After a few more exclamations, she enquired where we were going, and on our saying, to Port Hawksbury, she said, Oh my! I am going to Port Hood. On our telling her that the boat would go to that place after touching at port Hawksbury, she gradually resumed her tranquility and enquired, Is my trunk on board? The day was delightfully cool and the water calm, and we glided smoothly along the green shores of Nova Scotia at a good rate of speed. This section of the coast does not in general, present a very promising appearance: the houses were small and unpainted, and the fields had a worn out look; the finest growth too, looked small and shrubby, but in this matter, however, distance might deceive. The shores on this coast are not precipitous, and there were many pretty little nooks and wooded glens along it; the hills were of moderate elevation and usually presented a regular slope to the sea. As we neared the entrance to "Margarets Bay" and approached the light house, the red soil was covered by a more promising growth.

Crossing the bay we came to the straits of Canso, where a number of small vessels where at anchor, while others were beating about. This singular and narrow strait which separates Cape Breton from the main land is many miles long, and the tide runs through it with great force: at times it abounds with mackerel and other fish. Its shores where we passed were generally rocky, and as we drew near to the pretty little town of "Port Hawksbury," with its white cottages. Mount Porcupine obscured by the shades of evening, proudly dominated the shore to the right. On leaving at port Hawksbury, we were surrounded by a crowd of people and on all sides heard the Gallic language spoken. The men were sturdy fellows, and such of the fair sex as had come down to see the landing looked powerful and vigorous if not handsome. On going up to the very rough little hotel which is not far from the steamboat wharf, we found Mr. Cameron's stage ready to carry us to West Bay. "Bras d'or Lake," distant about 14 miles, where we arrived between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. The country traversed in our route until within a few miles of West Bay, was poor and the soil miserable. On our arrival we went on board of the neat little steamer "Neptune," where we secured clean and comfortable staterooms. The night was so fair and the air so cool and invigorating that we sat a long time on deck. We could see for a considerable distance the waters of "Bras d'or" on which our little steamer lay as they shone with silvery whiteness under the rays of the moon. The high surrounding hills were only visible in outline against the clear sky blue as if it were that of a winter night, with stars as bright and glittering. After a refreshing sleep we were awakened by the noise of the men on deck, and on going out were greeted by as fair a scene as eye need rest on. Here we were steaming down a great salt water lake, breathing all the coolness of the sea and yet landlocked by high green hills whose summits were clothed by the primeval forest, and whose sides were under cultivation. Houses dotted the shores and hill sides, and here and there were to be seen quiet antiquated churches looking sadly in need of paint, the beauties of which the people of this Island do not seem to appreciate. Indeed the appearance of the places of worship in the Island evince but little taste or neatness, and shew pretty well the low state of social advancement to which the inhabitants in general have attained. As we passed along we could notice here and there the peculiar red rocks of the subcarboniferous formation. At the Grand Narrous and other places white cliffs of gypsum meet the travellers eye. The "Grand Narrous" is charming spot, the hills on either side of the lakes approach near each other, and, as if in friendly greeting run out into it leaving but a small space for the water to pass through. The fields were bright green and the fragrance of flowers filled the air, save when a wanton, malicious Zephyr bore on its wings the unpleasant odor of some codfish which were clinging on flakes near bye.

Within a stone's throw from the shore codfish are caught in considerable quantities at slack tide, and in the winter by cutting holes through the ice. It is almost an anomaly to find one self in the salt, salt sea and *that*, nearly waveless, where one can have the luxury of a sea voyage without the accompanying evil of sea sickness. Where you can have bright fields and fair forests on either side of you, and yet breathe the pure invigorating air of the ocean, perfumed often with the fragrance of the white clover; where one can land and pitch his tent on some grassy bank, and starting out a few hundred feet from the shore in a frail canoe secure a fair supply of codfish for the coming meal.

The general scenery about the lake, is the same, everywhere high hills, long points, and fairy islands all green as in early June, yet every turn brings some new object of beauty to view, a deeper cave, a higher hill, a prettier sandy beach, or a redder or whiter rock than that lately passed. There are no absolutely bare cliffs no burnt lands here, for even the top of yonde mountain has sprinkled over its summit clusters of bright green hardwood or patches of formal spruce—nature's boquets scattered over its surface as if endeavoring in pity to conceal its incipient baldness from view—or if we pass a cliff of white and red plaster its steep sides are partially hidden by the foliage of the white birches or long waivy grass which shoots out from the crevices. Here the pastoral beauty of the surrounding hills wooes old Neptune, where dropping his dripping trident silencing his stormy waters he moves gently and lovingly to the feet of mother earth who quietly awaits his liquid embrace. Our boat landed passengers or took them in at various places on our route, until at last we stopped for a time at the ricketty wharf of Baddeck, a little town of about 1,200 inhabitants, built on the shore of the lake where its two arms meet. The surrounding scenery is here very beautiful, but we will want a further opportunity for its description. Closed shops and dingy buildings disfigure this place so much so, that, although intending to land here we concluded to go on to Sydney and there take shipping to North Cape rather than go by land. Following down the Lake, passing the fertile Boulardene Island and leaving the magnificent Cape Dauphin at the entrance of Bras d'or to our left, we entered the ocean and following the low line of the uninviting shore of the Coal District for some seven or eight miles entered the fine harbor of North Sydney, a somewhat busy town possessing a large coal trade.

(*To be Continued.*)

Communications.

How the Tide Sets.

To the Editor of the Star:

DEAR SIR,—You are welcome among us. Your paper already gives evidence of manliness and independence. We were afraid of you at first. For the information of my Grit friends, I send you the following article, taken from the Toronto *Mail* of September 3rd. Our Grit M. P. can possibly explain it away, as also his course lately. How about that majority of 202 next time?

Yours, etc.,
GRIT.

Chatham, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A FAIR TRIAL.

The result of the bye elections is strong evidence of the desire of the people to give the new tariff a fair trial. As a rule Governments grow weak with age; but the present Administration is holding its own. Before Mr Mackenzie had been two years in power he sustained many signal reverses. Bellechasse, which had returned M. Fournier by acclamation, went over to Dr Blanchet by a majority of 255. In Chambly, when M. Jodoin had received 106 majority, M. Benoit was elected by 160. In Charlevoix, M. Langevin had a majority of 211 over M. Tremblay, who had been elected by 273. London, carried by Major Walker by 61, returned Mr. Fraser by 128. North Norfolk, which had given Mr. Stuart 93 majority, elected Mr. Wallace by 160. North Ontario, which had elected Mr. Gordon by 92, gave Mr. W. H. Gibbs 87; and South Ontario returned Mr. T. N. Gibbs by 41 in the place of the late Malcolm Cameron, who had been elected by 151. East Toronto, which gave Mr. O'Donohoe 137 majority in January, 1874, gave Mr. Platt 414 in January, 1875. Victoria, N. S., elected Mr. Ross by acclamation, but returned Mr. C. J. Campbell by 18 when Mr. Ross resigned to accept the Halifax collectorship, and West Toronto, which gave Mr. Moss 211, returned Mr. Robinson over Mr. Turner by 351. These were heavy blows, although not unexpected, for Mr. Mackenzie's majority was so large that in the nature of things a falling off was to be looked for. Later on, in the fall of 1876, the reaction set in; and in 1877 seat after seat was wrested from him by the Opposition. M. Laurier was beaten in Drummond; Mr. Laird's old seat was captured by Mr. J. C. Pope, and Senator Pelletier's by M. Roy; and Mr. Vail, returned for Digby in November, 1874, by 276 majority, was driven out of it in December, 1877, by 365.

The present Government, so far from losing ground, has actually increased its majority; and the efforts of the Opposition to snatch a victory and point to it as proof of a reaction against the protective policy are all in vain. This, we say, shows that the people are determined to give the tariff a fair and honest trial, and that they do not believe the ruin and robbery stories, which are the only policy of a desperate faction.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

SOUND TRANSMITTED BY MEANS OF A RAY OF LIGHT.

A gentleman residing in Fredericton who attended the meeting of the association for the advancement of science at Boston a few weeks since, says that one of the most wonderful exhibitions of the effect of sound on light, was that of Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

After delivering a lecture in Huntingden Hall, the Professor ascended to the roof of the Natural History Society building, where he placed a mirror of about 18 inches in diameter for the purpose of reflecting a ray of light. This mirror was placed so as to be very susceptible to the effects of sound. Standing behind this, he spoke through a trumpet shaped voice receiver. On speaking through this tube the position of the mirror was altered by the motion of the air acted upon by the voice.

At a distance of about 500 yards from this mirror on the roof of the institute of Technology was placed another, in the centre of which was a cell made from the rare metal selenium, the electrical conditions of which are very easily disturbed by the action of light. The selenium is connected with an ordinary bell telephone.

A ray of light was thrown from the first mirror to the surface of the second. A person stood behind the first mirror and spoke through the voice receiver, thereby causing the ray of light to vibrate on the selenium of the other mirror: this effected the telephone, and words spoken were repeated as if there had been the usual copper wire connected, the ray of light answering the same purpose.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED.

Sept. 6—bk Australia, 695, Christophersen Barrow, England, bal, J B Snowball.
Sept. 7—bk Vestfold. 500, Gunderson, Liverpool, bal, J B Snowball.
Sept. 8th. bk Lothair, 643, Finn, Belfast, bal Geo McLeod.
bk "Gustava" 531 Hansen; Granton bal J. B. Snowball.
bk Hesta, 550 Boettcher, bal, J B Snowball.
bk Alliance, 611, Amundsen, Hamburg, bal Guy Bevan & Co.
bk Annie, 557, Evensen, Sharpness bal A Morrison.

CLEARED.

Sept. 4---bk Selsen, 518, Gorkensen, for Sharpness, deals, J B Snowball.
Sept. 5---bk Dometta, 423, Rease, for Liverpool, deals, J B Snowball.
Sept. 7.---bk Skulda, 423, Arnesen, for London, deals, A Morrison.
bk Fanny Atkinson, 608, Brabazon, for Belfast, deals, Wm Muirhead.
Sept 8th bk Hrinds Oscar, 662, Monther Havre, deals, Guy, Bevan & Co.

Chatham Markets.

Flour, best brands Spring Extra..$	6 00
Higher Brands..$6 50 to	8 00
Corn Meal, per bbl.....	3 40
Oat Meal (Canada).....	6 00
do. (home made).....	5 00
Beef, Mess, per bbl.....	14 00
Prime Mess, do.	12 00
Pork, Mess, do.	20 00
Prime Mess, do.	17 00
Pork Hams (covered) per lb.....	15
Home Made (none).....	
Fresh Pork, do.	
Salt Pork, per lb.....	11
Salt Beef, do.	10
Butter (firkin), per lb.....	16
Butter (in roll), do.	18
Eggs, per doz.....	12
Cabbage, per doz.....	1 00
Salmon (in case).....	20
Lobster do.	12
Oysters do.	12
Oysters (Harrington's best) p. bbl	2 00
From other sources.....	1 00
Mackerel (fresh) per doz.....	30
Mackerel (salt).....	25
Codfish (dried), per lb.....	04
Potatoes, per bbl.....	1 00
Carrots, per bush.....	50
Turnips (none).....	
Fresh Beef, per lb.....	10
Mutton, per lb.....	07
Lamb (good), per lb.....	08

The market is entirely bare of poultry of any description.

BARKER HOUSE,

FREDERICTON.

I have again assumed charge and control of the BARKER HOUSE; and am prepared to accommodate my many Patrons to their entire satisfaction

The Terms are from $1.00 to $1.50 per day, according to location.

COACHES,

Coaches await the arrival of Boats and Trains for Travellers' accommodation.

LIVERY STABLES,

The Stables are also under my charge, and conducted as I have always conducted them. So I respectfully solicit the further patronage of my friends.

ROBERT ORR.

Fredericton, 1st. September, 1880.