BAY VIEW HOTEL,

BATHURST, N. B.

THE Subscriber having purchased the late residence of Mr. Reid, has fitted it up with all the modern improvements. It is now almost new, commodious, and centrally situated, affording a magnificent view of the harbor and surrounding scenery.

Permanent and transient boarders, can be accommodated in first class style and at reasonable rates.

A Livery Stable with attentive hostlers is attached to the hotel.

ANDREW G. HARRIS,
Proprietor.

1 1-2-23

A. D. SHIRREFF,

AUCTIONEER,

Commission Merchant,

AND GENERAL AGENT.

AGENCY FOR

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
Of Hartford Conn.

CAPITAL $9,000,000,

ROYAL CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
MONTREAL
CAPITAL $5,000,000,

CANADA AGRICULTURAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

3-18

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Merchandise Broker, Importers' Agent,

And forwarder of Merchandize generally.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the trade in the above capacity, and from his knowledge of business, extending over twenty years, feels confident of giving satisfaction to patrons.

Country Produce bought, sold or exchanged for other Goods.

Cash advanced on Consignments, &c. &c. &c.

ANTHONY CAIN,
No. 1 North Wharf,
2-26 St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM J. FRASER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &C.

HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF,

UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX N. S.

CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

14-52.

LAWTON BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS OF

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,

Voilet and Fancy Goods,

ARTISTS MATERIALS etc. etc.

2 KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

4-26

13 North Wharf,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Nov. 10TH, 1874.

The Subscribers take pleasure in informing their friends that they have purchased the Stock from their predecessor, John V. Thurgar, Esq., and will conduct the buriness at the old established stand.

They offer to the Trade the following Staple Goods:—

10 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Hennessy's Old COGNAC BRANDY, vintage 1870;
2 qr-casks Old Pale Hennessy's Brandy, vintage 1863;
30 hhds. Sayer's Cognac Brandy;
20 cases do. do.;
25 hhds. and 15 qr-casks GIN;
10 qr-casks Dunville WHISKEY;
75 Cases do. do.;
2 hhds. and 8 qr-casks Cork Whiskey;
2 hhds. Caledonia do.;
10 qr-casks Ardbey do., very fine;
2 hhds. and 5 qr-casks OLD TOM;
50 qr-casks Pale and Brown SHERRY, various grades;
40 " PORT WINE, various grades;
25 " Stewart's Scotch Whiskey;
50 cases do. do. do.;
6 puns. Old Kentucky BOURBON;
75 cases Key Gin, Key Brand;10 bbls. 65 % ALCOHOL;
4 puns. W. I. RUM; 10 puns. Distillery do.;
with other Goods. For Sale by

THURGAR & RUSSELL.
3-52 ¶ (Successors to J. V. Thurgar).

H CHUBB & CO.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

St. John. N. B.

Mercantile, Legal, School and Fancy Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS RULED, BOUND AND PRINTED TO ORDER.

Sole agents for The Diamond Blue-Black, Writing and Copying Ink.

FISHING TACKLE,

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

3-52

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED

74 CASES AMERICAN HARDWARE, containing Door Springs, Can openers, Padlocks, Coffin furniture, Planes, Rules, Hatchets Chalk lines, Steel bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Fire Irons stands, Sleigh Bells, Coal Hods, &c.,

4 bbls Mink and Fur Traps; 1 bbl. bear Traps; 5 tons Dry and tarred Sheathing Paper, 10 bbls Black Lubricating Oil, 2 Casks Neatsfoot Oil, 5 Casks Cod Oil, 8 bgs. Nails, 18 Packages Chains, 40 bdls Hay Wire, 30 bbls Firths Cast Steel.

To Arrive.

100 dozen Buck Saws, framed, 30 cases Axe Handles; 50 dozen common Coal Scuttles, 130 dozen Common coal Shovels, 10 cases Slates, 10 bbls Turpentine, 100 reams Best Manilla Paper, 500 boxes Horse Nails. Also in stock a full assortment Shelf Hardware, Wholesale and Retail

W. H. THORNE.

4-½ 26

R. R. CALL,

General Agent,

SHIP BROKER,

AND COMMISSION HERCHANT,

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

2-tf

The Kingdom of God.

BY ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

I say to thee, dost thou repeat
To the first man thou mayest meet
In lane, highway, or open street—

That he, and we, and all men move
Under the canopy of love.
As broad as the blue sky above;

That doubt and trouble, fear and pain
And anguish, all are shadows vain;
That death itself shall not remain;

That weary deserts we may tread,
A dreary labyrinth may thread,
Through dark ways underground be led;

Yet, if we will one guide obey,
The dreariest path, the darkest way,
Shall issue out in heavenly day.

And we, on divers shores now cast,
Shall meet, our perilous voyage past,
All in our father's house at last.

And ere thou leave him, say thou this,
Yet one word more: they only miss
The winning of that final bliss—

Who will not count it true that Love,
Blessing, not cursing, rules above,
And that in it we live and move.

And one thing further make him know—
That to believe these things are so,
This firm faith never to forego—

Despite of all which seems at strife
With blessing, or with curse rife—
That this is blessing, this is life.

James Stephenson of Richibucto, is undergoing examination in the Liverpool Police Court on the charge of manslaughter. When in charge of a ship in 1872 it is claimed that Stephenson and his mate so cruelly beat a seamen that he died of the injuries inflicted. The vessel put into Fayal where a naval court acquitted the master. The mate was sent to England, and on being tried and convicted was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The judge at this trial said that Stephenson should not have got off. Officers kept watch for Stephenson, and early in October arrested him in Liverpool. He had gone as mate in a ship belonging to Messrs. Troop, the vessel sailing from this port. Stephenson had been here for some time before. At the latest advice the prisoner's preliminary examination had not been concluded. Bail was refused.—*Globe*

TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF MILK.—A writer who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made 260 lbs. of butter a year, gives the following as his treatment:—"If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warmed, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not followed this daily practice, that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent, immediately, under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure." We have tried this plan precisely, and with the same results. We can add to the milk of any cow, not thus treated, at least one quart by the practice,

Journalism as a Profession.

The Secretary of the Treasury in a recent decision has recognized the profession of journalism as one of the learned professions, to be ranked, at least so far as classification in the tariff goes, with medicine, jurisprudence and theology. An American journalist, who was returning from Europe, bringing with him a considerable quantity of books, to the value of several hundred dollars, for use in his own library, claimed that the books were entitled to be entered duty free, as a portion of his professional journal library. He bases this application upon that section in the customs laws which makes provision for the use of a library of a physician, a lawyer and a clergyman. The custom house at Baltimore, at which port the books were imported, decided that journalism is not a profession, and these books could not be imported under that provision. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has decided that journalism is a profession to such an extent as will give journalists the advantage of this provision of the law.

Country Journalism.

Since writing a paragraph on this subject, which appears elsewhere, we have read an editorial on the same subject in this morning's Chronicle. The lesson which it seeks to draw from the death of the Benicia Tribune seems to be that since the establishment of railroads, a paper in a country town is unnecessary. Inferentially the inhabitants ought to subscribe for the "Chronicle" and let their local organ die. The fact of the matter is that there is not a paper in San Francisco that will assist in any way to build up an interior town. On the other hand a bright editor promptly sustained by the inhabitants can MAKE a town. Does anyone pretend to deny that the amusing nonsense published by Bailey, has had an effect on the prosperity of Danbury? Danbury is known to a great many as the place where "The Danbury News" is published. Not long ago a man worth considerably over a million in money and land, pulled a Kansas paper out of his pocket, and pointing to the name at the head of the column said: "I depend entirely on that man to make the property I own in this place valuable." A country paper might be as pleasing to the inhabitants of San Mateo, San Jose, Grass Valley, Marysville, Placerville, Los Angeles, or other interior towns as one filled with the scandal of the metropolis can be. The natural advantages of the surrounding country afford as pleasing a text as a murder in a dive, or the latest discoveries of fraud among city officials. The country newspaper is a great advertisement for the town in which it is published, and it is to the interest of every inhabitant to contribute to its support.—*Figaro, San Francisco.*

A Phantom Ship.

There has been quite a sensation over a portion of Pictou County, caused by the appearance of a "phantom ship." Capt. M. Livingstone writes as follows concerning it to the Charlottetown *Herald:*

A friend called my attention to an article in the Halifax *Citizen* of the 24th Oct., relative to the supposed phantom ship said to have been seen off Cape George, Nova Scotia. The article in question is headed in flaming capitals, and is no doubt intended to create a sensation among the credulous. Will you allow me Mr. Editor to throw some light on this sensation? In July; 1852, I was on a visit to Cape George seeing my friends, and several nights my attention was drawn to a brilliant light which appeared off that coast. All sorts of rumors were afloat in connection with the same, and the superstitious indulged in various conjectures; for instance that a war was imminent between England and the United States, and many other absurd predictions. The fact of the vessel being seen on fire was indisputable, for I watched it one night for over two hours, and the light it threw enabled me to discern the spars and rigging of several vessels which passed between the mountain and the supposed phantom ship. I descended the mountain, as it is called, and when about half way down, lo, the dreaded fire ship disappeared. It then struck me that it was nothing more than a mirage of some distant fire and we being so high above it, made it appear to be quite near. Next morning I took the bearing of Point Prim Lighthouse and was confirmed in my belief that it was the mirage of this light, but for fear of being laughed at I kept my own counsel, and left my friends at Cape George to look forward to the bloody battle to be fought between England and the United States, which I am happy to say has not yet broken out, notwithstanding the frequent appearance of the phantom ship and the incarnadined waters of the Gulf.

In calm weather, and when sailing eastwardly the waters of the Gulf and River are greatly charged with phosphorescent matter, and the mirage is very strong.

Invoking Judgment.

This is a tough story although its truth is vouched for:—

At a small town, Kung Lung, in the Province of Hupeh, in China, the wife of a man in affluent circumstances lately gave birth to a son. The midwife employed on the occasion stole a hundred taels from her employers, and being accused of the theft by her mistress, denied it, and was required to attest her innocence by an oath. "If I stole your silver, may I die by thunder within a few days," was the security given by the woman, who in her turn required an oath from the mother, and this latter prayed that if she had falsely accused the midwife, might Heaven slay her son within three days. Now upon the midwife devolved the duty of washing the child, and with a view of helping Heaven, she ran a long needle into the stomach of her nursling, which shortly after died. But while bringing the child to its mother, and claiming its death as a proof of her innocence and the justice of Heaven, the midwife was suddenly struck dead by a clap of thunder, and on being taken up two shoes of sycee were found in her hands. At the same time the needle shot forth from the child's stomach and he lived again.

The editor of the *Colorado Herald*, having occasion to leave home for a few days, put the paper in charge of a journalistic novice, with only the general order to do all he could to glorify the *Herald* when opportunity occurred. Just after the editor had gone his wife died, and the fact furnished inspiration for the following obituary notice:

"'GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.—We are compelled this morning to perform a duty which is peculiarly painful to the able assistant editor who has been engaged on this paper at an enormous expense, in accordance with our determination to make the *Herald* a first-class journal. Last night death unexpectedly snatched away from our domestic hearth (the best are advertised under the head of stoves and furnaces, upon our first page) Mrs. Agatha P. Burns, wife of Rufus P. Burns, the gentlemanly editor of the *Herald*. (Terms, three dollars a year, invariably in advance.) A kind mother and exemplary wife. (Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs, knock hard.) 'We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee. (Job Printing solicited.) Funeral at four and a half from the house just across the street from the *Herald* office. (Advertisements inserted for ten cents per line.)'"

A Journalistic Outrage.

The New York *Herald*, although it is, probably, the best *newspaper* in the world, is not at times sufficiently particular in regard to the channels in which its enterprise is permitted to run. A few days ago it published a report of a scene, in Central Park, with the following heading in "display" type:

"Awful Calamity—The Wild Animals Broken Loose from Central Park—Terrible Scenes of Mutilation—A Shocking Sabbath Carnival of Death—Savage brutes at Large—Awful Combats between the Beasts and the Citizens—The Killed and Wounded—General Duryea's Magnificent Police Tactics—Bravery and Panic—How the Catastrophe was Brought About—Affrighting Incidents—Proclamation by the Mayor—Governor Dix Shoots the Bengal Tiger in the Street."

Then followed a sensational account of a terrible scene, begun by the escape of the rhinoceros, the liberation of other animals among the panic-stricken crowd, and a carnival of human slaughter and death, supplemented with the names of the killed and wounded, but closing with a paragraph informing the reader that the whole thing was a hoax, but a picture that might be realised at any time. Citizens were shocked, and thousands who did not read the closing paragraph believed the story. The affair comes in a fair way to legal difficulty, on account of its unpardonable offence, and it is to be hoped that its proprietor will be made to pay so dearly for the "joke" as to deter him from again degrading journalism in a similar manner.

Buried Alive,

The Montreal *Witness* of the 6th inst. is our authority for the following:

Reports of a shocking occurrence, said to have taken place last Thursday in the Cote Des Neiges cemetery, have been made. One is to the effect that a young married lady was taken suddenly ill, and after two days sickness died. She was laid out, and after a lapse of three days the funeral took place. The corpse was noticed to be in a remarkable state of preservation. After the funeral procession had reached the cemetery, the coffin was removed with due care into the Morgue, and here a particular friend of the deceased, who had been summoned from a distance, arrived, and asked to see the face once more. The request was granted, the coffin lid was unscrewed, when, to the horror of all, it was seen that the corpse was lying on its side; the head was twisted round facing upwards; the grave clothes were disarranged, while the left arm was drawn up as a support underneath the body, as if the unfortunate woman had been leaning on it, in an ineffectual and terrible struggle for breath.

The sigh was simply terrible, and the unfortunate husband of the deceased gave way to the wildest manifestations of grief. A gentleman who with his wife and her sister had been burying a child, happened to be present and the ladies were so overcome by what they saw as to faint. They were speedily removed to Dwyer's hotel on the Cote des Neiges road, where restoratives were applied. It is supposed the woman had been lying in a trance, and was brought to life through the jolting of the hearse while on the road to the cemetary; though of course only to smother, for there is no air space or ventilation in a modern coffin. This is all that is known of the terrible affair, Names are suppressed.

A Heavy Contract.

The contract which the firm of Jas. Harris & Co. has obtained for the construction of cars and trucks for the Intercolonial Railway, from its magnitude will give employment to a large number about St. John during the coming winter. It comprises 586 trucks for freight cars and 200 coal cars, each of which will have a capacity of five tons. The axles alone for these cars will number 2,744, and it will require upwards of 500 tons of iron to make them. They are being manufactured at Messrs. Harris & Co.'s rolling mill, Straight Shore, where 42 men are employed at present, and where a good many more will be employed shortly. When this establishment gets fairly to work making axles, it will turn out about 30 of them per day.

The number of wheels required to fill the contract will be 5,488, and they are being made at Messrs. Harris & Co.'s foundry. About 200 men are at work there, and something like 300 car wheels are already made. They can turn out about 40 wheels per day. The weight of iron required for these wheels will be about 1,400 tons.

In addition to this large amount, 165 tons of refined bar iron will be required to complete the contract. The coal cars alone will require upwards of 20,000 bolts made of this material. They are, we believe, to be supplied from the nut and bolt works of Mr. Levi Young.

For the trucks 4688 eliptic springs will be needed, which are being procured in England, where they will cost from $20,000 to $26,000. For the coal cars 1200 spiral springs will be required. They are to be procured from the United States, and will be worth $3000. An attempt to procure them from Montreal at a satisfactory rate failed, a circumstance which was regretted by the firm.

The brass bushes, of which about 24 tons will be required, will, it is probable, be made by the Messrs. Wales & Green, with whom Messrs Harris & Co. are now negotiating.

The wood work of the coal cars will require about 150 M feet of lumber, and the work will be done by the firm, in their car-building establishment attached to their foundry. Of course this will necessitate the employment of a large number of carpenters, and it may be said generally that the various operations in connection with the contract will keep upwards of 200 men employed during the winter. The contract is to be completed early in June. While the firm who have obtained it are to be congratulated, it will be a considerable benefit to the working community generally, touching as it does various trades and giving employment to men who otherwise would be idle.—*Telegraph.*

Religion.

Dr. Caird recently delivered a sermon before the members of the Social Congress at Glasgow. We commend the following selections from it to a careful perusal.

Religion as a moral power cannot achieve its own ends, save by calling in the aids of thought, of science, of systematic observation and reflection. Knowledge does not make a man good, but goodness without knowledge is but a feble agent in human progress. Godless science may be a very poor thing; but for any palpable influence on the world's welfare ignorant piety is generally a poorer still. I cannot conclude however, without obviating, however briefly, the impression which I can well believe the forgoing view is likely to have on many pious minds. Is not all this talk, it will be said, about social welfare and civilization and progress of society, foreign to the main and all important end of religion, the salvation of the soul, and its preparation for death and for eternity? * * * The world—its wealth and prosperity, its politics, its science, its intellectual and social progress—these may be fine things in themselves, but we may surely leave them to the children of the world, and let religious men confine themselves, to infinitely more momentous business of saving souls and preparing them for the world beyond the grave. Surely the best thing we can do for the poor, forlorn and vicious, is to awaken them to the state of their souls, and by leading them to set their affections on things above—on another and better world—furnish them with the only true consolation under the privations and hardships of the present. I answer, that such a view of Christian life and duty seems to me, to say the least, one-sided and exaggerated. It is, I cannot but think, a superficial and unwholesome pietism which so conceives of the relation of the present to the future life. I do not hesitate to say that the first and paramount aim of religion is not to prepare for another world; but to make the best of the world; or, more correctly stated, to make this world better, wiser and happier. It is to be good, and do the most good *now* and *here*, and to help others to be and do the same.

It is to seek, with all our might, the highest welfare of the world we live in, and the realization of its ideal greatness, nobleness, and blessedness. * * * The Divine and the Eternal are ever near us. God is not waiting for us elsewhere; we are not going to meet Him or get near Him only at some far off point of time or space. God is here, if we will but discern Him—above, beneath, around us—in the living air, in the blue sky, in earth and stream, and sea, and most of all, in these minds and hearts of ours. The eternal world is not a future world beyond time and the grave. It embraces and absorbs time; its ineffable power and elevation realize themselves under the form of temporal things. * * * And so it is the office of Christian faith not to soar away beyond the horizon of time in search of God, but to pierce by the power of spiritual insight to that Divine light and love that are everywhere around us; it is the great function of Christian effort not to prepare men for death and for certain celestial mansions in some unknown point of space, to be reached only when death shall set them free; but to work out the Divine possibilities of excellence, the capacities of knowledge, goodness, happiness, that are present now, and ready to be elicited in every human soul."

Labor and Inflation.

That a check has been put on the ruinous demands of laborers, both skilled and unskilled, in the United States is a fact that must give satisfaction to every reflecting person. Since the late war in that country and the consequent inflation of prices of everything, laborers who, before, were organized, chiefly for benevolent purposes, have used the strength resulting from combination in such a manner as to oppress harass and too often ruin capitalists and employers. This unnatural state of things has lasted, we regret to say too long but a change has come and through it doubtless brings suffering to thousands with it it cannot be but beneficial. The *Telegraph says:*—

The trade difficulties have brought down building material in New York. The reduction is estimated at from 25 to 30 per cent. all round. Lathis are selling at only a little higher figure than before the war. Lime is fifteen per cent less than last year. Brick are only bringing $8 now which brought $10 to $12 last year. Day laborers are working 10 hour and receiving 50 cents less for the day' work than last year. In the stone lin the price of material is unchanged as yet The Laborers' Unions are virtually smashed. Last fall a laborer dare not work under the established wages; now one half the labourers and mechanics of New York are willing to work for whatever they can get. Wages have fallen 25 to 40 per cent. Carpenters are working for $2. 50. for nineor ten hours; the bricklayers are getting $3 for ten hours. The eight hour arrangement is virtually a dead letter. The stone cutters still keep together and demand $4. 50, and nothing less, for eight hours, but most of the stone cutting is now done in yards outside of New York, where wages are munh lower. If these reductions would only lead to extensive building operations some poverty would be averted in New York the coming winter, but of this there is no hope. Hundreds of good workmen are leaving American cities for Canada every week.

If the laborers who are making their way into the Dominion are good workmen, who have made up their minds to profit by the lessons taught by the state of things they have helped to bring about and from which they now are flying, the country will be benefited by their seeking it, but if they on coming here aid in keeping up the labor organizations already so plentiful in our midst, we are much better without them. We have not a great deal to complain of, it is true, in regard to our mechanics, who, in the main, do not receive exorbitant wages, but no one at all aquainted with the business of our larger ports can ignore or deny the fact that trade is suffering to an alarming extent, on account of the demands of unskilled labor, enforced by the power of combination. The untaught, unskilled and, too often, ignorantly led laborer is made, as it were, to lay hold of the very pillars of our commercial strength and with suicidal blindness to pull it about, not only his own ears, but those of others who, but for such tyranny, would continue to support him by willingly according to him a fair return for his services. We have every sympathy for laborers; and mechanics' societies so long as they are maintained for the purpose of rendering benevolent assistance to members and of resisting attempts of employers and capitalists to oppress them, but of late years these societies have become very objectionable, and a curse to the communities in which they have existed. We are fully aware of the fact, that the language here applied is strong but the subject is one that should be handled without gloves. It is better that a few agitators, who could not make an honest living without keeping together their pet 'societies,' should be offended than that our ship yards should be unused, our wharves empty, our harbors without shipping, our mills shut down, and our people impoverished. Such a state of things, however, must be the result of most of our labor combinations—at present constituted, if they are only kept together long enough.

Government Notice.

PAPERS on the best mode of obtaining County Valuations of Property, for the purpose of Local Taxation and of assessing, levying and collecting Rates and Taxes, and dealing generally with the principals which would secure equitable taxation, in refrence to income and property for local purposes, will be received at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, up to the 1 st January next.

$200 will be awarded to the writer of what may be considered the best paper on the above subject, and $100 for the second best.

1 4-3

Notice.

PERSONS having Business with the Bank of Montreal at Chatham or Newcastle office, will please direct to the Bank of Montreal, Chatham or Newcastle, and not to me. Acting as Agent at both places, I make this request to prevent confusion and render accommodation and promptness more certain.

Deposits are received on interest as usual, at either of the offices, and for drafts on Agencies throughout the Dominion ¼ per cent is charged, and on London and New York at current rates.

F. E. WINSLOW,

Teacher wanted.

WANTED.—A female teacher for the School in No 9 District (Redbank) parish of Northesk.

Apply to the Trustees

W. S. BROWN
JOSEPH. WHITE
JOHN. KEYS.

ADAM YOUNG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

COOKING,

Office, Hall, and Parlor

STOVES!

REGISTER GRATES, ITALIAN and

PENRHYN MARBLE CHIMNEY PRICES

NUM ERS 28, 30, & 32 WATER STREET

ST. JOHN, N. B.

AGENT FOR REYNOLDS & SONS PATENTED WROUGHT IRON FURNACES, INPERIAL & "GOOD NEWS" COOKING RANGES etc.

8-13

Porto Rico MOLASSES.

Now Landing at Brown's wharf, ex brig I. R. R:—

218 PUNS.

BRIGHT PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

For sale at lowest market rates, while landing.

JAMES DOMVILLE & CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
No. 9 North Wharf

31-52

CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.,

10 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMISSION DEALERS IN DOMESTIC

LEATHER.

IMPORTERS OF

French Calfskins, English Oak Sole,

SHOE FINDINGS AND FOREIGN LEATHERS.

Cash Advances made on Consignments.

ARCH. M. CASSILS. CHAS. STIMSON. JAS. HEDLEY.

2-26

CARD

Phœnix Foundry & Locomotive Works

Pond street, St. John, N. B.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment manufacture Locomotives, Marine and Stationary Steam Engines of all kinds, Steam boilers, Saw mill and Mill Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith Work, Turning Lathes Screw Presses, Ship Builders' Cranps, &c., &c.

The facilities which we have at our disposal are such as to enable us to put work through in good shape and at short notice.

Orders respectfully solicited.

GEORGE FLEMING & SONS

2-52

Sewing Machines, with Gifts.

Owing to a keen competition in the sale of Sewing Machines, I have decided to offer the following liberal inducements to purchasers of Sewing Machines:

To every Lady Purchasing, I will give the choice of a FINE LOT OF OIL CHROMOS; and to every gentleman the choice of a meerschaum pipe or oil chromo. The chromos are framed in black walnut & gilt, and are worth $5.00. I sell all the

First Class Machines,

and have on hand 150, from which a good selection can be made. they comprise the following, viz:—Singer, Appleton, Lockman, Webster, Improved Singer, Hesparis, Wheeler & Wilson, Improved Howe.

☞All machines warranted to give satisfaction.

This offer is made to induce our people to purchase at home and not from abroad.

A. A. LOCKERBY,
Canada House Building
Chatham.

2-52

J. R. CAMERON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Oils,
Lamps,
Chimneys, etc.

33 Prince Wm. St.

St. John., N. B.

As we deal exclusively in those goods buyers will readily understand that we can offer our customers inducements which cannot be found with those who operate in general merchandise.

2-13

LATHE.

For sale a HEAVY TURNING LATHE with back motion, 12 inches swing, in good order.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

1-4

W. H. OLIVE,

Custom House, Forwarding, Commission, Railroad & Steamboat Agent.

AGENT for the Waterous Engine Works Company;
" " Leffell's Double Turbine Water Wheel;
" " Wood and Iron Working Machinery;
" " Fire King Extinguisher;
" " Dynamite or Giant Powder;
" " 'Inman' Steamship Company;
" " Intercolonial Railway.

2-52

LONDON HOUSE.

JUST OPENED

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Also a variety of fancy and useful articles.

IN STOCK

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES FLOUR, CORN MEAL, PORK, TEA, TOBACCO, SUGAR &c &c.

Carriage Springs, Axles and Mounting, At lowest cash prices

R. HOCKEN.

ROBERT MARSHALL'S

Fire, Marine & Life

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FULL LINES OF GOODS

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AND WE HAVE NOW ON HAND

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☞Sole Agents for the Celebrated OXFORD HOMESPUNS, now so fashionable, and which have obtained the highest reputation of any Cloth (of their kind) now made.

ORDERS by mail or telegram receive prompt attention.

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4-52

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Carpet Sweeper!

FOR SALE BY GROCERS AND OTHERS. It is lighter will wear longer and do better work than the common Broom. It is manufactured by

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We also manufacture and have constantly on hand the common BROOMS. As we make nine different styles and sizes can satisfy all as to price and quality. We continue, as usual, the manufacture of all kinds of BRUSHES and have a large stock of PAINT WHITEWASH, VARNISH, HORSE, SHOE, SCRUB BRUSHES, &c.

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2¼-52

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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

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POWDER,
SHOT,
GUNS ETC.

3

D. T. JOHNSTONE,

WATER STREET CHATHAM,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL AGENT.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Good references given.

3-52

THE

"ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE"

is a Weekly Newspaper,

Published at Chatham, New Brunswick,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

IN TIME TO CATCH THE MAILS LEAVING EARLIEST.

The Subscription Price is $1.50 a Year, payable at the time of subscribing.

IT will be the aim of the ADVANCE to give to the people of the GULF COUNTIES the freshest, most reliable and interesting news from all quarters, as well as to convey to its patrons, and others who may read it abroad, such information respecting the North Shore as will assist in making its importance more generally known and appreciated. In Politics it supports no Party, as such, but will be found on the side of the people and aiding those only who endeavor to govern the country with intelligence, honesty and economy.

Its stories and other literary matter will be found entertaining and instructive, and, while its columns are carefully guarded against the admission of anything of an immoral tendency, it will give no quarter to humbugs or impostors.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

The ADVANCE occupies a field embracing the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche in New Brunswick, and Gaspe and Bonaventure in Quebec, which, together, contain a population, according to the census of 1871, of 98,594. We therefore respectfully call attention to the advantages which Merchants, Manufacturers, and others interested in our Northern Counties' Trade, will find in sending their advertising favours it will soon be read by all the traders of these Counties, a very large number of whom have voluntarily given assurances of their intention to support the new paper. Its circulation amongst lumbermen, agriculturists, fishermen, mechanics and tradesmen is pushed with the utmost energy, while the care and labor bestowed upon its management, as well as its typographical appearance, commends it to the taste and intelligence of all classes.

For the benefit of those merchants at a distance who are not already familiar with the trading facilities and the great resources of the North Shore Counties, it may not be inappropriate to state that the prospect of material prosperity for this district is remarkably hopeful. During the coming year nearly two hundred miles of Railway—a portion of the Intercolonial Line from Quebec to Halifax—will be opened for traffic, communicating with all the principal business centres in five great Counties, and ensuring the development of large tracts of country hitherto comparatively inaccessible. The Milling interest, already very extensive and prosperous, is capable and certain of being largely developed, as it is an admitted fact that the finest timber reserves of the Maritime Provinces are to be found in the Counties indicated. The Fishing resources of the Gulf are unlimited and invaluable, and may be relied on for the basis of a great and flourishing industry for generations to come. Lines of Steamers between the Upper and Lower Provinces touch at the most prominent ports, affording, during the season of navigation, constant and rapid means of transportation of freight, while internal steam communication by water is well established and increasing.

To the Merchants of St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, the Northern Counties offer a host of purchasers of every description, especially as but little attention has yet been given to manufactures, while the Northern traders are generally conservative, prudent, and safe buyers, whose purchases must increase from year to year with the increase of population and wealth.

The first of a number of colonies of immigrants, introduced by the local Government, has already been located in Restigouche, and as the Northern Counties are the only ones in the Province (with one or two exceptions) in which blocks of ungranted Settlement Lands are now obtainable sufficiently large to enable large bodies of immigrants to settle together, the probability is that in the future these Counties will derive the largest benefit from this invaluable class of new-comers to our Province.

Such facts as these will help business men at a distance to understand the resources of the Northern district of New Brunswick, which, with its admirable system of harbors, rivers, mill privileges, fishing resources and splendid agricultural lands, offers to enterprising merchants one of the very best fields for extensive commercial operations. As the ADVANCE is thoroughly identified with the trade and industries of the North, as it will be found in every counting room, every workshop, every farmhouse and every fisherman's home, the advantages which it presents for general advertising are unsurpassed in its sphere. The following is the scale of the ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE Advertising Rates:—

SPACE	1 Week.	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	4 Weeks	5 Weeks	6 Weeks	7 Weeks	2 Mons.	3 Mons.	4 Mons.	5 Mons.	6 Mons.	1 Year.
1 inch	60	80	1 00	1 15	1 27	1 38	1 49	1 60	2 05	2 50	2 81	3 25	6 20
2 "	1 10	1 46	1 84	2 09	2 32	2 55	2 78	3 00	3 89	4 79	5 54	6 29	10 19
3 "	1 59	2 13	2 68	2 75	3 15	3 56	3 97	4 38	5 73	7 08	8 20	9 33	15 18
4 "	2 05	2 80	3 52	4 00	4 44	4 89	5 33	6 77	7 57	9 37	10 87	12 37	20 17
5 "	2 58	3 47	4 36	4 91	5 48	6 04	6 60	7 16	9 41	11 66	13 53	15 41	23 16
6 "	3 07	4 14	5 20	5 85	6 53	7 21	7 88	8 55	11 25	13 95	16 20	18 45	30 15
hf.col.	6 04	8 14	10 26	11 49	12 84	14 19	15 54	16 90	22 29	27 69	32 20	36 69	60 00
¾ "	8 02	10 82	13 62	15 25	17 05	18 85	20 65	22 45	29 65	36 85	42 85	48 85	80 00
1 "	10 00	13 50	17 00	19 25	21 56	23 87	26 18	28 40	37 75	47 00	54 25	61 50	100 00

[Cut these Rates out and post them in your Office for reference.]

A half column varies from 11½ to 12 inches, and a column from 23 to 24 inches, according to position, the greatest length being those on the Second, Third and Fourth pages.

Double column advertisements will be inserted at twice the above prices per inch and twenty per cent. added.

As the above prices will be strictly adhered to advertisers may send their orders by mail and know exactly what the charges will be.

Those who desire to take the paper on trial for two months can have the first nine numbers mailed to their address on payment, through the mails or personally, of twenty-five cents to the Subscriber.

D. G. SMITH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JOB PRINTING.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE Office, which is under the mechanical management of MR. JOHN McMULLEN of St. John,