MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 5—No. 4. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—$1.00 Per Year. Payable in Advance.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.00 A YEAR—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

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

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

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

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

General Business.

NEW BAKERY

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

A BAKERY,

from which he will deliver

Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.

☞ Orders left at the upper and lower stores of the Messrs. Johnston, or with the driver of the cart will be punctually attended to.

JOHN WYSE.

HARNESS! HARNESS!!

HAVING leased the premises lately occupied by Mr. John Haviland, I am prepared to fill orders for Harness of any description, from heavy team to the finest driving Harness. As I keep the best stock to be had in the market, I hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

☞ Carriage trimming a specialty.

A. H. PALLEN.

Chatham, Aug. 28, 1878. 7R27

T. F. KEARY,
REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALER IN
Choice Brands of Wines,
LIQUORS and CIGARS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.

A large quantity of bottled ENGLISH ALE and IRISH PORTER on hand and for sale by the dozen or barrel.

JUST LANDING.

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

Case Brandy.

1200 CASES, pints, half-pints and quarts Ruher," "Renault," and other brands. For sale low.
DANIEL PATTON St. John.

Rum and Whisky.

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

TO-LET.

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

MESS BEEF!!!

Just received:—
69 Bbl. extra MESS BEEF.
20 Half Chests Eng. CONGOU TEA.
20 Boxes Black TOBACCO.
20 Butts Bright do.
20 Caddies do. do.
All in bond, for sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf.

25 King Square,
ST JOHN.

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

P. J. QUINN.

NEW GOODS!

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

Staple Tinware, Stoves and Fittings,

BATH TUBS,
FANCY TOILET SETS,
CHAR DE RUSSE PANS,
FARINA BOILERS,
EARNSHAW'S FLOUR SIFTERS,
SARDINE OR CAN OPENERS,
MOLASSES CUPS,
COFFEE MILLS,
THE HARPER PATENT FLY TRAP,
PATENT LAMP GLUE POTS.

ALSO — MARINE STORES.

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

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

☞ Promptly attended to. ☜

Chatham, June 18, '78. JAMES GRAY.

Brandy! Brandy!

50 HHDS. Martell BRANDY, pale and dark;
110 qr. casks do. do.
20 octaves do. do.
900 cases X do. do.
100 cases XXX do. do.
125 cases Martell Brandy, flasks, 2 doz. each, pale and dark;
100 cases Hennessy, do. do.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smyth Street, St. John.

JUST OPENED
—AT—
Martin's Jewelry Palace,
3 MARKET BUILDING, CHARLOTTE ST.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

4 CASES of SILVER PLATED WARE, consisting of
CASTORS, BUTTER COOLERS;
PICKLE STANDS, CARD STANDS;
CAKE BASKETS, NAPKIN RINGS;
BUTTER KNIVES, SPOONS;
PICKLE AND TABLE FORKS.

LARGE TABLE CODFISH.

NOW LANDING:—
80 Qtls. LARGE CODFISH.
For Sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf.

Herring! Shad! Codfish! Pollock!

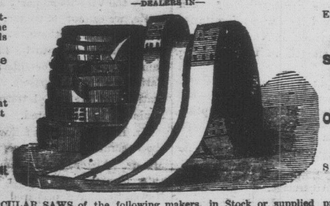
180 HF-BBLS. No. 1 SHAD;
40 qtls. bright dry COD FISH;
20 " " POLLOCK;
600 boxes SCALED HERRING;
200 " No. 1 do.
For Sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 and 18 South Wharf, St. John.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

MILL SUPPLIES.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL,)
—DEALERS IN—

☞ Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose AND CONNECTIONS, affording a great protection against FIRE! Also, Superior STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!



EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting.

PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

GANG and CIRCULAR SAWS of the following makers, in Stock or supplied promptly to order. "Disston & Sons," "Welch & Griffith's," "Wheatman & Smith's," and domestic and other desirable makers of Saws. "Vulcanite" Emery Wheels, the "best" and "safest" in use. Lacing Leather of Superior Quality. "Butchers" Files, Olive Oil, Seal Oil, Native Oil. Steam Packing of all kinds. Manhole and Handhole Gaskets. Gauge Glasses, Steam Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Globe Valves, Iron Pipe, Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings.

RUBBER GOODS.

A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Capes, Leggins, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c.,—Wholesale and Retail—at lowest Rates.

☞ Having a very large Stock of Mill Supplies, and Rubber Goods, *we can fill all orders promptly.*

ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY.

NEW STORE PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CARD.

NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSIONS!!

THE system of employing Agents or Canvassers at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, it having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers. In future we will sell our

PIANOFORTES & ORGANS

At Net Wholesale Prices,

direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of Pianos and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent. by dealing directly with us, and, moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed.

We claim to sell the best Instruments to be had, and at the lowest prices consistent with first-class articles.

The cash system enables us to sell at a very small advance on cost of manufacture, although to honest and reliable parties we do not object to allow a reasonable time for payments.

Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting as fine an instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any Organ or Piano not found exactly as represented can be returned to us at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us in the last ten years.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded us hitherto, we can only say that we will continue our endeavors to thoroughly satisfy our customers in all their dealings with us.

THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY ORGANS!
New and Beautiful Styles.
CATALOGUES FREE.

LANDRY & CO.,
52 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Ever shown in Miramichi,

which I have personally selected from one of the best Houses in New York. The Stock consists of

Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle and Fruit Stands, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Spoons, Forks, etc.

☞ Every Article warranted to give satisfaction. ☜

I have also on Hand, a large Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos, and all mokers Requisites; for sale LOW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS.

☞ *Remember the Stand, next "Argyle House", - - - - Water Street, Chatham.*
June 4th, 1878.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS

—EXCEL—

1.—In thoroughness of construction and quality of material.
2.—In ORIGINALITY and beauty of design and finish.
3.—In fine musical and orchestral effects.
4.—In quality of tone.
5.—In power, (not noise.)

They have a **VALUE** in accordance with the cost of their production.
They are **THE BEST**, consequently they are **CHEAPEST** in the long run.
Inspection and comparison are solicited. *Cultivated musicians* are especially invited to examine and test these *remarkable instruments* and *every body* should acquaint themselves with their *intrinsic merit.* Circulars and Music free to any address.

GEORGE WOODS & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL. CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS

AMONG THE MANY NOVELTIES TO BE SEEN AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, CHATHAM,

WILL BE FOUND THE

NEW CARPET EXHIBITOR

—AND—

MULTIPLYING SHOW CASE.

CALL AND SEE IT.

ALL IN WANT OF

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Should make their selections through this medium.

W. B. HOWARD.

THE VOX HUMANA.

A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music & Musical Information

EACH number contains from eight to ten pages of original and carefully selected Music, and four to six pages of valuable and instructive reading matter, including a critical Review of every piece of Music published in the country.

THE PRICE IS BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR POST-PAID,

and for this small sum the subscriber will receive in a year Music which would cost at retail not less than twenty dollars.

MUSIC OLD AND NEW! MUSIC POPULAR AND CLASSICAL! MUSIC FOR THE HOUSEHOLD! MUSIC FOR THE SINGER! MUSIC FOR THE PIANIST! MUSIC FOR THE CHOIR! MUSIC FOR THE ORGANIST!

Published Monthly by Geo. Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.

☞ Single copies 10 cents. ☜

NO LONGER AGENT.

Our Agreement with W. H. Olive, of St. John, N. B., has this day terminated by mutual consent. In the meantime, parties desiring Machinery can obtain information from us direct or through

AMOS FISHER, Truro, N.S, or
JOHN WELSH, St. Martin's, N.B.

BOTH PRACTICAL MEN WHOSE JUDGMENT AND ADVICE CAN BE RELIED ON

PRICES REDUCED!

Great Improvements in our SAW IRONS—PORTABLE GRIST MILLS—PORTABLE SAW MILLS. Address—

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Canada.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1878. D. S. F.

General Business.

W. W. OLIVER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Opposite Mr. Muirhead's Store,
CHATHAM, N. B.

Desires to inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

—ALSO—

Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and Meerschaum Pipes, &c, &c.

Mr. Oliver has had a large experience in the above business in the principal cities of the United States and late in the celebrated Waltham Watch Factory, and will give satisfaction to all favouring him with their patronage.

All work promptly and neatly done.
Chaham, Oct. 9th, '77.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

We are now giving especial attention to our

COMMERCIAL LAW DEPARTMENT.

The subjects taught are Contracts, Negotiable Paper, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Sale of Chattels, Right of Stoppage, Payment, Tender, Liens, Contracts of Affreightment, Law Bailments (including Deposit, Mandate, Gratuitous Loans, Pledge or Pawn, Hire of Things, Hire of Labor, Hire of Custody, Hire of Carriage of Goods, and Common Carriers of Passengers), Marine, Fire and Life Insurance, Arbitration, Real Estate Conveyances, and Administration of Estate.

Though no extra charges are made for this department, it, alone, is worth more than the cost of Scholarship entitling to our full course of Study.

The present is a favorable time for entering.

EATON & KERR.

99 Prince Wm. St., St. John, Sept. 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

W. S. LOGGIE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS: You can easily increase your salary by devoting a very small portion of your leasure time to my interest. I do not expect you to canvas for my celebrated Beatty's Pianos and Organs unless you see fit to; but the service I require of you is both pleasant and profitable. Full particulars free.—

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J

FREE! Any person who will make and forward me a list of the names of reliable persons of their acquaintance who wish to procure an instrument, either Piano or Organ, I will use my best endeavors to sell them one, and for every Piano I succeed in selling to their list within one year, I will credit them with $10, and for every Organ $5, to be applied on payment of either a Piano or Organ; and when it amounts to a sum sufficient to pay for any instrument, selected at the lowest wholesale price, I will immediately ship the instrument, free, or after any amount is credited the balance may be paid me in cash and I will then ship them the instrument. They need not be known in the matter, and will be doing their friends a real service, as I shall make special offers to them, selling a superior instrument for from one-half to two-thirds what is ordinarily asked by agents. Please send me a list at once, and after you have made inquiry, you can add to it. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington. N. J.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S PIANOS & ORGANS.

BEATTY PIANO, GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT, and BEATTY'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN TONGUE PARLOR ORGANS are the sweetest toned and most perfect instruments ever before manufactured in this or any other country. The world is challenged to equal them. Best discounts and terms ever before given. Rock Bottom panic prices now ready to jobbers, agents and the trade in general. An offer: -These celebrated instruments (either Piano or Organ) boxed and shipped anywhere, on five to fifteen days' test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid both ways if in any way unsatisfactory. Fully warranted for six years as strictly first-class. EXTRAORDINARY LIBERAL DISCOUNTS given to Churches, Schools, Lodges, Halls, Ministers, Teachers, etc., in order to have them introduced at once where I have no agents. Thousands now in use. New Illustrated ADVERTISER, (Catalogue Edition), with list of testimonials, now ready, sent free. Established in 1859.

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

TERMS OF BOARD:

Board for the Scholastic year, including tuition, payable in advance, $70; September 15th, $35; February 1st, $35.

EXTRA CHARGES:

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

Physicians fees and medicines.
For further particulars send for Prospectus.

BRO. JOSEPH, Director.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has removed into his new premises, the

"ARGYLE HOUSE,"

(nearly opposite his old stand,)

where he is now shewing a very large and varied Stock of **DRY GOODS.**

In many Goods the value offered is unsurpassed. A special lot of DRESS GOODS from 5 cents per yard upwards.

GREY, WHITE & PRINTED COTTONS (very low,)

BLACK COBURGS, BLACK LUSTRES, BLACK CASHMERES, and FRENCH MERINOES, (20 per cent under value.)

LADIES' HATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., (wonderfully cheap.)

An excellent stock of Cloths, in

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, etc.

and a splendid lot of CHEAP TWEEDS for Boys wear.

These goods are worth special notice

Ready Made Clothing,

in suits, for Men, Youths and Boys—or Coats Pants, or Vests separately, at less than ever before offered.

A splendid lot of **FELT HATS**, in Black and Colored, all sizes, and at any price.

The above, with many other leading lines, will be sold cheap.

—IN STORE:—

FLOUR,
FISH,
MEAL,
MOLASSES,
PORK,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
TEA,
SUGAR,
&c. &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of cheap FURNITURE, in Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, &c., &c.

WM. MURRAY,

Chatham June 5th, 1878.

General Business.

LEE & LOGAN,
45 & 47 DOCK STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD inform their Customers and the public generally that they have in Stock, and to arrive, the following Goods, which will be sold low for cash or approved paper:—

CANNED GOODS.

200 Cases—Consisting of California Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Yarmouth Corn, Tomatoes, Strawberries, Pine Apple, Lobsters, Salmon, Oysters, Condensed Milk.

CHOICE

FRUIT SYRUPS.

100 Cases—Fruit Syrups, Lemon (assorted), Strawberry and Pine Apple.

CHOICE HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

10,000	Choice Havana Cigars.	
20,000	Domestic	do.
25	Boxes Tobacco, 12s.	
25	do. do.	Mahogany 8s.
50	Caddies do. do.	Solace.
30	do. do.	Little Corporal.

CURRANTS, STARCH, CONFECTIONERY, SPICES, PICKLES & SAUCES.

15 Barrels Fresh Currants.
50 Cases Colman's No. 1 Starch.
50 do. Canadian No. 1 do.
50 Tins Ground Pepper, 5lb each.
30 Boxes do. do. 10lb do.
2 Brls. do. do.
25 Tins do. Cloves, 5lb each.
25 do. do. Cinnamon, 5lb each.
25 do. do. Ginger, do.
25 Boxes Corn Starch
200 do. Confectionery (assorted).
60 Dozen Worcester Sauce (pints and half pints).
50 Barrels Pickles (Morton's, and Crosse & Blackwell's).

WRAPPING PAPER, TOILET SOAPS, MUSTARD, BLACKING, SOAP, COFFEE.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper.
100 Boxes Toilet Soap.
100 do. Yellow Soap.
50 Tins Mustard, 4lb each
20 do. do. 18lb do.
4 Casks do. ½ & ¼lb tins.
100 Dozen Mason's Blacking.
20 Tins Ground Coffee, 5lb each.

IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.

300 Cases Hollands Gin.
300 do. Brandy, qts, pts, and ½ pts.
50 do. Scotch Whiskey, qts.
50 do. do. do. pts.
45 do. Irish do. pts.
60 do. do. do, qts.
30 do. do. do. "Geo. Roe & Co."
25 do. do do. "Kinnehans LL."
25 do. do. do, "Bagot Huttons."
50 Octaves Port Wine.
10 Qr-casks do. do.
25 do. Sherry do.
10 do. Irish Whiskey.
10 do, Scotch do.
15 Octaves do. do.
3 Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum.
10 Cases John Bull Bitters.
50 Octaves Brandy.
15 Qr-casks do.

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

300 Cases Gin, "Hollands."
50 Quarter-Casks Gin.
50 Octaves Brandy.
100 Cases Brandy, quarts.
50 do. do. pints.
50 do. do. ½ pints.
70 do. Scotch and Irish Whiskey, quarts.
70 do do. do. do. pints.
1 Cask Pure Lime Juice.
20 Hhds. English Ale.
100 Barrels Bottled Ale and Porter.
100 Half Chests Congou Tea.
20 Sacks Rice.

LEE & LOGAN,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

General Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO
RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON
at Moderate Charges.

Having had a number of years' experience in the business, the work will be properly done.

☞ Parties interested are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:—

John Shirreff, Esq., J Phillips, Esq., M.P.P
Mess. Loggie & Anderson D. W. Hoegg, Esq.

THOS. PIERCE,
Forwarding Agent in connection with I. C. R

MILLINERY.

FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
CRAPES,
VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SATINS,
SILKS,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS.

Felt Hats in great variety.

STRAW HATS in all the newest shades.

HAT & BONNET FRAMES.

EVERETT & BUTLER,
Commercial Block, Canterbury Street, St. John.

HARDWARE.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.
ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.,

HAVE now on hand one of the best assorted Stocks in the Dominion.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MILL SUPPLIES,
SPORTING MATERIALS,
PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY,
Carpenters' Tools,
BLASTING POWDER,
STEEL, &C.
☞AT LOWEST PRICES.☜

Sugars, Oatmeal, Flour, Cheese, etc., etc.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING FOR FALL TRADE:—100 bbls. Tilsonberg Oatmeal; 100 bbls. White Pigeon and Goldie's Star Flour; 50 tubs Butter, 125 boxes Choice Cheese; 25 bbls. American Kerosene Oil; 20 bbls. Dried Apples; 40 bbls. N. S. and N. B. Apples; 25 bbls. S. S. Onions; 10 bbls. Bartlett Pears; 100 bags Rangoon Rice; 50 bbls. Currants; 100 boxes Scotch Tobacco Pipes; 50 boxes Eagle Stove Polish; 25 casks Scotch Sugar; 60 casks Trinidad Molasses.

78 and 80 KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY WAREHOUSE,
Lower Water St., Chatham.

STOVES, COAL, &c

I HAVE IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

BASE BURNERS,
Of all kinds and Sizes.

HALL & PARLOR STOVES,

REGISTER GRATES,
AND HOT AIR FURNACES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hollow Ware, Stamped Tin and Wire Goods, Russian, Galvanized and Common Sheet Iron.

STOVE PIPE & CORRUGATED ELBOWS, SHIP, MILL, PLOUGH, and all kinds of CASTINGS

CEMETRY & TERRACE RAILINGS,

Anthracite, Sydney, Round, Pictou and Black Smith COAL, always on hand.

JAS. W. FRASER.

Chatham, July 24th, '78.

THE GREAT MENDER

Hyde Bros.' Cement Mends Everything.

'Twill mend your broken pipe
Or china, delf or glass,
Or for joining leather straps
It sewing does surpass.
For instant use and thorough work
In sticking things together
And holding them in heat or cold
Or dry or rainy weather.
It "beats the Dutch" so go and buy
A bottle while you may,
For if you don't you'll wish you had
Most every other day.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Newcastle Bakery.

H. WYSE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
CASTLE STREET, NEWCASTLE,

KEEPS always on hand an assortment of BREAD, CAKES and CONFECTIONERY of all kinds.

WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

Canned Fruits an1 Spices, Green Fruits in season, Choice Family Groceries, Sugar Cured Hams, Roll Bacon, Corned Beef, etc.

DRY PINE LUMBER

1, 1½ AND 2 INCH.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Argyle House

Chatham, June 26, 1878 tf

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

The McCarthy Mystery.

On Tuesday the 19th the attendance in the Court in the morning was less numerous on account of the inclemency of the weather.

ANNIE PARKER

continued her testimony at great length as to the condition of McCarthy's over-coat; her first visit to the Scadouc River alone, her second visit last January with Marshal Steadman, also her visit to the river with Coroner Hanington during the inquest in May. She stated that at that time the tide was low. She showed them where a wagon turned in the water. Saw no marks there until she got up in the field where she saw two or three marks. Then went out of the same panel of fence. Have not been there since. She left Osborne's in December. Mrs. Osborne was in Moncton and did not know she was going to leave. She told Eliza she was going to leave and drew the wages ($1.00) that were due her. Asked her if she would be back, and she said she would leave her clothes and come back. She went to Moncton; stopped there with Flukes', Blairs', and others; from Blairs' to Edward McCarthy's; then to Wilbur's Hotel and then to Mr. T. McCarthy's; then to Hampton; then came here to the July Court. After Court, was three days in jail here; then to Hampton till this court. While at Blair's she made a declaration to Sheriff Botsford. Mr. Blairs' mother-in-law was standing at the door at the time. No one but Edward McCarthy and the Sheriff were in the room. Between this and the declaration before Justice Stevens she had not heard of a hat being found near the Scadouc. Did not know when she heard of it. (Hat shown.) Witness said: "It looks like McCarthy's." She saw the hat first since Oct. 12th at the inquest last May. A fortnight after the 12th Eliza wrote a letter; Harry counted $50; Eliza said it was for the piano and sent it away. A short time after Mrs. Osborne said she was going to Moncton to pay $101 for a carpet bought for the Kirk Hotel, and Harry counted out $40. Mrs. Osborne brought it from up-stairs, and there was quite a roll of bills left. There were two. Eliza got some money from two drunken men and put it on the cupboard. Harry wore a rubber when she went there and all the while she remained. Donald White used to be there. John Nickerson came one day and asked when McCarthy was there. They said 12 o'clock and proved it by witness. Eliza told witness afterwards if any one inquired about McCarthy to tell them that she knew nothing about him. Cannot read writing nor write. Know low figures but don't know high figures.

The audience now seemed to move and take a rest, in preparation for Mr. Palmer's cross-examination. He began a little after eleven. Wilbur said she had a good memory; don't tell lies. They said she had a child; it was not so. She did not tell Fred Fraser. Knew that his name was Fred. Did not think she called him Jim in the other court. She saw that woman that came down to the July Court, living in Helltown; but did not know her. Saw the police magistrate, McLaughlan of Bathurst, but never went in his office to swear a child.

The witness said.—The man who said I stole mittens lied. The man who said he was my father lied and so did Geo. Pelletier. My name never was Pelletier. I heard a man swear he saw me at Gordon's. He lied too. There are some people up North you can buy for five cents. Father's house was two or three houses from Sheriff Phillips' house in Dalhousie. Mother died in May and I would be seven in July. My right name is Mary Ann. I gave my name Annie because it is shorter. I never told you last July Court that I got no letter from Fraser. What is not on this case I will answer as I please. Sometimes I tell the truth, some times I don't.

Here, His Honor took occasion to check the witness, as she was making very light of this serious case and apparently trying to keep the audience convulsed with laughter.

Saw Charlie Welling last court; don't know whether he is the one that went to the Scadouc with me. The potatoe field in Atkinson's field was about 10 or 11 feet from the fence. After the potatoe patch was a piece of grass, then a calf pasture, and then a piece of ploughed ground. The waggon that the body was put in had a board seat. I never said it had "rounds" in the seat. It was backed even with three steps of the platform. The body of the waggon was against the third step and the wheel was not on the step. Harry and I were between the hall door and McCarthy when he was struck. (She here showed the position to the Court and jury on the plan.) McCarthy had his hat on, which fell off on the counter and stayed there. When struck his feet slipped towards the hall door. His head went towards the west bar-room door. His knees were about where his feet were when standing. He was standing against the bend of the counter when struck. His head was about the same distance from the counter that his feet were. His face was right fair towards the counter. Harry swung the hatchet. Don't know whether he had it in his right or left hand, I know he had it in his right hand. Harry was standing up and his body went forward as he struck. He then turned the body over. Mrs. Osborne then fixed me a powder; next Harry swore me. He next got the stone and then the rope, and made knots in it; took the watch and got the wagon. They then carried him out, lifting him clear of the floor. Don't know whether his head hung down or not. Don't know how much it hung down. The thickest part of the pool of blood on the floor was about two fingers deep. Never said there was a pool of blood in the hall; there was some blood there. I never said there was blood in the wagon. I staid out there while the body was put in. The prisoners did not go in the house. I did not see them. I might have said in the other trial that Harry got the rope before the stone.

Mr. Palmer then read where witness said last trial that Harry went after the rope, then the stone, and after that he turned the body over. Mr. Palmer asked her to explain how she now says Harry first turned the body then got the stone and afterwards the rope. Witness said she don't always state things as occuring in their proper order. Mr. Palmer then read her statement taken at Moncton.

The court then adjourned for dinner, but there was a numerous attendance in court during the afternoon. Mr. Palmer continued to read Annie Parker's deposition taken at Moncton before Mr. Justice Workman. Witness said some of it is not down right. Thought she said Harry stayed in the bar-room two and a half hours, and then went up-stairs. She always said the powder was put in the fourth drink; he poured out the third drink himself.

Mr. Palmer read in her statement where she said the powder was put in the fifth drink (these statements are fyled as evidence). The top of the wagon was not even with the third step. She stepped from fourth step to the waggon. She went round by the forward wheel when she got in. She never said she stepped from fourth step. They planned the drugging before her without her knowledge, but did not use the word mortifiser. She never heard them use it. Mr. Palmer then read where she swore she heard them use it, she denies saying it. She knows the magistrate put down that she said Mrs. Osborne gave the money to Harry, but she never said it.

Annie Parker continued: I saw waggon track about 15 feet in the water; saw horse track also. I saw none down the river below the gap; saw that the waggon turned the length of itself down the river. (Witness said she reckoned she and Palmer were pretty well matched, as neither understood the other.) Witness said when she swore in Moncton, she did not know an express wagon from a wheelbarrow. She knew now. (Mr. Palmer read where she said the seat had rounds in it. Witness said she never said so. I never said Eliza cut the coat sleeves. I only gave evidence once in Moncton. The tree men were not at Osborne's 12th of Oct., it was the next Friday (Mr. Palmer read where she said Eliza cut the sleeves.) She denied it. Osborne tried the coat on once and it did not fit. Next time it was a good fit. I don't know how much too long the sleeves were, nor what made them fit.

Q. Did you expect Fred. Fraser that night?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why did you undress?

A. Well he did not swear he would be back. I thought maybe he would come and maybe not. I heard the clock strike when I was coming down stairs and twice after I went in the bar-room. It struck two a little before McCarthy was killed. I hurried down stairs when I heard Fred. I was not disappointed. I could have as much fun with McCarthy. I don't know who pawned a hatchet at Osborne's I heard that some man did so. The place in the floor that is cut out is where McCarthy's head lay. I never said I scraped the floor and counter with a knife. I would not say so if you cut my "trost" right off. (Dr. Palmer then read where she said so.) She denied it. I said I knew more law than they did in Moncton, and I know enough to answer you. (His Honor here told her she must not give such saucy answers.) I don't know where I heard about McCarthy's hat. I saw a man come to Osborne's and he tuned the piano. I did not swear while he was there. Mrs. O. did not tell me to clear out, We had no dispute after the 12th. The man I saw there stayed about ten minutes. I never knew a piano tuner to be there two or three days. (Mr. Palmer then read her solemn declaration.) I told that so Osbornes would not be taken up, and so I would not get into trouble.

Q. Did you not know that would cause them to be taken up?

A. No, it would'nt.

Edward McCarthy never told me that Osbornes were going to make me prove their characters. I was not crazy enough to mention the Scadouc river in my first declaration. I did not mention it before the 7th of December to any one. The Friday before the arrest I told Mrs. McCarthy the body was in the Scadouc. I told Mrs. Flukes and others, that if I were a man I would find it soon in the Scadouc. also told that to Wm. Jones and Mrs. Jones. I never saw McCarthy's hat in Moncton at the examination. I saw it at the inquest. I did not tell the same story to Mrs. Flukes as I did to the Sheriff. I don't tell so many stories but that I can remember them. I had no conversation with Agnes Buchanan as she (Agnes) stated. (Mr. Palmer then read the evidence of Agnes which Annie Parker denied.) Witness said: I told Mrs. McMinn at last court that a Mr. Pomeroy was at the Waverly, and was talking about low wages. He said I could not do much shopping at $4 per month and he gave me a dollar. That is all I told her. Eliza said I had more money when I went out than my wages. Eliza did not say anything at all. I thanked Mr. Pomeroy for his money. The gentlemen often gave me money when I was hired in the house. I never saw Agnes at Cook's Brook. I did not know Miledge Lockart. I knew he was hired at his brother's in Moncton. (Witness seemed to have caught a severe cold and coughed incessantly. Dr. Tuck remarked that she must be provided with rubbers immediately as she has nothing but thin boots on.) I never was out late with Frazer nor anyone else at Osborne's only I was out with Harry once until 10.30 o'clock. (Here the witness evinced a disposition for measuring swords with Mr. Palmer, but His Honor cautioned her, and Hon. Mr. Hanington thought witness had as good a right to answer Mr. Palmer as she did, as he had to interrogate her thus, and he would object.) I never told Duncan Barclay that I swore the child, nor that it was his. (The witness was not the only representative of the fair sex present out of some fifty or sixty who had suddenly disappeared. Here constable McFee made his timely appearance with a pair of rubbers which witness promptly put on.) Witness continued.—I told Dr. Tuck and Edward McCarthy that I had a child but was not going to tell it. That was here in the barristers' room. I did not say on this trial that I had no child. I had a child and it ilved about two days.

Q. Who was its father? (Dr. Tuck objected. His honor ruled that she might answer or leave it alone.) Witness said: It was at the Millstream at Mrs. Loans' when I was 14 years of age. I had none in Bathurst, as a cat scalded once won't expect cold water next time. I don't know what its father's name was.

Witness did not seem at all daunted through her testimony.

Adjourned at 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday the 20th the cross-examination of Annie Parker was resumed. She said:—

I don't expect to make any money out of this. I told White's girls I expected to get wages. I did not tell them I would make $500 out of this. I never said it in the hearing of Frank Tait. I don't know Moses Jonah. I never told him Eliza cut the coat sleeves. I never mentioned coat before him. McCarthy's left side was higher than his right when put in the

wagon; his face was towards Point Du Chene.

Q. How could his left side be up and his face be towards the Point?

A. His body and face is not all one.

Mr. Palmer remarked to witness that her story was twisted, and witness said "I don't make any stories."

Mrs. Osborne walked right in the wagon, patting the shoulders of the body down on the wagon before she got in. No one else got in till the body was all in. Mrs. Osborne was on the right side. (His Honor frequently cautioned witness to answer and not to be saucy.) Osborne tried the coat on once. A fortnight after the 12th he tried it on, when the sleeves were too long. A week after it was a fit. Mr. Palmer then read her statement before Mr. Wortman. Witness said she said it, and what she saw she had represented as hearing. (Mr. Palmer read at length Annie's solemn declaration, some of which the witness acknowledged, and some she says was a deliberate lie.) I said I did not know where the body was. That was not true, because I did know. I never said that I did not know where the body was.

The cross-examination closed at 11.40 a.m. and Dr. Tuck proceeded to re-examine the witness. She did not know of a reward being offered for the body when she conversed with Flukes. She saw Eliza cry once after having a row with Harry. Eliza said he and her mother were the worst devils she ever lived with. Witness said she would leave and go to St. John. Mr. Osborne said for her to stay until Osborne got well, and told witness she better leave when her month was up.

The Court adjourned at one for dinner, to meet at 2.30 p.m., in order to allow the St. John election case to be tried before His Honor the Chief Justice; but on account of his being too busily engaged in the Osborne case, the argument on the preliminary objection in the Tilley election case was postponed until the thirteenth day of December next, at Fredericton.

The Osborne case was resumed at 2½ p.m. Mr. Palmer applied to have witnesses subpœnaed for the defence.

Dr. Tuck said he did not know what the County of Westmoreland would do in the matter, as they had refused some bills already ordered by His Honor. His Honor said he would consider it.

Annie Parker left the stand at 3 p. m. parently in good spirits.

Dr. Lucius C. Allison was next called. He said the state of McCarthy's brain, when the body was found, was caused by violence. The doctor then described the various supposed blood stains, and the wagon and boards of the bar room floor were produced. The Court adjourned at 6 p.m.

On Thursday, the 21st, Dr. Allison continued his medical testimony.

In the afternoon of Thursday Mr. Palmer produced an affidavit from Mrs. Osborne, Harry and Eliza, that their means were exhausted, and they wished the Court to bring a number of witnesses for them, arguing in favor of it.

Dr. Tuck did not agree with his learned friend, and he opposed this because the evidence Mr. Palmer claims as false, he (Dr. Tuck) claims is not disproved.

Hon. Mr. Hanington was informed that John Osborne is or was in possession of a large amount of property which is not countermanded, and John Osborne's name was not to the affidavit.

Mr. Palmer said their property had been all spent, and he thought the application should be granted.

His Honor said he knew the people must be in embarrassed circumstances, and he would consider whether to read some of the depositions or supply the witnesses.

The boards of the counter were brought out and examined by witness and jury. The wagon boards were then produced and examined, and the same result followed as that of last trial.

A little after four o'clock Dr. Tuck, commenced the re-examination of Dr. Allison, after which he was cross-examined by Dr. Palmer.

On Friday, 22nd, the first witness called was a new witness,

JOHN SHERIDAN

of Buctouche. He testified he was in Shediac at Farmer Atkinson's on the 20th Oct. 1877. He stated: On Sunday, the 21st, he was down to the shore of the Scadouc about nine o'clock. He went from the barn down by the gap. There were a few poles across the gap. He saw wagon tracks as if they had come down the bank and into the water as far as he he could see, and came back eight or ten yards below the gap, and went up through the gap. He did not notice whether there was a single or double track. He saw the track again in the potato field. He was down to the shore in search of fowl.

On his cross examination, witness drew a plan shewing the fence, gap, shore, etc. In reply to the Hon. Mr. Hanington, he stated he was never subpœnaed before in any court, but had related the facts, a year ago last January.

DR. THADEUS SCOTT

physician and surgeon, of Moncton, was sworn as the ninth witness. He was directed to examine the boards of the counter and floor, which were produced, and the witness pointed out the several places in which he found evidences of blood pointed out by Annie Parker; also some few places examined, and the results were negative. He used the guiacum test. [The boards were put in the position they would occupy in the floor and counter, so that they could be viewed by the jury.] He also saw some stone pointed out by Annie Parker which resembled the one in Court, only they were some lighter. He also examined the wagon (the Frenchman's) brought to him, and found evidences of blood. [Here the jury, counsel and audience were aroused by a sudden crash. The boards of the counter had shrunk from their assumed position with a loud noise. The sensation was continued by Hon. Mr. Hanington and Mr. Palmer talking about building a ship in their usual good natured style with each other.] Dr. Scott then gave the facts regarding the keeping of the wagon since first examined.

AFTER DINNER.

At the request of a juror the witness Sheridan was recalled, but said he could not say anything about the size of the wagon tracks in the water.

DR. SCOTT

then resumed his evidence and said he never knew of a man being killed by violence to the skull without injury to the skull, but knew by authority that it can be done. He gave the dimensions of the wagon examined. (The hatchet shown.) A blow could be given with it not sufficient to crack the skull but would cause death.

Cross-examined:—He never heard or saw a case where death was caused with such an instrument upon the skull without injuring the skin or skull. When he examined the brain it was partly decomposed.

Witness' re-examination by the Hon. Mr. Hanington occupied the remainder of the afternoon, until six o'clock.

On Saturday the 23rd inst.,

PATRICK HICKEY

the night watchman of Shediac was next called. He used to watch at nights against fire. He walked Main Street about every half hour. He remembered Oct. 12th, 1877—drizzly at 9 raining, not hard at 10. At 2.20 a. m. it cleared up. Near the old post office he heard the clock strike three. He then said an express wagon came from between the hay scales and Johnstone house. The horse walked till after it passed him, and then trotted. He was seven yards from it. The driver, size of a man sat on right side and looked at witness. After 100 or 200 yards the horse stoped, saw no person getting out or in, and drove away in a minute or so. About a half hour after that he heard the rattling of a wagon out by the Adam's house, some fifty yards away. As the clock struck eleven he saw Chipman Smith go towards home, having just previously heard two men talking on the north side of the Main street. The other man went across the railroad towards the Waverly House. The reason he knew this he heard his foot strike the rail.

After dinner the cross-examination of Patrick Hickey by Mr. Palmer was continued.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock, and this closed the proceedings of the Osborne case for the second week.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1878.

"Wild Cat Railway Schemes!"

It is a little significant and, we presume, may be accepted as an indication of "how the wind blows" in the region of the St. John *Telegraph* office, to find that journal alluding to "Wild Cat railway schemes," just at the time when the promoters of lines in which the North Shore is interested, are endeavoring to make arrangements to forward their schemes. No paper was more enthusiastic than the *Telegraph* when negotiations connected with the St. Martins and Upham and Grand Southern Railways were pending, although nine-tenths of the people who were interested in the subject felt that the latter road could never be anything but an incubus to its owners and a monument of provincial railway folly. Before the Province was fully committed to the Grand Southern we pointed out the unpromising character of that undertaking and after showing that the condition of our provincial finances would not justify the assumption of the debenture debt involved in its construction, proposed that the operation of the Subsidies Act in reference to it and all other lines, save the Richibucto Branch, be suspended. The Government, however, made the contract with the Grand Southern and then took an advice, save and except in the matter of the Kent Railway. It seems that the policy was to ignore the North Shore altogether in the distribution of railway favors, but to extort the last cent out of our leading industry for the purpose of securing money to meet the obligations assumed on account of railways in other parts of the Province. Against all this the *Telegraph* had not a word to say, but when the North Shore only seeks the same treatment that has been accorded to other sections of the Province that paper, which never ceased to chant the praises of all Southern Railway enterprises, begins to throw cold water on "Wild Cat Railway Schemes." If we are to have the opposition of St. John to the Miramichi Valley Railway and if the *Telegraph* has determined to oppose it, we ought to have the benefit of at least their candor on the subject. It is easy for the *Telegraph* to sneer at our railway schemes, but if a comparison is to be made between them and those of other sections which have received its ardent advocacy, it will be difficult to understand how that journal can expect to come out of the controversy with much credit for its consistency.

Caution Needed.

We learn that a petition is being circulated for signatures and presentation to the Fisheries Department, asking that the building of shanties on the ice at Northwest Bass fishing grounds be prohibited. While we believe the matter is one calling for regulation, we hope the Department will not prohibit absolutely, as it will have the effect of preventing a good many poor persons who do not own shore rights from pursuing their accustomed fishing.

Our Settlement Lands.

It is gratifying to know that there appears to be an awakening interest in the subject of our Settlement Lands. The St. John *Telegraph* says it has constant inquiries as to how people should act in order to avail themselves of the Labor and Free Grants Acts, and as many requests for blank forms. It seems that such forms were provided by the late Surveyor General but they being exhausted, new ones have not been furnished. The *Telegraph* says these should be provided and also a plain statement of instructions to applicants, not only giving copies of Acts and of blank forms of application, but pointing out the best farming lands, their extent and character and showing the applicant how to proceed. Our contemporary goes on to say:—

"One reason why a plain printed statement is necessary is that the terms of the Acts do not seem in all cases to be insisted upon. There are no payments now made under the Free Grants Act, nor is the making of roads in all cases required, and when it is the operation is rather slow. By far the best way would be for the Government to give up all wild-cat railway schemes, and make the roads for the settlers. The lots could be charged with the cost, the repayments on account of which might be extended over a considerable series of years and carry interest. But when a few poor straggling settlers, who require to give their first and best attention to raising food for their sustenance, have to sit down and make roads through the forest, the work is so great that only stout hearts and brawny arms can face it. In fact our modes of procedure in this respect have been only fitted to show 'how not to do it.' How rapidly the country would be settled if only good roads were made on fertile tracts of the Government or the good lands owned by Railway Companies, in advance of the settlers! The people would actually flock into these lands and they would soon be all taken up."

Sketch of the Marquis of Lorne.

The following sketch of our new Governor General will be read with a more than passing interest:—

His early boyhood was mostly spent at Inverary Castle, his ancestral home, and here he obtained his first training as a sportsman. At an age when most lads have been barely relieved from the restraints of the nursery, he was a keen fisherman and clever sportsman, dividing his leisure between whipping the mountain streams and tramping the heather-clad moors, wary in the use of the fly and true in his aim with gun and rifle. The ruder accomplishments of the English gentleman did not, however, render him insensible to the refinement and courtesies of existence, and it has been said that the graceful courtliness displayed by the Marquis of Lorne when a mere boy was most marked, and such as frequently engaged the attention of strangers. In the sumptious palace of the Sutherlands used to assemble the foremost men in the State, in the church, in literature, in art, in every vocation of life. The young Lord of Lorne was accustomed to meet under his grandmother's roof all who took an active part in the government of the day. William Ewart Gladstone, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Somerset and the chief among their colleagues, and such representative men as Whewell, the mathematician and erudite Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Motley, the historian; Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh; Drs. Guthrie and Norman McLeod; Tennyson, the poet laureate; Richard Owen, the distinguished paleontologist; Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Charles Kingsley, Panizza and others too numerous to mention. As a matter of course these gatherings of the learned and great were not without their influence upon the Argyll and Sutherland children. They were instructed, as it were, in the Whig creed, much as other children are trained to drink from a cup or eat from a platter; and while, all unconsciously, they imbibed the pure water of Liberalism, from the very fountain source, they were taught as well to appreciate the inestimable value of learning. Until twelve years ago the young Lord pursued his studies at home under the tutorship of a Suabian pastor, Schmidt by name, who instructed him in the Latin and Greek verbs and the ancient classics. Neither his father nor mother had much respect for public schools, but after much earnest thought and consultation they decided to place him at Eton when he reached his twelfth year. While at Eton he and his brother did not live with the other boys, but had a furnished house of their own, presided over by a Mr. Lampney, who had been private Secretary to Lord John Russell, and was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Prime Minister Gladstone always looked in upon the boys when in their neighborhood, and from him they naturally received many hints which were of use afterwards. While at Eton he was an industrious student, and was also decidedly proficient in all athletic sports. In fact, he was "good at all things, poor at none, and superior in many," to use the words of an old writer. The late Prince Consort asked him one day whether it was his intention to compete for the prize annually given by the Prince and now perpetuated in his name for proficiency in the modern languages. This reward is very highly esteemed by Etonians, and generally brings to the front a formidable body of competitors. At once young Lorne resolved to try for the prize, and applied himself with so much energy to his studies that he went in and won it triumphantly in the face of many of his seniors. At Eton he met as schoolfellows the present Lord Rosebery, the Hon. George Howard, nephew of the late Lord Carlisle, the Lyttletons, Lord Newry and others now well known in the higher circles of English society. In the intervals between school work he was not unfrequently a visitor at the home of the Queen's mother, the late Duchess of Kent, and there used to take part in those delightful social gatherings of the young, in which the late Prince Consort was wont to show the heartiest interest. The Queen herself would often receive the Argyll boys in her own home-circle, and would question them as to their progress at college and upon the books they were reading. After leaving Eton, Lorne entered the University of St. Andrews, at Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards took the continental trip, without which no English gentleman's education is considered finished. In 1866, in company with Arthur Strutt, he took a trip through this country and the tropics. Upon his return he published a book, describing his trip, which was well written and quite interesting. In 1868 he was elected to Parliament from Argyll, and when Mr. Gladstone assumed the Ministry, the father of the Marquis was made Secretary of State for India, and he became his private secretary. At this time began the affection, following many years of intimate friendship, which resulted in his marriage to the Princess Louise. Lord Lorne had known the Princess from childhood. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the two had grown up together. In age there was little difference between them; in temperment almost none. Both were highly accomplished and fond of following the higher purposes of life, devoted to literature and art, energetic in well doing and desirous of walking the world with a higher aim in view than is ordinarily to be found among those who have their dwelling in kings' palaces, and each we may add was endowed with that inalienable wealth of character which cannot be misused, squandered or thrown away. For years it was thought desirable that persons admitted to alliance with the royal family of England should be absolutely unknown to the British public. "The Royal Marriage Act" was directed expressly against the union of princes with subjects. The secret marriage of the Duke of Gloucester in the latter part of the last century with Maria, the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, had excited the ire of George III., who had been displeased before at the Duke of Cumberland's matrimonial alliance with Lady Ann Luttrell. The result was an act forbidding any of the royal family contracting marriage without the royal sanction while under the age of twenty-five years. After this period they were at liberty to solemnize the proposed union, even if the royal sanction was withheld, if, after having announced their intention to the Privy Council, an entire year should elapse without either House of Parliament addressing the King against it. Queen Victoria determined to emancipate the royal family from an obsolete bondage tending to very evil consequences. She admitted the Marquis of Lorne within the circle of her own family as a suitor for the hand of Princess Louise. The lady had the courage to accept the suit and to take a husband from among the people, and her royal mother felt free to uphold her daughter's choice. The Parliament of the country ratified Her Majesty's decision, and saw in the innovation upon courtly custom a proof of the sincerity of the sympathy existing between Queen Victoria and her subjects. Consequently the young couple were united in marriage March 21, 1871. The ceremony was celebrated in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and besides the host of celebrities who graced the occasion with their presence, 900 Eton boys were present. The home life of the Marquis and his royal bride has been of the happiest description, and neither of them has any cause to mourn for their union. The Princess herself is a representative of the highest culture of the English nation, and has many and varied accomplishments. In literature the Marquis has had considerable success, while in politics he is among England's leading Liberals. The Marquis was born Aug. 6, 1845, and consequently is now in his 34th year. The Princess was born March 18, 1848, and is now in her 31st year. They were married on March 21, 1871.

King-Killing.

The recent attempt to assasinate the King of Italy, redirects public attention to similar attempts made a short time ago upon the Emperor of Germany and the young King of Spain. These events, following each other so closely, are calculated to awaken more than ordinary interest in Europe. Opinion appears to be divided in reference to the motives of the persons who have attempted the crimes. They have each professed to be simply king-killers, without anything particular of a personal nature to complain of in connection with those upon whom they have used the knife or pistol. They belong to the so-called Socialist organization, but, unlike Watt Tyler, they aim at the overthrow of kings by the stealthy stab or shot, rather than by rebellion in the open field or behind the barricade. The sentiment of all civilized people will justify punishment for such offences that will, in good time, dispel the spirit which suggests them.

Our New Governor General's Arrival.

It was expected that the entry of the *Sarmatian*, having on board our new Governor General and the Princess Louise, into Halifax harbor, would be signalised by a grand naval pageant. The ships went out of the harbor last Saturday morning to wait in the offing for the honored vessel, but owing to unfavorable weather returned. Meantime the *Sarmatian* had been carefully piloted to the entrance of the harbor. The *Telegraph's* able correspondent writes of the arrival as follows:—

Now on the left is made out the towering heights of York Redoubt looming blackly out of the thick darkness while the light from Meagher's Beach lights up the tossing waves on the left. Right ahead is the light upon Georges Island, beneath which the *Sarmatian* will come to anchor for the night. Slowly the great ship feels her way up through the fog and darkness, creeping along as it were by inches till at last

THE WELCOME RATTLE OF THE ANCHOR CHAINS

as they are paid out, greets the ears of her tired sea-sick passengers and the *Sarmatian* is safely anchored in Halifax harbor.

WAITING FOR THE "SARMATIAN"—HER ARRIVAL.

All day Saturday the work of preparation went on vigorously despite the heavy showers which prevailed during the forenoon, and which in the afternoon settled into a furious storm of rain, but the people of Halifax had begun at length to realize the fact that the Vice-Regal party were near and that their own share in the work of making a display suitable to the occasion was in an incomplete state. Almost every street contained an unfinished arch or a range of half completed illuminations. Lines of flags draped the streets, hanging heavily in the down-pour and as night fell

THE RAIN STILL CONTINUED

and showed no signs of abating. The arch builders and decorators ceased their labors and went home satisfied that they had done their duty. Every one in Halifax seemed to believe and not without good grounds that the *Sarmatian* would not come into the harbor after dark. An impression prevailed that the entrance was certain to be made in daylight and consequently the press representatives and those whose business it was to witness the arrival looked upon the nightfall as the beginning of a respite from anxious watching and thought themselves safe for another hour at least. In that belief most of the press party had engaged themselves to go to the residence of Judge Jackson, American Consul, who had invited them to a reception, but at 6.45 o'clock the signal went up at the Citadel that

A STEAMER HAD BEEN SIGNALLED

off York Redoubt and in a few minutes the tidings were whispered at the hotels and on the streets. Some believed the coming steamer to be the *Sarmatian*, but most people doubted that it was she, for it was thought scarcely probable that in a night so dark and stormy she would undertake the dangerous and intricate navigation of this harbor. Then the regular steamer from Baltimore was expected and might it not be she instead of the *Sarmatian?* Thus the matter was debated *pro* and *con*, some of the disputants contending that the captain of the *Sarmatian* would think it more prudent to come into smooth water rather than run the risk of remaining on a rough and dangerous coast on a stormy night. In a short time, however, all doubts were set at rest by the official announcement telegraphed from the Admiralty that

IT WAS INDEED THE "SARMATIAN,"

and that the new Governor-General and his Royal wife were, at that moment, entering Halifax harbor.

After describing the difficulties experienced by the enterprising correspondent in reaching the ship the *Telegraph's* report continues:

Her Royal Highness suffered somewhat severely during the voyage, and is now convalescing, and it is confidently expected will speedily recover her accustomed health. The Marquis of Lorne and the rest of the party are all well.

THE VOYAGE

of so distinguished a party across the Atlantic could not be without incidents of interest and this one was rendered particularly eventful by the extraordinary character of the weather. An officer who crossed in the *Sarmatian* enables us to furnish our readers with the principal incidents of the remarkable passage. The *Sarmatian* is a stout ship especially selected for this voyage by reason of her reputation as a seaboat. She is commanded by Capt. A. D. Aird who proved in this voyage that his reputation as a bold and skillful commander is well deserved. The *Sarmatian* carried her usual cargo and the mails, but no passengers except the Vice-Regal party. The first day at sea the Princess remained below, but Lord Lorne was on deck during most of the afternoon talking freely to his *suite* and the officers of the ship, and proving himself most affable. He expressed himself as much pleased with the ship. At 6.30 on Friday the mails were on board from Moville.

THE ENGINES WERE PUT AT FULL SPEED

and the wind was moderate; but when the ship got clear of the land the north-east wind developed in a gale which old sailors characterized as fearful, and the ship labored heavily. On the following day, Saturday, there was a heavy sea and the Princess suffered greatly from seasickness and was unable to leave her bed. Towards night the gale began to abate, but all the passengers remained below as the sea was still heavy. On Sunday the weather was bright and gave promise of a pleasant day. Divine service was held in the forenoon the Princess appeared on deck but seemed very much shaken; she retired early. Lord Lorne was on deck with the other ladies of the *suite* in the after part of the day and seemed to have suffered little from the effects of the voyage. Monday dawned darkly; weather overcast, with a breeze from the west, which gradually increased, as the day advanced, to a terrific gale. The glass fell rapidly, and preparations were made for the weather, which now had become dreadful. The ship labored hard and was in real danger, her decks swept by the sea which ran mountains high. Part of her upper works were stove in by one tremendous wave.

THE PATENT BEDS,

from which so much had been expected were then discarded, being found quite useless. They were replaced by berths, the Princess suffering greatly during this awful storm, and proved herself a bad sailor. Her sufferings were such as to excite alarm among the *suite*. During the night the gale moderated and on Tuesday morning still decreasing until the weather became moderate and so continued most of the day, but the sea was heavy. Wednesday promised finely, but the Princess still continued too ill to leave her room. Lord Lorne, however, was on deck as he had been for the previous two days, and ate with good appetite and seemed to have got over the first effects of the voyage. The wind at night was moderate from the north-east. On Thursday morning the wind had shifted to south-east and was quite brisk. The Princess made

A BRAVE EFFORT TO RISE

and leave her room, but her great weakness still continued, and she soon retired. The ladies of *suite* rose and with Lord Lorne had a pleasant time during the day. Friday commenced with a light west wind, and the weather became pleasant. The Princess grew much better but did not go on deck during the entire day. She ate, however, with tolerable appetite and was in good spirits, the close of the voyage being so near, and the prospects of reaching Halifax next day good. Saturday broke hazy, with wind from the southward. The Princess, much recovered and in good spirits, partook of a slight breakfast and luncheon and in the afternoon, it being announced that land might be descried before nightfall, the Princess appeared on deck for a short time but retired before dusk. The rest of the party were also on deck and in good spirits and guesses as to what hour the land would be made were indulged in sounding having been taken. At 5.15 oclock

THE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED

by the lookout man who made Sambro light, the harbor was entered and the voyage was ended.

HOW THEY SPENT SUNDAY.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24th.—This morning at 10 o'clock, in answer to a summons from the *Sarmatian*, the Duke of Edinburgh, the General, the admiral, the Lieutenant Governor and *suites* went in a steam barge to the Vice-Regal vessel, and the Princess Louise received them. She looked uncommonly well, having recovered rapidly from the effects of the voyage. The affair was a very pleasant one. Lord Lorne did not look very well, his cold affecting him somewhat. At half-past 2 p. m. the Princess Louise proceeded in the barge to the ironclad *Black Prince*, where she lunched with the Duke of Edinburgh, returning at about four o'clock to the *Sarmatian*, where she and the Marquis remained during the evening, the Duke of Edinburgh dining with them. The inaccessibility of the *Sarmatian* has offered a wide field for the operations of rumor manufacturers and

SOME OF THE MOST ABSURD STORIES

are told detailing an affectionate meeting between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Louise on the deck of the *Sarmatian*. Another is that the Marquis and his Royal Consort went ashore stealthily last night in the Admiral's steam launch spending the night on shore and stealing back to the vessel at daylight this morning. All sorts of bogus interviews with the Duke of Edinburgh are also reported, but a very candid reporter who undertook the lead which he supposed some of his rivals had taken in this matter tells a story from which it appears that he was badly snubbed for his pains and yet it is extremely probable that this man came a good deal nearer interviewing his H. R. H. than those who professed to have had better success.

The passengers on board the *Sarmatian* were as follows:—

H. R. H. Princess Louise.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne.
Lady Sophia Macnamara.
Hon. Mrs. Moreton.
Miss Moreton.
Major DeWinton.
Mrs. DeWinton.
Miss DeWinton.
Miss V. DeWinton.
Master DeWinton.
Colonel McNeil.
Hon. C. Harbord, A. D. C.
Capt. Chater.
Dr. Andrew Clark.
Miss Bogle.
Mr. Sydney Hall
And 23 servants.

THE RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

From the St. John *Globe's* report we take the following in reference to the proceedings of Monday.

The first part of the day's programme opened at 10.30 o'clock, when the "Sarmatian" raised her anchor, ran up the Royal Standard, and steamed up the harbor. The Marquis and Princess Louise were on deck as the press boat "Edgar Stuart" passed, and the Marquis saluted the party by lifting his hat. As the steamer passed George's Island, steaming slowly along, the batteries commenced to salute, the Pleasant Point battery setting the example. The ponderous guns on George's Island followed, and the fleet also fired. As the "Sarmatian" ran past Pickford & Black's Wharf, the guns on the Citadel began to thunder forth, and the crowds gathered along the water front, and the people on the cable steamer "Minia" began to cheer vociferously. Running further along the "Sarmatian" soon came to the fleet at anchor, and here a very pretty sight was presented. The men of war, "Black Prince," "Bellerophon," "Rover," "Pert," and "Argus" were handsomely decked out with bunting, and the sailors manned the yards and loudly cheered. A battery on the Dartmouth shore then fired a salute. As the steamer passed the "Black Prince" the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and immediately after played the "Campbells are Coming." The "Sarmatian" having run past the war vessels, dropped anchor off the Dock yard, concluding the morning proceedings.

The weather has cleared off beautifully, and everything promises well for the pageant this afternoon.

THE LANDING

of the Marquis and Princess was effected at 1.45 o'clock. The "Sarmatian" was lying off the dockyard, and the vice-regal party were brought ashore in the Duke of Edinburgh's barge. When they left the ship the fleet fired a salute, the yards of the men-of-war were manned, the bands played "God Save the Queen," the Guards on board ship presented arms and the sailors gave three cheers. The barge went through the line of the men-of-war and then came to the Dockyard. Cheer after cheer resounded through the air as the Marquis and Princess stepped ashore on the "Prince of Wales Slip," so called from the fact that it was there the Prince of Wales landed in 1860. The party here passed through a massive arch of evergreens, the centre span of the arch being surmounted by a crown of crimson and gold. The 66th Volunteer Battalion furnished the guard of honor at the landing. The dockyard had been set aside for the notables, and there was quite a large and illustrious gathering, the Duke of Edinburgh, General McDougall, Gen. Smith, Lt. Gov. Archibald, Archbishop Hannan, Sir John Macdonald, and other members of the Dominion Cabinet, Speaker Anglin, members of the Local Government and Legislature, Judges, Foreign Consuls, Mayor and Corporation, and prominent citizens.

Admission to the Dockyard was given by ticket to a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The Marquis and Princess having taken their carriages, and the various dignitaries having been provided in the same way, the procession started in the following order:

Grand Marshals.
Detachment of City Police.
Mayor, Corporation and General Reception Committee in Carriages.
Staff in four carriages.
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, in carriage.
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh and Admiral, in carriage.
CARRIAGE CONTAINING H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.
Staff of General Commanding-in-Chief.
Archbishop and Bishops, in carriages.
Dominion Cabinet, in carriages.
Chief Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, in carriages.
Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet, in carriages.
Members of Senate, in carriages.
Puisne Judges, in carriages.
Speaker Anglin, of the House of Commons.
Members of House of Commons, in carriages.
Members of Provincial Executive Council, in carriages.
Foreign Consuls, in carriages.
President and Members of Legislative Council, in carriages.
Members of Legislative Assembly, in carriages.
Custos and County Magistrates, in carriages.
Corporation of Dartmouth, in carriages.

As the procession emerged from the Dockyard gate it passed under elaborate decorations of evergreens, neatly trimmed. The civic societies, some of them in regalia, lined Water street and North street, looking very fine. Then the line of the military began and extended the greater part of the route. Passing along Water street northwards the procession turned into North street. There the Vice-Regal party had an opportunity to admire the handsome manner in which the new Railway Station was ornamented. Thousands of people were gathered there, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Passing under an arch with "Welcome" on it, the procession turned into Brunswick street. Many of the private and public buildings were decorated, and the windows of all were filled with people cheering lustily, and otherwise welcoming the Marquis and Princess. Flags and banners innumerable were displayed and the scene was a gay one.

The remainder of the route pursued was a triumphal progress of the same character. Throngs of people had gathered at all available parts and heartily cheered the Vice-Regal party. Finally the procession came to a stand at the Provincial Building and the Marquis, members of the Cabinet, etc., entered the Legislative Council Chamber. Here Judge Ritchie administered the oath of allegiance and the oath of office, and the addresss, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Halifax was read.

After this part of the programme had been completed, the procession reformed and the Vice-Regal party proceeded to Admiralty House where they still remain. Last evening the Marquis, Princess Louise and the Duke of Edinburgh dined at the Goverment House with the Lieut.-Governor. A Drawing Room was held immediately afterwards and about four hundred ladies and gentlemen attended. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise had His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne on her right, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on her left. She wore a rich white ribbed silk petticoat surmounted by a dress composed entirely of black velvet, handsomely trimmed with clair de lune jet. Head dress: Diamond tiara, feathers and veil. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. Orders: The Victoria and Albert and Indian. His Excellency the Marquis and H. R. H. the Duke wore the same uniforms as at the installation ceremony. The ladies' dresses were all low cut of course, and they were all rich and tasteful.

HALIFAX, 26TH.—The rain poured down last night and the morning opened rather unpromising. It is still showery, and it is feared will continue to this evening when the Firemen's torch light procession is to take place. The Firemen have made elaborate preparations for the parade and as the houses on the line of march will be illuminated and decorated there will be a grand display. The Marquis and Princess visited some points of interest to-day. His Excellency, this afternoon, held a levee in the Legislative Council Chamber, previous to which the addresses of the various societies were presented. His Excellency made a brief reply to each address. The levee was largely attended. The Marquis and Princess will dine with General McDougall, at Maple Wood, this evening, and they will be escorted to the Admiralty House by the Firemen's procession.

GOING NORTH.

The Royal Train left Halifax at 11.30 a. m., on Wednesday, the time table allowing a stop of ten minutes at Truro, leaving there at 12.52, arriving at Amherst at 2.10, stopping 11 minutes; arriving at Moncton at 4.45, and remaining there 30 minutes; arriving at Newcastle at 7 p. m., stopping to receive the Northumberland address. Proceeding, it would arrive at Campbellton at 10.30, stopping 10 minutes, and arrive at Metapedia at 11.10, where the train would remain all night, leaving at 8.30 on Thursday morning, and arriving at Rivere du Loup at 2. p. m.

Addresses were to be presented at Truro, Moncton, etc.

NORTHUMBERLAND'S WELCOME.

In consequence of information received at Newcastle from C. J. Brydges, Esq., that Northumberland would be afforded an opportunity of presenting an address to the Governor-General, a Public Meeting was called by the High Sheriff in the Masonic Hall, Newcastle, at ten o'clock on Monday morning. The Sheriff was appointed Chairman and R. B. Haddow, Esq., Secretary. After enquiries in reference to the information on which the meeting was convened, it was resolved that committees consisting of citizens of Chatham and Newcastle should be appointed to make the necessary arrangements connected with getting up and presenting an address, it being understood that the Vice-Regal train would remain half an hour at Newcastle Station. The Address Committee appointed was composed of Messrs. D. Ferguson, D. G. Smith and L. J. Tweedie, Chatham, and Hon. Judge Williston Saml. Thompson and W. A. Park, Newcastle. Messrs. F. E. Winslow, Henry Muirhead, R. B. Haddow and A. A. Davidson were appointed to select a Reception Committee. They reported having made choice of the following:—The High Sheriff, D. Ferguson, G. A. Blair and Rich. Carman, Chatham, Hon. Judge Williston, A. A. Davidson and S. Thomson, Newcastle, and Hon. Richard Hutchison, Douglastown. These nominations were adopted by the meeting. It being decided that it would be better to leave the decorating at the Railway Station in the hands of an exclusively Newcastle committee, Dr. Bishop and Messrs. Jas. Brown and R. B. Haddow were appointed to take charge of that work, Mr. Brydges having sent instructions to Messrs. Fleming and Lister to have assistance rendered to the citizens committee in this branch of the work.

As we go to press with our first edition before the Vice-Regal party arrive at Newcastle, we cannot, of course, give a report of the proceedings there.

A Royal Salute is to be fired at Chatham Junction by Major Gillespie's Chatham Battery, as the train passes. The Junction Station building and platform are to be illuminated and decorated.

Mr. Haddow and his fellow-members of the decorating Committee, assisted by Messrs. Lister and Fleming, of the Intercolonial, and other citizens of Newcastle, have prepared very tasteful decorations. A platform is erected at the western end of the Station building, and it is handsomely draped with the Royal Standard and Dominion flag. Upon the Station platform where the Marquis and Princess are expected to alight, is a large evergreen arch bearing the inscription "Welcome to our Governor-General and his Royal Wife". The platform is carpeted. The initial letters "L., L.," are in a wreath of laurel on the background of the temporary platform. Tiers of seats, for the accommodation of ladies, are erected on the south side of the platform, looking upon the spot where the Marquis and Princess are to receive the address. Flags, evergreens etc., decorate other portions of the Station. The windows and platform are to be illuminated and each side of the track lined with torches.

A guard of honor from Chatham, consisting of a detachment of the 73rd Battalion, will be in attendance and also the Battalion Band, all under command of Major McCully. A Royal Salute will be fired by Major Call's Newcastle Battery. John Shirreff, Esq., High Sheriff, will read the Address, which is as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST NOBLE, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, KNIGHT OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, ETC., ETC.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, unite with all other parts of the Dominion in extending to Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise a warm and hearty welcome, and our congratulations on your safe arrival on this side of the Atlantic.

We embrace the opportunity afforded by your presence among us to renew the expressions of our devotion to our Most Gracious Queen, and in the appointment of Your Excellency—a distinguished member of an ancient and noble family—to preside over the Councils of this Dominion—accompanied as you are by your royal partner, who is already endeared to us by her well-known affinability, accomplishments, and deeds of kindness—we recognize another proof of Her Majesty's desire to deepen the attachment and strengthen the ties that unite us to her throne and person.

We feel assured that with Your Excellency's political experience your administration of the Government will greatly conduce to our material prosperity, and it shall be our aim to join with our fellow-citizens in doing the people's part to promote the welfare of Canada, knowing that in proportion as our efforts are properly directed to this end, we shall the better harmonize with Your Excellency in your exalted sphere of duty, thus ensuring our own happiness and your distinguished approval.

That Her Royal Highness and Your Excellency may find a happy Canadian home surrounded by loyalty, peace, and progress is the sincere prayer of the people of this County.

JOHN SHIREFF,
Sheriff of the Co. Northumberland.

EDW'D WILLISTON,
S. THOMPSON,
W. A. PARK,
D. FERGUSON,
D. G. SMITH,
L. J. TWEEDIE,
} Com. on behalf of the inhabitants of the County of Northumberl'd.

After the Marquis has made his reply it is probable that the distinguished party will immediately return to the train and proceed.

Canada's Welcome.

BY MRS. BEATRICE M'GOWAN.

[The following lines by a Chatham lady are republished from the St. John *Telegraph*.]

Fair daughter of Windsor, how welcome thou art!
Our dear Royal Mother must know, when to part
With thee thus, to our homes, show'd infinite trust
In Canada's loyalty. Happen what must
In the way of our welcome, *this*, O believe,
That our hopes and our hearts are thine to receive.

Up! up with the standard, each man to his post!
Shout Canada's welcome and Canada's boast—
Tha: this one happy day, of her future the birth,
She shall rank 'nid the greatest of nations on earth
Then, belch out, ye cannon, your thundering tongues!
Shout out, ye millions, with great, loyal lungs!
Up, up with the flags, let them flutter afar!
Flash out, ye armies, in mimics of war!
Give them a greeting, ye sons of the fleet!
Pour out your broadsides—your welcome repeat!
Clash out, ye music, in merriest style!
With the anthem of England, the pipes of Argyll.
To the fore, all ye Campbells! your greetings be seen
To the head of your clan and the child of your Queen!
Ring out, ye bells, thro' this one happy hour!
Waft them a message of love, not of pow'r!
Give them a welcome, rich life of the air!
Pour out on them, Nature, all things that are fair!
Flash out, ye myriads of lights, on the night!
Proud Halifax quivers and glows in the night
Of her thrice happy privilege.

Lady of Lorne,
On ev'ry breath of a nation is borne,
A deep, fervent blessing for thee and for thine—
Thy brave, noble husband. O, may the Divine,
The

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

HAND INJURED.—On Tuesday of last week, Mr. John Percival, of Chatham, had portions of two fingers taken off one of his hands by a saw, in Messrs. Perley's mill.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Clark will return to Chatham on Tuesday, 26th November. After that date he will be found at his office, ready to attend to all who require his professional services.

CHARACTERISTIC:—The Moncton *Times* referring to the capture of White, who was taken near Middle Island, Chatham, by Mr. Black of Richibucto, as stated by us last week, chooses to make an incorrect statement of the affair to give it a little political turn.

CONCERT AND HIGH TEA.—The Ladies of the Congregation of the Methodist Church, Chatham, will give a Concert and High Tea on Thureday the 5th, December, in the Temperance Hall; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, High Tea, at 9 p. m. Tickets 35 cts.,—Oysters, extra, provided by Mr. Fountain.

PUT BACK.—The brig *Eidanger*, Williams, which sailed from the mouth of the river on Friday last, encountered the heavy gale of Friday evening, in which she split her foresail, and was obliged to put back to the mouth of the river where she arrived on Saturday evening, and has since procured a new foresail.

PUBLISH IT ALL.—In reply to the *Times*, we beg to say that it is quite welcome to publish the correspondence between Mr. H. T. Stevens and Mr. D. G. Smith on the subject of the partnership business, such publication to include all the letters, from that of Mr. Stevens offering the partnership, which was the first letter, to the end. In reference to other matters connected with this paper and its interests, and which seem to agitate the editorial mind of the *Times* we beg to say that we are quite satisfied if Mr. Stevens is. We fancy he will exact a larger sum than he was paid the last time, when he is again hired to make a personal attack on us.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the entertainment of the Chatham Dutcher Reformers was held in the Masonic Hall. A. D. Shirreff Esq., occupied the chair and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. L. Smith. Miss C. Johnstone presided at the piano.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus—"In the palace of the King" by the Choir.

Reading of the new Canada Temperance Act—By the Chairman.

Address—By the Rev. Mr. McKeown.

Solo—"The Campbells are coming", by Miss Templeton; accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. William Sinclair.

Address—By Mr. A. D. Shirreff, who read the instructions issued by Mr. Thomas Gale, Secretary of the Temperance Committee at Montreal, relative to the introduction of the New Dominion Temperance Act.

Solo—"Why did she leave him" by Miss Burns; accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. William Johnston.

Solo—"Kathleen Mavourneen" by Miss Annie Shirreff; accompaniment by Miss M. Anderson.

Address—By John Shirreff, Esq.

Address—By Mr. E. A. Strang.

Address—By the Rev. T. L. Smith.

Solo—"Speak O Speak to me again" by Miss Maggie Johnston; accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address—By Mr. L. J. Tweedie.

Chorus—"Arise and Shine," by the Choir.

Chorus—"Waiting and Watching for me", by the Choir.

Instrumental Duet—By Misses Annie Shirreff and Jessie Johnston.

National Anthem.

The object of the evening was to consider the introduction of the New Dominion Temperance Act into this County, and the addresses of the various speakers were on this subject.

During the meeting the following resolution was moved by John Shirreff, Esq., and seconded by Mr. E. A. Strang.

Whereas it is the firm conviction of the Dutcher Reform Club of Chatham that the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, if adopted by this County, would greatly promote and achieve the grand objects for which the temperance men have for so many years struggled, and for which this and kindred temperance societies have been organized;

Therefore Resolved, that a committee of five be at once appointed to take the necessary steps to have the said Temperance Act brought into force in Northumberland County, as soon as it can possibly be accomplished and further

Resolved, that the said Committee shall at once communicate with all temperance bodies through the County with a view to invite action by means of a convention to be held, of two delegates from each parish in the County, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Chatham.—Carried.

A resolution was then moved and carried appointing the following Committee viz.—E. A. Strang, Jas. D. McKay, D. Loggie, William Anderson and James Firth.

The meeting was largely attended, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Heating Apparatus.

The heating apparatus of St. Michael's College on the hot water system, of which some description has already been given, by us, has been completed by the contractor, Mr. F. Green, of Montreal, under the superintendence of his foreman, Mr. Lamarche, and the Christian Brothers express themselves highly gratified with the result, which does away with all the labor, dirt and danger from fire, not to mention the unequal diffusion of heat which always attends the use of stoves. The furnace is placed in the basement, in the center of the building, nearly under the sanctuary of the church, only the eastern half occupied by the Christian Brothers, being warmed by the apparatus at present. The furnace is about six feet square and eight feet high, and is placed immediately adjoining the large baker's oven which it partially contributes to heat. The interior of the furnace is 2½ feet in width by 3 feet in length, and is lined at the top and sides with iron pipes, which also constitute the grate bars, a large heating surface being thus gained. At the front, over the furnace, set in the brick work is a short main pipe about 6 inches in diameter, and from this there are 9 up-flow pipes, through which the heated water ascends, each pipe being provided with a cut-off valve to shut off connection with the furnace, and a drip cock to empty the pipe if necessary. Below the furnace, at the side is another short main, set in the brick work, which receives the 9 down-flow pipes conducting the cool water to the furnace again. These are also furnished with cut-off valves and drip-cocks to be used in case of any derangement taking place. There are four pipes which ascend from the boiler to each flat constituting two sets of pipes warming opposite sides of each flat, and working quite independently of each other, so that if anything interferes with one set, the others would still be available. On the first flat, the number of pipes in the different class rooms range from four to eight, according to the size of the room. On the second flat there are six pipes, on the 3rd, or dormitory flat there are 6 pipes on the north side and four on the south side, and on the fourth or attic flat, there are 4 pipes. On this flat, there is a small iron tank fixed near the roof for the purpose of supplying any loss of water by evaporation. Water is supplied to this tank by a force pump in the furnace room below, where its being full is made known to the man in charge by water flowing from a return pipe in the furnace room. Atmospheric pressure is admitted to the closed tank—which holds enough water for two days' supply—by a pipe through the roof. The half of the building warmed, extending to the temporary church is 75x50 ft. and the length of pipe used is 8,000 ft. As we have already stated, although the building was new and consequently damp, the result has been very satisfactory. So far the draught door of the furnace has constantly had to be kept closed, and at first the boys in the dormitory were so warm that they had to throw off the bed clothing, the heat being purposely left on in order to dry the building. This mode of heating is an entire success and has, we believe, no equal in any other system.

Newcastle Items.

By our Newcastle Correspondent.

The attention of the County Council cannot too soon be given to the condition of the County Gaol, with a view of having something done, towards having the present structure repaired, or a new one built. It is admitted by all that something should be done in this respect. We hope our next reference to the matter will be to note what is being done towards securing what we suggest.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The County building, in which the offices of the County Treasurer, Clerk of the Peace, and County Registrar are located, also needs repairing. In this connection we would remark, that a building of sufficient proportions to contain all our public offices and large enough to have offices to let to the Post Master and Telegraph Company, Lawyers, etc., would be a protitable investment for the County, besides doing much towards aiding outsiders in the transaction of business.

COUNTY LANDS.

The attention of the Council might also be given to the fact that improvements are being made on the lot occupied by the Shaw family, which would lead one to the conclusion that this family expect to become owners after a few years more of peaceable possession.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

A year or two ago the Council created a Committee whose duty it was supposed was to improve and beautify the Public Square, and at one time it appeared that the Committee intended doing their duty, but judging from the number of cows which have lately been grazing on it the inference is that the Committee have thrown up their commission.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

The Mechanic's Institute is fast going to decay. The shingling on the roof requires renewing and should be seen to at once.

MASONIC HALL.

The outside of the Masonic hall has been considerably damaged by parties placing deals against the side walls for the purpose of enabling them to see the performances for which the lower hall is frequently used.

HOLIDAYS.

Our storekeepers are very busy preparing for the Holidays. And the crowds of young folks who flock in front of Street's drug store are a fair proof that its windows are very attractive. Mr. Street, it is said, intends to deserve more than "the compliments of the season" very soon.

Derby Hocus-Pocus.

A correspondent, who appears to be rather late in dealing with the subject, writes concerning the election of Councillors in Derby, showing that the proceedings were of a very questionable character. He says:—

The meeting was called to order by our worthy Parish Clerk at 10 a. m., the late fishery Warden, Mr. Parker, being appointed Chairman and Mr. F. P. Henderson Secretary. The following persons were then nominated:—Mr. Cliff, Mr. Betts and Mr. Crocker. The Chairman, at 10.45 a. m., or, as some assert, earlier, declared Mr. Crocker and Mr. Betts duly elected and then closed the meeting. Before giving any further proceeding I would like the Chairman of the meeting to state whether or not Messrs. Betts and Crocker made the declaration as the law requires? And if so, how was it that the Secretary knew nothing whatever about the matter till after the meeting was closed? Also, was it true that the meeting was closed before the legal time?

The enquiries of our correspondent are very pertinent. We have heard a good deal about the irregularity of the Derby proceedings and regret that they are believed to have been such as to injure the credit of our Municipal machinery. Our correspondent says Mr. Crocker, one of the persons who was thus elected by the Chairman said he intended to return to Derby to live. We shall not be surprised at that. He is not the first man who has found little honor or profit in becoming a voluntary public prosecutor.

A New York Fish Market Destroyed.

Fulton wholesale Fish Market, New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The building, says the *N. Y. Herald*, was erected about nine years ago on the site of the old fish market, which was so long a reproach and nuisance to New York. The floor was supported by 247 spiles, some of them being sunk to a depth of sixty feet. It was built entirely of wood, two stories high, had a frontage of 199 feet and was 60 feet deep. The roof was surmounted by three cupolas, each surmounted by a flagstaff, the centre one bearing a weather vane in the form of a fish. The interior, on the ground floor was divided off into what are called stands. These were eleven feet wide, and ran the entire length of the building except three in the centre, two of which were ten feet and one seven feet wide. As one of the directors said yesterday, "each man owned his stand from the floor to the roof." Above each stand was an office or counting room seven feet by nine. In the centre was an elegantly fitted up apartment designed as a general meeting room and for the use of the directors. There were eighteen entrances to the front, and over each hung a large globular lamp. At night it was lighted by 144 gas jets. The original cost was $123,000. The institution was formally opened by an elegant entertainment on Monday, October 18th, 1869. The present stand owners are John Lynch, J. W. Campbell & Co., Campbell & Storms, A. L. Rogers & Co., Caleb Haley & Co., Rogers & Edwards, Wooley, Lamphear & Co., Wallace & Keeney, Mull & Eldridge, Powell, Clark & Co., S. B. Miller & Co., D. Haley & Co., John Comstock & Co., E. B. Rogers & Co., J. M. Harris & Co., Moon & Lamphear and Benjamin.

The Treasurer of the Company that owned the market says there was but $2,500 worth of fish in the market. They generally run out of fish on Saturday. As to the continuance of business, he thought they would remain at the old stand. It would only inconvenience them as to having cover for the fish. Many of the 200 fish cars in the river were filled with fish.

The fire is assigned to rats gnawing matches or else the fire dropped by a smoker in the upper part of the building.

The Anglo-Afghan War.

ALI MUSJID TAKEN

A despatch dated Kyber Pass, Nov. 21st., says.—In view of the expected co-operation from two brigades despatched on the turning movement and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow, precautions being taken to protect our positions and troops bivouacking where they stood on our left. The third brigade had gained a position very close to the right flank of Ali Musjid and, indeed, they were almost within storming distance. An advanced detachment of the third brigade moved forward until they found themselves confronted by the lines of entrenchment at dusk when, retiring in accordanc with orders, they were severly handled. Major Birch, who commanded, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald were killed, and a Lieutenant and over 20 Sepoys and four artillery-men wounded.

A second despatch of Nov, 23rd, from London says: "The garrison of Ali Musjid bolted precipitately leaving arms, food, twenty-one cannon and forty or fifty wounded. A considerable number of prisoners have been taken and it is reported that the Afghan commander is among them. Considerable firing was heard up the pass this morning in the direction of Tytler's turning force. It is believed that the Afghans are not in a condition to make further resistance.

It is announced that Lord Lawrence's Afghan committee have resolved to organize themselves on a permanent basis and publish a statement of their views.

Another despatch from Lahore of the same date states:—The column of British army advancing into Afghanistan by way of Quetta has occupied without resistance a place called Sibi, within the Ameer's territory, due east of Dazar.

Correspondence.

Tabusintac District, No. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—The School taught by Miss Louise McDonald, was examined on Thursday the 21st of October, in presence of the Teacher, Hugh Murray, sr., John Robertson, James Stimest Trustees, and a number of other visitors. The pupils were examined in the different branches, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Recitation, Arithmetic and Writing. We are happy to say the pupils gave every satisfaction, showing that the teacher had discharged her duties faithfully during the last term.

HUGH MURRAY, SR.
Secty. Trustees.

A Sensible Man's Declaration.

Miramichi, Nov. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR,—I am exasperated with myself and a large number of others whom I have always looked upon as the best available political lights in this part of the Dominion. I thought, last Wednesday night, that in a day or two I might get over the feelings which have taken possession of me as I have, on one or two previous occasions, experienced something similar, but four days have elapsed and my convictions of last Wednesday night are deepened. I am not a young man, but, politically, I intend to turn over a new leaf. I have for several years been one of a set of politicians in this County who have assisted in great humbugs. At the same time it is now my belief that I have been humbugged by my own friends to an extent that makes me wonder I did not know it before. I do not attach blame to anybody, particularly, for I was as bad as the rest of them and shall, therefore, content myself with describing to you the circumstances under which I have been induced to cut clear of my former political alliances.

Several telegrams were received in Newcastle early last week from a gentleman well known to all your readers, who spends most of his time in Montreal, though his exact whereabouts has not been known for a few weeks past. These telegrams informed us of the intention of Sir John and several other Ministers to proceed to Halifax to meet the Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess Louise, and suggested that we get up a big demonstration for Sir John, and make all possible capital out of the occasion for certain reasons which I may communicate to you at another time. The matter was taken in hand by as many of the party in Newcastle as could be trusted not to say much about it, for they feared some of the leading men on the other side might interest themselves in getting up a non-party address to the Premier, the same as we all did when Premier Mackenzie was here, and also when we all joined to welcome Governor Tilley to Miramichi. They said a party demonstration was necessary, as a good many of their supporters were falling off. I believe this is true, because a number have told me that they do not see any good in keeping aloof from social and business intercourse with people living around them, simply because they differ in politics, and I may tell you, as a fact, that, to my knowledge, several of Mr. Mitchell's leading friends in Newcastle have really pledged themselves to have as little as possible to do, in anything whatever, with those who are politically opposed to them, both in Newcastle and Chatham. I may say that our party (I still call them *our* party, as I have not said anything to them yet concerning my withdrawal from them) in Newcastle was very much disappointed because Mr. Tilley or Dr. Tupper would not attend our torchlight procession after the election, but the leaders kept the dissatisfaction from showing itself openly by giving out that important public business kept those distinguished gentlemen away.

Our course if Sir John could be induced by Mr. Mitchell's friends, to break through what many of us considered the etiquette proper to be observed after leaving the seat of Government to wait upon representatives of Royalty, it would, in their estimation, be a "great feather in their cap." We, therefore, determined that he should stop at Newcastle to receive an address and, knowing that he had considerable sympathy for Mr. Mitchell, the address was to be so worded as to elict such a reply as would, in all probability, bear the interpretation we were desirous of putting upon in respect of that gentleman and our party generally. A committee undertook to get up the Address, a Bathurst gentleman being sent for and assigned most of the work in connection with it, and it was arranged by the inner council of what you have, at times, alluded to as the "Tooley-Street Combination," that it would be a fitting occasion on which to put Surveyor-General Adams forward. The reason for this was that Mr. Adams expects to go to Ottawa as Mr. Mitchell's successor, by and by, and it would be a highly favorable time to give him an introduction to the Ministers. It was, however, to be understood that another should read the document and that Adams did not care to do so but had at the last moment consented, because he held a high official position in the Province, and to oblige the rest of us. This would prevent some others, who thought they might have been called upon, from being dissatisfied.

It was agreed that a temporary platform should be erected in the gentlemen's waiting room at the Station with seats arranged about it—all, however, to be done in an apparent hurry on the afternoon or evening when the train was to pass. A good many of the transparencies used on the occasion of the torchlight procession were prepared. A number of men belonging to our battery were to be called out at the last minute, etc.

Wednesday was a rainy day, as you will remember. The guns were, however, dragged to position for the salutes. There were to be two fired—14 guns each—one on Sir John's arrival and the other when his reply to the address had concluded and he was again taking the train. The address had been prepared and signatures were being put to it at Mr. Adams' solicitation, even at the station, the arrangement for the latter to read it, though perfected the day before, being understood as having taken place at the last moment. An active young member of the party was assigned the duty of attending to the formation of two lines of men facing each other, and these were to form a living lane through which Sir John and the other Ministers were to proceed from their car to the room in which the address was to be presented. The transparencies which bore inscriptions of the most ultra Liberal-Conservative character, were in position. Some of our clergymen and some other prominent citizens were duly seated near the platform soon to be honored with Sir John's presence upon it; the living lane was ready to "fall in," the guns were loaded and the station platform full of people who had hurriedly been made acquainted with the great event pending. As the train came in sight, or rather as soon as it was heard approaching, the blaze leaped from the field-pieces, and the fourteen guns were duly fired, while water was being taken at the tank. From that the train moved slowly on and halted at the accustomed place. Mr. Brydges, Mr. Luttrell and some others whom I did not know (train people) came out on the platform and passed a few words with persons they knew in the crowd. Meantime, there were cheers followed by calls for Sir John. Some of us realised that a mistake had been made while others—and perminent "Mitchell men," too—began to "tear around" and say ugly things about Sir John. The crowd, however, had been told that he was going to receive an address and they believed it. They did not know that had he been asked to do so beforehand he would have declined, so they kept calling for him. At last Hon. Dr. Tupper appeared on the platform of the Ministerial Car and in a neat speech informed the people that Sir John was not entirely well and had retired and that on the present occasion they could not receive addresses or take part in party demonstrations. He concluded by calling for three cheers for "the late Mr. Mitchell" or, as some of us thought, "the late lamented Mr. Mitchell." These being given by a good many persons the calls for Sir John were continued, some who had even yet failed to understand the situation, singing out "O let's have a look at him, anyway!" "trot him out here till we see him!" etc. Meantime, orders for the train to move on were hurriedly given. The din was kept up and at last Sir John made his appearance on the car platform accompanied by Dr. Tupper. He said he would be glad to see them all but as this was the time when darkness had superseded the light he was prevented from doing so. He had promised to visit this section of the country and intended [here the cars moved on] to do so at some future time when he could both see them all and make their personal acquaintance.

Two or three of our friends got on the train, and proceeded about a hundred yards and stopped near the Round House, while Mr. Luttrell, or one of the other officials, obtained an answer to a despatch which I believe Mr. Brydges had sent from the station. The train really might have waited at the station but for the ill-timed demonstration we were instrumental in getting up and which, being such, was doubtless a great annoyance to the well-bred gentlemen on their way to meet the daughter of our Queen and our young and noble Governor-General. Some one on the train offered some refreshments after starting to one of our friends who had a bottle of champagne with one of the gentlemen in waiting. He left the train as soon as possible. He found he had no business there. I was surprised to find next day the stories that some of our most prominent men were circulating about the cause of Sir John disappointing us. They were not creditable to any of them. Sir John acted just as he ought to have done and as I told them he would. I was misled by them in the matter against my own better judgment, and when they catch me in such an undertaking again it will be with a better prospect of not being laughed at for my enthusiasm.

Some of my friends whom I have often worked with in public matters may be desirous of knowing who I am. When they ascertain, I am quite sure they will not impugn my motives. If they please to continue to waste their time and means in public fantastics, which too often, result in making our politics ridiculous, they may do so without my aid, but they will find me ready on all proper occasions to do my part in anything that may promote the general welfare. You are at liberty to give my name, in confidence, to the gentlemen whose names I enclose, should they wish to know it.

Yours faithfully, DIOMED.

A Model Address.

The following address, which almost reads as if had been prepared to form a part of the expected proceedings of last Wednesday night at Newcastle, is published for the benefit of those who may have been disappointed on that occasion:

To the Right Honorable, etc., etc.

We, the Inhabitants of Northumberland, resident in the greater portion of this Polling District—a great people entirely—greet a Chieftain almost as great. It is our pleasure to permit you to see before you, with one notable exception, those whom you have, doubtless, long desired to see—the great Left-Centre Party—and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we embrace this opportunity to assure that it is our distinguished wish that the Liberal-Conservative Party, which now controls Dominion patronage, should be received within our ranks.

We regret that owing to your neglect in not bringing him along with you we are all deprived of the presence, to-night, of one who is, at times, referred to by those who were once his colleagues in Government, as the Late Lamented. Had it been your inestimable privilege to meet him here he would have addressed you in our behalf—and his own. In accordance with his usual custom, never, to our knowledge, relieved by a single breach of its observance, he would have dwelt at length upon the theme of Confederation. He would have told how he saw scattered provinces with diversified interests requiring to be brought into harmony and welded together with the iron band of an Intercolonial Railway; how, when he was a very young politician, he found you opposed to this great idea of his, which then had only the advocacy of one Alex. Mackenzie, Geo. Brown and persons of that sort. He would tell how, when he had worked up public sentiment, until it was plain the country was with him—including Mackenzie, Brown and others, aforesaid—you,—with that prudence and loyalty which have so eminently marked your political course,—went heart and hand with the tide.

It is not our purpose to dwell, in detail, upon matters which have passed into history, but we will be pardoned for expressing our belief that it was only the fact that you led the dominant party in the largest province of the confederacy that induced the Late Lamented to give way to you in the matter of the Premiership. So great was the sacrifice he made on that occasion that he has never since been known to forego any claim he ever had on anything, save for a valuable consideration; and we presume it was a knowledge on the part of Mr. Costigan of the consequences of that fatal step which lately nipped the aspirations of one Domville in the bud, and made those of Senator Wilmot to blossom as the rose.

When you became Premier, under the accidental circumstances above referred to, you found, in the Late Lamented, a giant for portions of the work you had to do. It is a part of our history that he nobly listened at the door of an adjacent room to a privileged interview between one Sir Arthur Gordon and a party named Smith at an important crisis in our political affairs, and that none were so distinguished as he in perfecting negotiations in the Martime Provinces under that "system of purchase" so awkwardly referred to some years ago at Aurora by one Edward Blake.

You are to be congratulated, Rt. Honorable Sir, on the fact that, guided by the Late Lamented, you succeeded in harmonising the diversified opinions which existed on the subject of Confederation and induced the common people—those living outside of this immediate vicinity—to accept and be temporarily satisfied with the terms accorded to the Maritime Provinces. While we join with you as "two souls with but a single thought," in contemplating the grandeur of a land forming the longest existing *portage* between the Atlantic and Pacific, we will also be pardoned for insinuating that a neat thing was done in 1867 in securing these provinces by the sea as a free market for the manufactures of the West. For certain reasons we rapturously declaim on the unalloyed benefits which flow to us through Union, and we own that Confederation, in the abstract, is our glory and pride, but the trade is practically all one way, and we have the poor privilege of buying produce and manufactures of the upper Provinces on the best terms we can make for them, while we are expected, by paying heavy duties, loyally to assist in keeping out those who would, by competition, enable us to buy more cheaply.

While expressing our immeasurable admiration of your genius, and extending the hand of full and free affiliation and allegiance across the chasm which, for a time, separated the Left-Centre and your—may we not *now* say *our*—party, we venture to claim that you owe us some restitution for having deprived us of a most genial, though, at times, impecunious citizen, by raising the value of his property without seeing it, when you were supposed to be dealing fairly by every interest that had come in with a determination to stand, even after yourself and other distinguished members of the Board had retired in the high and practically unlimited game we were all playing. The Late Lamented, shortly after he had secured Confederation, found his property within sight of the spot on which we now stand pounced upon by Government, and marked for its own. This was done, as he has often tearfully assured us, without his knowledge, if not against his urgent remonstrance. Even his homestead was not spared, but officials of your Government invaded and took possession of it and, in that too, he was made to suffer in order that public interests might be promoted. Allusions to $16,000, "handsome rental" and such sordid things have been made by outside persons in this connection, but pecuniary benefits could not compensate a soul so noble for having what was so dear to him—though still dearer to you—wrung from him. We, therefore, even in this auspicious moment, venture to remind you that you were instrumental in depriving the Late Lamented of all his property hereabouts, so that he had not where to rest his foot. He, therefore, left Miramichi long before he became Left Centre and if he left you after you left office, his right to do so was similar to that under which he left us—because, in both cases, little that he had a right to was left for him to trade upon,

One, Mackenzie, who, to our sorrow, was Premier for a short time since Confederation, has, at divers times, passed this Station. It was always our desire that he should go around the other way, but he appeared not to understand where it was. We, the Left-Liberal-Centre-Conservative party, however, always succeeded in preventing the people of our portion of this Polling District from assembling to pay their respects to him. We felt like showing him that when he said he could have secured the support of the Late Lamented had he deemed it desirable, he incurred our resentment—even for not desiring it. He used to come along quietly and converse with the dozen, fifty, or hundred citizens not belonging to the shire town and, therefore, present in their ignorance, showing that he lacked that dignity and patronising demeanor so essentially necessary to great men like ourselves, on great occasions like the present, as well as on those other occasions to which we have referred, and which required only our presence and yours to make them great also.

It has been our custom, heretofore, to have our public addresses read by County or Town officials—very respectable persons in their way—but at this time we have quietly arranged it so that those worthy individuals may remain in training for less auspicious occasions. We have deemed the present an opportune time to bring prominently before you and the distinguished public men who surround you, the young, talented, educated (barring peculiarities of pronounciation, etc.,) modest, eloquent, and *forte*-voiced (barring a cold he has just now) aspirant for the position once held by the Late Lamented and now temporarily occupied by a very inferior person who was kept in the dark as to your coming lest he might be present to share in the honor of this most magnificient and spontaneous demonstration.

These garish lights, these mottoed transparencies, this platform and these reserved seats, occupied to a limited extent, by the flower of our Clergy and laity, the booming cannon which aroused you, Right Honorable Sir, when the engine stopped to "take something," at the tank—the double line of stalwart and admiring citizens arranged with military precision, through which you have just marched to enter this room, the summoning of the practical officer of the Battery from his religious duties in an obscure village down the river to fire the first salute, and, likewise that with which these glorious proceedings will close—the presence here from said obscure village and other small places, of several, if not more, very prominent citizens who expect to be allowed to ride a piece with you, just to show that they were privately invited—all attest to the impromptu character of this passing welcome, and furnish evidence of what we can do in the way of what persons of less confidence in their own greatness might call flunkyism.

It had been said by some that it would be improper for you to receive these almost royal honors at this time, but great men create opinion on such matters and great necessities require commensurate efforts to overcome them. It has been stated publicly that we who address you do not belong to the Liberal-Conservative-Party and that we do not control the patronage of this County. We wished to show that even the etiquette of great occasions could not stand between us and you and that so absolute is the influence of the Late Lamented over you, so determined are you to place yourself without reserve in the hands of his friends here, that we had only to say do this and you would do it.—Our influence over you, in holding this magnificent train, and the docile manner in which you and the jolly good fellows who accompany you have placed yourselves in our hands in the truest "wont go home till morning" spirit, are abundant proof of the fact that we have charge of the Dominion Government so far as this County is concerned, and that the usurper is nowhere.

Some such fraternal meeting—a weeping as it were, in reconciliation, on each other's necks—between the Left Centre and Liberal-Conservative Chiefs, in the presence of the common fellows we have kept at our backs so long, was necessary to reassure them and prevent the loss of our influence over them. Though our local Chief, whose Battery's honors you are about to acknowledge with such profound thanks, is said to own this pretty town, yet far too many persons in it were beginning to say that he and others, known as the Tooley Street Combination, often took too much upon themselves in public matters. By allowing us to capture you to-night you have reproved those who told some who are now present that they were surprised at the ignorance and toadyism which suggested a demonstration such as this under the circumstances.

We will, therefore, rise in all our original greatness after to-night. As the men of our Left Centre party who have figured prominently in this demonstration pass along the streets we will be honored because of having resumed control of Dominion affairs. Had you taken the same view of the matter as those who sympathise with the usurper and are opposed to the Late Lamented, you would not have received our homage at this time, and those persons would have quietly laughed at and ridiculed us. It will therefore be a source of satisfaction to us that we have found you just what we always represented you to be—entirely in accord with anything that would promote our influence and maintain our hold upon the County, which we were fast losing.

We are glad to welcome Dr. Tupper and the other distinguished statesmen who accompany you, and we are sure they will all agree that none of them can compare with the Late Lamented—prevented as aforesaid from being present—in whose name and interest we have taken you by storm and to whom we wish all the credit of the present glorious demonstration to be given.

The Fat Men's Convention.

We can see some pleasure, if no reason, in the convening of a baby show, but we confess we could never see the slightest cause, reasonable or otherwise, for a fat men's convention, unless it be the fact that misery loves company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus avoirdupois, is absurd, to say the least. It becomes doubly so when we reflect that obesity is a disease. What would we think of as many persons emaciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights. There is but one ground upon which we would advocate another fat men's convention, and that is that they will meet to discuss the merits of Allan's Anti-Fat, the only known remedy for obesity. It is safe and reliable. Sold by druggists.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a ferbifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small dozes, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar opperation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetizer, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR public speakers or singers, Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum will be found invaluable in preventing that dryness of the mouth and throat complained of by those who have used the ordinary cough lozenges or troches. John Andrew, Esq., Professor of Elocuition, Montreal, remarks that it has been of essential use to himself, and that he has on many occasions induced public singers to use it, who have invariably expressed themselves delighted with its effect upon the voice.

MARRIED.

At Neguac, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Fogo, Mr. William Davidson, of Church River, to Janet, youngest daughter of William Morrison, of Neguac, parish of Alnwick.

At the Back Woods, Tabusintac, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Fogo, Mr. George Edmunds, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. George Simpson.

New Advertisements.

Teacher Wanted.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER wanted to take charge of No. 1 School, Parish of Hardwick. Apply to

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, } Trustees.
JOHN LEWIS }

12 Dcr.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Clarke's Periodical Pills.

This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain, in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertions palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

JOB MOSES, New York.

$1.00 and 12 1-2 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold by Dr. J. Pallen Chatham.

Oct. 10, 1875

Apples. Apples.

500 BBLS. No. 1 APPLES, consisting of Bishop Pippins, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, etc.

For sale low by

HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Nov. 20, '78.

Sleigh for Sale.

1 HIGH BACK SLEIGH, almost new, for sale low.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Store, Chatham.

der.12

GENERAL BUSINESS.

FALL & WINTER,

1878.

J. B. SNOWBALL

HAS the pleasure of informing purchasers that his Stock of Goods for the FALL and WINTER Trade is now complete in every Department.

The Stock includes the following seasonable articles—

Wool Long and Square Shawls, (Novelty), Do. in the Leading Clans.

CLOTH MANTLES,

NEW STYLES.

Heavy Beavers, Sedans & Matalasse Cloths, for Mantles,

BRAIDS, GALLONS and FRINGES for trimming Mantles,
FUR TRIMMINGS for Mantles, in SETS,
Men's and Ladies' Wool and Merino Underclothing,
Boys' and Girls' do.
Gents', Ladies' and Children's Wool Hosiery,
Gents', Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves,
Kid Gloves and Mitts, LINED.
New RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS

LACES!

120 PIECES OF THE NEWEST FABRICS IN

DRESS MATERIALS

150 Pieces of Best SCOURED WINCEYS,

FROM 10 CENTS UPWARDS.

3, 4 and 5 Ply SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS, (best quality, guaranteed.)

Window Curtains, Damasks and Repps,
Trimmings, Fringes and Bands to Match,
Cloth and Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Table Napkins and D'Oleys,
1 Case of "Horrockses" English Long Cloths, (all numbers.
New Corsets, IN VARIETY.
CORSET CLASPS, "THOMPSON'S."

200 pieces of New Dark Prints, (very low priced.)

NEW FLANNELS, in SCARLET, NAVY, GREY and WHITE.

FANCY FLANNELS.

Ladies' Cotton Drawers, Chemise and Night Dresses, Night Dress and Chemise Yokes, for Embroidery and Braiding. LADIES' FELT & WINCEY SKIRTS.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,

(BEST VALUE IN TOWN.)

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A SPLENDID LOT OF SILK NECK SCARFS,

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New Clouds, Promenade Scarfs, Sontags,

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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF INFANT BIBS, very cheap.

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EMBROIDERY SILKS, Black, White and Colored.
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CHATHAM, Oct. 29, 1878.

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BALTIC SEAL SETTS AND MUFFS.
These are a splendid imitation of the South Seal and not half the price.
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ROUND THE MOON.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

To the corvette "Susquehanna" had been confided the first operations of sounding. It was on the night of the 11th-12th December, she was in exactly 27° 7 north lat., and 41° 37 west long., on the meridian of Washington.

The moon, then in her last quarter, was beginning to rise above the horizon.

After the departure of Captain Blomsberry, the lieutenant and some officers were standing together on the poop. On the appearance of the moon, their thoughts turned to that orb which the eyes of the whole hemisphere were contemplating. The best naval glasses could not have discovered the projectile wandering around its hemisphere, and yet all were pointing towards that brilliant disc which millions of eyes were looking at at the same moment.

"They have been gone ten days," said Lieutenant Bronsfield at last "What has become of them!"

At that moment (it was seventeen minutes past one in the morning) Lieutenant Bronsfield was preparing to leave the watch and return to his cabin, when his attention was attracted by a distant hissing noise. His comrades and himself first thought that this hissing was caused by the letting off of steam; but lifting their heads, they found that the noise was produced in the highest regions of the air. They had not time to question each other before the hissing became frightfully intense, and suddenly there appeared to their dazzled eyes an enormous meteor, ignited by the rapidity of its course and its friction through the atmospheric strata.

This fiery mass grew larger to their eyes, and fell, with the noise of thunder, upon the bowsprit, which it smashed close to the stem, and buried itself in the waves with a deafening roar!

A few feet nearer, and the "Susquehanna" would have foundered with all on board!

At this instant Captain Bloomsberry appeared, half dressed, and rushing on to the forecastle-deck, whither all the officers had hurried, exclaimed, "With your permission, gentlemen, what has happened?"

And a midshipman, making himself as it were the echo of the body, cried, "Commander, it is 'they' come back again!"

Every one had understood him. No one doubted, but that that meteor was the projectile of the Gun Club. As to the travelers which it enclosed, opinions were divided regarding their fate.

"They are dead!" said one.

"They are alive!" said another: the crater is deep, and the shock was deadened."

"But they must have wanted air," continued a third speaker; "they must have died of suffocation."

"Burnt!" replied a fourth; "the projectile was nothing but an incandescent mass as it crossed the atmosphere."

"What does it matter!" they exclaimed unanimously; living or dead, we must pull them out!"

But Captain Blomsberry had assembled his officers, and "with their permission," was holding a council. They must decide upon something to be done immediately. The more hasty ones were for fishing up the projectile. A difficult operation, though not an impossible one. But the corvette had no proper machinery, which must be both fixed and powerful; so it was resolved that they should put in at the nearest port, and give information to the Gun Club of the projectile's fall.

This determination was unanimous. The choice of the port had to be discussed. The neighboring coast had no anchorage on 27° lat. Higher up, above the peninsula of Monterey, stands the important town from which it takes its name; but, seated on the borders of a perfect desert, it was not connected with the interior by a network of telegraphic wires, and electricity alone could spread these important news fast enough.

Some degrees above opened the bay of San Francisco. Through the capital of the gold country, communication would be easy with the heart of the Union. And in less than two days the "Susquehanna", by putting on high pressure, could arive in that port. She must therefore start at once.

The fires were made up; they could set off immediately. Two thousand fathoms of line were still out, which Captain Blomsberry, not wishing to lose precious time in hauling in, resolved to cut.

"We will fasten the end to a buoy," said he; "and that buoy will show us the exact spot where the projectile fell."

"Besides," replied Lieutenant Bronsfield, "we have our situation exact—27° 7' north lat. and 41° 37' west long."

"Well, Mr. Bronsfield," replied the captain, "Now, with your permission we will have the line cut."

A strong buoy, strengthened by a couple of spars, was thrown into the ocean. The end of the rope was carefully lashed to it; and, left solely to the rise and fall of the billows, the buoy would not sensibly deviate from the spot.

At this moment the engineer sent to inform the captain that steam was up and they could start, for which agreeable communication the captain thanked him. The course was then given north-north-east, and the corvette, wearing, steered at full stream direct for San Francisco. It was three in the morning.

Four hundred and fifty miles to cross; it was nothing for a good vessel like the "Susquehanna." In thirty-six hours she had covered that distance; and on the 14th of December, at twenty-seven minutes past one at night, she entered the bay of San Francisco.

At the sight of a ship of the national navy arriving at full speed, with her bowsprit broken, public curiosity was greatly roused. A dense crowd soon assembled on the quay, waiting for them to disembark.

After casting anchor, Captain Blomsberry and Lieutenant Bronsfield entered an eight-oared cutter, which soon brought them to land.

They jumped on to the quay.

"The telegraph?" they asked, without answering one of the thousand questions addressed to them.

The officer of the port conducted them to the telegraph-office through a concourse of spectators. Blomsberry and Bronsfield entered, while the crowd crushed each other at the door.

Some minutes later a fourfold telegram was sent out—the first to the Naval Secretary at Washington; the second to the Vice-President of the Gun Club, Baltimore; the third to the Hon. J. T. Maston, Long's Peak, Rocky Mountains; the fourth to the Sub-Director of the Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts.

It was worded as follows:

"In 20° 7' north lat., and 41° 37' west long., on the 12th of December, at 17 minutes past 1 in the morning, the projectile of the Columbiad fell into the Pacific. Send instructions.

BLOMSBERRY, Commander 'Susquehanna.'"

Five minutes afterwards the whole town of San Francisco learned the news. Before six in the evening the different States of the Union had heard the great catastrophe; and after midnight, by the cable, the whole of Europe knew the result of the great American experiment.

We will not attempt to picture the effect produced on the entire world by that unexpected *denouement*.

On receipt of the telegram the Naval Secretary telegraphed to the "Susquehanna" to wait in the bay of San Francisco without extinguishing her fires. Day and night she must be ready to put to sea.

The Cambridge Observatory called a special meeting; and, with that composure which distinguishes learned bodies in general, peacefully discussed the scientific bearings of question. At the Gun Club there was an explosion. All the gunners were assembled. Vice-President the Hon. Wilcome was in the act of reading the premature despatch, in which J. T. Maston and Belfast announced that the projectile had just been seen in the gigantic reflector of Long's Peak, and also that it was held by lunar attraction, and was playing the part of under satellite to the lunar world.

We know the truth on that point.

But on the arrival of Blomsberry's despatch, so decidedly contradicting J. T. Maston's telegram, two parties were formed in the bosom of the Gun Club. On one side were those who admitted the fall of the projectile, and consequently the return of the travelers; on the other, those who believed in the observations of Long's Peak, concluded that the commander of the "Susquehanna" had made a mistake. To the latter, the pretended projectile was nothing but a meteor! nothing but a meteor, a shooting globe, which in its fall had smashed the bows of the corvette. It was difficult to answer this argument, for the speed with which it was animated must have made observation very difficult. The commander of the "Susquehanna" and her officers might have made a mistake in all good faith; one argument, however, was in their favor, namely that if the projectile had fallen on the earth, its place of meeting with the terrestrial globe could only take place on this 27° north lat., and (taking into consideration the time that had elapsed, and the rotary motion of the earth) between the forty-first and the forty-second degree of west longitude. In any case, it was decided in the Gun Club that Blomsberry brothers, Bilsby, and Major Elphinstone should go straight to San Francisco, and consult as to the means of raising the projectile from the depths of the ocean.

These devoted men set off at once; and the railroad, which will soon cross the whole of the central America, took them as far as St. Louis, where the swift mail-coaches awaited them.

We may remember that the Secretary of the Gun Club had started soon after the projectile (and almost as quickly) for the station in Long's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, J. Belfast, Director of the Cambridge Observatory, accompanying him. Arrived there, the two friends had installed themselves at once never quitting the summit of their enormous telescope.

What then, was their delight, when after some days of waiting, on the night of the 5th of December, they saw the vehicle which was bearing their friends into space! To this delight succeeded a great deception, when, trusting to a cursory observation, they launched their first telegram to the world, erroneously affirming that the projectile had become a satellite of the moon, gravitating in an immutable orbit.

Finally, at ten o'clock one night while these two Savants' were watching for the projectile, Maston's servant handed him a despatch.

It was the commander of the "Susquehanna's" telegram.

Belfast tore the envelope and read, and uttered a cry.

"What!" said J. T. Maston.

"The projectile!"

"Well!"

"Has fallen to the earth!"

Another cry, this time a perfect howl, answered him. He turned toward J. T. Maston. The unfortunate man, imprudently leaning over the metal tube, had disappeared in the immense telescope. A fall of 280 feet! Belfast, dismayed, rushed to the orifice of the reflector.

He breathed. J. T. Maston, caught by his metal hook, was holding on by one of the rings which bound the telescope together, uttering fearful cries.

Belfast called. Help was brought, tackle was let down, and they hoisted up, not without some trouble, the imprudent Secretary of the Gun Club.

He reappeared at the upper orifice without hurt.

"Ah!" said he, "if I had broken the mirror?"

"You would have paid for it," replied Belfast severely.

"And that cursed projectile has fallen?" asked J. T. Maston.

"Into the Pacific!"

"Let us go!"

A quarter of an hour after the two savants were descending the declivity of the Rocky Mountains; and two days after, at the same time as their friends of the Gun Club, they arrived at San Francisco, having killed five horses on the road.

Elphinstone, the brothers Blomsberry, and Bilsby rushed towards them on their arrival.

"What shall we do?" they exclaimed.

"Fish up the projectile," replied J. T. Maston, "and the sooner the better."

CHAPTER XVI.

RECOVERED FROM THE SEA.

The spot were the projectile sank under the waves was exactly known; but machinery to grasp it and bring it to the surface of the ocean was still wanting. It must first be invented, then made. American engineers could not be troubled with such trifles. The grappling-irons once fixed, by their help they were sure to raise it in spite of its weight, which was lessened by the density of the liquid in which it was plunged.

But fishing up the projectile was not the only thing to be thought of. They must act promptly in the interest of the travelers. No one doubted that they were still living.

"Yes," repeated J. T. Maston incessantly, whose confidence gained over everybody, "our friends are clever people, and they can not have fallen like simpletons. They are alive, quite alive; but we must make haste if we wish to find them so. Food and water do not trouble me; they had enough for a long while. But air, air, that is what they will soon want; so quick, quick!"

And they did go quick. They fitted up the "Susquehanna" for her new destination. Her powerful machinery was brought to bear upon the hauling-chains. The aluminum projectile only weighed 19,250lbs., a weight very inferior to that of the trans-atlantic cable which had been drawn up under similar conditions. The only difficulty was in fishing up a cylindro-conical projectile, the walls of which were so smooth as to offer no hold for the hooks. On that account engineer Murchison hastened to San Francisco, and had some enormous grappling-irons fixed on an automatic system, which would never let the projectile go if it once succeeded in seizing it in its powerful claws. Diving-dresses were also prepared, which through this impervious covering allowed the divers to observe the bottom of the sea. He also had put on board an apparatus of compressed air very cleverly designed. There were perfect chambers pierced with scuttles, which, with water let into certain compartments, could draw it down into great depths. These apparatuses were at San Francisco, where they had been used in the construction of a submarine breakwater; and very fortunately it was so, for there was no time to construct any. But in spite of the perfection of the machinery, in spite of the ingenuity of the savants entrusted with the use of them, the success of the operation was far from being certain. How great were the chances against them, the projectile being 20,000 feet under the water! And if even it was brought to the surface, how would the travelers have borne the terrible shock which 20,000 feet under water had perhaps not sufficiently broken? At any rate they must act quickly. J. T. Maston hurried the workmen day and night. He was ready to don the diving-dress himself, or try the air apparatus, in order to reconnoitre the situation of his courageous friends.

But in spite of all diligence displayed in preparing the different engines, in spite of the considerable sum placed at the disposal of the Gun Club by the Government of the Union, five long days (five centuries!) elasped before the preparations were complete. During this time public opinion was excited to the highest pitch. Telegrams were exchanged incessantly throughout the entire world by means of wires and electric cables. The saving of Barbicane, Nicholl, and Michell Ardan was an international affair. Every one who had subscribed to the Gun Club was directly interested in the welfare of the travelers.

At length the hauling-chains, the air-chambers, and the automatic grappling-irons were put on board. J. T. Maston, Engineer Murchison, and the delegates of the Gun Club, were already in their cabins. They had but to start, which they did on the 21st of December, at eight o'clock at night, the corvette meeting with a beautiful sea, a north-easterly wind, and rather sharp cold. The whole population of San Francisco was gathered on the quay, greatly excited but silent, reserving their hurrahs for the return. Steam was fully up, and the screws of the "Susquehanna" carried them briskly out of the bay.

It is needless to relate the conversations on board between the officers, sailors, and passengers. All these men had but one thought. All these hearts beat under the same emotion. While they were hastening to help them, what were Barbicane and his companions doing? What had become of them? Were they able to attempt any bold manœuvre to regain their liberty? None could say. The truth is that every attempt must have failed! Immersed nearly four miles under the ocean, this metal prison defied every effort of its prisoners.

On the 23d inst., at eight in the morning, after a rapid passage, the "Susquehanna" was due at the fatal spot. They must wait till twelve to take the reckoning exactly. The buoy to which the sounding line had been lashed had not yet been recognized.

At twelve, Captain Blomsberry, assisted by his officers who superintended the observations, took the reckoning in the presence of the delegates of the Gun Club. Then there was a moment of anxiety. Her position decided, the "Susquehanna" was found to be some minutes to westward of the spot where the projectile had disappeared beneath the waves.

The ship's course was then changed so as to reach this exact point.

At forty-seven minutes past twelve they reached the buoy, it was in perfect condition, and must have shifted but little.

"At last!" exclaimed J. T. Maston.

"Shall we begin?" asked Captain Blomsberry.

"Without losing a second."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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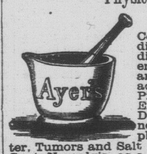

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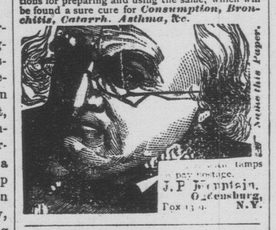

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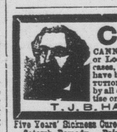

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CLOTHING, HATS, Etc.,

ever shewn in Newcastle, which he selected personally in London and Glasgow.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HOUSEMAID.

A HOUSEMAID wants a situation. Apply a this office.

SELLING AT

Reduced Prices!

Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds, Wincies, Cottons, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

HARDWARE,

—INCLUDING—

Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Lead Pipe ¼ to 2in., Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister and Sleigh Shoe Steel, Chain (assorted sizes), Iron and Copper Pumps, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hinges Locks, Screws, Lamps, Paraffine Oil, Paint Oil Varnish, Turpentine, Putty, Glass 7x9 to 30x40.

GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER, SHOT, FUSE, GUN CAPS, &c., &c.

Hall, Parlor and Cook Stoves.

—ALSO—

EXTRA FLOUR (a choice article), CORN MEAL and MESS PORK.

F. J. LETSON.

Water Street, Chatham, 12th October, 1878.

GEO. ROBINSON,

GENERAL AGENT,

COMMISSION-MERCHANT,

—AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, ETC.,

Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.

Agent for the Sale of Western Canadian, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Produce.

Consignments of every description respectfully solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

References by Permission:

HON. WM. MUIRHEAD. J. B. SNOWBALL, ESQ., M.P.

HON. R. HUTCHISON. HON. W. M. KELLY, M.E.C.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Retiring from the DRY GOODS trade.

CLEARANCE SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

A lot of yard wide Prints from 8 to 10 cents per yard.

Dress Goods in variety, from 12 cents per yard upwards.

Wool Scarfs and Clouds at cost.

Cottons, Flannels, Hosiery, Shirts and Pants very cheap.

—IN STORE.—

Flour, Corn and Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco Soap,—cheap for CASH.

20 tubs Butter and Lard to close a consignment

RICHARD HOCKEN

HAMS!

A LOT of new Smoked Hams, just received and for sale cheap.

F. J. LETSON.

TO LET.

THE TWO-STOREY BUILDING owned by the subscriber, situated on Wellington Street near his residence.

It is 42x32 feet and in good condition; it is suitable for warehouse, factory, or other similar purposes.

Also, for sale—a quantity of seasoned PINE BOARDS, first quality. Apply to

W. M. KELLY.

Travelers' Column.

Chatham Branch Railway.

WINTER 1878-9.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1878, until further notice, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.		No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 2 ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Depart,	2.00 a. m.,	9.55 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	2.35 "	10.30 "
" "	Depart,	2.50 "	10.45 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	3.20 "	11.15 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. ACCOMM'TION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart	4.35 p. m.,	11.45 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	5.10 "	12.20 a. m.
" "	Depart,	5.25 "	12.35 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.55 "	1.05 "

The above Tables are made up on St. John (or Miramichi) Time.

All the above Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878. Winter Arrangement. 1879.

ON and after MONDAY the 18th November, 1878, Trains will leave St. John as follows:—

At 8.00 a.m. (Express) for Halifax, Pictou, Point du Chene and Campbellton (per accommodation from Moncton), and intermediate Stations.

At 11.00 a.m. (Accommodation) for Point du Chene and intermediate stations.

At 5.00 p. m. (Express) for Sussex, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and West.

At 8.15 p. m. (Express) for Halifax, Pictou and intermediate Stations.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE,

At 8.35 p. m. (Express) from Halifax, Pictou, Point du Chene, Campbellton and intermediate Stations.

At 6.05 a. m. (Express) from Halifax, Pictou and intermediate Stations.

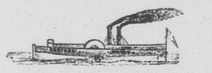
At 9.15 a. m. (Express) from Sussex, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and West.

At 3.15 p. m. (Accommodation) from Point du Chene aind intermediate Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Gen. Supt. Gov't Railways.

Railway Office, Moncton, Nov. 13th, 1878.



1878.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 23rd, and until further notice, the splendid sea-going Steamer CITY OF PORTLAND, S. H. PIKE, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer BELLE BROWN for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.

Returning will leave Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p.m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John. No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

☞ Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p.m.

W. H. CHISHOLM,

Agent.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham.

Hotels.

PARK HOTEL,

KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN - N. B.

FRED. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor.

(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

WAVERLEY 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

"NORTH AMERICA HOUSE,"

SHIPPAGAN, N. B.

HOUSE has lately been refurnished and every arrangement made to ensure comfort to travellers. Good Stabling and good Shooting to be had within easy distance.

E. DeGRACE,

4-1 3, 79. PROPRIETOR.

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this 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

2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

☞ Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND

St John, July 9 1877.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks, and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations *free of charge*, and advise as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired.

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SIXTY-SIX SPECIMEN COPIES of our BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS *free*, to responsible Agents. Enclose 10 cts. with your application to cover postage. *Steigelman & Co.*, 104 w 6th St., Cincinnati, O. 6y3

Law, etc.

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

Chatham, N. B.

July '9. 77

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

1½-tı

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq

CASTLE STREET,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Brokerage, etc.

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.

Vroom & Arnold,

SHIP BROKERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,

SMYTH STREET,

ST. JOHN N. B.

W. E. VROOM. R. H. ARNOLD.

W. & R. Brodie,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC.

Manufrs., Builders, etc.

TO THE

FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI.

We have been Manufacturing

IRON FRAME MOWERS

For the last four years, and are now offering to the farming community this, the

BEST MOWER,

combining greater excellence of mechanical simplicity together with greater durability and entire reliability for all the requirements of the field, than any other Mower extant.—In construction they are similar to the celebrated Walter A. Wood's Iron Frame Mower, and the Richardson Buckeye, both American Machines. Of the former there are over 200,000 in use, and the extraordinary number of 20,000 were manufactured and sold last season, by the Wood Company of United States. We have over 500 of our manufacture now in use, every one of which (no exceptions) stands as a monument of the grand and unprecedented success of home manufacture and our enterprise. A list of our Agents in this section of the Province will be found appended, and farmers are requested to ask information of them relative to our Mowers in use in their respective localities, which will establish beyond doubt their unquestionable superiority over any other mower to be had in our market.

The facility of procuring all parts or pieces within a nominal length of time must show beyond the shadow of a doubt the claims such an enterprise has upon the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

For the coming harvest of 1877 we will manufacture LARGELY in excess of our numbers of last season, and trust that our growing enterprise may find such inducements held out to it as will be commensurate with its merits.

Let it be remembered we have no hesitation at all times, in entering into a friendly competition in the field with any other machine in our market. WE GUARANTEE OUR MOWERS TO BE INF