POOR COPY


# The Union Advocate,

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

IX.—No. 32. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, June 7, 1876. | WHOLE No. 448.



NOTICE.

...scriber has now on hand ... well assorted Stock ...

...AND SILVER W...
WATCH CHAI...
...ver and Gold plated, for Gentlemen;
...s' Setts of ...
...s, Brooches, Neck...
...s, Plain and Set Finger...
...Shirt Studs, Scarf P...
REAL JET
...s, Earrings, Lockets, ...
...TION JET Jewelry ... variety.
...nometers, Barometers, Spectacles, etc.
...a large assortment ...
...ove with a quantity of ...
...ave all been selected ...
...an and American Watches ...
...had many years exp...
...can guarantee that ...
...sold cheaper than ...
...if not superior to ...
...line imported to this ...
Parties wishing fully ...
...rticles are respectfully ...
...ny Stock, as I feel sure ...
...peak for themselves.
C. OSCAR ...
Practical Watchmaker ...
...tham, N. B., Nov. 26, ...

WANTED
...R School District ...
...Settlement, a Second ...
...le Teacher.
Apply to
JOSEPH COPP ...
ROBT MULLIN ...
THOS. SHADD ...
...ril 10, 1876. 13

TEACHER W...
...ANTED, a Third Cl... for School District ...
Apply to
EUBULUS ...
Or WM. JOHNS...
...busintac, Jan'y 27, 18...

...wing Machines.
...WING to a keen com... ...ewing Machines, I ... following Liberal Ins... ...sers of Sewing Machines ...
To every Lady ...
...ill give the choice of ... CHROMOS; and
To every Gen... ...choice of a MEEKS ... CHROMO. The Ch... black walnut & gilt, ...
I sell all ...
...IRST CLASS ...
...h have on hand the ... ...ection can be made. ... following ...
...nger, Appleton, ... ...mproved Singer, ... & Wilson, Imp...
All machines w... ...tion.
If this offer is made to ... ...rchase at home and ...
A. A. ...
Camp... ...Chatham, June 16 18...

JOHN U. C...
DALHOUS...
AUCTIO...
FOR THE ...
...RESTIGOUCHE ...
All Business ... ...ales in these Counties ... ...ttention. Goods ... Commission, ...
Dalhousie, Oct. 30, 1...

JAMES R...
CUSTOM ...
QUEEN STREET, ...
NEW C...
JUST RECE...
Spring & Su...
CONSI...
Fancy Coatings, Black and Blue ... Cassimers and ... English ... Canad...
CONSTANTLY ON ...
CLOT...
MADE ON ...
for "Royal Canadian" and ... Fire Insurance Companies.
Over the Store of William ...
Gents' Furn...
Complete ...
...eet, - NEWCASTLE, N. B.
A careful inspec... ...5
respectfully solicited.
The Custom ... superintendence of ... perfect fit is guaran...
ORDERS from a ... very best attention. ...
"MARB...
March 24, 1876.

S. BENSON,
...t-Law Notary Public,
...veyancer, &c.
...ollected and Loans Negotiated.
...VER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.
...EET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
...uly 12, 1875. 21

Customs ...
...S. B. FRASER,
...RNEY AT LAW,
Public, Conveyancer &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
...FFICE—WATER STREET.
...r 1st, 1874.

...LET & QUICLEY,
...s, Barristers, Attorneys,
...PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &C.
OFFICES:
...FLOOR,) RITCHIE'S BUILDING,
...ESS STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
...ET. RICH'D F. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
..., 1876. 2inc-29

CARD.
...REEMAN wishes to intimate his ...g engaged the Office of Dr. ...on its becoming vacant, and that ...resent be found at the "Waverly ...epared to attend to professional ...
...e, April 13, 1875. 14

...TCHELL & CO.,
GENERAL
...ISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
...HIPPING AGENTS,
...COMMON STREET,
...MONTREAL.
...29, 1874. sep 9

...J. J. CHRISTIE,
...Street - - - - - ST. JOHN.
...r and Dealers in all kinds of Leather, Shoe Findings, Wholesale and ... Also all kinds of Mens Fitted ... order.
J. J. C.
...1874. jl2yrly

...ANADA HOUSE,
...,.....NEW BRUNSWICK.
...OHNSTON, - - Proprietor.
...BLE outlay has been made on this ...ke it a first class Hotel, and tra... find it a desirable temporary re... as regards location and comfort. ...d within two minutes walk of ...nding. The proprietor returns ...e public for the encouragement ...n the past, and will endeavor by ... attention to merit the same in the future.
...od Stabling on the Premises.
...1873. 14 1y

...VERLY HOTEL,
...,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.
...has lately been refurnished, and ...le arrangement made to ensure ...e comfort of travellers.
...RY STABLES, WITH GOOD ...FIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
...rly House, St. John.) Proprietor.
..., Dec. 2, 1873. 3

...YAL HOTEL,
(Formerly Stubbs')
...CE WILLIAM STREET,
...OSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
...RAYMOND, Proprietor.
...1874. 24 1y

...N. ADAMS,
...NEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.
...VEYANCER, &c.,
...CASTLE, N. B.

...LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICES,
...wo doors below store of K. F. Burns, Esq.
Over Mr. Richard Davidson's Store, Castle Street,
...1873.

...J. TWEEDIE,
...NEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
...ARY PUBLIC,
...NVEYANCER, &c.,
...M, - - - - - N. B.
Snowball's Building
13

...M. A. PARK,
...Y AT LAW, SOLICITOR,
...NOTARY PUBLIC,
...EYANCER, &c., &c.
...for "Royal Canadian" and ... Fire Insurance Companies.
Over the Store of William ...
...et, - NEWCASTLE, N. B.
5

...S. BENSON,
...t-Law Notary Public,
...veyancer, &c.
...ollected and Loans Negotiated.
...VER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.
...EET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
...uly 12, 1875. 21

...S. B. FRASER,
...RNEY AT LAW,
Public, Conveyancer &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
...FFICE—WATER STREET.
...r 1st, 1874.

...LET & QUICLEY,
...s, Barristers, Attorneys,
...PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &C.
OFFICES:
...FLOOR,) RITCHIE'S BUILDING,
...ESS STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
...ET. RICH'D F. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
..., 1876. 2inc-29

GEORGE NIXON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
PAPER HANGINGS,
In Gold, Silver, Plain Tints and Marbled.
ALSO,—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Glazed and Common Paper Hangings,
VARNISHES, all kinds,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
ORNAMENTAL GLASS,
Various Patterns and Sizes.
66 King Street, - - - ST. JOHN.
March 24, 1876. 29-3inc

W. & R. BRODIE,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce and Provisions,
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal,
f27 1y QUEBEC.

J. & W. REID,
PAPER MAKERS & GENERAL STATIONERS,
No. 40, ST. PAUL STREET, No. 40,
QUEBEC.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machine Made Paper Bags, Blank Books, &c.,
Dealers in all kinds of
Paper Stock and Paper Makers' Supplies, Room Papers, Roofing Materials, Scrap Iron & Metals, Naval Stores.
March 12th, 1874. 13 '72

HOSSACK, WOODS & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
Manufacturers of
STEAM CONFECTIONERY.
FANCY BISCUIT, AND OIL PASTE BLACKING.
PROPRIETORS OF
QUEBEC COFFEE & SPICE STEAM MILLS,
22 Notre Dame St., (lower town)
QUEBEC.
March 12th, 1872. mar13 '72

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,
[Awarded Four First Class Prizes at the Industrial Exhibition, 1871,]
Manufacturers of
CORN BROOMS, DUSTERS,
And all descriptions of
HAIR AND FANCY BRUSHES,
LOWER TOWN
QUEBEC.
March 12th, 1872. mar13 '72

S. F. SHUTE,
Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro-Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.
AGENT for the "Florence" SEWING MACHINE, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES.
Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1873. 24 1y

TO MILL OWNERS!
THOMAS B. PEACE,
Of NEW YORK, a Practical Saw Manufacturer of 20 years experience, has just opened a
SAW MANUFACTORY
IN CHATHAM,
where all orders from Mill Owners in the Northern Counties will receive prompt attention.
Repairing made a Speciality.
A fine assortment of Saws of all kinds expected in a few days.
SHOP—WATER STREET,
May 10, '75. 1y12 CHATHAM, N.B

1875. TRUNKS. 1875.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS, &c.,
FOR SPRING TRADE.
Ladies' Saratoga Trunks,
In Zinc and Leather; Gent's Extra Bound do., do.; Solid Leather Overland Trunks and Valises; Canvas, Enamelled & Comp. Packing Trunks, and Trunks of every description made to order; Ladies' Reticules and Shopping Satchels; Gen'ts Pell Bags; Boy's School Satchels.
Will be sold at exceedingly low prices, for Cash.
W. H. KNOWLES,
Trunk Factory, 49 Germain st., St. John.
TRUNK FACTORY, 49 GERMAIN-ST.

T. R. JONES & Co.,
Canterbury Street, - ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Importers of Every Description of
British & Foreign Dry Goods,
—AND—
MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,
Homespuns, Horse Blankets, Larrakins
FURNISHING GOODS,
The best assorted stock in the lower Provinces for Country Stores, Lumberers, Mill Owners, Railway Contractors, &c.
Wholesale. - - - Terms Liberal.
July 1, 1874. 2 1y

RUSSELL & MOORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
Lubricating and Wool Oils,
Sperm, Whale, Elaine, Red, Black, Lard, Olive, and Belt Oils, Neatsfoot, Straits, Mecca and Sperm Luber Oils, and Coal Oil Grease.
No. 43 India St., - BOSTON, MASS.
April 25, 1876. 26-1y

M. K. MORRISON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE, HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
And a variety of other Goods suitable for general use.
AGENT for the Steamer City of St. John.
DALHOUSIE, N. B.
July 13, 1875. 1y

CARD.
W. H. NAPIER,
BATHURST VILLAGE,
Is prepared to attend to Auction Sales in town and country at shortest notice.
Bathurst, May 1st, 1875.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
R. BLAKE
Has now in full operation, his ROTARY STEAM SAW MILL for the manufacture of
DIMENSIONED LUMBER
OF ALL SIZES,
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS &c.
LUMBER PLANED & MATCHED.
Arrangements will shortly be made for the manufacture of
Shingles & Clapboards.
Orders respectfully solicited.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Chatham, Oct. 19, 1874. 21

CARD.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has opened a new Shop near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM, where he is prepared to execute, in the very best style of workmanship, all kinds of
MILL WORK AND GENERAL JOBBING,
having obtained improved machinery for that purpose.
Morticing Machines, & Hand Circular Sawing Machines,
for Joiners' use, made to order.
JOHN THORNTON.
Chatham, May 19, 1875. 1y 19

D. MACEE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Wholesale,
51 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
D. MAGEE. M. F. MANKS.
April 21st, 1874. 23 1y

MAIL STAGE.
THE Subscriber has received the Contract for carrying the Mails between the
RAILWAY STATION & BATHURST POST OFFICE,
AND IS PREPARED TO CARRY
PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE TO MEET ALL TRAINS.
ORDERS left at his residence will be tended to.
THOS. A. HARRIS.
Bathurst, Nov 15, 1875. 1y 17

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,
Water St., - Chatham, N. B.
GENERAL
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND MILL MACHINERY.
Ship, Plough, Stove, Cemetery, and every description of Castings.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF
Cooking, Hall & Parlour Stoves.
ORDERS may be addressed to JAMES W. FRASER.
W. J. FRASER, Proprietor.
December 15, 1875. 15

C. E. LYMAN,
9 MARKET SQUARE, - ST. JOHN, N. B.
—DEALER IN—
BOARD & SHINGLE MACHINES,
Wood and Iron Planers, Wood and Engine Lathes.
ALSO, AGENT FOR
The Alexandria Saw Works,
LYMAN'S CELEBRATED BELT HOOKS.
Screw Cutting Machines, Saw Gummer, Saw Swages, Belt Clamps, Grinding Machines, Morse's Twist Drills, Bolt Cutters, Rubber Belting, Cutting, Punching and Shearing Machines, &c., &c., &c.
THE IMPROVED
BUCKEYE and WARRIOR MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES, CULTIVATORS, HAY CUTTERS, FANNING MILLS, &C.
THE CELEBRATED
"Queen of the Harvest" Grain Separator.
Particular attention given to IMPORTING
Special Tools and Machinery.
LYMAN'S "HARD TIMES"
Shingle and Heading Machine.
Admirably adapted for cutting Shingles, Headings and Boxes out of waste lumber, from any thickness, and from 10 to 24 inches long.
CUTTING CAPACITY 15 TO 25 M. PER DAY.
This Machine supplys a want long felt by Lumber Manufacturers, as it enables them to utilize the waste lumber.
Price, with Jointer complete, - - $200 00
EMERY GRINDER,
A most compact and economical machine, equally as good as some other machines selling at four times the price.
Complete, including 12 inch Emery Wheel, - - - - - - - - - - $30 00
Do. do. Circular Grinder, 35 00
All Goods Warranted.
March 14, 1876. 15-6inh

FIRE BRANCH.
ROBERT MARSHALL'S
FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Applications may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE:—A. A. Davidson, M. Adams.
CHATHAM:—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
BATHURST:—Anthony Rainey.
DALHOUSIE:—George Haddow.
RICHIBUCTO:—H. Livingston, J. D. Phinney
Imperial Fire Insurance Com'y
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 stg.
The Ætna Insurance Com'y,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Com'y.
INCORPORATED 1801.
Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1833.
Capital and Assets $600,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.
PHŒNIX COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Cash Capital & accumulated fund $2,000,000.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as Furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouse, Merchandize and Insurable property of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.
ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
March 23, 1875. 30

ROYAL CANADIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, - - - - $6,000,000
CASH ASSETS, - - 1,300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
160 ST. JAMES ST., - MONTREAL.
New Brunswick Branch:
OFFICE No. 8 PRINCESS ST., ST. JOHN, N.B.
DIRECTORS:
J. S. B. DEVEBER, M. P., CHAIRMAN.
SIMEON JONES. T. W. ANGLIN, M. P.
JOHN H. PARKS. THOMAS FURLONG.
G. SIDNEY SMITH, SOLICITOR.
All descriptions of Property Insured against Fire at moderate rates.
M. & T. B. ROBINSON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
St. John, April 10, 1876. 12-3inc

The Citizens' Insurance Comp'y.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE.
Capital, $2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.
SIR HUGH ALLAN, President.
IRA CORNWALL, Gen'l Agent.
Every description of Insurance effected at lowest rates on application to
A. E. ALEXANDER,
Agent for North Shore.
Bathurst, Nov. 3, 1875. n3 1y

NOTICE.
W. J. WILLIAMS,
PHOTOGRAPHER!
HAS OPENED HIS NEW BUILDING, PUBLIC WHARF, NEWCASTLE,
—WITH A—
Choice Stock of SEWING MACHINES, Pictur Frames, Mouldings, Steel Engravings, &c., &c.
Which he will sell at his usual LOW PRICES.
PHOTOGRAPHS
of all sizes, in the latest Style of the Art.
OLD PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED, and nicely framed, VERY CHEAP.
In connection with the above we are running an
Oyster and Dining Room,
Where Oysters and Meals can be obtained at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
W. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
November 23, 1875. 24

NOTICE.
The Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of CHATHAM and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY BAKING,
—ALSO,—
Plain & Fancy Confectionery
AT RETAIL.
In Sugar Toys, Cocoa Nut Cream, Walnut Cream, Raisin Cream, Almond Rock. The celebrated Everton Toffee, French Caramels, &c., &c. There is an
Oyster and Refreshment Saloon
in connection with the Establishment.
WEDDING CAKES
MADE TO ORDER.
Private and Public Parties supplied at short notice and on reasonable terms.
P. H. ANSLOW.
Chatham, Dec. 28, 1875. 29

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WATER ST., - CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLS for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.
January 24, 1876. 26

I. MATHESON & Co.,
ENGINEERS & BOILER MAKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ENGINES AND BOILERS,
MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
October 5, 1875. 6


## Miscellaneous.

### Opening of Mount Royal Park, Montreal.

The Montreal *Gazette* contains the speeches delivered at the opening of the above Park on the Queen's Birthday, among which we find the following address by our representative in the commons, which our contemporary is pleased to style 'the oration of the day.'

"The Hon. Peter Mitchell was received with cheers. He felt himself honored at being called upon to address an assemblage such as he beheld, and upon such a theme as the Mount Royal Park afforded. He had always felt that Montreal, standing in the proud position she occupied at the head of the St. Lawrence navigation, with her splendid buildings and churches, her grand natural situation, her factories, business warehouses, and monied institutions, and the enterprise of her merchants, which had been the means of placing her in her position as the commercial capital of the Dominion, ought to have some park wherein her citizens could enjoy themselves. The day had been fitly chosen in opening the Park to do honor to one of the noblest Sovereigns to whom any nation ever owned allegiance (applause), and when he looked around him and saw the grandeur of the prospect—the view of the surrounding country for hundreds of miles—the grand old St. Lawrence sweeping past the city, while the Ottawa throws one arm around the northern boundary of the island and the other branch, with the waters of the St. Lawrence, to pass along the southern shore; when he saw the fertile valleys and productive and happy farming country on all sides, he thought there was something in it all for every man to feel proud of and for him to reflect upon. (Cheers.) And he was proud of it and of the grand old French families who had left the old country to come out and settle in this great Canada—to find new fields for their labours, and to plant the seeds of prosperity that he and his fellow-countrymen were now reaping. (Applause.) Canadians should feel grateful for Jacques Cartier and Champlain for the piety and devotion that they had exercised on landing as well as for the judicious selection they made in choosing the site of this now great city of Montreal. (Loud Cheers.) He looked upon the actions of those men and their *confreres* with feelings of pride. In 1535, when Cartier landed in Montreal, there were only some 50 Indian houses; the first act of the discoverer was one of devotion to his religion, and he kneeled down and thanked his God for leading him to the spot.—That was the commencement, and it was to the religious enthusiasm of the old settlers that much of our prosperity was due. In this connection he recalled the words of Father Maisonneuve, who labored in 1642, raised the altar that was decorated by Madame de la Peltrie, and in course of the religious ceremonies uttered these prophetic words, which the events of the day proved to be fully realized:—"You are a grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow until its branches shall overshadow the land. You are few; but your work is the work of God. His smile is upon you and your children shall fill the land." (Applause.) And now well had these words been verified. Was the country not filled with active men and beautiful women? (cheers and laughter); and did not the sound of prosperous industry ring through the land? He was sorry to say that moments of depression were upon the country at present, but these were occasional drawbacks to every country, and would soon pass to bring back better times. He was certain that the lowest rung in the ladder of adversity had been reached, and that the time was not far distant when brighter prospects would unfold themselves. Alluding to the work of the early missionaries, and the benefits they had conferred upon thousands of people, by educating and otherwise improving them, the honorable gentleman said he felt proud—though of a different race and creed—of belonging to a country that had grown up from the groundwork founded by them. (Loud Cheers.) He had been allowed twenty minutes to speak, and requested the Chairman to call time when it was up. (Voices: "Go on," and laughter.) It would not be out of place to give a *resume* of the history of the city on such a day, and he would mention a few of the leading points. In 1647 the first vessel arrived in Montreal, under command of M. D'Allebout, who brought with him one hundred men. In 1644 the whole island was conveyed to the Sulpicians of Paris by the King of France, in 1657 Abbe de Queley founded the seminary of St. Sulpice for conversion of the Indians, and in 1657 built the old building alongside of Notre Dame. In 1722 Montreal was regularly fortified by De Leroy, and in 1760 Montreal and all the French fortresses in Canada were surrendered to Great Britian by Marquis de Vaudreuil. Montreal then had 3,000 inhabitants, and extended from M'Gill to Dalhousie Square and back to Fortification Lane. In 1775 the old Parish Church stood in the centre of Place d'Armes. In 1792 the city was divided in two Wards, and the first Parliament of Canada held at Quebec. In 1799 an [illegible] was passed authorizing the erection of the Court House.—Water was then drawn from the river, there being only one or two town pumps, and in 1801 an application was made for leave to lay down water pipes. In 1805 an Act was passed for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and the Trinity House was established. In 1809 the first steamer, the Accommodation, fitted out by John Molson, sailed between Montreal and Quebec. In 1813 the Swif-sure made her first trip to Quebec, and in 1819 the number was increased to seven—the Waltham, Swif-sure, Lady Sherbrooke, Quebec, Telegraph, Car of Commerce and Caledonia; $10 down and $12 back was the fare. In 1817 the first bank was established in Canada, and a ship of 500 tons could go up the harbour, though it was not usual for vessels of over 15 tons to do so, only eleven feet of water being obtainable. In 1821 the Lachine Canal was first commenced, the Hon. J. Richardson laying the foundation. It was not opened for traffic until 1846, and in 1830 the Act was passed for the improvement of the Harbour on plans made by Captain Piper, R. E. In 1831 Montreal became a port of entry, and was incorporated in the following year. In 1834 the seat of Government was removed from Kingston to Montreal, and in 1849 the Parliament Houses were burned. The cholera in the same year paid a visit to the city, and in 1848 a great flood occurred lasting for three days. The year 1851 witnessed the opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, from Longueuil to Richmond, and the dredging of Lake S. Peter was commenced, while another great fire occurred, burning 1,200 buildings and destroying $1,000,000 of property.—1852 the present waterworks were commenced, and in 1853 the Grand Trunk Railway was opened to Portland. On the same year the Senova—the pioneer of our lines of ocean steam vessels—arrived in port. The Victoria Bridge foundation of No. 1 pier was commenced on the 22nd of July, 1853, and in 1854 another visitation of the Asiatic cholera—terrible in its effects—caused much depression in the city; but though the opening of the Montreal Cemetery marked the same year invested with melancholy interest, the closing event of the year was the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to Brockville—the line being extended to Toronto in 1856. On that same year, and during the early part of it, Christ Church Cathedral was destroyed by fire. In 1859 Montreal was placed in telegraphic communication with Europe by the laying of the Atlantic Cable. In 1859 the first train passed through the Victoria Bridge, and in 1860 was opened by Prince Albert Edward. It was projected by the Hon. John Young in 1847, and afterwards Mr. T. C. Keefer in 1851. Looking around in the streets, parks and squares the names of celebrated generals, writers and statesmen, saints and monarchs, city councillors and mayors, had been commemorated, and he did not wish to reflect upon the authorities in mentioning it, but who had done so much for Canada as Maissonneuve and D'Aulac as early as 1642? and he found their names unheralded on any street or square. British generals had been honored, but Carleton was forgotten. Passing on the hon. gentlemen mentioned the great inundation of 1861, the census of the same year showing 91,000 people within the city limits, an increase tenfold in 60 years; the arrival of the troops in 1862; the flood in 1865, and then confederation in 1867, for which great object he himself had done something.—(Cheers.) He congratulated the happy people of the great Dominion on the results, so far, of that Confederation, so satisfactory to all in its working. As to the Park they were now enjoying, there was none like it in the whole world. True, London and New York had their Parks, and Paris its Boulevard—magnificent ones they were—but where was the park to be found with the advantages possessed by Mount Royal? In it they could stand and look down upon the grandest panorama to be seen in any city—upon the finest of water-ways and the best of harbors. In the latter connection it must be said that much of the credit of the harbor facilities belonged to Hon. John Young, and everyone was aware of the immense importance of a good harbor among the elements of a flourishing commercial city like Montreal. The speaker hoped to see the day—not far distant either—that this great natural water-way through Canada would be improved to such an extent that vessels would not break bulk until they reached the foot of the Rocky Mountains. (Loud cheering.) Allusion had been made to the money that had been paid for the Park, but it was a sum insignificant in comparison to the amount of benefit the citizens would derive from it. (Hear, hear.) He proceeded to read a short extract from an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, from the pen of W. D. Howell, one of the ablest writers of the day, who thus wrote of a view of Montreal from the French Church towers:—'below you spreads the city, which has less that is miserly and mean in it than any other city of our continent and which is everywhere ennobled by stately civic edifices, adorned by tasteful Churches and skirted by full foliaged avenues of mansions and villas. Behind it rises the beautiful mountain green with woods and gardens to its crest, and flanked on the east by an endless fertile plain and on the west by another expanse through which the Ottawa rushes turbid and dark to its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Then those two mighty streams comingled flow past the city lighting up the vast champaign country to the south, while upon the utmost southern verge, as on the northern, rise the cloudy summits of far off mountains.' These were the opinions of a man who had travelled much, and he had but paid fair tribute to the scene he beheld. (Cheers.) It was for the great city to be greater still, and the industry of those he saw before him would ultimately place Montreal in the foremost position among cities of the continent. In conclusion, he quoted from Sir William Jones, to show what constituted the greatness of a nation, and held that the principles therein contained should be followed by his fellow countrymen throughout the Dominion. When he stepped down he was warmly cheered."

### Opening of a Remarkable Railway in London.

The London papers announce a further extension of rapid transit in that city by the completion and opening for public traffic, on April 5, of the East London Railway, which is another of those gigantic underground enterprises for which the metropolis of England is so distinguished. The most remarkable feature of this new work is the fact that a considerable portion of the line is built under water. The commerce of the world may be said to float and navigate directly over a part of the roof of the tunnel, which extends south easterly, from the Liverpool street station of the Great Eastern Railway, passing directly under the warehouses and water basin of the London Docks, thence under the embankment, across and under the Thames river, to the New Cross Station of the South Eastern Railway, thus connecting all the roads named, and also the London and Brighton and South London lines. At Shadwell and Whitechapel, magnificent stations, each four hundred and fifty feet in length, have been erected. The total cost of this new line, which is a little less than six miles in length, has been £3,200,000, or sixteen millions of dollars. Of the advantageous nature of this line to the public, the London papers say there is no doubt. That portion of the line under the Thames passes through the old Thames tunnel, built by the celebrated engineer M. I. Brunel. This work was commenced in 1824, and opened for foot passengers in 1843, but never proved of much value to the public until brought into use several years ago as a railway tunnel. The masonry comprising this remarkable work is 38 feet wide and 22½ feet high, and was carried across underneath the bed of the river by means of a great shield, within which the masonry heading was erected, and the shield then pushed ahead step by step, by jack screws, the masonry being built up as fast as the shield advanced.

---

Fight your own battles. Ask no favors of any one, and you will succeed a thousand times better than those who are always beseeching some one's patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no man will be so heartily interested in your affairs. The first step will be such a long one, perhaps, but carving your way up the mountain, you make each one lead to another, and stand firm in that while you chop out still another. Men, generally, who have made their fortunes are not those who had five thousand dollars given them to start with, but started fair with a well earned dollar or two. Men who by their own exertions acquired fame, have not been thrust into popularity by puffs begged or paid for, or given in a friendly spirit. They have outstretched their hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their own wooing, and we never knew one to fail so signally as one who had induced his affectionate grandma to speak a good word for him. Whether you work for fame, for love, for money, or for anything else, work with your hands, heart and brain. Say 'I will!' and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say, 'I have dragged you up.' Too many friends hurt a man more than none at all.

---

She lives in Belfast, Me., and on Sunday morning, according to the *Republican Journal* of that place, had baked a large pot of beans, and had tested a few of them on Saturday night and set the pot back into the stove that they might be all ready to warm up in the morning. She had built her fire and set the table; the coffee was settling its account, and the baker had left a steaming loaf of brown bread. The family had gathered around the table, and she reached into the oven to take out the beans. The pot was lighter than a full moon; she gazed into it; it was deserted; not a bean was left in grease. The stove door had been accidentally left open, a rat-ification meeting had been held in the oven, and that pot of beans had furnished the collation. There are not words enough in Webster's unabridged to tell what she said.

---

The London *Spectator* calls Mr. A. T. Stewart "the Emperor of shopkeepers," and pronounces his reported estate of £16,000,000 sterling perhaps the largest fortune that ever was at one man's entire disposal, and certainly the largest that was ever made out of a shop or accumulated by trade of any kind in one man's life-time. It is four times the fortune acquired by the late Mr. Morrison, five times that of Mr. Thornton, two and a half times the highest estimate ever formed of the wealth of Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, and probably exceeds that of any business man now alive and without partners, except, perhaps, Commodore Vanderbilt, the American railway speculator, who is credited by rumor—which may, however, be exaggerated—with a larger accumulation still.

## Correspondence.

BOIESTOWN, May 24th, '76.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I herewith send you the first of three articles, which I should like to see published in your valuable paper, believing that they will do real good, by intensifying the sympathies and awakening a deeper interest in the minds of all *honest* men, with regard to the great Temperance, or rather *Total Abstinence* question. I say *honest* men, and say it advisedly. What is there among the virtues upon which men pride themselves more than upon their honesty? Yet most persons understand the meaning of that word, but very partially, and I am ready to maintain that, in the great human family, there is not to be found a more *dishonest* class of persons than those who sell liquor.

The three articles comprise one, under the head of "Temperance Review," in a Canadian Monthly Magazine, which, I am persuaded, finds its way into but few hands on the Miramichi river.

ARTICLE 1.

"Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature of Ontario, arrangements were made in various places to secure all the advantages possible from the Temperance Bill recently enacted. In several places, such as Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Whitby, Napanee, and others, the ladies crowded the council rooms, and being backed by numerously signed petitions, urged the councils to pass such bye-laws as would tend to diminish the number of houses which spread so much demoralization on every hand. No doubt it was owing to this pressure that so much good has been accomplished. Of course, we do not think that all has been done which ought, but the friends of temperance may easily see that before prohibition can be obtained they have a long and hard battle to fight. All the pressure possible must be put upon municipal councils, so that it may be seen that temperance people are thoroughly in earnest.

The Government have already appointed commissioners in the municipalities of Ontario. Much will depend upon these officers and the license inspectors as to whether the new bill will accomplish much good. Some were afraid that political partisans might be appointed, rather than men who desired to see temperance principles promoted. The Birmingham (England) town Council recently appointed five intelligent persons to act as inspectors of licensed houses, at $15 per week each. The commissioners and inspectors of Ontario have generally been selected from the very best class of our citizens.

The Hon. A. Mackenzie, Premier of Canada, has been waited upon by a deputation from the Dominion Prohibitory Council, respecting a prohibitory law for the Dominion, but the answer of that gentleman was far from satisfactory. It was in effect thus: More liquor has been consumed last year than in any former year, hence the people do not want prohibition, therefore the Government is not disposed to take any further action on the question. If this is the course which the Government should pursue, we fail to understand what is their duty. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone stated some time ago "that it is the duty of the Legislature to make it difficult for the multitude to do evil." We dare say Mr. Mackenzie does not act on the same principle respecting other evils. Were he to do so, his majority would sensibly diminish. Temperance people are told to enforce the Dunkin Bill. We are glad that several townships have adopted the said bill; but it is well known that it is very difficult to carry it out. There are only a few magistrates who are willing to enforce its provisions, and as there are multitudes who seek to evade the law, the cry is soon heard that the Dunkin Bill is a failure. We hold that temperance people are no more responsible for the failure of the Dunkin Bill than any other class of the community. All will allow that the laws against theft, felony, murder, &c., are violated in thousands of instances every year, but are the said laws failures? Could a prohibitory liquor law in the Dominion of Canada be a greater failure than these are? One thing is certain, the present Dominion Government will not be likely to do anything to abolish the liquor traffic.

It is often said that we should depend on moral suasion, and not ask the Legislature to interfere with the *traffic* at all. But such is the prevalence of intemperance that it affects everything else, consequently, as the Legislature has to regulate trade and commerce, protect life and property, there cannot be anything wrong in calling in the aid of the law to put down this monster evil. All civilized nations have, at one time or another, enacted laws on this subject. For instance, the French law relating to intoxication is not much milder than some of the enactments of Draco and Lycurgus. The most restrictive clauses are the product of the prolific brain of M. Thiers, and were promulgated by him in 1873. They are sufficient to make the hair of the most inveterate toper stand on end, like "quills upon the fretful porcupine," and are frightfully severe on the ward politician and his jolly myrmidons. Thus: "Whoever has been punished twice for public intoxication will be declared, by a third condemnation, incapable of exercising the following rights. 1. Vote and election. 2. Eligibility for Parliament. 3. He cannot be called on or named for the functions of juror, or any other public functions or employments. 4. He is prohibited from carrying arms for two years following the date of conviction." It is said that the effect of this law is good, for while in Paris one hundred persons lose their civil rights per month, still the city is noted for its sobriety, seeing that out of a population of two millions only two hundred and twenty-five were seen intoxicated on Christmas night.

Moreover, it is well known that drink is the prolific cause of crime, and entails an incalculable amount of expense on the country. It has been well said that drink is the beginning, middle, and end of the black calendar of crime. Drink produces not only crime, but poverty in its direst form—nay, starvation. It is to utter a truism to say that the great national vice is responsible for the full wards of workhouses as well as those of prisons. Where the poor most do congregate, there do the taverns most abound. We know all this, and have repeated it to ourselves many times, and still the brewer and distiller grow rich; while the criminal courts flourish and the undertakers drive a brisk business. Facts innumerable could be stated to prove these things.

The population of Great Britain is said to be 32,000,000, victuallers and beersellers, 176,000; capital invested, £117,000,000; receipts last year, £151,000,000. The average receipts of each house for the year were £860, while there was one licensed house to every 180 of the population. The total income of the country was £1,110,000,000, of which one eighth passed through the till of the publican.

It is estimated that the sum thus expended on drink every year would support 100,000 missionaries at £100 per year; 100,000 school teachers at the same salary; 100,000 female teachers at £50 each; 20,000 Bible women at 10s a week each; 10,000 professors of science and literature at £300 a year each. It would also pension 100,000 old men at £1 a week each; 100,000 old women at 10s a week each. It would also start 200,000 youths and 200,000 girls in