POOR COPY

GENERAL BUSINESS

SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, (which we confidently hope are at hand,) we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi.
We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from Great Britian and via I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto,

OVER $25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE,

simply NUMERABLE in detail and MAGNIFICENT in description.
We offer the highest class of Goods at the lowest living prices. We purchase all our stock for ready money and sell for Cash. Please compare our Goods and Prices, for comparison is a severe test.
Country dealers and store keepers will make money and get information by examining our prices.
We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. OUR STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Family Mourning Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares,

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

n fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse.

We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN
Public Square Newcastle.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

SPRING 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, a portion of my Spring Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot Tweeds.

Dutch, Kidderminster, Scotch and Tapestry Carpets.

ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(4/4 and 8/4 wide.)

TABLE OILCLOTH, ENAMELLED CLOTH,

Felt Drugget, Felt Crumb Cloths.

Table Linens, 5x8 and 6x8 Table Napkins.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets,

LACE LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES.

Cord and Manilla Door Mats.

Women's and Misses' Cotton Hosiery,

Colored Sicillians for Dresses, (very cheap.)
Black Lustres and Brilliantines,
Black Cashmeres,
"Courtauld's" Black Crapes, (shower proof)
Black French Merinos,

BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, COLORED KID GLOVES,

White and Cream Lace Neck Scarfs.

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions,
White Everlasting Edgings,
Black and Colored Silk Ribbons,
Satin Ribbons,
Fancy Satin Bonnet Materials (novelties,)
Silk Fringes.

Black Grosgrain Silk.

(Best Markes and Excellent Value.)

FRILLINGS, PEARL BUTTONS, &C., &C.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

May 12, '80.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys,
Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods,
Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery,
Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas,
Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines Fishing Nets;

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE.

Alsohis unusual large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails,
Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels,
Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Waggon Axels & Springs,
Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot,
Glass, Putty, Paints,
Linseed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene,
Wool and Lubricating Oils,
Varnishes, Patent Dryers,
Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, N. B., March 30, '80.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Co-parternership, as Druggist and Dentist, under the name of Mackenzie & Co.
FRASER MACKENZIE.
M. C. CLARK.
Chatham, N. B. June 1st. 1880.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK

At the New Drug Store.

Citrate of Magnesia; Eno's Fruit Salt; Pyetic Saline; Lime Juice—Pints and Quarts;

Extract of Malt; Elixir Beef, Iron and Wine; Johnston's Fluid Beef; Quinine Wine for Invalids

Ayer's Hair Vigor; Cocoaine; Carboline; Valaline Pomade for the Hair.

Sozodont, Denizone; Persian Odonto; Cherry Tooth Powder; Teaberry; Haidean Tooth Powder.

Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Hat, Nail, Hand and Shaving Brushes.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., &c.

Dr. Durkee's Liver Pads—the greatest discovery of the age—only $1.25.

All kinds of Horse and Cattle medicines.

Prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared at any hour of the day or night.
MACKENZIE & CO.
Chatham, N. B. June 21, '80.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. S. BENSON, has removed to the building on corner of Duke and St. John Streets opposite Canada House.
Chatham, Sept., 1879.

To Let.

For one year the Farm and Business Stand at Portage River, Tracadie, for particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
tf. JOHN McDERMAID, } Executors
WM. MURRAY, }

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated on the Great Road leading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Blissfield, County of Northumberland, containing

200 ACRES.

There is a good house, outhouses and barns on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
MRS. ANN KELLY.
Blissfield June 9, '80.

Auction.

To be sold on the wharf at Douglastown on Saturday the 3rd day of July, next the Barque "Thule" of Stavanger 786 Tons Register, as she now lies with all her appertanances such as they are, also the cargo, part of which is piled at Bay des Vents and Bay du Vin Island; and in Rafts at Douglastown. Terms Cash.
C. C. WATT Auctioneer.
Newcastle 23 June 1880.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - JULY 1, 1880.

The Bay Chaleur Drift Net Case.

In another column we publish a letter addressed to the editor by John Mowat, Esq., Fishery Overseer of the Restigouche and Metapedia Division, relating to our remarks on the Fishery case of Mowat *vs.* McFee. Mr. Mowat gives us in his letter, information which did not appear in the Ottawa *Citizen's* statement of the case referred to, which we quoted in full and on which we based our remarks. The Overseer was, it seems, fully justified, under the law in making the seizure, and Mr. McFee, knowing, as he must have done, that Mr. Mowat had no option but to seize, seems to have acted most imprudently in not taking the advice tendered to him before the seizure was made.

It may be that McFee thought he was protected by the three mile limit, but as he made himself the judge of that matter, and took the responsibility attaching, he has only himself to blame when the highest court in the Dominion pronounces him in error.

Our remarks respecting the hardship of Mr. McFee's case were based upon the statement of the *Citizen*, from which it appeared that the only evidence the Overseer acted upon was the fact as presented, viz.—that McFee's boat was caught in the act of coming to the shore with wet nets and a fresh caught shad on board. If that were the only evidence before the Overseer we would still maintain our former ground. We are glad, however, to learn that every opportunity was given to Mr. McFee to avoid the trouble into which he seems to have gone with the greatest deliberation and fullest knowledge of the probable consequences. It is to be hoped that the Government will make the loss to him as light as possible, however, for the case has assumed the features of a test one. It has, as Mr. Mowat indicates, settled an open question among fishermen and will check those of them who have been waiting for its results with a view of drifting, in giving trouble to the Department.

Overseer Mowat has not said anything in his letter that is calculated to give the public a more favorable opinion of the lack of Departmental justice and fair play to which we directed a portion of our former remarks. We objected to the general provisions in the Fisheries Act against drifting and also pointed to the manner in which the Government discriminates in favor of the fishermen of St. John, by permitting them to use drift nets in the Bay of Fundy, while the drifting prohibition is so rigidly enforced in the Bay Chaleur. Overseer Mowat, like a loyal officer, endeavors to make the matter appear better for the Government by saying the drifting in the Bay of Fundy is "on account of the shad fishery." He protects himself, however, by interpolating the words, "if I am right." He is only half right. The drifting goes on in the Bay of Fundy, right and left, to use a common phrase. In the upper parts of that Bay thousands of fathoms of nets are drifted every night during the season for shad and in the lower parts there are, at the same time, other thousands of fathoms being drifted for Salmon. We cannot understand the process of reasoning by which those intrusted with the management of our Fisheries at Ottawa justify the prohibition of drifting for Salmon in the Bay Chaleur, while they can see no harm in permitting it in the Bay of Fundy. It is fair to assume that they are not guided in the matter by knowledge and a desire to intelligently administer the interest entrusted to them, but by an expediency which seeks for justification only in the promotion of purposes as transient and unworthy as they are foreign to the great industry that is thus prostituted. We do not think Overseer Mowat's questions as to the likes and dislikes of our fishermen to the point. We wish to discuss such matters on their proper plane and we only seek to know and establish what is *right*, irrespective of local prejudices. Whether a citizen of the country comes from the Bay of Fundy or Thunder Bay he has the same right as if he were born and reared on the Bay Chaleur to catch fish in the latter bay, provided that in doing so he respects the privileges of the people among whom he comes. McFee had no moral right to interfere with the nets of the shore fishermen and if he did so his punishment was just, but we claim that it is an un-British hardship that citizens of Canada may use drift nets in the Bay of Fundy while they are punished for using them in the Bay Chaleur. Our Fisheries Department is great in small things, for it hunts down the citizen of the country for drifting a net in the wide waters of the Bay Chaleur. It is correspondingly small in great things, for it looks on with indifference while American schooners, manned by aliens, come into the same Bay—even into the Miramichi Bay and river—and use the destructive purse seines under the noses of its officers. If we are to have arbitrary laws so strictly enforced against our own people, let them, at least, feel that they are not worse off than the foreigner. In Great Britain, where the management of the Fisheries is worked on a much better plan than in Canada, drifting is the rule rather than the exception. It was stated a year or two ago by one of the officers in change of a fisheries protection vessel that there were more nets run out of boats in the North sea off the coast of Scotland every night *than would span the Atlantic three times*. These were drift nets. While this mode of fishing is pursued with official sanction off the shore up to distances of from one to forty miles, the fishery authorities of Great Britain find it quite practicable to enforce its prohibition within the scope of the river and estuary fisheries. They make an intelligent and just discrimination—something which the Department in Canada has not yet attempted.

No person who gives attention to the subject can entertain a profound respect for the capability of our fishery managers, who make so great an outcry against drift nets operated off our coasts in the sea, when they practically allow our rivers, miles from the sea, just where the Salmon are hatched and nurtured, to be swept from side to side or dammed across by nets in order that the parent fish may be captured. There is a well grounded belief that if more attention were given to the protection of fluvial waters, those of the sea would be more productive of the migratory fishes, which are a very large portion of the wealth of our coasts. Three months' efficient protection, each season, of our natural fish hatcheries, now comparatively neglected, would be much better than the ever-changing regulations, restrictions and prohibitions which a lot of men, mainly unfit for their duties, are made to play at enforcing the whole year round, in the tidal waters. It is too true that the few good officers we have are inadequately paid in order that the greater number of useless ones may receive their pittance, and it is because the most ignorant—industrious only in their incompetency and efficient only in small political intrigue—have the ear of the Government, that the real requirements of the fisheries are not better understood and acted upon at headquarters.

Overseer Mowat does not, we hope, belong to that class of officers who are satisfied with the Law and Regulations made thereunder as they are before them. He has not, heretofore, had the reputation of attending to his duties in a perfunctory and indifferent manner. He should therefore, while enforcing the law do all in his power to remedy such provisions as are unjust and impracticable. We hold that drift nets should be allowed in wide areas of water, just as they are in Great Britain, and that their prohibition should not be general, as it is in the Act, but a matter of Regulation, so that the law—as it is and always has been in one of our great bays—may not be rendered a farce and dead letter, and many localities be deprived of the benefits of a mode of fishing that would be free from objection on any fair ground.

The Wooden Leg and Coffin Tariff.

The St. John *Globe* makes public the case of a gentleman who obtained an artificial leg in the United States. The *Globe* says, very truthfully, that this is a branch of industry which the Americans excel in and which has not been developed by the N. P. The man had worn the new leg about Boston but, like new patent leathers, it did not make him entirely easy at first, so when he was coming home by rail he donned the time-honored wooden leg which had done long service and was fairly comfortable. The sharp customs detective seized the artificial limb and demanded 25% duty, but the owner refused to submit to the imposition and appealed his case to the Collector, who finally, let the leg go duty free. The *Globe* concludes its article on the subject with the following remarks:—

We are not informed of the logical process through which the Collector's mind passed in reaching his decision, but we might conceive it to be something of this kind: It appears that coffins are subject to a thirty-five per cent. tax when imported for any trade purpose, but the National Policy is of such a character that it encourages our people not only to go away from home, but to die abroad and then return in their coffins. If a man living here imports for his own use a handsome rosewood casket with silver mountings and all the other trappings which adorn, if they do not dignify, the last couch, he must pay thirty-five per cent. duty, but all he has to do to evade this tax is to die abroad, and then he can come home in the richest coffin and be carried triumphantly past the baffled customs officers free of all charge. This application of deadheadism is entirely novel and is quite a triumph of Canadian genius. Well, the Collector in dealing with the artificial leg probably concluded that while a man with only one leg is not dead he cannot be considered wholly alive, and he applied the same principle to him as if he came in his coffin. He passed him duty free; the man shouldered his leg, and walked off exultingly. Whether that was the exact process of reasoning or not in the Collector's mind we cannot say, but we must congratulate him on the way he got out of a dilemma, and saved the government from the scorn and derision to which an application of their twenty-five per cent. tax would in this case have subjected them.

Spruce in England.

The British *Timber Trades Journal* of 12th ult., referring to the profits on spruce deals, says:—

"It practically amounts to this, that a thousand standards of spruce may be taken to represent about £7,500, and this at 2s. 6d. per standard leaves £125 less cost of working expenses and business losses. It would be interesting to know whether when drawing at "six months" the merchant, or the buyer, pays for the bill stamp, and also whether the correspondence incurred by such sales is carried on through the aid of the penny post, or by means of the more economical post-card."

The same journal, referring to the Liverpool market says:—

Though the demand during the past week for nearly all kinds of timber and deals has been quiet, prices are little if any different from those recently current, the only alteration being that spruce deals have declined a trifle at the auction sales, which may in a great measure perhaps be attributable to the fact of such a large quantity being placed on the market at once. As however there are few on the way here now, nor likely to be many for the next month or two, it is not probable that any further reduction will take place.

CHANGE IN MONEY ORDER SYSTEM BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND U. S.—A change has been made relative to money orders between Canada and the United States, by which the remitter forwards the order direct to the payee, whereas formerly, the orders were forwarded through the several exchange offices. The new order of things comes into effect on July 1st and the rates are as follows

On sums not exceeding	$10—10c
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding	20—20
" 20 " " "	30—30
" 30 " " "	40—40
" 40 " " "	50—50

It is to be borne in mind that the above applies to remittances to United States only.

St. John Since the Fire.

[From the *Freeman*.]

The daily papers published on the eve of the anniversary of the great fire, give an account of the number and the value of the buildings since put up in St. John. In the first year great progress was made, 352 buildings of brick or stone, valued at $3,456,200, and 536 wooden houses, valued at $739,392 were erected. In the second year also considerable work was done. Many new buildings were commenced and finished, and many of those commenced in the previous year were completed. In those two years the means of the people were nearly exhausted, and stores, shops and dwellings more than sufficient for the diminished business and reduced population were erected. During the year just passed—that is, the year beginning on June 21st, 1879, comparatively little was done. In all 15 brick houses, worth $82,700, and 23 houses of wood valued at $21,225 were built. At present the amount of building going on is very inconsiderable, and it is only too probable, that many great gaps will remain for many years in portions of the burned district, once thickly covered with buildings. In the 3 years the number of brick and stone buildings put up was 428, at a cost of $4,105,700, and the number of wooden buildings is 662, costing $912,827. Besides these, buildings valued at $212,000 were erected outside the burned district. The total cost of all the buildings erected is said to be $5,230,527. We are sorry to say that the market value of those buildings falls far short of that amount, the depreciation in the market value of real estate having been very great within the past year or two, owing to the great depression in business and the falling off in population. Enquiries lately instituted by Sheriff Harding, show that there are 768 mortgages on buildlngs erected in the burned district; that these amount to $1,752,745, of which it is supposed $150,000 represent old mortgages cancelled. Only $117,000, it is said, has been borrowed from persons outside the city. It is sometimes said that the extreme depression which undeniably exists in St. John is, for the greater part, a consequence of the heavy losses caused by the fire, but if the population were as large as before, and the business otherwise as good, rents would not be so low, so many stores, and shops and dwellings would not be unoccupied, and the evil effects of the fire would be felt but by few. It is the loss of the business of St. John that causes the loss resulting from the fire to be so severely felt.

St. Jean Baptiste.

THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN QUEBEC—DETAILS OF THE PROCESSION ETC., ETC.

[From the Quebec *Chronicle*, Friday, June 25th.]

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of our French Canadians fellow-citizens,—St. Jean Baptiste, was celebrated yesterday in this city, with much more than the usual eclat and magnificence, which so proverbially attend the observance of the day.

As early as five o'clock yesterday morning, many of the principal streets of the city were alive with people, some of whom had been at work all night hanging out bunting, and planting maple boughs in front of their residences. Between six and seven o'clock, the various societies met at their respective rendezvous or headquarters to form into line and march to the spot where the Pontifical Mass of the day was to be celebrated. Even at this early hour, immense numbers of people lined the streets to witness the passing by of the societies with their bands, banners and allegorical cars. By about half-past seven o'clock, these were all marshalled together on the ground, the choristers and bands taking up their positions in the sanctuary, and the others as near as possible to the altar. The allegorical cars were ranged together near the entrance to the grounds behind the Drill Shed, during Mass, and together with the banners and other insignia were examined by large numbers of people.

THE CELEBRATION OF MASS.

The celebration of the National Festival of our fellow countrymen of French origin was appropriately inaugurated yesterday by a Pontifical Mass, said by His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, the successor of the venerated Laval in the primatial See of Quebec—the mother, so to speak, of the some seventy dioceses which have sprung from her. The weather was, up to near the conclusion of the sermon when a light shower fell, somewhat overcast, when the sun shone out gloriously, which elicited the remark from a bystander that such might be the history of this Canada of ours—dark, and sombre and troubled in her early days, but bright and resplendent as she grew to age. The scene presented was truly a magnificent one. On one of the hillocks of the "Cove Fields," on the site, almost, of the old French fortifications, an altar was erected under a circular canopy around which was an appropriate inscription. In the foreground the different sections with allegorical cars, banners, &c., took up their allotted position, and everything was conducted in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the President and all his subordinates—as usual a great deal being due to the latter. The attendance is variously estimated, but, anyhow, it was very large and the picture was, as has been already said, a magnificent one. His Grace was attended by Very Rev. Canon Langevin, Vicar-General of Rimouski, and the venerable Parish Priest of Quebec, Rev. Mr. Auclair. During the celebration of the Pontifical low Mass two choirs stationed on either side of the altar sang the *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, and *Credo* in a remarkably fine and correct manner; they were assisted by a very numerous orchestra and were under the direction of Messrs. Gustave Gagnon and Legare. At eight o'clock the Pontifical Zouaves carrying their magnificent new banner and also the *Carillon* flag, entered the impromptu sanctuary and formed three parts of a circle around the altar, when Mass commenced, At the elevation a salute was fired by the Quebec Garrison Artillery. The attendance comprised, besides the many thousands, Their Lordships the Bishops of Sherbrooke and Three Rivers; His Honor the Lieut-Governor and Madame Robitaille; Hon. Dr. Blanchet, Speaker of the Commons; Hon. H. Langevin, C. B., Hon. Dr. Ross and Hon. Mr. Turcotte, Speakers of the Legislative Council and Assembly, with Black Rod and the Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses, each carrying the mace: Right Rev. Monseignor Guay, of Rimouski, robed in scarlet in virtue of his office of Prothonotary Apostolic; and Mr. Claudio Jannet and the Count de Foucault, as well as a number of other leading men of all origins whom want of space precludes mentioning. The state of health of the venerated Mgr. Cazeau prevented him from attending, as, in accordance with the advice of friends, he has obviated the fatigue by retiring to the sea-side.

The sermon was preached by the eloquent Bishop of Sherbrooke, Mgr. Racine. He took for his text, Deuteronomy, xxxii—7—"Remember the days of old, think upon every generation: ask thy father, and he will declare to thee: thy elders and they will tell thee."

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the religious ceremonies were completed, the marshals directed their attention towards forming the assembled masses into a line of procession. This, though systematically carried out, took considerable time to effect, but by a few minutes to ten o'clock, the line was completed and the signal given for the start. Headed by a marshal, came the cavalry of the Cercle Frontenac, some 25 in number, in their grand colored costume, with banners.

One of the remarkable features of the procession was some ten allegorical cars representing various trades—among which was the

ALLEGORICAL CAR OF THE SOCIETY,

representing St. John the Baptist, cross in hand, standing in the wilderness, under the shade of a palm tree. Around the sides of this car were the names of the past officers and Presidents of the society, including Bardy, Caron, Panet, Baillairge, Langevin, Thibaudeau, Robitaille Huot, Chauveau, Pelletier, Cauchon, Lafrance, Ledroit and Rheaume. Wherever it passed this fine car was warmly applauded. Immediately behind the car walked the President of the society,, J. P. Rheaume, Esq., looking proud and happy as he well might at the success of the demonstration which he had so largely contributed to, S. Lesage, Vice-President, A. Pouliot, Secretary, the Chaplain of the society, &c. Then followed His Worship the Mayor, J. D. Brousseau, Esq., the City Clerk, L. A. Cannon, Esq., the committee and other principal officers of the society. In front of the President, however, was the Commissaire Ordonnateur, J. N. Duquet, Esq. There were also present, the Speaker and members of both branches of the Provincial Legislature, Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Ross and Robertson representing the Government. The Speakers wore their three-cornered hats and the Sergeants-at-Arms carried the maces. The Aldermen and Councillors, members of the Civil Service and of the Corporation followed.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Chicoutimi was represented by its Presidents J. B. Petit and Secretary Ed. Savard and about 25 of its members. It carried a very handsome flag having on one side the picture of a lumberman in the woods, and on the other the words "Emparons nous le Sol." The delegates present from Baie St. Paul were P. M. Bois and Joseph Gauthier, and from N.—D. du Lac St. John, Eubage Menard and C. M. Martineau.

There was also Historical and Music Cars described as follows.—

THE HISTORICAL CARS.

These formed most interesting items in the procession, being elegantly fitted up and filled with youths, pupils of the Commercial Academy of Quebec, members of the Cercle Montcalm, representing in carefully prepared costumes, various characters who have played important roles in the history of Canada.

The first car contained Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, by Gustave Girard: Donnacona, Chief of Stadacona and Seigneur of Canada, by Liniere Roy; Roberval, the first Viceroy of New France, by Frederic Girard; the Marquis de la Roche, second Viceroy of New France, by J. Lepage; P. du Guast, Sieur de Monts, Lieutenant-General of Acadia, by Alfred Prendergast; Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the French Colony, by J. Rochette; Louis Hebert, the first citizen of the Upper Town, by C. Dupuis; La-Tour, a Lieutenant-General of Acadia, by Eugene DeFoy; La Violette, the founder of the town of Three Rivers, by V. Plante; Montmagny, Governor of New France, from 1646 to 1648, by G. Giroux; P. C. de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, by G. Rinfret; L Closse, who frequently withstood heroically assaults of the Indians about the year 1651, by E. Poitras; Nicolet, the prototype of the Canadian voyageurs, by M. Morin; D'Ailleboust de Coulonge, Governor of New France, 1648, by Ed. Gingras; Boucher de Grosbois, Governor of Three Rivers, by H. Pelletier; Viscount D'Argenson, Governor of New France, 1651, by M. Bolvin; Dollard, the hero of the Long Sault, by Z. Genest; D'Avougour, Governor of New France, 1661, by J. Dube; Tracy, Lieutenant-General of New France, 1665, by H. Verrett; Talon, first intendant of New France, by L. Drolet; DeCourcelles, Governor of New France, 1672, by M. Tardif; Chas. LeMoyne, Governor of Montreal, surnamed the Maccabeus of Canada, by M. Garneau; and Lamothe-Cadillac, founder of Detroit, by M. Lefebvre.

In the second car were Frontenac, Governor of New France, by Pierre Auld; De La Salle, a great colonizer, by Eug. Trudel; Joliet, the discover of the Mississippi, A. Trudel; Saint Castin, a noted warrior, who died 1722, by Ls. Drouin; D'Iberville, Hudson Bay explorer, by F. X. Lepage; De Sevigny, Hudson Bay explorer, by J. Charest; Kondiaronk, surnamed the Rat, a celebrate Canadian aborigine, by J. Pageau; De Subercase, the defender of Port Royal, by Alp. Germain; Bienville, the hero of Pensacola, In 1717, by P. Dallaire; Hertel de Rouville, who led many incursionary parties into New England, by Aip. Roy; De Vaudreuil, Governor General of New France, 1700, by E. Lepage; De Beauharnois, the Governor who succeeded Vaudreuil, by M. Germain; J. C. de Lery, Engineer and warrior, 1721, by E. Belanger; Coulon de Villier, a brave officer of the Colony, 1754, by P. Tessier; De Beaujeu, Captain of the troops, 1756, by A. Pare; De Vaudreuil, last French Governor, by Alp. Rochette; De Montcalm, Commandant-General of the French forces, by E. St. Pierre; Levis, Brigadier-General, Z. Turcotte; Bougainville, a celebrated navigator, by A. Arcand; J. Bouchette, Lt.-Colonel of Militia, by F. X. Beaudoin; Salaberry, the hero of Chateauguay, by N. Jonette; Papineau, the great politician, by M. Gauvin; Duvernay, the founder of *La Minerve*, by L. Cout; Dr. Bardy, the first President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, by A. Lemieux; and Sir Geo. E. Cartier, the founder of the Canadian Militia, by Geo. Et. Mathieu.

Following the above came the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, and that of St. Henri and of Ottawa. The various Musical Societies of Quebec came next

THE MUSICAL CAR.

This Car, designed by Mr. P. Cousin, consists of a centre pedestal supporting the statue of St. Cecile, holding a set of organ pipes in her hand. On the four sides of the pedestal are the names respectively of Mozart, Bach, Beethoven and Palestina. At each corner of the car is a seraph blowing a trumpet. In front is a lyre supported by two large beavers. The whole of the statues have been remarkably well executed by Mr. Jobin, sculptor of Quebec. Around the car are six crests, representing the six musical societies of Quebec, who have subscribed to the car, viz:—Association Musicale, Cercle Musicale, Chœur Eglise St. Jean Baptiste, Societe St. Cecile of St. Roch's Societe St. Cecile of D'Esch. ambault, and the amateurs of Quebec. The car has been made by Mr. Patry, and the crests have been painted by Mr. Masselotte. The sides of the car are hung around with handsome drapery.

The professors and students of the Laval University made a fine appearance, and were preceded by the 8th Battalion Band. The car of the Society of Notre-Dame de la Garde, containing a full rigged ship, the "L'Original" belonging to Capt. Giguere, was very pretty and elicited warm admiration.

SUMMARY.

In all the procession contained 23 bands of music, and almost that number of Allegorical cars. Rich flags and banners were legion.

The procession took just an hour to pass a given point, and crowds assembled on the roof of the Departmental Building and in every other available spot to view it pass.

Very little work was done in town during the day; the majority of the stores were closed, and the ship-laborers agreed to make the festival this year a general holiday.

All the streets through which the procession passed were festooned thickly with bunting, more particularly St. John, St. Joseph, Des Fosses, Bridge and Crown streets.

SALUTES.

During the progress of the procession the following were saluted by the different sections at various points on the line of march.

His Excellency the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne; His Honor Lieutenant Governor Robitaille; His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec; the Very Reverend Rector of Laval University; the Reverend Cure of Notre Dame de Quebec; at the Pasilique; St. John's Church; St. Roch Church; His Worship the Mayor, J. D. Brousseau,, Esq.; the Corporation of Quebec; J. P. Rheaume, Esq.,; President St. Jean Baptiste Society, Quebec; J. N. Duquet, Esq., des Oblats de St. Sauveur; the Bardy family (a former Mr. Bardy having been the founder of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, in Canada; J. Martineau, President St. Roch Section; Dr. N. Fiset, President St. Sauveur Section, &c.

The St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick Societies, were represented at the St. Louis Hotel with their banners, where they were saluted by the St. Jean Baptiste Society through the Commissionaire Ordonnatoire, Mr. Duquet, the band playing the three respective national airs.

Opposite the City Hall the Quebec Fire Brigade had erected an arch of ladders with ornamentation, and the inscription on either side "Toujours pret."

At the Laval University and the Archbishop's Palace, the Dominion, British and Pontifical flags were floated.

At the various Consulates the different national flags were thrown to the breeze, and at the Consulate-General for Spain His Excellency the Count de Premio-Real exhibited from the windows of his official residence, four scarlet bannerets, bearing the letters S. J. B. Q. in yellow.

The facade of the Parliament House was very tastily hung with greenery. Surmounting the central wing was the motto "Vive le Canada," and below these "Notre Pays, Notre Constitution, Nos Lois" on red white and blue grounds, all prettily devised in maple sprays. In front of Dufferin Terrace, was placed in gigantic letters "Soyez les bienvenus."

ADDRESSES.

The procession having completed the tour of the city and suburbs repaired to the Dufferin Terrace, when the President and officers of the St. Jeane Baptiste Society of Quebec assembled on the Frontenac kiosk, where were also grouped many officers of other sections, and behind them again the Huron Indians.

After the strains from the bands had been silenced, the President of the day, J. P. Rheaume, Esquire, in a few well-chosen words, addressed the large assembly.

Mr. J. N. Duquet, the Grand Marshal of the day, followed the President in a short congratulatory address on the success of the celebration.

Repeated calls were made for Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Loranger, but they were not present.

The speakers who followed were Messrs. Perrault of Montreal, Chas. Thibault, Thos. Chapais and others. The speeches over, the vast concourse separated and spread themselves over different portions of the city.

THE LACROSSE MATCH, CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS VS. THISTLES.

On Thursday afternoon the long expected match between the above clubs took place on the Thistle Lacrosse Grounds before a fair number of spectators. The weather which had been threatening all morning cleared up towards noon; the afternoon was all that could be desired for a lacrosse match. His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, and party arrived on the grounds exactly at the appointed hour and were received by the President of the Thistle Association, Mr. Jesse Joseph, jr. and shewn to seats by the grand stand. The following are the names of the teams viz., Indians. — Keronaire, Segarree, M' Daillebout, J. Daillebout, J. Offrit, Moses Daillebout, Cross the River, F. Homrocks, Thos Ross, J. Rice, J. Philips, Pat. Rout, Capt. M. Jacob.

Thistles.—Colley, Scoot, Myles, Richardson, Davidson, Boswell, Brodie, Maguire, Burke, Smith, Austin and Miller.

Before starting the teams were drawn up in double line in the centre of the field, when His Excellency the Governor General addressed a few words to the players, after which the teams retired to their allotted positions, and His Excellency placed the ball between the sticks of Maguire and Offrit and cried "play." A good stuffie ensued from which Miller succeeded in securing the rubber and threw up field, where it was collared by Ross and returned to the Thistle goal where the play was made pretty hot for the defence, drawing out good play between Smith and Joe Rice; Ross coming to the rescue, secured the ball and tobied to Homrocks who passed it to Philips, who made a good shot for goal only to be stopped in capital style by Colley, who threw down the field, bringing out some first-class play about the centre. After which Cross-the-River got the ball and tobied to Rout who threw for goal and secured the first game for the Indians. Time 12 minutes.

The second game was won by the Indians, the third by the "Thistles," and the fourth by the Indians.

THE FIREWORKS.

During the evening fireworks innumerable were let off at various points of the city.

From the Citadel a very grand display was made, consisting of rockets, discharging parti-colored stars, and a quantity of Roman candles, which produced a very pretty effect.

Fireworks were also set off from outside St. John's Gate and Jacques Cartier Square, many of the ships lying in the river, Lower Town, etc. while from various points on the Levis side of the river similar displays were made. On Levis Hill a very fine figure of a mammoth beaver was brilliantly illuminated and produced a fine effect, as seen from the city. At the Laval University the electric light was shown, and several balloons were despatched from various points.

Dufferin Terrace was the great centre of attraction to promenaders, many thousands densely crowding the stupendous structure.

THE MUSIC HALL.

At this favorite resort a very large and enthusiastic audience assembled to witness the performance of the drama of "Papineau," written by L. H. Frechette, Esq. The piece sparkles with wit and good honest humor, and met with hearty and frequent applause throughout its rendition. The characters of the piece were well "cast," each actor performing his task nobly.

MAGNIFICENT DINNER IN THE SKATING RINK.

In the evening the national banquet in the Skating Rink was one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind ever seen in this city. Over 500 people sat down to this grand dinner. Six immense tables ran the entire length of the Rink from end to end, and another of course across the head of the whole.

The interior of the building was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the work having been entrusted to Mr. B. Leonard. Along either side of the structure, were ranged maple boughs in great profusion. Besides this, some of the banners carried in the procession were placed along the walls and added to the beauty of the general decorations. The inscriptions were all in good taste and most appropriate. At the end over the Governor-General's seat were the words "*Dieu Sauve la Reine*" while at the opposite end over the entrance were the inscriptions: "*A nos freres les Acadiens*," and "*A la France*." All along one side of the building in large letters was the motto "*Nos institutions, notre langue et nos lois*," and along the other "*A nos freres les Canadiens-Francais des Etats-Unis*." The whole appearance of the interior was most brilliant, and presented a very remarkable and striking *coup d'œuil*. The tables were remarkably handsome and were adorned with various pots of choicest flowers.

The Chair was taken soon after seven o'clock by the General President of the Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society, Mr. J. P. Rheaume.

On the right of the President were the Governor-General, the Archbishop of Quebec, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Bishop Racine of Sherbrooke, Hon. Speaker Blanchet, Judge J. T. Taschereau, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Mr. Claudio Jannet, Hon. Dr. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Rev. Mr. Bedard, Fall River, The Mayor of Quebec, Judge Routhier, Rev. Mr. Hamel, Rector Laval University. On the President's left were the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Hector Langevin, Bishop Cameron of Arichat, A. P. Caron, M. P., Lord Archibald Campbell, Senator Fabre, Judge Loranger, President of the St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal; Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec; Hon. P. A. Landry, Minister of Public Works, N. B.; Hon. Speaker Turcotte, Count de Foucault, Judge Plamondon. Col. Duchesnay, the Belgian Consul, Mr. Bols, Mr. Wasson, American Consul; Hon. Mr, Langelier. The Vice-Chairmen were Messrs. LeSage, Vice-President of the society; Jules Tessier, President Notre Dame section; J. Nadeau, President St. John's section; J. E. Martineau, President St. Roch section; T. LeDroit, Esq., ex-President of the Society, and J. N. Duquet, Commissaire Ordonnateur.

The tables were loaded with the choicest delicacies of the season, the whole being served up in the very best style of the Russell Hotel Co. This is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the good things provided.

All present acted as if they thoroughly enjoyed the repast provided them, and it was 8.00 p. m. when the President called the company to order.

The list of toasts is as follows:—L'La-Reine,' 2 Son 'Excellence le Gouverneur-General,' 3 Son Honneur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur,' 4 NN. SS. les Archeveques et Eveques, le Clerge,' 5 'Le jour que nous celebrons,' 6 'La France, patrie de nos aieux,' 7 'Les Etats-Unis,' 8 'Le Canada,' 9 'La Province de Quebec,' 10 'Les Dames,' 11 'Nos freres les Acadiens,' 12 'Nos freres les Canadiens des Etats—Unis,' 13 'Nos Societes Canadiennes Francaises,' 14 'Nos Hotes,' 15 Les Societes St. George, St. Andre, St. Patrice,' 18 'La Presse.'

Owing to the late hour at which the company broke up we are compelled to end our report here.

IN ONE LIFETIME.—Some one has recently written: I am not an old man; yet