ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE.

VOL. 2.--No. 28. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 19, 1876. D. G. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

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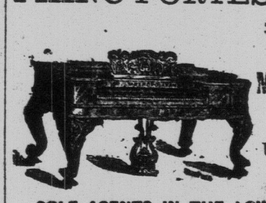
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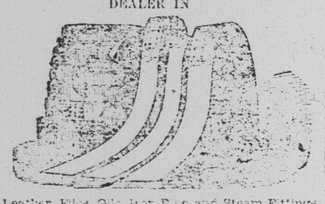
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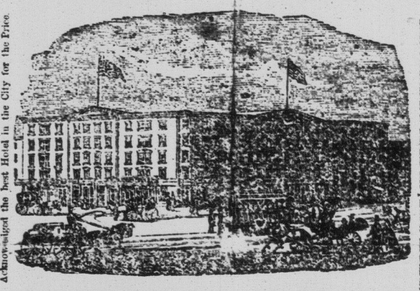
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Located convenient to Business and places of Amusement
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COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED TO AID GUESTS IN REACHING THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.
CARS FROM ALL DEPOTS PASS THE DOOR.
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FINE AMERICAN GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES!

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WE offer for sale through the merchants of the North Shore, best quality
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
made of American cotton, in sheets or mounted, at a price that shall meet the view of purchasers, used universally in the United States. All kinds of Seines, for Cod, Caplin, Herring, Mackerel and Lance; Seine Netting, for Pounds and Traps, now coming into use in the cod fishery. Twines, Ropes, &c., samples to be sent for inspection by merchants.
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Boston.
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1876.
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STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after THURSDAY, March 30th, the splendid steamships "NEW BRUNSWICK," L. H. Price, Master, and "CITY OF PORTLAND," L. H. Price, Master, will leave Reed's Point wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting at Eastport with Steamer "Belle Brown," for St. Andrews and Calais.
Returning will leave Boston every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p.m., after the boat shall arrive from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.
Standard rates of freight.
No claims for allowance, after goods have the Warehouse.
Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock p.m.
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NOTICE!
THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate that he will travel the Entire Horse
"Forest King,"
Through the County the coming Season. Price for the Season, $4.00.
This Horse is now 3 years old, and weighs 1,300 pounds. Places of shipping made known by the Groom.
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And direct importer of
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OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq.
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THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he is now prepared to furnish
PLANS, DESIGNS
—AND—
SPECIFICATIONS
For any description of Building required.
PRICES REASONABLE!
GEORGE CASSIDY,
Architect
Chatham, N. B. 4th April, 1876

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GENTS' HATS
—IN ALL THE—
LATEST STYLES
—AT—
J. & R. SINCLAIR'S.

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A COUPLE of Gentlemen Boarders. Good board and pleasant rooms. Apply at Advance office for particulars.

New Goods.
JUST OPENED,
A VERY large and choice stock of
MEN'S FELT HATS,
(Newest Style.)
Ancedless variety of Ladies' and Misses'
SUN HATS,
(Very Cheap.)
A large lot of Men's
Overall Pants and Jumpers,
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White and Colored Shirts,
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Several thousand rolls of cheap
PAPER HANGINGS,
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DAILY EXPECTED,
MY IMPORTATIONS OF
British Goods,
which will comprise the largest and most Varied assortment ever offered by me.
WILLIAM MURRAY.

FIRE WOOD.
ORDERS for MILL FIREWOOD left at my office or with Isaac Corrine, at my Mill, will receive prompt attention.
J. B. SNOWBALL.

St. Lawrence Advance.
CHATHAM, FRIDAY MAY 19, 1876.

Debate in the House of Commons on Fishery Privileges in New Brunswick.

(*From "Hansard."*)
Continued from last issue.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I think that my hon. friend has pursued a somewhat unusual course with respect to this motion. He should have waited until the papers were before the House before he delivered himself, when hon. members would be in a position to judge of the issue between us. My hon. friend has anticipated the papers, and it is necessary that I should also quote to some extent from the correspondence. I think I shall be able to show that my hon. friend in office was an entirely different man from what he is out of office—that every step he took when presiding over the Department of Marine and Fisheries pointed to the ultimate assimilation of the rights and relations with regard to this particular matter over the entire Dominion.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—That is not correct.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—If the hon. gentleman had waited for the introduction of the papers, every one, I think, would see that what I infer is correct, and that testimony produced before the Courts clearly prove it. The hon. gentleman says that this Government has been guilty of an act of arbitrary conduct in reference to the fishermen of New Brunswick. If I have been guilty of arbitary conduct, I think I can convict my hon. friend on his own evidence of the highest acts of tyranny. The hon. gentleman states that an attempt has been made to take rights from the fishermen which they have enjoyed for three quarters of a century. I deny it. He also takes the ground that the riparian proprietors in New Brunswick have the exclusive right to fish opposite their own lands. I will say to this House that there is no such Law. The question has been adjudicated upon by the Courts in New Brunswick, which were of the unanimous opinion that no such right existed. If I succeed in establishing this fact, my hon. friend will have to acknowledge that he is entirely wrong, and did me great injustice.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I know all you can prove.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—If my hon. friend knows it, very well; but it seems to me that he cannot take a judicial view of the question at all. It will be in the recollection of the House that the late Chief Justice Ritchie gave it as his individual opinion, and there was no appeal from his decision.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I said appeal in the Superior Court.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—The case was tried in *nisi prius*. The Judge charged the jury in a paternal way, and an appeal was taken to the Court in Banco, which was unanimously of opinion that the parties had no exclusive rights whatever.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Can my hon. friend not read the case?

Hon. Mr. SMITH—Yes; it is the case of Rose vs. Belyea, first volume of Hanney's Law Reports, and it is as follows:

"This was action of trespass, tried before Ritchie, C. J., at the east Kingston Court. The damage complained of was the tearing of the plaintiff's net by defendant, while the defendant was fishing with it in the river St. John, within the ebb and flow of the tide, opposite to the land of the defendant, who claimed the exclusive right of fishing there. The learned judge directed the jury that there was no exclusive right of fishing in a navigable river; that the right of fishing in a navigable tidal river was in the public; and that the ownership of the land gave the defendant no right to interfere with a party fishing in the front of it. Verdict for the plaintiff, $40.

Barker now moved for a new trial on the grounds:—1, Misdirection; 2, that the damages were excessive, the actual damage done to the net being according to plaintiff's own evidence only $2, and he was not entitled to exemplary damages. Mayne on Damages, 351; Price vs. Severn (7 Brig. 316.)

Per Curiam.—The soil of a public navigable river is in the Crown and the right of fishing belongs to the public. Since Magna Charta the Crown cannot grant the exclusive right of fishing in a public navigable river to a private individual. The claim set up by the defendant of the exclusive right to fish in front of his own land entirely failed. Malcolmson vs. O'Dea, (9 Jur. N. S. 1, 135.)"

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—that case was never appealed.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I suppose the hon. gentlemen wants it to go to the Queen and Privy Council.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I do.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—Then why didn't you get it there?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Because I had nothing to do with it. That case was remote from my county.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—Yes; but the principle is the same. Well, my hon. friend cannot impose on the credulity of the House in that way. The principle is the same in Kings County as in the County of Northumberland; the rights of these people are identical, and therefore what is applicable to one county is equally applicable to the other. My hon. friend has chosen to set up his arbitrary opinion against the solemn and unanimous decision of a Court with the Chief Justice at its head. Why did they not appeal to the Privy Council? Because, I suppose the lawyers said it would be absurd to do so. Now surely, my hon. friend must submit to that law which is in force in New Brunswick as well as throughout the rest of the Dominion. He deliberately says—and I was rather startled, and I think that the House was startled, and that the country will be amazed to hear it—that it was his intended policy, if the Government had not been ousted, to abolish the system of licenses and leases, and assimilate the law to the practice which had prevailed in New Brunswick. I wonder who ever heard of it before? Certainly, I think, no employe in the Department, or any member of this House. This is rather remarkable, and does not seem to harmonize with the reasons with which he has justified the difference in the systems, anent the assurance given by Sir John A. Macdonald across the floor of this House. I do not know what the right hon. gentleman said at the time; but this I can say, that the rights of the people of this country cannot rest upon a basis like that; but while this was under discussion, if such was the understanding, why did not my hon. friend insert it in the Act?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I never dreamt of such a construction being put upon it.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—What construction.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—The construction you put upon it.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I will show you this, that those proprietors had no rights such as those in question, secured them by law.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—You cannot do it.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I will prove beyond question that you yourself have so stated.

Now then, Sir, what I say to my hon. friend is—if it be the fact, and if it was understood in this Parliament, that the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should be exempted from the general law introduced by himself, why was it not put in the Act, when a few words would have accomplished the purpose? The second section states: "The Minister of Marine "and Fisheries may, where the exclusive "right of fishing does not already exist "by law"—that is the exception, and wherever the privilege does not exist, the Minister has no power, but otherwise he has full power and control—"can issue or "authorize to be issued, fishery leases and "licenses for fisheries and fishing wherever "situated or carried on; but leases or li-"censes for any term not exceeding nine "years shall be issued only under author-"ity of an order of the Governor in Coun-"cil."

My hon. friend had great power; and it is extremely doubtful whether the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should have such power, I can quite understand that a Minister might use it generously, but I think it undesirable he should possess it. Before the change of Government my hon. friend granted a great many licenses in New Brunswick to sportsmen for nine years, at a small price for so valuable a privilege; and if we had them to sell over again we could obtain four or five times as much.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Will my hon. friend state the cases and I will soon endeavour to answer him.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I only allude to the general question.

My hon. friend says that the Government has acted in a most arbitrary manner. He cites the second clause, but does he not know that there is another clause which gives greater power to the Administration? His pretensions are extraordinary; and what has the Government done in this case? He admits we have certain powers but he maintains that the Government has arrogated to itself a power it did not possess, in order to coerce the people of Northumberland County into paying a tax, to the destruction of their rights. It seems to me manifest, that the people of New Brunswick should be subject to the same rules in this regard, as the inhabitants of Ontario and Quebec. I could not justify in my own conscience any other course. I have looked over the records of the Department, and I find that my hon. friend had evidently been under a similar conviction. I say, therefore, it seemed to me utterly unfair to act otherwise, and I was willing to undertake or share the responsibility of introducing there the system followed in Ontario and Quebec.

I was quite aware that it would be unpopular; such action ever is, but my duty was plain. I would rather not have imposed a regulation obnoxious to my people; but I laid aside personal interests. I find also, that my hon. friend, in order to make a little capital out of this, goes back on himself.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Do not impugn my motives.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—What did my hon. friend do in Quebec? Did he increase the taxation of the people, without announcing his policy to this House? I wonder that he does not recollect it I can show what he did. He imposed from 50 cents. to $1 a barrel on salmon of his own mere arbitrary will, without reference to the Government or this House. Where is my despotism when compared to this?

I acted with the approval of the whole Government. I have the evidence in my own hand if he disputes it.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I do not dispute that; but I do not hold that two wrongs make a right.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I have just got my hon. friend where I wanted him.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—All right, here I am, my hon. friend.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—My hon. friend acknowledges that he had done wrong in this case; and I wanted to convict him, and show that if I were guilty of tyranny and despotism, it was shared by my colleagues. He declares that the tax levied on the fishermen of Northumberland was intolerable, and that there was a registration regulation made by the municipal authorities of the county.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I say that it was recommended by the Municipal body of the county.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I do not know what was recommended, but I understood you to say, that it was for registration purposes,

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Well, I did say so.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I will show that this, as other statements he has made, is inaccurate; and convict him of having made a false statement before the House.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Go on.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—In the New Brunswick Act 1863, I find section 12, which runs as follows:—

"The Governor in Council may impose and levy an annual tax on every net used for the taking of salmon on the sea coast or in the bays and rivers in this Province not exceeding fifty cents for every net fifty fathoms in length, and one half cent for every fathom above fifty fathoms; and may also enforce and levy such annual tax as may be deemed reasonable, on all and every engine, weir or trap used for taking fish in the rivers or on the sea coast or in the bays of this Province."

This was the law in New Brunswick in 1863; and Section 13 runs as follows—

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—We have read all this.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—You have, but not the House; you said that there was no law.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I did not.

Hon. Gentlemen—Order! Order!

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—What I said was this:—that Justices of the Peace in the County of Northumberland recommended the Government to take such action, and the Government passed that law with reference to the issue of an Order in Council, the tax being paid into the Municipal Treasury.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I will show you now that you have only made the matter worse—that you have committed another inaccuracy. You say that it was a registration fee; I have shown that it was a tax. The 13th Section provides:—

"That taxes imposed under the provisions of this Act, or the regulations to be made by authority thereof, shall be collected by the Wardens in the respective districts, and shall be paid by them into the Provincial Treasury in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct; and it shall be the duty of the Wardens to make full and correct returns of the amounts collected and paid over by them respectively, annually, on the 31st day of October in each year, such returns to be forthwith transmitted to the Auditor General."

What does the hon. gentleman say about that? He told us that it was a municipal tax, paid into the county funds—but here is a law declaring that it was a tax to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, and the Governor in Council who exercises the power to which I have referred, under this Act, made the following rule and regulation:—

"The owner or owners of nets used for the purpose of taking salmon, shall be liable to and pay the following annual tax, namely: For every net so used of fifty fathoms in length, fifty cents, and for every fathom over fifty, one-half cent; and the owner of every weir or trap used or set for the purpose of taking any fish, shall pay an annual tax of one dollar for every such weir, and of ten dollars for every such trap."

My hon. friend, in the letter he has addressed to me, has charged me with partiality to my own community; he says that its residents were only taxed $1 per weir and the fishermen in other sections $10. I showed, however, to my hon. friend in my reply that there was not a wier in my county, and therefore his accusation entirely falls to the ground. My hon. friend essayed to give the matter another turn, as to the issue between us.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I said I would show that my hon. friend had during his administration stated distinctly that these proprietors had no exclusive rights. I wrote:—

"Although the question as to whether riparian proprietors have the exclusive right of fishing opposite their land is a legal one, and is really not involved in the controversy between us, it is as well, perhaps, to discuss it briefly.

"You have unreservedly given it as your opinion that they have this right. On this point I distinctly take issue with you, and will call you as a witness against yourself to show that in 1870 your opinion was then in accordance with mine. In your report to Council (which was erroneously printed of Council) referred to in my former letter as dated 27th January 1870, you use this language: 'There are doubtless in the Maritime districts numerous fishery stations where the parties have been in peaceable occupation for a long time, and being in some instances riparian proprietors they think they have acquired a sort of preference by such prior occupancy. They may also desire to secure those holdings by leases or licenses.'"

Now, I would ask my hon. friend what he meant by this? He alleges that these people, having exercised the right for so many years, fancied that they could claim it by some priority of occupancy, but that they did not have the exclusive privilege they imagined they possessed. I think my hon friend is well aware of the fact, that I had no object in persecuting the people of my own Province. I thought that we were dealing with them in a most benignant way. I felt the responsibility of introducing the system which had prevailed in Ontario and Quebec, and I was prepared to assume it. In 1874, the system of licenses was adopted, when I was told that in Quebec payment had been made for some years at the rate of $1 per barrel for salmon taken, and I could only in all honesty introduce the policy into New Brunswick. In one year we issued licenses to the number of twenty-five on the Restigouche River, and it worked admirably. The people were well satisfied. The next year I thought it better to continue the system beyond the Restigouche, and the first duty imposed was $1 per barrel. I adopted the standard of my hon. predecessor. When this Order in Council was promulgated, delegations came and stated that the Fisheries were very much depressed. I replied at once if the representations were made to the head of the Department they would have been listened to willingly. The tax was reduced to 40 cents, not for New Brunswick alone, but also for Quebec. Well, we had petitions from the very fishermen of the county which my hon. friend represents. They stated distinctly they did not object to pay the tax, and that it was only fair they should contribute something to the maintenance of this branch of the public service. They knew that a fish-breeding establishment had been placed on the Miramichi, and they stated they were prepared to pay their share for its maintenance. I will quote their petition as it is summarized in my letter to the hon. member:—

"I have received petitions from the fishermen of Miramichi, couched in suitable and becoming language, and written in a spirit which does them great credit, and gives evidence of there intelligence and respectability. Differing from you, they recognize the justice of the charge, and express a willingness to contribute; to use their own language—'Your petitioners are not opposed to contribute their fair proportion of the cost of maintaining the protective and propagating organization and establishments of the Department,' &c. This sentiment is commendable, and merits the approbation of every honest and right-minded man. The Government ask the fishermen to do no more; and if they can show that the tax is, under present circumstances, too high, I am quite prepared to recommend a reduction; and I may here say that I think they have made out a good case, and one that calls for a modification of the tax."

Now, this was the spirit of the fishermen when my hon. friend entered the county and stirred up sedition among them and preached rebellion.

I find in the records of my Department the following:—

"DEPARTMENT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 11th Feburary, 1871.

Sir,—The Minister has had under his consideration your report dated 16th December, 1869, in connection with part of your annual report for last year, relative to the rating of license fees for salmon fishery stations.

A schedule of the licenses granted in the Division under your charge for the years 1864, '65, '66, '67 and '68, shewing the average catch and average license fees *per annum*, was prepared here at the time for your guidance, and you were also requested to complete this statement for the following years in order to enable you to offer your suggestions thereon, and to place the Department in a position to determine upon a fair and reliable mode of rating those stations. I herewith inclose blank forms which you will please fill up accordingly with such details for the years 1869 and 1870 of salmon fishing in your Division. This information is wanted at once and you will please lose no time in supplying it.

Upon enquiry made by Dr. Fortin,

Continued on second page.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JOHN STYMIEST,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Alnwick, April 21, 1876.

FRESH SEEDS!

1876. NEW IMPORTATION 1876.

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

TRAER' STORE, WATER STREET,
CHATHAM.

1876.
INTERNATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SHIPPERS OF FISH FROM MIRAMICHI are hereby notified, that Steamers of this Line will make

Three Trips A Week,

from JUNE 15th until Sept. 30. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, arriving in Boston early the following day, and oftener should Business require it.

FRESH FISH

by our Line will receive every attention and be forwarded with despatch.

Parties before making any arrangements, would do we to confer with the undersigned by whom all information can be given.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
AGENT I. S. S. Coy

Sheffield House
IMPORTATIONS.

ENGLISH French and German FNCY GOODS
GOLD SILVERWARE;
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, quality warranted;
Ladies' and Gent's Fine Gold and Gem set JEWELRY;
English and Swiss WATCHES, in fine gold cases with the latest improvements. Warranted correct time keepers.
Parian and Bronze Figures and Groups.
Bronze Statuettes and Marble Volute CLOCKS, in sets, etc.
Further importations to arrive via Portland and Halifax.
Manufactured to order at the premises.
Engine and Gent's Fine GOLD JEWELRY, from London and Paris designs.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

☞ An Inspection of the Stock respectfully solicited.

FIRE BRANCH.

ROBERT MARSHALL'S
FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Applications may be made to the following Representatives.

CHATHAM:—T. F. GILLESPIE, W. WILKINSON.
NEWCASTLE:—A. A. DAVIDSON, M. ADAMS.
BATHURST:—JOHN R. BALDWIN, ANTHONY RAINEY.
DALHOUSIE:—GEORGE HADDOW.
RICHIBUCTO:—H. LITTLEJOHN, J. D. PHINNEY.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.

OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 sterling

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1833.
Capital and Assets $600,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.

Phœnix Company of Brooklyn,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Cash Capital and Accumulated Fund $2,000,000

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

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER
March 12—3m

NEW GOODS

Per Hibernian and Sidonian:—

Season, 1876

THOS. R. JONES & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED:—

100 PACKAGES

Containing Dry Goods, Cloths. Tailors Trimmings, Clothing. Smallwares, etc.
—ALSO—
5 bales Cotton Herring nets.

All of which are offered to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS at unusually low prices to suit the times.

THOMAS R. JONES CO.
Wholesale Warehouse,
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Scotch Sugars.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO. have received ex S. S. Tyrian, from Glasgow and Liverpool:—
49 Casks Scotch Refined Sugars;
100 Kegs Bi Carb. of Soda;
10 bbls. Scotch Oatmeal;
5 bbls. Finest Pearl Barley;
100 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 Boxes London Layer Raisins;
100 hf-chests, 97 chest Fine & also Congou;
2 cases Cheddar Cheese;
11 cases Nixey's Black Lead.

And from United States, &c.:—
60 boxes Pure Corn Starch;
50 bbls. White Beans;
20 boxes assorted Hops;
25 tubs Lard;
10 bbls. Cheese;
5 cases Fancy Soaps;
25 boxes Blue Mottled Soap;
5 cases Hearle's Extracts, assorted.

62 KING STREET,
SAINT JOHN.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, FRIDAY MAY 19, 1876.

Read it Carefully.

We publish, on the first page in this issue, the conclusion of the Fishery Debate in the House of Commons last winter. Last week we gave Mr. Mitchell's Speech. It was somewhat longer than is the reply of Mr. Smith, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and it will be seen that Mr. [illegible] again after Mr. Smith had concluded. There are one or two points that are especially interesting in the debate, aside from the matter which is the germ of the whole controversy. One is that Mr. Inspector Venning recommended that the tax on Salmon be two dollars per bbl., while the Minister made it one dollar and afterwards reduced it to forty cents. Another point is the statement by Mr. Mitchell that the people—that is, the fishermen—did not know that he was coming down to the County last summer to instruct them in the fishery matter. He also said "I declare that I never induced a single person to get up in a meeting or influenced them in any way"—again, he says, "I excited no hostility to the powers that be." Dear, good Mr. Mitchell! How innocent he is of all the trouble raised in this County at the time of and after his visit last summer!

Mr. Mitchell said in the Commons that there was no appeal in the case of Rose *vs.* Belyea, but at a challenge from Sir John, Mr. Smith showed by Law Reports—evidence that even Mr. Mitchell dare not deny—that such appeal had been made and the judgment sustained against the position he has advised the fishermen to take in regard to riparian rights.

The debate also proves clearly that it was Mr. Mitchell himself who—without even asking an order in Council—imposed a salmon tax of from fifty cents to a dollar per bbl. on the fishermen of Quebec. What is his reply? That he was wrong but did not know it at the time, and he says that his successor should not have followed his example;—A fine argument, truly, for a gentleman who assumes to be so well informed on such matters, and is now the great champion of the new doctrine of fishermen's rights: The manner in which Mr. Mitchell's assertion that the taxes on nets, weirs, etc., in Northumberland prior to Confederation, were imposed under County regulations, was used up, shows how reckless he can be in his statements, and his discomfiture over his next assertion:—that the taxes went into the funds of the County, lets further light in upon his entire disregard for even written law and fact, when he hopes there will be no one able to pin him down to the truth by documentary evidence. No wonder he was silent when these absurd statements were scattered to the winds!

In recommending the fishermen to carefully peruse the official report of the Debate, we will say no more, just now, except to remark that there is quite a difference between discussing the fishery question in country halls and school houses and in the Parliament of the Dominion.

The Lobster Fishery.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has changed the order in regard to the close season for lobsters, and fixed a month later than was at first proposed. The season will be from the 10th of August to the 20th of September, instead of from the 10th of July to the 20th of August. We are still of opinion that if a close season for Lobsters is to be enforced it ought to be a discriminating one, made with due regard to the different conditions and interests of our long coast-line. The change, however, will be acceptable as an improvement on the order as first issued.

The "Times."

"To the statement of the *Advance* that the *Times* is an opposition paper, the editor retorts by saying "that it must be so, for the *Advance* says it is and the *Advance* don't lie. (We wouldn't like to hazard the same assertion about the Editor.")

It is a pity that papers published in respectable communities cannot discuss public questions decently. We happened to say, in effect, some time ago, when referring to the *Telegraph's* position on the Railway question, that we feared the *Times'* attitude would not have the good effect its merits deserved, because it was an opposition paper, and its motives might be construed as party ones. We have thought that the *Times* had been opposed to the present Local Government for some time, or we would not have placed it on that side. and if it will say, even now, that we are mistaken we will make the necessary correction, but we think it ought to have some better use for its columns than the prostitution of them to personalities which no gentleman would utter in a far less public place than the columns of a newspaper. The record of the Editor of this paper was so good before he located himself in Chatham that he received a business proposition from the Editor of the *Times* such as no honorable man would offer to a person unless he had entire confidence in his honor and integrity. Had the Editor of the ADVANCE accepted the proposition it is not probable that the *Times* would now enjoy the reputation of suffering defeat on nearly every important question it advocates, and it should, therefore, be the last paper in the province to refer, in adverse terms, personally, to a gentleman with whom its editor has simply close professional and business relations. So much for the *Times'* personalities.

A Wail from One without Office.

We believe that it was "Joe" Rymal who said, last winter in the Commons, that "the proverbial ferocity of the tigress deprived of her cubs is angelic mildness compared with the cold blooded vindictiveness of a Tory out of office," and an illustration of the correctness of his opinion was contained in last week's *Watchman*. We may mention, in the first place, that the editor of that paper was *once* in the service of the Government and is not so now. Well, the *Watchman* of last Saturday, in a very spiteful strain, proceeded to tell the stories of several way office keepers and other officials—including Mr. Stevens of the Moncton *Times*—who were dismissed by the Dominion Government. Of course, it says all these dismissals were made because the dismissed persons were politically opposed to the "Grit" government and it twists a portion of an article from the St. John *Globe* in order to show this was especially so in Mr. Stevens' case. Then it proceeds to say that:—

"The Chatham *Advance* takes up the parable and unhesitatingly threatens the fishermen of Northumberland with the consequences of opposition to the Government policy as regards their claim to "riparian rights." In this connexion it is proper to remark that so important did the claim of the fishermen to "riparian rights" appear even to the Mackenzie Government, and so strongly was it supported by *prima facie* evidence, that the Government was obliged to decide, and to announce to Parliament the decision, to allow a test case to be made up for the newly created Court of Appeal. It is under such circumstances as these that the *Advance* threatens the fishermen with the vengeance of the Government." * * * *

"Scarcely had the fishermen assembled and in good faith taken the preliminary steps towards the preparation of their case, than the local organ of the Government assumed a threatening attitude and sought to intimidate the fishermen from moving! The *Globe* tells the dismissed official that he lost his office because his friends were unable to protect him! The *Advance* tells the fishermen that if they venture to protect themselves in the Courts, according to the Government's agreement, and especially if they accept assistance from their County member, who happens to be in Opposition, they can not expect to be as well treated as if they had not placed themselves in antagonism to the Government!" The plain English of which is that the Mackenzie Government is the fountain of all rights and privileges, and that men who place themselves in antagonism to this source of power, or show the slightest spark of manhood or independence in urging what they believe to be their rights, will be made to suffer for it!"

We think it will occur to many of our readers that the above is very far-fetched. What we said on the subject was contained in a little item. It was as follows:—

If the fishermen get up a representative case *as Mr. Mitchell urges them to do*; if they actually go to law with the Government—and they are beaten; if they learn that they have really no right to the privileges the Department of Marine and Fisheries offered to protect them in and give them licenses for, without any charge whatever, can they expect to be as well treated as if they had not placed themselves in antagonism to the Government *at the instigation of Mr. Mitchell*? It is the fishermen who will suffer, and not Mr. Mitchell, however; so the result makes little difference to that gentleman.

That little paragraph has set the *Watchman* howling and has made it call this paper the organ and mouthpiece of the Government. Does the *Watchman* forget that when the new Fishery regulations were promulgated last year we attacked them at once, both on the ground of the excessive amount of the taxes imposed on Salmon and Bass and because we feared the introduction of a general licensing system would interfere with the riparian privileges of the fishermen? The *Watchman* chooses to forget that we then stood out against the government and its organs, such as the *News*, etc., and did not cease to urge the claims of the fishermen until the Minister of Marine and Fisheries publicly and in writing declared that *it was the intention of the Department to respect the privileges of the riparain proprietors*, and granted the prayer of their petition by reducing the fishery taxes to a merely nominal sum. We have no hesitation in saying that we know a very large majority of the fishermen were satisfied with the assurances given in respect to their riparian privileges and with the prompt and favorable manner in which their petition was responded to. The fishermen themselves know that they then made up their minds to pay the tax on their catch as honestly as they had ever paid that previously levied on their nets. We claim that the fishermen and the ADVANCE were then in accord and that we contended together against the government until what we claimed in these columns and asked for by petition was granted. The work was then accomplished—the trouble all over.

What was the next move? Did the fishermen, of their own motion, say they were not satisfied or was the question of riparian rights agitated by others? We state distinctly that Mr. Mitchell first wrote to some of his friends in the county raising the question, and next came here and before he held a meeting actually dissuaded men, who were entering the very doors of the fishery officers for the purpose of taking licenses and paying taxes, from carrying out their intentions. He next caused printed bills to be posted announcing that he would hold meetings and present his views and give his advice on the whole fishery question; he did hold these meetings and the direct result was that he made the fishermen believe that the Government was attempting to wrest established and vested rights from them.

It was in this matter—an entirely new one—that we differed from the fishermen, our reasons therefor being, first because of the assurance of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the privileges of the riparian proprietors would be duly respected. 2nd because we firmly believed—and still believe—that no occupation of a shore privilege, however long in duration, can give the riparian proprietor the exclusive right to fish the water in front of it, and 3rd, because we believe that Mr. Mitchell, being a lawyer and having once been Minister of Marine and Fisheries, knew the claims he induced the fishermen to make could not be established.

When the fishermen were induced to believe the claims they are now making were valid, and that there was a chance of having them established by the Dominion Court of Appeal, they were justified in seeking a decision of the matter, but *not as Mr. Mitchell urged them to do it*, viz—by placing themselves in antagonism to the Government. Instead of refusing to take out licences and to pay the reduced taxes—reduced at their own request, and upon their statement that they were not opposed to paying them—they should have made known their claims by petition and paid under protest. The question would then have gone quietly and properly up to the Court, and if it were shown that the Department had done wrong in introducing the license system, all the money paid would be refunded and good feeling would exist all round.

We request the *Watchman* to remember that we do not say the fishermen ought not to seek to have their rights established. We heartily wish their claims were valid, so far as riparian rights are concerned, but we have expressed our conviction that such rights do not exist under our laws, and even if they do exist the fishermen's course in defying the regulations has been wrong.

We regret that the *Watchman*, instead of discussing the merits of this question, thinks it right to attribute our position on it to unworthy motives. We have nothing to gain and much now to lose in adhering to principle in the matter, for we are well aware of the fact that our views, however sound, are not popular. We assure the *Watchman* that we speak neither in the hope of Governmental reward, nor impelled by "cold-blooded vindictiveness" born of remembrances of office once filled under the *regime* of the gentleman who has fomented the fishery question in this County. Our aim is to ascertain what is right and then to adhere to and esteem it above present popularity or gain. Such a course is the only one that can win the public respect and esteem which will outlive popular prejudice on any question.

"NEWS."—The *News* threatens that we had better not judge of its motives and anger again. The *News* is great on threats. We have judged the *News* several times and our cotemporary is as meek as ever. It had better remain so, perhaps.

THE SPRING FLOODS have been very heavy in some portions of the country. Much property has been destroyed, including bridges, lumber wharves, etc. The Ottawa was higher than ever known before. The waters are running off now, however, and the spring flood may be said to be over.

TEN YEARS LEASES.—We observe that the *Watchman* still adheres to its proposition that the lumbermen of the Miramichi be taxed $1 per M. stumpage and that ten years leases be given to them. That is all right as a proposition, and it is, perhaps, more reasonable than many other things created in the *Watchman* sanctum, but we still assure our cotemporary that the Miramichi lumbermen do not agree with it. We beg to say that the statement of the *Watchman* that a lumber tract equal to one third of the County has never been cruised, is very incorrect.

MIRAMICHI VALLEY.—At a full meeting of the Fredericton Board of Trade, held on Monday last, Mr. Z. R. Everett, moved as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the construction of the Miramichi Valley Railway would not only prove beneficial to the interests of the ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but would also add very materially to the trade of this city and county, and further

Resolved, That this Board urge upon our representatives to use their best efforts to forward its construction at as early a day as possible.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Akerley and carried, only Messrs. Inches and Lamont dissenting.

Continued from 1st Page.

has been informed that the increase in the rate of licenses, has been only on the new ones issued for the past two years; that the several applications for such licenses were made with a full knowledge on the part of the applicants that if granted they would be subject to the rate he complains of, and that in no case has any person objected to the same, or withdrawn his request.

Dr. Fortin has, moreover, been informed that the Minister did not contemplate at present applying any new rates to the old stands, until such time as a uniform system can be established and made applicable to the different sections of the Dominion, which subject it is proposed to carefully revise in connection with arranging some such uniform system as is above referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. WHITCHER.

For the Hon. Minister of Marine & Fisheries."

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — Who is that signed by?

Hon. Mr. SMITH — By Mr. Whitcher.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — That is right.

Hon. Mr. SMITH — Does my hon. friend repudiate that?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — Your hon. friend will tell you what he does when he stands up to reply.

Hon. Mr. SMITH — My hon. friend says he is not responsible?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — I say nothing of the kind. I am responsible, but I will explain the matter.

Hon. Mr. SMITH — I will not detain the House longer; I have other records that I could cite to show the policy of my hon. friend. It is clear that it was to extend a uniform system throughout the whole Dominion. My hon. friend has said that I did not extend this to Nova Scotia. It is known that in New Brunswick we have a fishbreeding establishment on the Miramichi, placed there in his own county by my hon. friend. In Nova Scotia they had none, and I may add, the law of that Province, as it existed before Confederation, was in full operation up to last session. Wherefore the position of the two Provinces was not analagous.

The Inspector of Fisheries of New Brunswick, a protege of my hon. friend and an appointee of his own, recommended very strongly a tax $2 per barrel, and he knew very well the condition of affairs.

From the information I had, there were no such fisheries in Nova Scotia as those of the Restigouche and the Miramichi. Therefore the circumstances were to a large extent different. I believe this tax is necessary, not so much for revenue purposes, as a basis for the administration of the Department. It is not the intention of the Government directly or indirectly to interfere with the occupancy which these people have for so many years enjoyed. In deference to this feeling, I did not exact all that I had the power to do under this 19th Section of the Fisheries Act of 1868.

"The Governor in Council may from time to time make, and from time to time vary, amend or alter, all and every such regulation or regulations as shall be found necessary or deemed expedient, for the better management and regulation of the sea-coast and inland fisheries, to prevent or remedy the obstruction and pollution of streams, to regulate and prevent fishing, to prohibit the destruction of fish, and to forbid fishing, except under authority of leases or licenses, every of which regulations shall have the same force and effect as if herein contained and enacted, notwithstanding that such regulations may extend, vary or alter any of the provisions of this Act respecting the places or modes of fishing, or the terms specified as prohibited or close season, and may fix such other modes, time or places as may be deemed by the Governor in Council to be adapted to different localities, or may be thought otherwise expedient."

Now, my hon. friend has overlooked that altogether. I did not pretend to exercise the power thus conferred. I felt it would be less obnoxious to the fishermen to pay a tax on the amount of fish caught than a fee which would be exacted from them whether successful or not. It is no attornment, as is shown by the Law of New Brunswick. They paid a net tax while fishing off the land which they claimed as their own.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—They did not pay it.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—If the people of his own country were allowed to escape the payment of the tax, he is responsible. I believe some of them paid it while others did not.

I challenge the most complete investigation into the matter. I feel that I am not chargeable with acting in an arbitrary or tyrannical manner, but on the contrary I have treated the fishermen with the greatest consideration. I have convicted a warm friend of many inaccuracies, and he should frankly admit that he was under a misapprehension when he told the fishermen of Northumberland that the Government were exercising arbitrary powers. All these papers will be submitted to the House, and I should very much like to have this matter thoroughly discussed.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—The motives attributed to me by the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries are unjust and incorrect, and I trust the attempt which he has made to raise false issues will not succeed. He has attempted in the first place, to quote the decision of the Courts of Law to which I myself referred. The decision, as I have stated, was never appealed. I am not prepared to accept as conclusive the decision of a single Court on a single case in a matter of such importance as this.

I am not prepared to accept the decision in that case as final as to whether the people have riparian rights or not; my hon. friend did not pursue a fair course when he knew the position the people took on the question.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I did not know that.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—The hon. gentleman is very ignorant of public opinion in that part. I will ask my hon. friend whether Dr. Fortin did not urge and press the necessity of extending that tax, and it was then resisted by the people of the Maritime Provinces. The justification he makes is very weak, and he should be prepared to admit that two wrongs do not make a right. The illegality of increasing the tax in Quebec had never struck me during my administration of this office. Ministers rely to a great extent upon the subhead in their Department, and the gentleman who occupies that position in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Whitcher, is a man of great ability and thoroughly acquainted with the working of the system. The tax was made on the recommendation of the officers in charge of the district, backed up by Mr. Whitcher, and sanctioned by myself without giving much consideration to the matter as I ought, as it was not one affecting a principle but merely increasing the rate. But I am convinced now that I was wrong, and I am not ashamed of admitting of it. The hon. gentleman has no ground to stand upon when he justifies his acts by a mistake of mine.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I think there has been too much said in this debate of the opinions and views of some principal officer in the Department. That officer has no responsibility; no officer in the Departments has. It would be far better to avoid mentioning Departmental officers by name when referring to their opinions, as they have nothing to do with the House.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I thank the Hon. Premier for reading me a lecture, but it would have come with better taste if delivered half an hour ago when the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries began the reference to those officers.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I read from a paper.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Yes, and referred to the officers of the Department too. The hon. gentleman quoted the operation of the Act in New Brunswick, which states the tax is to go into the revenue; but I am not prepared to say that, because that portion of the Act escaped my mind that I have made any material error in the statement of the case to this House. The hon. gentleman said I went into my county for the express purpose of creating ill-feeling and inciting rebellion. That statement is not correct. The people did not know from me that I was coming down. I go every year, and they expected me, and had written me to come; and I declare that I never induced a single person to get up in a meeting or influenced them in any way. I committed no act of rebellion, and excited no hostility to the powers that be. I instructed them to the best of my ability, and gave sound advice as to their remedies.

I don't think the hon. gentleman has satisfied this House that he acted fairly towards the Provinces. I don't think he has made any case, or touched the question which I first started. The hon. gentleman has referred to the dissatisfaction in the county. I recollect the time when we were trying to carry Confederation, when the hon. gentleman predicted that if we united with Canada, our fishery rights, among other things, would be taken away, and that the people would be ground down. My hon. friend finding that his prophetic vision—

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I said nothing of the kind during all my speeches.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I can show the hon. gentleman speeches in which they appear.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I challenge it.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Very well, I will endeavor to hunt them up. No more violent speeches were made than the hon. gentleman made, and to carry out the predictions and grind the people he has adopted this policy to verify his own prophesies. I don't propose to continue this discussion further, but I hope I shall have another opportunity to refer to it during the Session when the papers are laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. SMITH suggested that the hon. gentleman should strike out the word "arbitrary" in the address, and the papers would be forthcoming.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL struck out those words, and the motion was carried.

The House then took a recess.

A WARNING TO THE VENTURESOME.—The Halifax *Chronicle* says:—Matthew J. McLeod, of Sheet Harbor, was drowned at East River, near that place, on Monday, 8th inst., while river-driving for Messrs. Chisholm & McFarlane. He attempted to cross the swift-running stream on a single log, lost his balance, fell into the river and failed to reach the shore. He was the only support of a widowed mother.

Philadelphia Letter.

[We present to our readers to-day a portion of a letter written a few hours after our Correspondent's arrival in Philadelphia and also his letter on the opening of the Exhibition. His first letter reached us last week too late for publication.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6th, 1876.

(*From our regular correspondent.*)

On my arrival in Philadelphia, from Washington, I was surprised to find so great an improvement in

THE ATMOSPHERE.

It is purer and more invigorating here. My friend said it was because there is no Congress in Philadelphia, but Philadelphia is sanitarily superior to Washington. Here the young girls have brighter complexions, and the young men have not that hang-dog, hackneyed gait and mien peculiar to Washington adolescence. Perhaps it is because they are not government clerks and do not live in eternal dread of loss of office.

I propose to write a series of letters from this city during

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

A distinguished author has said that any one who will only write what he sees and hears with veracity will blunder into writing a good book; I hope to blunder into writing a readable letter by this rule. I shall not write in the interest of the Exposition or Exhibitors, but I hope to write letters that will contain useful and interesting information to those of your readers who will not, and be helpful to those who will come to the great show. To those who propose to spend less than two months in Philadelphia, I would earnestly say

DO NOT COME NOW!

The Exhibition will be inaugurated with much ceremony on the 10th of this month and the hotel keepers are very anxious to see you, but everything is in an immature state of advancement. At present there is one of the greatest exhibitions of scaffolding, boxes, lumber and dust the world has ever seen. At many points kosmos is rising out of chaos, but not for two or three months, yet, will the panorama reach its climacteric of beauty and order. For those who can come but once and spend only a limited time here, it will be found much better to defer the visit until September or October, or at least; until August. By that time hotel and boarding-house keepers will have learned that all the world and the rest of mankind are not tributary to their pockets. Better accomodations will be obtained at more reasonable prices and the Exposition will be seen to the very best advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10th.

The weather during the two or three days preceeding the opening of the Grand Centennial Exhibition was not such as to encourage visitors from the neighboring cities and states to come on for the occasion. The hot and sultry weather of last week was followed by a cold disagreeable rain which was not appreciated by the numerous visitors who had already arrived, nor by those who were *en route* from more distant places and if the streets of the city were in a muddy condition now, then, could the newly laid out, and poorly, and but half paved walks in the Centennial Grounds be expected to sustain the pressure of such a throng of visitors as was already in attendance in spite of all obstacles.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Yesterday the rain was almost incessant, yet every train that arrived in the city brought hundreds of officials and others to whom the invitation of the Centennial Commission had been extended to be present at the opening ceremonies. The President with family and the Cabinet arrived in a special train at noon, and the same train brought the Emperor of Brazil and suite, who occupied a special car. During the day the various military organizations of the country continued to arrive, most of them presenting a bedraggled appearance in spite of brass bands and new uniforms. The large up-town hotels having been already, for several days, taxed to their utmost capacity, it was, during the day and evening, not an infrequent sight to see new comers—ladies as well as gentlemen—wading through the street in the drizzling rain, in quest of accommodations. For

ABOVE THE MULTITUDE

from every top-story window the Star Spangled Banner was making an unsuccessfull effort to wave them a welcome; but after a while even the flags gave it up as a "bad job," and curled themselves up like other wet linen.

THE FIRST BELL.

This morning we were awakened by the chime of the old Liberty Bell, which in accordance with a proclamation issued by the mayor of the city, was rung for half an hour at sunrise. After it had ceased ringing the city relapsed once more into silence. But this did not last long. Soon the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard upon the principal streets, the cavalry was turning out. Presently the Infantry and various civil organizations were heard parading; brass bands were making the morning air lively with national music. The grand celebration had commenced.

A peep out of the window revealed the rather unpleasant fact that the weather was apparently threatening. The sky, however, was not obscured by clouds but was almost totally hidden by the millions of flags, which were floating in all directions. As early in the morning as 6 o'clock every conveyance running toward the Centennial was unpleasantly crowded, while those running in other directions were proportionately empty. By 7 o'clock the grounds were beginning to fill up, and long before nine the grand stand intended for invited guests was crowded, and the aids upon whom it devolved to keep order could only, with the utmost difficulty, keep the surging crowd within bounds.

AT FORTY MINUTES PAST NINE,

the President, with party, appeared upon the platform, their coming being signalled by prolonged cheering. They were received by Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, who conducted them to the seats set aside for their use. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock, Gen. Hawley appeared upon the Speakers' Stand and, by the waving of a white silk handkerchief announced

THE OPENING OF THE CEREMONIES.

The grand orchestra of 250 performers, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, immediately commenced performing the national airs of all nations, commencing with the Washington March, which formed the first part of the programme. At half past ten his majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, made his appearance, followed by his staff and various members of foreign legations. Shortly after his arrival the well known sound of Hail Columbia, the last of the national airs, broke upon the multitude, who answered by three tremendous cheers. By this time it is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people were upon the grounds.

With the last strain of the music Gen. Hawley reappeared upon the stand, formally introducing the President of the United States. The grand Inauguration March, composed for the occasion by Richard Wagner, the greatest of living composers, (for which he received the sum of $5000) then commenced, but unfortunately the rustle and hum of voices was so great that but little of the music could be heard. Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson followed next, it being succeeded by the Hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier, sung by a chorus of 900 voices, accompanied by the Grand orchestra and the organ in the main building. The buildings were then formally presented to the Centennial Commission by John Welsh, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, and then followed the grandest and most impressive part of the ceremonies, namely

THE GRAND CANTATA,

written by Sydney Lanier of Georgia to music by Dudley Buck of Conn., the basso solo being performed by Myron W. Whitney of Boston. Words cannot describe the effect of this grand masterwork. The multitude which had heretofore been noisy and demonstrative gradually subsided into a silence which was most impressive and made it possible to hear every note of the magnificent music. When Whitney performed his solo in his clear, deep, powerful voice, one might have heard a pin fall, the moment the last sound escaped his lips tremendous applause burst from the audience, never ceasing until he repeated his part.

When the sounds of the Cantata had died away, President Hawley arose, and presented the Exhibition to the President of the United States, who made a short address formally declaring the Exhibition to be open to the world. Gen. Hawley then gave the signal for unfurling the flag upon the main Exhibition Building, which was done amidst the pealing of cannon, chiming of bells, Hallelujah Chorus, accompanied by music of Orchestra and Organ, and cheering of over a hundred thousand representatives of all countries on the globe, at exactly twelve o'clock.

AN IMMENSE PROCESSION

of all connected with the exhibition, representatives of foreign nations, military and others was now formed, which, preceded by the President, passed through the main building into Machinery Hall, where the Corliss Engine was put in motion by President Grant, assisted by Geo. H. Corliss. This being the last part of the programme, no further formal order of procession was maintained, and the crowd was soon dispersed all over the buildings and grounds, viewing, with evident satisfaction, the various exhibits. The President with party adjourned to the Judges' Pavilion, in the great hall of which a reception was held, ending the formal festivities of the day.

The Grand Centennial Exposition of the United States being now thus opened, your correspondent will hereafter be enabled to devote himself to describing, by degrees, the numerous articles of interest now congregated, as if by a touch of the magic wand, in the "City of Brotherly Love."

Correspondence.

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

Notes from Boiestown.

"An obliging Boiestown correspondent sends us the following under date of 8th inst.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred at Taxes River on the 4th inst. whereby a man named Timothy McArthy lost his life. Deceased was engaged by Mr. James Fairley in "breaking" a landing of lumber on that River, when, having occasion to saw a stick of timber, he ordered the men to coat it up. As they were doing so he stepped in front of it to keep it from rolling, which he was unable to do, consequently he was thrown over the landing and the stick fell across his breast causing instant death. Deceased was brought down to Mr. John Fairley's, where the body was prepared for burial and taken to his mother's residence, about a mile below Boiestown, and the funeral was from that place.

Mr. John Pond holds the appointment of Coroner for the Parish of Ludlow, but refused to act, therefore there was no inquest held over the remains. The Government should recognize the necessity of appointing a person who will act when circumstances require it. I understand that two Justices of the Peace can act in the absence of a Coroner, but as we have only one qualified Justice in the Parish, I think the Government should favour us with another, and that at as early a date as possible.

LUMBER DRIVING.

Owing to the unusual cold weather for the season the prospects for brook driving, were very slim, but in view of the rising of the river by the late rain prospects have brightened up considerably, and it is now thought that all the lumber will be got out.

The change made in the mail arrangements between Fredericton and the Miramichi causes great delay in the receipt of the ADVANCE by your subscribers. We do not receive it until the Thursday following the Friday on which it is published. This is very inconvenient to us as we like to get the paper the week it is published.

Yours Respectfully,
LUDLOW.

[Respecting the last paragraph of our correspondent's letter we may say that as the ADVANCE is invariably sent to the Post Office in time for the Boiestown mail, which leaves here on Friday it ought to reach Boiestown some time on Saturday. If it does not do so we shall feel obliged if our friends in that section of the country inform us of the fact. If they do so the irregularity will be enquired into by us and remedied.—EDITOR]

Letter from Peter Esson, Esq.

To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance

Dear Sir:—In the issue of the Newcastle paper of the 3rd inst. there appeared a communication over the signatures, Dan'l Ingraham and John O'Brien, concerning the repairs of a public bridge privately sold. The last named person is not John O'Brien Esq., the County Councillor, but the one that is known as John'of the Semewagan Ridge, the other worthy I never heard of before. The Road Commissioner referred to in the Ingraham-O'Brien letter was nominated by Councillor O'Brien and appointed by the whole Council of the County and I have no doubt but that the whole Parish of Nelson is satisfied with the appointment. Messrs. Ingraham & O'Brien complain of the dismissal of D. Sheahan, he being an honorable man; that he is an honest man I freely admit, but for all that his accounts were not satisfactory to the Council.

John Sullivan, Esq. and I went together to examine the Bridge over Barnaby's River on the 17th March, as stated in the letter, but we did not give the job of repairing it to my favorite son, Isaac, but the Commissioner wrote to the representatives of the County who were then at Fredericton and described the state the Bridge was in. On the 27th March the County representatives wrote me from Fredericton and I received the letter in April about 8 days before the ice went out of Barnaby's River. The members said they were desirous of preserving the Bridge and that they were willing the Commissioner should expend such sum as might be absolutely necessary to preserve the Bridge and no more, the amount spent, in any case, not to exceed $100. Under these urgent circumstances the Commissioner had not time to advertise and I advised him to arrange with some trusty person to repair the bridge forthwith, as the only proper course open for him. I went with the Commissioner to try James and Richard Goggin, Patk. Bohan or Daniel Sheahan and some other persons who were capable of making repairs, but during that time my "favorite son," as the gentlemen of literary fame please to style him, was not consulted. I never told the Commissoner to employ my son. The Commissioner made it known in various places that the work was to be done, and no one came to see him about it but James and Richard Goggin, Patrick Bohan and Daniel Sheehan. They said that the ice would go before the Bridge could be repaired and if the Commissioner would not guarantee that he would pay for the iron that would be required for the purpose in case the ice would go before the repairs were completed, they would have nothing to do with it, as it would be a great risk. That such a job could be done for ten dollars if publicly sold, I leave the public to judge. I bought for the work 230lbs. of refined iron from Alex. Morrison, Esq., and fifty lbs. from Miller & Co., Derby, that had to be made into bolts, varying from 2½ feet long to 1 foot long and part of these had to be headed as well as pointed. The shears on each side of the bridge had to be bolted and the north side had to be sheathed with juniper plank 6 inches thick for thirty-eight feet long and 6 or eight feet deep. The cedar logs had

Local and General News.

CUSTOMS AND LAW BLANKS for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore

THE BATHURST DETECTIVES thought they had "ARGY" Brown on Monday.

Dr. J. H. ARNOLD, of Berlin, Prussia, can be consulted by letter at the Victoria Hotel St. John.

THE LIGHTSHIP was towed to position at the mouth of the Miramichi by the *Andover* on Wednesday morning.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL will take up his residence at Quebec on the tenth of June, and remain there some time.

ATTENTION is directed to the new advertisements in this issue. They illustrate the increasing popularity of the ADVANCE.

CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton, is to visit the northern part of his Diocese in August and administer the rite of Confirmation.

A QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY excursion trip is to be made up the Southwest Miramichi as far as Blackville by the Steamer *Andover*—see advertisement.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Lieut.-Governor has issued his proclamation, making the Queen's Birthday a public holiday throughout the Province.

PIPER, the Boston sexton, who has confessed to having brutally murdered little Mabel Young, Bridget Landergan and also another woman will, in all probability be hanged.

MASONIC HALL.—Work on the addition to the Masonic Hall is now being pushed forward rapidly by the contractor, Mr. Peter Loggie; seven men are employed on it, by him.

THE MURDERER O'NEIL who killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fothergill, in their house in Carleton, last autumn has been tried and found guilty of murder, at St. John Circuit Court.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA, — the new and much criticised book — by John Harper, late of Harkin's Academy, Newcastle, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore.

NEW HEARSE.—There is a solemn satisfaction in noticing the fact that Mr. Thos. Ullock has procured an excellent new hearse, a vehicle that was very much needed in this vicinity.

CLOVER SEED.—The Select English Clover Seed, imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, can be procured at the stores of M. Searle, Chatham, and Wm. Masson, Jr., Newcastle.

ICE was visible in an unbroken field as far as could be seen from Escuminac on Wednesday; there was, of course, clear water in the inside part of the bay. Yesterday's wind drove it off, however.

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT is to take place in Masonic Hall, Newcastle, on the evening of the Queen's Birthday. The proceeds are to be devoted to the renovation and beautifying of the Public Square.

CRICKET. — A number of our young men, votaries of this pastime, are endeavoring to organize a club for practice; if they are successful, efforts will be made to make a match with a Newcastle team on the 24th.

W. H. ADAMS, St. JOHN, N. B., has no hesitation in saying that Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment is all it professes to be. One 30 cent bottle has accomplished in his family what the Doctors could not effect. Pain, time and money are saved by its use.

NEW RECTORY.—The Vestry of St. Paul's Church, at a meeting on Monday last, instructed its committee to proceed forthwith to build a Rectory in connection with St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham. The new building will be placed on the lot adjoining the Chapel.

FLOUR and some other articles, in the provision line are very scarce, indeed, hereabout. We hear that some of the "cash" stores are selling flour at 80c. per stone. The steamers from Quebec and Montreal are looked for very anxiously, especially by those who are obliged to eat "hard tack."

DR. J. H. ARNOLD has established his office, at Mrs. Bowser's, Chatham, where he will remain until 31st inst. He makes specialties of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and cure of Cancer without the use of the knife. He can also be consulted on all diseases free of charge.

SUICIDE.—Arthur Burnham, clerk in the Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, shot himself through the head on Monday last. He was recently married. Domestic trouble was the cause of the rash act. The place chosen for the act was Point Pleasant Park and when found the poor fellow was quite dead.

NICE DOINGS.—Our Newcastle correspondent wrote us on Friday last:—

Rowdyism is rampant here—last evening some evil disposed persons cut into two trees in front of the residence of James Fish Esq.; tied up gates, removed others and dragged ploughs that were in front of Vye's shop into the middle of the street.

BY THUNDER! Mr. Brown bought a St. John paper at the Miramichi Bookstore on Saturday evening and coming to the press telegrams of 12th read,

"The Great Cheshire stakes were won to-day by Thunder."

"Well!" said Mrs. Brown, "I do think you might read that without swearin,' I declare its awful — to-morrow's Sunday, too."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Northwest correspondent writes us that a distressing casualty occurred on the Sevogle, on Saturday last. It appears a brow of logs belonging to Messrs. Robert and John Forsyth started prematurely and Mr. Wm. Robertson and an Indian were caught and jammed in it so seriously that the former had his thighs badly fractured and the latter died from his injuries in 12 hours.

A NEW DRUG STORE has been opened in Judge Williston's brick building, Newcastle, by E. Lee Street, Esq., late of St. Andrews. From personal acquaintance with Mr. Street—extending over eight or nine years—we feel justified in recommending him to such of our friends as have not, yet made his acquaintance. We should be glad to hear of many more young men of his good character settling on the Miramichi.

LEGAL.—A. H. Johnston, Esq., who read law in the office of L. J. Tweedie Esq., has established himself in Mr. Habberley's building, (formerly Russell's) Water Street, Chatham. Both on account of his own personal merit and the influence and deserved popularity of his late father, John M. Johnston, Esq., he commences professional business under favorable auspices. We join his many friends in wishing him a successful career.

NEW PILOT BOAT. — A staunch trim and well modeled pilot boat, named the *White Wing* was in the harbor yesterday. She was built last winter at Eel River, Escuminac, by Mr. Patrick Desmond and is owned by Pilots Reuben Nowlan and Maxime Martin. Her dimensions are keel, 42 ft.; beam, 15½ feet; hold, 6 ft. She registers over 20 tons, gross, is built of birch and hacmatac, and is full kneed and copper fastened.

THE "ST. MICHAEL."—Mr. James Brown of Newcastle, who purchased the brigt. *St. Michael* as she lay on Escuminac beach, where she was stranded in the storm of 12th Nov. last, has been down to see his purchase with a view of launching her. She is a good vessel of 460 tons and we hope he will be successful in getting her afloat.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL entertainment is to be given at Derby this evening. Rev. R. S. Crisp is to give a brief sketch of Orators and Oratory and the Choir of the Newcastle Methodist Church, will furnish the musical part of the programme. Excursionists may leave Newcastle for Derby by the *Andover* at 3.15 p. m., and return by her after the entertainment closes.

PUBLIC NUISANCE. The Medical officer of the Board of Health can probably find opportunity for the discharge of a necessary duty in making some enquiries in reference to the debris deposited in the vacant lot to the east of the public square and fronting on the English Church Hill. The matter had better be stirred up now than after the warm weather has set in.

THE STEAMERS.—The S. S. *Secret* left Quebec on Tuesday, 19th inst. and arrived at Point St. Pierre, near Gaspe, on Thursday 11th. By last accounts she lay waiting for a chance to proceed to this port. As we go to press she is momentarily expected.

The *California*, of the Montreal and Acadia Line, left Montreal for Miramichi otc. on Monday, 8th inst. We have not heard of her whereabouts since.

The *Miramichi* left Quebec on Tuesday last for this and other Gulf ports.

PERSONAL. It is gratifying to know that Robert Robinson, Esq. M. P. P. for York who was absent from the Legislature last winter on account of illness, is recovering his voice and is in a fair way to a full restoration to health.

Robert Marshall, Esq., was in town yesterday.

Hon. Robt. Young returned from St. John on Wednesday.

Coadjutor Bishop Kelly of Newfoundland was in Fredericton last week and during the earlier part of this week.

SEEDS.—Those desirous of ordering seeds by mail or express can be supplied with the best and freshest varieties from the old and well known establishment of J. Chaloner, Cor. King and Germain Sts. St. John. He has just received a full line of all kinds, and makes a specialty of garden and flower seeds. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt and careful attention as this House does a large business in that line and its facilities for working it are perfect.

ANCHOR LINE.—Importers and intending passengers will please note that the *Scotia*, of the Anchor Line, was substituted for the *Elysia*, and has arrived at Halifax and St. John. Also, that the *Tyrian*, advertised to sail on the 20th from Glasgow, and 24th from Liverpool, has been withdrawn, nothing offering for shipment. The *Scotia* after discharging at St. John will make the return trip to Glasgow and cabin or steerage passengers may obtain passage certificates from the agents at Chatham, St. John, or Halifax. Address the agent at Chatham D. G. Smith, "St. Lawrence Advance" Building.

THE LOWER GLOUCESTER MAILS.—Our friends along the coast of Gloucester County above and below Shippegan will be pleased to read the advertisements of the Post Office Inspector which appear this week. The new arrangement will embrace the facilities which our late correspondent "Juan" assisted us so materially in advocating, and is an evidence of the fact that men's good works live after them. While thanking the Post office Inspector for securing the favorable change, we can not help giving expression to the increasing dissatisfaction that is felt in reference to the reduction of mail accommodation between the Miramichi and Fredericton.

MAY PARTY.—The *Advocate* says—"One of the most agreeable parties it has been our pleasure to attend for some time, was held in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening last, the principal feature of which was the "Crowning of the Queen." The young lady chosen to fill the position was Miss Annie Davidson, daughter of A. A. Davidson, Esq., her Maids of Honor, eight in number, being Misses Maud and May Williston, Misses Annie and Lillie Thomson, Miss Jane Watt, Miss Mary Nicholson, Miss Agnes Marshall, Miss Ella M'Allister." Our cotemporary gives a graphic description of the scene and its enjoyments, including the music dancing, etc. The whole affair appears to have been a great success.

A DISAPPEARANCE. — Benjamin Killam jr., of Yarmouth, a member of the firm of Ryerson, Moses & Co., has been missing since 2nd inst. when he left Barnes' Hotel, St. John. He had a large sum of money (said to be about $70,000) belonging to the bankrupt estate of Young, Kinney & Corning, in his hands, and was, besides, Vice President of the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, Treasurer of the Township and one of the most prominent merchants of the place. When he left home it was only to make a short visit to St. John and though it was rumored that he went to Boston and thence to Albany, there is no reliable evidence of the fact. Very ugly rumors are afloat in connection with the affair, but it is to be hoped that it is not a defalcation.

"TWA HOURS AT HAME:"—It is not necessary for us to add a great deal to what we published two weeks since in reference to the performances of the Kennedy family. They appeared in Newcastle on Thursday, in Chatham on Friday, in Bathurst on Monday and again in Chatham on Tuesday. On each occasion they had full houses and sustained the reputation that preceded them. Mr. Kennedy sings with the same home-like attractiveness and power that has made his name a household word all the world over, and he tells Scottish stories with irresistible effect on his auditors. The members of his family add materially to the attractiveness of the entertainments by their glee singing, bagpipe imitations, etc. The Scotchmen are proud of Mr. Kennedy and they are justified in being so.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. James Ramsay, formerly an esteemed resident of Newcastle, but who was placed in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in consequence of mental derangement induced by a fall off Barnaby River Bridge when he was building it several years ago, died suddenly while working on the farm of Dr. Walker, at South Bay, St. John, on Tuesday of last week. He was missed by his fellow-workmen and Dr. Walker who thought he had, perhaps, wandered away and search was made for him, without success. Next morning, however, his body was found in some shrubs near where he was last seen and the evidence of Dr. Macfarlane showed that appoplexy was the probable cause of death. We do not know what the rules of the Asylum are in regard to the inmates being allowed to work for outside parties, but it seems reasonable to expect that such a watch will be kept upon them as would render so sad an episode as the above almost impossible.

OBITUARY. — Mrs. Wm. Sadler, who, with her husband, has been residing in St. John for some time, took suddenly ill in the Congregational Church of that city on Sunday last. She was taken home and died on Tuesday morning. The remains were brought to Miramichi Station on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by the husband of the deceased and other relatives and friends, including Robert Marshall, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Miss Sarah Marshall and Rev. R. J. Cameron of St. Andrew's church, St John. They were met by others at Newcastle and brought by the *New Era* to Chatham. The funeral took place yesterday and was very largely attended.

The remains of the interesting little daughter — the only remaining child — of Mr. Daniel Crimmin, whose death at St. Vincent Convent, Halifax, is recorded elsewhere, arrived, accompanied by Mr. Crimmin, on the same train and were received by other friends in Newcastle. The two coffins came to Chatham by the same boat and the little girl was also buried yesterday afternoon. Mr. Crimmin has the sympathy of a very large circle of friends in his loss.

BOOM BROKEN.—On Friday afternoon last a portion of the Southwest Boom gave way and about half a million feet of logs liberated thereby started down river at a rate which gave promise of their going out to sea and being lost. The news reached Newcastle, and Chatham, etc. and caused quite a flutter, but at about ten o'clock at night news of the arrest of the logs become known. It appears that Messrs. Patrick and Michael McEwan and John Appleby, who are employed by Hon. Mr. Muirhead, hearing of the break and having charge of a boom of Mr. Muirhead's that had just been emptied, took their men and towed it down to the Intercolonial Railway Bridge where they made one end of it fast to a pier letting the other end tail down stream, where it was fastened to the shore. This made a *cul de sac* in which the drift stuff was stopped. Later the Company's people came with a boom and attached it to that of the McEwans, and only about one hundred logs got below the boom thus improvised. The McEwans deserve great credit for their prompt action in the emergency.

RECAPTURE.—"Arney" Brown, who escaped from the Fredericton gaol a week or two ago, was captured by Sheriff Temple and his assistants. The plan adopted was to liberate a prisoner named Russell, who was suspected of knowing Brown's place of concealment. He was watched, and when, at night, he left the city to drive out the Hanwell road, he was followed. The stopping of his waggon and the barking of dogs at a house in Muzerall Settlement led the pursuers to conclude that they had found the place, and lying in wait for a time, and placing a log across the road, they were rewarded for their vigilance and activity by the appearance of two men in a waggon. When this was stopped by the log the Sheriff and his assistant rushed from their ambuscade and seized the men in the wagon, who proved to be Russell and Brown. Russell had the coolness to claim that he was playing detective and that his intention was to take Brown into Fredericton, deliver him up to the authorities and claim the reward offered by the Government for his apprehension.

School Examinations.

BLACKVILLE MAY, '76

To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance,

The Examination of the school in Underhill's District, No. 5, taught by Miss Alma Swim, came off on the 25th ult. and was creditable to the teacher and pupils. Besides the Trustees and others, Mr. Wm. J. Fowler, teacher, was present. The pupils are rapidly progressing in study since the present teacher took charge of the school. The number on the Register is thirty-one. The branches in which they were examined, were reading, writing spelling, dictation, geography, grammer, arithmetic, analysis, physical exercises, etc.

Dialogues and select pieces were recited, "Claribel" by Charlotte Underhill; "The graves of the Household" by Cruden Underhill; "The Burial of Sir John Moore," by Mabel Underbill; "The Wreck of the Hesperus," by Isaac Underhill; "Severe," by Alexander Underhill; "What the Sparrow Chirps," by Charles Underhill; "Lord Ullin's Daughter" by Annie Underhill; "Meddlesome Matty," by Alexina Underhill. The examination being satisfactory to all present they adjourned, wishing the teacher good success.

HARDWICKE VILLAGE MAY 7th.

DEAR ADVANCE:—The half-yearly examination of the school in district No. 4 Hardwicke, under the care of Mr. Charles Anthony, Teacher, took place on the 28th ult in presence of the trustees and Secretary and several visitors. The pupils were examined in the usual branches, the exercises occupying over 3 hours, and giving evidence of good average proficiency. Three prizes were presented by Captain Henessy, who has often visited the school during the past term. Those present congratulated the prize-winners and also expressed themselves highly pleased with the efforts made by the other children, which reflected credit, both on themselves and their teacher.

EXCELSIOR.

CHATHAM POLICE REPORT.

BEFORE G. A. FLAIR, ESQ.

May 16—John Casey, drunk and shouting on the street; fined $2 and costs. Also violently resisting the Police fined $8 and costs.

DIED.

At Chatham, on Thursday, the 11th inst., William John, infant son of Wm. and Mary McEachron, aged six months.

On the 14th inst., at Brier Cottage, Mount St. Vincent, Halifax, of croup, Minnie Cleophas, only child of D. Crimmen, Esq., of Chatham, aged 7 years and 1 month.

In St. John, on the 16th inst., AGNES, the beloved wife of Mr. William Sadler, and daughter of Alexander Marshall, Esq., of Chatham, Miramichi, aged 26 years.

Suddenly, at South Bay, St. John, on the evening of the 9th inst., James Ramsay, a native of Newcastle, N. B., aged 38 years; deeply regretted.

At Halifax, on the 11th inst., of diphtheria, after a short illness, Edith Mary, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of William and Mary Deblois.

At Boiestown, April 25th, Chas. Avery, aged 70 years.

At San Francisco, April 18th, Elizabeth Geddie, wife of Capt. John Henderson, and youngest sister of the late Rev. Dr. Geddie, of the New Hebrides Mission, Western Polynesia, formerly of Pictou N. S., aged 62 years.

At the residence of her brother, Daniel Fraser, Esq., Metapedia, Quebec, on the 15th of March, last, Mary Fraser, eldest daughter of the late Simon Fraser, of Middle River, Pictou, aged 64 years.

At Bathurst, on the first inst., Nicholas Fower, son of the late James Fower, of Bathurst, aged 22 years.

At Newton, Mass., U. S., on the 25th ult., John Duncan, formerly of Bathurst, N. B., aged 64 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

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

Port of Chatham.

CLEARED.

May 16—Schr. Daddy, Brown, Summerside, lumber J. B. Snowball.

Other Ports.

CLEARED

Apl. 13—Anita, Liverpool for Bathurst.
" 14—Arrow, Portsmouth for Richibucto.
" " —Jenny, Limerick for Miramichi
" 15—Eliza, Liverpool do.
" " —Orisa, Torres Point do.
" 17—Atalanta, Plymouth do.
" 18—Rambler, Limerick do.
" " —Capella, Waterford do.
May 2—Brig James Landells, McKinnon, St. John's Nfld. for Dalhousie.
" 12—Schr. Myrick, Powell, Halifax for Newcastle.
" " —Brig Cheviot, Leary, Savannah for Richibucto
" 15—Schr. Kurna, Cow Bay for Miramichi.

SAILED.

May 1—Elice, Wright, Plymouth for Miramichi.
" " —Rufus, Quequestown for do.
" 2—President Haubitz, Hansen, Waterford do.
" 3—Julia, Burr, Gravesend for do.
" 4—Wm. Miles, Butters, Liverpool do.
" 12—Schr. Cayenne, Hallifax do.
" 14—Schr. Adelaide, do. for New Bandon.

MEMORANDA.

The following Schooners have cleared at Summerside for this port:—

Jean d'Arc, Gallant, with 40 bushels oats.
Onward, Kennedy, with 10,650 bush. potatoes; 5 tubs butter; 4 bbls. eggs; and 25 bush. turnips.
Lizzie, Allan, with 500 bush. potatoes; 600 do. Oats; 175 do. turnips; 30 tubs butter; 6 head horned cattle, and 8 sheep.

New Advertisements.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the lat. CHRISTIAN O'KEEFE, of Chatham, Esq., Merchant, are requested to pay the same by the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, as all debts remaining unpaid after that date will be put in suit.

M. O'KEEFFE, JOHN O'KEEFFE, } Executors.

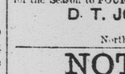
Chatham, 18th May, 1876.

"Victor Hugo."

IN view of the scarcity of money, and anxious to afford every facility to all classes of the community, for the services of the Horse "Victor Hugo," the Directors of the Northumberland Agricultural Society have concluded to reduce the fee for the Season, to FOUR DOLLARS.

D. T. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary
North'd Agricultural Society.

NOTICE.



FOUR GOOD TENEMENTS TO LET.
Apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE.

Chatham, May 18, 1876. tf

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock, noon, on

Friday, the 30th June next,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails THREE TIMES per week each way, between

Shippegan and Upper Pockmouche,

(Near the Church) for a term of four years, on and from the 1st AUGUST next.

PRINTED NOTICES containing further information as to conditions of the proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Shippegan and Pokemouche, or at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN McMILLAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Saint John, May 9th, 1876. } Jun 2

CAUTION.

THIS is to caution all persons against cutting any timber on or carting away any timber that is placed or left in or upon any of the public thoroughfares of the Middle District, Parish of Chatham, under such penalty as the law provides.

JOHN DEVEREAUX,
COMMISSIONER.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock, noon, on

Friday, the 30th June next,

for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails THREE TIMES per week each way, between

Bathurst and Upper Pockmouche,

(near the Church) for a term of four years on and from the 1st AUGUST next.

PRINTED NOTICES containing further information as to conditions of the proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Bathurst, Caraquet and Pockmouche, or at the office of the subscriber

JOHN McMILLAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Saint John, May 8th, 1876. } Jun 2

BRANDY.

TO arrive per Augusta and Achillas, from Charente: 40 quarter-casks, 1000 cases 1875, BRANDY, from the houses of Henessy, Martel, Geo. Seyer & Co., Jules Robin, Alexander Sedillotte, Riviere Gardette, and Pinet, Castillon & Co. of Cognac.

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock, noon, on

Friday, the 30th June next,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails THREE TIMES per week each way, between

Chatham and Upper Pockmouche,

(near the Church) for a term of four years on and from the 1st AUGUST next.

PRINTED NOTICES containing further information as to conditions of the proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chatham, Pockmouche and Lower Pockmouche, or at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN McMILLAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Saint John, May 8th, 1876. } Jun 2

GUINESS'S PORTER,

BURKE'S BOTTLING.

100 BDLS. PINTS AND QUARTS in Store

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that any Person or Persons, picking up, cutting, sawing or receiving any Logs or Timber belonging to them, unless duly authorized, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

GILMOUR, RANKIN & Co.

Douglastown, 16th May, 1876. jun 9

Insolvent Act of 1875.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN A. ARBO, AN INSOLVENT

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John A. Arbo, an Insolvent, are hereby notified not to settle with, or pay any account due by them to the said John A. Arbo. And all persons are hereby notified not to purchase any Logs marked W and R. Also, Spot (W), notch and Spot (W), or any Promissory Notes, or any other Property whatsoever, from the said John A. Arbo, as all Property belonging to the said Insolvent is vested in me by virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of the County Court for the County of Northumberland, on the 10th day of February last.

JOHN ELLIS, Assignee.

Chatham, 16th May, 1876. Jun 2

GENEVA.

20 HHDS. Schnapps, 10 cases HOLLAND GENEVA, to arrive per ships Nova, from Leith, and Anna, from Antwerp.

DANIEL PATTON.

New Advertisements.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSION.

"STM'R ANDOVER,"
CAPT. BEATTIE,

Will make an Excursion trip to

Blackville and Return,

—ON—

Wednesday, the 24th May,

leaving Chatham at 8.30 a. m., call at Doyle's town, and have Newcastle at 9 a. m.—Returning, will leave Blackville at 3, p. m., giving excursionists time to fish in the vicinity of the Messrs. Fairley and Wilson's saw mills, and also an opportunity of seeing the "White Rapids," which are noted for their beauty.

Excursionists can either bring their own refreshments, or purchase the same from the Restaurateur on board.

Tickets for the round trip $1.00

CALL & MILLER,
OWNERS.

Newcastle, May 16, 1876. May 19

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to the people of

Newcastle and Vicinity,

that he has commenced Business in

WILLISTON'S BRICK STORE,

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

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

—ALSO—

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

SCOTCH & CANADIAN CONFECTIONERY,

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

☞ Prescriptions carefully prepared.

E. LEE STREET.

Newcastle, May 17, 1876.

Scotch Whiskey.

EX "India," from Glasgow, and other vessels:—45 quarter-casks Bullock Lade Whiskey; 100 cases Bullock Lade Whiskey; 10 qr. casks May Pitman Whiskey; 100 cases, pints and quarts, Whiskey

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the Northumberland County Court.

In the Matter of James W. Underhill, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court, at his Chambers, in Newcastle, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated Chatham this 12th day of May, A. D., 1876.

JAMES W. UNDERHILL
by L. J. TWEEDIE,
His Attorney, *ad litem.*

Jun 2

SPRING, 1876.

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

80 PACKAGES NEW SPRING GOODS,

COMPRISING FULL LINES IN

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

ALSO—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:

20 bales American Gray Cottons;
10 cases American White Cottons;
1 cases American Brown Duck;
3 bales American White Duck;
1 bale American Colored Duck;

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

Wholesale Warehouse,

NOS. 55 & 57 KING STREET,

SAINT JOHN.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

THE SUN

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

The events of the Presidential campaign will be so fairfully and fully illustrated in THE SUN, New York, that we will send THE WEEKLY EDITION (eight pages) post paid, from now till after election for 50cts; the SUNDAY EDITION, same size, at the same price; or the DAILY, four pgs, 2 cts for $6.00.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

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

TO AGENTS. For the best Books, best offers and most MONEY, address VOGES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Auburn, N. Y.

THE CLAIM-HOUSE ESTABLISHED IN 1867. PENSIONS obtained for officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of WAR of 1861 AND 5, and for their heirs. The law includes deserters and those dishonorably discharged. If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, apply at once. Thousands entitled. Great numbers entitled to an increased rate, and should apply immediately. All disease and Seamen of the WAR of 1812 who served for any period, however short, whether disabled or not, and all widows of such not now on the Pension rolls, are requested to send me their address at once.

BOUNTY: Many who enlisted in 1861-2 and 3 are entitled. Send your discharges and have them examined. Business before the PATENT OFFICE solicited. Officers returns and accounts settled, and all just claims prosecuted.

As I make no charge unless successful, I request all to enclose two stamps for reply and return of papers. GEORGE E. LEMON, Lock Box 47, Washington, D. C.

I recommend Captain Lemon as an honorable and successful practitioner.—S. A. Hurlbut, M. C., 4th Congressional District of Illinois, late Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols. In writing mention name of this paper.

WANTED --- AGENTS!

To canvass in this County for PROF. PARSONS' LAWS OF BUSINESS.

With Full Directions and Forms for all Transactions, especially adapted to the general

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

and the United States

BY THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D.,
Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of many Law Books.

A New Book for Everybody. Explaining the *rights, duties,* and *obligations* of all the relations of business, as well as every kind of contract and legal obligation.

A correct, economical, and safe Counsellor and Adviser, giving directions for every proceeding, and showing how to draw and execute every kind of legal instrument. ESSENTIAL to *Every Farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer, Public Officer, Landlord, Tenant, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Minor, Married Man, Investor, Apprentice, Insurance Agent, Broker, Notary, Book Seller, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Commissioner, Trustee, Property Holder.*

Complete, full, accurate, and *complete* that no person can afford to be without it. Embodying in popular form the results of the labors and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country. WORTH TEN TIMES THE PRICE ASKED for it. Exclusive territory given. Send for descriptive circular.

Address S. SCRANTON & Co., Hartford, Conn.

50 VISITING CARDS, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. AGENTS WANTED. 8 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & Co., Brockton, Mass.

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

SATANIC SPIRITUALISM, Exposed and Blasted! 96 pages, 12mo. Send cents to I. K. LOMBARD, St Johnsbury, Vt., for a copy. 2 $1 for 3 copies.

Cork Whiskey.

Just landed ex Geo. F. Morton:—

40 quarter Casks Howitt's Whiskey,

25 o p.

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

Cigars. Cigars.

JUST ARRIVED ANOTHER LOT OF

Flor de Cuba Cigars.

JOHN MULLIN.

New Advertisement.

SPRING, 1876.

Latest New York, London and Paris Styles in

BOOTS AND SLIPPERS,

For Ladies, Gents and Children, B Ext'l widths. 397 Cases now opening from first-class houses which being bought favorably for cash, are sold at greatly reduced prices.

EDWIN FROST & Co.
KING STREET,
SAINT JOHN.

JUST ARRIVED

Per "Princess of Wales":—

38 BBLS. P. E. Island MESS PORK
6 bbls. do. Extra do
5½ bbls do. Prime do
3 puncheons do. HAMS,
3 barrels do. JOWLS,
20 x cases do. LARD,

Prepaid to J. T. Rogers.

For Sale by

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
NELSON STREET,
SAINT JOHN.

Insolvent Acts of 1869 & 1875

CANADA, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

In the Northumberland County Court.

In the Matter of GEORGE MUTCH, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his Chambers, in Newcastle for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated at Chatham, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1876.

GEORGE MUTCH,
by L. J. TWEEDIE,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

Jun 16

TEA!

EX SS. Anglia:—

118 HALF-CHESTS SUPERIOR CONGOU TEA

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

Clarke's Periodical Pills.

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

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

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

JOB MOSES, New York.

$1.00 and 12 1-2 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will ensure a bottle containing over 60 pills, by return mail.

Sold by Dr. J. Pallen and J. V. Benson, Chatham. Oct. 10, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE

Atlantic Service.

REGULAR & DIRECT

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

GLASGOW, LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
Halifax, N. S, & St. John, N. B.

FREIGHT taken upon as favorable terms as by any other First-class Trans-Atlantic line.

Cattle and Heavy Freight by special arrangement.

BILLS LADING—Through Bills of Lading will be signed in Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Malta, Alexandria, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, Malaga, Cette, Barcelona, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, Trieste, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Christiania, Stockholm, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Reval, Riga, Pernau, Libau, Danzig, Konigsberg, Stettin, Copenhagen, Malmo, Carlscrona, Gefle, Sundsvall, Hernosand, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Calmar, Wexiow, Helsingborg, Halmstad, Gothenburg, Frederickstad, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Aalesund, Christiansund, Molde, Hangesund, Drontheim, Reykjavik, Thorshavn, Faro, Leith, Newcastle, Cardiff, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Galway, Sligo, Limerick, Cork, Queenstown, Fayal, St. Michael's, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama, Aspinwall, Savanilla, Port Limon, Greytown, Belize, Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sagua, Nassau, New Orleans, Galveston, Indianola, Port Lavaca, Corpus Christi, Brazos, Matagorda, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West, Tampa, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Marks, St. Joseph, Apalachicola, St. Johns, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Morehead City, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Kinston, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Weldon, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Newport, Providence, New York, Albany, Troy, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Stanley, London, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Portland, Portland, Halifax, Pictou, Charlottetown, St. John, Chatham, Newcastle, Shediac, Dorchester, Moncton, Windsor, Truro, Amherst, Pictou, Antigonish, Port Hood, Arichat, Port Mulgrave, Sydney, Louisburg, Harbor Grace, St. John's, Fortune, Burgeo, Lamaline, Hermitage, Fortune, St. Pierre, Miquelon, Gaspe, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Shediac, Cape Tormentine, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Souris, Port Hood, Port Hawkesbury, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, Hantsport, Lockeport, Newport, Kingsport, Canning, Kentville, Wolfville, Berwick, Aylesford, Paradise, Lawrencetown, Bridgetown, Middleton, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shediac, Dorchester, Moncton, Windsor, Truro, Amherst, Pictou, Antigonish, Port Hood, Arichat, Port Mulgrave, Sydney, Louisburg, Harbor Grace, St. John's, Fortune, Burgeo, Lamaline, Hermitage, Fortune, St. Pierre, Miquelon, Gaspe, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Shediac, Cape Tormentine, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Souris, Port Hood, Port Hawkesbury, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, Hantsport, Lockeport, Newport, Kingsport, Canning, Kentville, Wolfville, Berwick, Aylesford, Paradise, Lawrencetown, Bridgetown, Middleton, Ann

The Tour of the World in Eighty Days.

CHAPTER IX.—*Continued.*

"I am not mistaken," he said on approaching him with his most amiable smile, "you are the very gentleman that so kindly served as my guide in Suez?"

"Indeed," replied the detective, "I recognize you! You are the servant of that odd Englishman——."

"Just so, Monsieur——!"

"Fix."

"Monsieur Fix," replied Passepartout. "Delighted to meet you again on board this vessel. And where are you going?"

"Why, to the same place as yonrself, Bombay."

"That is first-rate! Have you already made this trip?"

"Several times," replied Fix. "I am an agent of the Peninsular Company."

"Then you know India?"

"Why—yes," replied Fix, who did not wish to commit himself too far.

"And this India is a curious place?"

"Very curious! Mosques, minarets, temples, fakirs, pagodas, tigers, serpents, dancing girls! But it is to be hoped that you will have time to visit the country?"

"I hope so, Monsieur Fix. You understand very well that it is not permitted to a man of sound mind to pass his life in jumping from a steamer into a railway car and from a railway car into a steamer, under the pretext of making the tour of the world in eighty days! No. All these gymnastics will cease at Bombay, don't doubt it."

"And Mr. Fogg is well?" asked Fix in the most natural tone.

"Very well, Monsieur Fix, and I am too. I eat like an ogre that has been fasting. It is the sea air."

"I never see your master on deck."

"Never. He is not inquisitive."

"Do you know, Mr. Passepartout, that this pretended tour in eighty days might very well be the cover for some secret mission—a diplomatic mission for example!"

"Upon my word, Monsieur Fix, I don't know anything about it, I confess and really I wouldn't give a half crown to know."

After this meeting, Passepartout and Fix frequently talked together. The detective thought he ought to have close relations with the servant of this gentleman Fogg. There might be an occasion when he could serve him. He frequently offered him, in the bar-room of the Mongolia, a few glasses of whiskey or pale ale, which the good fellow accepted without reluctance, and returned even so as not to be behind him—finding this Fix to be a very honest gentleman.

In the meantime the steamer was rapidly gaining on. On the 13th they sighted Mocha, which appeared in its enclosure of ruined walls, above which were hanging green date trees. At a distance, in the mountains, there were seen immense fields of coffee trees. Passepartout was delighted to behold this celebrated place, and he found, with its circular walls and a dismantled fort in the shape of a handle, it looked like an enormous cup and saucer.

During the following night the Mongolia passed through the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, the Arabic name of which signifies "The Gate of Tears," and the next day, the 14th, she put in at Steamer Point, to the northwest of Aden harbor. There she was to lay in coal again. This obtaining fuel for steamers at such distances from the centers of production is a very serious matter. It amounts to an annual expense for the Peninsular Company of eight hundred thousand pounds. It has been necessary, indeed to establish depots in several ports, and in these distant seas coal reaches as high as from three to four pounds per ton.

The Mongolia had still sixteen hundred and fifty miles to make before reaching Bombay, and she had to remain four hours at Steamer Point, to lay in her coal. But this delay could not in any way be prejudicial to Phileas Fogg's programme. It was foreseen. Besides the Mongolia, instead of not arriving at Aden until the morning of the 15th put in there the evening of the 14th, a gain of fifteen hours.

Mr. Fogg and his servant landed. The gentleman wished to have his passport *vised*. The formality of the *vise* through with, Phileas Fogg returned on board to resume his interrupted play. Passepartout, according to his custom, loitered about in the midst of the population of Somanlis, Banyans, Parsees, Jews, Arabs, Europeans, making up the twenty-five thousand inhabitants of Aden. He admired the fortifications which make of this town the Gibralter of the Indian Ocean, and some splendid cisterns, at which the English engineers were still working two thousand years after the engineers of King Solomon. "Very singular, *very* singular!" said Passepartout to himself on returning aboard. "I see that it is not useless to travel, if we wish to see any thing new."

At six o'clock P. M. the Mongolia was plowing the waters of the Aden harbor, and soon reached the Indian Ocean. She had one hundred and sixty-eight hours to make the distance between Aden and Bombay. The Indian Ocean was favorable to her, the wind kept in the northwest, and the sails came to the aid of the steam. The ship well balanced, rolled less. The ladies in fresh toilets, reappeared upon the deck. The singing and dancing recommenced. Their voyage was then progressing under the most favorable circumstances. Passepartout was delighted with the agreeable companion whom chance had procured for him in the person of Fix.

On Sunday, the 20th of October, toward noon, they sighted the Indian coast. Two hours later, the pilot came aboard the Mongolia. The outlines of the hills blended with the sky. Soon the rows of palm trees which abound in the place came into distinct view. The steamer entered the harbor formed by the islands of Salcette, Colaba, Elephanta, Butcher, and at halfpast four she put in at the wharves of Bombay. Phileas Fogg was then finishing the thirty-third rubber of the day, and his partner and himself, thanks to a bold manœuvre, having made thirteen tricks, wound up this fine trip by a splendid victory. The Mongolia was not due at Bombay until the 22d of October. She arrived on the 20th. This was a gain of two days, then, since his departure from London, and Phileas Fogg methodically noted it down in his memorandum book in the column of gains.

CHAPTER X.—IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT IS ONLY TOO HAPPY TO GET OFF WITH THE LOSS OF HIS SHOES

No one is ignorant of the fact that India, this great reversed triangle whose base is to the north and its apex to the south, comprises a superficial area of fourteen hundred thousand square miles, over which is unequally scattered a population of one hundred and eighty millions of inhabitants. The British Government exercises a real dominion over a certain portion of this vast country. It maintains a Governor-General at Calcutta, Governors at Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and a Lieutenant-Governor at Agra.

But English India, properly so-called counts only a superficial area of seven hundred thousand square miles, and a population of one hundred to one hundred and ten millions of inhabitants. It is sufficient to say that a prominent part of the territory is still free from the authority of the Queen; and, indeed, with some of the rajahs of the interior, fierce and terrible, Hindoo independence is still absolute. Since 1756—the period at which was founded the first English establishment on the spot to day occupied by the city of Madras—until the year in which broke out the great Sepoy insurrection, the celebrated East India Company was all-powerful. It annexed little by little the various provinces, bought from the rajahs at the price of annual rents, which it paid in part or not at all; it named its Governor-General and all its civil or military employes; but now it no longer exists, and the English possessions in India are directly under the Crown. Thus the aspect, the manners, and the distinctions of race of the peninsula are being changed every day. Formerly they traveled by all the old means of conveyance, on foot, on horseback, in carts, in small vehicles drawn by men, in palanquins, on men's backs, in coaches, etc. Now, steamboats traverse with great rapidity the Indus and the Ganges, and a railway crossing the entire breadth of India, and branching in various directions, puts Bombay at only three days from Calcutta.

The route of this railway does not follow a straight line across India. The air line distance is only one thousand to eleven hundred miles, and trains, going at only an average rapidity, would not take three days to make it; but this distance is increased at least one third by the arc described by the railway rising to Allahabad, in the northern part of the peninsula. In short, these are the principal points of the route of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Leaving the Island of Bombay, it crosses Salcette, touches the main land opposite Tannah, crosses the chain of the Western Ghauts, runs to the northeast as far as Burhampour, goes through the nearly independent territory of Bundelkund, rises as far as Allahabad, turns towards the east, meets the Ganges at Benares, turns slightly aside, and descending again to the southeast by Burdivan and the French town of Chandernagor, it reaches the end of the route at Calcutta.

It was at half past four P. M. that the passengers of the Mongolia had landed in Bombay, and the train for Calcutta would leave at precisely eight o'clock. Mr. Fogg then took leave of his partners left the steamer, gave his servant directions for some purchases, recommended him expressly to be at the station before eight o'clock, and with his regular step which beat the second like the pendulum of an astronomical clock, he turned his steps towards the passport office. He did not think of looking at any of the wonders of Bombay, neither the city hall, nor the magnificent library, nor the forts, nor the docks, nor the cotton market, nor the shops, nor the mosques, nor the synagogues, nor the Armenian churches, nor the splendid pagoda of Malebar Hill, adorned with two polygonal towers. He would not contemplate either the masterpieces of Elephanta, or its mysterious hypogea, concealed in the southeast of the harbor or the Kanherian grottoes of the Island of Salcette, those splendid remains of Budhist architecture! No, nothing of that for him. After leaving the passport office, Phileas Fogg quietly repaired to the station, and there had dinner served. Among other dishes, the landlord thought he ought to recommend to him a certain giblet of "native rabbit" of which he spoke in the highest terms. Phileas Fogg accepted the giblet and tasted it conscientiously; but in spite of the spiced sauce, he found it detestable. He rang for the landlord.

"Sir," he said, looking at him steadily, "is that rabbit?"

"Yes, my lord," replied the rogue, boldly, "the rabbit of the jungles"

"And that rabbit did not mew when it was killed?"

"Mew! oh, my lord! a rabbit! I swear to you——"

"Landlord," replied Mr. Fogg, cooly, "don't swear, and recollect this: in former times, in India, cats were considered sacred animals. That was a good time."

"For the cats, my lord?

"And perhaps also for the travellers?"

After this observation Mr. Fogg went on quietly with his dinner.

A few minutes after Mr. Fogg, the detective Fix also landed from the Mongolia, and hastened to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay. He made himself known in his capacity as detective, the mission with which he was charged, his position towards the robber. Had a warrant of arrest been received from London? They had received nothing. And, in fact, the warrant, leaving after Fogg, could not have arrived yet.

Fix was very much out of countenance He wished to obtain from the Commissioner an order for the arrest of this gentleman Fogg. The director refused. The affair concerned the metropolitan government, and it alone could legally deliver a warrant. This strictness of principles, this rigorous observance of legality is easily explained with the English manners, which, in the matter of personal liberty, does not allow anything arbitrary. Fix did not persist, and understood that he would have to be resigned to waiting for his warrant. But he resolved not to lose sight of his mysterious rogue, whilst he remained in Bombay. He did not doubt that Phileas Fogg would stop there — and as we know, it was also Passepartout's conviction — which would give the warrant of arrest the time to arrive.

But after the last orders which his master had given him on leaving the Mongolia, Passepartout had understood very well that it would be the same with Bombay as with Suez and Paris, that the journey would not stop here, that it would be continued at least as far as Calcutta, and perhaps further. And he began to ask himself if, after all, this bet of Mr. Fogg was not really serious, and if a fatality was not dragging him, he who wished to live at rest, to accomplish the tour of the world in eighty days! Whilst waiting, and after having obtained some shirts and shoes, he took a walk through the streets of Bombay. There was a great crowd of people there, and among the Europeans of all nationalities, Persians with pointed caps, Bunyas with round turbans, Sindes with square caps, Armenians in long robes, Parsees in black mitres. A festival was just being held by the Parsees, the direct descendants of the followers of Zoroaster, who are the most industrious, the most civilized, the most intelligent, the most austere of the Hindoos—a race to which now belong the rich native merchants of Bombay. Upon this day they were celebrating a sort of religious carnival, with processions and amusements, in which figured dancing girls dressed in rose colored gauze embroidered with gold and silver, who danced wonderfully and with perfect decency to the sound of viols and tamtams.

It is superfluous to inaist here whether Passepartout looked at these curious ceremonies, whether his eyes and ears were stretched wide open to see and hear, whether his entire appearance was that of the freshest greenhorn that can be imagined. Unfortunately for himself and his master, whose journey he ran the risk of interrupting, his curiosity dragged him further than was proper.

In fact, after having looked at this Parsee carnival, Passepartout turned towards the station, when, passing the splendid pagoda on Malebar Hill, he took the unfortunate notion to visit its interior. He was ignorant of two things:—First, that the entrance into certain Hindo pagodas is formally forbidden to Christians, and next, that the believers themselves can not enter there without having left their shoes at the door. It must be remarked here that the English Government, for sound political reasons, respecting and causing to be respected in its most insignificant details the religion of the country, punishes severely whoever violates its practices. Passepartout having gone in, without thinking of doing wrong, like a simple traveller, was admiring in the interior the dazzling glare of the Brahmin ornamentation, when he was suddenly thrown down on the sacred floor. Three priests, with furious looks, rushed upon him, tore off his shoes and stockings, and commenced to beat him, uttering savage cries. The Frenchman, vigorous and agile, rose again quickly. With a blow of his fist and a kick he upset two of his adversaries, very much hampered by their long robes, and rushing out of the pagoda with all the quickness of his legs, he had soon distanced the third Hindoo, who had followed him closely, by mingling with the crowd.

At five minutes of eight, just a few minutes before the leaving of the train, hatless and barefoot, having lost in the scuffle the bundle containing his purchases, Passepartout arrived at the station. Fix was on the wharf. Having followed Mr. Fogg to the station, he understood that the rogue was going to leave Bombay. His mind was immediately made up to accompany him to Calcutta, and further if it was necessary. Paspartout did not see Fix, who was standing in a dark place, but Fix heard him tell his adventures in a few words to his master.

"I hope it will not happen to you again," was all Phileas Fogg replied taking a seat in one of the cars of the train. The poor fellow, barefoot and quite discomfitted, followed his master without saying a word.

Fix was going to get in another car, when a thought stopped him and suddenly modified his plan of departure. "No, I will remain," he said to himself. "A transgression commited upon Indian territory. I have my man."

At this moment the locomotive gave a vigorous whistle, and the train disappeared in the darkness.

CHAPTER XI.—IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG BUYS A CONVEYANCE AT A FABULOUS PRICE.

The train had started on time. It carried a certain number of travelers, some officers, civil officials, and opium and indigo merchants, whose business called them to the eastern part of the peninsula.

Passepartout occupied the same compartment as his master. A third traveler was in the opposite corner.

It was the Brigadier-General, Sir Francis Cromarty, one of the partners of Mr. Fogg during the trip from Suez to Bombay, who was rejoining his troops stationed near Benares.

Sir Francis Cromarty, tall, fair, about fifty years old, who had distinguished himself highly during the last revolt of the Sepoys, had truly deserved to be called a native. From his youth he had lived in India, and had only been occasionally in the country of his birth. He was a well-posted man, who would have been glad to give information as to the manners, the history, the organization of this Indian country, if Phileas Fogg had been the man to ask for such things. But this gentleman was not asking any thing. He was not traveling he was describing a circumference. He was a heavy body, traversing an orbit around the terrestrial globe, according to the laws of rational mechanics. At this moment he was going over in his mind the calculations of the hours consumed since his departure from London, and he would have rubbed his hands, if it had been his nature to make a useless movement.

Sir Francis Cromarty had recognized the originality of his traveling companion, although he had only studied him with his cards in his hands, and between two rubbers. He was ready to ask whether a human heart beat between this cold exterior, whether Phileas Fogg had a soul alive to the beauties of nature and to moral aspirations. That was the question for him. Of all the oddities the general had met, none were to be compared to this product of the exact sciences. Phileas Fogg had not kept secret from Sir Francis Cromarty his plan for a tour around the world, nor the conditions under which he was carrying it out. The general saw in this bet only an eccentricity without a useful aim, and which was wanting necessarily in the *transire benefaciendo* which ought to guide every reasonable man. In the manner in which this singular gentleman was moving on, he would evidently be doing nothing, either for himself or for others.

An hour after having left Bombay, the train, crossing the viaducts, had left behind the Island of Salcette and reached the main land. At the station Callyan, it left to the right the branch which, via Kandallah and Pounah descends towards the southeast of India, and reached the station Panwell. At this point it became entangled in the defiles of the Western Ghaut mountains, with bases of trappe and basalt, whose highest summits are covered with thick woods.

From time to time, Sir Francis Cromarty and Phileas Fogg exchanged a few words and at this moment the general, recommencing a conversation which frequently lagged, said:—

"A few years ago, Mr. Fogg, you would have experienced at this point a delay which would have probably interrupted your journey."

"Why so, Sir Francis!"

"Because the railway stopped at the base of these mountains, which had to be crossed in a palanquin or on a pony's back as far as the station of Kandallah, on the opposite slope."

"That delay would not have deranged my pogramme," replied Mr. Fogg. "I would have foreseen the probability of certain obstacles."

"But, Mr. Fogg," replied the general, "you are in danger of having a bad business on your hands with this young man's adventure."

Passepartout, with his feet wrapped up in his cloak, was sleeping soundly, and did not dream that they were talking about him.

"The English Government is extremely severe, and rightly, for this kind of trespass," replied Sir Francis Cromarty. "It insists, above all things, that the religious customs of the Hindoos shall be respected, and if your servant had been taken—"

"Yes, if he had been taken, Sir Francis," replied Mr. Fogg, "he would have been sentenced, he would have undergone his punishment, and then he would have quietly returned to Europe. I do not see how this matter could have delayed his master!"

"And, thereupon, the conversation stopped again. During the night, the train crossed the Ghauts, passed on to Nassik, and the next day, the 21st of October, it was hurrying across a comparatively flat country, formed by the Khandeish territory. The country, well cultivated, was strewn with small villages, above which the minaret of the pagoda took the place of the steeple of the European church. Numerous small streams, principally tributaries of the Godovery, irrigated this fertile country.

Passepartout having waked up, looked around, and could not believe that he was crossing the country of the Hindoos in a train of the Great Peninsular Railway. It appeared improbable to him. And yet there was nothing more real! The locomotive, guided by the arm of an English engineer and heated with English coal, was puffing out its smoke over plantations of cotton trees, coffee, nutmeg, clove, and red pepper. The steam twisted itself into spirals about groups of palms, between which appeared picturesque bungalows, a few viharis (sort of abandoned monasteries), and wonderful temples enriched by the inexhaustable ornament of Indian architecture. The immense reaches of country stretched out of sight, jungles, in which were not wanting snakes and tigers, whom the noise of the train did not frighten, and finally forests cut through by the route of the road, still the haunt of elephants, which, with a pensive eye, looked at the train as it passed so rapidly.

During the morning, beyond the station of Malligaum, the travelers traversed that fatal territory, which was so frequently drenched with blood by the sectaries of the goddess Kali. Not far off rose Ellora and its splendid pagodas, and the celebrated Aurungabad, the capital of the ferocious Aureng-Zeb now simply the principal place of one of the provinces detached from the kingdom of Nizam. It was over this country that Feringhea, the chief of the Thugs, the king of stranglers, exercised his dominion. These assasins, united in an association that could not be reached, strangled, in honor of the goddess of death, victims of every age, without ever shedding blood, and there was a time when the ground could not be dug up anywhere in this neighborhood without finding a corpse. The English Government has been able, in great part, to prevent these murders, but the horrible organization exists yet, and carries on its operations.

At half-past twelve, the train stopped at the station at Burhampour, and Passepartout was able to obtain for gold a pair of Indian slippers, ornamented with false pearls, which he put on with an evident show of vanity. The travelers took a hasty breakfast, and started again for Assurghur, after having for a moment stopped upon the shore of the Tapty, a small river emptying into the Gulf of Cambay, near Surat.

It is opportune to mention the thoughts with which Passepartout was busied. Until his arrival at Bombay, he had thought that matters would go no farther. But now, that he was hurrying at full speed across India, his mind had undergone a change. His natural feelings came back to him with a rush. He felt again the fanciful ideas of his youth, he took seriously his master's plans, he believed in the reality of the bet, and consequently in this tour of the world, and in this minimum of time which could not be exceeded. Already he was disturbed at the possible delays, the accidents which might occur upon the route. He felt interested in the wager, and trembled at thought that he might have compromised it the evening before by his unpardonable foolishness, so that, much less phlegmatic than Mr. Fogg, he was much more uneasy. He counted and recounted the days that had passed, cursed the stopping of the train, accused it of slowness and blamed Mr. Fogg *in petto* for not having promised a reward to the engineer The good fellow did not know that what was possible upon a steamer was not on a railway train, whose speed is regulated.

[*To be continued.*]

Hanging a Bear.

But as the tree-top became smaller, the bear found it impossible to climb higher, and stopping just below the boy, vented her disapointment in growling. Bears can climb best when the tree-trunk is about twelve inches in diameter, and very small trees they cannot ascend at all.

Well, there they were—David trembling and bruin roaring, and no telling where James and the cubs in their mutual fright had gone. But David Gray was not the boy to let a bear pull him in pieces if it could be prevented, At first he yelled repeatedly at her, "Go away! go and find your cubs." But she did not relish his advice, and only roared defiance.

Then he thought to take off his coat and drop it down to her, hoping she would be satisfied by tearing it up, and go away. But as he began to take it off, a new thought was suggested by the coil of rope around him.

He took one end of it and tied it firmly about the tree, just above the branch his feet were upon. With the other end he made what is called a slip-noose, an operation familiar to all boys who know how to use ropes.

Then he lifted the coil from around his body, and arranged it as best he could, tried to drop the noose over Madame Bear's head.

Two or three times he failed, the rope striking the animal in the face, and making her more furious than ever.

But at length he succeeded.

Plump over her head and around her neck went the noose, and David gave it some careful twitches, until it began to choke her. Enraged at his impudence she roared, and shook her head, and twisted her neck, but it would not come off. Then with one fore-paw she tried to scratch it off; this was also a failure.

All this time David was pulling as hard as he could to keep the noose tight.

Finding one paw would not do, the bear went at it with both.

But this proved her destruction, for she instantly lost her balance and fell toward the earth.

The rope was, however, too short to reach the ground, and there she hung in mid-air, like a murderer, and the boy was *a real hangman!—Rev. I. L. Beman, in May* WIDE AWAKE.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1876.—Spring Arrangement—1876.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 3rd April, Trains will run as follows:—

Day Express Trains.

Will leave Halifax for St John, at 8.00 a. m., and St. John for Halifax at 8.00 a. m.

NightExpress Trains

With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 5.30 p. m., and St. John for Halifax at 7.35 p. m

Local Express Trains.

Will leave Pictou for Truro at 3.10 p. m. and Truro for Pictou 11.00 a. m., St. John for Sussex at 5.00 p. m., Sussex for St. John at 7.00 a. m., Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.35 a. m., and 3.15 p. m., Painsec for Point du Chene at 12.30, p. m. and 4.05 p. m.

Mixed Trains.

Will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 11.00 a. m., and 1.45 p. m., and Picton for Truro and Halifax at 6.30 a. m., Truro for Painsec and Moncton at 7.00 p. m., and Moncton for Painsec and Truro at 5.30 p. m., Point du Chene for St. John at 4 a. m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 10.45 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Will leave Moncton for Miramichi, Campbellton and Way Stations at 12.15 p. m., and Campbellton for Moncton at 6.20 a. m., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St John.

For particulars and connections see small Time Tables.

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

RAILWAY OFFICE,
Moncton, 29th Mar., 1876.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th April, 1876

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council, bearing date of 25th instant, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd section of the 31st Victoria, chap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article, when imported to be used in manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be entered into Canada free of duty, viz:—Raw silk, or as reeled from the cocoon

By Command,
J. JOHNSON.
Commissioner of Customs.

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IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

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60 bbls. PAINT OILS;
84 bdls. HAY WIRE;
36 COILS BRIGHT WIRE;
60 KEGS HORSE SHOES;
600 boxes HORSE NAILS;
10 kegs PUNCHED NUTS;
5 casks LANTERNS;
5 cases CARTRIDGES;
3 crates ELBOWS;
4 tons SHEET ZINC;
60 doz. BUCK SAWS, (framed);
7 bales LINES and TWINES;
15 casks SHOT;
4 casks CHAINS;
40 boxes SHELF-HARDWARE;
18 boxes LOCKS and KNOBS;
50 bdls. SHOVELS;
1 case PERCUSSION CAPS;
5 bbls. FUSE;
1,200 kegs POWDER;
20 kegs ANTICORROSION PAINT;
5 casks SCREWS;
2 casks CURRY COMBS;
20 boxes PICKS;
600 boxes AXES

W. H. THORNE & CO.
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250 CHESTS TEA; 250 boxes
350 cadies do;
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2 tons Cream Tartar;
100 boxes Tobacco;
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10 bags Pepper; 10 bbls Turpentine;
13 tons Brandram's White Lead and Colors.
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J. W. FRASER,
Chatham, February 1876.

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20 casks V. P. SUGAR, ex "Lizzie Dakers"
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&c. &c.,
which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
FRASER' BUILDING,
WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.
23rd March, 1876.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, on
WEDNESDAY, 30TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT
between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1861.
Parks' Cotton Manufactures
COTTON WARP,
WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN,
Nos. 5s to 10s,
Cotton Carpet Warp,
Made of No. 8 Yarn, 4 ply and twisted. White, Red, Orange, Brown, Slate, Blue, Green, &c.
ALL FAST COLORS.
In manufacturing our goods, we take the greatest care to make them of such a quality as to give satisfaction to the consumer.
We warrant them to be full length and weight; stronger and better in every respect than any other yarn in the market.
All our goods have our name upon them, and are sold by us only to the wholesale trade, from whom country merchants and consumers can always obtain them by asking specially for them.
WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. John, N. B.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY.

THE Ladies of the above Society are prepared to do all kinds of Plain Sewing, Knitting and Fancy work at moderate prices.
Application to be made to the Committee, Miss Carman and Miss Vondy.
MISS A. L. PATTISON,
SECRETARY.
Chatham, Dec. 22nd, 1875.

M. S. BENSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
OFFICE OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE,
Water Street, Chatham.

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

JOHN BELL,
Carriage, Sleigh, House & Sign Painter.
SHOP ON HENDERSON ST.,
CHATHAM.
☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—Charges Moderate,
2-26

Canada House,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

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

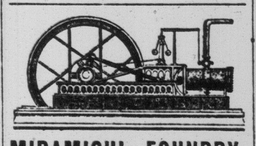
GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES.
2-52.

CARD.
Phœnix Foundry & Locomotive Works
Pond St., St. John N. B.

THE Proprietors of the above establishment manufacture Locomotive, Marine and Stationary Steam Engines of all kinds. Steam boilers Steamboat and Mill Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith Work Turning Lathes Screw Presses, Ship Builders Cramps, etc., etc.
The facilities which we have at our disposal are such as to enable us to put work through in good shape and at short notice.
ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
GEO. FLEMING & SONS.
2-52.

ALE! ALE!!
To arrive ex "E. J. Shanks," from Halifax
ANOTHER LOT OF
A. KEITH & SON'S
CELEBRATED ALE.
This Ale will be lighter in color than the last, but containing the same body.
JOHN MULLIN.
44 Dock street
Agent

J. G. KETHRO,
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWCASTLE.



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

Lumber Cheaper Than Ever

WE have in operation one of the famous WATROUS ROTARY SAW MILLS, of the best quality, at Pleasant Valley, Barnaby River, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, and are prepared to contract at
REASONABLE PRICES
for Pine, Spruce, Hardwood and Hemlock LUMBER of any dimensions; also, Pine and Cedar SHINGLES.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
PERLEY & LOGGIE,
PLEASANT VALLEY.
PHILIP PERLEY. GEO. W. LOGGIE.
2-96.

BARGAINS
For the Ladies.

WE will dispose of the balance of Ladies' Silk Under Skirts, for a very small advance on Cost,
J. & R. SINCLAIR.

Ladies' Woolen Hosiery,

WE will dispose of our Woolen Hosiery at greatly reduced prices.
J. & R. SINCLAIR.

Manchester, Robertson Allison,
Invite an inspection of their extensive Stock of
Millinery, Mantles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Furs,
AND STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
27 King Street, Saint John.

ESTABLISHED 1812.
L. H. DeVeber & Son,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
Dry Goods and Groceries,
St. JOHN, N. B.,
Would call the attention of purchasers to their Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they can offer on terms as favorable as if imported direct.

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

Patent Freezer!

PERSONS acquiring the right to use Shirreff's Patent Freezer for preserving
FISH, MEATS, ETC.,
can have the apparatus erected by the undersigned.
JOHN McDONALD,
CHATHAM.

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

JAMES GRAY,
GEORGE ST., CHATHAM,
TINSMITH & GAS FITTER,
Has on hand a Large Assortment of
TINWARE:
Which he will sell Cheap for CASH.
☞ Would call the attention of Bird Fanciers to his stock of
BIRD-CAGES,
Which are the Best and Cheapest ever Offered in Chatham.
June 11th, 1875. 2-52

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

Saws! Saws!!
MR. THOMAS B. PEACE, a Practical SAW MAKER, has opened a