MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4—No. 25. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 25, 1878.

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

I. & F. Burpee & Co.,
IRON & STEEL MERCHANTS.

NOW IN STOCK

75 Tons Pig Iron;
Bar, Sheet, Nail Rod Iron;
Canadian Nail Iron;
Tire, Spring, Cast Steel;
Anvils, Vices;
Blacksmiths' Bellows;
Also, a general assortment of

SPRING & CAST STEEL.

To Arrive per "Indian"

1250 bars English Iron;
2000 bars Common Nail Iron;
40 tons Nail Rods;
200 bdls. Hoop Iron;
100 bdls. Sheet Iron;
Best Staffordshire Iron & C. Steel.

New Office and Warerooms:
Corner Dock & Union Sts.,
ST. JOHN.

ULSTER OVERCOATS.

WE HAVE ON HAND—

250 Men's Irish Frieze Ulsters;
200 Men's Napped Whitney Ulsters;
100 Youths' Ulsters;
100 BOYS' ULSTERS.

These goods have been made specially to our orders, and will be sold at astonishingly LOW PRICES.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
91 and 93 King Street - - - - St. John

HARDWARE.

W. H. Thorne & Co.
HAVE RE-OPENED AT
MARKET SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
and have now in stock

MOWERS & MACHINES:
Horse Rakes;
Hay Forks; Handles;
Dunn's Patent Scythes;
Nails; Shoeing Points;
Oil; Turpentine;
Locks, Hinges, Screws, etc.

And a general Assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

ZEHL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA.
New Revised Edition—100,000 articles, 3,000 Engravings, and 13 splendid maps. The BEST book of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with Circulars for 25 cts. AGENTS WANTED.
CHAS. B. DAVIS & Co., Philadelphia
Feb. 21—

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET.
13 Barclay st., - NEW YORK.
July 16

NEW BAKERY

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

A BAKERY,

from which he will deliver

Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

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

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

JOHN WYSE.

Chatham, 1877.

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a FIRST-CLASS

Tailoring Establishment

in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Anslow, and adjoining the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for

WINTER & SPRING

will do well to examine his splendid assortment of

English and Canadian Cloths

to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of MR. STEWART, who is

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

W. S. MORRIS.

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

W. WALTON
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
Sign of the
BIG SHOE HAMMER,
GERMAIN STREET, Opposite New Market.
Jan3. ST. JOHN.

J. G. KETHRO,
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWCASTLE.

L. R. De VEBER & SONS
WILL be found at Lawson's Building, head of Water street, and No. 18 Charlotte street, where they will be happy to meet their customers from town and country.

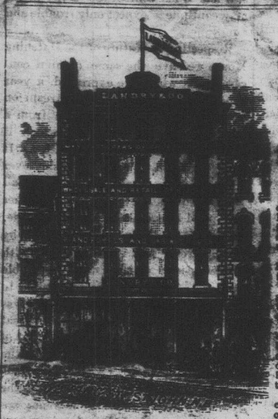
Spirits and Rye.

ONE HUNDRED bbls. Walker's Rye:
150 bbls. Spirits, 50 and 60 U. P.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

BRANDY! BRANDY!

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.



LANDRY

HARD.

NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSIONS!!

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

PIANOFORTES & ORGANS

AT NETT Wholesale Prices,

to any parties in this very liberal offer, of course, by dealing directly with us, and saving the enormous profits usually charged by agents. We feel confident that our system of doing business will be found far better than any other system can be guaranteed.

We beg to call the best instruments to be found in the lowest price instrument with Stool and Book complete.

Our business in this city has grown to a very large one, and we are now selling more than twenty times as many Pianos and Organs as any other house in this city, which we think is a sufficient guarantee that our system of selling is the most satisfactory to the public, as they are not only saving from twenty to forty dollars on each instrument by ordering by mail can have the same guaranteed to them as if purchasing in our warerooms, and can at any time return the instrument at our expense, if not as represented to be at our warerooms. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us the last ten years.

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

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

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

1878. 1878.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

GREAT REALIZING SALE!

I now offer the Balance of my WINTER STOCK of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, along with a Beautiful assortment of the following SPRING GOODS, which will be sold at a WONDERFUL REDUCTION on former low prices:—

New Fancy Ties, New Fancy Prints, New Dress Poplins,

NEW FRENCH MERINOS, (all colors) New Shirtings, New White and Brown Sheetings, New White Cottons, New Patches, New Brown Cottons, New Knitting Cottons, (all colors) New Stamped Mats for hooking, New Flowers, Java Canvas (all colors).

Received to-day:—1 Case of LADIES' BLACK AND WHITE STRAW HATS, in latest styles.

Save Money on Boots & Shoes. Extraordinary Value now Offered.

Gents' New Felt Hats, New Ties, New Shirts, etc etc.

VICTORIA HOUSE. - - - G. I. WILSON.

☞ GLEANER BUILDING, CHATHAM. ☜

THE VOX HUMANA.

A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music & Musical Information

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Single copies 10 cents. ☜

ISAAC HARRIS

Has removed to the Store lately occupied by

MESSRS. ROBERTSON & M'ANDREWS,

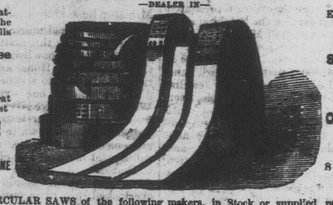
next to the

"ARGYLE HOUSE,"

Where he will be pleased to see his old FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Z. G. GABEL,
—DEALER IN—



CO. Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with

Rubber Hose
AND
CONNECTIONS,
affording a great protection against

FIRE!

Also, Superior

STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!

EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting.

PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

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

RUBBER GOODS.

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

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

ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY.

31 KING SQUARE ST. JOHN N. B.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S

ORGANS

—EXCEL—

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

They have a VALUE in accordance with the cost of their production.

They are THE BEST, consequently they are CHEAPEST in the long run.

Inspection and comparison are solicited. *Cultivated musicians* are especially invited to examine and test these *remarkable instruments* and *every body* should acquaint themselves with their *intrinsic merit*. Circulars and Music free to any address.

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

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

Charlotte St., - - - - - - ST. JOHN.
(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

And SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.

STEWART & WHITE.

General Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO

RE-ICE AND FORWARD FISH BAITS

at Moderate Charges.

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

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

John Shirreff, Esq., E. Peters, Esq., M.P.P., Messrs. Loggie & Anderson, D. Morrison, Esq.

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

[Late of St. John, N. B.]

Intending to reside in Miramichi, informs the Inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity that she is prepared to give

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental.

☞ Terms on application at her residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, a Six Acre Field, situated on the Wellington Road, about 1½ miles from Chatham, in the car of property owned by Hugh Marquis. For terms, apply to

MRS. P. CARROLL,
Water St.

Chatham Feb. 27, '78 tf

Sleighs, Pungs, &c.

THE Subscribers have now on hand and are manufacturing

Sleighs & Pungs

of the very latest style, first class stock and workmanship equal to none in this Province.

REPAIRING, BLACKSMITHING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, properly attended to.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL. ☜

Please give us a call.

BAKER & CO.

St. John St., Chatham.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

J. & A. M'MILLAN,

Booksellers and Stationers, Book and Job Printers, Bookbinders & Blank Book Manufacturers, &c.

In temporary building, fronting on Canterbury St., immediately in rear of their old premises, on Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

They are also, through the courtesy of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, accommodated for the present, in their building, King St., where they will be pleased to see their many friends and customers. Orders in all departments filled as usual.

St. John, N. B., August, 1878.

AGENTS. $5 A DAY selling the Miraculous Pen. Writes with cold water. A perfect gem. Sample 10 cents—three for 25 cents. Catalogue free. Write with Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. Montreal, Quebec

Steam Ferry Boat
"FRANK!"

THE Administrators of the Estate of the late JAMES L. HOLMAN, will sell the Steam Ferry Boat *FRANK*, at

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.,
BY AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th May next,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

This Steamer is 30 tons register; has a high pressure Engine 25 horse power, built by Allen Bros., St. John, N. B., in 1874, and a 40 horse power boiler, built by Fleming & Son, St. John, in 1877. She is a strongly built vessel, having good accommodation for passengers, and well adapted for carrying horses and carriages on deck. She cost to build in 1874, about $7,000, and was newly sheathed in 1877.

AS THE TERMS ARE CASH AND SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, the purchasers will get a bargain.

ADA L. HOLMAN, Administratrix.
ROBT. T HOLMAN, Administrator.
ROBT. McC. STAVERT, Administrator.

Summerside, P. E. I.,
Jan. 23, 1878. 3y 22

BRANDY, WINE, GIN!

DAILY EXPECTED:—

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

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
King's Square.

JUST LANDING.

Ex SS. "Scotia," from Glasgow and Liverpool:—

150 CASES (pints) Irish and Scotch Whisky; 20 qr-casks John Stewart's Kirgilston's WHISKEY;
50 hhds. BASS' ALE.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

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

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S
PIANOS & ORGANS.

BEATTY PIANO, GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT, and BEATTY'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN TONGUE PARLOR ORGANS are the sweetest toned and most perfect instruments ever before offered to the public, as testimonials in this or any other country. The world is challenged to equal them. Best discounts and terms ever before given. Rock Bottom panic prices now ready to jobbers, agents and the trade in general. An offer: These celebrated instruments (either Piano or Organ) boxed and shipped anywhere, on five to fifteen days' test trial. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Fully warranted for six years as per printed circulars. EXTRAORDINARY LIBERAL DISCOUNTS given to Churches, Schools, Lodges, Halls, Ministers, Teachers, etc., in order to have them introduced at once where I have no agents. Thousands now in use. New illustrated ADVERTISER, (Catalogue Edition), with list of testimonials, now ready, sent free. Established in 1862.

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

General Business.

25 King Square,
ST JOHN.

WOOL SQUARES, CLOUDS, and BREAKFAST SHAWLS, in great variety, new, fresh and beautiful, at lowest cash prices.

WOOL and PAISLEY SHAWLS very cheap, at 25 King Square.

GREY and WHITE BLANKETS at bottom prices, at 25 King Square.

300 PIECES WINCEYS, very cheap, at 25 King Square.

70 PIECES DRESS MATERIALS, in all the leading shades, at 10 cents per yard, undoubtedly the best value ever shown in the city, at 25 King Square.

20 PIECES BLACK GRAPE CLOTHS very much under price, at 25 King Square.

300 PIECES HEAVY WOOL TWEED for youths, boys and men's wear, at astonishingly low prices, at 25 King Square.

500 PIECES PRINTED COTTONS and CAMBRICS at cost and cost prices, at 25 King Square.

1000 PIECES GREY and WHITE COTTONS commencing at 6 cents per yard, at 25 King Square.

N.B.—The balance of the stock of CLOTHS in the city is selling off at wholesale prices, at 25 King Square.

Every purchaser should call and see our stock before placing their orders elsewhere, as we sell genuine goods at lowest rates, at No. 25 King Square.

P. J. QUINN.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

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

Wholesale Hardware.

We invite attention of WHOLESALE buyers to our Stock of

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

We expect to be settled at old stand so long occupied by Messrs. I. & F. Burpee & Co., Prince William Street, in a few weeks, with every facility to enable us to please our customers. Orders by letter attended to with care.

St. John, March 16, '78.

J. M. J. Institute
OF THE
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
PROSPECTUS
OF ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CHATHAM, N. B.

This College has for its object to impart to young men, together with the benefits of a Christian education, the necessary knowledge of commerce in all its branches, and whatever else may fit them for industrial pursuits.

TERMS OF BOARD:

Board for the scholastic year, payable in advance in two terms: $70; Sept. 1st $35; March 1st $35.

No deduction is made for absence, unless for expulsion or protracted sickness, that is, one month or more.

The Board dates from the 1st or 15th of each month, according as the pupil entered in the first or last half of the month.

Washing, payable in advance, $1 per month.

Physician's fees, medicines, Instrumental Music, Savigation, Telegraphy, Drawing and Stationery, form extra charges.

Drawing,	$6.00 per annum.	
Navigation,	5 do.	do:
Telegraphy,	5 do.	do:
Bed and bedding,	8 do.	do.
Half-board,	2 do.	a month.

The quantity of clothing, linen, and shoes is left to the judgment of the parents.

Each pupil should have a trunk wherein to keep his clothes.

Letters and packages should be addressed as follows:—

Mr. [illegible]
Pupil in St. Michael's
Commercial College,
Chatham, N. B.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT THE

NEWCASTLE
DRUG STORE,

viz: Early China, White Extra, White Marrowfat, Wax or Butter, Scarlet Runners, Horticultural, Onion Knife and Broad Windsor Beans, Carter's 1st Crop, Tom Thumb, Champion of England, Dan O'Rourke, Black Eye Marrow, Early Kent and Sweet Peas, Early York, Flat Dutch, Winningstadt, St. Denis, Red Dutch and Drumhead Cabbage, Early Frame, Early Oxster, Short Green and Long Green Cucumbers, Drumhead, Victoria and Early Cabbage Lettuce, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes, Onions, Beets, Carrots, Radish, Corn, Pumpkins and Turnip Seeds, &c., &c.

Ladies' Floral Tools, Trellises and Flower Pots.

Also, a choice collection of

FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

E. LEE STREET.

Newcastle, March 15, '78.

An Item for the Public.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., of New York, Manufacturers of the celebrated SINGER IMPROVED Sewing Machines, have reduced their prices so largely that FOR CASH, the Machines can now be obtained for nearly one half the former price. Machines can also be had as heretofore on lease or note at a small advance. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A call is respectfully solicited at the Company's Chatham Agency—THE MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

GIN AND WINE.

Just arrived per "Acadia," from London.

20 HHDS. Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
10 HHD. 50 quarter casks Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
250 green cases Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 green cases, 2 dozen pints, Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
30 quarter casks Richard Davies Finest SHERRIES.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
King Square, St. John.

Case Brandy.

1200 CASES, pints, half-pints and quarts "Martel," "Hennessy," "Jules Ruher," "Renault," and other brands. For sale low.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

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

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

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

—ALSO—

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

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

All work promptly and neatly done.

Chatham, Oct. 9th, '77.

SIGN PAINTERS wanted in every section of the United States and Provinces to answer this advertisement. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

HAMS!

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

F. J. LETSON.

SOUTHSIDE SEEDSMEN'S COPIES of our AGRICULTURAL CATALOGUE are free, serviceable Agents. Enclose 10 cts. with your application to cover postage. *Stringham & Co.*, 164 w. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. 6y3

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

The New Brunswick Legislature.

MONDAY, March 25th.

Continuation of Mr. O'Leary's speech:

The Attorney General had made a great deal of the platform which he constructed for the Opposition, but he took good care not to say much about the platform of the Government, the chief plank of which was extravagance in dealing with the resources of the Province, and a reckless disregard of its industries. The hon. gentleman had argued that it made no difference whether the Lumbermen, Millowners, Shipowners, Merchants, or Farmers suffered in connexion with the depressed Lumber business; when he wanted money to support the extravagance of the Government, he would put on more Stumpage and raise it. He forgot that when the business was so depressed, the raising of the Stumpage meant a direct tax on all engaged in it, and especially on the poorer and smaller Operators, while the Farmer and Mechanic felt the pressure with almost equal force. What would be said of a Prime Minister of Canada who would stand in his place and advocate such a policy. He would not be able to keep himself in power for three months. When that gentleman came into office, there was a large surplus. Since that time the annual Revenue has been increased by an addition of $150,000 on Export Duty account, and over $100,000 were raised off the Lumber lands. Besides that some claims for old iron, etc., amounting to about $40,000, had been paid, and yet the Province was going behind year by year. Where had the money gone? and what was to show for it? There was a Normal School at Fredericton—a work which should not have been undertaken before other works to which the Government's honor was pledged—a Suspension Bridge at St. John and a Bridge at Woodstock. How is it that while the Provincial Secretary said, in 1874, the Province would have a balance of $130,000 annually to meet Railway liabilities, it was going into debt, instead?

The Attorney General had tried to make it appear almost a crime to speak of the Returns of the People's Bank not being brought before the House, and he tried also to make the House believe that the Directors were thereby attacked; but it must be remembered that the law required the Return to be made, and that it was the only check the House had on the Government's financial statements. The hon. gentleman also made a great point of the late Consolidation of the Statutes costing some $2,000 less than the former one; but he conveniently forgot to state that this House made the Revision, which was the work of the Commissioners in the other case. If he would add the time the Legislature spent over the work—say thirty days, at about $300 a day—he would find that the last consolidation was, by far, more expensive than the first, and that the Government could not claim to have economized in that matter.

Respecting the Attorney General's claim that Lumber Operators were paying $1.50 and $1.75 per thousand Stumpage on private lands on the Miramichi and elsewhere, he had only to say that the hon. gentleman knew how much more valuable and easy of access these private lands were. The private companies and the Riviere du Loup Railway Co. had secured the best lands of the country, and though the Stumpage on them was higher than that on Crown Lands, yet it was cheapest in the long run to pay it.

He was glad, however, to hear the Provincial Secretary claim that the financial condition of the Province was once more prosperous. As that was so the drawback which had heretofore prevented the carrying on of necessary Public Works was removed, and the Government would not now have the excuse of a low treasury for refusing to enter into the obligations to which they stood pledged. There had been enough of delay in connexion with making the contract for the Richibucto Railway and he intended to press for an answer on that subject. It must be given squarely too—yes or no. In his Budget speech the Secretary had said figures were dull music. He thought so when he heard him dealing with them, but he remembered a time when he had come to the Legislature, green in the ways of politicians, when he thought differently. That was in 1874, when the figures of the Secretary were music in his ears, and when his voice seemed the voice of inspiration.

He must here say, on the subject of the Crown Lands leases that the five years lease was an injustice to the country. The Government had no right to lease the lands of the Province to any class of men for five years, for if lumber went up and the trade received a start now, and large capitalists might desire to go into the business they would be shut out by the lands being locked up. These monopolists had also driven out the small operators. The note system also was a very bad one. It was all well enough while the amounts were small, but when the operations were large and notes for $10,000 or $15,000 were given there was an element of danger in it. If a crash in the trade came, as it might come—for there were times when waves of disaster swept over the country—of what value would these notes be? The Surveyor General had said he had but $2,000 of notes uncollected, but it should be remembered that the operations had been small and the notes, therefore, more easily collected. And supposing some of these large operators got seats in the next House, how easy it was to understand how their large liabilities to the Crown Lands Department might place them in the power of the Government, and how the note system might then be turned into the means in the hands of the Government for corrupting the members of the House against the interests of the people.

The Secretary in introducing the Railway Bill had said in 1874 that $475,700 would be enough for the ordinary services of the Province each year, and that there would be a sum much more than sufficient, each year left in the treasury to meet the Railway liabilities. He would read what the Secretary then said:—

The income of the Province, at the present time, not including the $10,000 from the Dominion for Immigration purposes, is $552,000, and the expenditure for 1874 is estimated at $621,000. From the latter sum deduct charges which, if Railways were built, would not be a part of the ordinary expenditure, and other items, not ordinary expenditure, viz:—Immigration $92,000; Steam Navigation now $19,000 reduced by $12,000; County Surveys $2,300; excess of vote for General Elections $5,000; Loan to the Agricultural Board for Stock $4,000; making in all $45,300, leaving expenditure at $475,700, and giving an annual surplus of $76,300, which amount represents a capital of $1,271,666. The amount of indebtedness assumed by the Dominion is $8,176,680, and the amount of the Debt, as stated by the Dominion Account, is $7,680,000, from which deduct for Eastern Extension $150,000, and for Western Extension Stock $300,000—$450,000—omitting for the present Saint Andrews Railway Stock, leaving the debt to stand at $7,230,000. To this add the amount of liability for the Albert Railway—$380,000—and the Debt would stand at $7,610,000, which deducted from the indebtedness assumed by the Dominion, leaves $566,680. To this add the balance in hand—$150,000—and the amount of Capital represented by the annual surplus, as above, viz: $1,271,666, and we have $1,989,000. As the 200 miles of Railway will only be in fair progress when the next Census is taken, we may add the increase of income resulting from the increase in Population which, at the rate of increase during the past years, will be $82,000. This represents a capital of $833,333; adding this amount to the $1,989,000 we have $2,822,000, to meet Railway Liabilities to the amount of $1,500,000. Again, if the $65,000 a year be not continued after 1877, we would still have sufficient without drawing on the Crown Lands, to meet the Railway Liabilities, and we would only be called to draw on the Crown Lands in the event of the failure of our just expectations. In reference to Eastern Extension and Western Extension Stock, the reduction of $22,000 for Immigration would appear necessary only in the event of the withdrawl of the Subsidy of $93,000 expiring in 1877. By the 200 miles provision in the Bill, all are put on an equal footing, and it is a spur to those contemplating the construction of any of the lines to commence operations as soon as possible. He hoped the result of the passage of the measure would secure the construction of all lines, and the consequent good results that must follow to general an opening up of the country.

He would ask what had become of that policy now? There was no expense on Immigration account, although the expenditures under that head had been so ruinously large, heretofore, and Steam Navigation was very much reduced. It was only four years ago that the Province was to have an annual surplus of $76,300, and yet, with the two expenditures referred to so very much reduced, and with a vastly increased Revenue on account of Stumpage and the Export Duty Subsidy, the Railway policy seemed to be repudiated. The House had been told that the Crown Lands Revenue could be put aside to meet Railway Liabilities, but although those revenues were much larger than was then expected they were not touched for the purpose promised.

In that same date of 1874, also, the Attorney General said:—

Those who desire to build the Roads say $5,000 is enough, besides, the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge may be accepted under this Bill. He believed that when the 200 miles were undertaken the Legislature would see that it could assist the remainder as contemplated.

Where, he would ask, was that policy now? The Attorney General had also said:

The people, too, seeing the limitation, will be spurred to work and as all start fairly no Company can complain if its claims are remitted through its own inaction. No Company will go to much expense before a Contract is entered into with the Government.

But it was only the other day that the Attorney General said the Richibucto Company had no right to go to any expense before the Contract was entered into. He well remembered how members of the Government had encouraged delay in getting the Richibucto Railway under Contract by telling the Kent people that if they built the Shore Line, they could get the Subsidy of $10,000 per mile under the Lobster Act the same as the Albert Railway. The steps taken to obtain a Survey of the Shore Line were well known, the cost of that work being $1,800. When that survey was made both companies came to Fredericton and presented their claims. The Southern men were told that their means were not, in the estimation of the Government, sufficient to accomplish the work. That was on the 17th January 1876.

The next thing to which he would draw hon. members' attention was an official letter from the Provincial Secretary of the above date addressed to the President of the Richibucto Railway. He would read it:

SIR:—The Lieutenant Governor in Council having had under consideration the application of the Northern Railway Company, Kent, I am directed to say that the Government will be prepared to enter into a Contract with that Company for the building of a Line of Railway from the Town of Richibucto to some point on the Intercolonial Railway in the Parish of Waldford, to be approved of by the Governor in Council, upon the Company furnishing satisfactory assurance of their ability to construct the Road.

In connection with this letter he would refer to the remarks of the Provincial Secretary the following Spring, who in his place in the House said—

"The Northern had been assured that as soon as they displayed ability to build, the Government would enter into a Contract with them and so soon as they got a formal assurance of the iron promised this would be done."

What were the facts? The iron was obtained and then the Company went to the Government for their Contract and were told the financial position of the Province was such that they could not go on with the Road. Now, however, the finances of the Province were stated to be in a flourishing condition and he held that the Government was bound, in honor to enter into that Contract. If they did not they must lie under the charge of breaking their pledged word and dragging the pledged faith of the Province in the mire.

In his speech this Session the Secretary said the Province would have a Railway Liability of $800,000 but he made no further allusion to the Roads. How different from 1874 when he claimed that the Province had ample to build the Roads even if none of its claims on the Dominion Government or the Special Subsidy of $63,000 continued!

When he remembered how Kent was treated in the matter of locating the Intercolonial Railway and when hon. members reflected on the course of the Government towards the Company, he felt he would be pardoned for being so much in earnest. He would ask if it was honorable for the Government to lead the Company into the engagements it had entered into and then, at a mere whim, go back on its promises. They got the assurance from the Government individually that the Contract was to be entered into and they engaged a young man from Charlotte County, who was once a Member of the House and a supporter of this Government, to build the Road and although it was said that this Engineer, John C. Brown received a telegram from the Charlotte member of the Government advising him not to go on with the work until the Contract was signed, yet that was a private communication and not official.

If such matters as that were to be brought up to defend the course of the Government, he would go into similar evidence and show that the Contractor had not only the official records of the Government to justify him in going on, but also the personal assurances of members of the Government. In June, 1876, one member of the Government took one of the Contractors around to merchants of St. John—such as Messrs. Everitt & Butler and I & F. Burpee and introduced him as the gentleman who was to build the Richibucto Branch Railway, the Contract on which was to be entered into in a day or two. This gentleman got some $4,000 or $5,000 worth of goods and took them up on the line, where he built shanties for his men and commenced work. More than that—another member of the Government wrote Mr. Brown, telling him an Order in Council had been passed that the Contract should be signed, and recommending a friend, or friends of this member of the Government for a sub-Contract at a paying figure. Still further; a member of Government telegraphed Mr. Brown to meet him in St. John and a meeting took place at which two members of the Government induced Mr. Brown, in view of his being about to receive the Contract from the Government, to cancel a private claim which he held against them. These were facts which he challenged the Government to confute!

Mr. Brown had expended and now owed a large amount of money—his total outlay being between ten and twelve thousand dollars. As he said before, this young man was a supporter of this Government when he was in the Legislature, he helped to keep them in place and power and he would ask if they now intended to turn upon and ruin him? He was just starting out in life and would the Government, by breaking faith with the Railway Company and the members of the Government—forgetful of their obligations and assurances given in private to Mr. Brown—drive him into Bankruptcy and wreck the prospects of his life? Had he (Mr. O'Leary) the legal training of his honorable friends he felt that he had a cause in this matter which would wring from the House, as a jury, a unanimous consent that justice should be done and the Contract for the Richibucto Railway entered into in discharge of the Government's solemn pledge.

It might be said to him that he once voted with the Government. That was true, but he did it at the earnest request of a large number of his friends in his County, who said that the Government had always reproached them with the fact that both the Kent members opposed them and that, therefore, they could not expect much of the sympathy or assistance of the Government in the matter of their Railways. He had wanted to take that ground from under the feet of the Government and he felt that although he was not in accord with it he would once give his vote against his convictions for his County's sake and in the hope of obtaining justice for her in the matter of her Railway.

He must here offer his sincere thanks to those members of the Upper House who, the other day, said that the Richibucto Railway was the one which now had the strongest claim and should have a Contract.

MR. SPEAKER.—The hon. gentleman must not refer to anything that may have transpired in the Legislative Council.

MR. O'LEARY.—Well, it was out, anyhow. No doubt the Government was determined to punish his County because his colleague and himself could not see their way clear to support them. The members of the Government divided the Railway moneys around among their own Counties pretty well. There was the Chatham Branch in Mr. Kelly's County, the St. Martins and Upham in Mr. Crawford's, and the Grand Southern in St. John and Charlotte—all of which had members in the Executive. In Albert there was a little Road under the Act of 1874 and there was, at least, one strong supporter of the Government from that County. He did not find fault with the Government for building the roads referred to, nor with those Counties or Companies for securing them. That was their own business whether some of the roads thus undertaken would pay or not, but he felt it was a gross injustice that his County should be discriminated against, apparently because he did not see his way clear to support the Administration of the day in everything.

He found that since he took an active part in connection with the Gloucester and Sunbury seizures matter when it was in Committee (although he was not in the the House when the debate was going on) he had been the object of political persecution. The Secretary stated that matter to be in the same position as the Acadieville Seizures, but it was now so. In Acadieville the logs were hauled by poor Frenchmen for the purpose of getting the means to buy bread for their families, and although it had been said that he profited by that transaction he would declare here, in his place, that it caused a loss to him of over $2,000. To show that some members of the Government had pursued him with political hatred he might mention that his colleague and himself had been promised that persons recommended by them to the Government would be appointed Parish Courts Commissioners. But

Territorial Revenue, which we are justified in calculating upon by the Receipts of the past two years. Deduct from this $75,000 which we were going behind (which includes over draft on Revenue, and $20,000 from Sinking Fund) $55,000 saved, as shown by the Estimates, and we have $80,000 a year to deduct from the $131,700, which leaves us an increase over the expenditure at the time the claim was made, of $131,700."

These were the figures put forth in 1874 and it was in view of them that Railway Companies had incurred expenses, and that Contractors had incurred liabilities which were ruinous. He referred, as before, to the additions which had since been made to the Revenue and said it was clearly not the want of money, but rather a desire to withhold justice from Kent, that prompted the course of the Government in the matter.

In the Speech the intention of the Government to provide for "more varied representation" at the School Boards was announced. Why, in four years, had not the idea of securing more varied representation at their own Board, presented itself to the minds of these hon. gentlemen? It had not, however, and now, when the elections were about coming on, they would fling out this "varied representation" bait, but he would tell them plainly that he, for one, was too old a fish to be caught by it. The varied representation policy was not carried out in dealing with the vacancies up-stairs. Four years ago, at the end of the session, several gentlemen were elevated to that chamber after serving the Government well down here, and he had no doubt that several more who had now in their possession their checks for mileage seats would soon be promoted to them. There were also some who had checks who would, doubtless, miss the mark.

Referring to the Stumpage question, he said it might be asked why Lumber Operators should find fault at the long times? It was because they had large organizations which must be kept actively employed and could not be broken up without serious loss or ruin to themselves and to the country. [illegible] There were Mills that must stand idle. People who would be unemployed, Capital and Property which would be locked up and become valueless, as they must go on the best way they could, and every one must suffer to a greater or less extent. He had just heard of New Brunswick Lumber Merchants who were offering deals in Great Britain at £6 15/, cost freight and charges. Deduct freight and charges, and the deals stand for $8 on the wharf. Take off 50 cents for Stumpage and the cost of Sawing, and the Lumberman has some sixteen shillings for procuring and driving the Logs, Booms, etc. Yet is the time of the state of things the Stumpage has to be raised.

The Attorney General had boasted that his Government, after eight years existence, had no scandal. Look at his course in the Carquet trials! He represented the only Government that was ever known to deprive any class of citizens of the right to sit as jurors because of their religion. He did not tell the House that it was the only Government that had shut men out of Civil Court, because of their Religion, and the only Government in this Province that had caused the widow and the orphan to cry to Heaven for vengeance upon it, and he hoped, when that hon. gentleman was called upon to meet his Master he would be prepared to give a proper account of the talents which had been entrusted to him, so that it might be said to him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant . . . enter thou into thy reward."

Mr. Burns (Albert) said, after the roar of artillery and the booming of the cannon had ceased, he had heard cheers from the House, and had rushed around the gallories for the last few days, he presumed he would be permitted to say a few words, especially as the thunders of the Opposition speakers had not only been directed against the Government, but also against the hon. gentlemen who supported them.

Had the hon. gentlemen opposite confined their remarks to the Government and not challenged the Opposition, he would not have said a word, for he thought the Government was quite able to defend itself.

Mr. Johnson—You're one of the Government supporters.

Mr. Ryan—So I am, and I'm not ashamed of it; but I was going on to say that I think the Government was quite able to defend itself against the Opposition, and I say that when the Government shows itself so poor that it is not able to defend itself against and handle such Oppositions as we see in this House I will vote against it.

Reference had been made by his hon. friend from Kent (Mr. O'Leary) to a scandal which hon. gentlemen doubtless remembered very well, but he thought the other side of the House was the place it was on the other side of the House where the responsibility of that matter rested. The hon. members from Sunbury and Gloucester had themselves up as the representative independent men of the House, and they sought to belittle the supporters of the Government and impugn them as pigmies. Judging by the gentlemen would have the country believe that they were the real patriots and independent men, because of their independent position, and ability, however, in the part of the real independent members of the House, put in an appearance and challenged their sincerity. If their speeches were those of defeated candidates he would let them pass, but as they were nomination speeches, intended for the country and got up for the purpose of belittling and undermining men who had supported the Government, he could not allow the charge to pass unchallenged. True, when he came here in 1871 he helped to form the Government and had given them a fair support ever since. He had done that in the interests of the country and of his constituents, and he challenged the hon. members from Gloucester and Sunbury to say wherein he, by his support of the Government, had done any injustice to his constituents. Every hon. member would bear him out in the statement that he ever stood squarely up for the interests of his constituency, for the rights of his County and of the people who sent him here, perfectly independent of either Government or Opposition, and he would say fearlessly that he had the honor to represent a County which, for wealth and intelligence, according to the number of its inhabitants, was second to none in the Province.

When hon. members charged him with want of independence in his votes in the House he would show them that the charge was not true and he thought he could show to the House and country that the motives of those hon. gentlemen were no purer than those which they took the liberty of imputing to others—to men quite as independent as themselves, if not more so.—These gentlemen had endeavored to get into the seats held by the Government by all means in their power. They had sent out spies in all directions and examined the Government camp minutely; they had inspected the Attorney General's department in all its various branches and sound that gentleman's house in order. They said to themselves, "he is keen and sarcastic, so we'd better not try him," although some of them appeared to quote law like lawyers, and others scripture like ministers. They next turned to the Board of Works Department and they concluded that the Chief Commissioner was a good-natured, jolly fellow, who had a great many friends all over the country, so they said, "we can't succeed in that direction." Then they turned their attention to the Surveyor General's Department. They thought that by trying around among all the employees in that branch of the service they would find a weak spot, and after getting a Committee of the House and putting the country to an enormous expense in summoning witnesses, they secured an investigation which ended in smoke. They now proposed to take charge of this goodly land, as Joshua did Jericho, and that the Government would tumble to pieces at the sound of the Ram's Horn. They proposed, by blowing their horns loud and long, and by belittling the supporters of the Government to come into office and give the country the benefit of their wonderful policy. They really imagined that through their efforts the Government would be left at home, and that they would have nothing to do but come in and enjoy the sweets of office. If they did this, it would never be by their own ingenuity.

Now, he challenged these gentlemen to show, in any way, before the people of the country, that he had ever received a dollar, either directly or indirectly by contract or otherwise, from the revenues of the Province, over and above his pay, as a member. Could these hon. gentlemen say the same? The hon. member for Sunbury (Mr. Covert) said the hon. gentleman from Saint John (Mr. Elder) was disqualified from sitting and voting in the Assembly on account of his doing some printing for the Chief Superintendent of Education, who was a subordinate of the Government, to the amount of $750. He would like to know if that was Mr. Covert's opinion still.

Mr. Covert—The Statutes say so.

Mr. Ryan would apply the law evenly then, and to this end he asked hon. members to turn to pages 159 and 160 of the Auditor General's Report, and they would find a parallel case to that of Mr. Elder. One K. F. Burns, of Gloucester, there appeared to have supplied to a subordinate of the Government Lumber to a considerable amount. One Contract——"

Mr. Burns—Did you say Contract?

Mr. Ryan—Yes, just the same kind of Contract as that of Mr. Elder. There was one item of $22.63 for lumber, another item of $200 for lumber, and yet another of $800. He merely presented the facts as they were put down in the Auditor General's Report. The whole of these items amounted to the snug little sum of $1,022.63, besides $500 for a Wharf.

Mr. Burns—The hon. gentleman had better stick to the facts.

Mr. Ryan—I am doing so. This Wharf——

Mr. Burns—There is no such thing among the items he has read, and I suggest that the hon. gentleman stick to the truth and not mis-state the facts or draw wrong inferences.

Mr. Ryan said that he stated only what was in the Public Accounts, which showed that the hon. gentleman did get $500 some two years ago for a Wharf, and so far as he knew there was no account to show that any attempt had yet been made to build it.

Mr. Burns said the hon. gentleman would find the accounts in the proper place if he looked for them.

Mr. Ryan said when he had previously named this Wharf, he said they could get no money to build a Wharf in his County, the hon. gentleman said that Albert County was not big enough to build a Wharf in, so he supposed it was on this account it was floated around to Gloucester, and so far as he knew, it was still afloat, as neither he, nor any one else, had since been able to discover it. Now, if Mr. Elder was disqualified from sitting and voting in the House because he did a comparatively small job of printing, the hon. member from Gloucester was also disqualified, and he would recommend that they pair off.

The hon. member for Kent (Mr. O'Leary) had alluded to that side of the House in a gentlemanly way, and had also made a good and telling speech in favor of his Railway, which he gave him credit for, but if the Richibucto people had taken as much pains to hurry up their arrangements, get their Company in good position, and have their Contract signed, as the Elgin Company did, they would have had their road. Their want of success seemed to be attributable as much to their own disputes and neglect as to any action or inaction of the Government.

And now, a word about this wonderful and celebrated Agricultural Report. A well known paper—that was, well known in Fredericton—called the *Farmer*, said the other day that he was the only member in the House, outside of the Government, who justified the Government in publishing advertisements of farming implements made by outsiders and leaving out implements which were the manufacture of our own Province. The fact was that at the time he saw this wonderful delivery in the *Farmer* he had neither seen the Agricultural Report nor expressed any opinion on its contents. He knew nothing about it, and had not yet read the first Report brought down. He had one Report in his possession, but an hon. member immediately borrowed it and had not yet brought it back to him. He would now say, however, in reference to the Agricultural Report which he held in his hand that it was the best Report on the subject that he had ever seen issued in this Province—the contents of the other he knew nothing about. If the Government put in advertisements from Ontario to the exclusion of those of our own Province, they did wrong, but was it not shown that they did all in their power to secure the advertisements of New Brunswick manufacturers? They asked them for rates and prices, and when our own manufacturers neglected to furnish them, while the Ontario manufacturers did so, would it have been fair to exclude the latter? If implements could be obtained cheaper in Ontario than here, he thought the farmers should know it. It was the duty of the Government to let them know it, and certainly it was the farmers' privilege to buy where they could obtain the implements the cheapest.

The hon. member from Kent (Mr. Johnson) said they slighted the French by saying, in the Agricultural Report, that they had but few wants and were easily satisfied. He understood, of course, that their domestic wants only were alluded to, and he thought the reference a complimentary one. Certainly, nothing political could be taken out of the words, for no such meaning was implied in the paragraph. The French people, however, could be well assured that the political wants of their special representative here were of an entirely different character, for they were neither few nor yet easily satisfied.

The hon. gentleman from Sunbury, as well as other hon. gentlemen, seemed to be considerably exercised over Government intentions, and members' expectations in reference to seats in the Upper House, and the vacancy in the Government. He presumed the member for Sunbury ought to know something of such matters, and could speak feelingly on the subject. It might be that one vacancy in the Government had not been filled to exactly meet his views any more than a seat in the Upper House was a few years ago, and the secret of his dissatisfaction was after all, perhaps, only, that "Archie sits in Johnny's chair."

Having made these few observations he would only add that it was his intention to vote against the amendment of that hon. member, and for the motion of the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

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Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

The O'Leary Scandal.

The local public mind is exercised to no small extent over the subject of the charge made in the House of Assembly by Henry O'Leary, Esq., against Hon. Messrs. Kelly and Young of the Executive Council, the chief figure, hereabouts, in the matter being that of the Hon. Chief Commissioner. When the charge was first made, it attracted little attention in the Assembly because it was vaguely made, and Mr. O'Leary had the reputation of allowing his zeal for the Richibucto Railway to run away with his discretion and it was an understood thing that both that gentleman and Mr. Johnson, his colleague, had a *carte blanche* to unburden their minds of any facts and fancies with which they might stow them from time to time, because it seemed to relieve them, while it hurt nobody else. It was an admitted fact that the Government had not treated the Richibucto Company with the consideration extended to some other companies, that it had, in fact, rather discriminated against that Company, that the blame rested, in a way understood by politicians, but not by the general public, chiefly upon the two representatives of the County and that even some members of the Government, in their individual capacity, were not backward in encouraging Messrs. O'Leary and Johnson in ventilating their Railway grievances. Conspicuous among the members of the Government who were, above others, in sympathy with Kent and her Railway interests, was Hon. Mr. Kelly—a fact proved by that gentleman testifying under oath that he had the permission of His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, to state—"this question has never been before the Council, but it has received my warmest support."

In the course of his speech on the motion to go into Supply Mr. O'Leary stated, in effect, among a number of other things, that two members of the Government, in consideration of Mr. J. C. Brown cancelling certain private claims which he held against them had guaranteed to him that the Contract for the Richibucto Railway would be signed in June 1876.

At the time this statement was made there was some enquiry as to who was meant, but it was put down, as usual, to Mr. O'Leary's zeal and as meaning nothing. It so stood until Mr. Tweedie (who was absent from Fredericton when Mr. O'Leary spoke and had read the statement in the Official Report in one of the papers) brought it up in the Assembly, demanding an explanation from the Government. An enquiry from the Government side as to who was meant brought Mr. O'Leary out more bluntly, and when he declared that Messrs Kelly and Young where the gentlemen referred to the former indignantly repelled the charge for himself, and the Secretary for Mr. Young, and investigation was challenged. Next day Mr. O'Leary formulated the charge which has now become a part of the political history of the Province and which we shall discuss as briefly as possible. Mr. O'Leary's charge was as follows:—

"An agreement was made between the Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and member of the Executive Council of this Province, acting for himself and also for the Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive Council, on the one part, and John C. Brown acting for himself and certain other Railway Contractors on the other part, whereby the former agreed to use their influence and position as members of the Government of this Province to procure for the said John C. Brown and certain other Railway Contractors a contract for the building of the Kent Northern Railway, the consideration being that the said John C. Brown and others should relinquish certain claims which he or they had against the said Hon. Wm. M. Kelly and Hon. Robert Young or against the Chatham Branch Railway Company of which they were stockholders, and that such claim or claims were surrendered for such consideration."

Having very closely watched the proceedings of the Committee appointed to investigate the above charge we are in a position to present the facts as clearly, perhaps, as any journal in the Province, and as they particularly affect this County through a gentleman who has represented it ever since Confederation, we believe they will be carefully scanned.

We are quite well aware of the fact that differences of opinion very naturally arise in connection with such subjects, and especially so when the evidence is very voluminous, as it is in the present case. The fact, too, that an election is approaching in which one of the gentlemen charged is interested, tends to keep the matter before the public, those who join in promoting agitation on the subject, too often allowing prejudice to warp their judgment and lead them to pronounce one way or the other when they, no doubt, must feel that they do so without that knowledge of the facts which would justify jurymen in arriving at a conclusion. The Committee who investigated the charge was composed of the accuser, Henry O'Leary, Esq., and Messrs. Robert Marshall, Robert Robinson, Wm. Beveridge, and Thomas Cottrell—men, who might be relied upon to act fairly under ordinary circumstances. It was brought up as an objection that an accuser should not also act as judge, as Mr. O'Leary had to do, and there was comment on the fact that Mr. Cottrell represented Charlotte, was dependent to a considerable extent on John C. Brown's friends for re-election and that he declared when the Committee was moved for that he seconded Mr. O'Leary because Brown belonged to his County and he wanted to see him get fair play. So fully did Mr. Cottrell recognise the fact that he was personally interested in the matter that he absented himself when the vote was taken in just the same way as Mr. Kelly, one of the gentlemen charged, did. These objections were, however, not pressed.

A good deal has been said in reference to the complexion of the Committee and we, therefore, mention the above facts, in passing, and add that the other three members of Committee, though they were known to be supporters of Government measures, had no personal interest in the charge or those against whom it was brought.

The first point with which we shall deal is that out of which the Brown claim arose and in the settlement of which Messrs. Kelly and Young were charged with acting corruptly. Mr. Brown, who was the first witness called, went quite fully into this point, and we shall deal with it this week, leaving other important points for future consideration.

Brown swore that the Directors of the Road when he first went upon it in 1873 were Messrs. Winslow, Letson, Kelly, Snowball and Morrison, and he says "Mr. Kelly was the Director with whom I did the principal part of the business." Mr. Brown made a preliminary survey of the road for the Company, for which he charged and was paid $1,818.07. He furnished an estimate of quantities, which was put in evidence and he subsequently tendered for and received a contract for the work of construction, based on his own estimate—the contract price being $65,727.87. When he took the contract the Directors understood that he was to take $10,000 in stock which was to go, to that extent, to reduce the amount to be paid for the work. Mr. Brown denies having promised to take the stock, but other witnesses show that prior to the meeting at the Royal Hotel, St. John, when the corrupt bargain was alleged to have taken place, Mr. Kelly believed Brown did promise to take the stock. The evidence on this point is as follows:—

Mr. Brown—"I did not promise or lead the Company to believe I would take $10,000 stock in the Chatham Branch Railway, provided I got the contract. Was not willing to subscribe stock until that night at the Royal Hotel.

Mr. Kelly—[Question by Cottrell] When Brown entered into a contract to build the Chatham Branch Railway did he take stock in the road or agree to do so?

Answer—He agreed to do so verbally, gave me the information to say to the Company that if he got the contract he would take $10,000 in stock.

Mr. D. Shirreff Secretary of the Company—I had *always* understood from Mr. Kelly that Mr. Brown *was to take* $10,000 in stock. Mr. Kelly telegraphed to Chatham. He was to meet him in St. John with the Stock Book.

On his return to Chatham, after the meeting at the Royal Hotel, I met Mr. Snowball, one of the Directors of the Chatham Railway Company, who asked me if Mr. Brown had subscribed his stock. I said "yes," and Mr. Snowball remarked, "then Kelly has effected the settlement."

Hon. J. H. Crawford sworn:—[By Mr. O'Leary] What is your occupation?

A Barrister-at-law.

Q [By Mr. O'Leary] Did Mr. Brown employ you at any time to transact any business for him in connexion with the Chatham Branch?

A Mr. Brown came to me, I think, in a friendly way to get my advice. He said he had a large claim against the Chatham Branch and wanted to know if I would assist him in getting it. I told him I would do all I could for him, and I think he said if it could not be got in any other way, he would have to sue the Company. I told him it might be necessary for him to sue the Company before he got his claim, but if he did sue the Company I should prefer his getting some one else to bring the action. I told him, however, I would see the person he named and see what could be done towards a settlement. I saw Mr. Kelly, the person he named, about the matter. I do not recollect the exact time, but think it was in the fall of 1875 or in the winter of 1875-76. Mr. Kelly then informed me that there was not near the amount due that Mr. Brown claimed.

He claimed $16,000 or $17,000. I think Mr. Kelly claimed that *Brown had agreed to take stock* which he had not done, and that his claim *should be reduced by the amount of that stock.* From the claim Mr. Kelly said further reductions should be made for expenses incurred by the Company for land damages and for repairing breaks in the road caused by banks falling, and for some things in the contract that Brown had agreed to do. He would not undertake to say what all these things were, but Kelly said that, taking out these, there would be only a balance due Brown of $7,000 or $8,000. Then Mr. Kelly made some offer through me to Mr. Brown, which offer Brown, I think, correctly stated in his evidence before the committee.

In a letter written by Mr. Crawford to Brown on 31st Jan. 1876, five months before the meeting at the Royal—Crawford refers to Kelly's offer of the stock, so that, taken together with the whole of the above evidence, shows clearly that there was some understanding concerning Brown's taking stock, that Mr. Kelly believed he promised to take it, that he led his co-Directors to believe the same thing and that when Brown swore that he was not asked to take stock "until that night at the Royal," he was stating an untruth or equivocating in a very serious manner for a man under oath.

The next point is a rebate of $13,000 which was deducted from $65,727.87, the amount of Brown's contract. This, it is claimed by some, went into Mr. Kelly's pocket. Mr. Brown's evidence in reference to this $13,000 is as follows:—

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was there not a private understanding existing between you and Kelly at the time the Chatham Branch Railway Contract was signed that he should have a certain amount out of it for himself

A. I answered before that Mr. Kelly was to have an interest in the work.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was not the understanding on account of its peculiar nature regarded by you as a secret understanding, and one which should not be made public?

A. Yes, I suppose it was.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was not the $10,000 the sum mentioned by Mr. Kelly in the first instance as the amount which he ought to receive for himself?

A. I cannot remember exactly, but I believe so.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary). Did not Mr. Kelly subsequent to the time that he said his share should be $10,000 say to you that he must have $3,000 more, or words to that effect?

A. The understanding between us was for $13,000.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Did Kelly not tell you that Alex. Morrison and Winslow wanted something out of it?

A. There was a conversation, but I cannot remember exactly what it was.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Did I understand you to say that the money paid you on your contract was all coming through Kelly's hands?

A. Yes, probably all.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was the sum of $13,000 to be only so much deducted from your contract price, of which the Company was to get the benefit, or was it not for Mr. Kelly himself?

A. It was not to be deducted from the company; don't believe Mr. Kelly got it or made anything out of it.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Were the officers or any of the stockholders of the Chatham Branch Railway Company ever made aware, so far as you know, of the private understanding had with you and Kelly?

A. No.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1878.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 4 o'clock, p. m. All present.

John C. Brown resumed;

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) How do you explain your statement that you do not believe Mr. Kelly has made anything out of the $13,000?

A. I mean that if Mr. Kelly, as he has intimated, has paid thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars for work not included in my contract, and the Company not having repaid him, he could not have made anything out of it.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Do you mean, then, that instead of having the money in his pocket Mr. Kelly has it in a claim against the Company if he has paid out what he says he has?

A. Probably may have.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) How much have you received to date on account of your contract of $65,727?

A. About $40,000.

Mr. Brown's evidence under Mr. O'Leary's questioning as shown above seems to be elicited for the purpose of showing that there was, as Mr. O'Leary puts it, an "understanding, on account "of its peculiar nature regarded by Mr. "Brown as a secret understanding and "one which was not to be made public" that Mr. Brown was to allow the $13,000 to Mr. Kelly for his own benefit. Mr. Brown, in fact, says, "I suppose it was." Yet we find in Mr. Brown's account, put in by himself against "the Chatham Branch Railway Company" in paper No. 9 in the evidence of J. C. Brown, this very $13,000 credited *to the Company* as *per. centage.* Now, if the understanding was a secret one, between Messrs. Kelly and Brown, how came Mr. Brown, long before the Royal Hotel meeting, to submit that account between himself and the Compay with the $13,000 plainly set forth and credited to the Company in it?

To ascertain, however, whether Mr. Kelly really did or did not get $13,000 out of the money which came into his hands in connection with the Chatham Railway we will refer to the accounts.

Mr. Brown admits above that he received about $40,000 but the amount submitted by him in evidence shows that he gives credit for $37,017.62 of which he says he gave Mr. Kelly back $500 one day in the stable of the latter at Chatham. This, however, Mr. Kelly flatly denies. We take, then, this account—

	$37,017.62
Add discounts and expenses charged in Mr. Kelly's ac.	1,650.00
Paid Gillespie	200.00
Survey	1,818.07
Cash as per Royal Hotel Settlement	3,000.00
And a sum, items of which are explained below	9,885.70
	$53,571.39

It may be said Mr. Brown stated that the $1,818.07 for the Survey should not be deducted from his contract, but as it was paid on Chatham Railway account, and we are now finding out where the money in Mr. Kelly's hands went to, the question as to whether it was paid on contract or outside thereof makes no difference whatever.

Mr. Brown also says he had no right to pay the $1,650 for interest, but Mr. Kelly's evidence shows that he made the charge because he had to raise money for Brown, get his friends to endorse for large amounts and make several trips to St. John, etc., the above sum of $1,650 being all he received for his expense and trouble in the matter.

Now all the money Mr. Kelly ever had in his hands was the Government Subsidy of $4,000 a mile and Government stock, $3,000 per mile, or in all $56,000. Deducting the above $53,571.39 from this sum $56,000, which was all that passed into Mr. Kelly's hands, and we have, on the basis of Mr. Brown's figures, a balance of $2,535.61 to be accounted for, unless we also add the $500 which Brown says he handed to Mr. Kelly in his stable, which would make Mr. Brown show that Mr. Kelly had kept back $3,035.61.

Mr. Kelly's account of the expenditures made by him out of the $56,000 is given in his evidence as follows:—

Hon. Wm. M. Kelly—sworn.

Q [By Mr. Young] Did you make any payments to Mr. Brown on account of the Chatham Branch Railway.

A Yes.

Q [By Mr. Young] In making these payments were you acting for yourself or for the Chatham Branch Railway?

A. I was acting for the Chatham Branch Railway on Co[illegible]

Q [By Mr. Young] Can you state what amount you paid Brown?

A $44,710.34.

Q [By Mr. Young] Do you remember and can you state the amount you have paid since on account of C. B. Railway Company?

A $9,885.70 is the amount I have paid besides what I have paid Mr. Brown. Some was paid while Mr. Brown was there, some at very first and some after he [Mr. B] left there.

Q [By Mr. O'Leary] How do you make up the statement of $44,710.34 as paid John C. Brown?

A I paid for stock which Brown assumed, $1,818.07; Nov 11, 1873, cash $3,000; Dec 15, do $1,500; Jan 5, 1874, do $120; 19th, do $3,000; Feb 15, do $3,500; March 18, do 1,460; March 21, do $1,000; April 22, do $3,000; May 19, do $2,960; June 15, do $500; July 2, do $2,000; 30th, do $3,000; Aug 15, do $3,000; Sept 1, do $1,200; Sept 18 do $3,800; Oct 21, do $1,500; D. T. Johnstone, $202.27; Nov 72, cash $3,200; Nov 13, do $1,100; 13th, do $500; March 22, 1876, cash $200; June 1, do $3,000; paid for interest and other expenses $1,650, making a total of $44,710.34.

Q [By Mr. O'Leary] You stated that you paid on account of the Chatham Branch Railway $9,885.70; please inform us how that amount was made up?

A Seal $25; L. J. Tweedie, law expenses, $100; A. D. Shirreff, secretary, $100; advertising $50; Smellie, engineer, $200; excavation around station building $81.10; Orr & Ritchey $90; Baldwin 119.40; F. J. Letson account $29.80; on account of station building $818.90; work on building and platform $1,629; land damages $787.50. Towards track laying $1,750; on account of two passenger cars and engine $4,000; coal $80; A. D. Shirreff, expenses to St. John, $25, making in all $9,885.70.

Add the $44,710.34 and $9,885.70 together and they amount to $54,596.04, leaving a balance of $1,403.95 out of the $56,000 which Mr. Kelly had in his hands. In giving his evidence Mr. Kelly stated in reply to Mr. O'Leary—

There are matters now pending for which the sum of $1,403.96 is in hand to arrange.

Now, it may be a very convenient thing for certain gentlemen to endeavor to impress the public mind with the idea that Mr. Kelly pocketed $13,000 of Chatham Branch Railway money, but we present in the above the only figures given in evidence, and they show that he is not chargeable with one cent's worth of fraud in the whole transaction, unless Mr. John C. Brown's statement is to be swallowed whole and that differs from Mr. Kelly's only to the amount of $1,631.65. We prefer,—looking at all the circumstances, and with our knowledge of Mr. Brown's way of attending to his business while here,—to believe Mr. Kelly rather than Mr. Brown.

We leave the matter here for the present and will return to it in a future issue for the purpose of dealing with the alleged corrupt bargain in reference to the Kent Northern Railway.

The Northwest Hatching House.

A little more than a year ago—viz on the 4th April—a charge was preferred against the management of the Northwest Miramichi Hatching House. It was to the effect that not more than one half of the ova represented to be in that establishment were to be found there and that deception had been practiced upon the Department of Fisheries in connection therewith. The charge being pressed closely the Minister sent Samuel Wilmot, Esq., the Chief Superintendent of Fish Culture, to Miramichi, directing him to examine into the matter, calling to his assistance the gentleman who formulated the charge as well as others who could throw light upon the past and present working of the Hatchery. Mr. Wilmot came to Miramichi and, without acquainting the gentlemen referred to with his arrival, proceeded to the Establishment with two persons implicated in the charges and finding, there, the third, made an estimate of the ova in the trays.

It appears that after the deception had been exposed—viz on 9th April—the officer in immediate charge having caused Overseer Hogan of Newcastle to give the alarm, Inspector Venning hastened from St. John to the Establishment and announced as an offset to the charge made, that there had been recent large losses of ova, which had been reported to the Department, from time to time as they occurred. In fact our local cotemporary at Newcastle, who always speaks so readily for Mr. Mitchell and Inspector Venning, denounced the ADVANCE roundly for daring to hint that there had been anything wrong in the whole matter and published articles and paragraphs on the subject, which demolished all the charges, to the entire satisfaction of itself and, as it probably hoped, the public.

It is needless to say that we had taken much pains to fully enquire into the merits of the matter of the Hatching House, before giving publicity to the charge referred to, and when we first exposed the deception being practiced in connection which it, and subsequently declared that it was an absolute and hopeless failure, we did so only after such enquiries and upon such evidence as could not be contradicted or refuted. We are now, after waiting long for the official records in connection with the matter in a position to show by them that our charges were true and that the contradictions of them by the *Advocate* and the Inspector of Fisheries were evidently intended only to mislead the local public mind and relieve the latter from the odium to which his official misconduct exposed him.

We claimed that the Department was deceived in reference to the number of ova in the establishment. The Inspector endeavored to show that there had been a sudden loss. Mr. Wilmot after making enquiries in the company and with the assistance of Messrs. Venning, Shaesgreen and Hogan, the persons implicated, only—thus reports to the Minister:—

This great loss of fish eggs being of such an extraordinary nature, the statement of their numbers on the trays so conflicting, and the cause of their mortality as related being untenable, has not been satisfactorily explained; I am therefore compelled, however unpleasant it may be, in following out the dictates of my judgement, to say that the true cause of the difficulty and loss of ova at the Miramichi Fish-Breading Establishment, has resulted, in my opinion, from incompetency or neglect, or both, on the part of the officer in charge of the building, and that deception has been resorted to in order to cover up the actual state of affairs.

Incompetency has been shown either in the incorrect method of counting the eggs when first taken, or in the improper mode of impregnating them, whereby the number became so greatly reduced on the 16th April, to what they were represented to be when first laid on the hatching trays in the previous month of March.

Neglect must have been practised to allow such an extraordinary percentage of ova to die (assuming that the alleged numbers were laid down and properly fertilized) as it would be almost impossible, even with the most ordinary care, (and quite unprecedented elsewhere) that the enormous loss of fifty per cent of the whole should take place in so short a time, and at that advanced period of incubation when the embryos had become almost perfect fry, and possessed great powers of endurance and vitality.

Deception, I fear, has been resorted to in order to cover up incompetency or neglect, by attributing the falling off in numbers and the death of the eggs, to sedimentary matter in the water, and to alleged injury in the use of zinc trays.

As this is the second occurrence of a similar unfortunate and serious loss of salmon ova at the Miramichi Salmon Breeding Establishment, I feel it incumbent upon me to make these plain statements of my views with regard to the working of that institution. Of the loss there in 1875, I very plainly stated to your Department that it was caused by negligence and want of attention to the work; I am of the same opinion still. Of the loss of 1876, I am compelled to say that incompetency, added to mistatements of the number of ova, and of other facts, have produced results similar to the season of 1875.

In November last the *Advocate* contained the following.

"We are authorized to say that the charges in connection with the Miramichi Hatching House, made against the Inspector of Fisheries by the Manager of the *Advance*, are malicious falsehoods in every particular. *When Mr. Wilmot's report is published, the truth of this statement will be made manifest*, and the cotnemptible meanness of the slanderer disgrace no one but himself."

Replying to the above we said. "We "will not contradict the *Advocate's* state-"ments, quoted above, but ask its "readers to bear in mind the words we "have italicised until the Report refer-"red to appears."

From the above extract, taken from "the report referred to" our readers will judge of the matter in dispute. If any further proof that the Inspector had brought discredit upon himself in the whole matter were necessary we might point to the fact that he has been relieved by the Minister of the supervision of the Hatching House.

It will not surprise anyone, we presume, to learn that the Inspector has made several reports to the Department charging Mr. Wilmot with ignorance of the whole matter and evidently intended to show that Mr. Venning, alone, is capable of managing fish culture on the Miramichi, but not only is Mr. Venning expelled from the supervision of the Hatching House, but he is thus "taken down" by Mr. Wilmot who, in a Report addressed to the Minister says:—

This envious and quarrelsome disposition on the part of Mr. Venning, has of late become very conspicuous towards me, but as the matter is not of public or official importance, no comment is required. I desire however to express regret that such unpleasantness should exist, as the want of unity of purpose and mutuality of interests between officers must more or less retard the success of any undertaking which you may be desirous of confiding to them.

When the Department will act upon the advice indirectly given in the latter part of the above paragraph we do not know, but so long as Mr. Venning is allowed to mismanage the fishery interests still left to his control the Department may continue to expect only trouble and annoyance.

Respecting the future of the Hatching House we have the same opinion concerning it which we expressed a year ago. We repeat that the stream on which it is situated proceeds from a boggy lake, the bottom of which is composed of dead vegetable matter. It runs, for the most part, sluggishly over similar bottom, there being only small runs of quick water before it reaches the pond above the Hatching House, and when the stream is agitated by Spring freshets it becomes filled with fine particles of the dead vegetable matter, which it seems impossible to protect the eggs and fry from. It was erroneously reported last year that great mortality took place about the first of April, which was incorrect. When the ova is washed as it was with great attention by Mr. Shaesgreen last Spring, the sediment does not damage it to any appreciable extent, but it requires very little experience to convince any person that it is at the time when the embryos free themselves from the shell or *sac* and become breathing creatures, the dead vegetable matter affects them.

Heretofore the few fry that have been produced in the establishment have been liberated at a much too early period after hatching, those having the supervision of the work knowing that the increasing mortality would soon leave none to be liberated. Fish culturists tell us that the fry of the *Salmon Salar* do not commence to feed they until are three weeks old and that they ought to be fed for three or four weeks before being liberated. If they are liberated earlier they are very apt to die before getting accustomed to the change from the waters of the Hatchery to those of the open river, besides being too young to protect themselves from other fishes which prey upon them. We, therefore, hope the fry will be kept this year until they are able to take care of themselves. This, we think, cannot be done with safety in the Hatching House, and if not they should be removed to one of the many places on the river where the water is good.

Above all things it is to be hoped that we shall see less of ill-tempered bickerings between officers in high position in the Department, than that which characterises the official correspondence before us.

Miramichi and the North Shore.

EASTER SUNDAY brought very disagreeable weather.

THE MILLS of the Miramichi have nearly all commenced operations.

THE "ARDOVE" is to be ready for her season's work next week.

THE "NEW ERA" is expected to commence her trips to-day or to-morrow.

THE PILOT BOATS, which have been laid up during the winter are being refitted against the opening of navigation.

THE COUNTY COURT for Kent County will meet at Richibucto on Tuesday next. His Honor Judge Botsford presiding.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of the Chatham Branch Railway Company is to be held on Tuesday 7th May.

STRING BEANS, some three inches long, grown in the house by a son of Mr. James Searle, Napan, were lately shown in town.

RAFTING.—About eighty thousand of logs were rafted at the Southwest Boom on Monday and, we are informed, about one-hundred thousand on Wednesday.

SHIPPAGAN.—Advices of last week from Shippagan inform us that the Gulley was clear of ice and work on the Breakwater had been resumed. On 15th several ships were seen outside bound for Quebec.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—Tuesday last was St. George's Day, in honor of which "St. George's banner broad and gay", floated from the roof of the Canada House, the head-quarters of the St. George's Society.

LOGS LOST.—Logs in considerable quantities went to sea with the ice on Monday and Tuesday. It is estimated that nearly a million feet were among the drift ice. The loss falls generally on the Operators.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Last Friday being Good Friday, was observed by many people as a holiday, although the stores were not generally closed. Services were held in the Episcopal and R. C. Churches.

MR. JOHN FENTON, a well known and highly esteemed resident of Napan died on Tuesday afternoon last. The funeral is to take place at twelve to-day, the interment to be at St. John's Church burial ground.

BENEFIT.—On Wednesday evening next, the Students of St. Mary's College, Montreal, will give a dramatic entertainment in the Academic Hall, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the Diocese of Chatham, N. B.—*Freeman.*

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Post Office Department has appointed Mr. Herbert Fallen of Chatham, and Mr. E. Lee Street of Newcastle agents for the sale of Postage stamps in the respective towns. This arrangement will be a very convenient one for the public of both places.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Jas. Harnett, Esq., to be a Coroner for the County of Northumberland. Thomas C. Miller, Augustin A. Richard, Alexander Sutherland, James Somers, David Petrie, Edmund Whitney, and Francis Jardine, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

PERSONAL.—His Honor Judge Botsford is at Kouchibouguac Beaches for a few days sport, among Geese, Brant, etc.

Mr. W. F. Hannay, of the "Union Hotel," Richibucto, returned home on Friday last after two days shooting. He brought thirty-one ducks and one goose as the result of his sport.

THE ICE went down the river leaving clear water at Chatham on Monday last. The following are the dates at which it has gone out for the past ten years:—

1869—	April 23.	1874—	April 18.
1870—	" 17.	1875—	May 4.
1871—	" 10.	1876—	April 25.
1872—	" 23.	1877—	" 16.
1873—	" 28.	1878—	" 22.

"SHAGY".—The people of Lower Napan are getting very suspicious about the Indians who have been sugar-making back in the woods all the Spring but now are coming out and have been seen lurking about their barns late at night. It is said some one shot a dog belonging to them last fall and they are determined to have revenge.—*Com.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Fraser, Esq., barrister, died suddenly at the St. John Hotel, Moncton, on Friday last. Hon. Mr. Kelly, his brother-in-law, who was on that day returning home from St. John, had the remains brought to Miramichi for interment. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Old Times", Derby—your interesting letter came too late for this week. It will appear in next issue. The valued favor of our correspondent who sends the cheering Temperance news from Tabusintac, Burnt Church etc., will also appear next week. We are also obliged to hold over letters of "The Teacher's Friend" and "Teazer" until next week.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A BROW OF LOGS.—On Friday the body of a young man named Monahan, who was recently crushed to death while in the act of breaking a brow of logs on the Miramichi, was brought to Fredericton for interment. The deceased, who was about 22 years of age, was unmarried, but we believe has relatives residing in Sunbury County.—*Telegraph.*

BE CAREFUL!—We have received information to the effect that reports of threatened violence upon seine fishermen at Napan have been set afloat in official quarters. While we believe that there is no truthful foundation for the statements that are being made, it may be as well for fishermen to be on their guard against those who would endeavor to make trouble among them.

NEW STEAMER.—Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co., of Derby, have purchased a handsome propellor called the *Grip*, of Kingston, Ontario. This vessel is fitted up as a pleasure yacht and will no doubt prove very fast. The vessel now being built by Mr. Richard Blake, of Chatham, for which engines and boilers are being prepared at the Miramichi Foundry, is intended principally for towing purposes in connection with the factory of Messrs. J. & J. Miller, Derby.—*Advocate.*

ACCIDENTS from the careless use of Firearms have been of frequent occurrence lately. Quite recently Master William Dibblee of Richibucto had his left hand damaged, a pistol having suddenly discharged its contents into the hand.

One day last week Jacob Robertson of Weldford had his left hand damaged by a ball from a revolver. Medical skill from both Moncton and Richibucto failed to remove the ball which still remains in Robertson's hand.

VESSELS FOR MIRAMICHI.—Cleared from Liverpool April 4th for Miramichi, *Carmel*, Gjeruldsen; *James Kenway*, McDonald.

April 8th—*Jardine Brothers*, Neilson; *Chase*, Williams; *Amalthea*, Gray; *Thames* (late *Rock Light*), Jansen.

Loading at Liverpool, April 11th—*Mina*, Schepeler; *Allette*, Knudsen; *Annie*, Evensen.

NEW STORE.—The Executors of the McCulley estate are erecting a very neat store on the corner of Duke and Cunard Streets which will be occupied early in May by Mr. Sydney Carmichael as a Grocery Store. This young gentleman was in business in the old store on the same site for about a year, and his attention to customers, combined with an advantageous situation has given him a measure of success which we have reason to believe will be made complete by the change of premises. The new store is 30x20 feet, and its internal arrangements which are made entirely by Mr. Carmichael, will render it one of the best in Chatham for the business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—On Monday John Wilson of Harley Road Settlement, Weldford, Kent had his left leg broken while working at a brow of logs. The accident is of a serious nature, being a compound fracture. Dr. Moody of Richibucto was sent for to attend Wilson who is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

It was reported in Richibucto on Tuesday that a man named Cail of Trout-Brook, Weldford, had both of his legs broken a few days ago.

ROBBERY OF A STORE.—During Friday night last, the store of Mr. E. Strang on Snowball's Wharf was broken into by parties unknown, and as far as could be ascertained, some $40 worth of goods were taken, the articles consisting of two tubs of butter, one side of bacon, and one ham. The thieves entered by the back door of the premises, which seems to have been secured by a wooden bar placed from the floor against it. The instrument used was a pick-axe which was found with its handle broken lying outside the door when the store was opened in the morning.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The semi-annual examination of the public schools in District No. 1, Chatham, will be held as follows:—

Miss Alexander's Department, on next Friday forenoon.

Miss Haviland's Department, on the afternoon of same day.

Mr. Ogkes' Department on next Monday (forenoon and afternoon).

Miss Williston's Department on next Tuesday forenoon.

The presence of parents is requested.

POLITICS.—The opening spring brings with it activity in politics. Candidates for the Local Legislature are feeling the electoral pulse. Messrs. Kelly, Tweedie, Gillespie, and Adams appear to be on the *qui vive* in Chatham, and some of them have also been in the country. Mr. Swim is on hand again for the suffrages of his friends, and we presume Mr. Davidson has not allowed any of his political opponents to beat him in preparation for the coming contest.

Mr. Snowball's friends are beginning to look after their interests in the matter of the Dominion elections, which are expected to come off in three or four months.

NEW PILOT BOATS.—The following new Pilot Boats have been built this season by different Pilots of this port.

Mr. A. McEachran, a boat of 23 tons, 43½ ft. keel, 15½ ft beam and 7ft hold. Building at Johnston's old Shipyard and intended to be launched to-day.

Mr. William Tait, a boat about 25 tons, 48 ft. keel, 16 ft 9 in beam and 7 ft hold. Building at Escuminac, and to be launched next week.

Mr. Joseph Jimmo, a boat of about 25 tons, 47 ft keel, 16½ ft beam and 7 ft hold. Building at Escuminac and to be launched next week.

Mr. Frank Martin, a boat of about 24 tons, 46 ft keel, 16 ft beam and 7 ft hold. Building at Escuminac and to be launched the last of June.

AN ENQUIRING M. P.—The Ottawa Press despatches contain the following:—

Mr. Mitchell wanted to know if certain changes in Northumberland were made on the recommendation of D. G. Smith, Snowball, or whom?

Mr. Mitchell seems to have forgotten not only parliamentary decency but the simplest rules by which Ministerial privileges are protected. When Mr. Mitchell asked the above question he was desirous of ascertaining whose advice it was that was taken against his own and that of his satellites in his late Department in the matter of the Gaspereaux and Bass fisheries. He knew, however, that the question was an impertinence of which a sober minded man would scarcely be guilty. We hope he was satisfied with Sir Albert's answer.

REPAIRS ON THE TUGS.—For some time the Miramichi tugs have been undergoing repairs for the coming season's work, and a fortnight or so will see most of them ready for service.

The *Sultan*, Capt. Carter, was launched in Muirhead's slip on Friday, the 19th inst. Her hull has been thoroughly overhauled and strengthened, recaulked and fastened. She has also been fitted with a new stem and stern post, and the afterpart of her keel has been renewed. Her machinery has been overhauled and she has been supplied with a new four-bladed propeller and shaft, and also a new iron balance rudder. Her boiler has been thoroughly overhauled and she has been supplied with a new heater.

The *Laddie*, owned by Mr. James Neilson, is undergoing repairs near Mr. Fraser's Foundry, and will have her boiler and machinery thoroughly overhauled.

The *Relief*, Capt. Allan, owned by Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co., has been fitted with a new compound engine and surface condenser. The high pressure cylinder, 18-inch diameter, is placed immediately above the low pressure cylinder, 30-inch diameter, and supported upon it by six iron columns 10 inches long, the piston rod working through both cylinders, which have a stroke of 22 inches. This engine was supplied by Messrs. Allen Bros. of Carleton, St. John. The hull and boiler of the *Relief* have also been overhauled, and she has been fitted with a new deck house, which will be painted and grained.

The *St. Patrick*, Capt. Phipps, owned by W. Davidson, Esq., and others, has been overhauled in boiler, hull, and machinery, and will be newly painted and grained.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the Dutcher Reformers held their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall, the audience as usual being a very good one. President L. J. Tweedie, Esq., occupied the chair and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McBain.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus.—"Shall we meet beyond the River," by the choir.

Address.—By the Rev. Mr. McBain.

Solo.—"The Little Brown Cot on the Hill" by Mrs Nicol, accompanied by Mrs. McAndrews.

Recitation.—"Temperance Song" by Master M. McKay.

Solo.—"Beautiful Isle of the Sea" by Miss Phipps. Accompaniment by Mrs. D. Patterson.

Recitation.—"Temperance and Intemperance" by Master Stanly Murray.

Solo.—"Beautiful Dreamer" by Miss G. Goggin. Accompaniment by Miss L. Loudoun.

Quartette.—"Cantilena" by Misses. Jessie Patterson and M. Haviland and Messrs. D. Chessman and H. Patterson. Accompaniment, Miss A. Sherriff.

Address.—By Mr. W. S. Loggie.

Solo.—"He is not a marrying Man" by Miss Wilkinson. Accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Recitation.—"Temperance Poem" by Mr. D. Loggie.

Address.—By the Rev. Mr. McKeown.

Choruses.—"The Maltese Boat Song", "Waiting and Watching" by the choir. Accompaniment, Miss C. Johnson.

Solo.—"Happy Nigger Joe" by Mr. H. Patterson. Accompaniment by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Address.—By Mr. William Rae.

Duet.—"Mary's waiting at the Window" by Mrs. McAndrews and Mrs. Nichol.

Trio.—The old Home ain't what it used to be", Misses. Ettie Loudoun, A. Johnston and Jennie Shirreff. Accompaniment by Miss L. Loudoun.

Dialogue.—"The Irish Inkeeper", by Masters Stafford Benson and Ernest Flieger.

Solo.—"The Dutchman's wee Dog" by Mr. L. Desbrisay.

Recitation.—"A Picture" by Master S. Templeton.

"God Save the Queen" by the choir.

During the evening signers to the Pledge were called for by the President and several persons came forward.

Easter Meetings.

At the regular Easter Meetings held in St. Paul's Church, Chatham, on Monday last, the Rector in the chair, the following were elected:

Wardens—Geo. Burchill, M. Searle.

Vestrymen—G. A. Blair, W. B. Howard, S. Habberley, D. G. Smith, Wm. Wilkinson, T. F. Gillespie, R. Hocken, F. E. Winslow, C. Sargent, R. Carman, John Baldwin, Capt. John Brown.

Treasurer—G. A. Blair.

Vestry Clerk—W. Wilkinson.

Auditors—S. Habberly, W. B. Howard.

Delegates to Diocesan Synod—Wm. Wilkinson, G. A. Blair. *Substitutes*—George Burchill, W. B. Howard.

Several Committees were appointed for different purposes. The new Rectory was reported upon as completed, and the Parishioners' meeting discussed the desirability of making the seats in St. Paul's Church and St. Mary's Chapel free, and although no determination was reached, all present were favourable to the proposed change, which will doubtless be carried into effect sooner or later.

In Great Trouble.

The *Advocate* is in great trouble over fishery matters, two articles on the subject, written after the Inspector's best style, being devoted to alleged mismanagement by the Department. These articles state that the fishermen are deprived of the privilege of using nets, that Mr, Snowball wants to "suppress" the Hatching House, that Gaspereaux and Bass seining are ruinous, etc.

If stake nets are prohibited the Inspector and the *Advocate* are to blame. If Gaspereaux and Bass seines also are such evils, it is a wonder Mr. Mitchell never found it out while he was in charge of the Fisheries Department and if the Hatching House is a failure, it is not the fault of either this paper or Mr. Snowball, as the Inspector, through the *Advocate*, would have us all believe. If the Inspector and the *Advocate* would only cease their unnecessary meddling with our fisheries, and if we had a representative at Ottawa disposed to advise the Minister correctly, a good deal of trouble would be avoided and even the *Advocate* would be in better temper.

Correspondence.

Escuminac Church.

MR. EDITOR:—Communications on this subject have occupied your columns for some time past, censuring the good people of Escuminac with collecting moneys under false pretences, and the Methodist Church with fraud. These anonymous writers were fully and manfully refuted by the Trustees of the said Church over their own names. I then thought the matter was at an end, as one of these writers professed to write for the information of the Presbytery; especially, as I never dreamed that this ecclesiastical body arrogated to itself the exclusive right to occupy this region of country, and sit in judgment on the religious faith and actions of others.

I have carefully watched the spirit and actions of the few, who have with a zeal worthy of a nobler cause, endeavoured to disturb the peace of a community, arouse the spirit of persecution, and charge a Christian Church with dishonesty. But to my surprise, your last issue contained a report of a Committee who profess to have investigated the whole affair. This official act makes my duty plain, and, however reluctantly I enter the field of religious strife, duty calls me to the aid of injured innocents. God will defend the right. We must suppose that this Committee were vested with ecclesiastical, and all needed authority for the full discharge of the duty assigned them, as they have given their report to the public. From their report we find that the Methodist Conference, and the Trustees of the Escuminac Church were on trial for their past offences. Here are two distinct charges; one against the Conference of the Methodist Church, the other against the actions of the Trustees of Escuminac Church. Now, if the spirit of christianity or even fair play, had actuated this Committee in their investigation of the acts of the Conference, they should have, to say at least, requested the Chairman of the District in which the offence was committed to be present, and answer to the wrong doings of which the Conference had been guilty. The burden of the offence, and that in which all the following evils are found is contained in the first section of the report as follows:—

"After careful and extensive enquiry your Committee find"—that the Methodist Conference had sent a preacher to that section of the country before the District meeting had been petitioned to do so.

In defence of this charge against the Conference I have to say, that if the Committee had made themselves as well acquainted with the records of the District meeting of which they write, as they profess to be with the County records, they would have seen that for two years previous to the appointment of which they complain, a young man was asked for in this part of our work. In possession of this information the Committee would not have been driven to such extremities in their attempt to establish what they hoped was a fact, which had no foundation in truth. The first fact with which this Committee would corroborate their statements and condemn the action of the Conference in their appointment of a young man to labour in this section of country, is certainly conclusive in making manifest the spirit of the Committee and nothing more. Must not the readers of that report be amused, to say the least, when they learn that the Methodist Conference of New Brunswick was arraigned before the Miramichi Presbytery for appointing one of their ministers to a certain field of labour. However the heart might be under the influence of a narrow theology, and a sectarian bigotry, I was not prepared in this age of intelligence to see such statements made by any persons, more especially Christian ministers. To save the Presbytery of Miramichi from again putting themselves in such an unenviable position before the country, as to call in question the action or authority of the Methodist Conference as to the stationing of its ministers, I will give to the Committee, the commission under which the Methodist Church is enrolled, Mark 16 chapt., 15 v. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel &c."

As to the charge against the Trustees of the Escuminac Church, they are quite able to answer for themselves, which they have done to the satisfaction of all who are not under the power of sectarian bigotry.

The committee would make their report to resemble the scorpion that has its sting in its tail, when it states that these *Lay preachers* administered the ordinances of baptism.

To the intelligent who know that there are no *Lay Preachers* in the Methodist Conference the report will lose its sting, although the viper will be apparent to every reader.

H. MCKEOWN.

The Escuminac Church.

GLENELG, 22nd April, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—After reading the Report of the Presbytery on the Escuminac Church, it is needless for me to reply to Mr. Lewis, Wilson and the correspondent in the *Advocate*. Those correspondents and the public must now see how the game was worked, and they must also see that the Presbytery have made a report sustaining me and the position I took in the matter.

I am really sorry for those gentlemen, and the position they occupy now. What will be done now; will they hold property that has not been fairly got, or will the Trustees now try to undo what has been done, and use their influence to have the deed cancelled, that even Mr. Lewis has had to acknowledge was the fault of the Trustees.

Mr. Wilson and the correspondent of the *Advocate* will have to excuse me from going into personalities, as it is what I have not done yet, nor do I intend to do so. If they cannot discuss a question on its merits they have no case at all, and the less they say now about it the better for themselves. The last letter of Mr. Lewis was one that was a credit to him, but he had a poor case to work on.

I am, Mr. Editor,

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

D. T. R. A. Douglasfield.

To the Editor of the Advance.

SIR—On last Wednesday evening the weekly meeting of the Douglasfield D. T. R. A. took place in the School House where a large number of the population were assembled. The meeting opened with singing by the choir. After half the programme had been disposed of, a committee of five gentlemen was appointed by the members, to retire to elect officers for the ensuing quarter. Those elected were R. Thompson President, Jas. Irving and M. King V. Presidents, J. Thompson Secretary and J. Baldwin Treas.

Gentlemen's Executive Committee:—A. Irving, T. Baldwin, W. Delaney, S. Harper, W. Baldwin and S. McDonald

Ladies' Executive Committee—Mrs. J. Irving, M. Williams, M. C. Baldwin, E. Jackson, E. Baldwin, M. A. King and M. Trevors. The first and last mentioned Ladies objected to having offices and were excused from serving. Messrs. D. Baldwin and J. Trevors were appointed Marshalls.

After the officers were installed the new President took his place, making some very appropriate remarks. The meeting closed by the choir singing "Good Night".

ANON.

Douglasfield, April 22, 1878.

Napan Letter.

Napan, April 18, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR—I see in last issue of the *Gleaner* an article finding fault with the Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for allowing the Napan people to seine bass in the spring. It says that there are 200 fishermen that are deprived of the privilege that the Napan people have. Now, sir, I will tell you what priviledge those people have, on those rivers that are spoken of. They can take licence out in May for salmon Fishing and in that month they can catch Salmon, Shad and bass, and all the fish we get, are a few bass. This present regulation gives good satisfaction to the settlement, the people of which get no Fish in Summer excepting bass and a few gaspereaux. The people outside, that the *Gleaner* speaks about should be satisfied with their salmon, shad gaspereaux and bass. I wonder if the Minister of Marine has to ask the *Gleaner* if he is right or not. If Hon. A. J. Smith has to please everyone he has a hard road to travel. The inhabitants are very thankful for his giving them the privilege they always had. Fishing for bass in the Spring of the year, is a privilege the Napan people always had. I understand some of the residents of Napan have been seining for bass these 45 years and others fished them long before that. We are all very thankful to get hold of a fresh fish, I am no fisherman myself.

Yours,

A FARMER.

Shippegan Letter.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance,

Sir, I notice an article in the Newcastle *Advocate*, signed "News," and dated from Gloucester, in which the writer appears to be very anxious for information, especially concerning the salary of the Hon. William Taylor as Inspector of the Breakwater at Shippegan, and also of the appointment of T. Blanchard, Esq., as Inspector of Weights and Measures. With respect to the former query, I can only say that I do not see any reason why Mr. Taylor should not get paid even if the work is not going on, for who is to blame for that? I should say it was the contractors, who have not carried out their argeement, and who have been trying to shirk the work all winter, thereby occasioning Mr. Taylor to keep his eyes open and visit the work every other day, so as to see that they do their duty, which in my opinion, is rather a profitable investment for the Government, but not so for "News" and his partner. With respect to the latter accusation "News" endeavours to throw out a slur against the Hon. Mr. Anglin on account of Mr. Blanchard's appointment to the office in question. Well, who is the father of this Bill? I would like to know if it is not the Hon. Charles Tupper, the Champion that "News" and the remainder of his clique are so fond of quoting. So long as the Bill has become law, I don't see any reason why a political supporter of the Reform Administration should not have the preference instead of a Tory, whose party are doing all in their power to oust the present Government from power, and restore their Pacific Scandal, Secret Service money, and Northern Railway champions to power once more, and thereby give them another opportunity of committing a few more of their depredations, out of the pockets of the people of this County, and help "News" and the likes of him to a share of the spoils, "News" thinks that I am a Prophet, on account of my presuming to express my views as to what I think will be the result of the next general election and imagines that I am from the *Ould Sod* (as he expresses it) and am too young in the country to form an opinion as to the politics of the majority of the electors in the County of Gloucester, but time will tell; my firm conviction at present is, that if "News" and his Tory associates do not succeed any better in the future than they have in the past with their "political campaigns," it will be some time yet before their hopes are realized and if the *Hope* of their party don't mind his eye, the probabilities are, that he will not figure on the floors of our Local House at Fredericton, much less in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Thanking you Mr. Editor, for the space allowed.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.,

A REFORMER.

Shippegan, Gloucester Co., Apl. 13, '78.

D. T. R. A. of Lower Napan.

LOWER NAPAN, April 11, '78.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

The last meeting of the D. T. R. Club here was a good one there being almost 200 persons present, the meeting was called to order by the President and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain after which the following programme was proceeded with:—

Anthem.—Choir.

Reading "Turn from the Wine Cup,"—Mr. Geo. McKnight.

Recitation.—Miss Maggie Gillis.

do., " J. Scott.

Hymn.—Choir.

Recitation.—Master S. McKnight.

Reading.— " W. Gillis.

Hymn.—Choir.

Address.—Mr. Richard Coltart.

do., " James Gillis.

Song "Bachelors' Hall"—Mr. Thomas McKnight.

Song.—Mr. McKinnon. of Nova Scotia.

do., "The Bar Keeper"—Miss Christina McKnight.

Song.—Miss Taylor.

Address.—The President.

An officer of the club also made some remarks with reference to an individual who seemed to think he should be exempt from a fee of 10 cts per month on the ground of his sweet voice.

As an officer of the Napan Reform Club I tender him my best wishes for his services to the club, and will credit him with ten cents when he pays it. I wish him to understand, we can do our own business without his pen, nor need he write to the *Gleaner* signing himself D. (which rather ought to have been, B.) inviting the Napan Dutcher Reformers to where he learnt his skill. But we do not visit United Templars for the object of passing remarks on the officers of Reform Clubs. Should he, however, return to our club, we will receive him kindly.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Local Legislature.

The Attorney General's Resolution in reference to the O'Leary Scandal was carried by a vote of 20 to 9 in the local Legislature. Hon. Mr. Kelly received the hearty congratulations of his friends, whose confidence in his integrity never seemed to abate, notwithstanding the cleverness with which the charges were concocted.

An Enterprising Firm.

The well-known firm of Clarke, Kerr & Thorne are now in occupation of their old stand, in the Hon. Isaac Burpee's building, on Prince William Street. The premises have been swept over twice by fire within the last year, and the new building was nearly completed when the 20th of June fire laid it in a heap of ruins. The present structure is a five storey building, and is wholly occupied by the firm. A somewhat elaborate free stone and brick face shows on the front; and the shop front is to be sanded imitation free stone; the windows stained ebony and gilt ornamented. The store dimensions are 24 feet front and 84 feet deep; and it possesses an improvement over the former building by having a large well cut in the second floor, extending well over to the centre of the room. A stairway rises from the middle of the shop floor to about two-thirds the height of the ceiling, and then branches on each side the remaining distance to the second floor landing. The well and the stairs are guarded by handsomely ornamented balustrades and a solid walnut rail. The whole arrangement makes a splendid appearance, and its conception is well carried out. Patent sliding glass cases, lined inside with black cloth, range along both side walls, and glass cases cover all the counters except the table at the rear. Hot water pipes, supplied from a boiler in the cellar, are laid flush in front of the counters, the whole of which is covered with a gilt and bronze iron fancy screening, making a finish combining beauty with utility. The experience gained by the firm from the many ordeals of fire through which they have passed, has enabled them to fit up with a correct idea of the most convenient and suitable arrangements. Four chandeliers of rare beauty of design, supply 24 gas jets; a brilliant reflector illuminates each window. The ceiling is considered to be the most artistic piece of plaster work executed on any shop in St. John, and is the work of Mr. Arch. Craig, a St. John workman. Mr. Frank Roden superintended the carpenter work, and Mr. Chas. Johnston the painting.

The first floor above the store is reserved for the wholesale business offices, and for a sample-room for goods in connection with the wholesale department, and stock connected with the retail department. The third and fourth floors are for the storage of goods, as is also the cellar. Messrs. Clarke, Kerr and Thorne will open for business on Monday morning.—*Freeman.*

GENERAL NEWS.

OPERA.—They are enjoying opera in St. John.

ABOUT RIGHT.—Referring to the evidence in the O'Leary charges the *Woodstock Sentinel* says:—

"Mr. Brown reveals himself a fool, but has failed to reveal who, if any, were the knaves."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The arrangements for opening the Paris Exhibition on the 1st May, were settled by a cabinet council on the 17th inst. and the ceremonies decided upon.

SALMON AND LOBSTERS.—J. T. Morton's circular, dated Leadenhall Street, London, April 8th, quotes the selling price for fresh Salmon in 1lb. tins, at from 6/10½ to 7/ per doz., and Lobsters in 1lb. tins from 5/9 to 5/10½ per doz.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—There is little change in the aspect of the Eastern Question to report this week. It appears that England has rejected Germany's proposal that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall form the basis of discussion at the Congress, and insists that the whole of the treaty of San Stefano shall be submitted.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CALAIS, ME.—Early on Monday morning last a serious fire commenced in the stables of Mr. Gardner in connection with the International Hotel, ultimately spreading to the hotel, and destroying it, together with the houses of Messrs. Gardner and Copeland, and a number of outbuildings. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

THE BEECHER-SCANDAL REVIVED.—Mrs. Tilton recently published a letter in the New York papers asserting that the charge brought by her husband against Henry Ward Beecher and herself, was true, her former statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Beecher immediately met Mrs. Tilton's last confession with an absolute denial. Mrs. Tilton has made so many statements, that no one attaches any importance to them, besides which, any attempt to revive any interest in the Beecher-Tilton case is out of the question. The latest accounts represent Mrs. Tilton as insane, which is probably true.

New Advertisements.

MIRAMICHI

FISH MARKET!

THE Subscriber would take this opportunity to inform his friends in Chatham, and the public generally, that he has made an arrangement with Mr. Robert Sinclair to sell for him, the coming season,

FRESH FISH,

such as SALMON, SHAD, HERRING, BASS, CODFISH, and other kinds of fresh fish in the season in which they are caught, and also all kinds of

SALT and PICKLED FISH.

The Miramichi Fish Market will be this season on Upper Water Street, in part of the store of Wm. Sinclair.

Thanking the public for past favors he would ask a continuance of the patronage extended to him last season.

A. G. WILLISTON.

Chatham, April 20, '78. tf

Teacher Wanted.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER for the Little Branch School, District No. 7½.

For information apply to Secretary of Trustees,

GEORGE FOWLIE.

April 23, 1878. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ANY person or persons caught Trespassing on the Property situate in Chatham, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the dividing line between Lots Number forty-one (41) and Number forty-two (42): extending in front (up-river) five (5) chains and eighty-two (82) links, and extending to the rear of Lot Number forty-one (41), known as the Lane Property—will be prosecuted.

The above property (suitable for farming or pasturing) will be leased for a term of one or five years on application to

ELLEN LANE, Chatham, or
E. P. WILLISTON, Newcastle.

Newcastle, 22nd April, '78. 2y9

School Teacher.

WANTED, a *SECOND* or *THIRD CLASS TEACHER*, for District No. 13, Negnac, Alnwick, capable of teaching French and English. Apply to—

V. ALLAN,
Secy. Trustees.

Negnac, 19th April, '78.

Chatham Branch Railway.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the *CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY* will be held on TUESDAY, the seventh day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of J. E. Snowball, Chatham.

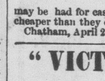
ALEX. MORRISON,
PRESIDENT.

JOB LOTS

Of Inks, Mucilage, Slates, Lead and SLATE PENCILS may be had for cash, at the Miramichi Bookstore, cheaper than they can be imported.

Chatham, April 24, 1878.

"VICTOR HUGO."



The Northumberland Agricultural Society will travel for the Season the above Entire Horse, throughout the various settlements.

All further information and places of Stoppage made known by the Groom, to whom all Fees must be paid by the end of the traveling season.

Services for the Season, $4.00

D. T. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary.

WM. SEARLE, Groom.

Chatham, April 24, 1878. 4y 25

OPENING TO-DAY

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORE,

NEW GOODS,

embracing

FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LACE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c.

LADIES' STRAW HATS (all the new styles.)

FLOWERS and FEATHERS

in great variety.

D. M. LOGGIE & CO.

Chatham, April 25, '78. 4125

Removal Notice!

LEE & LOGAN

would respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public, that they have removed to the

BRICK BLOCK

OF

Otis Small Esq.,

West side Dock Street (nearly opposite old stand.), where they will be pleased to wait on all as usual.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our friends, for the patronage, so liberally extended to us, and hope, by strict attention to business, and keeping nothing but

FIRST CLASS GOODS,

to receive a continuation of their support.

LEE & LOGAN,

45 & 47 DOCK ST., Saint John.

3y2

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

JUST OPENED:

Perforated Card, in Gold, Silver, White and colors.
Wall Pocket, Hanging Basket, Match Safe, and other Perforated Card Designs.
FLOWER PICTURES—light and dark grounds.
MOROCCO and RUSSIA LEATHER WALLETS.
EMBOSSED TEXTS.
" PICTURES for Decorative work.
SPLASHES for fancy work, White and Colored.

Chatham, April 25, '78.

CANES.

An assortment of

WALKING CANES

just opened at the

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Will be sold very low.

Chatham, April 25, '78.

BASE BALLS

in great variety, all prices.

RUBBER BALLS

from 5 cts. up.

JAPANESE BALLS

at the

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Chatham, April 25, '78.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for No. 9 School District, Parish of Glenelg, a SECOND or THIRD CLASS SCHOOL TEACHER.

JOHN COOK,
Sec'y to Trustees.

Glenelg, April 10, '78 2y9

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SPRING GOODS!

General Advertisement!!

J. B. SNOWBALL has just received by Royal Mail Steamers, via Halifax, the larger portion of his Spring Stock of ENGLISH and FOREIGN **DRY GOODS,** consisting principally of the following, viz:—

2 & 3 PLY ALL WOOL CARPETINGS,
HEMP, VENETIAN & DUTCH "
WOOL & TAPESTRY STAIR "
UNION "KIDDERMINSTER" CARPETINGS,
"TAPESTRY" & "BRUSSELS" "
PRINTED FELT CARPETINGS,
PRINTED FELT CRUMB-CLOTHS.
(Size 4x3½ yards—bordered.)

☞ The above Stock of Carpetings is undoubtedly the largest and best selected of any in this section of the Province.

16 inch, 18 inch and 20 inch Stair Linens.

¼ WOOL CURTAIN DAMASK,
¼ UNION CURTAIN DAMASK,
PLAIN and STRIPED WOOL CURTAIN REPPS.
N. B.—CURTAIN BANDS, SATIN DAMASK BORDERING, and handsome WOOL and SILK FRINGES to match,
DAMASKS and REPPS.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(36 inches, 72 inches and 108 inches wide.)

LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS,
LAPPETT BLIND MUSLINS,
LACE LAMBREQUINS (for windows.)
APPLIQUE LACE ANTIMACASSARS,
TOILET COVERS, TOILET SETS complete.

8-4 LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
8-4 UNION TABLE DAMASK,
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED LOOM CLOTHS,
8-4, 8-10, 10-4, 10-13, 10-16 BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS,
5-8 and 3-4 DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS,
4-8 LINEN DOYLIES,
HUCKABACK and DAMASK TOWELS.

Russia Crash for Rollers.

SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, WHITE SHIRTING COTTONS. (best make)

UMBRELLAS.

(In Gingham, Alpacca and Silk.)

NEW KID GLOVES, (one and two buttons)
NEW RIBBONS, LACES, COLLAR and CUFFS,
NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS, (elegant)
NEW BUTTONS, BRAIDS and TRIMMINGS,
NEW TORQUOISE BONNET SILKS.

CLOTH MANTLES, CORSETS,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING (cheap)
BOYS', MEN'S, and LADIES' STRAW HATS & BONNETS.

—THE BALANCE OF STOCK WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED ON ARRIVAL—

☞ *A very liberal discount will be given to ALL CASH buyers.*

NEW YEAR!

TO enable all who shall require Ornamental, Useful and Serviceable GOODS for the SEASON, I shal place the whole of my STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

before my Customers and the Public, at a very large reduction, FOR CASH.

Special Line of Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS—at 20c., 25., 30c. and 50.
Special Line of Ladies' TWEED UNDERSKIRTS—at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
Special Line of Plain and Striped DRESS GOODS and TWEEDS—at 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. & 40c.
Special Line of Ladies' Fur-Trimmed CLOTH and SEALSKIN CAPS—last Season's styles—at LESS THAN COST.
Special Line of Men's Lined BUCK MITS and GLOVES—at 50c. per pair.
FUR CAPS, FUR RUFFS, BOAS, COLLARS, TIES and RUFFS—at and below cost.
BOYS' REEFING JACKETS, at $3.00 and $4.00.

Clouds, Scarfs, Shawls, Sprays, Coneys, Gauntlets, Mittees, Bootees, Infantees, Socks, Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Crossovers, Sontags, and Wool Goods in every variety. Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Fringes, Velvets, Trimmings, Berlin Chair Cushions and Slipper Patterns. Andalusian, Russian Zypher, Pyramus, Leviathan, Single and Double Berlin and Fingering Wools and Yarns. Embro

Our National Resources.

(From the London "Standard.")

From time to time it is useful, as well as being a duty, to inquire what means we have of safely guarding our Imperial interests. The permanent elements of strength in war are population and wealth, yet they alone do not constitute military efficiency, which must depend mainly on the state of organisation, the public spirit of the people, and the ability of the commanders. The genius of Napoleon at the beginning of the century, that of General Lee in the American civil war, and that of Count Moltke in the last two European struggles, were forces of inestimable value on the side on which they were exerted. But whether we have a Wellington amongst us or not can be determined only by actual trial. Again, the attitude of the Christians towards the Porte in the contest that has just ended; the distrust of the negroes felt by the whites of the South, the intestine dissensions of Republicans and Bonapartists, of Communists and friends of order in France; and the disaffection of the Hungarians and Venetians towards Austria twelve years ago, were all causes of weakness so great as to foredoom those who suffered from them to defeat. In our own case, no Englishman doubts that the British people would prove themselves, were the occasion to arise, as ready to make sacrifices, and to spend their blood and treasure, as ever their forefathers have been; and that they would act far more unitedly. As regards organisation, however, it must be admitted we are painfully deficient. Even here we have the great advantage in our favour, that our geographical position and our command of the sea ensure us against invasion, and can, therefore, take our own time to perfect our preparations, refraining from striking until we can do so decisively. This circumstance gives us another advantage, it enables us to choose our own field of attack, to perplex an enemy with doubts as to our intentions, and to prevent him from throwing his whole weight on a given point, under penalty of being surprised and discomfited where he has left himself exposed. If we are wise enough to avail ourselves of our position, we have this one great superiority over any possible adversary. Have we the means, in men and money, to turn such good fortune to full account?

At the close of the war against revolutionary France, the population of the United Kingdom is estimated to have been about eighteen millions. The figures cannot be given accurately, for the Irish census of 1813 is not trustworthy; but they certainly were not higher than this—many authorities would put them at a million less. At the same time the population of France was twenty-nine millions, and the numbers in Austria, Germany, and Russia in Europe are estimated respectively at twenty-eight millions, twenty-one millions, and forty-eight millions. These figures show how comparatively small a Power we were when we brought to a successful termination the most arduous and most glorious struggle in our history. Taking the five Great Powers together, we counted for only nine per cent. of the aggregate; in other words, the remaining four were to us as ten to one. Further-more, France outnumbered us sixty-one per cent., Austria in nearly the same proportion, and Russia had very nearly three inhabitants to our one, without counting her possessions in Asia. In short, in respect to mere numbers alone, we were then a much smaller Power than Italy is now, and that only if we reckon the whole United Kingdom. It is to be borne in mind, however, that Ireland was then as disaffected as Lombardy or Venice in 1859, or as Poland at present. During the whole war against France we had to occupy the island with a large military force, and had to be constantly prepared against a French landing; we had to take incessant precautions against conspiracy. On these grounds many persons would deduct Ireland altogether from our strength. That, perhaps, would be going too far. We drew from Ireland immense resources, both in men and money. Readers of Napier's "Peninsular War" and Captain Marryat's novels will remember how large a proportion of both our soldiers and sailors were then Irish. Furthermore, our greatest general and some of his best officers—such as Hill, Beresford, and Stewart—were Irish. The aid we derived from Ireland was, therefore, far greater than the burdens she imposed upon us; but it is beyond question that the additional strength she imparted was a mere fraction of what it would have been had her five or six millions been filled with the same spirit as the people of England and Scotland. Another point to be recollected is that during the war we had no colonies proper. The Canadians were French, the South Africans Dutch, and our other settlements were petty, were scattered over the globe, and exposed to attack. The whole defence of our transmarine possessions had, therefore, to be provided by the small population of these islands. Lastly, we were at the time engaged in the conquest of India and were kept fully employed there. Indeed, it was during the war we had to meet Hyder Ali, the most formidable native enemy we ever had to encounter, with the sole exception of the Sikhs. To whichever side we turn, we find that our possessions were a drain upon our resources, and that the people of Great Britain had to depend mainly upon themselves alone for the means of carrying through the prolonged and terrible struggle from which, after all, they came out triumphant.

It is less easy to ascertain the wealth than the population sixty-four years ago. We never have taken a census of our property, and consequently we are dependent upon calculations more or less ingenious, and more or less deserving of credit. We are, however, not entirely without data. Pitt imposed the income-tax as a war-measure, and it was continued till the peace, though but few good statistics respecting it are preserved. The legacy duty, too, existed, and its returns show approximately on what amount of property it was paid during a series of years. The probate duty and the letters of administration taken out are available as a check, and, lastly, the valuations for the purposes of the poor rate are serviceable to some extent. Using these very imperfect materials, Porter, about forty years ago, in his well-known "Progress of the Nation," estimated that in 1814 the personal property of Great Britain amounted, in round numbers, to twelve hundred millions sterling, and the real property to eleven hundred and forty-three millions, being a total of twenty-three hundred and forty-three millions. In this calculation, however, Ireland is not included; and, furthermore, in the personal property are comprised the mortgages on real property and the National Debt. Now it is obvious that a mortgage is a subtraction from, not an addition to, the value of an estate. It merely makes the mortgagor and mortgagee joint possessors of an interest in the estate. Therefore, in estimating the national wealth, to reckon first the whole real property and then the mortgages upon it is to count the latter twice over, and the same applies to mortgages on houses, ships, and other property. The National Debt, again, is virtually a mortgage on the whole property of the United Kingdom. Both debt and mortgages, consequently, ought to be deducted. On the other hand, the wealth of Ireland ought to be added. There exist, however, no sufficient data for the calculation. In the elaborate paper read before the Statistical Society two months ago, Mr. Giffen, of the Board of Trade, estimated the whole wealth of the United Kingdom in 1814, in round numbers, at twenty-two hundred millions; but he does not explain how he arrived at the result. Taking this, however, as the closest approximation to the truth which a highly qualified statistician, with the labours of all predecessors before him, has been able to arrive at, we may without fear of wide error accept it on his authority. If so, the wealth of the country at the close of the great revolutionary contest averaged about £122 per head of the population.

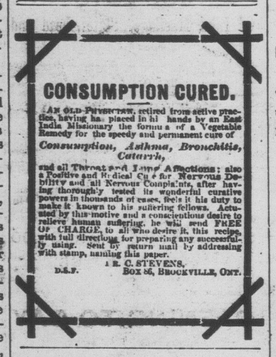
Such being the number and financial resources of our forefathers at the end of their life and death struggle against the greatest military empire the modern world has ever seen, let us now inquire what efforts they were able to make. And first, as to the pecuniary outlay. Whether raised by loan or taxation, the aggregate expenditure from the beginning to the end of the conflict amounted to 1,517,500,000£, which is just seventy per cent. of the wealth estimated to exist in the country in 1814. In other words, for every hundred pounds worth of property of every kind owned by the people of the United Kingdom at the end of the contest, they had spent in the course of it seventy pounds in combating French principles and French aggression. Dividing the above sum by the number of years the war lasted, we find that the annual rate of expenditure during the period was sixty-two and a half million, which was over sixpence in the pound continued for a quarter of a century upon every kind of property in the United Kingdom. Of course the expenditure grew larger and larger as the conflict progressed. During the first ten years the average was only forty-four and a half millions, in the last ten it had risen to eighty-four millions and in 1814 it was actually as high as one hundred and seven millions, which was about one shilling in the pound on the whole property of the United Kingdom—not the income but the capital. People have heard so much of the loans raised during the war, that it will probably surprise most readers to be told that the aggregate deficits—the excess, that is, of expenditure over revenue, did not exceed 425,500,000£, which is barely 28 per cent. of the total outlay, and is at the rate, for the twenty-four years, of about seventeen and three-quarters millions. This then was the amount which had to be borrowed, which is not very much greater than the deficits the United States incurred in one-sixth of the time. The unwise manner in which the loans were raised increased the capital of the debt to as much as 617,000,000£. The difference represents the permanent loss by the mode of issue selected. The important point, however, to which attention should be directed is the enormous amounts raised annually by taxation, being seventy-two per cent. of the total cost, and averaging for the twenty-four years about forty-six millions, whereas at the beginning of the contest the revenue was only twenty millions. The increase was, therefore, one hundred and twenty-five per cent. In 1814 the produce of the taxes was actually, over seventy-one millions, which was more than three and a half times greater than the income of 1792. When we bear in mind the enormous magnitude of the expenditure we have been tracing, the fact that a great part of it was laid out abroad, and consequently gave no employment to our workpeople or our capital, and the steadily-increasing pressure of taxation, we cannot sufficiently admire the public spirit of a people who in the last of twenty-four years of so tremendous a struggle actually contributed so large a revenue to the Treasury. Remembering the great fall that has occurred in the purchasing power of money, seventy-one millions made a much larger sum then absolutely than it is now—that is to say, it bought much more labour and commodities than it would to-day.

The vast expenditure that maintained enabled this country to form coalition after coalition against France, until at last the marvellous military machine wielded by the genius of Napoleon was worn out, and broke to pieces in his hand. The scantiness of her population compared with that of the Napoleonic Empire, which, it will be remembered, included Holland, Belgium, North Italy, and a large part of Germany, compelled that course. It was impossible that her eighteen millions could compete in the field with a Power so colossal. The cost of these coalitions in the form of subsidies, loans, furnishing of arms, clothing, and stores was about fifty millions, as nearly as can be ascertained. Recalling to mind the exaggerated importance attached to these subsidies in impoverishing the country, their amount is surprisingly small. It is true, of course, that, except the comparatively trifling proportion so laid out upon arms, stores and clothing, the money was entirely spent abroad, but the same may be said of the whole expenditure in Spain of our own troops during the Peninsular Campaigns. Besides, in so far as the subsidies enabled our allies to cope better with Napoleon, they brought us very valuable compensation. For example, when the Austrian war compelled Napoleon to break up the camp of Boulogne and abandon the idea of invading England, we obtained an advantage worth very many millions. Whether rightly or wrongly, Englishmen at the time fully believed that invasion was seriously intended, and while they were under the influence of the consequent apprehensions credit was paralysed and business at a standstill. As soon as the fear passed away, the public were free to attend to their ordinary affairs. In a very short time the savings from the profits realised more than made up all the subsidies granted to Austria in the course of the conflicts. So again, the destruction of the Grand Army by the snows of Russia, by putting an end to the war and thus saving us from possible exhaustion and bankruptcy, repaid us a hundred fold the subsidies accorded to the Czar. Even as a question of pounds, shillings, and pence, then, the subsidy policy was not so clearly a blunder as at one time it was the fashion to describe it. However, we are concerned here with the extent of the exertions made by our forefathers in their hour of trial, not with the wisdom or unwisdom by which they were directed. And even in these days of universal liability to military service the sacrifices to which they submitted are well calculated to astonish. They by no means thought they had fulfilled their duty when they had hired others to fight for them. In their own persons they upheld the honour and the interests of their country.

The entire armed strength of the United Kingdom in 1814 consisted in the first place of a navy of one thousand and three vessels, of which six hundred and forty-four, of all sizes and classes, were actually in commission. This immense fleet was manned by a hundred and forty thousand sailors and marines, a force by itself alone larger than the entire army kept up for the greater part of the peace that followed. The land service was composed of a regular army of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand men, an embodied militia of eight-three thousand, a local militia, not permanently embodied, of two hundred and eighty eight thousand, and a yeomanry cavalry of sixty-five thousand; together six hundred and seventy-three thousand, making, with the navy, a total armed force by land and sea of eight hundred and thirteen thousand men, in addition to which the native army of India numbered two hundred thousand, and the Canadian militia forty thousand; but these, of course, were not on the British establishment. The home force alone of both services and all arms bore the proportion of about one to twenty-two of the whole population, which is slightly higher than the proportion borne by the German army, including all reserves. The German organisation is justly considered the most perfect in the world, and it has been brought to its present development by the labours and reforms of three-quarters of a century, yet we see that at the close of the gigantic struggle against France the force bearing arms in this country was relatively as large as that which Germany could call out even in case of invasion. It is an obvious objection that the German reserves consist of men fully trained in the regular army, whereas half the British force in 1814 was to a great extent undisciplined. Our purpose here, however, is to show how our grandfathers responded to the call upon their patriotism, not at all to argue that their military system was good. Yet it is not to be overlooked that the unembodied men were ready to turn out when need for their services arose, and that thus they enabled the Government to dispose at its pleasure of the whole regular army. When invasion from the camp of Boulogne was apprehended, volunteers started up all over the country to defend its shores. Again, the Irish Rebellion of 1798 was mainly suppressed by the militia and yeomanry. In that one year the force employed at the other side of St. George's Channel was very little under one hundred and forty thousand men.

These figures prove something more than the readiness of the loyal population to maintain the integrity of the Empire. They also show how great a drain upon the national resources Ireland then constituted. Another point to note is that the German army has been seriously tested since Waterloo only twice, the longest service imposed upon it on these occasions being a campaign of seven months; whereas the British force of 1814 was maintained after the exhaustion of one-and-twenty years of continuous and desperate fighting in all parts of the world. By means of these tremendous exertions the maritime supremacy of England was firmly established, the navies of France, Spain and Holland were swept from the seas, the colonial possessions of those three nations were conquered, the British empire in India was immensely extended, the carrying trade of the world was secured, and a long unbroken peace was established. All this was not achieved without deplorable sacrifice—check to the progress of the country, hindrance to the full development of industry, enhancement of the price of the necessaries of life, increase of pauperism and lowering of the well-being of the whole community. Yet, great as the sufferings undoubtedly were, they were remedied by a few years of peace. Even during the war itself the population is supposed to have grown by four millions or twenty-eight per cent.—clear proof that the drain for army and navy was not excessive. It is also certain that the wealth of the country increased largely. The income tax assessments prove that; so do the extraordinary development of the textile and other industries, the construction of canals, and the fact that the mercantile community were able to turn to account every fresh conquest in the West Indies, at the Cape, in Ceylon, and India; as likewise the monopoly of the carrying trade. In spite, then, of the waste of capital in the war, the accumulation of capital went on. We have entered into these details respecting the last great European struggle in which we were engaged, because they afford a measure of what the people of this country can do in a great emergency. In a future article we shall proceed to inquire what our present resources are.

Medical.



CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

DR. J. S. T. STEVENS, Box 56, Brockville, Ont.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHATHAM, N. B.

DR. CHANNING'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR THE BLOOD.

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

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND THE DOUBLE IODIDES.

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

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

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

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

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

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal

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

Medical.

CATARRH

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

30 Years a Physician. 12 Years a Sufferer. Tried Regular Remedies. Tried Patent Medicines. Permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER,—Sirs: I have been a sufferer myself for twelve years with Catarrh in the nasal passages, fauces and larynx. I have used everything in the *materia medica* without any permanent relief, until finally I was induced to try a patent medicine (something that we allopathists are very loth to do). I tried—and gives others until I got hold of yours. I followed the directions to the letter, and am happy to say have had a permanent cure. Your RADICAL CURE is certainly a happy combination for the cure of that most unpleasant and dangerous of diseases.

Yours, respectfully,
D. W. GRAY, M. D.,
Of Dr. D. W. Gray & Son, Physicians and Druggists, Muscatine, Iowa.
MUSCATINE, IOWA, March 27, 1877.

The value of this remedy must not be overlooked in the cure of those

SYMPATHETIC DISEASES,

Affections of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes which in many cases accompany a severe case of Catarrh. The inflamed and diseased condition of the mucous membrane is the cause of all these troubles; and until the system has been brought properly under the influence of the RADICAL CURE, perfect freedom from them cannot be reasonably expected.

It is but three years since SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was placed before the public, but in that short time it has found its way from Maine to California, and is everywhere acknowledged by druggists and physicians to be the most successful preparation for the thorough treatment of Catarrh ever compounded. The fact will be deemed of more importance when it is coupled with the statement that within five years over 250 different remedies for Catarrh have been placed on sale, and to-day, with one or two exceptions, their names cannot be recalled by the best informed druggist. Advertising may succeed in forcing a few sales, but, unless the remedy possesses undoubted specific medical properties, it is absolutely certain to fall into merited obscurity.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for its use in all cases. Price $1.00. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

KINGSTON, MINN., April 20, 1876. I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster ever saw, and am recommending them to all. C. McMORROW.

HUME, ILL., April 18, 1876. It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school, for the first time in three years. ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD.

EMMA, ILL., April 2, 1876. I like the one I got well, they are the best plasters, no doubt, in the world. S. L. McGILL.

ASH GROVE, MO., March 24, 1876. Accept my thanks for the good derived from the two COLLINS' PLASTERS sent me some time ago. W. C. MOORE.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs.

Price, 25 cents.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. C. CLARK,

DENTIST,

Can be found in his Office over

MR. J. NOONAN'S STORE

CHATHAM,

where he intends to reside.

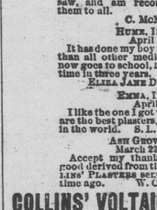
All operations performed in a neat and satisfactory manner.

Particular attention given to GOLD FILLINGS and REGULATION OF CHILDREN'S TEETH

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and

CONSUMPTION.



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Five Years' Sickness. Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Forehead, Back and Lungs, and Coughing in Throat Disappeared. DR. ALMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

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July 9, 77

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HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY:—

25 sacks New Filberts, etc.;
10 cases New Layer Figs;
200 boxes New Valencia Raisins;
200 boxes London Layers;
50 tubs Lard; 25 cases Lard, in pails;
10 bbls. West India Oranges;
20 boxes Lemons;
25 kegs Malaga Grapes.

St. John Dec. 5. 16 and 18 GERMAIN ST.

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

Vroom & Arnold,

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HAVE removed to Union street, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

LOOK HERE!

WE have just received ex S. S. "Nova Scotian" via Halifax a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

KNITTED GOODS,

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, ETC.,

—ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

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READY MADE CLOTHING,

Men and Boys' Reefers, Overcoats, &c.,

FUR, CLOTH, AND IMITATION FUR CAPS,

A LARGE VARIETY OF MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS.

—ALSO—

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Men's American knee and long Rubber Boots, Mits, &c.

—ALSO—

2,000 yds. American Cotton

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Call and examine our stock. Bargains Guaranteed.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all kinds of

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FANCY GOODS,

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MADE CLOTHING, ETC.,

at reduced prices.

"Canada House" Building, Chatham.

Traveler's Column.

Chatham Branch Railway.

ON & AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 15th, until further notice, Trains will run on this Railway daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.		No. 1 EXPRESS.	No. 2 ACCOM'DATION
Chatham,	Depart,	2.00 a. m.,	9.50 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	2.30 "	10.25 "
"	Depart,	2.50 "	10.40 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	3.20 "	11.10 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		ACCOMM'DTION.	EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart,	4.30 p. m.,	11.40 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	5.00 "	12.10 a. m.
"	Depart,	5.20 "	12.30 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.50 "	1.00 "

The above Table is made up on St. John Time, which is 20 Minutes Faster than I. C. R. time on the Northern Division.

This Railway is run in connection with the Intercolonial and through Tickets are issued at Chatham Station to all Stations on the Intercolonial, and freight is despatched therefrom to all points North and South.

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

By reference to the above Time Table it will be seen that close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

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

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

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

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

Persons wishing to go to Chatham by rail can leave Newcastle at 2.30 a. m. and 10.10 a. m., and returning leave Chatham at 4.30 p. m. and 11.40 p. m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1877-8 Winter Arrangement. 1877-8

ON and after MONDAY, the 15th OCTOBER, trains will leave as follows:—

For Rivere du Loup and Way Stations (Express) Chatham Junction at 12.03 a. m., and Miramichi at 12.16 a. m.

For Rivere du Loup and Way Stations (Accommodation) Chatham Junction at 4.54 p. m., Miramichi at 5.30 p. m.

For St. John, Halifax and Way Stations (Express) Miramichi at 2.10 a. m., and Chatham Junction at 2.23 a. m.

For St. John and Way Stations (Accommodation) Miramichi 9.51 a. m., and Chatham Junction at 10.15 a. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Gov't Railways.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 16th, '77.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

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