Miramichi and the North Shore.

"ROSE BELFORD'S AND "SCRIBNER'S" for August at the Miramichi Bookstore.

DR. CLARK, Dentist, will not visit Newcastle each Friday and Saturday as heretofore, until further notice.

FIRST ARRIVAL.—The barque *Lothair*, Hollywood, from Belfast arrived on the 22nd. She is the first vessel which has made her second trip this season, and was also the first arrival this spring.

ELOCUTION.—Prof. Peabody, of Princeton, whose expected arrival was announced in our last week's issue is now in town and stopping at Bowser's Hotel. He will be glad to see any who may wish to form a class for the study of elocution, or who may desire private instruction. He will give a public reading next week.

FANCY SALE.—Remember the sale to be held by the ladies of St. Mary's Church in the Masonic Hall, to-day, commencing at 2 p. m. Great preparations have been made to make the affair what it will, doubtless, be, a great success. Refreshments can be procured in the room at low rates and those who desire to take tea there can do so at six o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, about 4.30 a young man named Daniel Bruce employed in the deal yard of the mill of J. B. Snowball Esq., while engaged in carrying deals, was struck on the back of the head, by a deal which was in the act of being thrown from the pile, the blow inflicting a severe scalp wound The young man was conveyed to his home, where the wound was dressed by Dr. J. S. Benson. He is now doing well.

THE HILLSBORO OUTRAGE.—The preliminary examination of the Indian prisoner, Bernard, who committed the outrage on Mrs. Wilson of Hillsboro, commenced at that place on Saturday last before Justices Hon. John Lewis, M. L. C. and Peter Duffy. The Indian, Thomas Bernard, was in court in the custody of Sheriff Lynds. He does not deny the charge upon which he has been arrested, but blames liquor for his present position as a prisoner. Mrs. Wilson and other witnesses were examined. Bernard seems very humble and quiet. He told one of the magistrates that rum had got him in his present trouble.

Paris Letter.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

SOMETHING ABOUT FRENCH NEWSPAPERS—IN WHAT RESPECTS THEY ARE INFERIOR—THE YELL OF THE NEWS BOY SILENT IN PARIS—AS ALSO THE YELL OF OTHER BOYS—A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF CHILDREN—DECREASING POPULATION CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

A few days since I bought an illustrated French journal, and before I had half done reading it my hands were black from the imperfect filthy ink with which it was printed. In quality of paper and typography the French papers are far inferior to ours. Certainly not in Paris, and it may be presumed, not in France, is there a newspaper that in material and mechanism will compare with hundreds that are printed in the cities and towns of the United States. The same inferiority may be seen in the French circulars and business cards, which look like those uncanny dirty little scraps that some tradesmen, with a false theory of economy, print for themselves with rubber stamps.

The number of newspapers published in Paris is very large, but few of them are of much use or interest to the stranger. All the numerous parties, shades of parties, and cliques, have, as with us, their special organ. The Legitimists have the "Union," the Orleanists the *Soleil*, the Catholics the "*Univers*." The Bonapartists daily burn incense to the Empire in three journals, "*L'Ordre*," which is the organ of the ex-Prime Minister, M. Rouher; the "*Pays*," edited by the duelist M. Paul de Cassagnac; and the "*Gaulois*," a paper largely devoted to dramatic and Parisian news. Republican and Radical organs are too numerous to mention. Perhaps the best paper in France, both in style, matter and management is "*Le Temps*," which has on its staff some of the most distinguished scholars and *littérateurs* of modern times. M. Sarcey is its dramatic critic, and his articles, which are published each Monday are the *dicta* from which there is no appeal. The political writers of the "*Le Temps*" contend with those of the *Journal des Debats* in their influence upon European politics. During the recent war the articles of the latter paper were telegraphed and discussed in every European capital, and if any decision shall be arrived at by the present congress at Berlin, it will no doubt be influenced and shaped by those writers who wield a weapon more powerful than the sword for the columns of the "*Debats*." The organ of M. Gambetta is the "*Republique Francaise;*" but there are many other journals of pretty much the same shade. The Radical organs are the "*Bien Public*," the "*Rappel*," the "*Marseillaise*" and a number of other journals that soon succumb to the censorship of the Government, through the fines imposed for seditious language. The paper that is read most by the stranger who comes to Paris to see life, to enjoy himself, and who wants to know what is going on in society, whether high or half toned, who is interested in literary novelties, and in the sayings and doings of the world that lives in the *cafes*, is undoubtedly the "Figaro."

I have mentioned, above, only a few of the leading papers that are to be found at the kiosks. Papers here are usually sold in little news stands that look like sentry boxes. The yell of the news-boy is seldom heard, except about the gates of the Exposition, when the jaded visitor comes out in the afternoon; and then the news-boy is a man or woman, not a boy as on our side the Atlantic. Boys appear to be very scarce in France. The *gamin* so graphically described by Victor Hugo no longer swarms in the fourbourgs. Statistics tell us that the population of France is decreasing, and the scarcity of young children in this country is so marked that Americans seldom omit to speak of it with surprise. Few families have more than two children, which is perhaps double the usual number, and many families have no children. I have met but one family in France who had as many as five. As the father mentioned the number he evidently expected me to be overwhelmed with surprise, and as it seemed to me that he had done comparatively well, I did not wound his vanity by telling him that twice that number was not uncommon for the teaming shores of the New World. The effect of this condition of things on the future military strength of France, it is not difficult to foretell. The population of other European powers are slowly but steadily increasing; and although France loses less than any from the drain of emigration, she is certainly falling off in population. Silent unavertable causes are at work to this end. A European military necessity which the traditional warlike attitude of France has chiefly produced, is inimical to those fecund energies that are prolific only in an atmosphere of peace. The reaction has with a stern retribution been first felt by this nation the chief offender.

Frenchmen are patriotic in their vain way. They are ambitious to maintain and transmit their heritage of military glory unimpaired to the future. They would be proud to add new trophies to their columns of Vendome and Arches of Triumph. They are courageous in war and not afraid of blood-letting; but in antagonism with their narrow patriotism, and public courage, is their personal selfishness and prudence. The way they avert the orphan and widow dilemma, involved in war is by avoidance of marriage. In the conceit of the individual Frenchman this is shrewd and provident; but from a national point of view it is fatally short sighted. It is that false economy that we illustrate in America by the nauseous metaphor of the spigot and bung.

French statesmen prate about eras of peace and next week a grand fete of international amenity is to be given; but the grim warlike wrinkles of centuries cannot be effaced by festivals and rhetoric.—"This people worship me with their lips but their heart is far from me." In spite of Epigrams like: "the Republic is peace." In spite of the Exposition and fetes like the one proposed—France has no policy but to maintain her place in the armed camp that insane thirst for *gloire* has made of Europe C. A. S.

HON. M. ADAMS RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION YESTERDAY.

Owing to the length of the proceedings at the Court House in Newcastle yesterday, members of our staff who were present did not reach Chatham in time to enable us to give a full report in this issue. We have time, therefore, only to state that Mr. Adams was elected by acclamation. He addressed the electors at considerable length, explaining his position in a manner which appeared to satisfy his hearers completely. We shall present a full report of his speech in our next.

An Unlocked for Political Discussion.

Hon Peter Mitchell, who was present in the Court House was called upon for a speech and in response he launched out vigorously on the Dominion Government and J. B. Snowball, Esq., stating that he held the latter responsible for the Steel Rails Scandal and all the acts of the Government for the last five years and declaring himself in accord with Sir John Macdonald on the tariff question. He said Sir John's policy was not to increase the amount of revenue now derived from Customs duties but to readjust the tariff so as to protect manufactures and other industries of the country. He went into the history of Confederation and claimed that it would not have been carried out but for his pluck and energy and that the North Shore was indebted to him for the Intercolonial and everything else that had been given to it in the shape of public works.

Mr. Snowball, who entered the room soon after Mr. Mitchell commenced to speak, replied to the attack made upon him, which he said was unexpected. He explained his position in reference to the Chatham Railway in a very satisfactory manner, disclaimed responsibility for any sins the Dominion Government might have committed, knew of no facts bearing against Mr. Mackenzie's political integrity in connection with steel rails but did know that the Courts of England had declared that Mr. Mitchell's former partner, Haws had swindled this country out of thousands of dollars in rail purchases. Mr. Snowball said he felt sure the constituency was with him and would return him handsomely.

Mr. Mitchell replied and was again met by Mr. Snowball. Both were cheered and the proceedings were really quite interesting. We regret that we are obliged to forego the publication of a full report until next issue.

The McCarthy Murder.

The trial of the Osbornes for the murder of Timothy McCarthy commenced on Tuesday afternoon (the 16th inst.) before the Chief Justice. The Grand Jury elected William Cochran their foreman.

His Honor, in his address to the Grand Jury, spoke of John Osborne as an accessory after the fact, and observed, with regard to the story of Annie Parker, that if it was true, three of the prisoners must be guilty, and he did not see how there could be a particle of doubt in the jury's mind as to the evidence being sufficient to justify them in finding a true bill against three of the prisoners.

At 11.30 on Wednesday morning, (the 17th inst) the grand jury returned true bills against Mrs. Osborne, Eliza and Harry for the murder of Timothy McCarthy and against John Osborne, as accessory after the fact.

The prisoners, who were in court, pleaded not guilty, and appeared quite unconcerned.

The trial commenced on the 18th. The Court room was densely crowded, and the three prisoners were placed in the dock.

Dr. Tuck. assisted by Hon. D. L. Hanington, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Palmer and Mr. Holstead appear for the prisoners.

After some challenging on both sides the following jury were selected. Hiram Hicks, Able Dewyer, Rufus Trueman, Titus Dixon, Eph Allen, Thos. L. Wood, Amos Weldon, Nathan Fowler, Edward Hastey, Edgar Dixon, Gains Black, Wm. Dixon.

Mr. Hanington opened the case for the prosecution, intimating that circumstantial evidence would be produced in support of Annie Parker's story so as to leave no doubt, as to the truth of her testimony.

Damien White, Philip Voutour, Wm. J. M. Hanington of Shediac, coroner, Robert Irvine, Martin McDonald, Stephen J. McCarthy, brother of the murdered man, were examined.

On the 19th Amelia Purrell, wife of Thaddy Purrell, was sworn. She stated that she had formerly lived with the late Timothy McCarthy and his wife. On the night of the murder at 11.30 she went to look for her husband who had gone down to Point du Chene. She said:—"I lived then near Hanington's store. I walked down smart, when between Dr. Legere's office and the railway station platform I saw two men crossing out from towards the Weldon. I began to walk slowly to let them go by. I knew Chip Smith as one for he spoke to me, asking me what I was doing out that time of night. He spoke some more when McCarthy asked who I was. Smith told him. He spoke a word I knew him by. Smith said I was Amelia Brown. I knew McCarthy by this word which he often used when I lived with him. I was walking slowly and turned around as I walked. I was getting on the steps of the station platform as I spoke the last words. They were walking in the direction of the main road towards the Osborne house. That was the last I saw of him. I kept on down near the Indian camps when I met my man coming home with three other men. I jawed him a little for being out so late. When we got up to the town, I wanted a glass of liquor to keep me from getting cold. He wanted to go in Weldon's but I thought it was closed. There was a light in Weldon's. When I went down I saw a light in the Waverly House in two windows next to Theall's house. There was also a light in the front door. We stood some time near the old drug store, nearly ten minutes, while I coaxed my man to go for liquor, but he would not. We saw no other lights in the Waverly house. It wanted a quarter of two when we got home. It was raining and blowing when we were going home."

Annie Parker was the next witness examined and she repeated her evidence as we published it during the Coroner's enquiry without any substantial variation.

On Saturday Annie Parker's cross examination was continued by Mr. Palmer, when a thousand persons were present in the Court room.

On Sunday the Jury attended Divine Service, in a body at the Episcopal Church, and in the afternoon listened to the Rev. David C. Lawson, Baptist, who touched on the trial in his sermon, and opposed capital punisnment.

On Monday and Tuesday Annie Parker's cross examination was still continued, being brought to a conclusion on Tuesday morning. The next witness examined was Patrick Heney.

Lord Beaconsfield's Reception and Explanations.

When Lord Beaconsfield arrived from Berlin at the railway station, London, on the 16th inst., he entered a carriage with Lord and Lady Salisbury, and was greeted on the route along the West Strand with a continuous ovation of cheering and pouring of bouquets from the crowd and the houses, all the way to Downing street. On reaching his residence, in answer to repeated calls he addressed the crowd, thanking them for his reception, observing that Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace with honor, such as he hoped would satisfy sovereign and country.

On July 18th., Lord Beaconsfield on entering the Old Palace yard, on his way to the House of Lords, was heartily cheered, and experienced much difficuly in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police. A large and distinguished assemby awaited him, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. About five minutes later, Lord Salisbury entered, after which Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheers. He said he would show that by the changes made in the treaty of San Stephano by the treaty of Berlin, the menace to the independence of Europe and threatened injury to the interests of the British Empire had terminated. He evinced a strong bias in favor of Turkey and almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Russia. He said most competent authorities had convinced him that it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then the attempt, perhaps, would have been unsuccessful and such an effort must have ensured Turkey's absolute ruin.

The Austrian occupation, he asserted, had been undertaken at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury and was earnestly supported by himself. The object was to protect the Turkish Government, because it believed an attempt at partition, would lead to a sanguinary war. He said it was remarkable that after a great war and prolonged negotiations all the Powers, Russia as completely as the others, should conclude that it was best for the tranquility of the world to retain the Sultan as part of the European System. He said in conclusion, "let Russia keep what she has gained; England has now said, 'thus far and no farther.'" He could not at present communicate details of reforms in Asia Minor. The Government's efforts in the interest of peace and civilization mainly depended on the consciousness of Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice.

Earl Granville said he would have preferred the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment to the responsibilities accepted by England. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded, and did not think that Cyprus would add to the power of defending the Suez Canal, while it would add much to the responsibility of the Empire.

Lord Derby approved of what had been done in Europe, but questioned the value of Cyprus and said he quitted the Cabinet because he dissented from sending a secret expedition to seize a naval station in the East Mediterranean.

Lord Salisbury said due weight had not been given to the Austrian occupation If Turkey now went to pieces Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to the secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule on the Tigris and Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition saying that he had notes made at the time.

Lord Salisbury said he believed Lord Derby's memory was bad.

The *Times*, in a editorial summing up the labors of Congress, says:—"It has made changes which transform an empire, has removed long-standing causes of discontent, has pacified, we may hope, provinces torn by dissension and misrule and placed barriers between rival forms of implacable bigotry; has stopped many avenues of foreign intrigue; and if it has abridged the power of the Porte it has given peace to Europe."

Correspondence.

Escuminac Lobster Fishery.

ESCUMINAC, July 15th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR,—One of our most important fisheries, and the least noticed, are our lobster fisheries. Escuminac can boast of three extensive establishments in preparing and canning lobsters—Mr. Alex. Stewart has one about three miles up from the Light-house. He is prepared to fill fifty thousand tins this season. He employs eighteen men, boys and women. Mr. Stewart is one of the most careful of our preservers. Any one buying from his establishment may rely on getting a good article. Two and a half miles farther up is the well known establishment of T. H. Fliegher, Esq., one of the oldest and most successful preservers on the North Shore. He employs about twenty hands and is prepared to fill from forty to fifty thousand tins. He also does an extensive business in iced salmon, and owns and works two small farms. Mr. Fliegher has been in the fishing and canning business, in this place, for twenty-two years, and began under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, but by his sterling honesty, industry and obliging spirit he has not only gained for himself a competence, but also the respect and good will of the entire community, without any exceptions. Two miles farther up on the west side of McLean's Gully stands the establishment of Mr. A. B. Walls. Mr. Walls has had considerable experience in this business and has his stand fitted up in good style and very convenient for himself and his fishermen. He is prepared to fill from fifty to sixty thousand cans this season. He employs from fifteen to eighteen hands.

All the above concerns have but little over one half their cans filled up to the present time. Lobsters were very plenty the first three weeks in June, but since that time they have been very scarce. I believe they have drawn off into deep water on account of heavy easterly winds. Should they continue so much longer the Hardwood Boys think they will have to again take to the modest homespun and learn the cobbling trade of "Bellaknee." They swear, however, they will not accept any assistance from a little back office in Teazerville when writing items of news for the ADVANCE.

A number of lobster fishermen would like to know through the columns of the ADVANCE what would likely be the best course to take to have the close season abolished altogether and have the lobster fisheries properly protected by prohibiting the use of the gaff at all seasons. It is well known to fishermen that lobsters will not take bait when in a fit state to deposit their eggs. When in that state they make for shoal water and there bed themselves into the sand to soon become the victims of the thoughtless fisherman's gaff. If this protection was given it would be a benefit to all concerned and would be a law that could be easily enforced.

Yours truly, &c.,
ONE OF THE HARDWOOD BOYS.

D. T. R. Pic-Nic at Black River.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—On my way to Chatham, on Tuesday, 16th inst., I had the pleasure of spending a very pleasant hour at a Pic-Nic got up by the Dutchers of Glenelg, in aid of the new school house recently erected at Black River Bridge. Over the door on the outside were the words "Welcome," and on entering the school I found it tastefully and handsomely ornamented with wreaths of flowers and evergreens around the walls, while garlands of flowers were suspended, also, around the building. On the right hand side on entering the building were the words, on a white ground in blue letters, "Happy greeting to all," and further up on the same side were the word, "Patriotism" in white letters, on a pink ground. At the back of the room, on a green ground and in white letters was the sentence: "God save the Queen." On the left, on a blue ground in yellow letters, "Loyalty," and over the door, conspicuous in going out of the building, on green cloth and in white letters were the words, "Keep the Pledge."

Extending the whole length of the room which is 31x22 were two tables, handsomely ornamented with vases of flowers, and stocked with dainties that refreshed, without inebriating. Swings were prepared for the young folks, and I noticed a good many who took advantage of them. Running races, too, were another source of amusement. The gallant Captain of the Lower Company of Black River Volunteers can run a very good race, himself. It was early in the day when I was there and every one seemed to be putting in a good time. When the cool shades of the evening began to fall, I think, from what I heard while on the ground, that the real enjoyment was going to begin for those who were fond of dancing. would have ample opportunity to gratify their taste.

Mr. T. G. McKay, President of the Reformers at Black River, was the manager of the affair, and he is to be congratulated if the ending was as pleasant as the beginning of the Pic-nic. TEAZER.

[We are informed that the whole affair was a great success.—ED.]

The Escuminac Telepho-Pneumatic Tube.

Another Escuminac Correspondent writes to say that a wag is going about that locality canvassing for the House of Commons. He not only guarantees to get a grant from the Dominion Government to plank the road over Escuminac Plain, and to build a Breakwater, composed of "Haws rails" near the Point, but to supersede the projected and promised telegraph line by erecting a telephone wire from Escuminac to connect several Montreal Manutacturing concerns who are to be "protected" with the aid of Escuminac votes. *When* "that infernal scoundrel Mackenzie, is turned out" all the above will come to pass. In connection with the telephone there is to be a "patent Pneumatic Supply tube," so that all the happy people will have to do will be to announce their requirements through the telephone and, almost immediately, they will receive, through the "patent pneumatic," the requisite quantities of flour, sugar, tea, whiskey, etc. In election times, or when the women of the household are busy with out-door affairs, the flour will be sent already baked.

GENERAL NEWS.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS has published a new satire entitled "Haverholme, or the Apotheosis of Jingo."

SYRIA.—House property is going up in Syrian Villages in consequence of the English protectorate.

TURKISH OUTRAGES.—France has suggested a joint protest of the Powers at Constantinople against the Turkish outrages at Thessaly.

MENNONITE IMMIGRANTS.—Last week 272 mennonite immigrants went through Toronto on their way to Manitoba. The party comprised 48 families and they had in their possession $29,000.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—A despatch dated July 22nd., states that the Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on Lord Beaconsfield.

HEAVY CROPS IN ONTARIO.—The crops are so heavy in some parts of Ontario that farm hands enough cannot be had to gather the grain. The wages offered are $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

VENNOR'S LAST PREDICTION.—Mr. Vennor publishes a letter in which is predicted cold weather, soon to be followed by greater heat, again cold weather, and a possible flurry of snow in the latter past of August.

GARDEN PARTY AT WIMBLEDON.—A recent cablegram gives an account of a garden party at the Canadian Camp, Wimbledon, on the 18th. The Duke of Cambridge and a number of other distinguished visitors were present.

EMIGRATION TO CYPRUS.—Emigration from Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale and probably a direct service of steamers will be established between this port and Cyprus.

THE INDIAN, BERNARD.—The Indian, Bernard, who committed the Hilsboro outrage was captured, near Truro, on the 17th inst. and lodged in Dorchester jail, from which he was subsequently removed to Albert County Jail, Hilsboro. His punishment ought to be swift and sure.

EXAMINATION OF THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES VALLEYS:—A despatch dated London, July 19th, says the London *News* believes that two parties of railway experts, under the direction of the Government, will examine the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, for the best railway route to the Persian Gulf.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The New York *Times* establishment will be the first on this Continent to make use of the electric light, and its composing room will shortly be lighted in this manner. The first cost of the machine will be $1000, and the whole cost afterwards 20 cts. an hour. The present cost for gas in the composing room is $500 per month. The lamp used is the French device consisting of parallel carbon points, the machine being set in motion by steam power. A new patent has lately been issued in which the light burns in pure nitrogen in an hermetically sealed glass jar, and requires no interference in any shape. The cost to the ordinary householder will be comparatively trifling.

Do it at once!

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist and he will tell you that this BALSAM is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, including Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and bleeding of the lungs, yield to its wonderful power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more.' Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Enjoy Life.

What a beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountain, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. Dr. Pallen agent for Chatham.

DIED.

At Napan, on the 14th June, after a short illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Searle, aged 46 years, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

At Chatham, on the 13th inst., Duncan Alexander, late of Kouchibouguac, in the 17th year of his age, fourth son of Joseph and Jane Finno.

At Bolestown, 18th inst., Ann, wife of William McKay, aged 69 years and 9 months.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Chatham.

ENTERED FROM SEA.

July 18.—Bark Atlantic, 494, Gunderson, Liverpool, bal., J. B. Snowball.
20.—Ship British America, 1050, Lockhart, Bremen, bal., J. B. Snowball
Brigantine Maggie, 190, Lewis, Daker, Africa, bal., R. A. & J. Stewart.

CLEARED.

July 16.—Bark Orion, 319, Weisser, Galway, deals, Wm. Muirhead.
18.—Bark Otavio, 349, Gavins, Cardiff, deals, Wm. Muirhead.
19.—Bark Earl of Shaftesbury, 495, Christoffersen, Hull, deals, R. A. & J. Stewart.
22.—Bark Anna, 630, Bommen, Belfast, deals, Wm. Muirhead.

COASTERS.

ENTERED.

July 15.—Schooner Ocean Belle, Cook, Tignish, fish, master.
17.—Sch. Albion, Kennedy, P. E. Island, bal., master.
18.—Sch. Onward, McCarthy, Tignish, produce, master.
Sch. Addie, Girvan, Richibucto, bal., master.
19.—Sch. Merit, Lewis, Jacket River, produce, J. B. Snowball.
Sch. We are here, Trainor, Crapaud, cattle, master.

CLEARED.

July 18.—Sch. Blink Bonnie, Swaine, Sydney, C. B., deals, Alex. Morrison.
19.—Sch. We are here, Trainor, P. E. I., barrels, master.
20.—Sch. Hard Scrabble, White, Tignish, merchandize, master.
Sch. Addie, Girvan, Summerside, lumber, J. B. Snowball.

Port of Shippegan.

ENTERED.

June 6.—Schooner Nettie Cole, 13, Cole, New London, cargo, Wm. Taylor.
Sch. Vulture, 35, Godin, Gaspe, cargo, Frs. W. Alexandre.
10.—Sch. Epopt, 15, Blanchard, Caraquet, cargo, C. Robin & Co.
17.—Sch. Vulture, 35, Godin, Gaspe, cargo, Frs. W. Alexandre.
18.—Sch. Epopt, 15, Blanchard, Caraquet, cargo, C. Robin & Co.
20.—Sch. Plover, 30, Harmon, Bathurst, cargo, Wm. Fruing & Co.
July 2.—Sch. Canopus, 57, Dionne, Quebec, cargo, Wm. Fruing & Co.
10.—Sch. Epopt, 15, Blanchard, Caraquet, cargo, C. Robin & Co.
15.—Sch. Vulture, 35, Godin, Gaspe, cargo, Frs. W. Alexandre.
16.—Sch. Vertigo, 13, Poulin, Chatham, cargo, Frs. W. Alexandre.

CLEARED.

June 6.—Sch. Nettie Cole, 13, Cole, New London, cargo, master.
Sch. Oselle, 21, Gallant, Summerside, cargo, A. Trudelle & Co.
11.—Sch. Vulture, 35, Godin, Gaspe, cargo, Chas. LeBoutillier.
17.—Sch. Plover, 30, Hanon, Bathurst, bal., Wm. Fruing & Co.
18.—Sch. Epopt, 15, Blanchard, Caraquet, bal., C. Robin & Co.
July 3.—Sch. Plover, 30, Harmon, Caraquet, cargo, Wm. Fruing & Co.
4.—Sch. Canopus, 57, Dionne, Caraquet, cargo, W. Fruing and others.
12.—Sch. Epopt, 15, Blanchard, Caraquet, bal., C. Robin & Co.
Sch. Vertigo, 13, Paulin, Chatham, cargo, J. B. Snowball.
Sch. Vulture, 35, Godin, Gaspe, cargo, Chas. LeBoutillier.
17.—Sch. Vulture, 35, Godin, Gaspe, bal., Chas. LeBoutillier.

New Advertisements.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &C.
—o—
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
☞ CLAIMS COLLECTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.
—OFFICES—
NEWCASTLE & BATHURST.
M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR.
July 18th, 1878.

LIST OF
Wholesale and Tavern Licenses
For the County of Northumberland, granted by the County Council, at July Sittings, 1878.

Parish. Licensee.	Term.	W'sale.	Tavern.
Blackville—			
Samuel Holts,	6 mos.		Tavern.
Derby—			
Francis H. Jardine,	6 "		"
Samuel Russel,	6 "		"
Nelson—			
Timothy Daley,	6 "		"
Joseph Hays,	6 "	w'sale.	
Newcastle—			
James Lynch,	6 "		"
John F. Jardine,	6 "		"
Alexander Stewart,	6 "		"
Denis Ryan,	6 "		"
John Mulhall,	6 "		"
Allan McIntyre,	6 "		"
Denis Quigley,	6 "		"
James B. Russell,	6 "		"
Charles J. Maltby,	6 "		"
Jane Wheeler,	6 "		"
Vernon N. Graham,	6 "		"
John Faye,	6 "		"
David Kirk,	6 "		"
Stephen Y. Mitchell,	6 "		"
Joseph Hays.	6 "	w'sale.	
James Brown,	6 "	"	
Chatham—			
Roger Flannagan,	6 "		"
Daniel Desmond,	6 "		"
John S. Fraser,	6 "		"
James Flood,	6 "		"
John Currie,	6 "		"
James McCarty,	6 "		"
James Clowrie,	6 "		"
George Traer,	6 "		"
John Lyons,	6 "		"
John McGowan,	6 "		"
Thomas Flannagan,	6 "		"
Stephen White,	6 "		"
Michael O'Keefe,	6 "		"
James F. Maher,	6 "		"
Michael Hickey,	6 "		"
John Johnstone,	6 "	w'sale.	up. st'r
do.,	6 "	"	lw'r st'r
Robert Bain,	6 "	"	"

SAM'L THOMSON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Co. Northumberland.
Newcastle, 16th July, 1878.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

To Capitalists and Contractors.

THE Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Railway extending from the Province of Ontario to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the distance being about 2,000 miles.

Memorandum of information for parties proposing to Tender will be forwarded on application as underneath. Engineers' Reports, maps of the country to be traversed, profiles of the surveyed line, specifications of preliminary works, copies of the Act of the Parliament of Canada under which it is proposed the Railway is to be constructed, descriptions of the natural features of the country and its agricultural and mineral resources, and other information, may be seen on application at this Department, or to the Engineer-in-Chief at the Canadian Government Offices, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C., London.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received, addressed to the undersigned, until the 1st day of December next.

F. BRAUN, Secretary,
Public Works Dept., Ottawa.
Ottawa, May 20, 1878.

MIRAMICHI
FOUNDRY
WAREHOUSE,
Lower Water St., Chatham.

STOVES,
COAL, &c.

I HAVE IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Cooking Stoves and Ranges,
BASE BURNERS,
Of all kinds and Sizes.
HALL & PARLOR STOVES,
REGISTER GRATES,
AND HOT AIR FURNACES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Hollow Ware, Stamped Tin and Wire Goods, Russian, Galvanized and Common Sheet Iron.
STOVE PIPE & CORRUGATED ELBOWS, SHIP, MILL, PLOUGH, and all kinds of CASTINGS,
CEMETRY & TERRACE RAILINGS,
Anthracite, Sydney, Round, Pictou and Black Smith COAL, always on hand.
JAS. W. FRASER.
Chatham, July 24th, '78.

DIAMOND BORER
FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the "Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton," and marked "Tender for Diamond Borer," will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton, until Saturday, the tenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the
DIAMOND BORER
belonging to the Provincial Government, as it now lies in the Parish of Elgin, about one mile from "Elgin Corner," so called, in the County of Albert, together with all the Bitts, Diamonds, Rods, Implements and Machinery belonging thereto.
☞ This sale is upon condition that the Borer be kept within the Province for a term of not less than two years.
WM. WEDDERBURN.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Fredericton, 10th July, '78.

SMOKERS
FOR A GOOD SMOKE USE
Myrtle Navy Tobacco.
CAUTION.
EACH PLUG IS STAMPED
T. & B.
IN GILT LETTERS, NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.
For sale, Wholesale, by Messrs. Logan, Lindsay & Co., Steeves Bros., Jardine & Co., Geo. S. DeForest, D. Breeze and Nathan Green.

THE GREAT FEMALE
REMEDY
Clarke's Periodical Pills.
This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.
In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain, in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertions palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
JOB MOSES, New York.
$1.00 and 12 1-2 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold by Dr. J. Pallen Chatham.
Oct. 10, 1875

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.
CLEARANCE SALE
OF DRY GOODS!
We have now on the way from Great Britain our
FIRST INSTALMENT OF FALL GOODS!!
and in order to make room and realize cash we will offer the following Goods at
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS:
GENUINE BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED!
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
BLACK DRESS GOODS, PRINTED
COTTONS, PLAIN CAMBRICS, TASSOES
AND LINENS, GREY & WHITE COTTONS, SACQUE MATERIALS & CLOAKINGS, TWEEDS & WORSTED COATINGS,
SHIRTINGS & COTTONADES, BLEACHED TABLE COVERS & NAPKINS,
HALF BLEACHED TABLING & OILCLOTHS, DAMASKS & REPPS,
FLANNELS & FLEECY COTTONS, HOLLANDS & GRASS
CLOTHS, TURKISH TOWELS, HUCK TOWELS,
COT TOWELS, LOOM TOWELS, GLASS
TOWELS & ROLLERINGS,
OSNABURGS & HUCKABUCK, TICKINGS & SHEETINGS.
A FEW LADIES' COSTUMES,
Will be cleared out at less than cost.
SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.
A Great variety of ENGLISH and AMERICAN CORSETS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
ROUILLION'S JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 1st CHOICE,
KNITTING COTTONS, ALL COLORS,
—OUR STOCK OF—
MILLINERY
We offer at cost, in order to clear it out.
HABERDASHERY.
Gents' Department.
OUR STOCK OF WELL MADE
READY MADE CLOTHING
We will sell at a very small advance on cost. Call early and secure a bargain.
HATS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND TIES,
HOSIERY, BRACES, &c., &c.
CARPETS! CARPETS!
These Goods we will sell at cost.
LADIES' PRUNELL