

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Board of Works

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XI.—No. 28.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 8, 1878.

WHOLE No. 548.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
THIS House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1875.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made in this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor to give courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1878.

"Wilbur House,"
Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished, will be opened to the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Intercolonial Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 1878.

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 Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodations.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
St. John, July 9, 1877.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and has recently been fitted up in first class style, in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and is well adapted for travellers. It is one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON.
THE Subscribers having recently bought and fitted up the Northern House, and it is well adapted to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche River and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.
July 1st, 1877.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well adapted to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither passenger or baggage is carried on the premises. It is situated on an elevation, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.
October 24, 1877.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very best quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References By Permission:—
HON. WM. MUNREED, Chatham;
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq.,
D. J. BICHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLETT, Nelson;
BAKER & Co., North York.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September, 1878.

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1822.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

DR. FREEMAN,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

MR. W. H. KNOWLES
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers, that he has resumed business at No. 203, over Lord's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness & dispatch.
Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877.

CONFECTIONERY & C.
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of
Plain and Fancy Confectionery,
(Pure and Unsulphurated).
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large Importation of
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, - - - NEWCASTLE,
May 1, 1877.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLER,
Barristers, Conveyancers, &c.,
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Real Estate, and Fire Insurance Agents.
OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWLER,
Newcastle, Bathurst,
March 27th, 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER,
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building,
May 12, 1878.

M. S. BENSON,
Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
OFFICE—OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.
WATER STREET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
Chatham, July 12, 1878.

WILLET & QUICLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC. D. QUICLEY, LL.B.
Chatham, N. B.,
March 24, 1878.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

ATNA LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y.
Assets January 1st, 1878, - - - \$24,000,000
Liabilities, - - - - - \$19,000,000
Surplus over Liabilities, - - - \$5,000,000
This company is one of the few that has complied with the new law in the Dominion requiring additional deposits.
The company has over Sixty Thousand members, and has paid to Policy Holders over Thirty One Million Dollars, and is unequalled in rates, profits or security. Full information will be given or printed matter forwarded upon application to
R. HARPER,
W. P. BISHOP,
MEDICAL ADVISER, St. John, N. B.,
Newcastle, N. B.,
1878.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1876.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE
At Mr. Wm. Greenley's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 28, 1877.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

BOILER WANTED.
Wanted to purchase, a second hand Locomotive or Tubular Boiler.
Must be in good order, and tested.
Address the undersigned, giving size of boiler, length of tube in use, size and number of tubes, price, terms &c.
A. C. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Beausbar Island, Miramichi,
March 25, 1878.

English and Canadian CLOTHS
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of Mr. Stewart, of Scotland, who is a First Class Cutter.
Cloths purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS,
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

Wanted to purchase, a second hand Locomotive or Tubular Boiler.
Must be in good order, and tested.
Address the undersigned, giving size of boiler, length of tube in use, size and number of tubes, price, terms &c.
A. C. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Beausbar Island, Miramichi,
March 25, 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE ATNA INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash, Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1833.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to my customers in the North that I have appointed M. M. Sargeant, Esq., General Agent for the sale of
BAKER'S ANT-ALGIC,
who will supply the liniment at the same rates at which it can be obtained from the proprietor. Mr. Sargeant was the first to introduce Johnson's Liniment in Miramichi, and with his knowledge of a good article he has cheerfully consented to push the sale of this new liniment, which is the best ever offered to the public, both for man and beast. It is used both externally and internally, especially for
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Diarrhoea, Tooth Ache and Cough, and a number of other complaints. This Liniment is sold strictly upon its own merits. A fair trial will establish its superiority over all other liniments.

JOSEPH BAKER, PROPRIETOR,
MONCTON.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
March 29, 1878.

Jas. R. Howie's
CUSTOM TAILORING
AND
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
MARBLE HALL,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
SPRING STOCK OF
NEW CLOTHS
of the Latest Styles just to hand, to which inspection is respectfully invited.
Fancy Worsteds Coatings, Trousers, Tweeds all makes, &c.
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED in every case.
Orders from the country especially attended to.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
Cents Furnishing Goods,
of all Descriptions on hand.
Inspection respectfully invited.
JAMES R. HOWIE,
Fredericton, May 2, 1877.

G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Dockins,
Cassimers, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Centlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's
Water Street, Chatham.
June 25th, 1878.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. F. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Mulholland, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for
SPRING AND SUMMER
will do well to examine his splendid assortment of
English and Canadian CLOTHS
to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of Mr. Stewart, of Scotland, who is a First Class Cutter.
Cloths purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS,
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

Wanted to purchase, a second hand Locomotive or Tubular Boiler.
Must be in good order, and tested.
Address the undersigned, giving size of boiler, length of tube in use, size and number of tubes, price, terms &c.
A. C. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Beausbar Island, Miramichi,
March 25, 1878.

English and Canadian CLOTHS
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of Mr. Stewart, of Scotland, who is a First Class Cutter.
Cloths purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS,
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

Wanted to purchase, a second hand Locomotive or Tubular Boiler.
Must be in good order, and tested.
Address the undersigned, giving size of boiler, length of tube in use, size and number of tubes, price, terms &c.
A. C. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Beausbar Island, Miramichi,
March 25, 1878.

Miscellaneous.
Canada.
"The bulking young giant beyond St. Lawrence and the Lakes,"—D. W. Howells in "Their Wedding Journey."
A youthful-giant, golden haired,
With fearless forehead, eye of blue,
And large and clear its frosty depths,
With fire within its dark'ning hue.

His spear, which darts the tallest pine,
Is bound-around with yellow grain;
Give him to know what's truly great!
Not wealth ill-thro't or ill-judged;
To right and left loud roars the main.

A-top eternal snow is piled;
Bright chains of lakes flash down through woods,
Now black, now green, now gold, now fire,
Touched by the seasons' changing moods,
He dreameth of unborn times;
With manhood's thoughts his mind is braided;
He'll teach the world a lesson yet,
And with the mightiest must be placed.

Heaven's best star his footsteps guide!
Give him to know what's truly great!
Not wealth ill-thro't or ill-judged;
To right and left loud roars the main.
But equal heart—the thirst for truth—
A mind strong to produce and pry
The love of man—the generous heat
That makes the hero glad to die!

If pure in purpose as he's strong,
Nothing of danger need he fear;
But better far than base success
To ride on an untimely bier.
But fear be hushed! Good omens beckon:
Who counselled wrong will soon be far,
Beyond the hill a voice is calling;
Its notes ring out above the jar.

Of passing strides and piling passions,
He'll with battle 'mid mortal graves;
And with it, hark! the best brass mingles
Of Atlantic and Pacific waves.
Not Scotch, nor Irish, French, nor Saxon,
But all of these, and yet your own;
There are no beaten paths to greatness;
Who'll scale those heights must climb alone.

Lerne's heart, compact of joy
And sorrow, wealth of feelings brings;
France, sweetness for each word and act—
The gaiety that ever sings.
From Scotland forth and strength you bore—
John Knox's strength, Burns' liberal heart
The Saxon breadth and compromise
Shall lend; but you the larger part.

Of your own destiny must be;
Yours to direct you light the fire—
The animating soul's your gift.
For all fair things the high desire.
The voice dies o'er the dews of morn,
Which around him glitter white shadows flee;
Bright concord beams from shore to shore,
Glad upon peaks from sea to sea!
NICOLAUS FLOOD DAVIN.

The Sons of Saint George.
To the air of "Rust of Beef of Old England" about one hundred and fifty loyal Britons marched in the large dining-hall of Delmonico's Wednesday evening, to commemorate by jovial feast the ninety-second anniversary of St. George's Society. The first object that greeted the eye upon entering the room was the life-size portrait of Queen Victoria, one of the chief treasures of the society, which was suspended over the chair of the President. As seats were taken a colossal design of the English arms, supported by two national colors was discovered at the opposite end of the room. In the centre of the President's table was a statue in miniature of St. George and the Dragon, while through one of the half-open doors was seen a figure of St. Nicholas and other symbols of the society that celebrated its birth origin the night before. At the principal table were seated the President, Mr. Brion Richardson; Mr. H. E. Pellow, Mayor Ely, Judge Daly, Mr. George William Curtis, the British Consul-General, Mr. Archibald; his brother, Governor Archibald, of Nova Scotia; Rev. F. Courtney, assistant rector of St. Thomas' Church and chaplain of the society; Charity Commissioner, J. Bailey; Admiral Jones, of the British Legation at Washington; Dr. Noah Hunt Selneck, of Brooklyn, representing the St. Nicholas Society; Mr. Appleton, representing the New England Society; Mr. Brand, representing St. Andrew's Society; Mr. John G. Dale, of the Ioman line, and Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, of the National line; Mr. R. D. Perry, Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. George's Society.

So soon as there was silence the Rev. Mr. Courtney asked a blessing. Then, with one accord and with a will worthy of Englishmen, the guests gave themselves up to a discussion of the menu. Upon the card was emblazoned the arms of the society, bearing the central device of St. George vanquishing the dragon.

In introducing the post-prandial programme President Richardson spoke of the history and progress of the Society's Day in Old England. In due time the toast "The Queen,"

Her own she bless her
Her foes shake like a field of brack corn,
And bang their heads with sorrow,
was announced, and such vociferous cheering as Delmonico's has not heard for many a night followed. Then as a matter of course, not less than patriotism, the orchestra played "God Save the Queen," and the Society and its friends sang the anthem as though they meant to give full meaning of the words.

The second toast was "The President of the United States," and the music responded with "Hail to the

Chief." "The day and all who honor it," was responded to very happily by the chaplain, Rev. F. Courtney. "The Cities of New York and Brooklyn," provoked a brief speech from Mayor Ely, and a characteristic humorous one from Dr. Schenck. The latter remarked that he had the misfortune to be born in New Jersey, live in Brooklyn and represent a Dutch society at an Englishman's dinner. Commissioner Bailey responded to the toast, "The Land We Live In."

The next toast was "The Memory of Shakespeare," which was replied to by Mr. George William Curtis in the most eloquent speech of the evening. "Her Majesty's Representatives" was responded to by Admiral Jones and Consul Archibald; "Our Sister Societies" by Mr. Brand, of St. Andrew's Society, and "The Ladies" by Mr. Pellow.—N. Y. World.

The Western Hurricane.
GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN KENTUCKY AND OHIO.
Cincinnati, April 26.—The storm yesterday unroofed stores, blew down houses, trees, fences and did more or less damage to nearly the entire population of Somerset, Kentucky. Advertisements from other points in Kentucky are to the same general tenor.
At Toledo, Ohio, several buildings were damaged. A brick block in Monroe, O., was demolished. In Salem, O., the wind blew the top off the residence of M-Nab, which fell on Perry's foundry, crushing the roof, injuring ten workmen. Also quite a number of other residences were unroofed. At Kensington, O., a brick school house was demolished, injuring nearly all the scholars, some quite seriously. In this city and vicinity the wind blew down signs, trees, fences, etc. Rain fell in torrents and hail in the north-western part of the city.

Memphis, April 25.—Last Friday morning a terrific rain storm set in which continued with little intermission till Sunday morning. During Sunday and Monday light showers fell, but at 9 o'clock Monday night the storm was renewed with great violence and continued until 3 o'clock Tuesday evening when it abated. During the time nearly 84 inches of rain fell, one-half of which fell Monday night and Tuesday. The storm extended throughout North Mississippi, Western Arkansas, West Tennessee and North Alabama. The creeks and bayous are overflowed, greatly damaging crops in the bottom both by rain water and flood. Immense damage was done to the fencing by the wind and floods, also to fruit crops. The heaviest portion of the storm passed north of this city, leveling forest trees in its track, but no loss of life is reported. At Huntsville, Ala., the steeple of the Presbyterian church was blown off, and several houses unroofed.

St. Louis, Mo., April 25.—Sunday's storm did great damage that was anticipated. In the vicinity of Wall Lake hardly a house or fence escaped injury. The Catholic church at Carroll was completely demolished. The House of Daniel Litz was blown down and a child torn from its mother's arms by the wind was found in the marsh east of the house, while Mrs. Litz was found half a mile west. Peter Anderson's house, barn and granary, all well stocked, were utterly demolished. A number of other barns and houses were destroyed in the same vicinity. Heavy loss of property and life are reported at the Swedish settlement of Crawford Co., but the particulars are wanting. Wm. Holten while trying to drive cattle from his barn was borne up into the air with the barn and cattle and has not been seen since.

Limit Your Wants.
From the nature of things, the income of most of the inhabitants of the earth must be limited, and indeed within very narrow bounds. The product of labour throughout the world, equally divided would not make the share of each individual large. It is impossible that every one should be called "rich," but it is by no means impossible to be independent. And what is the way to compass this—as Burns appropriately designates it—"glorious privilege"? The method is very simple. It consists in one rule: Limit your wants—make them few and inexpensive. To do this would interfere but little with your real enjoyment. It is mostly a matter of habit. You require more or you require less, just as you have accustomed yourself to one or the other—Limit your wants, estimate the cost and never exceed it, taking pains to always keep it inside your income. Thus you will secure your lasting independence. Young men, think of this! A great deal of the happiness of your lives depends upon it. After having made your money, spend it as you choose, honestly; but be sure to make it first.

What Patriotism Means.
In speaking of the "great" Letellier family, the Quebec Constitution observes:—"Politics is a remunerative business to some people. The Lieutenant-Governor's case is one in point. It is obviously worth his while to keep in the good graces of the Ottawa Government, and to run some risk on their behalf. The public accounts show how much he and his connections have cost the country; but whether they are worth all they get for their fidelity to it is quite another matter. Since 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor has received for his patriotic services, as a Senator, Minister, Lieutenant-Governor, \$36,077.95
The Tetu family (12 of them) \$40,018.79
The Casgrain family (9) 45,769.15
\$111,865.89
Upwards of \$22,000 a year among the members of one family! Something to fight for, it must be confessed; but with such a record before the country it is a little too barefaced for Mr. Letellier to prate about the administrative extravagance of his political opponents."

Heavy Shipments of Cattle and Horses from Canada.
The shipment of Canadian cattle to England is being carried on this spring upon a large scale. As soon as the long and tedious journey by rail to Portland was abandoned, and shippers will ship direct to England from this city. Last evening one hundred and fifteen first-class steers, having an average weight of twenty-two hundred pounds, left Point St. Charles for Portland, from whence they will start by steamer for England on Saturday. They were fattened at Guelph, Ont., and were purchased by Messrs. Thomson & Flanagan. We learn that Messrs. Perry will ship a large consignment of cattle for the English market this week.

Rioting at Montreal.
Montreal, April 30.—The fears of party disturbances on the occasion of the Hackett Orange Young Briton's concert, last night, were realized. After the entertainment a body of the Young Britons residing in the western suburbs proceeded home together. They had parted before arriving at Wellington bridge, over which only five went. These were attacked by about 100 Catholic Unionists who were in ambush and who fired on them. John Calligan, a Catholic, was shot dead, and Mrs. Meahan who was passing at the time was wounded in the left foot. A young man named Lang, proceeding home from a party with a young lady in a Cab, was attacked by the Unionists about the same time at Wellington bridge, and fired at, one ball grazed the lady's face, and Lang was wounded in the hip in three places. A man named Mallin was wounded in the head with a semi-erector. An inquest has just been opened by the coroner.

Changes of Sentiment.
[From the Newmarket, Ont., Era—A Reform Journal.]
It is no news to many leading Reformers in North York to state that the political complexion of the constituency has undergone considerable change since last election—arising partly from the fact that new issues are now presenting themselves as of paramount importance which heretofore were regarded as secondary or minor in character; arising also from the almost absolute certainty that no inconsiderable section of our voting population, who supported the Reform candidate then, will now be found acting in harmony with the Conservative party in the approaching contest.

A serious disturbance has occurred near the Liverpool Sailors' Home between a number of white and black seamen. It is said that a dispute arose on the previous day between a few white and black sailors with respect to wages, resulting in a fight in the wait-

Gathorne Hardy on England's Position.
Gathorne Hardy, secretary of India, presiding at the banquet at Bradford, Monday evening, said the Government took its stand upon the public faith and honesty, and upon the declaration of 1871 that one party to an engagement could not withdraw from it without the consent of the rest. He maintained that the treaty of San Stefano in its present shape did not contain a single element of permanent peace. The interests of the Greek and Mussulman population must be protected as well as those of the Slavs. The measures of the British Government were not warlike but precautionary.

Mr. Hardy spoke in a very determined tone. He said he believed England could send 70,000 men abroad at this moment. England is no longer a small island, but a very empire having the right to draw trustworthy defenders from all parts of the empire. He knew of nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he received at the war office offers from Canada to raise regiments and he believed that the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at home. Referring to the San Stefano treaty he said it was dangerous; that if one power was able to dominate and use another without actually annexing her, English and European interests might suffer and a state of civilization and humanity be brought about very different from the civilization and humanity of England. Durable peace for Europe could not be secured by the destruction of all which had been solemnly ratified by all Europe or by the predominance of one power. It was to secure double peace that the Government were seeking entrance into the congress, where views might have been freely heard upon every question affecting the treaties of 1856 and 1871. They looked to the people to enable them to speak with force and decision, which would give effect to their aims.

The Last New York Sensation.
New York, May 2.—An improbable story has reached Washington that 5,000 Irishmen are enlisted and ready to leave New York city at a moment's notice, in a transport, to attack some point in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, under the Russian and German flag, in case war is declared between England and Russia. Another improbable story is that several thousand Irish have been partly engaged to go to Russia as laborers on public works but really to enlist in the Russian army. A statement comes from Philadelphia that a joint stock company is forming there to purchase a fast steamer and fit her out as a privateer under the Russian flag; also that a letter of marque has arrived from the Russian government authorizing such movements.

A Washington dispatch says the President will take the utmost care and every possible precaution to prevent violations of neutrality, if war is declared, but until that event happens there will, of course, be no interference.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while parrots, pigeons, and other wild birds are to be similarly protected from April 1 to September 1.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th.—Some of the railways were so blocked that a stop was nearly put to traffic.

Equibus is a new style of vehicle, suggested by a correspondent of the Scientific American. It is a two-wheeled affair with curved axle-trees. The horse is harnessed between the wheels and the seats are arranged above the horse's back. For economy and safety it is pronounced good.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while parrots, pigeons, and other wild birds are to be similarly protected from April 1 to September 1.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th.—Some of the railways were so blocked that a stop was nearly put to traffic.

Equibus is a new style of vehicle, suggested by a correspondent of the Scientific American. It is a two-wheeled affair with curved axle-trees. The horse is harnessed between the wheels and the seats are arranged above the horse's back. For economy and safety it is pronounced good.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while parrots, pigeons, and other wild birds are to be similarly protected from April 1 to September 1.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th.—Some of the railways were so blocked that a stop was nearly put to traffic.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while parrots, pigeons, and other wild birds are to be similarly protected from April 1 to September 1.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th.—Some of the railways were so blocked that a stop was nearly put to traffic.

Equibus is a new style of vehicle, suggested by a correspondent of the Scientific American. It is a two-wheeled affair with curved axle-trees. The horse is harnessed between the wheels and the seats are arranged above the horse's back. For economy and safety it is pronounced good.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while parrots, pigeons, and other wild birds are to be similarly protected from April 1 to September 1.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th.—Some of the railways were so blocked that a stop was nearly put to traffic.

Equibus is a new style of vehicle, suggested by a correspondent of the Scientific American. It is a two-wheeled affair with curved axle-trees. The horse is harnessed between the wheels and the seats are arranged above the horse's back. For economy and safety it is pronounced good.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while parrots, pigeons, and other wild birds are to be similarly protected from April 1 to September 1.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout England on Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th.—Some of the railways were so blocked that a stop was nearly put to traffic.

Equibus is a new style of vehicle, suggested by a correspondent of the Scientific American. It is a two-wheeled affair with curved axle-trees. The horse is harnessed between the wheels and the seats are arranged above the horse's back. For economy and safety it is pronounced good.

Humming birds in British Guiana are at length to be protected, some such measure being necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of bright plumaged birds, as now carried on to supply the fashion of wings and feather trimmings as feminine ornaments. In future none of these birds (including some forty kinds) are to be killed, sold or exported under a penalty of \$2 1/2, while

Domestic Parliament.

Ottawa, April 30.

Explanations were given last night by the Premier regarding the drainage of St. John's River, which will receive attention. Estimates were also passed for miscellaneous works, surveys and inspections, arbitration awards, lighthouses, and fog alarms, steam communication between Halifax and Grand Manan and mainland, Military School, St. Peter's Mills and Defence, collection of Customs and Excise.

The House in committee on the item for calling in, objection was made to the raising of revenue by such a tax, and Mitchell spoke against the whole system, claiming that the New Brunswick system was very much better, the manufacturers having no difficulty in selling on their own survey.

Gilmour gave explanations regarding the law and practice in New Brunswick was discussed.

Mitchell replied, and spoke of Gilmour as always having been with him in politics.

Sir John said he must have forgotten when Gilmour, Smith and the Speaker were members of the Government opposed to the Liberal party led by Tilley and Mitchell.

Gilmour—That was after Tilley and Mitchell left the Liberal party. Laurier defended the calling system as the best.

There was another long discussion on the weights and measures item. The question of responsibility for the law was discussed.

Mitchell argued that the present Government is wholly responsible because the law could not come into effect until the passage of an Order-in-Council.

Mills claimed the Government was bound to pass the order. Mitchell said they were just as much bound to bring the Canadian Lloyds Bill into operation, and yet they did not.

They must either take responsibility for the weights and measures Bill or admit that they were wrong respecting the Canadian Lloyds Bill.

Tupper had no idea of shrinking from his own share of responsibility for the measure.

Recherster complained of arbitrary conduct on the part of Inspectors. Mitchell said the Inspector in his country had done nothing three years without doing anything.

Other speakers commented on the amount of the item \$108,800 and Laurier said the revenue was not so much as the Inspector's item of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Tupper made a long speech, condemning the management as extravagant and unskillful. He said that Carvell's Brydges inflicted a severe blow on the revenue of the road by increasing the tariff, and after losing a hundred thousand dollars had gone back to the rates established by Carvell, but the trade that was driven away had not yet been recovered.

He condemned the change of contract. Mitchell terminated the discussion by referring to the fringing away of seven hundred thousand dollars without reaching deep water, and the taking away from the Windsor and Annapolis Railway of the running rights which they were entitled to by Act of Parliament, an act which brought obloquy upon the Government.

Mackenzie said he must make up his mind to the annual tirade on railway management, and was glad that no charges were made of misappropriation of public money. The expenditure was immensely less in proportion to length of road than it was four years ago.

Mills argued that the total cost per mile was \$3,829, and now it is \$3,237, or \$590 less. The cost of running trains per mile had been reduced from \$1,000 to \$700. He went over the Windsor and Annapolis Railway legislation, arguing that the Government acted legally and properly in carrying out the contract.

The economy that had been practised in purchasing supplies and managing the road deservedly made the order a good one following for shrinkage supplies had been purchased much cheaper by the present than last Government.

Blake introduced a bill giving the Government power to forbid possession of arms in disturbed districts, to appoint Commissioners to grant licenses for carrying arms, and give officers the power to search an arm. Penalty for violation of the law, 12 months imprisonment.

Mackenzie placed on Government orders for morrow, report of Printing Committee, authorizing employment of reporters to take notes at the next session, was voted down; yeas 51, nays 69.

McCarthy made a scathing speech on false report of order of last House for names of officials appointed in '73. Mills argued that the order was grammatically interpreted. If the facts wanted were not given the fault was with the inarticulate motion.

Tupper charged that the order had been manipulated to suit ministers' purposes. No deputy ministers would have made such a return if order, as voted, had been placed in his hand. He demanded the committee. Cartwright consented.

Kirkpatrick moved for a committee. Mackenzie objected that no allegations were made, and that the motion contained allegations. Mackenzie objected; that no authority for the allegations was given.

McCarthy's motion was inserted. Then Mackenzie, after an uneasy period of hesitation, declared that some of the allegations must be struck out before he could assent. Motion was lost—yeas 47; nays 81.

In the Senate last night the amendment made by Senator Miller to the Pembina Railway Bill was sustained by a vote of 20 to 39.

There was an interesting discussion on St. Peter's canal to-day in which the conduct of the government in not securing the claims of laborers and others before assigning the contract was severely censured.

The independence of Parliament Bill was amended by a committee by striking out clauses referring to persons superannuated and Clerks of the Peace. The clause relating to the Senate was restricted to contractors with the government.

May 3. THE LIQUOR BILL. Mackenzie, in moving that the liquor bill be committed, said that majority of the people were for temperance; he believed it would be much better to prohibit the liquor traffic altogether, but in a question of this kind, officers should express their opinions, and show by their readiness to enforce the permission of the legislation that they were sincere in their demand for it.

This bill would test the sincerity of the prohibitionists. Sir John said he was inclined to believe that a stringent license law was the best method of checking intemperance, but he believed the proposed system, demanded as it was by a strong party in the country, should be given a fair trial.

Anglin protested most solemnly against the bill as injurious and tyrannical; tyranny more gross never

was attempted. He protested on the principle against the majority dictating to the minority what they shall drink, eat and wear. The bill would be productive only of evil. A prohibition law in New Brunswick was violated the moment it came into operation, where drinking habits were almost unknown, an created riot, tumult, confusion and disorder which grew so great that the Governor called in a new Minister, dissolved the House, and all but two of the new members were pledged to repeal. Not more than one-fifth of the people were in the organization demanding this measure. He predicted if this law were not practically inoperative it would create disorder and riot, which would injure this country and this Government.

Mackenzie defended the law as no more tyrannical than license. Anglin said Mackenzie's reasoning was fallacious. The only ground on which prohibition could be justified was that it was immemorial to taste wine.

Mills argued that society had the same right to prohibit the liquor traffic as to confine lunatics or forbid the sale of poison. The suppression of the trade was necessary to the well-being of the country. The people desired it and should be permitted to do so. He said the prohibition was not a petition for the repeal of the Drinkin act had been received. The bill would lessen the evil effects of drinking.

Bunster—What are they? Mackenzie—Surely the hon. gentleman knows. (Laughter.) Mitchell could not fully agree with the hon. Speaker's reasoning. He did not believe the bill would be so efficacious as predicted, or that it would cause the evils feared. He said of poison it became a large and respectable body of the people of his country believed it necessary for the morals and safety of the community.

He said of an absolute prohibition, but as people could go to the polls and vote for or against they had no cause for complaint. The bill would do no good. He said of a committee, called on his men to vote down the motion, and it was voted down accordingly.

Several minor amendments were suggested, discussed and rejected, except some verbal changes, Bunster speaking about the Pacific Railway on each clause.

The bill was reported at 2:30 o'clock and House adjourned.

The Supplementary Estimates.

Ottawa, May 4. Supplementary estimates were laid on the table. They include the following items: Penitentiaries, \$23,943; reporting Debates, \$10,000; printing statistics, \$4,500; Exhibition, \$50,000; Menonite loan, \$7,600; Militia, \$100,856; Public Works of Buildings, \$24,117; Lighthouse and Coast Service, \$12,401; Fisheries, \$1,000; Establishment in Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, \$5,000; Indians, \$10,927; Halifax Commission, \$67,000; Sir Alex. Gait, for services as Superintendent of the Welland Canal after 28 years' service, \$3,000; telegraph lines, Haro Strait, B. C., \$3,500; Grand Trunk, \$2,000; balance of account between Canada and Danville Junction from July to December, 1874, \$6,776; Dominion lands, \$12,500; unallocated items, \$188,965. Total, \$244,290.

Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa, May 4, 1878. The week has been rather a quiet one in the House in consequence of a number of members having gone away, and the session will surely close before another Saturday night. The Ministers are breathing more freely than they did, as they had begun to fear that they were to be kept at their posts until their misdeeds were raked up.

The canvassing of officials of the House was brought up by Mr. Langevin, and commented on very strongly. It appeared that no less than seven of these gentlemen were named in a list on one place or another, to go home to Quebec and canvass for the July party. The Speaker cleared himself so far as all but two of them were concerned, stating that the others had not got permission from him. They were, therefore, allowed to go, or ordered off, by the Premier himself. The discussion of this brought up the whole question of official canvassing, and Huntington thought it all right in one case because it was a Local election. The Premier was very much to be always in, and pleaded no knowledge whatever of the affair. This is a way he has. All sorts of jobs are carried on under his nose, even in his name, and he shuts his eyes if firmly and sees nothing of them. But it is not possible that he does not know what is in progress. It is sure that he never punishes his people for doing those things which he shrinks from justifying, and therefore he must take the full responsibility for them. The officials who leave their posts, and canvass and subscribe liberally to corruption funds, are the ones who get promoted. Mr. Mitchell gave some samples of official interference, and indignantly denied an insinuation against himself of allowing official interference in elections. He challenged the slightest proof that any officer of his, with his consent, had ever interfered in any way. He proposed against propositions to disfranchise officials, saying that this large and intelligent body should have a voice in the selection of the representatives of the people. They paid taxes, like other citizens, and they should not be deprived of the right to vote. In reply to a statement that they did not pay taxes he showed to the contrary, as they had cheerfully paid all but an income tax that had been levied by some municipalities.

The Premier used to howl about the Parliamentary buildings being too large and expensive, and he no sooner got into power than he began to enlarge them and place expensive ornaments on the grounds. His new wing, which is chiefly devoted to a gorgeous suite of apartments for himself, has already cost \$260,000, and is far from complete. A grand tower, which he fondly imagines will cost \$100,000, and will require a great outlay still for the completion. It was pointed out during the discussion of the estimates for this expensive monument of Alexander I, that the harmony of the architecture had been destroyed by the new wing, and that the lofty tower, at one end of the range of buildings, would utterly destroy the pyramidal effect of the

central tower. Mackenzie owned up to the front facing cost \$75,000, besides \$14,000 for the gilded gates which always stand wide open at the entrance. Fourteen thousand dollars for fancy gates. But this is the economical government; so it is all right.

On the appropriation for dredging, several members protested against the money being taken *en bloc*, Sir John saying the Ministers might as well ask for the full amount needed for the public service in the same way, and that it was clear that the money was to be appropriated according to political exigencies. Mr. Mitchell drew from the Premier a promise to begin dredging the Miramichi early in the season, and strongly urged on him the necessity of giving some of the estimate for improvement of rivers to removing boulders from the Miramichi. His Royal Highness promised to see what he could do about it.

The Quebec and Ontario system of cutting lumber by high-priced officials was condemned by Mr. Mitchell, who contrasted it with the New Brunswick system, claiming that the latter was infinitely better and much less expensive.

On weights and measures Mr. Mitchell charged the Gov't with having squandered \$120,000 of the people's money. They kept officials under pay without work, and put people to unnecessary expense when they were not to be put into operation.

Mr. Mitchell also renewed his effort, on consignment, to get the Militia estimates reduced, moving to strike out the sums for District Adjutant General and District Paymaster, and to reduce the amount for Brigade Majors. The Gov't voted him down of course.

Mr. Mitchell made a serious charge against the Gov't of altering an order in the hands of the Deputy Minister, so that the return was not what was asked for. He wanted a committee to enquire into the matter, and was told he could have one if he wanted it. So he moved for such a committee. Mr. Mackenzie objected to the form of the motion. It was changed to enquire into the matter. Another change was made. Then he asked that part of it be omitted, which was refused, as it was necessary to calculate it, and then he, who was so ready to grant a committee, called on his men to vote down the motion, and it was voted down accordingly.

Correspondence.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The semi-annual examination of Miss Horgan's school in District No. 14 Lower Derby took place on March 26th.

The pupils were first examined in Geography, which received the due attention as an hour and a half were devoted to that important Branch of Education. The pupils promptly and correctly responded to the various interrogations. Reading, spelling, definition, derivation, diction, composition, grammar, practical and mental arithmetic, and the various branches in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, reflecting much honour on their teacher and themselves, as well as on the school.

The examination occupied five hours, after which the Trustees and Visitors addressed the various classes, and responded to the various interrogations. Reading, spelling, definition, derivation, diction, composition, grammar, practical and mental arithmetic, and the various branches in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, reflecting much honour on their teacher and themselves, as well as on the school.

The examination occupied five hours, after which the Trustees and Visitors addressed the various classes, and responded to the various interrogations. Reading, spelling, definition, derivation, diction, composition, grammar, practical and mental arithmetic, and the various branches in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, reflecting much honour on their teacher and themselves, as well as on the school.

The examination occupied five hours, after which the Trustees and Visitors addressed the various classes, and responded to the various interrogations. Reading, spelling, definition, derivation, diction, composition, grammar, practical and mental arithmetic, and the various branches in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, reflecting much honour on their teacher and themselves, as well as on the school.

The examination occupied five hours, after which the Trustees and Visitors addressed the various classes, and responded to the various interrogations. Reading, spelling, definition, derivation, diction, composition, grammar, practical and mental arithmetic, and the various branches in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, reflecting much honour on their teacher and themselves, as well as on the school.

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

COMPARATIVE CLAIMS.

Anilwick, like the majority of the parishes of New Brunswick, is a poor parish. In fact, Mr. Mitchell through the ballot box that she prefers the services of a gentleman who can be something better than a mere party hack at Ottawa.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the party for the Government of Mr. Mitchell is so many and outspoken in referring to his course in Parliament, and their determination to seek a more fitting person to represent the County in future.

The above are fair specimens of the manner in which Mr. Snowball has been lauding himself and his abilities in late issues of his paper. Had he confined himself to the egressions of vanity of blowing his own trumpet and vaunting his very own non-place abilities, we should have left him to be laughed at by all who read his silly attempts at singing his own praises, and telling his readers what a wonderful representative he will make. But when he presumes to institute a comparison between himself and our present representative, he must only thank his own overweening vanity if the comparison is not quite so flattering as he deems it, and if the people of this County fail to be persuaded that he is a more fitting person to represent them than the man he impudently calls a "mere party hack," but whose whole political record proves him to have been the foremost among the few really independent men in the Dominion Parliament.

In the first place, then what proof has Mr. Snowball even given of his fitness to represent this County? He has had no experience whatever in public life; is ignorant of general politics, wholly unread in political economy, and possesses no acquaintance with parliamentary forms and usages. Possessing not even the qualifications of an ordinary speaker; in such a place as the House of Commons he would take his natural place among the silent members, whose oratorical powers are confined to crying yea, yea, or nay, nay, just as they are coached by their leader. By no possible chance could he ever aspire to take an active part in the discussion of public questions, or to exercise any influence on the debate. Wholly unacquainted with public life, and entirely unacquainted with parliamentary usages, it would be several sessions before he learned to comport himself as a gentleman. He could not there domi-

neer or tyrannize, and there would be no medium in his case between profound silence and stupid blundering. All who know the man will bear ready testimony to the truth of this portrait; and even his most indulgent friends give a significant shrug of the shoulder when asked what kind of a figure he would make on the floors of Parliament.

On the other hand, our present representative has had a political experience of over a quarter of a century, during which he has always been a prominent man among prominent men, and his ability as a statesman of large and comprehensive views has never been questioned even by his most bitter opponent. An indefatigable student from his youth, he has a mind well stored with facts in all the branches of general knowledge. Familiar with the popular science and literature of the day, he has a fund of information with which to illustrate and adorn his eloquent, forcible and practical discourse. With a wealth of ideas which even his rapid utterance cannot exhaust, his speeches are always striking and interesting, and he possesses in a marked degree the power of awakening the sympathies of his hearers and of enforcing conviction on their minds. His ability and industry have never been questioned even by those who do not reside in these Northern counties can be ignorant. What the Confederation of the Provinces and the Dominion of the Dominion name will be forever associated, while the NORTHERN ROUTE can never be mentioned without being coupled with the name of Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell's course in the House, before putting it into the hands of the Deputy Minister, so that the return was not what was asked for. He wanted a committee to enquire into the matter, and was told he could have one if he wanted it. So he moved for such a committee. Mr. Mackenzie objected to the form of the motion. It was changed to enquire into the matter. Another change was made. Then he asked that part of it be omitted, which was refused, as it was necessary to calculate it, and then he, who was so ready to grant a committee, called on his men to vote down the motion, and it was voted down accordingly.

Several minor amendments were suggested, discussed and rejected, except some verbal changes, Bunster speaking about the Pacific Railway on each clause.

The bill was reported at 2:30 o'clock and House adjourned.

The Coming Elections.

The people will shortly be asked to elect Candidates to represent them in the Commons. Are they prepared to support the Mackenzie Administration, which in four years has increased our public debt by \$55,000,000? During the same short period, the trade returns of the Dominion show a decrease of about \$50,000,000. We do not mean to say that the Gov't are wholly responsible for this alarming decrease in the volume of trade, but we do maintain that our commercial position would have been better than it is to-day had the present Gov't set to work in earnest to retrieve our shattered trade, by instituting a wise protective policy, one which would materially assist in developing the resources of our country and foster its manufactures, which means more labor for the artisan, and less emigration from the country, a state of things much to be desired. We should also have been in a better position financially, had the so-called Reformers had given practical effect to their loud-mouthed declarations, by curtailing the public expenditure wherever necessary, and by instituting "Reform" in the administration of the affairs of the country generally, which was the platform upon which they stood when they assumed the reins of power. Up to the present they have been very profuse in their promises, their declarations with few exceptions proving to be but mere empty utterances to catch the voter and to deceive the unwary.

The elections for the Local Assembly will probably be the first to engage the attention of the people.—The King-Kelly Government is a thing of the past, and the work of reconstruction the Government is now going on. Hon. Mr. Fraser has been sworn in Atty. Genl., and Mr. Wedderburn Prov. Secretary. Mr. Kelly has stepped out of the Board of Works and finds a refuge in the Legislative Council. By some, this is looked upon as an acknowledgment of weakness on his part. Mr. Mitchell's course in the House, before putting it into the hands of the Deputy Minister, so that the return was not what was asked for. He wanted a committee to enquire into the matter, and was told he could have one if he wanted it. So he moved for such a committee. Mr. Mackenzie objected to the form of the motion. It was changed to enquire into the matter. Another change was made. Then he asked that part of it be omitted, which was refused, as it was necessary to calculate it, and then he, who was so ready to grant a committee, called on his men to vote down the motion, and it was voted down accordingly.

Several minor amendments were suggested, discussed and rejected, except some verbal changes, Bunster speaking about the Pacific Railway on each clause.

The bill was reported at 2:30 o'clock and House adjourned.

Other speakers commented on the amount of the item \$108,800 and Laurier said the revenue was not so much as the Inspector's item of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Tupper made a long speech, condemning the management as extravagant and unskillful. He said that Carvell's Brydges inflicted a severe blow on the revenue of the road by increasing the tariff, and after losing a hundred thousand dollars had gone back to the rates established by Carvell, but the trade that was driven away had not yet been recovered.

He condemned the change of contract. Mitchell terminated the discussion by referring to the fringing away of seven hundred thousand dollars without reaching deep water, and the taking away from the Windsor and Annapolis Railway of the running rights which they were entitled to by Act of Parliament, an act which brought obloquy upon the Government.

Mackenzie said he must make up his mind to the annual tirade on railway management, and was glad that no charges were made of misappropriation of public money. The expenditure was immensely less in proportion to length of road than it was four years ago.

Mills argued that the total cost per mile was \$3,829, and now it is \$3,237, or \$590 less. The cost of running trains per mile had been reduced from \$1,000 to \$700. He went over the Windsor and Annapolis Railway legislation, arguing that the Government acted legally and properly in carrying out the contract.

The economy that had been practised in purchasing supplies and managing the road deservedly made the order a good one following for shrinkage supplies had been purchased much cheaper by the present than last Government.

Blake introduced a bill giving the Government power to forbid possession of arms in disturbed districts, to appoint Commissioners to grant licenses for carrying arms, and give officers the power to search an arm. Penalty for violation of the law, 12 months imprisonment.

Mackenzie placed on Government orders for morrow, report of Printing Committee, authorizing employment of reporters to take notes at the next session, was voted down; yeas 51, nays 69.

McCarthy made a scathing speech on false report of order of last House for names of officials appointed in '73. Mills argued that the order was grammatically interpreted. If the facts wanted were not given the fault was with the inarticulate motion.

Tupper charged that the order had been manipulated to suit ministers' purposes. No deputy ministers would have made such a return if order, as voted, had been placed in his hand. He demanded the committee. Cartwright consented.

Kirkpatrick moved for a committee. Mackenzie objected that no allegations were made, and that the motion contained allegations. Mackenzie objected; that no authority for the allegations was given.

McCarthy's motion was inserted. Then Mackenzie, after an uneasy period of hesitation, declared that some of the allegations must be struck out before he could assent. Motion was lost—yeas 47; nays 81.

In the Senate last night the amendment made by Senator Miller to the Pembina Railway Bill was sustained by a vote of 20 to 39.

There was an interesting discussion on St. Peter's canal to-day in which the conduct of the government in not securing the claims of laborers and others before assigning the contract was severely censured.

The independence of Parliament Bill was amended by a committee by striking out clauses referring to persons superannuated and Clerks of the Peace. The clause relating to the Senate was restricted to contractors with the government.

May 3. THE LIQUOR BILL. Mackenzie, in moving that the liquor bill be committed, said that majority of the people were for temperance; he believed it would be much better to prohibit the liquor traffic altogether, but in a question of this kind, officers should express their opinions, and show by their readiness to enforce the permission of the legislation that they were sincere in their demand for it.

This bill would test the sincerity of the prohibitionists. Sir John said he was inclined to believe that a stringent license law was the best method of checking intemperance, but he believed the proposed system, demanded as it was by a strong party in the country, should be given a fair trial.

Anglin protested most solemnly against the bill as injurious and tyrannical; tyranny more gross never

was attempted. He protested on the principle against the majority dictating to the minority what they shall drink, eat and wear. The bill would be productive only of evil. A prohibition law in New Brunswick was violated the moment it came into operation, where drinking habits were almost unknown, an created riot, tumult, confusion and disorder which grew so great that the Governor called in a new Minister, dissolved the House, and all but two of the new members were pledged to repeal. Not more than one-fifth of the people were in the organization demanding this measure. He predicted if this law were not practically inoperative it would create disorder and riot, which would injure this country and this Government.

Mackenzie defended the law as no more tyrannical than license. Anglin said Mackenzie's reasoning was fallacious. The only ground on which prohibition could be justified was that it was immemorial to taste wine.

Mills argued that society had the same right to prohibit the liquor traffic as to confine lunatics or forbid the sale of poison. The suppression of the trade was necessary to the well-being of the country. The people desired it and should be permitted to do so. He said the prohibition was not a petition for the repeal of the Drinkin act had been received. The bill would lessen the evil effects of drinking.

Bunster—What are they? Mackenzie—Surely the hon. gentleman knows. (Laughter.) Mitchell could not fully agree with the hon. Speaker's reasoning. He did not believe the bill would be so efficacious as predicted, or that it would cause the evils feared. He said of poison it became a large and respectable body of the people of his country believed it necessary for the morals and safety of the community.

He said of an absolute prohibition, but as people could go to the polls and vote for or against they had no cause for complaint. The bill would do no good. He said of a committee, called on his men to vote down the motion, and it was voted down accordingly.

Several minor amendments were suggested, discussed and rejected, except some verbal changes, Bunster speaking about the Pacific Railway on each clause.

The bill was reported at 2:30 o'clock and House adjourned.

The Supplementary Estimates.

Ottawa, May 4. Supplementary estimates were laid on the table. They include the following items: Penitentiaries, \$23,943; reporting Debates, \$10,000; printing statistics, \$4,500; Exhibition, \$50,000; Menonite loan, \$7,600; Militia, \$100,856; Public Works of Buildings, \$24,117; Lighthouse and Coast Service, \$12,401; Fisheries, \$1,000; Establishment in Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, \$5,000; Indians, \$10,927; Halifax Commission, \$67,000; Sir Alex. Gait, for services as Superintendent of the Welland Canal after 28 years' service, \$3,000; telegraph lines, Haro Strait, B. C., \$3,500; Grand Trunk, \$2,000; balance of account between Canada and Danville Junction from July to December, 1874, \$6,776; Dominion lands, \$12,500; unallocated items, \$188,965. Total, \$244,290.

Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa, May 4, 1878. The week has been rather a quiet one in the House in consequence of a number of members having gone away, and the session will surely close before another Saturday night. The Ministers are breathing more freely than they did, as they had begun to fear that they were to be kept at their posts until their misdeeds were raked up.

The canvassing of officials of the House was brought up by Mr. Langevin, and commented on very strongly. It appeared that no less than seven of these gentlemen were named in a list on one place or another, to go home to Quebec and canvass for the July party. The Speaker cleared himself so far as all but two of them were concerned, stating that the others had not got permission from him. They were, therefore, allowed to go, or ordered off, by the Premier himself. The discussion of this brought up the whole question of official canvassing, and Huntington thought it all right in one case because it was a Local election. The Premier was very much to be always in, and pleaded no knowledge whatever of the affair. This is a way he has. All sorts of jobs are carried on under his nose, even in his name, and he shuts his eyes if firmly and sees nothing of them. But it is not possible that he does not know what is in progress. It is sure that he never punishes his people for doing those things which he shrinks from justifying, and therefore he must take the full responsibility for them. The officials who leave their posts, and canvass and subscribe liberally to corruption funds, are the ones who get promoted. Mr. Mitchell gave some samples of official interference, and indignantly denied an insinuation against himself of allowing official interference in elections. He challenged the slightest proof that any officer of his, with his consent, had ever interfered in any way. He proposed against propositions to disfranchise officials, saying that this large and intelligent body should have a voice in the selection of the representatives of the people. They paid taxes, like other citizens, and they should not be deprived of the right to vote. In reply to a statement that they did not pay taxes he showed to the contrary, as they had cheerfully paid all but an income tax that had been levied by some municipalities.

The Premier used to howl about the Parliamentary buildings being too large and expensive, and he no sooner got into power than he began to enlarge them and place expensive ornaments on the grounds. His new wing, which is chiefly devoted to a gorgeous suite of apartments for himself, has already cost \$260,000, and is far from complete. A grand tower, which he fondly imagines will cost \$100,000, and will require a great outlay still for the completion. It was pointed out during the discussion of the estimates for this expensive monument of Alexander I, that the harmony of the architecture had been destroyed by the new wing, and that the lofty tower, at one end of the range of buildings, would utterly destroy the pyramidal effect of the

central tower. Mackenzie owned up to the front facing cost \$75,000, besides \$14,000 for the gilded gates which always stand wide open at the entrance. Fourteen thousand dollars for fancy gates. But this is the economical government; so it is all right.

On the appropriation for dredging, several members protested against the money being taken *en bloc*, Sir John saying the Ministers might as well ask for the full amount needed for the public service in the same way, and that it was clear that the money was to be appropriated according to political exigencies. Mr. Mitchell drew from the Premier a promise to begin dredging the Miramichi early in the season, and strongly urged on him the necessity of giving some of the estimate for improvement of rivers to removing boulders from the Miramichi. His Royal Highness promised to see what he could do about it.

The Quebec and Ontario system of cutting lumber by high-priced officials was condemned by Mr. Mitchell, who contrasted it with the New Brunswick system, claiming that the latter was infinitely better and much less expensive.

On weights and measures Mr. Mitchell charged the Gov't with having squandered \$120,000 of the people's money. They kept officials under pay without work, and put people to unnecessary expense when they were not to be put into operation.

Mr. Mitchell also renewed his effort, on consignment, to get the Militia estimates reduced, moving to strike out the sums for District Adjutant General and District Paymaster, and to reduce the amount for Brigade Majors. The Gov't voted him down of course.

Mr. Mitchell made a serious charge against the Gov't of altering an order in the hands of the Deputy Minister, so that the return was not what was asked for. He wanted a committee to enquire into the matter, and was told he could have one if he wanted it. So he moved for such a committee. Mr. Mackenzie objected to the form of the motion. It was changed to enquire into the matter. Another change was made. Then he asked that part of it be omitted, which was refused, as it was necessary to calculate it, and then he, who was so ready to grant a committee, called on his men to vote down the motion, and it was voted down accordingly.

Several minor amendments were suggested, discussed and rejected, except some verbal changes, Bunster speaking about the Pacific Railway on each clause.

The bill was reported at 2:30 o'clock and House adjourned.

The Coming Elections.

The people will shortly be asked to elect Candidates to represent them in the Commons. Are they prepared to support the Mackenzie Administration, which in four years has increased our public debt by \$55,000,000? During the same short period, the trade returns of the Dominion show a decrease of about \$50,000,000. We do not mean to say that the Gov't are wholly responsible for this alarming decrease in the volume of trade, but we do maintain that our commercial position would have been better than it is to-day had the present Gov't set to work in earnest to retrieve our shattered trade, by instituting a wise protective policy, one which would materially assist in developing the resources of our country and foster its manufactures, which means more labor for the artisan, and less emigration from the country, a state of things much to be desired. We should also have been in a better position financially, had the so-called Reformers had given practical effect to their loud-mouthed declarations, by curtailing the public expenditure wherever necessary, and by instituting "Reform" in the administration of the affairs of the country generally, which was the platform upon which they stood when they assumed the reins of power. Up to the present they have been very profuse in their promises, their declarations with few exceptions proving to be but mere empty utterances to catch the voter and to deceive the unwary.

The elections for the Local Assembly will probably be the first to engage the attention of the people.—The King-Kelly Government is a thing of the past, and the work of reconstruction the Government is now going on. Hon. Mr. Fraser has been sworn in Atty. Genl., and Mr. Wedderburn Prov. Secretary. Mr. Kelly has stepped out of the Board of Works and finds a refuge in the Legislative Council. By some, this is looked upon as an acknowledgment of weakness on his part. Mr. Mitchell's course in the House, before putting it into the hands of the Deputy Minister, so that the return was not what was asked for. He wanted a committee to enquire into the matter, and was told he could have one if he wanted it. So he moved for

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Govt by G. A. Blair Esq.

Table with columns for DATE, Time, Height of Bar, Thermometer, Maximum, Minimum, and Direction of Wind.

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day. The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

The Farmer's Corner.

FARMERS are slow to learn the value of carrots for horses. They are so nutritious that lively stable men feed out large quantities to their horses, instead of grain.

TAN BARK FOR CURRANT WORMS.—Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry [and currant] caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes, and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard. This course can be recommended the more, because of its being so easy and excellent a means of suppressing the weeds, which are so apt to grow up among the low spring branches, and are protected by them from the fingers that keep away from other plants.

EGG PRODUCTION.—A writer in some late agricultural journal thinks he has found out the secret of making hens lay in winter. He brought a lot of corn that had been damaged by fire and fed it to his hens. He found that they laid wonderfully well all winter. Upon this hint he has since acted, and has had no difficulty in securing plenty of eggs in winter by keeping his fowls in good warm quarters, and feeding them largely with roasted or parched grain, principally corn.

CONVENIENCES ON A FARM.—The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performance of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation, and care of all returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the harness where it will be safe from weather or any other danger; his waggons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where he keeps his saws, hammers, vises, augers, and the various tools that are needed to mend and put in order the simple machines he uses.

CAMPBELL'S REMEDY FOR MICE.—Anyone desirous of keeping seeds from the depredations of mice can do so by mixing pieces of Campbell's Remedy in with the seeds. Mice placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The little animal objects to the odor, and will keep a good distance from it. He will seek food elsewhere.

SPRING SUITS, &C.

SUMMER OVERCOATS.

I have now on hand a Large Stock of English and Canadian Tweeds, all of the Newest Patterns and just the thing for summer wear. Also a few pieces of

SUMMER COATINGS.

These cloths can be made up on the premises into fashionable suits of a perfect fit and at reasonable rates.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

T. M. STEWART, (OF SCOTLAND,) late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to people of Newcastle, and surrounding Districts, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where he had the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York Fashions, he is prepared to make up clothes equal to any made abroad.

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A FRESH Supply Just Received at the NEWCASTLE Drug Store,

Ladies Floral Tools, Trellises and Flower Pots.

Also, a Choice Collection of FLOWER SEEDS. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

TO PAINTERS!

Just Received:— I CASE D. WHITE & SON PAINT BRUSHES, &c. Brandram's White Lead. MASURY'S COLORS. OILS, GLASS and PUTTY. W. H. THORNE & CO., Market Square, St. John, April 15, 1878.

SHIRT MAKING.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK all the New Patterns French and English Colored Shirtings, for Shirt Collars and Cuffs. Also, the celebrated Wet Wove English Bleached Wamsutta, and New York Mills American Bleached Cottons, and Finest Irish Linens for our best qualities of White Shirts. We guarantee the Fit and Quality of all our Shirts, and respectfully solicit your order. All sizes and qualities kept ready made in stock.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

St. John, April 2, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED:

200 BOXES TIN PLATES; 1 ton BLOCK TIN; 130 tons ENGLISH LEAD PIPE; 10 tons SHEET LEAD; 20 casks SHEET ZINC; 2 car loads TUBS and PAILS; 1 car load SHOVELS; 1 car load SHELF HARDWARE.

BUTTER and CANNED GOODS.

30 tubs BUTTER; 20 tubs CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; 10 tubs BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS, and all persons in want of lumber are notified, that they can be furnished with

DIMENSIONED LUMBER,

1st, 2nd and 3rd Quality Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, at moderate rates.

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps, to order, and Pumps of all kinds repaired.

FURNITURE CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

HAT STORE, 57 KING STREET.

St. John, April 8, 1878.

Just Received

and for sale at RICHARD DAVIDSON'S.

A large assortment of Gent's AMERICAN FELT and FUR HATS,

In all the most fashionable styles and colors, good value and low prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS

STATIONERY.

Newcastle, 2nd April, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the Parish of Dalhousie, fronting on the Restigouche, within one mile and a half of Dalhousie Station, containing 200 Two Hundred Acres, is well wooded and watered, and in every way a desirable property.

THOS. F. KENNEY,

Auctioneer, Dalhousie, N. B. Auctions attended to in any part of the County.

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

Goods Sold on Commission. Dalhousie, Nov. 6, 1877. 7-1/2

GOOD NEWS RANGE,

Which I can recommend to any person in want of a good cooking apparatus, to give perfect satisfaction. These Stoves having been purchased from the leading Furnitures and Hardware Stores, for quality have been surpassed, and will be sold at prices that suit the pockets of all purchasers.

CAMP HEATING STOVE,

Made of No. 20 heavy Sheet Iron with Cast Iron ends and legs, which have been highly approved by most of our heavy Lumbermen.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just claim against the late CALLEB McCULLLEY, are requested to present the same duly attested for immediate payment, and all matters remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in legal hands for collection.

CAUTION.

ALL parties trespassing upon any of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late C. McCULLLEY, will be proceeded against according to law.

THE MUSICAL CASCADE,

containing 100 pieces of sheet music. Price \$1.25, boards, \$1.40, cloth, \$1.60.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS, and all persons in want of lumber are notified, that they can be furnished with

DIMENSIONED LUMBER,

1st, 2nd and 3rd Quality Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, at moderate rates.

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps, to order, and Pumps of all kinds repaired.

FURNITURE CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

HAT STORE, 57 KING STREET.

St. John, April 8, 1878.

WINTER IS COMING.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FOUR a nice CHRISTMAS PRESENT what can be better than a

GOOD WALTHAM WATCH,

which is not excelled by any other in the market. A supply of these Watches, various grades, in Ladies' and Gent's sizes, in stock, and furnished to order.

CHRISTMAS!

To enable all who shall require Ornaments for the HOLIDAY SEASON, I shall place the whole of my STOCK of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS before my Customers at the Public, at a very large reduction for CASH.

TOBACCO, LARD, BUTTER.

We are receiving this day, 2nd March— No. 1 Crown 200 lbs North 12 1/2 TOBACCO; Rich, Dark Mahogany 60; Napoleon, Rich Dark 60; 100 tubs and pails XX LARD; 20 tubs BUTTER. Which we will sell low.

ENTIRE HORSE

"NORTHERN BOY." THE Subscriber will travel this fine young horse during the coming season, commencing on the 1st of May through the various parts of the County. Terms and stopping places will be made known by the groom.

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of District No. 7, Tabusintac, require the services of a Third Class Male Teacher.

CAUTION.

ALL parties trespassing upon any of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late C. McCULLLEY, will be proceeded against according to law.

THE MUSICAL CASCADE,

containing 100 pieces of sheet music. Price \$1.25, boards, \$1.40, cloth, \$1.60.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS, and all persons in want of lumber are notified, that they can be furnished with

DIMENSIONED LUMBER,

1st, 2nd and 3rd Quality Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, at moderate rates.

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps, to order, and Pumps of all kinds repaired.

FURNITURE CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

HAT STORE, 57 KING STREET.

St. John, April 8, 1878.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FOUR a nice CHRISTMAS PRESENT what can be better than a

GOOD WALTHAM WATCH,

which is not excelled by any other in the market. A supply of these Watches, various grades, in Ladies' and Gent's sizes, in stock, and furnished to order.

CHRISTMAS!

To enable all who shall require Ornaments for the HOLIDAY SEASON, I shall place the whole of my STOCK of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS before my Customers at the Public, at a very large reduction for CASH.

TOBACCO, LARD, BUTTER.

We are receiving this day, 2nd March— No. 1 Crown 200 lbs North 12 1/2 TOBACCO; Rich, Dark Mahogany 60; Napoleon, Rich Dark 60; 100 tubs and pails XX LARD; 20 tubs BUTTER. Which we will sell low.

ENTIRE HORSE

"NORTHERN BOY." THE Subscriber will travel this fine young horse during the coming season, commencing on the 1st of May through the various parts of the County. Terms and stopping places will be made known by the groom.

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of District No. 7, Tabusintac, require the services of a Third Class Male Teacher.

CAUTION.

ALL parties trespassing upon any of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late C. McCULLLEY, will be proceeded against according to law.

THE MUSICAL CASCADE,

containing 100 pieces of sheet music. Price \$1.25, boards, \$1.40, cloth, \$1.60.

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS, and all persons in want of lumber are notified, that they can be furnished with

DIMENSIONED LUMBER,

1st, 2nd and 3rd Quality Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, at moderate rates.

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps, to order, and Pumps of all kinds repaired.

FURNITURE CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

HAT STORE, 57 KING STREET.

St. John, April 8, 1878.

"UNION ADVOCATE"

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS office is now thoroughly equipped with Jobbing material and the most modern presses for the rapid and skillful execution of

PLAIN & COLORED COMMERCIAL

General Printing

which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly favor us with their orders, both as regards style and price.

PATENT BARREL LIFTERS,

A most convenient article for Flour and Fish Dealers and all who have to handle barrels.

PATENT STEP LADDER

Combined with a Shelf on the Step Ladder for holding a tub or bucket. A most useful article.

GUT NAILS! GUT NAILS!

SHOE NAILS! SHOE NAILS! S. R. FOSTER & SON'S

STANDARD

Call, Shoe Nail & Tack Works, St. John, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Orders Solicited. Prompt attention and uniform satisfaction guaranteed.

HALL SELLS

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. HALL SELLS—College and School Books.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,

SHEDDIAC, N. B. Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles manufactured and always in stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

Numbering 170 pages, with Colored Plate. SENT FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS OF PAST YEARS, and to all purchasers of our books, either

SMELT BOXES.

THE Subscriber is now making up a large quantity of

SMELT BOXES.

which he calls the attention of those engaged in the exportation business. These boxes are made up of thin but strong material, which will effect a saving in the freight, and of various sizes to suit the different markets.

EDWARD B. ROWE,

47 CENTRAL WHARF, Forwarding Agent in Boston

FULTON FISH MARKET.

To insure prompt attention and cheapest rates, shippers of fish must mark all boxes

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on next WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, the lot originally granted by the Crown to the Hon. John M. Johnson on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1858.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!

BY an admirable arrangement of nature, recuperates new material to make up for the loss that

Magic Cough Syrup.

A simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!

BY an admirable arrangement of nature, recuperates new material to make up for the loss that

Magic Cough Syrup.

A simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style, at this establishment.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North-land, Newcastle, N. B., 20th February, 1878.

"UNION ADVOCATE"

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS office is now thoroughly equipped with Jobbing material and the most modern presses for the rapid and skillful execution of

PLAIN & COLORED COMMERCIAL

General Printing

which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly favor us with their orders, both as regards style and price.

PATENT BARREL LIFTERS,

A most convenient article for Flour and Fish Dealers and all who have to handle barrels.

PATENT STEP LADDER

Combined with a Shelf on the Step Ladder for holding a tub or bucket. A most useful article.

GUT NAILS! GUT NAILS!

SHOE NAILS! SHOE NAILS! S. R. FOSTER & SON'S

STANDARD

Call, Shoe Nail & Tack Works, St. John, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Orders Solicited. Prompt attention and uniform satisfaction guaranteed.

HALL SELLS

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. HALL SELLS—College and School Books.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,

SHEDDIAC, N. B. Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles manufactured and always in stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

Numbering 170 pages, with Colored Plate. SENT FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS OF PAST YEARS, and to all purchasers of our books, either

SMELT BOXES.

THE Subscriber is now making up a large quantity of

SMELT BOXES.

which he calls the attention of those engaged in the exportation business. These boxes are made up of thin but strong material, which will effect a saving in the freight, and of various sizes to suit the different markets.

EDWARD B. ROWE,

47 CENTRAL WHARF, Forwarding Agent in Boston

FULTON FISH MARKET.

To insure prompt attention and cheapest rates, shippers of fish must mark all boxes

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on next WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, the lot originally granted by the Crown to the Hon. John M. Johnson on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1858.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!

BY an admirable arrangement of nature, recuperates new material to make up for the loss that

Magic Cough Syrup.

A simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!

BY an admirable arrangement of nature, recuperates new material to make up for the loss that

Magic Cough Syrup.

A simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style, at this establishment.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North-land, Newcastle, N. B., 20th February, 1878.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,

CHATHAM, N. B.

MANUFACTURER OF Steam Engines & Boilers, GANG AND ROTARY SAW MILLS, GANG EDGES, SHINGLE MACHINES, AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

POND'S WISCONSIN

Patent Rotary SAW CARRIAGE.

This invention pronounced the "No Plus-ultra" of Saw Mills, is designed to sweep all rivals from the field. Interlocking hook and lever dogs are used, by which the logs are dogged and canted automatically.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,

WATER ST. - CHATHAM, WILLIAM LAWLER, Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

GOLD

THE undersigned, having made a change in his business, notices all parties indebted to him, that all accounts due him, MUST be paid or settled for by accounts not paid or settled for at that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having made a change in his business, notices all parties indebted to him, that all accounts due him, MUST be paid or settled for by accounts not paid or settled for at that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having made a change in his business, notices all parties indebted to him, that all accounts due him, MUST be paid or settled for by accounts not paid or settled for at that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having made a change in his business, notices all parties indebted to him, that all accounts due him, MUST be paid or settled for by accounts not paid or settled for at that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

NOTICE.