ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE.

VOL. 2.—No. 35. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 6, 1876. D. G. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance

Insurance.

FIRE BRANCH.

ROBERT MARSHALL,

FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Applications may be made to the following Representatives.

CHATHAM:—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
NEWCASTLE:—R. A. Davidson, M. Adams.
BATHURST:—John E. Baldwin, Anthony Rankin.
DALHOUSIE:—George Hadow.
RICHIBUCTO:—H. Livingston, J. D. Phinney.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.

OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Net and Cash Assets over $2,500,000 sterling

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1810.

Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Capital and Assets $600,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.

Phœnix Company of Brooklyn,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Cash Capital and Accumulated Fund $2,000,000

Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,

GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER

March 22—3m-5

ROYAL CANADIAN Insurance Company.

CAPITAL - - - $6,000,000.
CASH ASSETS - 1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—160 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

Office No, 8 Princess St. St. John, N. B,

DIRECTORS:

J. S. B. DEVEBER, M. P. Chairman.
SIMEON JONES T. W. ANGLIN, M. P.
JOHN H. PARKS, THOS. FURLONG.
G. SIDNEY SMITH, Solicitor

All descriptions of property Insured against Fire at moderate rates.

M. & T. B. Robinson, General Agents.

WM. A. PARK, Local Agent, Chatham and Newcastle.

Hotels.

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, ---------- MIRAMICHI, N. B.

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART.

Late of Waverly House, St. John.] Proprietor

BARNES' HOTEL,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A. B. Barnes & Co., Proprietors

A. B. BARNES. F. A. JONES

1-32

Royal Hotel.

146 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
Opposite Custom House,
ST. JOHN, N. B

T. F. RAYMOND, - - Proprietor.

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on the House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices. The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.

GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES.

2-32.

Stables, Horses, etc.

Livery Stable.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has established a LIVERY STABLE on his premises,

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

And is prepared to furnish first class outfits at short notice and at reasonable rates.

☞ D. T. JOHNSTONE

2-52

Chatham Livery Stables.

THE Subscriber has, at his Stables, Duke St., Chatham, a large and first-class stock of

HORSES, WAGONS, &c.,

Which he is prepared to hire, and he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

Single & Double Carriages,

—AND—

OUTFITS FOR SPECIAL DRIVING OR FISHING PARTIES, —with or without drivers,—furnished at short notice.

HORSES TAKEN ON BOARD

By the day, week or season, and the best of care bestowed upon them.

A First-class HEARSE with necessary outfit may be had on application.

THOMAS ULLOCK.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Sutherland, Creaghan & Co.,

NEWCASTLE,

Respectfully announce the arrival, per RECENT STEAMERS from Great Britain, of LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of

DRY GOODS for SPRING AND SUMMER,

COMPRISING THE LATEST PATTERNS AND DESIGNS, IN

DRESSES,
PRINTS,
STUFFS,
SACQUES,
REGATTAS.

Josephine Kids, Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves.

HOSIERY AND SMALLWARE. A large Stock GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, SHEETINGS, TOWLINGS, TABLINGS.

A large assortment of

Men's Ready Made Clothing & Furnishings

All of which will be found on Inspection, (which we cordially invite,)

IN QUALITY AND PRICE,

to compare with any House in the Province.

Sutherland, Creaghan & Co.,

NEWCASTLE.

6th MAY, 1876.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

JOSEPH R. GOGGIN,

GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Iron, Best Refined Steel,
Tyre, Cast, Octagon and Blister Chains,
3-6, 5-16 and ½ inch,
Clothes Line Wire,
Nails and Spikes,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Guns, Revolvers and Cartridge,
Broad and Narrow Axes,
Bench Screws, Maleable Castings, Glass,
Putty, Oils, Turpentine and Varnishes.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

ICE SEASON--1876.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the

FISH PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE NORTH SHORE

That he has a Spacious Warehouse on the CITY ROAD, near the Station of the European and North American Railway, specially for the Purpose of Harvesting ICE for general purposes, and Will Pay Attention to RE-PACKING SALMON for those who may wish them Overhauled at the Railway Station, before Shipping on board of the International Steamships for Boston and New York. Any one sending Fish to his care may rest assured of First-Class attention being paid to them before Re-shipping to their Destination.

WILL WORK CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE TRADE, & WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

Parties sending over 20 boxes at a shipment, 80 cts. per box; under 20 boxes, $1 per box

GEORGE SPARROW,

84 and 86 King Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REFERENCES IN ST. JOHN:

LOGAN & LINDSAY — BOARD & VENNING
EVERITT & BUTLER, LEWIN & ALLINGHAM,
ENOCH LUNT & SON, J. & W. F. HARRISON,
BERTON BROS. — GILBERT BENT

Saint John, N. B. Nov., 1874.

General Business.

Thomas Vanstone,

BUTCHER.

CHATHAM, ---- MIRAMICHI,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & LAMB,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Steamers and Vessels supplied on the most reasonable Terms. Ice kept on hand; also, Potatoes and Vegetables.

STAND,----WATER STREET.

2

Cigars. Cigars.

JUST ARRIVED—ANOTHER LOT OF

Flor de Cuba Cigars.

JOHN MULLIN,

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN.

ALE! ALE!!

To arrive ex "E. J. Shanks," from Halifax

ANOTHER LOT OF

A. KEITH & SON'S

CELEBRATED ALE.

This Ale will be lighter in color than the last, but containing the same body.

JOHN MULLIN.

44 Dock street

Sole Agent.

FINN & PATTON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Liquors, Cigars & Tobaccos,

in all the LEADING BRANDS.

No. 4 Water St., St. John, N. B.

1-52

Fisheries for 1876.

WE offer for sale through the merchants of the North Shore, first quality

Mackerel and Herring Nets,

made of American cotton, in sheets or mounted, at a price that shall meet the view of purchasers, used universally in the United States. All kinds of Seines, for Cod, Caplin, Herring, Mackerel and Lance; Seine Netting for Pounds and Traps, now coming into rapid use in the colonies. Lines, Twines, &c. Sample nets forwarded for inspection to merchants

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.

Oct. 15. 6m Boston.

THOMAS FURLONG,

WINE MERCHANT

And direct importer of

Old Brandies, &c., &c.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

1-52

GUINESS'S PORTER,

BURKE'S BOTTLING.

100 BBLS. PINTS AND QUARTS in Store.

DANIEL PATTON,

SAINT JOHN.

RUM! RUM!

A FEW CASES of the very best JAMAICA RUM, bottled in Liverpool.

For Sale, low.

J. R. GOGGIN,

Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

☞ Parties requiring a superior article had better call at once, as the quantity is small. J. R. G.

General Business.

GOLDEN BALL

Boot & Shoe Store,

—WITH—

Furniture Wareroom Adjoining.

ON hand for Sale, a larger Stock than heretofore, and cheaper than usual,

Ladies' Boots, from 75cts. to $4.00.
Men's Congress, from $1.75 to $5.00.

—A large Stock of good—

GOOD TRUNKS & VALISES,
SOLE LEATHER,
BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SUITS,

and other Furniture; for quality lower in price than any in the Province.

☞ Parties who owe will please pay up, as we are forced to realize.

FOTHERINGHAM & CO.

Chatham, 26th May, 1876.

T. F. KEARY,

NEAR 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.

3-6

OPENED AT

W. S. LOGGIE'S!

Ladies' Newest Style Blk Straw Bonnets,
" " " White " "
" Back Combs,
" Ecru Lace Scarfs,
" " Silk Scarfs,
Reversible Check Dress Goods;
Grey and White Stripe Dress Silk;
Black and White Shot " "
Black, Brown and Green Silk Umbrellas.

N. B.—One case Gents' American Fur and Felt Hats from Boston.

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, 7th June, 18 6.

Crockery and Glassware.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. Also,

A good assortment of

GROCERIES, BISCUIT, &c.,

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

Scotch Whiskey.

EX "India," from Glasgow, and other vessels:—45 quarters casks Bunlock Lade Whiskey; 100 cases Bunlock Lade Whiskey; 40 quarters casks May Fairman Whiskey; 100 cases, pints and quarts, Whiskey.

DANIEL PATTON,

SAINT JOHN.

Blank Books,

In great variety,

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

General Business.

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS.

JUST ARRIVED;

A Large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

☞ Best Brands of WINES AND LIQUORS, etc.

The above mentioned will be sold so cheap as to defy competition. INSPECTION INVITED.

ROGER FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to the people of

Newcastle and Vicinity,

that he has commenced Business in

WILLISTON'S BRICK STORE

near the Post Office, and has now open, his Stock of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
ANILINE AND OTHER DYES
PERFUMERY, &c.

—ALSO—

PRIME CIGARS, and the Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.—ALSO—

SCOTCH & CANADIAN CONFECTIONERY,

Spices & Essences of all kinds, and a variety of other articles usually kept in a Drug Establishment.

☞ Prescriptions carefully prepared.

E. LEE STREET.

Newcastle, May 15, 1876.

Pork, Beef, Oil, Etc., Etc.

Ex "Blink Bonnie" from Boston.

20 BARRELS Boston Mess Pork,
30 do. do. Ex Prime do.
30 do. do. Ex Mess Beef.
10 do Refined Petroleum.
10 do W. Va. Lubricating Oil.
15 do. Natural do. do.
10 do. Extra W. Lard do.
10 do. do. Engine do.

Also, a choice assortment of

TEA,

from London, ex "JARDINE BROTHERS."

For Sale low in Bond or duty paid.

PATTISON & M'ANDREWS.

Chatham, 22nd May, 1876. Jun.23

SELLING OFF AT COST

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

COMPRISING:

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET

G. A. BLAIR.

Chatham, July 6.

SPRING, 1876.

Received ex steamships "India," "Tyrian," "Anglia," and Mail Steamers, via Portland & Halifax:—

180 PACKAGES NEW SPRING GOODS,

COMPRISING FULL LINES IN

WOOLENS,
COTTONS,
LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY,
SMALLWARES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOTHING, &c.,

ALSO—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:

20 bales American Grey Cottons;
10 cases American White Cottons;
10 cases American Brown Duck;
6 bales American White Duck;
1 bale American Colored Striped Duck.

☞ Wholesale buyers will find our Stock well assorted and reasonable in price.

Wholesale Warehouse,

NOS. 55 & 57 KING STREET,

SAINT JOHN.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

TEA!

Ex SS. Anglia:—

116 HALF-CHESTS SUPERIOR CONGOU TEA

DANIEL PATTON,

SAINT JOHN.

FRESH SEEDS!

1876. NEW IMPORTATION 1876,

A LARGE and well Selected Stock of Fresh Vegetable, and Field Turnip Seeds, Potato, Onions etc., in new varieties, from one of the first houses in the Dominion, for sale at

TRAER'S STORE, WATER STREET,

CHATHAM.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, *including* WATERS' at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 Octave Pianos *for* $200 Boxed and Shipped. Terms, $40 cash *and* $10 monthly *until paid.* New 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs with book closets and stool warranted *for* $100—$20 cash *and* $5 monthly *until paid.* Illustrated Catalogues *mailed.*

AGENTS WANTED.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

50 VISITING CARDS, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. AGENTS WANTED. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving great best value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,
41 Park Row, New York.

NEWSPAPERS

OF THE UNITED STATES,

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 360 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 25 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER DIVISION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co., New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

From Last Week's 2nd Edition.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR TILLEY AT THE NORTH.

A Drive and Luncheon at Moncton.

Arrival at Chatham by the Branch Railway!

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE!

Complimentary Dinner at Bower's Hotel!

Breakfast at Hon. Mr. Kelly's and Luncheon at Mr. Snowball's.

THE SCHOOLS AND MILLS VISITED!

The Newcastle Programme—Excursion, etc.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Tilley, Mrs. Tilley, Miss Tilley and Lt. Col. Saunders, A. D. C., left Fredericton by the three o'clock train on Monday last for the North Shore and intermediate localities.

They remained at the Victoria Hotel, St. John, Monday night, and left for Moncton on the following morning, by the 8.40 train.

At Moncton they stopped at the Royal Hotel. On the afternoon of their arrival they paid a prolonged and interesting visit to the Railway workshops and offices, accompanied by Superintendent Luttrell, and the workings of the different mechanical departments were explained to them by Mr. Whitney, Mechanical Superintendent.

At the really beautiful and admirably conducted Railway Restaurant, presided over by Mr. Sangster, they partook of refreshments and were apparently delighted with their visit.

During the afternoon, several called upon His Honor, including Hon. Mr. McQueen, James Ryan, Esq., M. P. P., and Messrs. O. Jones, Wright and A. E. Killam.

In the evening His Hon. and Mrs. Tilley were driven out in Mr. Killam's carriage, accompanied by that gentleman, who pointed out to them various objects of interest in and about the town.

The distinguished party were entertained at a fine lunch on Wednesday forenoon at the Railway Restaurant, by Hon. A. McQueen, one of the County members, after which they took the train for Chatham.

The Lieut. Governor, at Chatham.

His Honor, Lieut. Governor Tilley, accompanied by Mrs. Tilley, Miss Tilley and Lt. Col. Saunders, A. D. C., arrived in Chatham about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied from Weldford Station by Hon. Mr. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and came from the Intercolonial *via* the Chatham Branch Railway—the train placed at His Honor's disposal having previously run down to the Chapel Road Crossing, where it took on board His Lordship Bishop Rogers, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, M. P., Hon. Mr. Muirhead, J. B. Snowball, Esq., L. J. Tweedie, M. P. P., D. Ferguson, Esq., and quite a large number of other citizens, who proceeded to the Junction for the purpose of joining His Honor's party, as an escort to Chatham.

The distinguished party was received at Chatham Station by a Guard of Honor of the 73rd Battalion,—Bt. Col. Shirreff—which included the Battalion Band and some forty men, under command of Captain Fenton, and a salute was fired by Chatham Battery of Artillery, No. 7, which was under Command of Lieut. Jas. W. Fraser, the guns being stationed on Hon. Mr. Muirhead's wharf.

The party was received at the new station building by a large number of citizens and the following address to His Honor was read by Wm. Wilkinson, Esq.,

TO THE HONORABLE SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. B., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK:

May it please your Honor:

In common with the other citizens of the County of Northumberland, the inhabitants of Chatham have peculiar pleasure in welcoming you to the chief commercial District of the Northern portion of the Province.

We gladly recognise the fact that Your Honor is a native of New Brunswick, and during a long and honorable political course took a prominent part in the legislative and executive management of the affairs of the Province and was amongst the foremost who established the Dominion of Canada and guided it through the earlier years of its existence.

And while expressing our regard for you as a public man we cannot fail to recognise your honorable record as a private citizen and to express our admiration of your consistent adherence to those principles of private and public virtue for which Your Honor is so distinguished.

We beg also to congratulate Your Honor on the success which has attended your Honor's administration of the Government of this Province and trust you will observe, during your tour through these Northern Counties, evidences of contentment, prosperity and progress.

The accompaniment of Mrs. Tilley and your daughter on this, your first official visit, adds greatly to the interest of the occasion and is to us an additional source of gratification.

That Your Honor and family may long be spared to enjoy every blessing is the sincere desire of the Inhabitants of Chatham.

His Honor said that as a copy of the Address had been placed in his hand only an hour or so ago, he was not in a position to give a written reply, so he would speak the sentiments of his heart as he felt them.

He thanked the citizens of Chatham heartily for their most enthusiastic and flattering welcome to what they so correctly styled the chief commercial district of this part of the province—a welcome which he recognised as cheerful, hearty and sincere and therefore, the more gratifying to him.

At the time the Dominion was established by the Confederation of the different Provinces, he entertained a feeling against appointing Governors from amongst those who had been identified with politics in their respective Provinces. Those whom he addressed could easily understand how one who had been for fifteen or twenty years, associated with the politics of his Province, especially under our system of party and responsible Government, might be met with feelings of opposition by those with whose views of politics he had not been in accord, and he had thought it would therefore be best to select Governors from amongst the prominent men outside of the Province, the Government of which they were to administer. This feeling, however, had certainly not grown stronger with him in the light of his own experiences, for had he belonged to any other Province, and brought with him the best public record possible, he could not, wherever he had occasion to appear as the Chief Administrator of the public affairs, have been received in a manner more gratifying to himself than he had been on all occasions amongst the people of his own Province.

He had been identified with responsible Government of the Province, and with the advocacy and carrying into effect of Confederation. He knew that there were many in all parts of the country who honestly differed from him in that matter; he would also say that although the views of the most sanguine friends of Union may not have been fully realized, it was equally safe to assert that the fears of others had not been justified by the developments of time. We feel that we have a larger sphere of action, a larger field for the development of national aspirations and the general outlook could certainly not be said to be unsatisfactory. He had now assumed a non-political position in the Province, and it was certainly most gratifying to him, to be so well and cordially received by all classes.

The Address also kindly referred to his private record as well as his public services. This was gratifying to him, but he thought that there was a too prevalent notion that a man in a public position has, as a matter of course, the power of doing a great deal for his country, but while this is true it is also equally so that there are private citizens who are doing great work in matters of public reform, and it is in this connection that the sentiments expressed were valued by him—and he hoped he should never do anything to mar the record to which such kindly reference had been made. Of course, it was well understood that a constitutional Governor is bound to be guided by the advice of those who are placed in the position of his advisers by the representatives of the people. This fact he had always recognized in his official dealings with his present advisers, and his course would be precisely the same towards other advisers under similar circumstances.

He was here fifteen years ago, and had admired the country and its business activity, and from what he had heard he was prepared to find it much improved in the latter respect, for if he had one ambition greater than another, it was, when his term of office was ended, to see the country in a condition of prosperity.

He thanked them for their kind reference to Mrs. and Miss Tilley, and felt assured that they would enjoy their visit even more than those who addressed them anticipated. He again thanked them for their kind, cordial and enthusiastic reception, and wished them every happiness both here and hereafter.

Three cheers were then given for His Honor, three for the ladies of the party, followed by three cash for Messrs. Mitchell and Snowball.

After the reply had been made and the cheering was over, His Honor and party were driven through the town, and finally to the residence of Hon. Chief Commissioner Kelly, whose guests Mr. Tilley and Mrs. and Miss Tilley are during their stay in Chatham.

The streets of the town, and ships in the harbor are decorated with flags and bunting, and flags are flying on residences, stores, etc.

His Honor was entertained at a citizens' complimentary dinner at Mrs. Bower's hotel last evening.

The chair was occupied by J. B. Snowball, Esq., and the vice chairs by Wm. Wilkinson and G. A. Blair, Esqrs. The Guest of the evening occupied the seat on the right of the chair, and His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, that on the left, the other more prominent seats of Honor being filled by Hon. Messrs. Mitchell, Muirhead and Kelly, as the representatives of the Dominion and Local parliaments, the High Sheriff and Newcastle guests. The company was so large that the tables barely accomodated them, and the bill of fare and attendance were both creditable to Mrs. Bower and her staff—especially in view of the short notice on which dinner was prepared.

The list of toasts being entered upon—

"The Queen, God bless her" was given from the chair, and the National Anthem was sung.

"His Excellency, the Governor General," given from the chair, was greeted with three cheers, and Hon. Peter Mitchell said he thought the toast deserved something more than even the hearty demonstration with which it had been received. He then expressed the confidence which Canadians feel in the administrative ability of Lord Dufferin, and the good feeling towards him which is entertained by all classes. Canada never before had a Governor-General who so fully came up to the requirements of the high office filled by him—never a man so distinguished alike in literature, science and the arts—nor one who to a greater extent fostered, by his every act, that loyalty to the Crown and true national pride so necessary to the success of our privileged institutions. He regretted that His Excellency was not here, on this occasion, to witness the loyalty and true enterprise displayed by the County of Northumberland, and especially of Chatham, the chief seat of trade and commerce of the Northern portion of the Province. If he were, he knew how well and ably he would respond for himself.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's remarks were received with cheers.

The Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, "His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor," said he was a gentleman we all delighted to have amongst us, and to honor, both politically and personally. It would be impossible for him (the Chairman), especially with the short notice he had received of his having been assigned the position of Chairman on the occasion, to add anything to what had been said by the address or done by the people, whose enthusiastic reception of their distinguished guest was certainly a very hearty and general one, especially in view of the short notice they had of his intended visit, the comparative uncertainty as to the place where they would have an opportunity of receiving him, as well as the time of his arrival thereat.

After referring to His Honor's former associations with the mercantile interests of the Province, with Provincial politics prior to Confederation—as a member of the Legislature of the Administration—also the part he took in the formation and government of the Dominion, he said it was gratifying to find a New Brunswicker who had thus reached the top of the ladder, now resting on the laurels he had so well earned, and administering the affairs of the Province, in whose service he had spent useful and honorable life.

The toast was received with cheers, and His Honor on rising to respond, said he spoke but the truth when he stated he could scarcely command language to express his feelings on this occasion. It had before been his good fortune to be the recipient of the kindness and hospitality of the people of Chatham, but the reception of to-day had far exceeded his expectations. He had been heartily received by the people on his arrival and, as he passed through the town, saw evidences of genuine welcome everywhere. He was surrounded, on this interesting occasion, by representatives of the Church, the Senate, the Commons, the Provincial Parliament and other leading men of the county, and when in the midst of all this, he remembered that this county had sent to the Legislatures of the country, men who were amongst the ablest who ever appeared on their floors—no matter which party they belonged to—he could not, under such circumstances, feel otherwise than embarassed.

He referred to his first visit to the county in 1855, and said that although it was at the season when the river was closed and chief business operations suspended, he was struck with the evidences he saw about him of the agricultural resources of the country, he had, before that, known something of the trade and general prosperity of the North Shore, but he returned to the Southern part of the Province with a much higher appreciation of its capabilities and importance.

In the summer of 1860 he again had the privilege of visiting the North. He saw this port filled with ships, its milling industries in active operation, the harvest of its fisheries being reaped, its agricultural resources being developed, and he knew that from that time until the present the people in the country had steadily advanced, and it was a satisfaction to him, on returning to-day, to witness the evidences of progress that he saw around him.

He could hear his friend on the right (Hon. Mr. Mitchell) say, "You had not such an appreciation of all this at one time," and indeed he (Mr. Tilley) had heard it said within six months that he had opposed the Intercolonial coming by the North Shore. These rumors were, however, entirely without foundation, and he would say, now, what he had never said before—and he believed that in doing so he would not be disclosing Cabinet secrets:—On a very trying occasion for the party to which he belonged he was assisting his friend, now Judge Grey, in an election campaign in St. John, and was cornered by an elector in a public meeting on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. He then declared that his preference in regard to the route was, first, that it should be by the River St. John; failing that, by what was known as the Central; and next, by any other route that might be determined upon.

Later in the history of the scheme there was a time when in the Dominion Cabinet, of which he was a member, there was a pressure brought by Nova Scotia, Quebec, and local influences to force the Government to proceed at once with construction. A pledge had however been given that complete surveys, would be made before any route was determined upon, and he told his colleagues in the Cabinet that if the route by the North Shore were chosen without those pledges being carried out he would have to resign. They, then, so far met his views as to order and make those Surveys. In doing so, it was found that a feasible route near the American boundary, and, at the same time, what he desired for the St. John River was comparatively impracticable. On the other hand, it was necessary to meet the views of the Imperial Government respecting the road as a military route, in order to secure the guarantee of the necessary loan for construction. This, with the local influence in favor of the present route, obliged him to yield to the views of the majority of his colleagues, and the route of the Intercolonial thus went by the North Shore.

After seeing the road as he had done today, and observing the traffic it already enjoyed, knowing also its encouraging prospects for the future, he must confess that he never before experienced so little of a feeling against the route selected.

After referring to the interests that would be served by the Railway, the business it would create, as well as that which would be facilitated by it—the opening up of the country to tourists and pleasure seekers—he contrasted the Railway facilities of the Province now with what they were twenty-five years ago; then, he said, there were only six or seven miles of Railway in New Brunswick, now, there are nearly seven hundred miles—more mileage per head of the population than in any other country.

The chances are that before long we shall have eight hundred and, perhaps, nine hundred miles of Railways in the Province. The advantage of those works lies, not only in the money spent in the country in their construction, but, also, and to a much greater extent, in the lasting benefits their operation confers.

He spoke next of the earlier Legislative history of the Province, and his own experience prior to the introduction of Responsible Government and the present system of the initiation of money grants in the Legislature; and, passing on to the subject of Confederation and its effects upon the country at home and abroad, he said there was a satisfaction in knowing that we are not recognised abroad as New Brunswickers, or Nova Scotians, or Islanders, but as a part of a great people of national position already recognised by the great powers of the earth. In this connection he referred to some of the experiences of his late visit to Philadelphia, and to the expressions of kindly feeling and respect which he there heard from leading men in regard to our country and its institutions. The leading men there congratulated themselves on having a country with such a substantial Government and superior institutions beside theirs, and, while many of them admitted that, in those respects, we were better off than they, they wished us God speed. We have only to join with each other in carrying out the destinies of our country through the means which, under Providence, have been placed within our reach—in working out the common good to forget that we belong to this or that Province, or this or that party—to make ourselves a great, noble and free people.

His Honor's Speech was received with enthusiastic applause and cheering.

The next toast, "THE GOVERNMENT and Parliament of Canada," was given by Vice-Chairman Wilkinson, who, after referring to the merits of the Dominion Parliament, as compared with similar bodies in other countries—a comparison in which the former, he thought, appeared to good advantage,—said, that in speaking of the Government he did not, of course, refer to it as a party organization, but as the administration of the will of the Parliament, of which it was the head. That Parliament being composed of the representatives of the people was the exponent of the public will, therefore, in proposing the toast it would be honored as one to those principles of Government which we all so much admire, and which it is our good fortune to live under. He coupled with it the names of Hon. Mr. Muirhead, of the Senate, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell, of the Commons.

"Jolly Good Fellows" was then sung, and Hon. Mr. Muirhead, after briefly acknowledging the toast on the part of the Senate, said he would not make a speech, for he knew his friend, Mitchell, was prepared to make a long one and he would give him a chance.

Mr. Mitchell, who, on rising, was received with applause, thanked those present on behalf of the Parliament of Canada and, in referring to its position and general character, paid a high tribute to the ability displayed on its floors and in the Council by the guest of the evening who, he said, was conceded the position of one of the most distinguished and eminent of the statesmen who for the first seven years of the history of the Dominion, assisted in guiding its affairs. He (Mr. Mitchell) had served under Mr. Tilley's leadership in the Provincial Government and had learned to follow his counsel with confidence, and when they both joined in uniting the fragmentary and disunited parts of what was now the Dominion of Canada, he felt that, while acting with so matured and able a Statesman, his people would give him credit for taking what was the safest course for the promotion of their best and most lasting interests.

In referring to our National aspirations and the enlarged scope of our politics, he instanced the influence of the representations of the Canadian Government on the question of British Shipping Legislation, now being agitated. He felt that it was a compliment paid to the experienced and practical character of the Legislation of the Dominion Parliament in connection with that great interest—that the result of the deliberations of Canada's Parliament was such as to command Imperial respect and that, as a deliberative body, it was second only to the Parliament of Great Britain.

The Parliament of Canada is yet young, having only existed since 1867, but it has shown that it possesses those elements of that freedom from local influences in matters of general concern, which is the best guarantee of the conservation of the true interests of the people it represents. At Confederation leading men who had been identified with party politics in their several Provinces, forgetful of the names by which their parties had been known, joined, under the able leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald, in forming the Government; although each individual might have cherished the principles, or even the prejudices, engendered by his former political associations, there was no time when, at the Council Board, the interests of the country, as a whole, did not rise above party. On the floors of Parliament, too, whether a proposition for the benefit of the people emanated from members ranged on the side of Sir John, or McKenzie, or Blake, or Tilley, Parliament rose above party to the level of duty, and, in this way, there were ensured just and able decisions in matters affecting the weal of the country.

He next referred to the question of the Intercolonial Railway and said that both Mr. Tilley and himself agreed in one thing, which was that we must have the Intercolonial, by whatever route it might be constructed; and he admired His Honor's humility in referring to the great efforts he had made to secure the location of the line on the route which he then believed to be best for the country. Every effort that it was possible for an able man to make, every argument that it was possible to use, were brought to bear, in favor of his views; he avoided no labor, and neglected no legitimate plan by which it might have been possible to take the Railway as he desired it should go.

On the other hand, he (Mr. Mitchell) argued that we had gone into Confederation for the purpose of uniting the various localities and interests of the whole country, and that it was necessary that the road should not only be strictly an Inter-Provincial one, but that, in locating it, full consideration should be given to the opening up and development of those portions of the Dominion which seemed to him the most inviting for the purpose, and that promised the best return for the great outlay to be made, and, after all, he thought that his Honorable friend became convinced that, all those things considered, the route by the North Shore was best.

He next referred to the fact that he, himself, had just come from Quebec to Newcastle, *via* the Intercolonial in fifteen hours, and, when he saw the traffic that the road already had, he accepted it as proof that the judgement of Parliament, in regard to the route selected, was correct.

He said that although he had no love for Mr. Brydges, or the present Administration, he approved of their putting on cars of a high class and running fast trains, because it would have the effect of attracting American tourists and pleasure-seekers, as well as giving us the commercial advantage of fast freighting facilities. He thought, however, that everybody must see that, in the establishment of its local tariffs, the Government was prejudicing the interests of localities and injuring its own local traffic.

Mr. Mitchell dwelt eloquently on the scenery along the Intercolonial route and on the character of the towns through, or near which, it passed, and expressed the belief that, after His Honor had passed over and enjoyed the beauties it afforded, he would frankly confess even if he did not do so now—that he (Mr. Mitchell) was right, and he (Mr. Tilley) wrong, in reference to the matter of location. "If His Honor does not do so," said Mr. Mitchell, "he is more obtuse than I take him to be."

In conclusion, he hoped Governor and Mrs. Tilley would often pay us such visits as the present one. He believed His Honor would never receive a welcome from less of our people than even the large number who joined in the demonstrations over his arrival, and he hoped the tour, now being made, would be characterized throughout by similar evidences of cordial and deserved welcome from the people.

(*Continued on second Page.*)

General Business.

GOODS ON HAND
June 26, 1876.

CORN MEAL, Oat Meal, Flour, Smoked Ham, Pork, Smoked Herring, Mackerel.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Currants, Raisins, Dried Apples, Soap.

Coffee, Barley, Rice, Citron Peel, Lemon Peel.

CIGARS—A choice assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

RUM—pressed and unpressed.

CANNED GOODS, in Strawberries, Blackberries, Pineapples, Peaches, Pears, Blueberries, Oysters, Condensed Milk, Green Gages, Mushrooms, Tomatoes.

Sauces, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Apple Jelly, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Raspberry Syrup, Lemon do., Sparkling Gelatine.

Lime Juice, Yorkshire Relish, Devonshire Sauce.

Cream Tartar, Sage, Raspberry Jam, Currant do., Pumpkin, &c.

Pickles—Chow Chow, Salt, Table Salt, Baking Powder, Soda, Yeast, F. Y. Soap, Laundry Soap, Washing Copper.

A fresh assortment of CONFECTIONERIES, Spices, in Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

PATENT MEDICINE.

Pain Killer, Pain Reliever, R. R. Relief, Anodyne Liniment, Peppermint, Castor Oil, Soothing Syrup, Pain Balsam, Southern Fruit Purgative, (an invaluable cure for costiveness and indigestion.)

Gargling for Horses.

Leather Dressing, Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Toys, Tollets, &c., &c.

Washing Wringers.

FRESH COUNTRY EGGS and BUTTER always on hand.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

Chatham, June 26, 1876.

OATS.

500 BUSHELS OATS in Store, on Consignment.

Low for Cash.

A. D. SHIRREFF.

Chatham, June 26, 1876.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until July 12th, 1876, for the erection of a

RECTORY AT ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, CHATHAM—according to Plans and Specifications to be seen on application to the Rector of Chatham. The lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

COMMITTEE.

D. Forsyth, Rector.
M. Shanle, } Wardens.
Geo. Burchill, }
S. Hanberly, } Vestrymen.
T. F. Gillespie, }

Chatham, June 27, 1876.

SEASONABLE GOODS,

At Prices Specially Suited to the Times,

—AT—

WILLIAM MURRAY'S.

Men's Youths and Boys'

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

in great variety.

—ALSO—

BOYS SUITS, Mens, and Youths UNDERCLOTHING—(very cheap.)

Men's and Youths

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
SCARFS,
SOCKS,
HATS AND CAPS.

TWEEDS, DOMKINS, WORSTED COATINGS, New Patterns—(extra value.)

We are running off our DRESS GOODS regardless of Price.

Superior value in

Mourning Goods.

A large Lot of SUN SHADES & UMBRELLAS A Lot of SILK PARASOLS at half price.

Window Curtains in Lace and Muslin, Bed Quilts and Counterpanes.

Unprecedented value in

Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Tickings, Towellings, Osnaburgs and all Staple Goods.

FLOUR,
MEAL,
MOLASSES,
SUGARS,
PORK,
TEA,
TOBACCO.

At the lowest Wholesale Prices.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Chatham, June 15th, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons that my wife CATHARINE has left my bed and board without just cause, and without any justifiable cause, and I therefore forbid any person to harbor or maintain her or give her any credit whatever on my account, as I will not be responsible for any maintenance given to or debts contracted by her.

Dated 29th May, 1876.

JOHN DEVEREAUX.

Celebrated Wringer.

WE have JUST RECEIVED some of the

NEW PATENT WRINGERS.

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

L. H. DeVeber & Son,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

St. JOHN, N. B.,

Would call the attention of purchasers to their Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they can offer on terms as favorable as if imported direct.

Kitchen & other Household

UTENSILS,
TINWARE, &C.

The best place to purchase HOUSE-KEEPER'S REQUISITES for the Kitchen or the Dining Room is at the well-stocked Establishment of James Gray, George Street, Chatham, who being both an

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

in the above line, is prepared to furnish almost anything that may be required by those who favor him with their patronage.

ANGLERS AND OTHER SPORTSMEN will find all the utensils they require for

CAMP OUTFIT

at this Establishment.

JAMES GRAY,
George Street.

NOTICE.

FOUR GOOD TENEMENTS TO LET.

Apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE.

Chatham, May 18, 1876. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claims or demands against the Estate of MATTHEW CASWELL, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, Lower Newcastle, in the Co. of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the undersigned.

RICHD. HUTCHISON, } Executors.
REV. W. M. WILSON, }

Miramichi, April 17, 1876. aug 11

TEACHER WANTED.

A SECOND Class Male Teacher wanted, to take charge of No. 8 School.

JOHN STYMIEST,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Alnwick, April 21, 1876.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every FRIDAY 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 MON.—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion,
50cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.

LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements 20% more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "St. Lawrence Advance," Chatham, N. B.

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.

In accordance with an intimation given on 9th inst., we have changed our publication day from Friday to Thursday. The change is made so as to enable us to reach our patrons on semi-weekly and tri-weekly mail routes more promptly.

We issued two editions last week, the second of which contained the first page matter of to-day, together with a few additional paragraphs of our report of the Lieut. Governor's visit. We this week, give a full report of the proceedings connected with and incidents of His Honor's Northern tour, as we were unable to furnish many of our patrons with copies containing the report of last week.

The Freeman's Grudge.

The "Freeman" is very envious because the Lieut-Governor had so enthusiastic a reception here. It says the question of Confederation "was unnecessarily introduced" in the Chatham Address; it also declares that

"The tone of the public addresses appears to indicate either that few besides the old Confederate party took share in the proceedings, or that these contrived to obtain control of the arrangements."

Any person less essentially selfish and vindictive than the writer of the above would be glad to learn that those who led in the demonstrations of welcome to Lt-Governor Tilley did not stop to enquire how many of the "Old Confederate Party" were working with them to honor the man who rendered it impossible for a certain agitator ever to represent the intelligent constituency of St. John. The "Freeman" will never forgive that "Old Confederate" grudge it has against Chatham, but policy and good taste both seem to suggest that silence on the subject is its best course.

The Caraquet Trials.

The conviction of Mailloux for riot at Caraquet has been sustained by the Bench at Fredericton and the conviction of Chaisson and others for murder has been quashed on some of the technical points raised by Mr. Thomson, Q. C., counsel for the prisoners. The lesson that has been taught the rioters is one that cannot fail to have a good effect, and as they were, doubtless, not so guilty in intention than as others who encouraged them to violence, and themselves escaped, the punishment they have already received may be considered sufficient.

Explanatory.

We devote a very large portion of our space to-day to a report of the visit of His Honor, Lieut-Governor Tilley and party to the North Shore. Much matter of interest is necessarily crowded out thereby, but as we have a visit from the Governor of the Province very seldom and no other native of New Brunswick deserves so well at the hands of its people, we need not apologise for allowing the report of his progress and the enthusiasm it called forth, to monopolise our columns.

EASTERN AFFAIRS in Europe, continue to maintain a threatening aspect and it is not improbable that the northern portions of Turkey will, before long, witness the commencement of what will be a most important war. Russian intrigue seems directed towards the destruction of Turkey and the complications of the question render conjectures in regard to the turn affairs will take very difficult. If hostilities are begun it seems evident that Great Britain will be obliged to protect her interest in Turkey by opposing Russia.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.—It is expected that the Commission who are to determine the difference in value of the Fishery privileges conceded to each other by the Americans and Canadians, respectively, under the terms of the Washington Treaty, will meet at Halifax late in the present season.

CORRESPONDENTS shall have attention next week.

LT.-GOVERNOR TILLEY AT THE NORTH!

THE CHATHAM DINNER—CONTINUED FROM 1st PAGE.

Vice Chairman Wilkinson, Q. C., proposed the Local Legislature and said that while we are justly proud of our Dominion Parliament and appreciate the character of the statesmen found within it, we do not fail to attach due importance to our Local Legislature whose province it is to deal, to such a large extent, with our civil rights. He complimented the Northumberland representation and coupled with the toast the names of Hon. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tweedie, M. P. P.

Hon. Mr. Kelly who, on rising was received with applause, said while, during the time he had represented the County he had done his duty, he felt that Northumberland had always been ably represented by other gentlemen who had preceded him. He believed its present representatives, although they did not, perhaps, agree in all their ideas of what was best for the County, generally, were in accord in one thing and that was in making their little differences take the back track when it was necessary for them to pull together in the interests of the County. So long as he possessed the confidence of the County he would continue as he had done in the past, to make its interests his first consideration, while at the same time, he desired to be just to all other sections of the Province. He was glad to be present on this occasion and to join with his fellow citizens of all shades of politics in giving a hearty welcome to His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Tilley. [Applause.] He had often felt the weight and effect of the tongue of his co-representative, Mr. Tweedie, but would now have the pleasure of his assistance in welcoming the guest of the evening. He was sorry that another colleague, Mr. Swim, was absent, for he knew that nothing would give him more pleasure than to join in honoring the occasion. [Applause.]

Mr. Tweedie was greeted with applause on rising and related a story concerning a trip he made to Bathurst from a place called Pokeshaw, at which he had secured a kind of second-hand horse and the services of the owner's son as driver. The nag not displaying either foot or gait sufficient to satisfy even moderate expectations, he expressed his opinion of its pace to the driver, when the latter told him "that horse could go some when he got shook out." He confessed that, for some reason he did not feel "shook out" yet, whatever change might come over him later in the evening. He regretted that Mr. Davidson, as well as Mr. Swim, was absent. He remembered also being sorry for the absence of Mr. Swim on another occasion—that of an Opposition caucus at Fredericton last winter [laughter] They did not get him on that occasion and he (Mr. T.) was sorry they hadn't managed to get him yet. The members for Northumberland were something like husband and wife. They might have their own little differences, but if strangers interfered between them, woe betide them. He referred to the able and mature politicians and statesmen who had, in the past, represented the County, and said when he went to take his place in the Legislature he was almost arrested by the Sergt.-at-arms, who told him boys were not allowed on the floors of the house [laughter] He referred to the ability of the late John M. Johnston and Richard Sutton, and that of Judge Williston who had been members for the County, and said that even these had not excelled the present members in their desire to represent the County well. Referring to the Legislature as a whole he said they were all "jolly good fellows" and having such an experienced gentleman as the honored guest of the evening at the head of the administration and such men as Geo. E. King—who was certainly a very able man for his years—in it, the control of the affairs of the Province might be considered in safe hands [applause]

Vice Chairman Wilkinson, after referring to the importance of the political institutions of the country, said there were interests of still greater moment, without a due regard for which good government would be an impossibility. He referred to the necessity for the advancement of the people in the principles of religion, morality and virtue, complimented our clergy—only one of whom could be present this evening—on their fitness for their exalted work, and after saying he would like to see the man who could do more than His Lordship, Bishop Rogers had done—during his residence in Miramichi to advance those principles—gave the toast of "The Clergy" coupled with His Lordship's name.

The toast was received with applause as was His Lordship on rising to respond. He said he felt somewhat embarrassed and still he should not do so for, after a residence of 16 years in Miramichi and enjoying the constant gratification of meeting and associating with all classes of the people, from the farmer and artizan to the highest personages in the community, having received so many tokens of good will from the merchants and those who controlled the great industries of the country, and gave employment to its thousands of laboring people, he should feel that there existed between those around him and himself nothing but feelings of friendship. And on this occasion, when the principal citizens of the county had met to honor the Lieut. Governor of the Province, when he saw around him men distinguished in political, social, and civil life, he felt that an honor had been done him in inviting him, as well as other clergymen, to be present.

He explained that ministerial duties prevented other clerical gentlemen from accepting the committee's invitation—as they would prevent him from accepting Hon. Mr. Kelly's invitation for the next day—and he was sorry that these were not present to help him discharge the duty of expressing his and their thanks for the courtesy extended to them.

The proposing and reception of the toast just given was not interpreted by him as a compliment to himself and brethern personally, but rather as a recognition on the part of those about him of the Great Being whose servants they were—of the duty of all men to recognize the over-shadowing control of God in all their acts—of the fact that—

There's a Providence that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will,

and that in the performance of all duties of this life we are to remember that we are but journeying to the better land.

He thought that there was no part of the world, where, to a greater, extent the people, as a whole, more fully recognized and acted upon their duty to God, their neighbor, themselves and their country—no community where God was better honored, or where there was more respect shown for His Holy religion and law. In large cities there are greater opportunities for more frequent and intimate social intercourse, but in none is there a greater desire manifested than here, on all sides, for the maintenance of that kindly, neighborly feeling which tends so much to promote the good of all communities where it exists. As a humble minister of Religion—humble in person but not in office—he desired to express a just and due appreciation of the kindness of his neighbors—first of those of his own flock and also of those connected with the other churches. He referred to very friendly relationships that had existed between himself and the late Rector, Bacon, and said the friendship had been continued since his death by his son-in-law, Mr. Wilkinson. He also cherished the kindest recollections of the clergymen of other denominations who had ministered here, and although they differed from him in dogma they all joined in promoting the grand principles of Christianity in the community—they all enjoyed the benefits of our free institutions and government and agreed to differ in those things wherein they could not agree.

He referred also to earlier experiences in Nova Scotia which were similar, and said it was the duty of clergymen, while they were faithful to their own flocks, to promote kindly feelings and good will among all by whom they were surrounded. This duty he had always kept in view in his relationships with the people generally, letting the fundamental points on which some of his neighbors differed from him alone.

Speaking for the clergy, as he said he must do in the absence of others who were kept away by their duties, he proceeded to deal with their functions in connection with and as they affected the government of the country. It was their duty, he said, to teach respect for God and his laws, for there could be no wise legislation which was not based on the principles of those laws as revealed to man in God's own appointed way. Governments are the agents of God in temporal affairs, Soldiers are the same, so are Doctors, and it is the duty of the people to submit to their direction when they are not thereby required to do anything in violation of what God requires. How necessary and important it was therefore, that there should be a proper understanding and appreciation of the functions of the clergy.

He approved of what had been said of the benefits of Confederation and declared he never could understand how anyone could doubt them from the first, and he felt that it was even his duty to put himself to inconvenience to honor the man who contributed to that great work, the union of the British North American Provinces [Applause.] He could endorse all that had been said in reference to and by the distinguished guest of the evening, for there was merit in it on one side and truth on the other.

He referred at considerable length to the honorable political, social and business record of Mr. Tilley, and next proceeded to speak of the liberality of the large employers of Chatham, Messrs. Snowball, Muirhead, Morrison, and others, in assisting him to erect the buildings in which the Roman Catholic Hospital, Schools and other establishments are located. He said his own people had come forward with great self-denial to assist in the work, also, and he took this opportunity to express his gratitude to all. [Applause.]

Vice-Chairman Blair, in a happy speech gave "Our next merry meeting—with His Honor."

In replying His Honor remarked that in all he had said to-day he felt he had conveyed but inadequately an idea of his feelings. He had not expressed all he felt and he could not do so now, but hoped he might, more than once again, meet those before him under circumstances as delightful as the present, and that he should never do anything that would diminish the confidence which they had that day and evening expressed in him. Like Mr. Tweedie he wanted to get, "shook out" so that he might express his appreciation of the reception tendered him.

The temptation to visit Chatham again was very great and if Mrs. Tilley went on with expressions of delight as she had done already since their arrival he expected he would be brought back whether he wanted to come or not. [Cheers.] She had no idea, prior to this visit, of the extent of business, shipping, and other interests, of Chatham and if there were no other reasons for his coming back Mrs. Tilley's influence would bring him, and, he must say, he would be glad to come. [Great cheering.]

Hon. Mr. Mitchell now spoke about the Chatham Branch Railway, and said although he had been charged with opposition to it, he had always been ready to promote its interests. He thought great credit was due to one of its active promoters, Mr. Snowball, and also to the President of the Company, Mr. Morrison. He concluded by proposing the Branch Road, coupled with the name of the Chairmen, Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Snowball was received with applause on rising to reply and, among other things, said although the Company had received great assistance from the Local Government and also from the Dominion they had difficulties to overcome which the public did not realise. He was hopeful however that these would all be surmounted and he felt that the Bench would be a lasting benefit to Chatham (cheers.)

His Honor now retired, and the party broke up at once.

Doing Chatham—Breakfast and Lunch—The Mills—Schools—Hotel Dieu.

There was a very pleasant breakfast party at Hon. Mr. Kelly's residence on Thursday at nine o'clock, after which His Honor visited Mr. Snowball's and Mr. Muirhead's mills, the Common Schools taught by Miss Alexander, Miss Williston and Mr. McAlpine, as well as several other objects of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Snowball gave a luncheon party at 2 p. m., in honor of the distinguished visitors, about thirty-five guests being present, and at 4 p. m. His Honor and party accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Kelly, Mitchell and Muirhead, visited the Roman Catholic institutions of Chatham. They were received by His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, and conducted through the buildings. In the Boys' Academy, taught by the Christian Brothers, the following address, which was read by Master Simon Crumley, was presented to His Honor:

TO HIS HONOR, THE HONORABLE SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. B., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK:—

May it please Your Honor:—

We, the pupils of St. Michael's male Academy of Chatham, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, grateful for the favor of so distinguished a visit, greet Your Honor with a thrice hearty welcome.

Though young, we have heard of your distinguished merits as a Statesman, and of the deep interest you ever took in the cause of Education, our own Academy having felt in former years the benefit of the generous patronage of the Government of which you were a leading member.

We, therefore, with unfeigned gladness welcome you as a particular friend and benefactor of our Academy, as well as in the exalted official rank of Lieutenant Governor of our Province.

May you and all those dear to you live long and happy.

May your labors as a Governor and Statesman be guided with wisdom from on High, and ever tend to promote the welfare, contentment and happiness of your fellow-citizens, is the wish and prayer of our young and grateful hearts.

His Honor made a brief and appropriate reply, expressing the pleasure with which he received the address and telling the boys how important a thing education was in qualifying them for life as men. Hon. Mr. Mitchell also addressed the school to similar effect. Three cheers were then given for His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, and three for Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

In the Female Academy the following address was read by Miss Susie Mills and presented to His Honor:—

TO HIS HONOR, THE HONORABLE SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. R., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK:

May it please Your Honor:

In the name of the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, our Teachers—in the name of the sick patients of their Hospital, and in the name of all the pupils of our Female Academy, we welcome, with heartfelt greeting, Your Honor, Lady Tilley and Miss Tilley to Chatham.

The gracious visit of the Lieutenant Governor of our Province and the other distinguished personages who accompany you is gratefully appreciated by us as a high honor, and will be recorded as an important event in the chronicles of our Institution.

The object of the Institution of the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu is, after their own personal sanctification, the benefit of their neighbor by nursing the sick in their Hospital under the professional treatment of regular visiting Physicians, and the Christian education of young persons of their sex in the various branches of a Common School and polite education.

Since the establishment of the Hotel Dieu in Chatham in 1868, there have passed through their Hospital 850 patients who were nursed and cared for during a longer or shorter period according to their particular cases and were under the medical treatment of the late Dr. Stafford Benson and his sons, Dr. John S. and Dr. Joseph Benson, who, to their honor be it said, performed daily this professional work of charity entirely gratuitously.

The number of pupils in regular daily attendance in our school, including boarders and day scholars, is 122 exclusive of other pupils who come for lessons of music, drawing, &c.

The visit of Your Honor to encourage the earnest and laborious work of charity for which this Institution is founded is worthy of your exalted office and of the well-merited fame for the philantrophy attaching to the Honorable name of our illustrious Lieutenant Governor and his estimable Lady.

Deign then to accept our grateful thanks, our hearty welcome and best wishes for the happiness of Yourself, Lady Tilley Miss Tilley and all dear to you.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph.

Chatham, June 29th, 1876.

In the course of his reply His Honor said he was somewhat surprised to learn of the great amount of work done by the good Sisters both in the Schools and Hospital as shown in the Address just presented to him and he felt how deserving such an institution was of liberal assistance and popular gratitude. He thanked them cordially for their kindly references to Mrs. and Miss Tilley and wished their institution every success.

The *Hotel Dieu* and other parts of the establishment being visited, the distinguished party partook of refreshments, during which a neat speech was made by his Lordship the Bishop.

The Reception at Newcastle.

At about half past five o'clock the party drove to Hon. Mr. Muirhead's wharf, where they went on board the Steamer *Andover* and proceeded to Newcastle, accompanied by a number of the leading gentlemen of Chatham and also quite a large contingent of ladies. Arriving at Newcastle they were received by several hundred of the residents of the Shire town who cheered enthusiastically, while a salute was fired by Major Call's Newcastle Field Battery, which was under the immediate command of Lt. Bourne.

Mrs. and Miss Tilley were driven in the carriage of A. A. Davidson, Esq., M. P. P. to Masonic Hall, where His Honor, who preferred to walk, soon arrived, accompanied by the High Sheriff, Hon. Mr. Kelly, Hon. Mr. Mitchell and other leading citizens of the County, who to the number of about fifty, took seats upon the platform, while the body of the Hall was also filled with citizens who were anxious to honor the distinguished visitor.

On motion of Hon. Peter Mitchell, Judge Williston was called to the chair and the following address was read by the High Sheriff:—

TO HIS HONOR, THE HONORABLE SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK:

We, the undersigned in the name and on the behalf of the inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, beg to extend to Your Honor a cordial welcome, on this your first official visit to the County, since your appointment to the high and responsible office of Governor of this Province: and to express our great pleasure in seeing amongst us your amiable Lady, who accompanies you.

While we tender to you our sincere congratulations on your accession to the gubernatorial chair, we desire to express our heartfelt gratification that Your Honor, one of New Brunswick's sons, should have attained the highest provincial office in the gift of our Gracious Sovereign—the merited reward of your political services to the country.

It was your lot to bear a distinguished part in one of the most momentous events, which has transpired in the history of the British Colonies—the Confederation of the Provinces, one important result of which, particularly to these northern counties, has been the building of the Intercolonial Railway, now completed, and in operation throughout its entire length.—In the discussion of the terms of union, and during the critical period of the transition of the Provinces from political isolation to federal union, various important and delicate questions arose, in the successful and satisfactory solution of which you bore a prominent part. Pending a long and successful political career, in which you have been called to fill several important offices, both in the Local and Dominion governments, you have acquired an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the country, its resources and requirements. The experience thus gained in the discharge of official duty, ably and honestly performed, has eminently qualified you for the fulfilment of the duties of your high position.

During your present short sojourn amongst us, you will have observed, from a hasty glance at the industries of this county, that its lumbering and fishing interests are being rapidly advanced, and altho' agricultural pursuits are at present limited, a prosperous future yet awaits this county, when the people shall have learned that their truest interests lie principally in the cultivation of the soil.

We recognize the deep interest you have always taken in matters pertaining to the commercial, educational, and moral welfare of the Province, and we earnestly pray, that the period of your administration of the government may be characterized by a rapid progress in the material wealth and prosperity of the country, and the realization of all those moral and social blessings, which flow from our equitable and economical system of government, with equal rights, and freedom of religious opinion to all.

We further beg to assure Your Honor, that you may at all times rely on the active co-operation of the inhabitants of this county, in your efforts to promote the prosperity, harmony and happiness of this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

JOHN SHIRREFF, High Sheriff,
EDWD. WILLISTON Judge County Court.
W. MUIRHEAD,
P. MITCHELL,
WM. KELLY,
F. E. WINSLOW,
R. R. HADDOW,
A. A. DAVIDSON, M. P. P.,
L. J. TWEEDIE, M. P. P.,
REV. D. FORSYTH,
REV. W. M. WILSON,
J. B. SNOWBALL,
WILLIAM MURRAY,
G. A. BLAIR,
J. S. BENSON, M. D.,
FRANCIS J. LETSON,
R. R. CALL, J. P.,
WM. A. PARK, C. C.,
WILLIAM PARK, J. P.,
JOHN MALTBY, J. P.,
ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, J. P.
JAMES FISH, J. P.,
CHAS. SARGRANT, J. P.,
J. NIVEN, J. P.,
D. G. SMITH,
W. WILKINSON, Q. C.,
J. MITCHELL,
J. C. MILLER,
WM. MASSON, Jr., J. P.,
GEO. BURCHILL, J. P.,
R. DAVIDSON, J. P.,
J. FARRELL, J. P.,
M. M. SARGEANT, J. P.,
J. B. FREEMAN, M. D.,
JOHN FISH,
CHAS. MARSHALL,
WM. LAWLOR,
J. J. ANSLOW.

His Honor replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I beg to acknowledge the pleasure with which I receive the Address which has just been presented to me through the chief Officer of the fine county of Northumberland. As a copy of it was placed in my hands only two hours ago, and I have scarcely had time to look at it—much less to master its contents—you will, therefore, pardon me if I do not speak as fully and accurately to all its points as if opportunity had been afforded me to prepare a written reply. I thank you for the cordial and hearty welcome to your Shiretown, which you have extended to me and also for your kindly reference to my wife, Mrs. Tilley, and assure you that we both appreciate what you have said.

Your reference to me as a native of New Brunswick brings to my mind the fact that when I was a boy we scarcely ever even hoped that New Brunswick could have a native Governor, but through the efforts of the people's representatives, within the past fifty years, such a change in our political status has been effected that the highest provincial office in the gift of the Sovereign is open to the son of the humblest citizen of the country. (cheers) The position which I now occupy—high though it is—never presented strong temptations for me, for my ambition ran in another direction, but when the Leader I served under in the Ministry of which I was a member proposed that I should take it, and the Governor-General, as the representative of Her Majesty, tendered it to me I felt that I ought not to decline and, to-day, I have the pride of holding the Governorship of my native province, the most important position in the gift of Our Sovereign, and I presume I do so because she, through her representative, thought I had earned it in the service of my country. (applause)

You refer to the prominent part I took in the movement for Confederation, and I can assure you that it was with no light anxiety or sense of the responsibility of the change to be effected that I engaged in that work. I knew it was the great turning-point in the destiny of the country, but when, with your present representative in Parliament and other prominent public men, I considered the great question in all its aspects—when we realised the results of Union, as exemplified in the history of the United States, her wonderful and rapid growth in population, trade, commerce, manufactures and all that tends to make a people great and to give a country importance, we could not fail to see that we possessed, in these different provinces, the same national elements, and we were convinced that it needed but the application of similar principles of government to ensure a great future for our united provinces. (cheers)

Confederation was thus brought about, and, now, having seen how it has broken the barriers that before existed between the different provinces, and united a country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that it has doubled the commerce of the country in less than ten years—bringing blessings to a great majority of the people—I feel that if my voice alone could undo the great work and restore the old condition of affairs I would not give it. (cheers) After Confederation I represented an important constituency of this province as a member of Parliament—and as a Minister I represented you all—for seven years. I had spent seventeen years of my life in this province as a Minister of the Crown, and as a Minister, had but one senior in Dominion politics—Sir John A. Macdonald—and I feel if, in all my political experience I have accomplished nothing else, that in assisting to bring about the Union of these provinces I have done something for my country. In your address I see a recognition of this service and I thank you for it. There is nothing that can be more grateful to a public man than to know that such a feeling exists in the country to which he belongs. (cheers)

I observe a marked improvement in the condition of your County since I last visited it. The opening of the Railway has given you increased facilities for shipping many of your products; it is a great benefit to your extensive fisheries, and will give an impetus also to your agriculture. In looking over the census returns I observe that the increase of agriculture is not so great with you as that of other interests and industries, and the same may be said of the province, yet I am glad that in this County the general industrial development has been marked. It is very different with your farmers now from what it was in the earlier days of my public life. I remember, a good while ago, going over the road between Miramichi and Fredericton with Col. Salter and it took us two days and two nights to do it. As we drove along we passed farm after farm which was going to ruin, being deserted and neglected by the owners, who had left the country. It is not so now, for our country is in such a condition as to encourage the farmer, to reward him for his labor, and it is gratifying to know that our agriculturists, instead of meeting with a poor reward for their industry, are an independent and well-to-do class with money in savings and other banks. Our various industries assist each other and the most important thing connected with the changes that have taken place within the past ten years is the diffusion of labor in various channels, so that you have not only the great lumbering industry but something besides to fall back upon.

It was always a pleasure to me, as a public man, to promote the commercial, educational and moral welfare of the people, and the fostering of everything that tended to their advancement on a basis of the same freedom of civil and religious opinions to all, was the platform on which we built the Confederation of the country. (cheers).

You are kind enough to say in this address, that in promoting the prosperity, harmony and happiness of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions I may rely on the active co-operation of the people of this County. I did not require this assurance. It was my privilege, in my political experience, to have your members associated with me in the Governments of the Province and Dominion, as well as on the floors of the legislatures; they were among the most able men who represented the people of the Province and it is indeed gratifying to me to know that I always had their unwavering support in the advancement of all those important interests to which you have referred (cheers). I thank you for your hearty expression of that confidence and approval which I have always enjoyed from Northumberland. I know that when Her Majesty sent Governors from Great Britain to administer the Government of the Province they were received everywhere, throughout the country with tokens of the respect and loyalty of the people, as the representatives of their Sovereign. They were gentleman of title and distinction in Great Britain and for that reason also those whom they were sent to govern desired to honor them. I did not, when I set out on this visit to the northern section of the Province, expect to witness the enthusiasm which the visits of some of my predecessors in office had awakened, but in the warm popular greetings, which have been extended to me I recognise demonstrations of the old loyalty, as well as expressions of personal regard for myself and Mrs. Tilley which, I assure you, we both value highly and will long remember. For myself and her, therefore, I thank you for the cordial and hearty reception you have given us. [continued cheering).

As soon as quiet was restored, Judge Williston, as Chairman, proposed "three cheers for the representative of Her Majesty" which were given with a will.

Calls being made for Mr. Mitchell that gentleman said the representatives of the County in the Local Legislature were present and they should speak first, so he would call on Messrs. Davidson and Tweedie. Then there were calls for Hon. Mr. Kelly who was apparently forgotten by Hon. Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Kelly stepped forward and said he was glad that he was remembered by the people, and Mr. Mitchell hastened to say that he had entirely and unintentionally overlooked Mr. Kelly. Mr. Davidson spoke for about five minutes, chiefly on political questions, and concluded by expressing the pleasure he felt in being privileged to welcome His Honor. Mr. Davidson was followed by Mr. Tweedie, who said he did not expect anyone would be called on to speak. He came as a private citizen to do honor to Lieut.-Governor Tilley, and a political speech would be entirely out of place. His fellow citizens could hear from him on politics at any time they would say the word, but he could only say now that he was proud to welcome the distinguished gentleman they had just had the honor to address and he hoped he would have a pleasant time throughout his northern tour.

Hon. Mr. Kelly was next called for and he said while he would always be prepared to address his constituents he thought His Honor and party would be more comfortable at their Hotel. He spoke in this strain for three or four minutes and concluded by repeating the welcome which had before been extended.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell explained again that his omission of mention of Hon. Mr. Kelly's name was unintentional and said his motive for calling upon the Local Representatives was not to get them to talk politics, but to welcome His Honor. He then dwelt upon the high political and moral character of New Brunswick's Lieut. Governor and concluded by calling for three cheers each for His Honor and Mrs. Tilley which were heartily given. Then there was a call for three cheers for Hon. Mr. Mitchell which were also given.

Mr. Mitchell now wanted Mr. Snowball to speak to show, as he said, that there was "no feeling in the matter" but that gentleman, thinking, perhaps there had been quite as much speaking as was proper on such an occasion, merely bowed his acknowledgements. Mr. Mitchell then called for three cheers for Mr. Snowball and when they were given His Honor and party left the Hall and proceeded to the Waverly House where rooms were provided for them.

Temperance Address at Newcastle.

His Honor, accompanied by Mrs. Tilley and Lt. Col. Saunders, A. D. C. visited the Temperance Hall, Newcastle on Thursday evening where the following address was presented on behalf of Newcastle Division, No. 45:—

TO THE HONORABLE SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK:

May it please Your Honor:

The members of Newcastle Division, No. 45, S. of T., extend to you a fraternal and cordial welcome on this, your first official visit to the Northern Section of New Brunswick.

We welcome you with feelings of unbounded pleasure and satisfaction, not merely on account of the proud position you occupy in your native land, but because we remember that, as a Son of Temperance you have nobly united the elevating principles of our Order with the important duties of your high position, thereby increasing the lustre of a useful and consistent life. The noble example thus set forth cannot fail to have an influence for good upon the rising generation; and while, with a glow of honest pride, we point to the name of Governor Tilley on the Temperance Roll, we express the earnest hope that, ere long, many others, high in the social scale, occupying important and responsible public positions, shall be found imitating your praiseworthy example, lending their influence to banish from Society that social curse which is the bane of our country.

The advocates of Temperance watched with a jealous eye, your elevation to the Gubernatorial Chair of this Province, and a thrill of joy went from heart to heart when it was known that New Brunswick's honored son came through the trying ordeal with an unblemished reputation, standing firmly to the principles of Total Abstinence, and adding another conquest to the list of moral victories achieved.

We again heartily welcome Your Honor to our midst, with the earnest prayer that the Great Patriarch above may long spare you in your career of usefulness, and make you still further a blessing to the noble cause of Temperance.

We extend to Your Honor, and also to Mrs. Tilley and family, our best wishes, with the fervent prayer that your pathway through life may be strewn with Heaven's choicest blessings.

Signed on behalf of the Division,

JAMES J. ANSLOW,
DANIEL MCGRIAR,
C. F. BOURNE,
GEO. BROWN,
C. S. RAMAY,
} Committee.

Newcastle, June 29th 1876.

His Honor replied in substance as follows:—

A copy of the Address which you have just presented was only placed in my hands as I was going to tea, and I have had little time to think of what I should say in reply. Although I might present my thoughts more concisely in a written form I must confess that on this occasion I would prefer an *extempore* reply, and judging from the shortness of the notice given me on previous occasions it would seem that the people of Miramichi, generally, favour this mode. On my arrival in Chatham I was presented with an address from the inhabitants of that town, to day in Newcastle I received one from the people of the County, while this one partakes more of the nature of a family affair, or, as your address expresses it, "a cordial and fraternal greeting."

You speak of this being my first official visit to the northern section of the Province. In the sense to which you refer it is, but some of you will remember that in my official capacity as Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance I visited this Division about twenty five years ago. Since that time many who were there present, strictly adhering to the principles they espoused, have gone to their rest, still I have the pleasure to recognize this evening a few who were present on the occasion of my former visit.

As an advocate of the principles of Temperance, I have always endeavored to perform what I considered to be my duty in regard to this matter. In public as well as in private it has been my aim to recommend to others the duty of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate as the only safeguard of their own happiness—the only sure method to avert the fearful consequences which must inevitably result from the use of alcoholic beverages; and you could scarcely expect anything less than a continued adherence to those principles on my elevation to the position of Governor of this Province. (applause) I must confess that, contrary to your expectations, there was in some of my predecessors an inclination to conform to the customs of society, yet I felt that should I fail to

be presented to His Honor on Monday morning at 9 o'clock at the Temperance Hall.

His Honor and Mrs. and Miss Tilley spent the night in their private car and breakfasted on Sunday at the excellent Railway refreshment rooms which are in charge of Mr. Vye.

Accompanied by the Messrs. Ferguson of Athol House the party attended Divine service in the Presbyterian Church at eleven o'clock, and at 2 p. m. Mr. Ferguson of Athol House and Mr. McKenzie, M. P. P. dined with His Honor and Mrs. Tilley at the Railway Restaurant. Mr. Ferguson drove the party over to Athol House to tea and they really enjoyed the beautiful scenery of the place which appeared to great advantage. During the evening Sheriff Philips and Sheriff Harding of St. John waited on His Honor, they having driven up from Dalhousie.

On Monday morning the following address was presented to His Honor.

We, the undersigned on the behalf of the inhabitants of Campbellton and vicinity have great pleasure in extending to you a cordial welcome on this your first official visit to this section of our county.

We deem it extremely auspicious that you should honor us with your presence on this the anniversary of Confederation, the carrying out of which was so highly due to your efforts, and we are sure you must look back with pride and satisfaction on this great result of the policy you so strenuously supported, and took so prominent a position in carrying out.

The building of the Intercolonial Railway, in the promotion of which you took so prominent a part, has already greatly assisted in developing the mercantile and fishing interests in which we are much interested.

Your record in public and private, and your able administration as Governor of the affairs of this, your native Province, call forth our highest admiration and esteem.

We have also much pleasure in welcoming Mrs. Tilley and your daughter, and hope they may enjoy their visit to the Highlands of New Brunswick.

We cannot conclude without expressing the wish that you may take back with you many pleasant reminiscences of your visit to the North, and that you may long be spared to occupy a prominent position in the conduct of public affairs—

Arch. McKenzie,	Malcolm Patterson,
Adam Ferguson,	William Mott,
T. B. McKenzie,	John Henderson,
James Ritchie,	Allan McKenzie,
Charles Murray	John Mott,
David Fraser,	Thos. Kerr,
John Jardine,	William Ferguson,
Robt. Parker, and others.	

The Lieutenent Governor thanked them for their welcome to the Highlands of the North, and said he had delayed his visit to this part of the Province until the Railway was opened that he might visit the several towns on the line of Railway and having Mrs. Tilley to accompany him, afford her the opportunity of seeing the magnificent scenery of the Restigouche.

There were two reasons why he wished to spend a part of Dominion day in the County: one was that when Confederation was first voted upon by the people of New Brunswick, Restiguche was one of the few Counties where the Electors declared in favor of the Union; the other was that when defeated on that question in his own Constituency, some of the leading Electors of the County, with the sancton of the local Union candidate, offered him the nomination for this County with every prospect of success (applause). There were reasons why he declined the proposed honor, but he would never forget the feelings of friendship which dictated it.

They correctly described his feelings of satisfaction at the results of Confederation, in the securing of which he had taken a somewhat prominent part. In 1862 and 3 he had endeavored to induce the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to view favorably a commercial Union; in this he failed, but by Confederation it was secured in a more extended and complete form. During the same years, by Deputations to Canada and to London, a united effort was made to secure the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; these also failed, and it was only by Confederation that this important work has since been completed. (cheers) In nine years our trade and commerce have been doubled; Prince Edward Island and British Columbia have been added to our Union and constitutional Government Established in the Great North West. In New Brunswick the Railways in operation extended 700 miles, our manufactures are doubled; the value of our fisheries increased by eighty per cent, and agricultural products 25 per cent. With such results he had ground for satisfaction and it was pleasing to be assured that, already, the Intercolonial Railway has given a great impetus to the trade of this section of the Province, and to the value of its Fisheries.

He thanked them for their confidence and for their expression of approval of the manner in which he had discharged his public duties. Such a tribute was ample reward for a long public service.

He said that they might rest assured that both Mrs. Tilley and himself would carry back with them many pleasant reminiscences of their visit to the North. The beauty of the County, and the cordiality of their reception could not fail to produce such a result.

The Visit to Dalhousie.

His Honor and Lt. Col. Saunders, A. D. C., accompanied by Mr. McKenzie and Sheriff Philips, left Campbellton for Dalhousie on Monday morning, almost as soon as the presentation of the Address was ended. Mrs. and Miss Tilley were detained by the rain for a short time, but Mr. Moffatt, M. P., having placed his steamer at their disposal, they embarked and reached Dalhousie, under charge of Adam Ferguson, Esq., soon after His Honor who arrived, by land, at 1.30 p. m.

The whole party were entertained at dinner by John Philips, Esq., M. P. P., and the town displayed considerable bunting in honor of the occasion.

Proceeding to the Court House at 3 p. m., His Honor was received by a Guard of Honor, under command of Capt. Barbarie, and the following Address was presented:

The inhabitants of Dalhousie in common with those of the County of Restigouche, have much pleasure in extending to Your Honor and your amiable lady and daughter, a cordial welcome to this extreme Northern section of the Province.

We congratulate Your Honor on the success which has attended Your Honor's administration of a Province that is proud to own you as a son, and trust that although this is the first, it may not be the last official visit you may honor us with.

We much regret that Your Honor could not be conveyed to this town by Railroad, still we confidently hope that our many natural advantages, prominent among which is our noble Harbour, second to none in the Dominion for capacity and safety, will at no distant day lead to our having direct communication by rail from our own port to that of others in the Dominion.

That Your Honor and family may be long spared to enjoy every blessing is the earnest wish of the inhabitants of Dalhousie.

Wm. Hamilton,	Committee
W. J. Smith,	
W. Montgomery,	
John J. Campbell,	

His honor replied extempore, and we regret that our space does not admit of our reporting his remarks. They were greeted with applause, and cheers were given for the Governor General.

His Honor was also presented at Dalhousie with the following Address, to which an extempore reply was made:—

The members of Dalhousie Division No. 64 Sons of Temperance, rejoice in the opportunity now afforded them of welcoming you to this, the most Northern, though we trust not the most uninteresting County of the Province which you have been called upon to govern, and while joining in the general expression of congratulation in regard to your past history as connected with the political interests of the country, and your present administration of the duties devolving upon you in the honorable position which you now hold, we desire more especially to bear testimony to the honor done to that cause in which as a Society we are deeply interested, by your faithfulness in maintaining its principles, your readiness to advocate its interests, and your consistent example in those virtues characterized as the motto of our Order.

Nor do we wish to be considered as using words of flattery when we say, that we are proud to be able to point to you as a member of our Society, and an example worthy of the imitation of all, but more especially of those of our young brethern who would seek to rise to positions of honor and usefulness in our land.

We trust that you and the accompanying members of your family may heartily enjoy your visit, and be so charmed by the magnificent scenery which our county affords, as to be tempted occasionally to revisit scenes so well fitted to afford pleasure and profit. And we trust that you may long be spared to promote, as you have hitherto done, the interests of our country, politically, socially, and morally.

Signed on behalf of Dalhousie Division.

Geo. Haddow,	Committee.
J. C. Barberie,	
A. Ross.	

Several ladies and gentlemen called on His Honor and Mrs. Tilley during the afternoon, and there was to have been an excursion on the river and a drive, both of which were prevented by the rain. The party after taking tea at Hon. Mr. Hamilton's, left Dalhousie at 7 p. m., being delighted with their visit, notwithstanding the rain, and on reaching Campbellton spent the night in their private car, and left on Tuesday morning's 8.30 train for Quebec.

Local and General News.

Trout Fishing at Tabusintac has not been very good so far this season.

"Miss Molly," by Beatrice Mary Butt, in the Lakeside series, at the Miramichi Bookstore.

Dr. Arnold desires us to announce that he will return to Chatham on 14th July.

Military.—The 73rd Battalion is putting in its annual drill at its local head quarters.

Salmon, which have been scarce for the past three or four weeks are more plentiful now in the river

Mrs. Kent Mason, the temperance lecturer, was married to a clergyman of the Methodist Church, at Yarmouth a few days ago.

Wenches.—We assure the party who is so fond of "Wenches" that we cannot undertake to correct bad spelling in advertisers' manuscript.

Snow Sheds and Fences.—Our mechanics are interested in advertisements for tenders for the construction of snow sheds and fences along the line of the Intercolonial from Moncton to Sayabec.

Good Work.—Mr. Kitchen and his men did good work last week in laying rails on the Chatham Branch, in order that the train with His Honor, the Lt. Governor, and party on board might reach Chatham Station.

The Diocesan Synod of the Church of England is in Session at St. John. The Rector and G. A. Blair, Esq. left on Tuesday morning's train, and Mr. Wilkinson, Q. C., on that of Tuesday night, to represent Chatham parish.

Upset.—A sail boat, in which were a young man, named Landers and a companion, was capsized opposite the ferry slip on Friday afternoon last. Boats put out from the shore and one of them picked the men up and also turned the capsized boat to where she could be righted and bailed out.

Accident.—Last Sunday, a boy named McDonald, aged 10 years, belonging to Mill Cove, was playing, near his father's house, among the branches of a tree, one of which gave way, precipitating him to the ground and causing dislocation of the left elbow joint. He suffered considerably until the dislocation was reduced by Dr. Benson in about 2 hours after its occurrence.

George Hume, Fredericton, N. B., Proprietor of Long's Hotel, says:—"I have used all the various Liniments in the market, all that are advertised, all that have been generally recommended, but I have found none so good for sprains, bruises harness galls, cuts and lameness, as Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment. Mr. Hume has been engaged in Staging for many years, and he knows whereof he speaks.

Wide Awake for July, 1876.—The July number opens the third volume of Wide Awake with a grand Centennial story by Sara J. Prichard. "The Only Woman in Towa" was an actor in the memorable fight at Concord, and it is her due that she should be honored, if only with this late laurel.

With this number open the new serials, "Nan, the New-Fashioned Girl," by Mrs. S. C. Hallowell, and "Good-for-Nothing Polly," by Ella Farman. Both, lavishly illustrated, promise to never once slip back into the old, beaten paths of the usual story-tellers. Celia Thaxter furnishes a full-page poem, "The Sad Little Singer." There are three excellent short stories, "Why Lily-bud Didn't See the Centennial Open," "The Candy Frolic," and "Tom's Centennial," besides minor poems and papers. Perhaps the article really demanding most attention is "The Bad Boys of France." We commend it to the perusal of those of our citizens whose duty it is to be interested in the Reform-Schools, Houses of Correction, and Bad Boys of our own country.

This magazine, first-class in every particular, is only $2.00 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Municipal Council.

The semi-annual Session of the Municipal Council commenced at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, at Newcastle.

On motion of Councillor Whitney, Coun. Lawlor was appointed Chairman *pro tem*, Warden Hutchison being unavoidably absent, as explained by Coun. Fotheringham.

The minutes of the special meeting of Council held in April last, were read and adopted.

Referring to the Bye-laws, Coun. Fotheringham suggested that it might be well to revise them, in view of the fact that some of them dealt with criminal and other matters which are entirely within the Province of the Dominion Statutes. He also spoke in favor of reducing the tax on public performances in Chatham.

The Printing Committee reported that they had accepted Messrs. W. & J. Anslow's tender for printing the Bye-laws.

On motion of Coun. Park the appointment by the Lands Committee of Messrs. A. Stewart, J. R. Nicholson and Hiram A. Fish, as a Committee to take charge of the Public Square at Newcastle, was confirmed.

Coun. Park also suggested that the Lands Committe be empowered to plank the Public Wharf anew, and that tenders should be asked for the work at once.

In the absence of any Report from the Lands Committee, showing the necessity for the proposed work, nothing was done in the matter.

Adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon was principally occupied with the reading of petitions for liquor licences and the discussion of the liquor question.

A petition from some 80 residents of Newcastle, asking that no licences be renewed excepting to persons whose taverns afforded the accommodation required by law, and also that no persons not already licenced should have licences granted to them, was read and discussed.

The business to be done by the Council at its present session will not be very great either in volume or importance, a great deal of work having been disposed of at the two sessions already held this year.

Drowning.

An inquest was held before Coroner J. S. Benson, on Friday last 30th ult., on the body of Wm. Sickles, a colored man, who was drowned that morning in the mill boom of Alex. Morrison, Esq., at Springfield. It appears that the deceased went to his work that morning in a state of intoxication and only worked about half an hour. He then took a boat-hook and went out on a log, apparently for his own amusement, there being no necessity for his going there; the log commenced rolling and he slipped off and sank before assistance could reach him, notwithstanding all hands from the mill rushed to his aid. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning while under the influence of liquor."

Another Drowning Accident.

On Saturday morning about eight o'clock Wm. Bernard, a man quite well known about Chatham, where he belonged, was drowned at Hon. Wm. Muirhead's upper mill where under rather singular circumstances. Some repairs were being made about the rudder of the barque *Queen of Hearts* and it became necessary to attach a rope to a piece of a broken rudder brace which was about four feet under water on the stern-post of the vessel. Bernard undertook to go down, and as he stood with one foot on the brace at which he was to work, and holding by one hand to the brace above, which was almost even with the surface, he was told to have a line fastened about his body to prevent accident. He said there was no need of such a precaution, however, and went down head first. Although he was seen working at the broken brace for a short time, he soon disappeared and was seen no more alive. It is quite probable that he lifted the broken piece of goodging off the pintle and that it carried him down, he not having the presence of mind to let go of it.

Every possible effort was made to save the poor fellow, but without avail, and when the body was recovered, twenty minutes after it went down, life was extinct.

Dr. Lewin held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

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 of 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)

Those Hardwicke Resolutions Again.

Bay du Vin, 26th June, 1876.

To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance.

Dear Sir:—Last week I thought that it would be my last letter about that resolution matter, but since you have narrowed down your questions to one, I would not be treating you in a manly manner if I did not answer it. At the same time allow me to inform you that the little game of "dodge" is not indulged in by A. G. Williston alone, for there are other folks—at times, Editors—who can relish a game of that innocent amusement.

You ask me if I moved in that resolution matter of my own motion? I answer emphatically, *I did!* You also ask if I moved in the matter of calling the meeting of my own motion? *I did not!* I am not ashamed, nor do I think it will weaken the position that I have taken to inform the readers of the Advance how the Hardwicke meeting came to be called: Mr. D. Morrison of Newcastle, wrote to Councillor Williston advising the fishermen of Hardwicke to appoint a person or persons for collecting funds, towards defraying expenses of getting up a case to appeal to the Supreme Court. Councillor Williston asked me my opinion of it, and I said that the Fishermen themselves ought to appoint those persons, and to do this we would have to petition the Town Clerk to call a meeting of the fishermen. This we did, and the Town Clerk called the meeting. No person ever said to me that we ought to get up resolutions to pass at the meeting. I never saw a letter from Mr. Mitchell on the subject of either resolutions or meetings, nor did any person ever hint to me that we ought to get resolutions passed at the meeting. The resolutions were got up of my own motion. If those questions are not answered to your satisfaction, Mr. Editor, without either dodging or evasion, then Sir, I think Editors are rather hard persons to answer.

In concluding this correspondence, I must, in justice, thank you for the very gentlemany manner in which you have treated me, at the same time I think you must acknowledge that you have been mistaken about those resolutions. I have tried to act independently in this fishery trouble, and I have always said that the Minister of Marine was not to blame for the levying of the Salmon tax, and it is well for certain persons that they can shield themselves behind his cloak.

I remain, yours respectfully,

A. G. Williston.

[There is a tone of straightforwardness about the above that we like, and while it proves conclusively what we have always stated, viz: that the fishermen; themselves, were not the prime movers in the fishery agitation which we believe is subsiding in the County, it also shows that they are rather too easily set in motion by persons who may have personal advantage of their own to promote thereby rather than the true interests of those they profess to be desirous of serving. Mr. Williston and his friends;—who, we believe will yet feel convinced that the Advance has, all along, been endeavoring to serve them—must bear in mind that when we published the little paragraph that has given rise to the correspondence of Mr. Williston, it was to show that it was not the fishermen who were taking the initiatory interest in the representative case, but other persons. We intimated that the resolutions were sent down from Chatham and passed at the meeting, and while we accept Mr. Williston's explanation and correction as entirely true, so far as he is concerned, yet he, as well as others, must realise that although they are sincere in what they have done and what they may be be now doing—although every fisherman's friend wishes that it were possible for them to realise what they are induced to claim—yet when those claims have not a shadow of chance for success and those who have been loudest in advancing them know it, this paper does the fishermen a service and performs a duty, although it is not a popular thing, in endeavoring to prevent them from being committed to too many obligations in the matter.

As we write Mr. Mitchell is on a visit to the County, and although there is a rumor afloat that he thinks the fishermen tardy in getting their case into shape, and therefore, their chances for success are being weakened, we hold that the case is as good now as it ever was. If Mr. Mitchell is sincere he should put his own shoulder to the wheel, and as he is a lawyer, as well as a practical business man, there is no one more capable of putting the case through. If he knows he is right he should not fear to go ahead, and if his case is as successful as he would have the fishermen believe it will be, he will cover himself with credit and win a victory which he will find the Advance among the foremost in proclaiming. The Editor of the Advance will even give a fair money contribution to enable the case to be carried into Court, sooner than the chance of having a decision should not be afforded, now that the matter has been carried so far.

Mr. Williston and his friends may not be aware of the fact, but when they are informed that our Representative in the Commons has been in correspondence with a local officer of the Fisheries Department, advising that officer to get up resolutions on petitions—telling him that he did not know what the people were about that they had not moved in the matter—that now was the time to strike as the Government was weak, etc.—that the same officer is stated to have counselled his neighbors not to pay the fishery tax, although it is his duty to collect it—and when letters are sent from Newcastle to set meetings agog—all emanating from the one original source and tending to the same fruitless end, so far as the public are concerned, any paper that takes the position of the Advance in the matter is but doing a public duty.—Ed.]

Electricity.

Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

North Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Pain cannot stay where it is used!

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One tea-spoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Spring Hill Coal.

The Spring Hill Mining Company, having now fully developed their Mines at Spring Hill, and having reached a depth where Coal of a superior density and purity is obtained, can now offer to customers along the Intercolonial Railway a fuel unsurpassed in quality, and which, in consequence of the late reduction in freight must take the place of all other fuel along the line of Railway between Truro and Saint John, and at least on the Moncton end of the line, between that town and Riviere du Loup. Wood stoves are fast giving way to coal stoves between the first named points, and it is probable that no sooner fact will be observable so soon as this superior coal can be introduced along the line between Moncton and Riviere du Loup.

The Intercolonial Railway uses this coal exclusively for all locomotives and stations west of Truro.

The coal is mined in the most approved manner to insure its freedom from stone and fire-clay; the round coal is then put over a screen, which separates from it all the dust and small coal; the latter is then put through an elaborate steam rotary screen, which produces two sizes of small coal, known as "Stove" and "Nuts," which are perfectly pure coals and entirely free from dust. The superior quality of the "Round" coal being fully established, attention is particularly drawn to the "Stove" and "Nuts;" the former may be used in grates alone or mixed with the "Round," many prefer it alone; the latter is unsurpassed for cooking stoves, or for small engines. The coal ignites very quickly and burns freely, thereby insuring a quick heat with but a small consumption of feul, which is particularly desirable in summer; in winter, and when large rooms are to be heated, you have simply to add to the quantity used in summer for heating the boiler or the pot, and a lasting and economical fire is the result.

Its low price must induce all those who consider this point to give it a trial. "Stove" Coal is now sold at the Mine at $1.75 per ton, and "Nut" Coal at $1.00 per ton. During the summer months, and before frost and snow impede operations, it can be produced more cheaply and satisfactorily than during the winter; the Company will, therefore continue these low prices until August, 31st, hoping thus to induce consumers to store up as much as they conveniently can before that date. After August 31st the prices will be $2.00 per ton for "Stove" and $1.25 per ton for "Nuts." The price for "Round" is $2.50 per ton, at the mines.

Agents have been appointed at all towns and villages between Truro and Saint John, and others will be appointed as fast as possible, on the North Shore Line. The prices given are for car loads, and the consumer can tell before ordering what his coal will cost him, by adding the I. C. R. freight, and 20 cents per ton for branch freight. If an agent sells less than a car load he may charge an advanced rate for his trouble of retailing.

In 1875 the sales reached 53,000 tons, and it is hoped that this year's sales will nearly double those of last year, thus proving the great appreciation of Spring Hill Coal.

W. E. VROOM,
Secretary and Treasurer.

St. John N. B., June 13th, 1876.

DIED.

Drowned, on Saturday morning, 1st inst., at Chatham, Wm. E. Bernard, in the 36th year of his age. He leaves a widow and four children.

The father and family of deceased beg to return thanks to their friends for needed service rendered in connection with the recovery and burial of the body.

At Chatham, 3rd July, of Diptheria, Samuel Upham, second son of Samuel U. and Mary G. M'Culley, aged three years and six months.

The Funeral took place yesterday, the interment being the first in the Reformed Episcopal Church burying ground.

CHATHAM POLICE REPORT.

BEFORE G. A. BLAIR, ESQ.

June 28—George Wilson, drunk, fined $2 and costs—to remain unpaid during good behaviour.

July 1—E. Weller, assault and battery, fined $4 and costs.

1—Wm. Brown, drunk, fined $4 and costs or 15 days in gaol.

1—Sarah McGinnis, larceny, sentenced to three months imprisonment in gaol.

Shipping Intelligence.

Consignees, Agents, Captains and others in possession of shipping news of interest to the people of the Northern and Gulf Ports, or our patrons in the United Kingdom, will confer favor on the Editor by communicating it to the office of this paper.

Chatham and other ship news will appear next week crowded out this week.

New Advertisements.

FOWLE'S
PILE & HUMOR
Cure.

Warranted a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Ring-Worm, Salt-Rheum, Cancer, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, *and all diseases of the Skin and Blood.* Entirely vegetable.

FOWLE'S
PILE & HUMOR
Cure.

For PILES this remedy will cure after ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED. It will cure you though pronounced by your Family Physicians incurable, and if it does not do what is claimed for it, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded. It never fails.

FOWLE'S
PILE & HUMOR
Cure.

For HUMORS, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Itch, Cancerous and Ulcerated Sores, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood, this Remedy has been found a never failing cure. Do not languish and suffer when *Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure* can be had at any Drug Store.

FOWLE'S
PILE & HUMOR
Cure.

After a practical test of over twenty-five years, this remedy has proved itself an effectual cure for the above named diseases. It is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. In ordinary cases of Piles, *one bottle will always cure.* In cases of Scrofula, and other cutaneous diseases from *three to five bottles will usually effect a cure.*

FREE further information concerning this great remedy, a pamphlet containing one hundred certificates, will be mailed free by addressing the Agents.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence, Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Montreal, and endorsed: "Tender for Snow Sheds and Fences between Causapscal Station and Sayabec Station," will be received until noon, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., for the erection of the Snow Sheds and Fences between Causapscal Station and Sayabec Station.

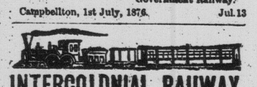
Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at the Railway Office in Campbellton on and after THURSDAY NEXT, 6th inst., where printed forms of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained.

The signature of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the Contract must accompany each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tender will be received unless made upon the printed forms supplied.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent
Government Railway.

Campbellton, 1st July, 1876. Jul.13



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Montreal, and endorsed: "Tender for Snow Sheds and Fences between CAMPBELLTON and CAUSAPSCAL," will be received until noon, on SATURDAY, 15th JULY next, for the erection of Snow Sheds and Fences between Campbellton and Causapscal.

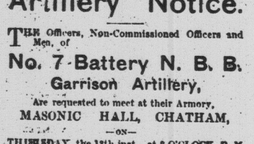
Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at the Railway Office in Campbellton on and after THURSDAY NEXT, the 6th instant, where printed forms of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the Contract must accompany each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tender will be received unless made upon the printed forms supplied.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent
Government Railways.

Jul.13



Artillery Notice.

The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of

No. 7 Battery N. B. B.
Garrison Artillery,

Are requested to meet at their Armory, MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, —ON— THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 O'CLOCK, P. M

THOS. F. GILLESPIE,
Major, Commanding.

Chatham, 3rd July, 1876. Jul.13.

NEW GOODS!
UNPRECEDENTED VALUE
—IN—
American Grey Cottons.

1000 Yards, (full yard wide) for 9cts, per yard—extra value—also, at 10cts. 11cts. 12 and 12½cts.

ECRU NET AND LACE, (to match.)

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, (1½ Yds. Wide.)

W. S. LOGGIE,

Chatham 5th July, 1876.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender Penitentiary, Maritime Provinces," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 22nd day of JULY, next, at noon, for the finishing and completion of a Penitentiary to be erected near Dorchester, N. B.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Intercolonial Railway Offices, Moncton, N. B., on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July, where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the Contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 26th June, 1876. Jul.20

Our Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Will commence next week, when we will offer Goods Cheaper than ever.

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

Chatham, July 5th, 1876. 1wk.

New Advertisements.

Note the Difference.

Our Best Tea, 46cts per lb.
" Brown Sugar, 10cts. per lb.
" Best Dried Apples, 12cts per lb.
" Syrups from 28cts. to 40cts Bottle.

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

Chatham, July 5th, 1876. Jul.13

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the Matter of A. A. Lockerby, an Insolvent.

The undersigned John Ellis, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their Claims before me within one month.

Dated at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1876.

JOHN ELLIS. Assignee.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Montreal, and endorsed; "Tender for Snow Sheds and Fences between Moncton and Bathurst," will be received until noon, on SATURDAY, 15th JULY, next, for the erection of Snow Sheds and Fences between Moncton and Bathurst.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at Engineer's Office in Bathurst on and after THURSDAY NEXT, the 6th proximo, where printed forms of tender and all necessary information can be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the Contract must accompany each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and no Tender will be received unless made upon the printed form supplied.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent
Government Railways.

Campbellton, 28th June, 1876. Jul.13

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Quebec, Halifax & St. John.

1876. Summer Arrangement. 1876.

On and after MONDAY, 3rd July, Trains will run as follows:—

DAY EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Halifax for St. John, at 8.25 a. m., and St. John for Halifax at 8.40 a. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS,

With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John, Quebec and intermediate Stations at 7.10 p. m.; St. John for Halifax, Quebec and intermediate Stations at 10.30 p. m.; and Riviere du Loup for Halifax, St. John and intermediate points at 12.55 p. m.

LOCAL EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Pictou for Halifax at 9.45 a. m., and 2.55 p. m.; Halifax for Pictou at 8.25 a. m., and 4.45 p. m.; and Halifax for Truro at 5.50 p. m.; St. John for Sussex at 8.00 p. m.; Sussex for St. John at 7.05 a. m.; Point du Chene for Painsec at 12.25 p. m., and 3.05 p. m.; Painsec for Point du Chene at 1.10 p. m.; and 3.55 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Will leave Point du Chene for St. John at 6.15 a. m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 11.00 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Will leave Moncton for Miramichi, Campbellton, River du Loup and Way Stations at 12.15 p. m., and River du Loup for Moncton at 1.45 p. m., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St. John.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Supt. of Gov't Railways.

Railway Office,
Moncton, 7th June, 1876.

P. S.—The Night Express Trains from Halifax and St. John, on Saturday night, do not connect at Moncton with Trains for Riviere du Loup.

These Trains leave Halifax and St. John on Sunday night, and connect at Moncton for Quebec as per Time Table.

TO THE FISH DEALERS
—OF THE—
NORTH SHORE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs all Fish Dealers desiring to have their FISH REPACKED and forwarded to any part of the United States, that he has an experimental knowledge of the Business, having carried it on for the last five or six years for some of the most prominent Fish Dealers in Newcastle, viz:—Messrs. E. C. Toner, T. H. Crocker & Co., D. Morrison & Co.

The Subscriber wishes to call the attention of Fish Dealers to the fact that there are two persons of the name of Sparrow in St. John, the one G. Sparrow, the other the undersigned

CORNELIUS SPARROW,

who guarantees satisfaction, having given the packing and re-tiering business his special attention during the last five or six years.

☞ Parties wishing an agency here to look after their interests may rely on having their orders promptly and faithfully attended to by applying to

CORNELIUS SPARROW,
No. 8 Germain Street,
P. O. Box No. 203. St. John, N. B.

St. John, March 24, 1876

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without a written order from me.

W. C. SMYTHE.

Chatham, 3rd July, 1876. Oct.5

WOOLLEN MILLS,
Kensington, P. E. I.

The Proprietors of the above Mills are prepared to Manufacture WOOL into BLACK & GREY CLOTH, GREY & WHITE FLANNELS.

Parties on the Miramichi desirous of having their Wool manufactured into any of the kinds of Cloth, by leaving it with JOHN BROWN, Chatham, satisfaction in every respect will be guaranteed.

☞ Wool to be washed and free of Hip Locks.

JOHNSTON & GORDON.

Chatham, 1st July, 1876. Jul.20

Axle Grease,
14cts. per Box.
J. & R. SINCLAIR.
Chatham, 5th July, 1876. Jul.13

GO AND SEE IT!

Strang's Market is on Union Wharf, a little off Water Street, and it is just the place for Housekeepers and others to buy what they want for table use.

This week the following is offered:—

Fresh Shad, Potatoes, Fresh Salmon.

Eggs, P. E. Island Hams, Quebec do. Seed Oats.

Fresh and Pickled Bass, Fresh Herring, Pickled Codfish, Pickled Mackeral, Pickled Salmon.

Always in Stock:—Dried Codfish, Pork, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco, Butter, Oatmeal, Preserved Salmon, Lobsters & other Canned Fish, Paraffine Oil, &c., &c.

500 Bushels Oats, 30 Tons Screwed Hay.

Our motto is *Quick Sales* for *Cash* and small profits.

ICE FOR SALE.

E. A. STRANG.

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, pains in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, 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 and J. V. Benson, Chatham. Oct. 10, 1875

AT THE NEW STORE
IN "CANADA HOUSE" BUILDING.
CHATHAM,
—A CHOICE STOCK OF—
GENERAL DRY GOODS.
Millinery, Cloths, Clothing, &c.,
SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH!!
R. F. WADDLETON & CO.

Auction Sales.

Building Lots,
AT AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, 13th JULY, at 6.30 o'clock IN THE EVENING,

Two Excellent Building Lots,
SITUATE ON
QUEEN STREET, CHATHAM,

in rear of J. J. Pierce's Property, and adjoining Mrs. Lloyds' residence. Each Lot 60 feet front by 135 feet back.

Terms, at Sale.

☞ For further information apply to J. W. Townley, or to A. D. SHIRREFF, Auctioneer.

Chatham, July 5th, 1876. Jul.13

AUCTION.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

Estate of A. A. Lockerby, Insolvent,

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, 10th JULY next, commencing at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Room of the Subscriber, all the Stock in Trade, &c., of the above named Insolvent,

—consisting—

Sewing Machines, (various makes.)
1 Waggon, 1 Sleigh.
A Large Assortment of Clothing.
Counter Scales, Small Wares.
Tables, Chairs, Stoves.
Pictures, &c., &c.

Sale Positive—Terms Cash.
By order of Assignee and Inspectors.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer.

Chatham, July 5th, 1876.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I am instructed to sell that Leasehold Property situate near the

Steam Ferry Landing,

At present occupied by John Hall, Painter.

The Building is Two Storeys in Height, 40x20 ft., and nearly new.

Should the above Property not be disposed of before TUESDAY, the 1st Day of AUGUST, next, it will, on that day, be offered for Sale by Public Auction.

☞ Particulars, &c., can be had on application to the Subscriber.

Terms—½ Purchase money down—Balance in 1½ month without Interest.

WM. WYSE.
Auctioneer.

Chatham 3rd July, 1876.

The Tour of the World in Eighty Days.

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

During the night, towards the early morning hours, the Tankadere entered, without difficulty, the Straits of Fo Kien which separate the large Island of Formosa from the Chinese coast, and crossed the Tropic of Cancer. The sea was very rough in these straits, full of eddies formed by counter-currents. The schooner labored heavily. The short waves broke her course. It became very difficult to stand up on deck.

With daybreak, the wind became fresher. There was the appearance of a squall in the heavens. Besides, the barometer announced a speedy change of the atmosphere; its daily movement was irregular, and the mercury oscillated capriciously. The sea was seen rising towards the southeast in long swells, foreboding a tempest. The evening before the sun had set in a red haze, amid the phosphorescent scintillations of the ocean.

The pilot examined the threatening aspect of the sky for a long time, and muttered between his teeth indistinctly. At a certain moment, finding himself near his passenger, he said in a low voice:

"Can I speak freely to your honor?"

"You can" replied Phileas.

"Well we are going to have a squall."

"Will it come from the north or the south?" asked Mr. Fogg simply.

"From the south. See. A typhoon is coming up."

"Good for the typhoon from the south, since it will send us in the right direction," replied Mr. Fogg.

"If you take it so," replied the pilot, "I have nothing more to say."

John Bunsby's presentiments did not deceive him. At a less advanced season of the year, the typhoon, according to the expression of a celebrated meteorologist, would have passed off like a luminous cascade of electric flames but in the winter equinox it was to be feared that it would burst with violence.

The pilot took his precautions in advance. He had all the schooner's sails reefed, and the yards brought on deck. The pole-masts were dispensed with. All hands went forward. The hatches were carefully fastened. Not a drop of water could then enter the hull of the vessel. A single triangular sail, a foresail of strong canvas, was hoisted as a storm-jib, so as to hold the schooner to the wind behind. And they waited.

John Bunsby had begged his passengers to go down into the cabin; but in the narrow space, almost deprived of air, and knocked about by the waves, this imprisonment had in it nothing agreeable. Neither Mr. Fogg, nor Mrs. Aouda, nor even Fix was contented to leave the deck.

Towards eight o'clock the storm of rain and wind struck the deck. With nothing but her little bit of sail, the Tankadere was raised like a feather by the wind, the violence of which could not well be described in words. Compare her speed to quadruple that of a locomotive rushing along under full head of steam, and it would still be below the truth.

During the whole day the vessel ran on thus towards the North, carried by the tremendous waves, preserving, fortunately, a rapidity equal to theirs. Twenty times she was almost submerged by these mountains of water which rose upon her from the rear, but an adroit turn of the helm by the pilot warded off the catastrophe. The passengers were sometimes covered all over by the showers of spray, which they received philosophically. Fix did not like it, doubtless, but the intrepid Aouda, with her eyes fixed upon her companion, whose coolness she could only admire, showed herself worthy of him, and braved the storm at his side. As for Phileas Fogg, it seemed as if this typhoon formed a part of his programme.

Up to this time the Tankadere had always held her course towards the north; but, toward evening, as might have been feared, the wind, shifting three quarters, blew from the Northwest. The schooner, now having her side to the waves, was terribly shaken. The sea struck her with a violence well calculated to terrify any one who does not know how solidly every part of a vessel is fastened together.

With nightfall the tempest grew wilder. Seeing darkness came on, and with it the increase of the storm, John Bunsby felt great uneasiness. He asked himself if it would not be time to put in somewhere, and he consulted his crew.

His men consulted, John Bunsby approached Mr. Fogg, and said to him:

"I believe, your honor, that we would do well to make one of the ports of the coast."

"I believe so, also," replied Phileas Fogg.

"Ah!" said the pilot, "but which one?"

"I only know one," replied Mr. Fogg, quietly.

"And that is—?"

"Shanghai!"

The pilot could not at first comprehend for a few moments what this answer meant; how much obstinacy and tenacity it comprised. Then he cried:

"Ah well, yes! your honor is right. On to Shanghai!"

And the direction of the Tankadere was unwaveringly kept to the north.

It was truly a terrible night! It was a miracle that the little craft did not capsize. Twice she was submerged, and everything would have been carried off the deck, if the fastening of the ropes had given way. Mrs. Aouda was worn out, but she did not utter a complaint. More than once Mr. Fogg had to rush toward her to protect her from the violence of the waves.

Daylight reappeared. The tempest was still raging with the greatest fury. However, the wind fell again into the southeast. It was a favorable change, and the Tankadere resumed her way on this high sea, whose waves then struck those produced by the new direction of the wind. Thence a shock of counter-rolling waves, which would have crushed a less solidly built bark.

From time to time through the broken mist the coast could be perceived, but not a ship in sight. The Tankadere was the only one keeping the sea.

At noon there were some signs of a calm, which, with the sinking of the sun towards the horison, were more distinct.

The short duration of the tempest was owing to its very violence. The passengers, completely worn out, could eat a little and take some rest.

The night was comparatively quiet. The pilot had the sails again hoisted at a low reef. The speed of the vessel was considerable. The next day, the 11th, at daydawn, the coast being sighted, John Busby was able to assert that they were not one hundred miles from Shanghai.

One hundred miles, and only this day left to make the distance! That very evening Mr. Fogg ought to arrive at Shanghai, if he did not wish to miss the departure of the Yokohama steamer. Without this storm, during which he lost several hours, he would not, at this moment, have been thirty miles from port.

The breeze sensibly slackened, but fortunately the sea fell with it. The schooner was covered with canvas. Poles, stay-sails, counter-jibs, all were carried, and the sea foamed under her keel.

At noon, the Tankadere was not more than forty-five miles from Shanghai. She had six hours more to make that port before the departure of the steamer for Yokohama.

The fears of all were great; they wanted to arrive at any cost. All felt their hearts impatiently beating—Phileas Fogg doubtless excepted. The little schooner must keep up an average of nine knots an hour, and the wind was constantly going down! It was an irregular breeze, with capricious puffs coming from the coast. They passed, and the sea became more smooth immediately after.

But the vessel was so light, and her high sails, of a fine material, caught the capricious breeze so well that, with the current in their favor, at six o'clock John Busby counted only ten miles to Shanghai river, for the city itself is situated at a distance of twelve miles at least above the mouth. At seven o'clock they were still three miles from Shanghai. A formidable oath escaped from the pilot's lips. It was evident that the reward of two hundred pounds was going to slip from him. He looked at Mr. Fogg. Mr. Fogg was impassible, and yet his whole fortune was at stake at this moment.

At this moment, too, a long, funnel, crowned with a wreath of smoke, appeared on the edge of the water. It was the American steamer going at the regular hour.

"Maledictions on her!" cried John Bunsby, who pushed back the rudder desperately.

"Signal her!" said Phileas Fogg, simply.

A small brass cannon stood on the forward deck of the Tankadere. It served to make signals in hazy weather.

The cannon was loaded to the muzzle, but at the moment that the pilot was going to apply a red-hot coal to the touch-hole, Mr. Fogg said:

"Hoist your flag."

The flag was hoisted half-mast. It was a signal of distress, and it was to be hoped that the American steamer, perceiving it, would change her course for a moment to assist the little craft.

"Fire!" said Mr. Fogg.

And the booming of the little cannon sounded through the air.

CHAPTER XXII.—IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT SEES VERY WELL THAT, EVEN AT THE ANTIPODES, IT IS PRUDENT TO HAVE SOME MONEY IN ONE'S POCKET.

The Carnatic, having left Hong Kong on the 6th of November, at half-past six P. M., turned under full head of steam towards the Japanese shores. She carried a full load of freight and passengers. Two cabins aft were unoccupied. They were the ones retained for Mr. Phileas Fogg.

The next morning the men in the forward part of the vessel saw, not without some surprise, a passenger, with half-stupefied eyes and disordered head, coming out of the second cabin, and with tottering steps taking a seat on deck.

This passenger was Passepartout himself. This is what happened:

Some minutes after Fix left the smoking-house two waiters raised Passepartout, who was in a deep sleep, and laid him on the bed reserved for the smokers. But, three hours later, Passepartout, pursued even in his bad dreams by a fixed idea, woke again and struggled against the stupefying action of the narcotic. The thought of unaccomplished duty shook off his torpor. He left this drunkard's bed, reeling, supporting himself by the wall, falling and rising, but always and irresistibly urged on by a sort of instinct. He finally went out of the smoking-house, crying in a dream, "the Carnatic! the Carnatic!"

The steamer was there, steam up, ready to leave. Passepartout had only a few steps to go. He rushed upon the plank, crossed it, and fell unconscious on the forward deck at the moment that the Carnatic was slipping her moorings.

Some of the sailors, as men accustomed to these kind of scenes, took the poor fellow down into a second cabin, and Passepartout only waked the next morning, one hundred and fifty miles from the Chinese coast.

This is then why Passepartout found himself this morning on the Carnatic's deck, taking full draughts of the fresh sea-breeze. The pure air sobered him. He commenced to collect his ideas, but he did not succeed without difficulty. But, finally, he recalled the scenes of the day before, the confidences of Fix, the smoking-house, etc.

"It is evident," he said to himself, "that I have been abominably drunk! What will Mr. Fogg say? In any event I have not missed the steamer, and this is the principal thing."

Then thinking of Fix, he said to himself:

"As for him, I hope we are now rid of him, and that he has not dared, after what he proposed to me, to follow us on the Carnatic. A police detective on my master's heels, accused of the robbery committed upon the Bank of England! Pshaw! Mr. Fogg is as much a robber as I am a murderer!"

Ought Passepartout to tell these things to his master? Would it be proper to inform him of the part played by Fix in this affair? Would it not be better to wait until his return to London, to tell him that an agent of the Metropolitan police had followed him, and then have a laugh with him? Yes doubtless. In any event, it was a matter to be looked into. The most pressing thing was to rejoin Mr. Fogg and beg him to pardon him for his inexcusable conduct.

Passepartout then rose. The sea was rough, and the ship rolled heavily. The worthy fellow—his legs not very steady yet—reached as well as he could the after-deck of the ship.

He saw no one on the deck that resembled either his master or Mrs. Aouda.

"Good" said he, "Mrs. Aouda is still abed at this hour. As for Mr. Fogg, he has probably found some whist-player, and according to his habit—"

So saying, Passepartout descended to the saloon. Mr. Fogg was not there. Passepartout had but one thing to do: to ask the purser which cabin Mr. Fogg occupied. The purser replied that he did not know any passenger of that name.

"Pardon me," said Passepartout, persisting. "The gentleman in question is tall, cold, non-communicative, accompanied by a young lady—"

"We have no young lady on board" replied the purser. "To convince you here is the list of passengers. You can examine it."

Passepartout looked over the list. His master's name did not appear.

He felt bewildered. Then an idea struck him.

"Ah! but see! I am on the Carnatic?" he cried.

"Yes" replied the purser.

"*En route* for Yokohama?"

"Exactly so."

Passepartout had for a moment feared that he had mistaken the vessel! But though he was on the Carnatic, he was certain that his master was not there.

Passepartout dropped into an arm-chair. It was a thunder-stroke for him. And suddenly there was a gleam of light. He recollected that the hour of departure for the Carnatic had been anticipated, that he was to notify his master, and that he had not done it! It was his fault, then, if Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda had missed this steamer!

His fault, but still more that of the traitor, who, to separate him from his master, to keep the latter at Hong Kong had made him drunk! For at last he understood the detective's manœuvre. And now Mr. Fogg surely ruined, his bet lost, arrested, perhaps imprisoned! Passepartout at this thought tore his hair. Ah! if Fix ever fell into his hands, what a settlement of accounts there would be!

Finally, after the first moment of bewilderment, Passepartout recovered his coolness and studied the situation. It was not enviable. The Frenchman was on the road to Japan. Certain of arriving there, how was he to get away. His pocket was empty. Not a shilling, not a penny in it! However, his passage and meals were paid in advance. It could not be described how he ate and drank during the voyage. He ate for his master, for Mrs. Aouda, and for himself. He ate as if Japan, where he was going to land, was a desert country, bare of every eatable substance.

At high tide on the morning of the 13th, the Carnatic entered the port of Yokohama.

This place is an important stopping point in the Pacific, where all the mail and passenger steamers between North America, China, Japan, and the Malay Islands put in. Yokohama is situated on the Bay of Jeddo, at a short distance from that immense city, the second capital of the Japanese Empire, formerly the residence of the Tycoon, at the time that civil emperor existed, and the rival of Miako, the large city in which the Mikado, the ecclesiastical emperor, the descendant of the gods, lives.

The Carnatic came alongside the wharf at Yokohama near the jetties of the port and the Custom House, in the midst of the numerous vessels belonging to all nations.

Passepartout set foot, without any enthusiasm, on this so curious soil of the Sons of the Sun. He had nothing better to do than to take chance for his guide, and to go at a venture through the streets of the city.

Passepartout found himself at first in an absolutely European city, with its low front houses, ornamented with verandahs, under which showed elegant peristyles, and which covered with its streets, its squares, its docks, its warehouses, the entire space comprising between "Treaty Promontory" and the river. There, as at Hong Kong, and as at Calcutta, there was a confused swarm of people of all races, Americans, English, Chinese, Dutch, merchants ready to sell everything and to buy everything, in the midst of whom the Frenchman found himself as if he had been cast into the Hottentot country.

Passepartout had, it is true, one resource; it was to make himself known at the French or English Consular Agent's establishment at Yokohama; but he hated to tell his story, so intimately connected with that of his master, and before coming to that, he wished to exhaust all other chances.

Then, having gone through the European quarter of the city, without chance having served him in anything, he entered the Japanese quarter, decided, if it was necessary, to push on to Jeddo.

This native portion of Yokohama is called Benten, from the name of a goddess of the sea, worshipped in the neighboring islands. There were to be seen splendid avenues of firs and cedars; the sacred gates of a strange architecture; bridges half hid in the midst of bamboos and reeds; temples sheltered under the immense and melancholy shade of aged cedars, retreats in the depths of which vegetated the priests of Buddhism and the sectaries of the religion of Confucius; interminable streets in which could have been gathered a whole crop of children, rose-tinted and red-cheeked, good little people that might have been cut out of some native screen, and which were playing in the midst of short-legged poodles, and yellowish, tailless cats, very indolent, and very affectionate.

In the streets there was a constant swarm, going and coming incessantly; priests passing in procession, beating their monotonous tambourines; patrolmen, Custom House or police officers, with pointed hats incrusted with lace, and carrying two sabres in their belts; soldiers dressed in blue cottonade, with white stripes, and armed with percussion muskets, guards of the Mikado, enveloped in their silken doublets, with halberds and coats-of-mail, and a number of other military men of all ranks—for in Japan the profession of a soldier is as much esteemed as it is despised in China. Then, mendicant friars, pilgrims in long robes, simple civilians, with their glossy and jet-black hair, large heads, long bust, slendar legs, short stature, and complexions from the dark shades of copper to dead white, but never yellow like that of the Chinese, from whom the Japanese differ essentially. Finally, between the carriages, the palanquins, the horses, the porters, the curtained wheelbarrows, the "norimons" with lac-covered sides, and the substantial "cangos," genuine bamboo litters, were seen moving some homely women, with tightly-drawn eyes, sunken chests, and teeth blackened according to the fashion of the time, taking short steps with their little feet, upon which were canvas shoes, straw sandals, or clogs of worked wood. They also wore with elegance the national garment, the "kiri mon," a sort of dressing-gown, crossed with a silk scarf, whose broad girdle expanded behind into an extravagant knot, which the modern Parisian ladies seem to have borrowed from the Japanese.

Passepartout walked for some hours in the midst of this checkered crowd, looking at the curious and rich shops; the bazaars where are heaped up all the dispaly of Japanese jewelry; the restaurants, adorned with streamers and banners, into which he was interdicted from entering; and those tea-houses in which are drank full cups of the warm, fragrant tea, with "saki"—a liquor extracted from fermented rice—and those comfortable smoking-house, where very fine tobacco is smoked, and not opium, whose use is almost unknown in Japan.

Then Passepartout found himself in the fields, in the midst of immense rice fields. There were expanding, with flowers which threw out their last perfumes, dazzling camelias, not borne upon shrubs, but upon trees; and in the bambo enclosures, cherry, plum, and apple trees, which the natives cultivate rather for their blossoms than for their fruit, and which grinning scarecrows protect from the beak of the sparrows, the pigeons, the crows, and other voracious birds. There was not a majestic cedar which did not shelter some large eagle; and not a weeping willow which did not cover with its foliage some heron, sadly perched on one foot; while finally, in all directions, there were rooks, ducks, hawks, wild geese, and a large number of those cranes which the Japanese treat as "lords" and which symbolize for them long life and good fortune.

Wandering thus, Passepartout saw some violets among the grass, and said:

"Good! there is my supper."

But having smelt them, he found no odor in them.

"No chance there!" he thought.

The good fellow had certainly had the foresight to breakfast as heartily as possible before he left the Carnatic; but after walking round for a day he felt his stomach was very empty. He had noticed that sheep, goats, or pigs were entirely wanting at the stalls of the native butchers; and as he knew that it is a sacrilege to kill beeves, kept only for the needs of agriculture, he concluded that meat was scarce in Japan. He was not mistaken; but in default of butcher's meat, his stomach would have accomodated itself very well to quarters of deer or wild boar, some partridges or quails, some poultry or fish, with which the Japanese feed themselves almost exclusively, with the product of the rice fields. But he had to put a brave heart against ill-luck, and postponed to the next day the care of providing for his nourishment.

Night came on. Passepartout returned to the native quarter, and wandered in the streets in the midst of the many-colored lanterns, looking at the groups of dancers, executing their feats of agility, and the astrologers in the open air gathering the crowd around their telescopes. Then he saw again the harbor, relieved by the fires of the fishermen who were catching fish by the light of their torches.

Finally the streets became empty. To the crowd succeeded the rounds of the patrolmen. These officers, in their magnificent costumes and in the midst of their suite, resembled ambassadors, and Passepartout repeated pleasantly, each time that he met some dazzling patrol:—

"Good good! Another Japanese embassy starting for Europe!"

[*To be continued.*]

Across the Ocean in a Dory.

From the Cape Ann (Gloucester, Mass.) Advertiser, June 16.]

The little dory Centennial, started on her voyage across the Atlantic, for Liverpool, England, yesterday afternoon, from Higgins & Gifford's wharf at 4 o'clk. The head winds and dense fog which have prevailed during the week prevented her sailing on Tuesday, the time proposed.

There was a large crowd in attendance at the wharf, and nearly the entire yacht fleet and small row-boats were on the wing filled with passengers. These acted as an escort to the little craft, and accompanied her from her point of departure outside of Eastern Point Light. Promptly at the hour above mentioned, Mr. Johnson entered the dory, and hoisting sail, her fasts were loosened, and amid the hearty good wishes of his friends and brother fishermen, and the firing of the salute in the vicinity, he started on his perilous and lonely voyage of 3000 miles across the ocean. All along the wharves were gathered crowds of people to witness the novel sight, and the comments made as the miniature craft sailed gaily along, show that there were many who believed that Mr. Johnson would be successful, while others were not slow in expressing their opinion that it was one of the most foelhardy ideas ever conceived of. Said one fishermen in our hearing: "He'll go to Davy Jones' locker ere he's many days out," while another full of enthusiasm, exclaimed, "Johnson's fortune's made when he steps his foot on English soil, and he'll fetch there safe enough; the dory will carry him there all right. I've been on the Banks in a dory and lived in as heavy a sea as he'll meet." Thus they commented, some doubting and sneering others sanguine and encouraging.—all the while the little dory was making her way out of the harbor, with the American flag gayly flying, her owner and commander at the helm, proudly confident that he should accomplish his daring exploit. At 6.40 o'clock she passed out by Eastern Point, and was soon a speck upon the water.

When we consider what there is before this voyager, it is indeed a daring exploit—alone in a little boat sixteen feet in length, with a voyage of 3000 miles before him. Day and night for at least two months, and it may be three, he will be on the water, with no living soul near by, except that he may possibly speak some vessel. He must get his sleep as best he can; but in rough weather he will surely have as much as he wishes to attend to, to keep his craft afloat.

If he does succeed, his experience will be well worth hearing, and we shall probably publish his narrative, and watch anxiously for any tidings from him, from vessels which may speak him, or from the bottles he will throw overboard containing an account of his whereabouts. He goes well provided with nautical instruments, provisions, and has a kerosene stove to cook on, and fifteen gallons of kerosene oil for cooking and illuminating purposes.

THE STORM IN ST. JOHN on Saturday night last appears to have been very severe. The *Telegraph's* weather report for the 24 hours ending 10 p. m. Sunday night says:—

The rain fell in showers during a severe thunder storm which passed to the eastward and southward of the city between 1 and 4 a. m. The lightning was almost continuous for the greater part of the time, and exceedingly bright. There was also a heavy fall of hail between 1.20 and 2 a. m., which did considerable damage to some of the conservatories in the vicinity of the city. What fell in the neighborhood of the observatory looked like fragments of ice, (some square, some round), with a general thickness of about half an inch, and length and breadth that varied from one quarter to three quarters of an inch. It struck with great force as it fell and melted soon after. The storm was followed by a fog which remained about four hours and then disappeared, as the wind veered westward. To-day has been one of the finest of the season, but the night is dark and unsettled looking, with considerable lightning in the west and north and occasional peals of distant thunders.

Normal School Building.

[From the Globe.]

As before noticed in the GLOBE, the Government recently determined to erect a Normal School Building in Fredericton. For this purpose they purchased a lot 250x350 feet, at the corner of Queen street and Phœnix Square, and it is expected that the erection of the building will be proceeded with immediately. It is estimated to cost about $36,000. Messrs. McKean & Fairweather, of this city, have prepared the plans and specifications, and we have no hesitation in saying they have done the work in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. The building will present a very handsome appearance,—in architecture being a free treatment of the Gothic style.

The building will be constructed of brick with pressed brick front and freestone band and window sills and heads. The general size will be 108x163 feet. The main portion of the structure will be two storeys in height, with mansard roof, and cellar. The main front will be on Queen street, where the building will have a central projection of 8 feet, which will be 50 feet wide. This projection will be carried up three stories,- the third being broken into three portions, and the two sides being finished with steep roof, ending with cast iron terminals and ridge cresting. The main entrance will be on Queen street, through three arches, each having six feet span, and supported on red granite pillars, with carved caps and bases,—of freestone. The side entrance on Phœnix Square, as well as the rear entrance on the opposite, are carried up three storeys in the form of a tower, and finished with steep pitch roof, terminated with ornamental cast iron cresting.

The internal arrangements will be excellent. The first floor will be entered, from Queen street, by a hall 14 feet wide, connected with a cross hall 13 feet wide. This flat will contain four Model School rooms. Two of these will be 28x45 feet each; the other two will be 37x42 feet There will be the necessary cloak closets, lavatories, etc. On this floor, adjoining the entrance from Phœnix Square, is a reception room 15x20 feet, and next to it is an apparatus room 12x16 feet. Then, adjoining the rear entrance for girls is a Ladies' dressing room, which will be in connection with the Normal School up stairs. The room is 32x15 feet. The second floor is reached by a flight of stairs of easy grade, and 6 feet in width, with a broad landing. There are four school rooms,—as down stairs,—two of them being 28x44 feet each, and the others 33x43 feet each. There is a gentlemen's dressing room, containing lavatory, etc., a library, and an apparatus room on this floor. The Principal's room is 16x12 feet, and there are two teachers' rooms 6x16 feet each. On the third floor is one large room 105x50 and attached is an ante-room 30x13 feet. The space on this flat over the rear will be used for storage purposes. The roof will be slated, and there will be ornamental iron cresting all out the ridges.

Law.

M. ADAMS.
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Agent for "Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society."
Agent for "Imperial," "Ætna," & "Hartford" Fire Insurance Companies.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
BATHURST OFFICE:—two doors from store of K. F. Burns, Esq.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—SNOWBALL'S BUILDING,
WATER STREET,
CHATHAM
2-52

WM. A. PARK,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq.
CASTLE STREET,
NEWCASTLE N. B.

E. P. Williston,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
OFFICE OVER ENGINE HOUSE,
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.
1j-tf

G. B. FRASER,
ATTORNEY at LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.
September 1st, 1874
1-52

Law Notices, etc.

New Brunswick, Northumberland County, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Phineas Gallagher and Luther Williston, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Luther Williston, late of Hardwick, in the said County, deceased, have by their petition, dated the Twenty Se ond Day of May, A. D. 1876, represented to me that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and have prayed that License may issue to authorize them to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, personally, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office in NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, the TENTH Day of JULY next, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite the said Administrators, Creditors, and all others interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Third day of June, A. D. 1876.

(Sgd.) SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Northumberland.

(Sgd.) G. R. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates for said County.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, on

WEDNESDAY, 30TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT

between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m

All the Share, right, title and interest of John Russell, of, in and to all that Lot or Tract of Land situate on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Newcastle, known as Lot No. 51 granted to the late William Russell. Also the Lot on the second concession immediately in rear of the above described lot, also granted to the said William Russell, being the two lots of land lately owned and occupied by the late James Russell, deceased. Also all that lot of land containing sixty acres, granted to the said John Russell, situate on both sides of the Little Barthibogue River in the said Parish, immediately in rear of the lot in the old second concession, granted to William Gorten, and bound Southerly thereby.

Also, all right, title and interest of the said John Russell of, in, and to all other lands and Real Estate situate in the County of Northumberland, the same having been seized by me taken and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court against the said John Russe at the suit of Matthew Carruthers.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } JOHN SHIRREFF,
Newcastle, 21st Feb., 1876. } Sheriff of North'ld

Gas Works for Sale.

In pursuance of the terms of a power of Sale contained in a Mortgage from Robert Russell, of the town of Newcastle, County of Northumberland, to Alex. Ferguson, of Derby, in the same County, dated 15th July, 1874, and registered on the same date, the Subscriber offers for Sale the Lands, Buildings and Premises, with all appurtenances attached and therewith connected, known as the

NEWCASTLE GAS WORKS.

If not sold by Private Bargain before the 20th July next, it will, on that day, be offered by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Public Square, Newcastle.

ALEX. FERGUSON, Mortgagee.
Newcastle, June 22nd, 1876. jul. 14.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

THE Government of Canada expect to be able on or before

JANUARY, 1877,

TO INVITE

Tenders for Building and Working

The Sections between

Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean

under the provisions of the Canada Pacific Railway Act, 1874.

This Act (after reciting that it is expedient to provide for the construction of the work as rapidly as it can be accomplished without further raising the rate of taxation) enacts that the contractors for its construction and working shall receive *lands*, or the proceeds of *lands*, at the rate of 20,000 *acres*, and cash at the rate of $10,000—for each mile of Railway constructed; together with interest at the *rate* of four *per cent.*, per *annum*, for *twenty five years* from the *completion* of the *work*, on any further sum which may be stipulated in the contract; and the act requires parties tendering, to state, in their offers, the lowest sum, if any, per mile on which such interest will be required.

Copies of the Act, Maps showing the general route so far as at present settled, the published reports of Engineers, and such other information as is now available, can be seen at the Canadian Emigration Agency, in London, England, and at the Public Works Department, Ottawa.

This intimation is given in order to afford to all parties interested the fullest opportunity of examination and enquiry.

By Order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary,
Dept. Public Works, Ottawa.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th May, 1876. July 21

NOTICE,

ALL ACCOUNTS standing in the Subscriber's Books, if not paid by the 10th July, will be put in an Attorney's hands for Collection.

JAMES GRAY.

Chatham, June 15th, 1876.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS standing in the Subscriber's Books, if not paid by the 1st July, will be put in an Attorney's hands for Collection.

JOHN NOONAN.

Chatham, June 8th, 1876.

Brokerage, etc.

D. T. JOHNSTONE,
Water Street, Chatham,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
AND GENERAL AGENT.
Consignments Respectfully Solicited.
Good references given.

LUKE STEWART,
SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
SAINT JOHN.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
1-52

WILLIAM J. FRASER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS MOLASSES, &C.
HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF,
UPPER WATER STREET,
HALIFAX N. S.
CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HATHEWAY & CO.
SHIPPING
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 23 Central Wharf
BOSTON, MASS.
Packet Line to St. John, N. B.,
ORDERS for forwarding goods to North Shore Solicited.
Orders for FLOUR, CORN MEAL, KEROSENE OIL, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, filled at lowest market rates. Write for prices.

R. R. CALL,
General Agent
SHIP BROKER,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.
2-tf

W. & R. Brodie,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,
No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,
Next the Bank of Montreal.
QUEBEC.

PATTISON & McANDREWS,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Mill Supplies etc.
Keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS,
MILL SUPPLIES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
&c. &c.,
which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
FRASER' BUILDING,
WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B
23rd March, 1876.

Medical.

APOTHECARIES' HALL,
CHATHAM.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received one of the largest assortments of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS, & FANCY
& TOILET ARTICLES,
EVER IMPORTED TO THE MIRAMICHI.
Which will be sold low for cash.
Orders Solicited and Promptly Shipped.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.
J. V. BENSON.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that we, the undersigned members of the Northumberland County Medical Society, have adopted the following Tariff of Fees:—

J. S. BENSON, M. R. C. S. E.
SAMUEL LEWIN, M. D.
JOHN MCCURDY, M. D.
JAMES BAXTER, M. D.
J. R. FREEMAN, M. D
J. F. BENSON, M. D.

TARIFF OF FEES ADOPTED BY THE NORTHUMBERLAND CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

For each visit in Town during day, provided it be one daily,	$1.00
For each visit after first in same day,	50
For each visit between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.,	2.00
For visits out of Town, 56c. for every mile or part of a mile, exclusive of Fee for visit and Perriage.	
For visit in country in passing,	1.00 to 2.00
For visit to ship at wharf or in river opposite town,	2.00 to 4.00
Office advice,	1.00
Consultation Fee,	5.00
Minor operations,	1.00 to 10.00
Operations, exclusive of necessary after attendance,	5.00 to 20.00
Certificates of various kinds,	1.00 to 5.00
Extracting Teeth,	50
Vaccination,	50
Medicine extra.	

N. B.—Accounts rendered immediately after attendance ceases.

DR. ALLEN HALEY,
DENTIST,
Begs to inform his friends that he will visit Chatham and Newcastle.
about the end of June, and will be glad to render his professional services to those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CHATHAM, N. B.

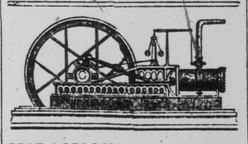
Manufrs., Builders, etc.

THRESHING MACHINES AND WOOD CUTTERS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SMALL & FISHER.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

CARD!

THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he is now prepared to furnish
PLANS, DESIGNS
—AND—
SPECIFICATIONS
For any description of Building required.
PRICES REASONABLE!
GEORGE CASSADY,
Architect
Chatham, N. B. 4th April, 1876.

Manufrs., Builders, etc.



MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY.
Water St. Chatham, N. B.,
GENERAL IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MILL MACHINERY.
Ship, Plough, Stove, Cemetery and every description of Castings.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
AN ASSORTMENT OF
COOKING,
HALL AND
PARLOUR STOVES.
Orders may be addressed to Jas. W. FRASER,
W. J. Fraser,
Proprietor.

G. M. Cossitt & Bro.
BROCKVILLE,
ONTARIO.
Agricultural Implement Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MANUFACTURERS of COSSITT'S Improved Buckeye Mowers; Reapers; Ithaca Steel Gould. Horse Rake, 8 and 10 horse power; Thrashing Machines; Circular Saws; Shingle and Heading Machines, on the most improved principles; now in use by prominent agriculturalists in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the Farming community that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Implements, at the following prices:—

Buckeye No. 1,	$90.00
" " 2,	80.00
" " 3, one horse,	75.00
New Model Mower—all Iron,	80.00
Wood Frame Model Mower,	60.00
Ithaca Steel Horse Rake, with self-Dumping Lever,	37.50
Circular Saw, (horse power),	45.00
8 Horse-Power Thrasher and Separator,	300.00

The advantages derived by Farmers in purchasing the above implements are—

1st.—Their superiority over all competitors in lightness of draught, ease of management, simplicity, portability, safety, adaptabe to all variety of surface or crop, strength and durability.

2nd.—The Buckeye is recognized as the Leading Machine wherever used. There are over 200,000 Buckeyes already in use.

3rd.—There is no Machine but will need repairs sooner or later, and by purchasing the Buckeye you will be able to get repairs at any time, at Chatham.

4th.—Any part of the castings which may break during the first Season by means of flaws, will be replaced by returning the broken casting.

5th.—Parties desirous of purchasing Machinery will consult their best interest by addressing or calling on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Terms of payment liberal, and Machines set in operation by agents when required.

We are also Agents for the Iron Harrow, Steel Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, 2 Horse-Power Thrashing Machines, Road Scrapers, Shingle Machines, Drag Saws, Cook and Box Stoves, Horse Forks, and the Ottawa Agricultural Fire Insurance Co.

F. D. McNAUGHTON,
AND G. VANSTEENBERG.
Chatham, May 24, 1876.
N. B.—A few good Agents wanted.

STEAM BOILERS
—AND—
ROTARY ENGINE
FOR SALE
AT THE
MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,
Water St. Chatham, N. B.
ONE new Rotary Steam Engine, Cylinder 7x9, with One new Upright Steam Boiler 7½ feet long, 3½ diameter, containing 61 2 inch tubes.
ONE Second-Hand Horizontal Steam Boiler, 16½ feet long 5 feet 8 inches diameter, with Steam Dome and containing 136 iron tubes, in good order.
WE OFFER LOW.
APPLY TO
J. W. FRASER,
Chatham, February 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
Parks' Cotton Manufactures
COTTON WARP,
WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN