MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4--No. 45. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—$1.50 Per Year. Payable in Advance.

General Business.

Commercial Block,
King and Canterbury Streets,
ST. JOHN.

WE HAVE OPENED

MILLINERY— In great variety.
CLOTHS— In great variety.
PRINTS— In great variety.
DRESS GOODS— In great variety.
FLOWERS— In great variety.
FEATHERS— In great variety.
LACES— In great variety.
LADIES and CHILDRENS HATS— In great variety.
HOSIERY— In great variety.
BIRMINGHAM GOODS— In great variety.
VIENNA GOODS— In great variety.
FRENCH GOODS— In great variety.
CARPETS— In great variety.
OIL CLOTHS— In great variety.
CLOTHING— In great variety.

Our Goods are right in price, and we ask a share of the trade—AS WE HAVE THE STOCK. A call will substantiate what we state.
☞ Terms liberal and low to good parties.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
Wholesale Warehousemen,
Commercial Block, St. John.

NEW BAKERY

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chatham that he has opened

A BAKERY,
from which he will deliver
Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,
&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.
☞ Orders left at the upper and lower stores of the Messrs. Johnston, or with the driver of the cart will be punctually attended to.
JOHN WYSE.
Chatham, 1877. f

W. WALTON
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
Sign of the
BIG SHOE HAMMER,
GERMAIN STREET, Opposite New Market,
Jul3. ST. JOHN.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN!

DAILY EXPECTED:—
450 CASES MARTELL BRANDY
10 qr.-casks Martell Brandy
5 hhds. Brandy;
5 hhds. } GIN.
25 qr.-casks }
50 cases GIN;
10 quarter-casks PORT;
10 quarter-casks SHERRY;
20 cases, half pints, BRANDY;
20 cases, pints, BRANDY;
10 cases John Bull Bitters, large;
10 cases John Bull Bitters, small;
20 cases, flasks, Bourbon Whiskey;
20 cases, quarts, Bourbon Whiskey;
10 cases, quarts, Old Tom Gin;
10 cases, pints, Old Tom Gin;
30 bbls., quarts, Bass Ale;
30 bbls., pints, Bass Ale;
20 bbls., quarts, Guinness Stout;
20 bbls., pints, Guinness Stout;
5 quarter-casks Hunt's two Diamond Port
5 quarter-casks do. three Diamond Port;
5 quarter-casks do. four Diamond Port.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
King's Square.

T. F. KEARY,
REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Choice Brands of Wines,
LIQUORS and CIGARS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.
A large quantity of bottled ENGLISH ALE and IRISH PORTER on hand and for sale by the dozen or barrel.

JUST LANDING.
Ex SS. "Scotia," from Glasgow and Liverpool:—
150 CASES (pints) Irish and Scotch Whiskey; 20 qr-casks John Stewart's Kilbiston's WHISKEY;
50 hhds. BASS' ALE.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

Spirits and Rye.
ONE HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye; 150 hhds. Spirits, 50 and 60 % o. p.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

GIN AND WINE.
Just arrived per "Acadia," from London.
20 HHDS. Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN; 50 quarter casks Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
250 green cases Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 green cases, 2 dozen pints, Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
20 quarter casks Richard Duvics Finest SHERRIES.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
King Square, St. John.

Case Brandy.
1200 CASES, pints, half-pints and quarts "Martel," "Hennessy," "Jules Ruber," "Renault," and other brands. For sale low.
DANIEL PATTON St. John.

Rum and Whisky.
ONE HUNDRED cases Bagot's Hutton Whiskey; 150 cases Dunville Whiskey;
100 cases Kewny's Old Rum.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

G. H. MARTIN,
WATCHMAKER,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES and CLOCKS,
LOOKING GLASSES, JEWELRY,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
3 MARKET BUILDING, 49 CHARLOTTE ST.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, Repaired by SKILFUL Workmen, at Short Notice.—G. H. M

Commercial College.
WE have secured very pleasant well lighted premises, in the Walker Building, No. 99 Prince William Street, opposite Messrs. McMillan's and adjoining Messrs. DeVeber's new ware-rooms.
We are fitting up in fine style, and are determined that our Students shall have every facility for obtaining a
Sound Business Education.
Students arriving in town after school hours can obtain board by driving directly to Mr. Robert C. Quinn's Private Boarding House, 54 Carmarthen Street, corner King.
Circulars, descriptive of course of study, &c., mailed free to any address on application to
EATON & KERR.
St. John, April 15 '78.

TO LET.
THE Property lately occupied by Robert Hay known as the Cranney Property, near the old Rectory. Apply to—
L. J. TWEEDIE,
Chatham, May 8, '78. tf. CHATHAM.

TO-LET.
One WAREHOUSE on Snowball's Wharf.
One " in the rear of the "Argyle House."
WILLIAM MURRAY.
Chatham, May 1st, '78.

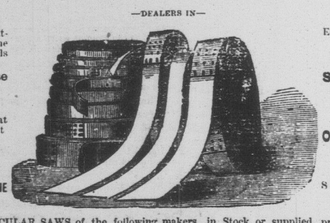
Wilson, Gilmour & Co.,
STOVES, TINWARE, MARBELIZED MANTELS, ETC.
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
HAVE removed to Union street, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

Engraving on wood.
ALL sorts of Advertising Cuts prepared at short notice.
C. H. FLEWWELLING, St. John, N. B

GENERAL BUSINESS.

MILL SUPPLIES.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL,)
—DEALERS IN—
☞ Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose AND CONNECTIONS, affording a great protection against
FIRE!
Also, Superior STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!



EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting.
PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.
GANG and CIRCULAR SAWS of the following makers, in Stock or supplied promptly to order. "Disston & Sons," "Welch & Griffith's," "Wheelman & Smith's," and domestic and other desirable makers of Saws. "Vulcanite" Emery Wheels, the "best" and "safest" in use. Lacing Leather of Superior Quality. "Butchers" Files, Olive Oil, Seal Oil, Native Oil all kinds. Manhole and Handhole Gaskets. Gauge Glasses, Steam Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Globe Valves, Iron Pipe, Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings.

RUBBER GOODS.
A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Capes, Leggins, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c.,—Wholesale and Retail—at lowest Rates.
☞ Having a very large Stock of Mill Supplies, and Rubber Goods, *we can fill all orders promptly.*
ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY.
NEW STORE PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY ORGANS!
New and Beautiful Styles.
CATALOGUES FREE.
LANDRY & CO.,
52 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.

NO LONGER AGENT.
Our Agreement with W. H. Olive, of St. John, N. B., has this day terminated by mutual consent. In the meantime, parties desiring Machinery can obtain information from us direct or through
AMOS FISHER, Truro, N.S, or
JOHN WELSH, St. Martin's, N.B.
BOTH PRACTICAL MEN WHOSE JUDGMENT AND ADVICE CAN BE RELIED ON
PRICES REDUCED!
Great Improvements in our SAW IRONS—PORTABLE GRIST MILLS—PORTABLE SAW MILLS. Address—
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Canada
FEBRUARY 1st, 1878. D. S. F

NEW DRESS GOODS!
NEW DRESS GOODS!!
Just arrived ex S.S. "Hibernian" from Glasgow,
PLAIN TWILLS, PLAIN SERGES, FIGURED COATINGS, FRENCH PALMYRIENNE,
RUSSELL CORDS, THIBET TWILLS, BOTANY FIGURES, BEIGE FACOME.
COLORED TRIMMING SILKS
BLACK SILK VELVET.
LADIES' SILK SCARVES.
GENTS' WINDSOR & LONG SCARVES.
BLACK AND COLORED GALON TRIMMINGS.
MOONLIGHT TRIMMINGS.
IVORY, PEARL, AND SILK DRESS BUTTONS.
GENTS' LAMBS-WOOL
UNDERCLOTHING AND HOSIERY.
The rest of our Sotck we will offer at the same low prices.
Chatham, 26th August, 1878. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
Charlotte St., - - - - - - ST. JOHN.
(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)
WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of
WALNUT BEDROOM SETS
with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of **OFFICE DESKS, TABLES** and **CHAIRS.** Besides these we are showing
WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,
and SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.
PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.
STEWART & WHITE.

HAMS!
A LOT of new Smoked Hams, just received and for sale cheap.
F. J. LETSON.

Lime Juice! Lime Juice!
I CASK LIME JUICE.
a very superior article, for sale low at the general
HARDWARE STORE, - - CHATHAM.
J. R. GOGGIN.
5t 29

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out an AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE is prepared to conduct
AUCTION SALES
in any part of the county.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
SAMUEL U. McCULLEY.
Chatham, 3rd July, 187 8R2

New Grocery and Provision Store,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the patronage received in the above lines, and desires to inform them that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Isaac Harris, Esq., where he will in future carry on the above branch of his business.
By strict attention and moderate prices he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
W. S. LOGGIE.
N. B. I am now showing a full line of Groceries and Provisions. W. S. L.

BRANDY! BRANDY!
Just arrived by Rail via Halifax per steamer "Saint Louis":—
0 Hhds. Martell Brandy,
60 Quarter Casks.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
KING SQUARE, St. John

General Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO
RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON
at Moderate Charges.
Having had a number of years' experience in the business, the work will be properly done.
☞ Parties interested are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:—
John Shirreff, Esq., J. Phillips, Esq., M.P.P.
Messs. Loggie & Anderson D. W. Hoegg, Esq.
THOS. PIERCE,
Forwarding Agent in connection with I. C. R

1878.
INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY in connection with Intercolonial Railway, will carry
FRESH SALMON
at the following through rates:—

	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	
Campbelton, Dalhousie, Charlo, New Mills, Jacquet River, Belledune,	60c.	65c.	90c.	pr 100 lb.
Petite Roche, Bathurst,	58c.	63c.	88c.	"
Miramichi, Chatham,	55c.	60c.	85c.	"
Weldford,	54c.	59c.	84c.	"
Point du Chene or Shediac,	49c.	54c.	79c.	"

☞ Prepayment on Fresh Fish by this line will not be exacted, until the first day of November next.
☞ Boxes must be plainly marked on the ends, giving Consignee name and residence.
We will also make
SPECIAL LOW RATES
for full car loads to one address. The above rates include transfer at St. John and Boston for New York fish.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent I. S. S. Co
St. John, N. B., May 22, 1878.

J. G. KETHRO,
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWCASTLE.

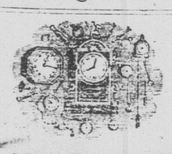
Removal Notice!
LEE & LOGAN
would respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public, that they have removed to the
BRICK BLOCK
OF
Otis Small Esq.,
West side Dock Street (nearly opposite old stand.), where they will be pleased to wait on all as usual.
We take this opportunity to return thanks to our friends, for the patronage, so liberally extended to us, and hope, by strict attention to business, and keeping nothing but
FIRST CLASS GOODS
to receive a continuation of their support.
LEE & LOGAN,
45 & 47 DOCK ST.,
Saint John.
3y2

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.,
Cor. Dock & Union sts.,
HAVE on hand and to arrive by weekly steamers Bar Iron, Common and Refined; Lowmoor, Swedde and Burden Best; Sheet Iron; Common R. G., and Galvanized; Hoop Iron; Cast Steel; Firth's Flat, Square and Octogonal and Best Axe Spring Steel; Sleighshoe, Tire, Calking and Rd Machine.
Charcoal Tin Plates, I. C. D. C., I. X. Coke Tin Plates.
Ingot Tin, Strip Tin and Solder.
Plough Mounting, (Wilkie's Scotch) Plating and Shears.
Anvils, Bellows and Vices; Axes; Horse Shoes and Nails.
Cable Chains, Deck Spikes, Clinch Rings and Washers; Tarred and Manilla Rope; Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Oakum.
For Carriage Makers—Springs and Axles, Bolts and Nuts; Oval Iron and Best American, equal to Lowmoor; Common Wire and Annealed Wire for Hay Pressing; Pig Iron, etc.,
2y 16 79

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
Per bark "Jardine Brothers."
JAMES BROWN
HAS now received the largest Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
CLOTHING, HATS, Etc.,
ever shewn in Newcastle, which he selected personally in London and Glasgow.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has removed into his new premises, the
"ARGYLE HOUSE,"
(nearly opposite his old stand,)
where he is now shewing a very large and varied Stock of **DRY GOODS.**
In many Goods the value offered is unsurpassed. A special lot of DRESS GOODS from 5 cents per yard upwards.
GREY, WHITE & PRINTED COTTONS (very low,)
BLACK COBURGS, BLACK LUSTRES, BLACK CASHMERES, and FRENCH MERINOES, (20 per cent under value.)
LADIES' HATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., (wonderfully cheap.)
An excellent stock of Cloths, in
TWEEDS, DOESKINS, etc.
and a splendid lot of CHEAP TWEEDS for Boys wear.
These goods are worth special notice
Ready Made Clothing,
in suits, for Men, Youths and Boys—or Coats, Pants, or Vests separately, at less than ever before offered.
A splendid lot of **FELT HATS,** in Black and Colored, all sizes, and at any price.
The above, with many other leading lines, will be sold cheap.
—IN STORE:—
FLOUR, FISH, MEAL, MOLASSES, PORK, LARD, TOBACCO, TEA, SUGAR, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A lot of cheap FURNITURE, in Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, &c., &c.
WM. MURRAY,
Chatham, June 5th, 1878.

General Business.



W. W. OLIVER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Opposite Mr. Muirhead's Store,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Desires to inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
—ALSO—
Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and Meerschaum Pipes, &c, &c.
Mr. Oliver has had a large experience in the above business in the principal cities of the United States and late in the celebrated Waltham Watch Factory, and will give satisfaction to all favouring him with their patronage.
All work promptly and neatly done.
Chatham, Oct. 9th, '77.

EXCELSIOR ROOFING FELT
MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
J. W. PATERSON, - - MANAGER.
PITCH, TAR, ASPHALT,
Dry & Tarred Paper,
Always on hand in large quantities at lowest Market Prices.
A. P. McDONALD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces,
No. 17 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, NORTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
WILL RE-OPEN IN THE
NEW COLLEGE BUILDING,
—ON—
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.
TERMS OF BOARD:
Board for the Scholastic year, including tuition, payable in advance, $70; September 15th, $35; February 1st, $35.
EXTRA CHARGES:

Drawing	85 00	per annum.
Navigation	5 00	" "
Telegraphy	5 00	" "
Washing	10 00	" "
Bed and bedding,	8 00	" "
Instrumental Music	20 00	" "
Half-board,	20 00	" "

Physicians fees and medicines.
For further particulars send for Prospectus.
BRO. JOSEPH,
Director.

ANCHOR LINE.
Proposed sailings to & from New York.
GLASGOW SERVICE.

From New York. Saturday.		From Glasgow. Saturday.
June 29, at 3 p.m.	DEVONIA	June 8.
July 6, " 10 a.m.	ANCHORIA	" 15.
" 13, " 3 p.m.	ETHIOPIA	" 22.
" 20, " 9 a.m.	BOLIVIA	" 29.
" 27, " 3 p.m.	VICTORIA	July 6.

From Pier 20, N. R., Foot of Dev St., N. Y.

LONDON SERVICE.

From New York. Wednesday.		From London. Wednesday.
June 26, at 2 p m.	CALIFORNIA	June —
July 3, " 7.30 a.m.	UTOPIA	" 12.
" 10, " 1 p.m.	AUSTRALIA	" 19.
" 17, " 7 a m.	ALSATIA	" 26.
" 24, " Noon	ELSIA	July 3.
" 31, " 7 a m.	ANGLIA	" 10.

From Pier 46 N. R., Foot of Charles St., N. Y.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
From New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast—First Cabin, $65, $75 and $80. Excursion Tickets (available for one year), $120, $130 and $140. To London via Southampton, $55 and $65. Excursion $100 and $120. Children between 2 and 12 years Half Fare. Second Cabin by the Steamers of the Glasgow Service only (including all requisites), $40; Steerage $28, Children between 1 and 12 years Half Fare.
SPECIAL NOTICE:—Parties intending to visit the Paris Exposition will do well to call upon us before leaving, as we are in a position to give useful information in regard to Rates, Routes, &c., &c.
SCAMMEL BROTHERS,
Magee Block, Water Street.

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 Wae, Stamped Ti 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.

Just Received.
—A LOT OF—
SCYTHES,
MACKEREL LINES,
HOOKS AND JIGS.
—A LOT OF—
Prime Smoked
HAMS & BACON
CHEAP!
FLOUR, MEAL AND PORK,
SELLING VERY LOW.
F. J. LETSON.
21st Aug., '78.

General Business.

NEWCASTLE
DRUG STORE.
I have in Stock a good fresh supply of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh and Clothes Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, and Toilet Requisites,
ANALINE DYES, all shades, in packets, &c.
Also, a great Stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Viz.:
Green's August Flowers, Boschee's German Syrup, Campbell's Quinine Wine, Fellow's Comp. Syrup, Robinson's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Shoshonees Remedy, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Channing's Sarsaparilla, Eclectric Oil, Sturgeon Oil, British Liniment, Peristaltic Lozenges, Canadian Hair Dye, Andrew's Cough Balsam, Cherry Balsam, British Cough Syrup, &c., &c.
☞ Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded.
E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.
Newcastle, June 25, '78.
N.B.—Canary, Hemp and Rape Seed.
E. L. S.

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.

25 King Square,
ST JOHN.
WOOL SQUARES, CLOUDS, and BREAKFAST SHAWLS, in great variety, new, fresh and beautiful, at lowest cash prices.
WOOL and PAISLEY SHAWLS very cheap, at 25 King Square.
GREY and WHITE BLANKETS at bottom prices, at 25 King Square.
300 PIECES DRESS WINCEYS, very cheap, at 25 King Square.
70 PIECES DRESS MATERIALS, in all the leading shades, at 10 cents per yard, undoubtedly the best value ever shown in the city, at 25 King Square.
20 PIECES BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS very much reduced, at 25 King Square.
300 PIECES HEAVY WOOL TWEED for youths, boys and men's wear, at astonishingly low prices, at 25 King Square.
500 PIECES PRINTED COTTONS and CAMBRICS clearing out at cost prices, at 25 King Square.
1000 PIECES GREY and WHITE COTTONS commencing at 6 cents per yard, at 25 King Square.
The largest stock of CLOTHS in the city is selling off at less than wholesale prices, at 25 King Square.
Every purchaser should call and see our stock before placing their orders elsewhere, as we sell genuine goods at lowest rates, at No. 25 King square.
P. J. QUINN.

St. LOUIS FLOUR.
JUST RECEIVED,
1000 Bbls. St. Louis Flour,
GILT EDGE, INDEX, ALABASTER, JACKSON, TROPICAL, PERFECTION.
For Sale by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf,
Sept. 5, '78. ST. JOHN, N. B.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.
To the Teachers of the Inspectorial District of Northumberland County.
IN accordance with the provisions of the 23rd Reg. of the Board of Education, notice is hereby given, that the second annual Teachers' Institute for the Inspectorial District of Northumberland County, will be held in the Presbyterian Academy, Chatham, on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th of October next.
Teachers are particularly requested to note carefully the provisions of the Regulation above referred to and to comply with the same in all respects.
By order of Committee of Management.
INGRAM B. OAKES,
Sec. to Teachers' Institute.
Chatham, Sept. 5, 1878.

NOTICE.
I HAVE removed to the Shop lately occupied by Dan'l Whalen, opposite Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Hays, where I shall be prepared to carry on General Blacksmithing, where I solicit a share of public patronage. Special pains taken in Horse Shoeing. A good job or the money refunded.
Shoes $1.00 per set.
RICHARD D. STAPLEDON.
7R1

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

HARNESS! HARNESS!!
HAVING leased the premises lately occupied by Mr. John Haviland, I am prepared to fill orders for Harness of any description, from heavy team to the finest driving Harness. As I keep the best stock to be had in the market, I hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.
☞ Carriage trimming a speciality.
A. H. PALLEN.
Chatham, Aug. 28, 1878. 7R27

Demerara Rum.
100 PUNCHEONS DEM. RUM, 40 % o. p. (in bond). For sale low.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

CUSTOM TAILORING
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a
FIRST-CLASS
Tailoring Establishment
in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for
WINTER & SPRING
will do well to examine his splendid assortment of
English and Canadian Cloths
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of
A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.
W. S. MORRIS.

Whips! Whips!
THE largest and best assorted stock of WHIPS ever offered to the public, and will be sold at extraordinary low prices, at the general
HARDWARE STORE, - - - CHATHAM.
J. R. GOGGIN.
5t 29

ROUND THE MOON.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

This affair settled, Barbicane and Nicholl had returned to the window, and were watching the constellations. The stars looked like bright points on the black sky. But from that side they could not see the orb of night, which, traveling from east to west, would rise by degrees towards the zenith. Its absence drew the following remark from Ardan.

"And the moon; will she perchance fail at our rendezvous?"

"Do not alarm yourself," said Barbicane; "our future globe is at its post, but we can not see her from this side; let us open the other."

As Barbicane was about leaving the window to open the opposite scuttle, his attention was attracted by the approach of a brilliant object. It was an enormous disc, whose colossal dimensions could not be estimated. Its face, which was turned to the earth, was very bright. One might have thought it a small moon reflecting the light of the larger one. She advanced with great speed, and seemed to describe an orbit round the earth, which would intersect the passage of the projectile. This body revolved upon its axis, and exhibited the phenomena of all celestial bodies abandoned in space.

"Ah!" exclaimed Michel Ardan, "what is that? another projectile?"

Barbicane did not answer. The appearance of this enormous body surprised and troubled him. A collision was possible, and might be attended with deplorable results; either the projectile would deviate from its path, or a shock, breaking its impetus, might precipitate it to the earth: or, lastly, it might be irresistibly drawn away by the powerful asteroid. The president caught at a glance the consequences of these three hypotheses, either of which would, one way or the other, bring their experiment to an unsuccessful and fatal termination. His companions stood silently looking into space. The object grew rapidly as it approached them, and by an optical illusion the projectile seemed to be throwing itself before it.

"By Jove!" exclaimed Michel Ardan, "we shall run into one another!"

Instinctively the travelers drew back. Their dread was great, but it did not last many seconds. The asteriod passed several hundred yards from the projectile and disappeared not so much from the rapidity of its course, as that its face being opposite the moon, it was suddenly merged into the perfect darkness of space.

"A happy journey to you," exclaimed Michel Ardan, with a sigh of relief. "Surely infinity of space is large enough for a poor little projectile to walk through without fear. Now, what is this protentous globe which nearly struck us?"

"I know," replied Barbicane.

"Oh, indeed! you know everything."

"It is," said Barbicane, "a simple meteorite, but an enormous one, which the attraction of the earth has retained as a satellite."

"Is it possible" exclaimed Michel Ardan; "the earth then has two moons like Neptune?"

"Yes, my friend, two moons, though it passes generally for having only one; but this second moon is so small, and its speed so great, that the inhabitants of the earth cannot see it. It was by noticing disturbances that a French astronomer, Mr. Petit, was able to determine the existence of this second satellite and calculate its elements. According to his observations, this meteorite will accomplish its revolution round the earth in three hours and twenty minutes which implies a wonderful rate of speed."

"Do all astronomers admit the existence of this satellite?" asked Nicholl.

"No," replied Barbicane; "but if, like us, they had met it, they could no longer doubt it. Indeed, I think that this meteorite, which, had it struck the projectile, would have much embarrassed us, will give us the means of deciding what our position in space is."

"How?" said Ardan.

"Because its distance is known, and when we met it, we were exactly 4,650 miles from the surface of the terrestrial globe."

"More than 2,000 French leagues," exclaimed Michel Ardan. "That beats the express trains of the pitiful globe called the earth."

"I should think so," replied Nicholl, consulting his chronometer; "it is eleven o'clock, and it is only thirteen minutes since we left the American Continent."

"Only thirteen minutes?" said Barbicane.

"Yes," said Nicholl: "and if our initiatory speed of 12,000 yards has been kept up, we shall have made about 20,000 miles in the hour."

"That is all very well, my friends," said the president, "but the insoluble question still remains. Why did we not hear the detonation of the Columbiad?"

For want of an answer the conversation dropped, and Barbicane began thoughtfully to let down the shutter of the second side. He succeeded; and through the uncovered glass the moon filled the projectile with a brilliant light. Nicholl, as an economical man, put out the gas, now useless, and whose brilliancy prevented any observation of the interplanetary space.

The lunar disc shone with wonderful purity. Her rays, no longer filtered through the vapory atmosphere of the terrestrial globe, shone through the glass, filling the air in the interior of the projectile with silvery reflections. The black curtain of the firmament in reality heightened the moon's brilliancy which in this void of ether unfavorable to diffusion did not eclipse the neighboring stars. The heavens, thus seen, presented quite a new aspect, and one which the human eye could never dream of. One may conceive the interest with which these bold men watched the orb of night, the great aim of their journey.

In its motion the earth's satellite was insensibly nearing the zenith, the mathematical point which it ought to attain ninety-six hours later. Her mountains, her plains, every projection was as clearly discernible to their eyes as if they were observing at from some spot upon the earth; but its light was developed through space with wonderful intensity. The disc shone like a platinum mirror. Of the earth flying from under their feet, the travelers had lost all recollection.

It was Captain Nicholl who first recalled their attention to the vanishing globe.

"Yes," said Michel Ardan, "do not let us be ungrateful to it. Since we are leaving our country, let our last looks be directed to it? I wish to see the earth once more before it is quite hidden from my eyes."

To satisfy his companions, Barbicane began to uncover the window at the bottom of the projectile, which would allow them to observe the earth direct. The disc, which the force of the projection had beaten down to the base, was removed, not without difficulty. Its fragments, placed carefully against the wall, might serve again upon occasion. Then a circular gap appeared, nineteen inches in diameter, hollowed out of the lower part of the projectile. A glass cover, six inches thick and strengthened with upper fastenings, closed it tightly. Beneath was fixed an aluminium plate, held in place by bolts. The screws being undone, and the bolts let go, the plate fell down, and visible communication was established between the interior and the exterior.

Michel Ardan knelt by the glass. It was cloudy, seemingly opaque.

"Well!" he exclaimed, "and the earth?"

"The earth?" said Barbicane. "There it is."

"What! that little thread; that silver crescent?"

"Doubtless, Michel. In four days, when the moon will be full, at the very time we shall reach it, the earth will be new, and will only appear to us as a slender crescent which will soon disappear, and for some days will be enveloped in utter darkness."

"That the earth?" repeated Michel Ardan, looking with all his eyes at the thin slip of his native planet.

The explanation given by President Barbicane was correct. The earth, with respect to the projectile, was entering its last phase. It was in its octant, and showed a crescent finely traced on the dark background of the sky. Its light, rendered bluish by the thick strata of the atmosphere, was less intense than that of the crescent moon, but it was of considerable dimensions, and looked like an enormous arch stretched across the firmament. Some parts brilliantly lighted, especially on its concave part, showed the presence of high mountains, often disappearing behind thick spots, which are never seen on the lunar disc. They were rings of clouds placed concentrically round the terrestrial globe.

Whilst the travelers were trying to pierce the profound darkness, a brilliant cluster of shooting stars burst upon their eyes. Hundreds of meteorites, ignited by the friction of the atmosphere, irradiated the shadow of the luminous train, and lined the cloudy parts of the disc with their fire. At this period the earth was in its perihelion, and the month of December is so propitious to these shooting stars, that astronomers have counted as many as twenty-four thousand in an hour. But Michel Ardan, disdaining scientific reasonings, preferred thinking that the earth was thus saluting the departure of her three children with her most brilliant fireworks.

Indeed this was all they saw of the globe lost in the shadow, an inferior orb of the solar world, rising and setting like a simple morning or evening star! This globe, were they had left all their affections, was nothing more than a fugitive cresent!

Long did the three friends look without speaking, though united in heart, whilst the projectile sped onward with an ever-decreasing speed. Then an irresistible drowsiness crept over their brain. Was it weariness both of body and mind? No doubt; for after the excitement of those last hours passed upon earth, reaction was inevitable.

"Well," said Nicholl, "since we must sleep, let us sleep."

And stretching themselves upon their couches, they were all three soon in a profound slumber.

But they had not forgotten themselves more than a quarter of an hour, when Baricane sat up suddenly, and rousing his companions with a loud voice, exclaimed,

"I have found it!"

"What have you found?" asked Michel Arden, jumping from his bed.

"The reason why we did not hear the detonation of the Columbiad."

"And it is——?" said Nicholl.

"Because our projectile travelled *faster than the sound!*"

TO BE CONTINUED.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. M. C. Clark, of Chatham, N. B., has made arrangements to visit Kingston and Richibucto, and can be found at the residence of James Porteous, Esq., Kingston, from the 1st of October until the 1st November, and at Wheten's Hotel, Richibucto, from the 1st November until November 20th, where he will be prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a neat and satisfactory manner, at moderate charges.

Liver is King.
The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.
Dr. Pallen, Agent for Chatham.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

Extra.

EXTRA!!—An "Advance Extra" will be issued in a day or two. Letters received and crowded out of this issue, some local reports and other matter will appear in it.

Look Out!

Look out for desperate attempts at deception by Mr. Mitchell's friends between now and polling day!

The Americans and our Fisheries.

It is only such men as Mr. Mitchell, who have little political character to lose, and appear to have a thorough contempt for the intelligence of those among whom they canvass, who would venture to assert that the Mackenzie Government is responsible for the manner in which the Americans are permitted to injure our Fisheries. It is a matter of history, and one not to the credit of the Dominion, that the terms on which our Fisheries were opened to the Americans were made by Sir John A. Macdonald himself as the Canadian Joint High Commissioner. So badly did he look after our interests in negotiating the Treaty that but for the prudent and energetic efforts made by the Mackenzie Government to obtain something like justice from the United States Government, our Fisheries would have indeed been given away through Sir John's blundering. Why does not Mr. Mitchell tell his hearers that Sir John, to justify his course in the Treaty matter, asserted in Parliament that our Fisheries were valueless, and that this declaration was often quoted by the American Press to show that Canada was not entitled to any compensation for her Fisheries? There can be no doubt that Sir John's imprudent statement has been the chief cause of delay in settling the fishery question.

It will reassure our readers to know that the Dominion Government has the subject of American abuses of our North Shore Fisheries under consideration and that such steps are being taken as will, no doubt, cause the destructive purse-seines to be kept at a respectful distance from our shores. It must be remembered that this particular abuse is one of which reports did not reach the Government, or even the Press, before the present season, so they could not have been reasonably expected to act sooner.

"Killed" by a Favor to his County.

In March last, when Mr. Mitchell was receiving a dressing down in the House of Commons from Mr. Mckay of Cape Breton, for some of his unguarded and wild utterances respecting Railway matters, the Premier reminded him that notwithstanding his childish complaints, there were nine miles of rails loaned by the Dominiom Government to a Railway in Northumberland. Mr. Mackenzie alluded, of course, to the Chatham Branch. Mr. Mitchell replied (Hansard, p 93):

"Did I ask it? You gave them in my County for the purpose of killing me if you could; I do not thank you for it."

This is the kind of policy Mr. Mitchell has pursued in Ottawa for the last five years. Whenever he thought the Mackenzie Government was disposed to do anything for Northumberland he would prevent it if possible. We would like to know how it could possibly "kill" Mr. Mitchell for the Government to loan rails to a road that is of great service in carrying on the business of the County? A man who entertains such notions is unfit to represent the County, no matter what he may have been at one time.

The Tea Question.

Some of the Electors appear not to understand the tea question, the Protectionists having presented it in such a way as to leave the impression that the Mackenzie Government has not arranged the tariff on that article in such a way as to render the tax less than it was under the Macdonald Government. Mr. Burpee, Minister of Customs, made a very clear and truthful statement of the facts a few weeks ago, which we herewith republish:—

Mr. Tilley charges the present Government with having placed a duty of 30 per cent on the poor man's tea, and of having imposed a duty on tea which is unjust to the people of the Maritime Provinces, who mainly use black tea, as compared with Ontario, whose people mainly use green. Up to 1872, the duty on tea imposed by the Government of Sir John was 3½ cents per lb. for black tea and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and for green and Japan tea 7 cts per lb. and 15 cents *ad valorem*, equal on the average price of teas to a specific duty of 7½ cents for black and 11¼ for green. Under that tariff even the poorest quality of tea paid more duty than it pays now. The poor man's tea, which Mr. Tilley says cost 17 cents per lb., would, by the operation of the old tariff, have its price raised to 23 cents and a fraction, while under the present tariff it would be but 22 cents. Tea of a medium quality which Mr. Tilley says would cost 25 cents per lb. would, by the operation of the old tariff, be raised in price to 32¼ cents, while by the present tariff its price would be but 30 cents. (Cheers.) The amount of duty collected on teas by the late Government, under their tariff, was much greater than that collected by the present Government, although the imports of tea were smaller. The following return which I will read shows our imports of tea, from 1869 to 1877, and the amount of duty collected:—

1869	8,520,095	lbs.	$ 916,126
1870	10,959,278	"	1,140,648
1871	11,429,350	"	1,158,212
1872	9,673,665	"	938,675
1873	24,379,865		none
1874	10,602,939		none
1875	10,772,199	"	379,689
1876	14,557,857	"	526,160
1877	13,482,657	"	534,890

During the fiscal years of 1870, 1871, and 1872, the Government collected duties on tea to the amount of $3,237,537 or an average of $1,079,179, per year. During the past three years the present Government have collected $1,440,737 or an average of $480,245 per year, although 6,750,414 lbs. of tea were imported in the three latter years beyond the import of the three former years. Had the tariff of 1872 been applied to the import of 1876-7 the amount of duty paid would have been $1,467,370 instead of $534,890, the amount actually paid, leaving a difference $932,480 in favor of the present Government, some portion of which would certainly have come out of the pockets of the working-men. (Cheers.) Had the tariff of 1872 been applied to the import of tea in 1875-76 and '77 the population of Canada, poor or rich, instead of paying $1,440,000 in tea duties, would have paid $3,750,000, or $2,310,000 more than they did pay, so that the present Government, instead of imposing new burthens on the people have lessened the tea duties by nearly two-thirds. (Cheers.)

The point which Mr. Tilley tries to make with reference to black tea paying more than green, is equally far-fetched and untenable. The average price of the black tea imported into Canada is 26 cents per lb., and the average duty 18½ per cent. The average price of the green tea imported into Canada is 33 cents per lb., and the average duty is 18½ per cent. Therefore the duty on both teas is precisely the same. The effect of the imposition of specific duties on tea instead of ad-valorem duties is that people use better qualities of tea than they did before. They now get a better grade of tea for the same price they had formerly to pay for an inferior grade. (Cheers.)

The Correct Tariff Doctrine.

Mr. John McDonald, now of Toronto, but formerly of Miramichi, in his address to the electors of Central Toronto, has made several good points. He disposes of the tariff position of the Opposition in a very summary manner, regarding it rather as an electioneering dodge than a matter of serious moment.

"The question before the electors really is whether Sir John A. Macdonald or Mr. Mackenzie will be at the head of the Government for the next five years.

"Would it not be better to put the matter thus fairly before the electors, than to mystify it with that which is called the National Policy, and which appears to be understood so differently by those who attempt to explain it?

"The existing Revenue Tariff has this advantage:—

"It can be understood.

"It provides the means needed to carry on the Government of the country.

"It gives a protection of 20 per cent. to manufacturers.

"It places goods within the reach of our people at prices which none feel to be oppressive.

"While I do not on the one hand favor a reduction of the tariff, on the other I do not favor the imposition of additional burdens upon the people.

"To speak of a policy which affords manufacturers a protection of 20 per cent. as a Free Trade policy, is dishonest. To clamour for more is as unnecessary as it is unwise, despite all that has been said to the contrary.

"There is no country better off to day than Canada, nor are there people who have more abundant cause for thankfulness."

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Snowball hold the same views on the Tariff question.

The Difference.

Mr. Snowball is an advocate of a policy favoring cheap bread, cheap salt, cheap fuel, cheap cotton and woolen goods and cheap farming implements. Therefore, vote for Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell is the advocate of a policy favoring a duty on flour, a duty on salt, a duty on coal, a higher duty on cotton and woolen goods and farming implements. This is Sir John A. Macdonald's policy. Mr. Mitchell voted before, at his bidding, to tax flour and he will have to do so again. Therefore vote against Mr. Mitchell.

The Surveyor-General.

Referring, for the second time, to the meeting called under "Tooley Street" auspices the *Sun* says:—

"Hon. M. Adams gave a short and spirited address, in which he said that the opponents of Mitchell had threatened what they would do if he (Adams) interfered in this election."

The position of the matter is this:—When Mr. Adams accepted the office of Surveyor-General his action was the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism among those who had been his supporters as well as on the part of his opponents. He will not deny that he feared Opposition to his return. It is well known that such was the case and among the pledges he gave by which he secured his re-election, unopposed, was one that contrary to his usual custom, he would not take the stump or otherwise actively canvass in favor of Mr. Mitchell. He gave this pledge to many electors and he cannot truthfully deny it. The "opponents of Mr. Mitchell" treated him honorably, both personally and politically, and the treatment they have received in return from him, is unworthy of the large support he had from both sides of Dominion politics. He has been guilty of such a breach of faith as will cause men in this County to place little confidence in his promises hereafter. Hundreds of electors regret the mistake Mr. Adams has made; not so much, on account of any effect it may have on the pending contest, as because it will mar the future political prospects of one who might, had he so chosen, have done honor to both himself and the County. The undignified manner in which he has behaved when addressing meetings in different sections of the County is calculated to lower the status of our Provincial Government, which has lost hundreds of friends by the course the Surveyor-General has pursued. When he took the responsibility of placing his Government in open hostility to that of the Dominion, by condemning the latter in unmeasured terms, he acted a most injudicious and unwarranted part, for New Brunswick is not prepared to have its local administration so suddenly abandon the policy of neutrality in Dominion politics which has distinguished it since Confederation. It has been quite well known for a good while that a large majority of the gentlemen who have composed our Provincial Governments were of Sir John A. Macdonald's party, and it is to their credit that, as an administration, they successfully kept those personal views in abeyance. They did so in the interest of the Province. They sunk strong personal alliances for the general good. That the reconstructed Government has changed all this is a matter of regret, for so important a change of policy cannot but work adversely to our interests as a Province.

The Elections!

Hon. T. W. Anglin was elected by acclamation in Gloucester, on Tuesday. Mr. Anglin is a Liberal and opposed to the Protectionists. George Haddow, Esq.,—a Liberal, and opposed to the Protectionists, was also elected by acclamation on Tuesday, for Restigouche.

A Winning Battle.

A most careful scrutiny made of the entire electoral field, by different persons, and from various points of view, confirms previous reports as to the fact that the Government will have a majority in the next House of Commons, and a very substantial one as well. In the western provinces, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the Government will have a small majority, making all possible allowances for the strength of the Conservatives. The balance will be on the right side of the political ledger. In Ontario and New Brunswick the smallest majority indicated by the comparison of reports made from different points is FORTY, but even if it were a few seats less, with or without the margin in their favor in the other provinces, the Government would have an ample assurance of a renewal of their lease of power. Both sides understand this pretty well. It is felt on all hands that while the Conservatives, led by SIR JOHN, are leading a forlorn hope, the Liberals led by ALEXANDER MACKENZIE are fighting a winning battle.—*Telegraph.*

PUT DOWN humbug by voting for Mr. Snowball.

BREAK UP the "Tooley Street Combination" by voting for Mr. Snowball.

DISCOURAGE self-importance engendered by public plunder. You can do it by voting for Mr. Snowball.

ENCOURAGE home industries, and home talent and send Mr. Mitchell back home to Montreal by voting for Mr. Snowball.

GIVE A LESSON to the man who took $26.000 for his own land and gave only $200 to the poor man for his, by voting for Mr. Snowball.

THE 17TH, September will long be remembered in Northumberland as the day on which Hon. Peter Mitchell was beaten by Mr. Snowball.

REMEMBER that Mr. Mitchell personally "strongly advised" Sir Albert J. Smith to prohibit gaspereaux seines altogether in Miramichi waters.

THE MEANEST THING that Mr. Mitchell has done yet is to prostitute charity for the purpose of obtaining votes. Shame upon such tactics.

THOSE WHO do not wish to signify their approval of Mr. Mitchell having paid his private liquor bills with the people's money ought to vote for Mr. Snowball.

EVERY ELECTOR of this County who desires to break up the ring that has ruled it for their own profit since confederation ought to vote for Mr. Snowball on Tuesday next.

EATING THE LEEK:—Mr. Mitchell said the other night that he never opposed the Chatham Branch Railway. He knows he did everything in his power to prevent it from being built.

BY VOTING FOR MR. SNOWBALL, teach Mr. Mitchell's Montreal friends, who send money into this County to buy votes in order that he may be elected to serve their interests and ruin ours, that Northumberland understands her own interests.

FUN.—They have great fun on the Richibucto Road about the two Missionaries who went out that way giving select readings, on Friday last. Other Missionaries were also sent out in other districts but converts are scarce. What a noble way to get votes!

TELEGRAPH TO ESCUMINAC.—If Mr. Mitchell believed that the Dominion Government ought to build a telegraph line to Escuminac, why did he not do something in the matter when he was a member of the Government. The money which he took from the people in paying his private liquor bills would build such a line.

A LYING CANVASS has been started in Hardwicke to the effect that the Department of Fisheries is about to place a tax of ten dollars on smelt nets. We have the best of authority for stating that there is no foundation whatever for the statement, no change in that direction being contemplated. Of this the fishermen may be well assured.

HONEST MEN should vote against Mr. Mitchell because when he was in power he diverted public money into his own pocket—witness the sale of his property at Newcastle for Intercolonial Railway purposes, the renting of a part of Beaubear's Island as a piling ground, his reputed connection with Government contracts and general tendency to administer public matters so as to enrich himself.

ESCUMINAC PLAIN.—Mr. Mitchell, when he goes to Escuminac, imagines he can make the people of that locality believe the Dominion Government has something to do with improving a road over Escuminac Plain. He knows that when he was in the Government he never thought of expending a cent on the road and that there is really no law under which it could be done. The Local Government has sole control of roads within the Province.

COSTLY!—Mr. Mitchell says "This "Government is costing the country an "enormous sum annually" If all the members of Government—thirteen in number—went about in steamers at public expense, accompanied by their friends, with provisions, liquors and cigars paid for by the people's money, as Mr. Mitchell did, would not the cost to the country be still greater? Mr. Mitchell must imagine that people hereabouts are "daft" to be affected by his "extravagance" twaddle.

REMEMBER.—When marking their ballots on Tuesday next let the fishermen of this County remember that Mr. Mitchell is bound, if elected, to keep his Inspector, W. H. Venning, in a position to continue his meddling annoyances. Venning is now obliged to keep quiet, but if Mr. Mitchell is elected for another five years he will teach Miramichi fishermen a lesson that will make them remember him. The re-election of Mr. Mitchell would, therefore, be a triumph for the St. John Inspector and a calamity for the fishermen.

NOMINATION DAY IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Messrs. Snowball and Mitchell Nominated.

Mr. Mitchell endeavors to do all the speaking, but the Electors demand fair play and enforce it.

Mr. Snowball Carries the Electors with him and Mr. Mitchell obliged to call in others to back up his silly Canvasses.

Messrs. R. P. Whitney, M. Adams, R. R. Call and others come to his aid and produce confusion.

THE REIGN OF THE "TOOLEY STREET" CLIQUE OVER.

Newcastle leads the County in the work of Reform.

On Tuesday of this week Nomination for the Dominion Commons for this County, was held in the Masonic Hall, Newcastle.

At 12 o'clock John Shirreff, Esq., proceeded to open his Court, and the reading of the Writ was the first business presented, and Mr. Shirreff stated that in accordance with the command contained therein public notice had been given. The usual oaths of the presiding Officer, and of his Election Clerk, M. S. Benson, Esq., were then read. After this followed numerous selections from the Dominion Election Laws of 1874 and 1878, after which the Presiding Officer declared his Court open to receive nominations. There were about one hundred persons present at this time, but the numbers gradually increased until the Hall was crowded. The first nomination was that of Peter Mitchell, gentleman, Montreal, who was nominated by—Wm. Park, Jas Fish, M. M. Sargeant, Allan Ritchie, R. R. Call, Joseph Hays, Richard Davidson, Michael Adams, T. W. Crocker, Thos. F. Gillespie, L. J. Tweedie, Wm. Muirhead, Jr., Jas. Clowry, A. W. Patterson, Thos. F. Keary, Jas. W. Fraser, Sam. McKnight, W. A. Hickson, Jas. Fitzpatrick, R. P. Whitney, Thos. C. Newman, Henry Wyse, Sn., Wm. Muirhead, D. Morrison, Jno. Sinclair, W. Robinson, Thos. Vye, Patrick Donovan, George Staples, John Cassidy, Jas. Murphy, W. C. Anslow and others.

Jabez Bunting Snowball was nominated by the following:—

Rich. Hutchison, Douglastown, Merchant
James Kerr, Chatham, trader.
John O'Brien, Nelson, merchant.
Alex. A. Cowden, Nelson, surveyor.
James Somers, Northesk, lumberman.
Richard Carman, Chatham, Barrister-at-Law.
Michael Searle, Chatham, merchant.
Jas. Anderson, Burnt Church, merchant.
C. C. Watt, Newcastle, merchant.
Richard Hocken, Chatham, merchant.
John Fotheringham, Chatham, merchant
Alex. McDougall, Hardwicke, farmer.
Roger Flanagan, Chatham, merchant.
John Johnstone, Glenelg, farmer.
George Burchill, Nelson, merchant.
James Graham, Glenelg, lumbermen.
A. G. Williston, Hardwicke, fish dealer.
Allan A. M. Saunders, Nelson, farmer.
David Petrie, Tabusintac, farmer.
James Edgar, Chatham, blacksmith.
James Robinson, Nelson, farmer.
Asa Perley, Chatham, farmer.
Barney Porrier, Neguac, farmer.
John Brown, Chatham, merchant.
Michael, Gratton, Nelson, lumberer.
James Hickey, Chatham, merchant.
Allan A. Davidson, Newcastle, Barrister-at-Law.
Enoch Flett, Nelson, tanner.
Wm. Murray, Chatham, merchant.
Horatio J. Lee, Tabusintac, farmer.
Thos. Flanagan, Chatham, merchant.
Neil Gordon, Northesk, farmer.
James W. Troy, Newcastle, joiner.
W. N. Harper, Chatham, watchmaker.
A. K. McDougall, Oak Point, D. & L. Surveyor.
Henry Betts, Derby, farmer.
A. C. Atkinson, Newcastle, carriage maker.
Hugh Parker, Derby, lumberer.
Alex. Harper, Chatham, watchmaker.
J. Ryan, Newcastle, farmer.
G. S. Bartlett, Northesk, farmer.
Thos. H. Fleiger, Chatham, trader.
Wm. Murray, Newcastle, painter.
James Parks, Northesk, surveyor.
Hugh McDonald, Glenelg, farmer.
J. W. Cassidy, Newcastle, carpenter.
Joseph Parks, Northesk, farmer.
Robert Bain, Chatham, merchant.
C. H. Elliot, Newcastle, boot and shoe maker.
B. Ronan, Northesk, farmer.
David H. Sommers, Northesk, farmer.
W. G. Creighton, Chatham, accountant.
E. P. Williston, Newcastle, Barrister-at-Law.
Robert Parks, Northesk, farmer.
William Cullan, Newcastle, carpenter.
Thos. Johnstone, Northesk, farmer.
Patrick McGowan, Newcastle, ship-joiner
Joseph White, Northesk, farmer.
D. W. Davidson, Chatham, farmer.
Jeremiah Sullivan, Northesk, farmer.
B. N. T. Underhill, Blackville lumberer
James Neilson, Chatham, engineer.
Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, farmer.
John Rice. Chatham, engineer.
Robt. Wall, Bartibogue, blacksmith.
William Jones, Northesk, farmer.
James Crocker, Derby, surveyor.
James Ivory, Neilson, farmer.
Thomas Gaynor, Chatham, farmer.
Daniel Sullivan, Blackville, farmer.
Benjamin Sweezey, Glenelg, farmer.
John Pallen, Chatham, doctor.
James McLean, Hardwicke, farmer.
Patrick Conway, Glenelg, farmer.
James Buckley, Chatham, butcher.
Michael O'Brien, Neilson, surveyor.
Scott Fairley, Blackville, lumberer.
Isaac Harris, Chatham, merchant.
James Robinson, Derby, surveyor.
Wm. Lawlor, Chatham, stone cutter.
Joseph Bateman, Nelson, farmer.
Andrew McLean, Tabusintac, farmer.
James Fenety, Chatham, surveyor.
Phineas Williston, Hardwicke, trader.
W. S. Loggie, Chatham, merchant.
Thos. Holmes. Blissfield, farmer.
J. Nicol, Chatham, merchant.
John Grant, Lower Newcastle, trader.
George Robinson, Chatham, merchant.
Henry Cunard, Chatham, farmer.
Alex. Dick, Glenelg, farmer.
F. J. Letson, Chatham, merchant.
Thomas Ambrose, Nelson, farmer.
Ephraim Strang, Chatham, merchant.
James Lynch, Newcastle, hotel keeper.
James Allen, Chatham, merchant.
John L. Murray, Blissfield, lumberman.
Alex. Cormack, Chatham, carpenter.
Alex. Loggie, Burnt Church, trader.
James Gray, Chatham, tinsmith.
John R. Nicholson, Newcastle, acc't.
John Flett, Nelson, mill owner.
George Brown, Newcastle, joiner.
William Hyland, Northesk, farmer.
John Somers, " farmer.
William McLean, Eng. Set. farmer.
John Hosford, " Post Master.
Jonathan Hosford, " farmer.
John Matchet, " farmer.
Thomas Mullens, Red Bank, farmer.
John Payne, " farmer.
Thos. Norton, " farmer.
Joseph Copp, " "
David Mathews, " "
John Holmes, " "
James Mathews, " "
Edward Chalmers, " "
Robert Taylor, " "
James Mutch, " "
John Nolin, " "
Alex. Sutherland, Esq.
Francis Burke, Jonas Clarke,
Robert Gigy, Patrick Doyle,
John Connell, Michael Connell,
James Fiatt, Michael McMahon,
James Lahey, Thomas McMahon,
Barth. Connell, Michael Connell, Jr.
Daniel Connell, James Connell,
Andrew Carroll, Michael Lahey,
Patrick Lahey, Andrew Touchey,
John Moreman, Andrew McMahon,
James McMahon, Thomas Barry,
James Cady, James Nugent,
John Lynch, Michael Lynch,
William Lynch, Thomas Hays,
Thomas Hall, Patrick Lynch.
John Johnston, B. N. T. Underhill,
James Duffy, Hudson Underhill,
William Croford, Moses Harris, Jr.,
Henry Curtis, David Sullivan,
Thomas Curtis, T. W. Underhill,
John Sturgen, John A. Underhill,
Charles Welsh, James Underhill,
W. A. Curtis, Daniel Sullivan,
William Coughlan, John T. Coughlan,
Moses Harris., Sr. Elijah Mountain,
James Vickors, Patrick McLaughlin.
John Tucker, James Warner,
John Vickers, Benjamin Mountain,
Thos. Vickers, Jr. Thomas Vickers, Sr.
John McLaggan, John Curran,
James Steves, James Cavennaugh,
Daniel Carroll, Danl. Mahony,
Thos. Johnson. Sr. Hugh Murray,
Michael Murray, Denis Mahony,
Michael Hannan, Michael Lougher,
Edward Carroll, John O'Connell,
Ben. McLoughlen, John Hogan,
John Colford, Thos. Joyce, Sr.
David Shinnock, James Porter,
Andrew Colford, James Juster, Sr.
James Titeston, Sr. Robert Juster,
Matthew Dorthy, Cavin Brophy,
Patrick Juster, Jacob Layton,
Edward Colford, William Colford,
John McDonald, Florence Keenan,
Simon McLaggan, James Porter,
Peter Grattan.
Joseph McLean, Sr., Joseph McLean, Jr.
Alex. Goodfellow, David Goodfellow.
James Hannay, John McLean,
Patrick Conway, Thomas Elkin,
John Johnston, Malcolm Watling,
John Dickson, Henry Mays,
James Dickson, George McKnight,
John Gillis, Alex. Gillis.
Joseph Thompson, Thomas Jardine,
Saml. T. McKnight, John Conroy,
Joseph Mann. Benjamin Sweezey,
George Sweezey, Angus McDonald,
Alex. McDonald, Angus McGinis,
Wm. Wilson, John McDermaid,
Alexander Gillis, Jr.

A number of lists in the hands of Mr. Snowball's friends in Hardwicke and other sections of the County were not in hand in time for publication.

D. T. Johnstone, Esq., was advertised as Expenses Agent for Mr. Snowball, and W. A. Park, Esq., for Mr. Mitchell.

With permission of the Returning Officer Mr. Mitchell addressed the Electors present and offered to waive the right he held by custom to speak first after the time of closing the Court had arrived, by giving way to Mr. Snowball who was a young candidate, etc.

Mr. Snowball thanked Mr. Mitchell, but said he did not wish to deprive him of any advantage. As his Committee had arranged with Mr. Mitchell's Committee for joint occupation of the Hall after the Court was closed, he proposed that Mr. Mitchell should speak first for two hours after which he (Mr. Snowball) should be allowed a similar time, Mr. M. to follow and he to speak again and so, on.

Mr. Mitchell said he would consent to no such arrangement. He would speak first and not stop until he had said all he had to say.

Mr. Snowball said he was willing to listen to Mr. Mitchell for two hours, or two and a half hours, but if that gentleman attempted to talk against time, he would, under advice of his Committee, address such Electors as might chose to hear him in the Public Square.

Mr. Mitchell replied that Mr. S. could do as he pleased.

A poll was demanded by M. Adams, Esq., and the business of the Court closed at two. A little after that hour there were eight or nine hundred persons, principally electors, present.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the chair was taken by Hon. Senator Muirhead.

Mr. Mitchell, after a few general introductory remarks, said it was desirable for himself, at least, that he should state his views distinctly, both as to the past and the future. When he looked round and reflected that for the last 22 years he had served the people in one capacity or another as their representative, he felt proud and now he again came before them to give an account of his past record. He had endeavored to pursue a course in the true interests of the country at large. When he went to Ottawa he was disposed to give a fair support to Mackenzie, but his course both previous to Confederation, and on the Pacific Railway matter was unsatisfactory, and when that gentleman and his party came into power, he came to the conclusion that they were not the men calculated to promote the best interests of the country. He might say that the policy which was necessary for the country now, was not so 10 years ago, and proceeded to read at length from the *Sun*, Gen. Sherman's writings, etc., the ideas of Protectionists on the influences which caused the various commercial phases through which the United States had passed before and since the war. He claimed that the high protective tariff of the latter had secured great prosperity to the people, and he held up the American manufacturing towns and cities as centres which should attract our population unless we, too, adopted a policy of Protection.

At present this County had comparatively but one industry, viz., its lumber, and if the present policy of Canada was continued the trade of the country would go to ruin. He would advocate a policy which would keep the young men and women of the country at home, by finding them employment, instead of obliging them to seek it elsewhere.

He then contended that England did not adopt a Free Trade policy, until she was able to supply the markets of the world, and that a protective policy had been generally adopted by the nations of Europe with success. He said that while Canada had to compete against an American tariff of from 60 to 80 per cent with one of 17½ per cent, that was not the kind of Free Trade which would make the country prosper. It was little consequence what men they elected, to represent them, what the people had to look to was the policy of the men in power. He deprecated the policy of Mr. Mackenzie's Government as a "drift along" policy, but said another pilot would take the ship out of danger. The Protection party did not wish to increase the taxation of the country, but to provide labor for the laboring man all the year round. The country had never felt the depression till now, because a few years ago the Intercolonial was building and other public works were going on, but they felt it now when the laboring man was unable to get even $1 a day, all the year round.

He wanted the people to remember that it was he who gave them the Intercolonial Railway and the money it brought to the County. Although he might be belittled for his efforts to get the rights of even Mrs. Murphy who lost her cow on the Intercolonial, his services would be remembered and the electors would run up a handsome majority for Peter Mitchell. [Applause]

Mr. Mitchell—Let the ADVANCE man make a note of that—

"ADVANCE man"—Now tell us what you know about the "Northern Railway Cow."

Mr. Mitchell said he would attend to that and to Mr. Smith, also, by and by.

Mr. Mackenzie was against Protection and when he was 1000 miles west, he had slandered him (Mr. Mitchell) but the mean hound dare not repeat his slanders to his (Mr. Mitchell's) face [Laughter] During Mackenzie's visit here last year the laws of hospitality forbade him (Mr. M) to refer to the subject, but he was told he would come again. He did come again, but he only stopped a few minutes in passing through Newcastle. Both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright had admitted that Protection would be beneficial for a number of years; then why not adopt it?

The object of the party to which he (Mr. Mitchell) belonged, was not to raise more revenue, but to distribute the tariff over different articles, so as to build up the native industries. It was not to put a tax on the poor man's food as had been asserted and he was prepared to prove that Peter Mitchell had never voted for such a tax. He then proceeded to read from the Votes and Proceedings of Parliament to shew that he had opposed taxes on flour and coal last session, such taxes being proposed by Liberals, and he called for three cheers for Peter Mitchell as evidence that he had "nailed a lie."

The cheers were given, answered by still louder counter cheers for Mr. Snowball, followed by three more for Mr. Mitchell.

A voice—"Go back to 1867."

Mr. Mitchell said in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty the Government in 1867 had determined on carrying out a "National policy", as they found when working for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty they were at a disadvantage and as soon as they found it did not work, they took off the tax. He claimed that his Government had taken $1,000,000 off the old woman's tea, while the first year that Mackenzie was in office an additional burden of $3,000,000 was imposed on the country.

He claimed that the six fast sailing schooners which Peter Mitchell had fitted out, had brought about the Washington Treaty, as this little fleet was the first that had ever taught American vessels to respect our rights, and the seizures made numbered 15. When England saw this it was necessary to bring matters to a point. His action with these schooners had brought about the Alabama and Washington Treaties, and settled the American-Canadian boundary.

He had prepared the case for the Fishery Commission 6 months before he went out of office and lazy Sir Albert J. Smith was enjoying the fruits of that work of his. This person, who was now having a life and death struggle for his seat in his own County had been mean enough to unearth some liquor bills of his which were charged to the Government on an occasion when Col. Bagot had asked him to take himself and a number of gentlemen to inspect the lighthouse system of the Dominion, and while on board the vessel, he had treated him as he would in his own house, and yet this Sir Albert who was too lazy to move [Here Mr. Mitchell used some language not fit for publication] would bring up this paltry matter of $211.50 on the eve the elections. He himself had visited the most distant lighthouse stations, while Sir A. J. Smith had never gone round to them at all. He (Mr. M.) had organized his Department, and had placed forty Statutes on the Statute book, and made a compendium of navigation laws—equal to those of Great Britain. Sir Albert did not shew his own accounts honestly, but drew $1,100 and charged it to contingencies.

[At this point cheers for Mr. Snowball and Mr. Mitchell were successively called for and given.]

Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to compare the number of members and their salaries in the present Government, with those of Sir John A.'s, contending that on the increase of expenditure on this head alone, they ought to be condemned.

He referred to the St. Francis Locks matter, and the alteration in Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway Policy, which, he claimed, made this work useless.

He adverted to Mr. Mackenzie's opinions of coalitions, when in and out of power, the way in which Mr. Cartwright had been condemned by the *Globe* and the scandal against Mr. Cauchron in connection with the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, reading an array of figures from the *Sun* and other Protectionist papers to disprove that the Mackenzie Government was an economical one.

END OF MR. MITCHELL'S REMARKS.

The audience, which when Mr. Mitchell read figures at so great length, grew restive, now began to call generally for Mr. Snowball. Mr. Mitchell said he had offered that gentleman a chance to speak first, and as the offer was declined he would not stop until he had delivered his speech.

Cheers and counter cheers were given for the respective candidates, and Mr. Matthew Russel of the Newcastle Ferry, who has, all along, been a great Sir John man, cried out in stentorian tones for three cheers more for Mr. Mackenzie and his Government, which were given with such a will that showed how so stannch a Protectionist's conversion pleased the electors.

Mr. Mitchell tried to continue his speech, but the cries and cheers for Snowball showed that Mr. Mitchell's threat that he "would speak until he was done," together with his tedious readings of figures, were addressed to electors not to be trifled with.

Seeing the situation, Mr. Snowball came forward and, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, announced that Hon. Mr. Anglin was elected in Gloucester (immense cheering) and Mr. Haddow in Restigouche (cheers). He said it would be as well perhaps to let Mr. Mitchell go on a little further, and perhaps he would condense his remarks under the circumstances.

Mr. Mitchell proceeded with his speech, but continued his reading of figures, at which the audience peremptorily interfered. He then called for three cheers for Sir John which, being given, were answered for three more for Mackenzie and Snowball.

Mr. Snowball asked the electors to give Mr. Mitchell half an hour, but the latter said he would speak as long as he liked, and would not be put down, and shouted at the audience—"you'll not 'Snowball' me out, I tell you."

The Chairman here interposed and said perhaps Mr. Mitchell would close in half an hour.

The cries for Snowball, however, drowned Mr. Mitchell's readings from the pamphlet and *Sun*, and he was obliged to retire. Before doing so, however, he said if the meeting would not hear him he would have the speech he intended to deliver printed and circulated.

Mr. Snowball's Speech.

Mr. Snowball, who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said it was with much pleasure he appeared before such a large audience, and before going further, he would make some explanation of his absence from the meeting called a few evenings since by a Committee of Mr. Mitchell's friends. The telegraphic notice of it reached his office very late the evening before. He was absent from home, engaged in a personal canvass of the County, and it was absolutely impossible for him to have attended. Besides, he had already spoken in Newcastle and was to do so again and Mr. Mitchell's views had also been presented in the same place, and were to be again, as they had been that day.

A TRUE LIBERAL.

In the first place he was accused of being a Grit. He had always belonged to the great Liberal party that had led all the Reforms they had had in this country and he was proud of belonging to that party; if that was being a Grit then he was a true Grit. (Cheers.) He had never deserted his colors. He had advocated the Liberal side of politics in the great question of Confederation, against many of his friends without flinching with Mr. Mackenzie—the "mean Mackenzie," as he was called—who had always advocated the cause of the Liberals and true reformers. But he did not want to take the sins of the Mackenzie Government on his back, and heaven forbid that he should take those of the Macdonald Government either—the Administration of which his hon. friend (Mr. Mitchell) had been a member.

A GREAT POLITICAL CRIME.

That Government had taken $360,000—money to be paid back out of the Public Treasury. They had tried to keep themselves in power, not by honest votes, but through buying their way to it. (Cheers.) With whose money did they propose to do this? Was it with their salaries of $5000 a year? No! it was with the $360,000 which they got from Sir Hugh Allan. His friend had read here extracts from party newspapers and had given them a great deal of valuable information. Now with reference to this $360,000 the evidence was official and put before the world. He would read them a letter addressed by Sir Geo. E. Cartier, to Sir Hugh Allan. When, on another occasion, he had read that letter it had been said he was defaming the dead, but that was a poor answer to so grave a charge. He would read this letter from Sir George—a member of the Government in which Mr. Mitchell was:—

Certified Copy of Letter.
(Private and Confidential.)

MONTREAL, 30th July, 1872.

Dear Sir Hugh,—The friends of the Government will expect to be assisted with funds in the pending elections, and any amount which you or your company shall advance for that purpose, shall be recouped to you.

A memorandum of immediate requirements is below. Very truly yours,

GEO. E. CARTIER.

TO SIR HUGH ALLAN.

And, Sir, what is the memorandum? Why here is the official copy—

Sir John A. Macdonald	- -	$25,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin	- -	15,000
Sir Geo. E. Cartier	- -	20,000
Sir John A. (additional)	- -	10,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin "	- -	10,000
Sir Geo. E. Cartier "	- -	20,000

A little time after, when Sir Hugh was away in Newfoundland, Sir George wrote to his agent, Mr. Abbott, saying:—

In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan I shall be obliged by your supplying the central committee with a further sum of $20,000 upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of 30th ultimo.

And there was a postscript saying:—

Please also send Sir John A. Macdonald $10,000 more on the same terms.

Then, two days after, Sir John sent a telegram from Toronto to the same Mr. Abbott, saying:—

(Immediate.—Private.)

I must have another ten thousand. Will be the last time of calling; do not fail me.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

BOUND TO PAY IT BACK.

Thus, in one letter, was $110,000 asked for, which was only the commencement of these fraudulent transactions. And they say, the money should be recouped to Sir Hugh. Did they intend to take it out of their incomes of $5000 a year, and pay it back to Sir Hugh Allan? No, they intended to appropriate the public monies for the purpose and if they had continued their hold of the purse of the Dominion we should have seen how they intended to pay

more than their predecessors, notwithstanding these enormous additional burdens left upon them by their reckless predecessors.

DEALS, ETC.

Mr. Mitchell had told them that under his administration there was prosperity, public works going on, and an amount of money spent that made the country prosper. But was it so much the result of the money spent in the country, as it was the price of the deals his friend had spoken of? Mr. Mitchell had reminded him of his friend the Chairman (and he knew he would not be offended by this reference to him) who generally came back from England in the Spring, and in reply to questions as to the price of deals would say "he never saw anything like it in this world." [laughter] and in fact he (Mr. Mitchell) in his gloomy views had quite taken the wind out of the Chairman's sails for next Spring [laughter] but he (Mr. Snowball) would say they had seen ups and downs in the lumber business and they would see another up yet! [Cheers] They might have to wait for a year, but thank God we had pretty good crops this season, and we would get through somehow [Cheers].

TOO MUCH BRAG.

There was one unfortunate thing about his friend, Mr. Mitchell. When he touched that gentleman hard he said he was abusive. Truth was not always palatable, but he (Mr. Snowball) was compelled to tell the truth occasionally in reference to these political matters, and of course, it was unpalatable. There was the matter of Confederation, Mr. Mitchell took to himself the credit of being the first and last of Confederation, and claimed to have done the whole thing, and that he had had little or no assistance either in that or the Intercolonial Railway. But Mr. Mitchell was not the first to conceive Confederation at all. It was suggested long before his time—19 years ago Mr. Mackenzie had advocated Confederation, and he believed a brother of Mr. Mackenzie's was the first person in Canada who regularly brought it before the public and advocated it with any force. At that time, however, Canada would not listen to it. The present Mr Mackenzie took the matter up and he and George Brown with other Liberals made it a success. In the Parliament of Canada before the Quebec Conference there was a motion brought forward, and Mr. Brown said to Sir John A. Macdonald's Government that if they liked to carry through a scheme for making the whole of Canada one he would allow them to conduct the country's affairs. Up to this time Sir John A. Macdonald had been a bitter opponent of Confederation; he said the country was well enough off without it and wanted no change, but it was forced upon him, and the Quebec Conference followed. The result of that Conference was Confederation. Mr. Mitchell was simply an actor in it, being invited to the Conference by the parties in Upper Canada, but he never was the prime mover in it. He never worked to get Nova Scotia, and yet she had gone in and P. E. I. too, and whether Mr. Mitchell had worked for it or not this country would have gone into Confederation all the same. He (Mr. Snowball) was in favor of Confederation although they had thereby been forced into some exorbitant measures. One of the first steps was that a delegation had to go to London. The British Government, just before that, got into difficulties with the United States over the Trent affair and had very nearly drifted into war. They had to send troops to Canada. It was midwinter, and these had to travel overland in sledges, and it was through the instrumentality of England that the military road was built via. the Metapedia. Under these circumstances, when Confederation came to be discussed and the Intercolonial Railway was a part of the scheme, the British Government insisted on a road being provided whereby she could get troops through Canada in another such affair as that of the Trent, and the condition of the guarantee was that the Railway route was to be approved by the British Government.—[hear, hear.] He would be sorry to take up an adverse party newspaper as Mr. Mitchell had done, to prove anything against him, nor would he refer to any paper as Mr. Mitchell had referred to the ADVANCE. He never troubled himself about newspaper attacks. But what did they find in the *Sun* which was the great authority of the Protectionists, established by them to assist the friends of Sir John in this Province and which had been sent broadcast over the land. He would read:—

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

[Mr. Snowball here read from a letter from Hon. Wm. McDougall an associate of Mr. Mitchell in the Government at and after Confederation and now one of the champions of Protection in Ontario, to Hon. Senator Brown, written a few days ago.]

"I assert and defy you to contradict that "the Bay Chaleur route was adopted by the "Canadian Government after full discussion "in the Cabinet and in the public press; "that it was apparent very early in the discussion, viz., during the first session of "the Dominion Parliament, that the members of the Cabinet from the Maritime "Provinces, (excepting Mr. Tilley) and all "the members from Quebec preferred the "Bay Chaleur line; that the Engineer, Mr. "Fleming, who before Confederation, had "explored the whole country from the St. "John to the Metapedia—who had been selected by the Imperial Government as "well as the Provincial Government to advise on the question of route, and who "was, afterwards, appointed by the Dominion Government to be its Chief Engineer "for Railways—gave his decided opinion "in favor of the Bay Chaleur line; that the "Imperial Government having agreed to "guarantee a loan of three millions Sterling "reserved the right to approve the line that "might be selected; that the Bay Chaleur "line was preferred by that Government "and that any line crossing the St John at "Woodstock or at Fredericton or elsewhere "would have been 'one to which Her "Majesty's assent could not have been "given' (See despatch of Colonial Secretary "to Lord Monck, 22d July, 1868); that the "Canadian Parliament the Constutitional "Authority to which individual Ministers, "as well as Cabinets, must bow, especially "in matters of taxation and supply, approved of the Bay Chaleur line by an immense majority (see Commons' Journal "1869, page 97).

"That the *present Premier* by his speech "in 1865 the best I ever heard him make—"(See Confederated Debates, p. 430)—*and* "*all his present colleagues* then in the House, "by their votes in 1869, approved of the "*Bay Chaleur line.*"

WHAT HE DID FOR HIMSELF.

Mr. Mitchell it would be seen had taken too much credit to himself for Confederation, and for the Intercolonial Rl'y. (Cheers.) As regarded the Intercolonial Rl'y perhaps it would not have come through Newcastle, just as it did but for Mr. Mitchell. He would mention something new to them in connection with Mr. Mitchell's shipyard—Mr. Mitchell had sold a half of this shipyard to a firm in Quebec. Messrs. Dunn & Holmes. Then a branch railway comes down and goes into this very place. He wanted $26,000 for his part of the land and Messrs. Dunn & Holmes wanted $14,555 for theirs.

The Government gave him, not $26,000 but $16,000, and for the part transferred to Dunn and Holmes they gave $10,000, making in all $26,000, for a right of way through an old shipyard. [Cheers] The balance of the shipyard was sold the other day to Hamilton & Fish, who got a frontage equivalent to three times that given to the Intercolonial Railway. When a Railway passed through a man's land it enhanced its value, and if it damaged a man's property to the extent of $500 and improved it the extent of $250 they gave him $250 for it, and they valued the land on the enhanced value caused by having a Railway in close proximity to it. In this case Messrs. Hamilton and Fish bought three times as much frontage on the river for $1,200 as Mr. Mitchell and his friends sold to the Dominion Government for $26,000, when the land was not worth as much money. [Great cheering]. Mr. Mitchell might say it was a vile slander, but what could he (Mr. Snowball) do but tell them the truth. Mr. Mitchell would say he had nothing to do with it, that other persons appraised the land, but the Commissioners could not exceed $10,000 in appraising and if more was asked it had to go before the Privy Council and they were the parties to decide. The parties appointed to appraise this land were Mr. Chandler, Mr. Brydges and two others, but they never appraised it at all. When they found $26,000 and $14,000 asked for it they let the matter alone, and Mr. Scott was sent down from Ottawa put a value on the land, and he said it was worth just $16,000 and Mr. Mitchell got paid for it when he was getting a little restive about the fag end of the existence of the shaky Government of which he was a member. [Cheers]. Now, the Branch Railway at Newcastle, was less than a mile in length. The average cost of the Intercolonial was $48.000 with rolling stock, expensive bridges etc., and of the Pacific, with its tunnels etc., only $24,555 per mile. And yet this branch one mile in length in the town of Newcastle, without one single bridge, culvert or bank cost $65,000! [Cheers]. Yet Mr. Mitchell and his friends would talk about charges against Mr. Mackenzie in connection with things thousands of miles away, but they never came near home with their charges, and up there he supposed, they pointed to frauds in New Brunswick, to deceive the people. If their charges were true why did they not demand a Parliamentary Committee to investigate them? But they dared not do so. They say it would be no use to ask for a committee, because it would be composed of Mackenzie's friends, but Mr. Mackenzie had said he would allow them to nominate every man on the Committee if they had the courage to formulate their charges. [Cheers].

PERKINS AND CO.

Now he would refer to the matter of the Newcastle Round House. It was advertised for tender, and some person offered to build it for $7,887, but Sir John's Government did not accept the lowest tender, but gave it to Perkins & Co., for $16,947. There was $9,000 of the public money gone in a single item. [Cheers.] When he (Mr. Snowball) had said he knew who Perkins was, but did not know who the "Co." was, Mr. Mitchell complained of another "vile slander." [Cheers.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEWCASTLE.

Then, there was a Custom House wanted for Newcastle. Here was an opportunity for Mr. Mitchell to have got them something pretty and ornamental, but what was the case? The unfortunate Commercial Bank, of which he was a shareholder, had failed. This Bank had a property for sale, they were anxious to close up the business, and offered the building to the Dominion Government for £400, or $1,600. It was declined. A few days afterwards Mr. Tuck of St. John, a friend of Mr. Mitchell's, applied to them for the building and they sold it to him. He gave nothing more than $1,600. Within a few days a transfer of this piece of property was made from Mr. Tuck to the Dominion Gov't for $4,000. They would not pay him (Mr. Snowball) and his associates $1,600 for it, but they buy it from Mr. Tuck for $4,000, and he also charged $60 for drawing the papers, which they paid. (Cheers.)

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM.

If Mr. Muirhead was not their Chairman he would tell how they bought a Chatham property from him for $10,000, which was not worth near that sum. They appropriated $10,000 for a Custom House in Chatham. It was a big sum and sufficient to put up a big building, and if Mr. Mitchell, as "a friend of the working man," had raised up a wooden building it would have given employment to a great number of carpenters during the winter, and if they had built it of stone it would have done the same for the masons and would have been a credit to the place. But this man, who was such a "friend of the working man" goes and buys this old pile of stone and mortar [cheers] for $10,000, and afterwards his Government pays some $3,000 for making it what it was to-day. The walls were cracking and he doubted if it would stand two years longer. (Cheers.) Of course no blame was to be attached to Mr. Muirhead for selling his property well.

MORE PROPERTY BOUGHT.

Then, they wanted a Quarantine Hospital. It would never do to put it on land they had for nothing, so they had to buy land and they bought Middle Island, which was so near Chatham that if persons with an infectious disease were placed there the town would be in arms. He (Mr. Snowball) was the auctioneer of that land a short time before this when Mr. Muirhead bid for it and he had had the hardest work to get him up to $240, (laughter) and then he turns round and sells it to his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, the man who had stuck to him all his life, for $1,100! (Great cheering.)

PICTURES OF BEAUTY.

He would make a casual remark here. He (Mr. Snowball) had seen a bill in which the Portraits of the old Ministry were charged for, and Mr. Mitchell had got his portrait taken at the expense of the Dominion, the affair costing some $1,200. They said it was for Emigration purpose, (laughter.) Well his friend Mr. Mitchell, was a good looking man and he dared say his portrait had brought a lot of emigrants to this country. (Laughter and cheers.)

NO WONDER AT EXPENSE.

This was only of a piece with the expenditure which was going on in those times. If those things were then going on within 5 miles of us, what must be the corruption over the whole Dominion, which extended 3,000 across the continent? They must suppose these transactions went on all over it, and how long was the Dominion to stand it? It was no wonder the expenditure increased $10,000,000 in six years, and if Mr. Mitchell and his associates had been allowed to remain in power we should be irretrievably ruined, and have had to repudiate and became bankrupt! [Cheers.]

SEVEN YEARS OF DO-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. Mitchell had told them about the prosperity under his administration, but what was the reason of the depression they were labouring under now; was it not the depression in the timber trade? And Mr. Mitchell wanted the Dominion Government to alleviate it. But how was that to be done? Did he want the Government to build another Intercolonial Railway? He had talked of the expenditure under the late and present Administration; he (Mr. Snowball) would admit that there had been a large amount of expenditure, but where did that expenditure go? It went not into the pockets of the working man but of the rich. [Applause.] Outside of the Intercolonial Railway, which was not Mr. Mitchell's work and which we would have had if he had never been born, and outside of the expenditures he (Mr. S.) had enumerated and which benefited his rich friends, he challenged him to point to anything he had done for the County. They found the answer came soon enough. Mr. Mitchell said he had been in Opposition and would not ask the Government for anything. But was that what he was elected for? Did they elect him to sacrifice their interests for the sake of his own personal feelings? [Cheers.] He would dare Mr. Mitchell to shew them one item of Dominion money spent in this County during the seven years he had been their representative in the Commons, outside of the sums he had named, and of those seven years, for two years he had been a supporter of the Government and the head of a department. [Cheers.] And yet he talked about the prosperity which reigned under him, and the adversity under the present Administration. Was that the feeling of the intelligence of this community? He thought not. [Cries of, No, and cheers.]

BUYING STEEL RAILS AND LIGHTSHIP.

While he was referring to these matters he would speak of the Steel Rails which Mr. Mitchell had forgotten to mention lately. The present administration wanted about 50,000 tons of these Rails. Steel Rails had been £15.15/ a ton, but they had fallen. We were embarked in great Railway enterprises, and were the largest buyers of Steel Rails in the world. They had gone down from £15.15/ to $10 a ton, or about 2c per pound. Mr. Fleming the Dominion Engineer laid this before Mr. Mackenzie, and told him steel had got to the lowest price and advised him to buy. Mr. Mackenzie accordingly advertised for tenders for Steel Rails. He gave 9 days notice which was subsequently extended to 6 weeks, and tenders were put in and accepted, at prices in the vicinity of $54.60 per ton, delivered in Montreal, freight paid, making £10 the first cost of the Rails and $4.60 freight and Commission, to put them down in Montreal. Now, immediately after these Rails were bought, even Dr. Tupper said the price was extremely low, but he blamed the Government for buying them saying they would rust. People acquainted with such matters, however, knew very well steel rails did not depreciate to any great extent through rust. He would defy any man in that room to have predicted that the price of steel would have fallen below 2c per pound. When the Government of which Mr. Mitchell was a member wanted rails they sent an order to England for them, and they gave it not to a manufacturer, but to John Haws the brother-in-law and also partner of Mr. Mitchell for so many years in Miramichi. Well, he gets the order; it had been said it was the present administration did it, but it was no such thing. The order went through Lewis Carvell, another brother-in-law of Mr. Mitchell's, and Manager of the Intercolonial Railway. Haws, charged £17 a ton for the rails ordered and they were being received at the same time Mr. Mackenzie's purchase was being delivered in Canada at £10. He charged £17, a price rails had never been at in the world. [Cheers.] Mr. Mackenzie investigated the matter and found the order had been given without any tender. It had just been handed to Haws to fill. He charged £17 when the rails never cost any such sum, the invoices were false and an action was brought and a verdict given against him for £5,000. On the second shipment there is another action pending and there would be another verdict for a like sum. But this Haws goes away to China, Mr. Mitchell said for the benefit of his health, and he (Mr. Snowball) dared to say he did feel pretty sick about that time. [Laughter.] Such experiences would make any man sick. [Cheers.] Referring to the Lightship for Halifax he asked why Mr. Mitchell did not give it to the shipwrights of Miramichi to build, for a wooden ship was what was wanted. But he sent an order to this John Haws, who bought an old derelict vessel with an iron bottom who sent her out here at a cost of £7,000. She went to Halifax and the people hooted at her. What was the consequence? The very first storm they stood on the shore expecting her to break adrift, and she did go on shore, and is a monument of the injustice done to this country by Mr. Mitchell! [Cheers.]

[The Chairman, at the suggestion of some one near, reminded Mr. Snowball that he had talked nearly as long as Mr. Mitchell.]

He had talked his time out, he believed, but before sitting down he would tell them that he believed all these transactions stunk of fraud and he would ask them if they would send the same people back to power again to act in the same manner. If he knew anything of the constituency it would not do so. He had other matters to bring before the electors and was sorry time obliged him to stop speaking.—[Great cheering.]

Cheers and counter cheers continued for some time, after which.

Mr. Mitchell said "Snowball is a slanderer and liar". Haws was employed by the Mackenzie Government, who got a snatch verdict against him. What could the poor man do but remain away when a $30,000 verdict was hanging over him, which he could not pay. Snowball had dealt in fishwife's slanders which he should be above. He said Snowball's brother-in-law might be guilty of forgery but that would not justify him (Mr. M.) in bringing it up here. It was an infernal lie that he ever got a picture taken at $1,200 expense to the public and he would give $500 to any charity if Snowball could prove it. He denied having anything whatever to do with the Round House, but thought Snowball might find out who the "Co." associated with Perkins was by looking not far from his own home. [Cries of "name"!]

Mr. Mitchell said he would not give any name, as he did not know. He had nothing to do with the Newcastle or Chatham Custom House purchases and he would appeal to Mr. Muirhead on the subject.

The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Muirhead, said Mr. M. was right. He had kept the Chatham Custom House offer open for two months.

Mr. Mitchell said these things were not connected with his Department, the Quarantine Hospital was in the Inland Dept. Therefore, he had nothing to do with that. Tuck lost by the Commercial Bank and as he saw a chance to speculate in the building in Newcastle he did it. He wondered if Snowball's stock in the Commercial Bank was like that in the Chatham Railway? His shipyard property had been expropriated without his knowledge and he was not anxious to sell it. The Quebec firm had bought a part of it 3 years before it was wanted for Railway purposes. They had intended to build a steam mill on it, but abandoned the idea for some reason. Hamilton and Fish did not buy any land from him. Snowball had taken advantage of him in the statements he had made which were untruthful and slanderous. How would it sound if he referred to the manner in which Mr. Snowball managed his father-in-law's estate and to the way in which he treated Mrs. Macdougall [shouts, hisses and confusion] Snowball wanted to get hold of the Chatham Branch Railway but was prevented by Mr. Adams who made the Local Government promise an investigation of that matter before he would consent to accept the position of Surveyor General. Adams made Snowball disgorge on the day he thought the sale was sure. [Cheers]. He had better tell how he sold slabs to the Intercolonial for $4 a cord when they could be got from Hamilton & Fish for $1.20.

Surveyor General Adams:—What did he give for $20.000 which the public accounts show he got.

Mr. Mitchell;—Yes, what did he give for that.

Mr. Snowball:—You can't find any such charge in the Public accounts.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr, Adams—It is there.

Mr. Snowball: The statement is unfounded and they cannot prove it. I challenge it.

Mr. Mitchell now read from an address given to him in Miramichi setting forth that he had aided very materially in securing the Railway by the North Shore and said Snowball's name was signed to it. That was a proof of what he had done for the Railway.

He said when he was canvassing up the Northwest it happened that W. S. Brown's books which had come into Mr. Snowball's possession, were stolen and Snowball had been mean enough to insinuate that he did it. He called on Mr. R. P. Whitney to substantiate this charge.

Mr. Whitney stepped forward and, in a very dramatic manner, called God to witness that he was going to tell the truth. He then went over an alleged conversation held with Mr. Snowball who he said intimated that a man, "once a Newcastle "lawyer, who was a curse to the County "and would be so until he was out of it, "had had a hand in the stealing."

He said to Mr. Snowball "Surely you don't mean Mitchell" and Snowball said, "I did not say it was Mitchell." Mr. Whitney said the impression left on his mind was that Snowball meant Mitchell. [Confusion]

Mr. Snowball requested to be allowed to reply to Mr. Whitney, but Mr. Mitchell stepped before him and was joined by Surveyor-General Adams, and R. R. Call, and others of his friends. The meeting became disorderly and nobody could be heard.

A number of gentlemen belonging to Mr. Snowball's Committees then made their way to him and advised him to leave the meeting to those who had created the disorder, which was done, Mr. Snowball being followed by about two thirds of those present who seemed disgusted.

The remnant of the meeting listened for sometime to R. R. Call, Esq., Surveyor-General Adams and Mr. Tweedie. The two first, as reported to us, indulged in some very extraordinary statements. We shall, however, deal with them at another time. If both are not ashamed of themselves when their excitement cools off we misjudge them.

Credit is due to the Electors for their general good conduct. Special constables did their duty well with a few over-excited persons. Newcastle has come out with flying colors for fair play. The rule of a few would-be important men is put down by the independence, self-respect and home-interests of the County. Let the Electors remember their duty and do it on Tuesday next.

THE NOTMANS have re-opened their Studio at St. John, N. B., and are now prepared to undertake orders for every description of Photographic Portraiture. Appointments for sittings can be arranged by mail. Their new establishment is fitted up with every convenience and visitors will receive careful attention.

Miramichi and the North Shore.

"THE WORLD."—Attention is directed to Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's advertisement relating to the above Geography.

FALL FROM A DEAL PILE.—A young man named O'Donnel fell from a deal pile 30 ft. high, in the mill yard of J. B. Snowball Esq., on Tuesday last and escaped with slight injury.

CONCERT.—We are obliged to hold over a considerable quantity of local matter this week, among which is a notice of the concert in Masonic Hall. It will appear next week.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Read the advertisement of this institution, in this issue. A variety of subjects in Commercial Law have been added to the already excellent list of studies, at no extra charge to the student.

KENT DRIVING Park:—Owing to the depression of the times the Directors of Kent Driving Park have abandoned the idea of having any races this fall, unless it may be one confined to horses owned in the County.

"P. Q. BROADWORTHY", better known as "a plucked Rooster" is addressing a small portion of the public through the *Advocate*. He is hired to abuse Mr. Snowball under the shelter of an assumed name and the poor creature tries to earn what he is promised.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The Annual meeting of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society will be held (D. V.) in the Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle, on Thursday, Sept., 12th at 2 p. m.

Collectors will please complete their canvass before that time.

M. M. MCBAIN, Sec'y.

ROBBERY.—Carmichael Bros' store was burglariously entered, on Friday night last, at an early hour. The entrance was effected through an upstairs window in the front of the store, access to which was had by one of the awning pillars. The party, one John Ross, was discovered inside and taken into custody by Policeman Wilcox. The only article missed was a gold watch, security for which, it is said, has been given.

SHAME!—Mr. Mitchell should be made to feel how unworthily he acted at the Cameron Settlement School House, when, in order to indulge in a little extra boasting, he insulted the memory of the late John M. Johnson—a man who was his superior in all respects and who, virtually, made Mr. Mitchell what he was so long as he lived to direct him. Mr. Mitchell has steadily declined as a public man since Mr. Johnson's death, and now, in his desperate and hopeless canvass, he must even abuse his former benefactor.

THAT LITTLE "TOOLEY STREET" RING, at which sensible and sober Newcastle laughs, has proclaimed that it is a gross impropriety for any paper or individual to refer to Mr. Mitchell entertaining his friends on board of the Dominion steamers, etc. The majority of our people are of opinion that when public men have pleasure parties in steamers maintained at public cost, eat provisions, drink wines, and smoke cigars—all paid for with public money—they ought not to consider themselves aggrieved when the public papers as well as private individuals discuss the propriety of such proceedings.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Monday evening the weekly entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers was held in the Masonic Hall. The chair was occupied by the president, A. D. Shirreff Esq., who called upon the Rev. Mr. Thomas to open the meeting with prayer. Miss C. Johnston presided at the organ.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus—"Precious Promises," by the choir.

Address—By the Rev. Mr. McKeown.

Trio—I've lost my Bow Wow, by Miss Jennie Shirreff, Ettie Loudon, and Annie Davidson.

Address—By the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick of Pictou.

Instrumental Music—By the Misses Thompson of Newcastle.

Dialogue—How to make mothers happy, by Mr. Earnest Murray, Chas. Kelly, H. Benson, Ernest McKay, and Harry Shirreff.

Duett—"Rock me to sleep Mother," by the Misses Thomson of Newcastle, accompaniment by Miss Fairey.

Chorus—"Are your windows open towards Jerusalem," by the choir.

The Doxology.

At the close of the meeting the Secretary announced that the next entertainment would take place on Monday evening.

Escuminac Breakwater.

Mr. Mitchell promised people in Escuminac district that "if he were elected and again made a Minister" they would get $2 a day building the Escuminac Breakwater. Mr. Mitchell knows that the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Snowball only justifies the expectation that when the Breakwater is built it will be done by contract awarded to the person who will make the lowest tender. That person will have sole control of hiring men and paying them. It is quite probable that if Mr. Mitchell had the fingering of the work it would, as usual, be controlled by some of his henchmen in Newcastle or Chatham who always succeeded in securing the lion's share of any local public work under his control. We hope that when the Breakwater is built the contractor will be a resident of Hardwicke, for there are men in that locality as able to undertake such work as those who were always so favored by Mr. Mitchell. The Hardwicke men are not to have the wool pulled over their eyes by Mr. Mitchell's promise of $2 a day with two big "*if's*" even in the way of that. It is a weighty charge against Mr. Mitchell that he has so conducted himself during the past five years as to prevent us from securing the Escuminac Breakwater.

Provincial Appointments.

Robert Hutchins, Esq., to be Clerk of the Circuits in the County of Kent, in the room of Robert Caie, Esq., resigned.

Louis B. Allain, Esq., to be Commissioner of the Parish of Wellington Civil Court, in the room of John Bowser, resigned; and Samuel M. Girouard, Maxime D. Cormier, James M'Nairn, Adams G. M'Lellan, and Richard Sutton to be Justices of the Peace,—all in and for the County of Kent.

Francis L. Pedolin, M.D., to be a Coroner; Maurice O'Donnell to be a Commissioner of the Parish of Ludlow Civil Court, in the room of John Campbell, Esq., resigned; and James Robinson, Alexander M'Kenzie (Alnwick), Henry Swim, David Bamford, John O'Brien, and Alfred C. Smith, to be Justices of the Peace,—all in and for the County of Northumberland.

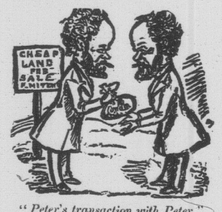
Bernard Commeau, Esq., to be Commissioner of the Parish of Beresford Civil Court, in the room of Perry J. Commeau, Esq., who has left the Province, and Jerome Boudreau and Charles F. Bryson to be Justices of the Peace,—all in and for the County of Gloucester.

By Request.

A reader with an ear for poetry and an eye for the artistic, sends us illustrations of a poetical effort, which appeared in the ADVANCE of 29th August, with the request that we republish the lines. We, therefore, give them below.

[Republished by Request.]

Who secured Confederation
And a stunning office, fat
And the Railway to Newcastle,
With the little Branch thereat,
Running through my Shipyard
For the which I safely got
Sixteen thousand public dollars
All to my own private lot.



"Peter's transaction with Peter."

Ho, ye Richibucto Roaders!
And Northtesk Electors, too,
Likewise ye men of Derby,
Blackville, Blissfield, Ludlow, through
All along the fertile valley
Of the teeming Miramichi,
Ye whom I have hoodwinked nicely
Come and rally now round me.

'Tis true ye men of Chatham
That had I cared for you,
The Railway might have neared your town,
And thence been carried through
To Richibucto, *via* Glenelg,
But, then, I did not own
A foot of land along that route
To bring me in a crown.

My dear friends, too, at Redbank,
And those near Indiantown,
Where Robinson, by his Survey,
Did lay the Railway down,
Must not think hard of me because
I did not leave it there,
For one's own pocket ought to be
His first and greatest care.

I had no shipyard at Redbank
To sell at fancy price,
I had no homestead there to mend
For offices so nice,
No Beaubear's Island, owned by me,
At Indiantown did lay,
Where I might make them pile up rails
At handsome rental pay.

You mustn't mind them when they say
The Imperial Guarantee
Would ne'er been given had the Line
Not crossed the Miramichi.
I know that's true, but I am bound
To swear that it is not,
And you'll believe me—won't you, now,
You're such a stupid lot.

Now you, my friends, to whom I've given
Fat offices and pay,
Don't fail to be on hand near me
On each election day,
And never laugh or smile when I
The old, old story drone
About the Railway by the North,
Secured by me alone.

And when the people tell the truth
And urge that my own ends
As much as public benefit
Impelled my course—my friends
Whom I have helped to offices
And contracts and such things,
Must shout that I'm a purist, and
Ne'er went for forming rings.

Whene'er the people get waked up
To see the games I've played,
To help our different rings along
When we our money made,
I'll cry, "but for me how could you
—And let the tale go forth—
Have had Confederation or
The Railway by the North!"

But don't, please don't cry back again
About my little gains,
And those of others in my rings

Until I lost the reins,
But send, oh send me back again,
Midst those I love so dear,
And after this election's o'er
You'll never see me here.

Correspondence.

[We invite correspondence on all local subjects and will be glad to publish anything that will advance the interests of our readers, individually, or in the communities in which they live. Local News Items, Notices of Improvements—either moral or physical—Reports of Meetings, Agricultural, Lumbering, Fishing, Mechanical and other Industrial notes are especially welcome. We do not expect that all who desire to assist us in the above way are good writers, but that should not deter them from sending along their favors. We want the news and will see that it goes into the paper in proper shape.]

Explanatory.

Just before going to press the following is handed in for publication:—

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

MR. EDITOR.—In the last issue of the *Advocate* a letter appears which is said to be a copy of one sent to your office, signed by the Superintendent of the Circuit and one of the Trustees. Now, in justice to all, the Trustees do exonerate Mr. J. J. Anslow from any charge of "absorbing" the funds of the Church as intimated by "unfluential pettifogger," while at the same time we would declare most plainly that the preamble of said letter published in the *Advocate* has neither our sympathy nor authority.

(Signed) H. MCKEOWN.
H. DAWSON M. D.
Secretary of Trust.

Chatham, Sept., 11th, '78.

Letters from Tabusintac.

Tabusintac, Sept. 6th '78.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to send you a few words relative to a political address delivered here by Mr. Mitchell, who has misrepresented this County for the last five years. He addressed a small audience on Thursday, Aug. 22, relative to his claims on the County, but a majority of the few who went to hear him did not arrive till his glowing speech was nearly over, which goes to show their chief business was to take the last look at him before his defeat. He stated Mr. Michael Adams would be here to look after his interests but they are very small here and would be better handled if he had taken example from Mr. Snowball, who has entrusted his interests to a large majority of the electors, who will no doubt attend to them. Probably if Mr. Adams comes here in the interest of Mr. Mitchell he will be neglecting his own affairs, and on the same principle he may neglect the interest of the County which so handsomely supported him at the last general election. He has stated he will stick to Mr Mitchell if he has to let the Surveyor-general-ship go by the board, but, Mr. Editor, there are hundreds of electors who will not vote for Mr. Mitchell who voted for Mr. Adams a few months ago, and I would venture to say candidly that if Mr. Adams neglects the interests of the County for the sake of toadying round a tame follower of Sir John A. Macdonald he will have to let the Surveyor-Generalship go by the board, when Mr. Mitchell will be passed down quietly out of public life and no longer able to procure fat offices for his friends. It seems a pity that Mr. Mitchell could not be superannuated as he is no longer any benefit to us as a public man. At least, we have decided on having a representative whose interests are in the County and are identical with our own—Mr. Snowball—who is to be handsomely elected on the 17th September. A.

Tabusintac, Sept. 7, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

In this week's issue of the *Advocate* two letters appear purporting to come from Electors and Liberals of Tabusintac. It is evident that the writers themselves were either absent from the meeting referred to or else care little for the ninth commandment. I subjoin the names of the electors who I know to have been present at that meeting and *challenge either Elector or Liberal to add any names to the list.* I never claimed influence over the free and independent voters of Tabusintac, although I flatter myself that if required I could exert as much as either of my critics. I am inclined to think both are one and the same person, the junior foreman of the Echo. I hardly think any man in Tabusintac is so dishonest as to state that Mr. Mitchell did not make the assertion attributed to him in my letter. Mr. Adams can please himself about coming down to Tabusintac; it is his own affair, but if there are only two Grits in Tabusintac and those without influence, would an inferior person not do as well, and so spare that distinguished statesman the trouble of coming so far and leave him to use his influence nearer home, say Newcastle. As to the hay affair, it must appear a strange style of canvassing to use extortion by way of recommending one's man. Surely the two Grits do not expect to be made at once Lighthouse keepers, fishery overseers, and mail contractors. When Mr. Snowball wins, won't they be well off. I would recommend Liberal when again he takes the pen and gives his own, not his correspondent's knowledge, to be at least conscious that while counting only two not to betray his impression that there are at least a hundred.

Yours, GRIT.

List of voters at the meeting at Tabusintac.

John Stymest,	James Stymest,
James Robertson,	Jas. W. Robertson,
John Robertson,	George Simpson,
Joseph Simpson,	Phillip Hierlihy,
John Vanidistine,	John McInnis,
John Beattie,	William Beattie,
Andrew McLean,	Edward Ashford,
John Campbell,	Norman Campbell,
Eubulus McCallum,	Gordon Strang.
William Hierlihy.	

Preparing for the Worst.

BATHURST, Sept. 7th, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—How is it that you have not referred to a recent visit of Mr. Peter Mitchell to Restigouche? His business is said to have been connected with the representation of that County, involving no less important a proposition than the stepping down and out of Mr. Haddow to let Mr. Mitchell in. Mr. Haddow, however, it is said, could not see it. As sure as you are alive Peter expects defeat in Northumberland and it is time he did.

Truly yours, JIM.

More "Mitchellism."

IN his Newcastle speech, Mr. Mitchell said:—

"There was another serious charge against the Government in reference to a railway. They had given the Pictou Branch Railway to the Nova Scotia Government, and after the bargain was struck relaid the track with some of the new steel rails Mr. Mackenzie had bought so many years before they were wanted."

This is quite untrue. If Mr. Mitchell read the report of the speech made by Mr. Mackenzie at St. John, as we suppose he did, he must have learned, if he did not know before, that the relaying of the Pictou road with new rails was commenced by the Macdonald Government, and that it was carried on by the Mackenzie Government only until "the bargain was struck," and that then the relaying was discontinued.—*Freeman.*

Good Advice.

The *Canadian Farmer* says:—

"Should any of you be doubting which way to vote, we would advise:

"1—Vote for the man who has the most honor and integrity. 2—A man who has real unencumbered property in our country.

"There is danger and loss in electing men to responsible positions and to power who have no stake in the country. They must make and the country must pay them. The high position that England now holds is in a great measure due to her independent members of parliament; they cannot be bought. The reason that such depression prevails on this continent is because unprincipled men have been elected to power. They have too often neglected the public interests to build up their own fortunes."

A Drowning Man Will Catch at a Straw.

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who having neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will rush to almost every nostrum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Go to your Druggist, buy a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at once and ultimately cure. It is no straw, it is a cable well-tried; hold on to it and be saved.

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.

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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.

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NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Chatham.

ENTERED FROM SEA.

Sept. 3.—Barquentine Margaret Boyd, 395, Spence, Ayr, coal, J. B. Snowball.

4.—Bark Nordpol, 366, Schutt, Glasson Dock, bal., Guy, Bevan & Co.

5.—Bark Saga, 643, James Fauk, Sharpness, bal., J. B. Snowball.

Bark Freya, 384, Peterson, Greenock, bal., Guy, Bevan & Co.

Bark Rogate, 339, Christopherson, Honfleur, bal.

6.—Bark Columbia, 460, Larson, London, b

Facts Relating to the Election Law.

Enquiries in reference to the working of the New Election Law are now quite frequently made, and, for the information of those of our readers generally who have not studied the subject for themselves, we present the following in reference to the leading features for their guidance.

HOURS FOR VOTING.

The Poll in each District is to open at nine o'clock a.m., and close at five o'clock in the afternoon.

PERSONS QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

A Deputy Returning Officer shall preside at each Poll, who shall be provided with a List of the Electors of the Polling District, persons qualified to vote for Members of Assembly to be also qualified to vote for Dominion Candidates.

PERSONS DISQUALIFIED.

" The only persons (qualified as above to vote) who are disqualified under the Dominion Act, are "Judges of any Court now existing, or to be hereafter created, whose appointment shall rest with the Governor General of the Dominion."

POLL CLERK.

Each Deputy Returning Officer shall have a Poll Clerk, who shall record the name of each voter as he presents himself, setting against his name a number indicating the order in which he appears to vote.

PLACE WHERE VOTING IS DONE.

The room in which the voting takes place is provided with one or two compartments made of boards, or by screens, so that each Voter may, without interference or interruption, mark his ballot.

WHO MAY BE PRESENT WHERE VOTING IS GOING ON.

In addition to the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk, the Candidates and their Agents (not exceeding, however, two Agents for each candidate) may be present in the room where the votes are given, during the whole time the Poll remains open. No other persons except the above named shall remain in the room while the Polling is going on.

ELECTORS MUST VOTE, EACH IN HIS OWN DISTRICT.

Each elector shall vote at the Polling Station of the Polling District in which he is qualified to vote and no other. The Returning Officer, however, on the request of any Elector entitled to vote at one of the Polling Stations, who shall be appointed Deputy Returning Officer or Poll Clerk, or who shall be named the Agent of any of the candidates for a Polling Station other than the one where he is entitled to vote, shall give to such elector a Certificate that such Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk, or Agent is entitled to vote at such election at the Polling Station where such elector shall be stationed during the Polling day, and on the production of such Certificate such Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk or Agent shall have the right to vote at the Polling Station where he shall be placed during the Polling day, instead of at the Polling Station of the Polling District where he would otherwise have been entitled to vote :—But no such Certificate shall entitle any such elector to vote at such Polling Station unless he has been actually engaged as such Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk, or Agent during the day of Polling.

MODE OF VOTING.

Each Elector, being introduced, one at a time for each compartment, into the room where the Poll is held, shall declare his name, surname, and addition [that is occupation or other distinctive fact by which he may be properly identified. EDITOR] which shall be entered on the Voter's List by the Poll Clerk, and if the same be found on the List of Electors for the Polling District of such Polling Station, he shall receive from the Deputy Returning Officer a Ballot paper, on the back of which such Deputy Returning Officer shall have previously put his initials, so placed that when the Ballot is folded they can be seen without opening it; and on the counterfoil to which he shall have placed a number corresponding to that opposite the Voter's name on the Voters' List.

Provided that such Elector, if required by the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, one of the candidates or one of their agents, or by any elector present, shall, before receiving his Ballot, take the Oath or oaths of qualification required by the laws of the Province, from a voter at elections for the Assembly, the words "House of Commons of Canada" being, in such case, substituted for "House of Assembly," which Oath the Deputy Returning Officer or Poll Clerk is entitled to administer.

The elector, on receiving the ballot paper shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments of the Polling Station and there mark his Ballot paper, making a cross with a pencil on any part of the Ballot paper within the division containing the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, and shall then fold up such Ballot paper so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, and hand it to the Deputy Returning Officer who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain by examining his initials and the number upon the counterfoil that it is the same that he furnished to the Elector, and shall first detach and destroy the counterfoil, and shall then immediately, and in presence of the Elector, place the Ballot paper in the Ballot Box.

We herewith present our readers with a fac-simile of the Ballot to be used in Northumberland.

Election for the Electoral District of Northumberland, 1878.

MITCHELL.

I. Peter Mitchell, City of Montreal, Gentleman.

SNOWBALL.

II. Jabez Bunting Snowball, Chatham, Merchant. X

The cross within the space occupied by Mr. Snowball's name indicates that the Vote has marked his ballot for that gentleman. Any voter desiring to vote for Mr. Mitchell will, of course, not make the cross in the space in which it is shown above.

Should the voter be unable to read, or from any other cause be unable to understand how to mark the Ballot, the Deputy Returning Officer and the representatives, who have previously been sworn to secrecy, will retire with the voter, who will then be privately asked for whom he wishes to vote, and the Deputy Returning Officer will mark, in the presence of the representatives, the Ballot as designated by the Voter. The voter on returning to the outer room, will present his Ballot to the presiding officer who will tear off and destroy the counterfoil and place the Ballot in the box.

Our friends who know voters who may not be able to properly understand the marking of the Ballot might cut the above out and use it for the purpose of instructing such Voters. That would render the assistance of the officers unnecessary.

SECRECY TO BE KEPT UNDER PENALTIES.

No elector shall be allowed to take his Ballot paper out of the Polling Station, or (except in cases of persons who through incapacity must be assisted as above in making the Ballot) to show it when marked to any person so as to allow the name of the candidate for whom he votes to be known, under a penalty of two hundred dollars; and no person shall directly or indirectly induce, or endeavor to induce any voter to show his Ballot paper after he has marked it, under a penalty of two hundred dollars for so doing and for each case of such offence.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

Immediately on the close of the Poll the Deputy Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the Poll Clerk and the Candidates or their Agents, and, at least, three Electors, open the Ballot Box and proceed to count the Votes given for each Candidate. In doing so he shall reject all Ballot papers which have not been supplied by the Deputy Returning Officer, all those by which votes have been given for more Candidates than are to be elected and all those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the Voter could be identified.

The good Ballot papers, being counted, a proper list shall be made of the number of votes given to each Candidate and the good and rejected Ballots made up in separate packets, endorsed and replaced in the Ballot Box, which shall be locked, to be sent to the Returning Officer. Each Candidate or his Agent may obtain from the Deputy Returning Officers certificates of the voting at each Polling Station.

ORDER ABOUT THE POLL.

Stringent provisions are made for the maintenance of order at and in the vicinity of the Poll.

Bar rooms and Taverns are to be closed on Polling day.

CONVEYING VOTERS TO THE POLL.

No Candidate is allowed to pay for conveying voters to the Poll, and no Agent or other person is allowed to pay for such service. This does not, however, debar neighbors and friends from assisting each other in getting to the Poll.

The above embraces the leading features of the Law which are of interest to voters. Should any of our readers desire information on any other matter in reference thereto we shall be glad to furnish it, so far as the Act itself informs us. We append a description of the Polling Districts in this County.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 1.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Newcastle, lying West of a line commencing at the Westerly side of the Steam Ferry Landing in the Town of Newcastle, thence in a direct line to the Westerly side of Henry Street at Gifford's Blacksmith's Shop, thence Northerly along the Westerly side of Henry Street to the North Side of the Queen's Highway, at Fay's Hotel, thence Easterly along said Highway to Prince William Street, thence Northerly along the West side of Prince William Street and the Chaplin Island Road to its intersection with the Westerly boundary line of said Parish:—AT THE COURT HOUSE.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 2.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Newcastle, lying Easterly of the East boundary line of District No. 1 above described, and West of the line running from Douglastown Bridge Northerly to the County line dividing Upper and Lower Douglastown:—AT OR NEAR JOHN ROBERTSON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 3.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Newcastle, lying East of the line dividing Upper and Lower Douglastown:—AT OR NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE AT McDERMAID'S

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 4.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Chatham, lying East of the old St. Andrew's Church Road and the old Napan Road, and its continuation to Napan River:—AT OR NEAR PETER MANDERSON'S, ROCK HEADS.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 5.—Consisting of all that portion of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of the said St. Andrews Church Road and old Napan Road, and East of the Steam Ferry Slip, and East of King Street and the Great Road, commonly known as the Richibucto Road, to the Southerly boundary of the said Parish:—NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HUGH BAIN.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 6.—Consisting of all that portion of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of the said Steam Ferry Slip, and West of said King Street and the Great Road—known as the Richibucto Road,—and East of a line commencing at the Public Slip at Letson's, thence following Water Street Westerly to St. John Street at the Canada House, thence Southerly along St. John Street to the Napan River:—AT THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE HALL

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 7.—Consisting of all that part of the said Parish of Chatham lying West of St. John Street, from the Canada House to Napan River, and that part of Water Street from the Canada House Northerly to the Public Slip at Letson's, and East of the Rectory Road and the continuation thereof to the Napan River or Southern boundary of said Parish:—AT OR NEAR MICHAEL KAIN'S SHOP, UPPER WATER STREET.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 8.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of the said Rectory Road, and its continuation to the Napan River—known as the Upper District of said Parish:—AT OR NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE NEAR WILLIAM JACKSON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 9.—Consisting of the Parish of Ludlow:—AT OR NEAR JOHN WILSON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 10.—Consisting of the Parish of Blissfield:—AT OR NEAR JOHN A. ARBO'S

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 11.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Blackville, lying between the upper or Westerly boundary of said Parish and the Southerly side of Bartholomew's River, and Westerly of a line from the mouth of said River to the East side of Doctor's Island Bridge, and crossing the said Bridge in a continuous direct line to the Easterly Boundary of said Parish:—AT OR NEAR JOHN DUNPHY'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 12.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Blackville, lying Northerly of Bartholomew's River and of the line crossing Doctor's Island Bridge above described:—AT OR NEAR TO J. H. UNDERHILL'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 13.—Consisting of the Parish of Derby:—AT OR NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 14.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Northesk, to the Northward of a line commencing where the Chaplin Island Road intersects the division line between the Parishes of Northesk and Newcastle; thence in a Westerly direction to the mouth of the Big Sevogle River, and thence produced Westerly to the County Line:—AT OR NEAR THE SCHOOL HOUSE NEAR TROUT BROOK ON THE CHAPLIN ISLAND ROAD.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 15.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Northesk—not included in the last mentioned District—for the Electors residing on the East side of the North-west, below the lower line of the grant to the late James Walsh, and all on the West side below the lower line of the lot formerly owned and occupied by the late Andrew McGrath:—AT OR NEAR JAMES HUTCHISON'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 16.—Consisting of the remainder of the said Parish of Northesk:—AT OR NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 17.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Nelson, for all Electors residing between the upper line of said Parish, and the upper line of Lot Number Thirteen, granted to George Henderson, and all Electors residing on Barnaby River, from Alexander Saunders', on both sides of the said River to Semiwagan Bridge, including all Electors in Semiwagan Ridge:—AT OR NEAR DENNIS KIRK'S.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 18.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Nelson—for all Electors from said George Henderson's line downwards to the lower line of said Parish, and all Electors from Semiwagan upwards, on Barnaby River, including Nowlan Settlement:—AT OR NEAR FLETT'S COVE.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 19.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Glenelg, lying west of the McKnight Road, from the Murphy Bridge, Napan, to the Cameron Bridge, Black River, and the continuation of said road east of Donald Ross', thence in a direct line southerly to the west side of the McKenzie settlement, thence in a direct line to the boundary between Glenelg and Hardwick on the Bay du Vin River—AT OR NEAR MRS. JEREMIAH ULLOCK'S, AT BLACK RIVER BRIDGE ON THE RICHIBUCTO ROAD.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 20.—Consisting of all the remaining portion of the said Parish of Glenelg.—AT OR NEAR ALEXANDER McDONALD'S, NEAR THE SOUTH END OF THE RUSSEL ROAD.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 21.—Consisting of all the Parish of Hardwick:—AT OR NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF ROBT NOBLE.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 22.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Alnwick, lying West of Grand Down Creek:—AT OR NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER K. McDOUGALL, OAK POINT.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 23.—Consisting of all that other part of the Parish of Alnwick—not included in District No. 22—and lying to the Westward of a line commencing at the mouth of the Robichean Brook; and running thence North to the South-west corner of the Indian Reserve; thence along the Western line of the said Reserve, and its prolongation North to the County Line:—AT OR NEAR THE BRIDGE OVER THE BURNT CHURCH RIVER IN THE NEW JERSEY SETTLEMENT.

FOR THE POLLING DISTRICT NO. 24.—Consisting of all that other part of the Parish of Alnwick, lying to the Eastward of the Eastern boundary of Polling District No 23—known as the Lower District:—AT OR NEAR THE TABUSINTAC BRIDGE.

New Advertisement.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear, and Catarrh of the Throat,

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CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperaments and constitutions vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrhal cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contact, or thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was encircled by a tight, unyielding band. This latter phase is called Dry Catarrh. The free mattery discharges cause the passages to swell and become blockaded, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby permitting cold air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucus becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard lumps, which adhere so firmly to the nasal passages and throat as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed, red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also becomes seriously affected, discharging quantities of matter, besides being visited by the most violent neuralgic pains, ending frequently in inflammation ulceration, and finally deafness. The throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs become in many cases affected by catarrh, and when a prostration of the nervous system is superadded, such affections become alarming.

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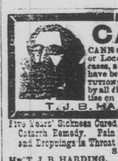

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KNOW THYSELF By reading and practising the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most eminent and well-known Physician like Dr. Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish his superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers offered by Druggists and others?

T. C. STRATTON, Esq. *Montreal*, Feb. 1st, 1877.

I cannot but regard the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy, for the cure of *Blood Impurities*. So far as my experience leads me with this remedy, I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all Strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a *blood purifier*, I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the imputed virtues of Sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides*," and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be invaluable to persons beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. BESSEY, M.D
Beaver Hall Square.

HEAL THYSELF

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,* and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing any successfully using. Sent by return mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. C. STEVENS, BOX 85, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

D.S.P.

DR. CHANNING'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR THE BLOOD.

CURES SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHŒA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM A DEPRAVED AND IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND THE DOUBLE IODIDES.

Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place, in favor of this great medicine. Is not one certificate, however, from an eminent and well-known Physician like Dr. Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish its superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers offered by Druggists and others?

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Respectfully yours,

W. E. BESSEY, M.D
Beaver Hall Square.

NOTE.—Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is put up in large bottles, with the name blown in the Glass, and retails at $1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by Druggists generally, and most Country Stores. Be sure, and ask for Dr Channing's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. If not readily obtained in your locality, address the General Agt

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,

377 St. Paul Street, Montreal

OPENED TO-DAY

AT THE

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE,

Paper Knives, Knife Erasers, Rubber Erasers.

BLANK BOOKS, BLOTTING BOOKS, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS, ENVELOPES, INK STANDS, SPIKE & HARP FILES, PARCEL & BOTTLE WAX, MARKING TAGS, &c., &c.,

Offered at slight advance on cost.

Chatham, Aug. 20, '78

General Business.

Groceries and Provisions.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the people of Chatham and surrounding districts that, in addition to

Ship Chandlery and Mill Supplies,

he is prepared to sell at a small advance on cost, for cash, a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries and Provisions

including all the STAPLE GROCERIES, as well as a large and varied stock of CANNED GOODS, comprising:

MEATS, FISH, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES, MARMALADE, JELLIES AND PIE FRUITS.

Also, a complete Stock of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, AND NAILS;

And an assortment of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS AND TINWARE.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Stand:—At the Shop formerly occupied by D. T. Johnstone, Esq.

RICHARD DAVIDSON.

Chatham, 30th July, 1878. 6R30

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LADIES' Fringed Silk Scarfs in all the new mixed Colours.
New Neck Rouchings.
" Galoon Trimmings in black and colored.
" Tasso Dress Linen with washing Galloons to match.
" Hamburg Embroidery in great variety and better value than heretofore offered.
Tasso Linen Embroidery, very choice.
Dress Buttons, Smallwares, etc

W. S. LOGGIE.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Retiring from the DRY GOODS trade.

CLEARANCE SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

A lot of yard wide Prints from 8 to 10 cents per yard.
Dress Goods in variety, from 12 cents per yard upwards.
Wool Scarfs and Cloaks at cost.
Cottons, Flannels, Hosiery, Shirts and Pants very cheap.

—IN STORE.—

Flour, Corn and Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco Soap,—cheap for cash.
20 tubs Butter and Lard to close a consignment.

RICHARD HOCKEN.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

Successors to Messrs. I. & F. Burpee & Co.,

Wholesale Hardware

We invite attention of WHOLESALE buyers to our Stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints and Oils, Window Glass, Carriage Stock, Undertakers' Goods and Fancy Goods.

St. John, March 10, '78

DRY PINE LUMBER

1, 1½ AND 2 INCH.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Argyle House

Chatham, June 26, 1878. tf

NEW GOODS!

I HAVE just received from Boston in addition to my usual full Stock of

Staple Tinware, Stoves and Fittings,

BATH TUBS,
FANCY TOILET SETS,
CHAR DE RUSSE PANS,
FARINA BOILERS,
EARNSHAW'S FLOUR SIFTERS,
SARDINE OR CAN OPENERS,
MOLASSES CUPS,
COFFEE MILLS,

THE HARPER PATENT FLY TRAP, PATENT LAMP GLUE POTS.

ALSO — MARINE STORES.

Ship Side Lights, Mast Head and Head Lights, Lanterns, Fog Horns, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

Promptly attended to.

Chatham, June 18, 78. JAMES GRAY.

AT CHEAP STORE OF

R. F. WADDLETON & CO.,

—ARE SELLING—

DRY GOODS,

(CHOICE AND NEW.

FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS.

MADE CLOTHING, ETC.,

at reduced prices.

"Canada House" Building, Chatham.

Established 1822.

MESSRS. J. & A. McMILLAN,

Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, Paper-rulers, &c

98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their many customers and the public that they are now in their new Premises, upon the same site they occupied for so many years.

In erecting and fitting up their present building, they—availing themselves of a long experience—have adapted it to their peculiar business, and have so arranged the details as to afford the greatest convenience to their customers, their employes and themselves.

Messrs. McMILLAN feel warranted in the opinion that they fully understand the taste and requirements of the people of the Maritime Provinces. Acting with this knowledge they have carefully selected a

FULL STOCK OF BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature,

STATIONERY

in almost endless variety, etc., of which they most cordially invite inspection.

All of our friends and customers who desire to inspect our Premises will be most warmly welcomed.

St John, N. B., June, 1878.

Notice of Sale.

To James Robertson, junior, and all and every other person or persons whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction, at the Lamp Post, in front of W. S. Morris' Store, in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, on FRIDAY, the Fifteenth day of November next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the Lands and Premises hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

ALL that Piece, Parcel and Tract of LAND, situated in Tabusintac, Parish of Alnwick, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a Post standing on the south side of bank of the Tabusintac River at a point where the west line of lot number five in the Indian Reserve strikes the same, thence running south twenty chains, thence west until it strikes the east line of lot number eight, thence along the said line north until it strikes Portage Brook and thence along the various courses of said Brook in a north-easterly direction to the place of beginning and known and distinguished as lots numbers six and seven in the Indian Reserve, south side of Tabusintac River and containing by estimation two hundred and ten acres, more or less, together with the Buildings, erections and improvements thereon.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1877, made between the said James Robertson, junior, of the one part and James McLean of the other part, and which said Indenture of Mortgage is registered in the records of Deeds in and for Northumberland County, aforesaid the Nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1877, in Volume 58 of the County Records, pages 247 and 248 and is numbered 179 in said Volume, and which said Indenture of Mortgage and the moneys thereby secured and made payable has been assigned to me the undersigned Joseph R. Goggin.

Dated this First day of August, A. D. 1878.

J. R. GOGGIN.

M. S. BENSON, Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MESS BEEF!!!

Just received:—

69 Bbl. extra MESS BEEF.
20 Half Chests Eng. CONGOU TEA.
20 Boxes Black TOBACCO.
20 Butts Bright do.
20 Caddies do. do.

All in bond, for sale low by

HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf.

Law, etc.

Law and Collection Offices

OF

ADAMS & LAWLOR,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &C.

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.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

*OFFICE:—OVER