MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4---No. 39. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 1, 1878.

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

General Business.

Commercial Block,
King and Canterbury Streets,
ST. JOHN.

WE HAVE OPENED

MILLINERY— In great variety.
CLOTHS— In great variety.
PRINTS— In great variety.
DRESS GOODS— In great variety.
FLOWERS— In great variety.
FEATHERS— In great variety.
LACES— In great variety.
LADIES and CHILDRENS HATS— In great variety.
HOSIERY— In great variety.
BIRMINGHAM GOODS— In great variety.
VIENNA GOODS— In great variety.
FRENCH GOODS— In great variety.
CARPETS— In great variety.
OIL CLOTHS— In great variety.
CLOTHING— In great variety.

Our Goods are right in price, and we ask a share of the trade—AS WE HAVE THE STOCK. A call will substantiate what we state.
☞ Terms liberal and low to good parties.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
Wholesale Warehousemen,
Commercial Block, St. John.

HARDWARE.

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

MOWING MACHINES;
Horse Rakes;
Hay Forks; Handles;
Dunn Edge Tool Company's Scythes;
Nails; Sheathing Paper;
Oils; Turpentine;
Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc.,

And a general Assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE.
Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

NEW BAKERY

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chathan that he has opened
A BAKERY,
from which he will deliver
Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,
&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.
☞ Orders left at the upper and lower stores of the Messrs. Johnston, or with the driver of the cart will be punctually attended to.
JOHN WYSE.
Chatham, 1877. f

W. WALTON
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
Sign of the
BIG SHOE HAMMER,
GERMAIN STREET, Opposite New Market,
Jul3, ST. JOHN.

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

FILBERTS, FIGS, RAISINS, &c.,
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
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.

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 hhds., quarts, Guinness Stout;
20 hhds., 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.

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

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

Spirits and Rye.
ONE HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye;
150 hhds. Spirits, 50 and 60 % o. p.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

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

GIN AND WINE.
Just arrived per "Acadia," from London.
20 HHDS. Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 quarter casks Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 green cases Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 green cases, 2 dozen pints, Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
20 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 Renault," and other brands. For sale low.
DANIEL PATTON St. John.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

THE Subscriber has now completed his **SPRING STOCK,** which will be found second to none in the Province, in variety and quality. I have taken great pains in selecting every article that can be mentioned for general use and from the very best houses in the Dominion and United States, and the goods will warrant themselves. The following are special lines:—
JOINERS' TOOLS, the best ever yet offered, NEW AMERICAN PLANES, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY in endless variety.
ELECTROPLATED SILVER TABLE-WARE.
50 doz. ASSORTED DOOR LOCKS, direct from the Norwich Lock Company, Conn., U. S.—These Locks are in great variety, and remarkably low, from 25 cents to $2.00.
PAD, TILL, CHEST, DESK, DRAWER, BOX, TRUNK, CUPBOARD, & PIANO LOCKS, in great variety, very low.
DOOR KNOBS from 15 cts. to $1.75—All other kinds of KNOBS in great variety.
BUTT and all other kinds of HINGES, DOOR ROLLERS, &c.

480 Bars BEST REFINED IRON,
Best CHISEL and DRILL STEEL,
GALV'D and WROUGHT SPIKES,
3-16, 5-16, ⅜ and ½ in. COIL CHAIN,
HALTER and DOG CHAINS,
PLOUGH MOUNTING,
50 Rolls DRY & TARRED PAPER,
¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ in. LEAD PIPE,
500 Kegs, Irons and Tins, BEST WHITE LEAD, and COLOURED PAINTS,
DRY COLOURS, all kinds, GRAINING COLOURS, UMBERS,
GOLD LEAF and BRONZE, BRUSHES, all kinds,
GRAINING COMBS,
1 Cask TURNED HORSE SHOES,
125 Kegs NAILS and SPIKES,
BOAT & CLOUT NAILS, all sizes,
CHAIN TRACES,
HORSE HEMS,
ZINC,
OAKUM and ROSIN,
COPPER, IRON and BRASS WIRE,

BOILED AND RAW OIL, TURPENTINE.

30 Box. BEST WINDOW GLASS, 300Lbs. BEST BLADDER PUTTY,
Best COPAL, CARRIAGE, FURNITURE, PALE OAK, & DEMAR VARNISHES,
PATENT KNOTTING, BROWN JAPAN, JAPAN DRIERS, IMPERIAL,
BLACK VARNISH and ASPHALTUM STAIN,
FLOUR EMERY, EMERY CLOTH and SAND PAPER,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS and AXLES, CARRIAGE CASTINGS, &c.,
CARRIAGE and MACHINE BOLTS and NUTS, all sizes,
WASHERS, all sizes,
BLASTING and SPORTING POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, GUNS,
PISTOLS in great variety, POTS, KETTLES and OVENS,
BASINS, STEW KETTLES, SAUCE PANS, GALVANIZED PAILS, CHAMBER PAILS,
IRON BOUND MEASURES, WIRE DISH COVERS,
250 Square feet GREEN WIRE CLOTH, Nos. 10 14 and 16, MOSQUITO NETTING,
RUBBER SHAFT BUFFERS, AXE, SLEDGE, ADZE and Machinist (Hammer Handles,
GRAIN SCOOPS, SPADES, SHOVELS, MANURE FORKS, HOES, GRUB do.,
MATTOCKS, HAY FORKS, SCYTHES and SNEATHS,
10 doz. HAY RAKES, ANALINE DYES, all colors,
DYE STUFFS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, and TEA,
PATENT MEDICINES, all kinds, FANCY GOODS, too numerous to mention,

UNDERTAKERS will find the largest, best assorted, and choicest Coffin Mounting ever offered for sale in Chatham.
AS I have nearly ten thousand different articles and qualities it is impossible to numerate them here. Call and inspect for yourselves, and see that every article is as recommended, and will be sold at such low prices as will defy all competition.

J. R. GOGGIN,
GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANT, - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.
5t 29

CARD.
NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSIONS!!
THE system of employing Agents or Canvassers at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, it having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers. In future we will sell our
PIANOFORTES & ORGANS
At Net Wholesale Prices,
direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of Pianos and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent. by dealing directly with us, and, moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed.
We claim to sell the best Instruments to be had, and at the lowest prices consistent with first-class articles.
The cash system enables us to sell at a very small advance on cost of manufacture, although to honest and reliable parties we do not object to allow a reasonable time for payments.
Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting as fine an instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any Organ or Piano not found exactly as represented can be returned to us at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us the last ten years.
Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded us hitherto, we can only say that we will continue our endeavors to thoroughly satisfy our customers in all their dealings with us.,
LANDRY & CO.,
52 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.

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

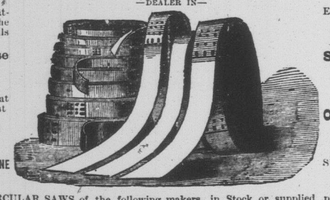
1878. 1878.
NEW SPRING GOODS!

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 ½ 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. '82

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

NO LONGER AGENT.
Our Agreement with W. H. Olive, of St. John, N. B., has this day terminated by mutual consent. In the meantime, parties desiring Machinery can obtain information from us direct or through
AMOS FISHER, Truro, N.S, or
JOHN WELSH, St. Martin's, N.B.
BOTH PRACTICAL MEN WHOSE JUDGMENT AND ADVICE CAN BE RELIED ON
PRICES REDUCED!
Great Improvements in our SAW IRONS—PORTABLE GRIST MILLS—PORTABLE SAW MILLS. Address—
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Canada.
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1878. D. S. F

MILL SUPPLIES.
Z. G. GABEL,
—DEALER IN—



☞ Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with
Rubber Hose
AND
CONNECTIONS,
affording a great protection against
FIRE!
Also, Superior
STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!
EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting.
PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.
GANG and CIRCULAR SAWS of the following makers, in Stock or supplied promptly to order. "Disston & Sons," "Welch & Griffith's," "Wheatman & Smith's," and domestic and other desirable makers of Saws. "Vulcanite" Emery Wheels, the "best" and "safest" in use. Lacing Leather of Superior Quality. 'Butchers" Files, Olive Oil, Seal Oil, Native Oil. Steam Packing of all kinds. Mashole 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.
NEWSTORE—PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN. N. B.

General Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO
RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON
at Moderate Charges.
Having had a number of years' experience in the business, the work will be properly done.
☞ Parties interested are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:—
John Shirreff, Esq., J. Phillips, Esq., M.P.P
Mess. Loggie & Anderson D. W. Hogg, Esq.
THOS. PIERCE,
Forwarding Agent in connection with I. C. R

1878.
INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY in connection with Intercolonial Railway, will carry
FRESH SALMON
at the following through rates:—

	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	
Campbelton, Dalhousie, Charlo, New Mills,	60c.	65c.	90c.	pr 100 lb.
Jacquet River, Belledune, Petite Roche, Bathurst,	58c.	63c.	88c.	"
Miramichi, Chatham, Weldford,	55c.	60c.	85c.	"
	54c.	59c.	84c.	"
Point du Chene or Shediac,	49c.	54c.	79c.	"

☞ Prepayment on Fresh Fish by this line will not be exacted, until the first day of November next.
☞ Boxes must be plainly marked on the ends, giving Consignees name and residence.
We will also make
SPECIAL LOW RATES
for full car loads to one address. The above rates include transfer at St. John and Boston for New York fish.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent I. S. S. Co
St. John, N. B., May 22, 1878.

CUSTOM TAILORING
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a
FIRST-CLASS
Tailoring Establishment
in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Anslow, and owned by 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
A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.
W. S. MORRIS.

J. G. KETHRO,
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWCASTLE.

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

I. & F. BURPEE & Co.,
Cor. Dock & Union sts.,
HAVE on hand and to arrive by weekly steamers Bar Iron, Common and Refined; Lowmoor Swedde and Burden Best; Sheet Iron; Common R. G., and Galvanized; Hoop Iron; Cast Steel; Firth's Flat, Square and Octogonal and Best Axe Spring Steel; Sleighshoe, Tire, Calking and Rd. Machine
Charcoal Tin Plates, I. C. D. C., I. X. Coke Tin Plates.
Ingot Tin, Strip Tin and Solder.
Plough Mounting, (Wilkie's Scotch) Plating and Shears
Anvils, Bellows and Vices; Axes; Horse Shoes and Nails.
Cable Chains, Deck Spikes, Clinch Rings and Washers; Tarred and Manilla Rope; Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Oakum.
For Carriage Makers—Springs and Axles, Bolts and Nuts; Oval Iron and Best American, equal to Lowmoor; Common Wire and Annealed Wire for Hay Pressing; Pig Iron, etc.,
2y 16 79

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.

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 ordinarly asked by agents. Please send me a list at once, and after you have made inquiry, you can add to it. Address,
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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

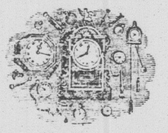
General Business.

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

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 benefit 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, Navigation, Telegraphy, Drawing and Stationery, form extra charges.

Drawing,	$5.00	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.
Pupil in St. Michael's
Commercial College,
Chatham, N. B.



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.

"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

N W GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
Per bark "Jardine Brothers."
JAMES BROWN
HAS now received the largest Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
CLOTHING, HATS, Etc.,
ever shown in Newcastle, which he selected personally in London and Glasgow.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks, and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the **PATENT LAWS,** promptly attended to.
INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.
INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations *free of charge,* and advise as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and **NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.**
We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired.
Address—
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

HAMS!
A LOT of new Smoked Hams, just received and for sale cheap.
F. J. LETSON.

Lime Juice! Lime Juice!
I CASK LIME JUICE.
a very superior article, for sale low at the general
HARDWARE STORE, - - CHATHAM.
J. R. GOGGIN.
5t 29

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out an AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE is prepared to conduct
AUCTION SALES
in any part of the county.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
Chatham, 3rd July, 1878. } SAMUEL U. McCULLEY.
8t2

Brokerage, etc.

MACLELLAN & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
EVERY kind of legitimate Banking done, and all the facilities of an Incorporated Bank afforded to Depositors and Customers. Jun. 25

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

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

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

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

Vroom & Arnold,
SHIP BROKERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
SMYTH STREET,
ST. JOHN.
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100 PUNCHEONS DEM. RUM, 40 % o. p. (in bond). For sale low.
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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

POLITICS IN NORTHUMBERLAND

Wednesday of last week was the day fixed for nomination to fill the vacancy in the New Brunswick Legislature, caused by the acceptance of the Surveyor Generalship of the Province by Hon. Michael Adams. John Shirreff Esq., High Sheriff opened his Court at the usual hour and it was kept open till two o'clock, just before that, however, some two hundred persons—principally electors—were present and James Brown, Esq., of Newcastle, addressing the Sheriff, nominated Mr. Adams, seconded by John O'Brien, Esq., of Nelson and several hundred others, whose names were read.

There being no other nomination the Sheriff declared Mr. Adams elected by acclamation. Just as the announcement was made a salute was fired by the Newcastle Battery of Artillery, and amid the cheering and firing of the guns Mr. Adams took the floor.

He returned thanks to the Sheriff for the able, discreet and honest manner in which he had conducted this and other elections, and said he had always found him courteous and considerate in the appointment of the officers who were required by law to assist him. He also thanked Mr. Brown, his principal nominor, who, though opposed to him in '74 on the great question upon which that election turned, had recognised the fact that he had been sufficiently punished at that time, and had nominated him in the late general election, as well as on the present occasion. He also felt grateful to the other gentlemen who had signed his nomination.

He knew that his course in allying himself with the Government had taken a good many people by surprise and some of those who had so handsomely supported him in the late election doubted the soundness of his judgment in the matter. It was urged by some, he believed, that he should have consulted with gentlemen in opposition and been governed by them and, without waiting for explanations from him, his enemies had busied themselves creating distrust—men who by their blunders and incompetency had assisted in cheating the County of her rights and who, even after their blundering, he had helped to stem adverse public opinion. It was a matter of surprise to him when he was told that many of the men who helped to return him at the head of the poll, thought him capable of forfeiting his public pledges. He felt they ought to trust him until he had a hearing before condeming him, but he took to-day's proceedings as the voice of the constituency expressing its confidence in him still and approving of the course he had taken in conjunction with Messrs. Landry and Hanington.

He challenged the gentlemen who ran in the late election with him and those who heard him during the canvass and on Nomination day, to say whether he had uttered one word that could be construed as inconsistent with the position in which they found him to-day. Many present would remember that on Nomination day, standing in front of this Court House, he said—"We cannot redeem the past—the "losses that have accrued cannot be recovered. Let no man mistake my position here to-day and let no man hereafter cast up to me that I betrayed the "rights and interests of my County. If "in the reconstruction of the Government "due regard is not had to the claims of "Northumberland, I shall oppose them as "in 1874."

The only men belonging to the old Opposition, who were returned were Landry, Hanington and Gillespie. On Declaration day, in thanking the electors, he said it would be his aim to consult with the other local members in matters affecting the County, forgetting all differences which might have existed heretofore. When the office of Surveyor General was offered to him he said to the Government—"If your "offer is a secret one I'll have nothing to "do with it. But if I can go to my colleagues and tell them that the office of "Surveyor General is offered to me and if "I find them and my other friends in the "County favorable I'll accept, subject to "propositions which I shall have to "make."

The Government consented. He came home, informed Mr. Davidson of the offer and asked his advice. He said "If you "accept you will get an independent support from me. I shall judge the Government's policy on its merits." He next went to Mr. Gillespie who said, "I'm against you." Then he went to Mr. Hutchison who said that his speeches were not against this Government, but against the old members who were in it. He had no disposition to oppose the Government if its measures were such as he could approve of. He also consulted with nearly every man in Newcastle who had signed his nomination for the late election and they advised him to accept the position offered. His friends in Chatham were consulted and they gave the same advice. Even without his telling the conditions on which he would consent to enter the Government, his friends assented to the course he proposed. No man in the Province, he believed, had ever consulted so many of his friends before accepting such a position and none had accepted with such general consent; could it, therefore, be justly said that he had, in any way, sacrificed the interests of the County.

Referring to the charge that he had deserted the Opposition he asked, where was the Opposition? If the principles of the Opposition were good those who professed them would never have deserted them at the polls. Where was Mr. Willis who assumed to share the Leadership in the late House, and who controlled a leading paper in the Province? From the time the Writs were issued for the election until after polling day in St. John Mr. Willis' paper was as silent on Opposition topics as was Mr. Willis himself. No Opposition man in the Province got any aid or counsel from Mr. Willis or his paper. So far as that gentleman was concerned there was no principle at stake—he quietly laid back until the elections were over, when he suddenly took charge of the elected; he divided them up according to his fancy and almost proclaimed himself leader of the Opposition. He felt safer with such true men as Landry and Hanington, who were of the Opposition when he was in it; he hoped, yet, to find Gillespie also with him again. At all events, he was proud to know that Northumberland endorsed him.

He saw present to day an old politician (Mr. Mitchell) and he would ask what he would think of men who would be with a Government to-day and an Opposition to-morrow—who would clasp hands to-night with the Opposition and be found to-morrow in the Government? How could he trust such men as Willis and Covert, who, in 1872, sat in the councils of the Opposition and enjoyed its confidence the night previous to the moving of the Want of Confidence Resolution, but deserted the men with whom they were allied and were found on the side of the Government in the morning. In 1871 Willis was found voting and acting in the fullest accord with the Government, yet because Theriault was taken in instead of himself he went over to the Opposition and was the mover of a Want of Confidence Resolution. No man so outrageously denounced the Government he had just supported, yet the very next session he was found a deserter from the Opposition and a member of the very same Government. No circus acrobat could beat him for sudden changes of position.

None of his (Mr. Adams') friends had anything against Mr. Fraser or Mr. Crawford, while all were in accord with Mr. Wedderburn. Yet when he joined these gentlemen he was called a traitor, because Mr. Stevenson was also associated with them. If, however, he ought to hate Stevenson, he ought to hate Willis and Covert more, because they deserted the Opposition in the time of need and trial.

He regretted very much the loss of a supporter or friend and he was sorry if there were any who still disapproved of his course. He could only ask them to have patience until the House met and the Government submitted its bill of fare. If they did not find it such as they ought to approve of, then he could not blame them for being displeased.

Mr. Adams here referred to the prominent position held by Messrs. Hanington and Landry in the House which expired in '74 and the leading part which the former, especially, took in its debates, and he contrasted the Opposition of that time with the party which succeeded it. The latter, he said, had discussed small questions in comparison with those which had engaged the attention of their predecessors. Messrs. Hanington and Landry would not go into the Government, unless they were satisfied that its policy would be one which met their views in reference to matters affecting the public interests. This County, also, required an office such as that which had been offered to him, and it was much better that it should be held here, where

while care would be taken to secure the best and most economical administration in every branch of the public service. It was, he thought, not well that members should go to a new House determined to vote through thick and thin against the Government, but they should rather wait until a policy was announced and then determine what their course should be.

Mr. Adams then recapitulated his principal points and in closing said the members elected to the new House, who were not of the late Government party, found themselves not in accord with Willis and Covert. They had confidence in Landry, Hanington and himself and were willing to trust them in a Government. They authorised them to get the best associates they could and promised their support. Every move had been made cautiously and with a view of serving best the public interests. It would be his aim in the Legislature and Government to exercise such influence as would gain the respect of his constituents and reflect honor on the County which had honored him so much.

Mr. Adams was frequently cheered during his speech and received a perfect ovation at its close.

Mr. Brown remarked that if Mr. Adams only served the County as well as Mr. Mitchell had done he would do well and he called for three cheers for Mr. Mitchell. The cheers were given and Mr. Mitchell, proposed three cheers for Mr. Adams which were given with a will. Then, then were calls for Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball on the Stump.

Mr. Mitchell said as he had been called upon, he would make a few remarks, though he would not take any advantage of the absence of his opponent, Mr. Snowball.

[Mr. Snowball at this moment entered the Court Room, and said "Go on, Sir, I'm here".]

Mr. Mitchell said he had experienced great pleasure in listening to the explanations of Mr. Adams. It was a proud day for them to find the sons of Northumberland thus taking a leading position. He regretted that there was not that harmony among the representatives of the County that there might be, but he would say for Mr. Gillespie, that although, at the first blush, he might appear to have acted imprudently, he would advise Mr. Adams to try and act in harmony with all the members for the County. Now the battle was over and he was in the saddle, he could afford to be both just and generous. He, (Mr. Mitchell,) however, was not there to discuss local, but Dominion politics, and there were some charges which his hon. opponent would perhaps answer.

He did not think that at the present time he ought to enter at large on Dominion questions, for they would be discussed at a later period in the contest. When the election would be brought on he could not say, as Mackenzie kept that information from the opponents of the Government. All the information he had upon the subject was conveyed in a circular sent by his opponent to the electors of the County in which it was stated that the Dominion elections would be held towards the end of September or in the beginning of October. He had been 24 years a member of Parliament, in one House or another, and his record was well known. He would appeal on that to the electors and would not send circulars through the mails, nor yet have Requisitions carried about by men hired for the purpose. He proposed to visit the residences of all the electors and ask them for their votes—he who had fought their battles hitherto when greater men had failed, he who took up the gage and won in the face of defeat when the man who aspired to his position was almost in his infancy. When others gave up the battle of Confederation it was he who with undaunted pluck would not yield. It was a magnificent idea of his—this consolidation of the British possessions in North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His chief object, however, was the opening up of the country then isolated, and he desired the people should have railway communication with the outside world, so that in dull times the young men of the country might go away and get employment and those at home could get their food cheaply. How would they get their flour at $5.00 a barrel, but for the Intercolonial, and no one would deny but that this state of things was due to Peter Mitchell. He referred to the depressed condition of the country before 1853, when he went into business, and claimed that it was to him the people of Miramichi were indebted for the introduction of the system of cash payments.

It was true, he was not fortunate in business, yet from that day, whatever the position he had occupied, he had endeavored to do his best for the County, and to infuse in the breasts of its people a spirit of independence.

He then referred to the history of Confederation and of the Intercolonial and said he had always stood in the breach. The question of location of the Railway was debated 8 or 9 months, and the St. John interest was three to one, but he and Mr. McMillan of Restigouche prevailed, and if the County had not had a man able to present the arguments in favor of its present route, the Railway would have been located on the St. John River; yet it was often asked what Peter Mitchell had done for the County? He would ask what had he not done? Who was the man who led the hosts? Who was the leading figure in the politics of that time? It was Peter Mitchell!

He again referred to the uncertainty of the time when the election would be held, but said he would not have recourse to the influences which Mr. Snowball had brought to bear. In the contest five years ago Mr. Snowball received and read a telegram to the effect that the patronage of the County would be placed in his hands whether he was elected or not, and how had he used it?

[Mr. Snowball here denied that the telegram referred to had been read by him]

Mr. Mitchell said the great question was if the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald or that of Mr. Mackenzie, which Mr. Snowball represented, commanded public confidence. Sir John A. Macdonald's Government had a revenue of only $18,000,000 and on tea, molasses, coffee and other articles of common use the duty had been reduced. During the seven years that Government always had a surplus, and they built a Railway which cost $25,000,000, and made large annual expenditures on Public Works. He would challenge Mr. Snowball to compare the previous Government with the present one, and ask how, with six millions less revenue they could afford to spend millions on Public Works, for they only had $18,000,000 of revenue, against the $24,000,000 of the present Government. The present Government, by imposing high duties on tea, tobacco, molasses, etc., had added $6,000,000 to the taxes of the poorest of the people. The present Government had only expended money in Northumberland on two small items, one of which was a few hundred dollars for removing rocks at Indiantown, a work which he had pressed upon them and for which he obtained a grant. They sent for a man from the St. John river to do the work when there were men in the County equally able. The other item was an outlay for dredging the bar at the mouth of the river. He had got an appropriation for that and the dredge was to be sent to do the work. The Government dragged the expenditure over several years and Mackenzie promised him the Dredge on the opening of Navigation. It was not here yet and, perhaps, would not be. Since 1873 the present Government had a deficiency in the revenue and added $6,000,000 to the taxation. They had lost $2,000,000 in steel rails purchased by Mackenzie, $150,000 on the Fort Francis Locks, which were useless, thousands on the Goderich Harbor job and $120,000 on the Georgian Bay Branch Railway, the contract for which Foster got to betray Sir John A. Macdonald's Government. Mr. Mackenzie had carried away the money from this country to spend in the Western country.

He would urge, in the coming contest, that he (Mr. Mitchell) had done active public service, and would not, like his opponent, claim their votes on the ground that he had been engaged in shipbuilding, milling, or other industrial enterprises. These were carried on by J. B. Snowball or Peter Mitchell in their own interests. He claimed that he had promoted great public works, and asked for a verdict on public grounds. He was waiting for an opportunity to refute certain slanders and see if they were supported by the man in whose interests they were made, and he would ask the people if they would support a Government which was ruining the country. For himself he was for Sir John A. Macdonald's policy, as expounded by Mr. Tilley, and he would be prepared to discuss it on the hustings with Mackenzie or any other man. He was in favor of a policy which would keep the young men and women in the country, and that would not kill out every manufacture. Mr. Mackenzie declared the country must have free trade and he would put the issue—Canada had had free trade since 1856 and reciprocity up to 1866 and her affairs were prosperous, while the United States were opened to her agricultural products, lumber and fish. From the time of the repeal of Reciprocity, as the cost of labor and money advanced in the States, Canada could still compete with her in many things, but when her money got more on a level with gold we could not. What Sir John A. Macdonald proposed to do, was to readjust the tariff so as not to increase the Revenue of $24,000,000, but rather to reduce it, and so arrange the duties as to enable manufactures which the country could carry on to advantage to be engaged in and a home market supplied by our own people. If the electors of Northumberland were satisfied with the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, he advised them not to vote for Peter Mitchell, for he would oppose that Government. He was a Liberal and went into a coalition Government with men of different principles for the purpose of perfecting Confederation. After new territories and Provinces, ending with Prince Edward Island, were taken into the Confederation, he prepared to leave, though he still would have continued to support the men with whom he had been associated and oppose those who were averse to a fiscal policy which would provide home markets for the manufactures and produce of the country.

He would reserve further remarks, and if anything should be said by Mr. Snowball requiring an answer he would again speak. [Applause.]

In answer to repeated calls:—

MR. SNOWBALL

took the floor and said that he had no idea of appearing before the meeting at that time as a candidate in the ensuing general election, but as Mr. Mitchell had opened the matter up he might as well announce the fact that he was a candidate and that his prospects of election were good. There were some remarks made by Mr. Adams in connection with the Chatham Railway which he would first refer to. He was pleased that Mr. Adams was one of those appointed by the Government to enquire into the matter. The Chatham Railway was organized under a Company and a good many persons subscribed stock. For himself, he might say he was cautious to take only $3,000 worth of stock, as that was an amount which he thought he could pay, if necessary, without embarrassment. He believed other gentlemen took larger amounts while many took smaller. Whether they paid or not he would not say, but as one of the subscribers of a considerable amount—Mr. Anslow—was present he could, no doubt, inform them on the subject. When the Company had about expended the fifty-six thousand dollars of Government money, and the Road was not nearly finished, he was asked by the Directors to go to Ottawa and endeavor to get the Dominion Government to buy and run it as part of the Intercolonial. He offered it for $40,000. The offer was not accepted, and he then secured a loan of rails. Before the road was finished and on his return from a trip to England he attended a meeting of Directors at which a statement was exhibited showing liabilities to the amount of $17,000. He then offered to take the Road off their hands and pay its indebtedness. They declined his offer and the work went on until the company was liable for some $25,000. Then the Directors said that if he would pay the bills they would give a mortgage on the road. He, however, did not care to assume so great a burden and he offered to share it with the several Directors, but, after putting the question to each in turn they refused. He next presented the matter to Senator Muirhead, but after taking a day to consider the matter that gentleman declined to do anything.

The rails being obtained on his promise that the road would be finished, and over $50,000 being spent on the work already, he felt that Chatham, the County, and indeed the country would be disgraced if it was allowed to fail. He therefore proposed to take security on the road and advance the five thousand then required and also to pay the other liabilities as they fell due. Instead of the road owing him five or ten thousand dollars, as some said, it now owed him from $20,000 to $30,000. It had been a constant expense to him instead of a gain, as he was obliged to pay the cost of running it which was much greater than the receipts. He thought he deserved credit, rather than blame for undertaking such a responsibility. He did not wonder at the reports set afloat with a view of implicating him in some wrongdoings connected with the Road, for Mr. Mitchell had been its enemy from the first. He said that it was so hopelessly involved in debt that neither Snowball nor anyone else could extricate it.

Mr. Mitchell—I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. Snowball—He does not wish to have you now think that he said so, but he has said that, just as he has said other things here to-day which he would not repeat in Parliament in presence of the gentlemen he has referred to. The Chatham Railway, however, has been completed and equipped. He had, in the interests of the County and for his own credit's sake and that of Chatham paid its bills. He was, therefore, glad that a thorough investigation was to be held by Mr. Adams and Mr. Wedderburn. The accounts were in the hands of Mr. Ellis, and he would be still more pleased if the Government would refund what he had spent on the road, take charge of and run it.

Mr. Mitchell had said he was not going round and asking for support on the strength of his doing business in the County. He wished to know if this was a slur upon him?

Mr. Mitchell—No.

Mr. Snowball said he had been doing business for 20 years on the Miramichi, and had been among the electors since he was 16 years old. He came before the electors as Mr. Mitchell did, simply on the ground of his ability and he wished them to understand that. He did not during the last campaign refer to his business connection with the County. As Mr. Mitchell had attacked him on account of his business, he would be excused from saying something about it.

It might be supposed by many and, indeed, it had been said, that he had received assistance in business from outside sources, but all the assistance he had received was from his father. During the time he had been in the County, he had done a large lumbering and fishing business—the latter in fresh, pickled and canned fish—and had invested some $100,000 in the promotion of the fisheries. He was interested even in the deep sea fishing. In milling he was also largely interested and had many mills through the County, and had lost two only a short time ago, on one of which there was no insurance. If his honorable friend would rake up these matters he would say he thought, as far as their business records went, they were differently situated. If the electors thought that he (Mr. Snowball) was not qualified to represent them, however, he did not want them to elect him as their representative.

Mr. Mitchell had asserted in Fredericton, after the election five years ago that he (Mr. Snowball) had purchased 800 votes in the County

Mr. Mitchell here denied that he had ever used such an expression.

Mr. Snowball said, "Well, your friend, Mr. Pickard, is good authority on the subject."

Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Pickard never was a friend of his, and he had never used such an expression. It was a falsehood!

Mr. Snowball said it was a pity the hon. gentleman, who had been so long in politics, could not keep from showing temper in a political discussion. Mr. Mitchell asserted that he (Mr. S.) was the distributor of the patronage of the Dominion Government, but in this he was wrong. Though officers of the Government followed him around at the election five years ago and worked against him none of them had been displaced at his instance, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Parker. Mr. Mitchell had been trying to make them believe that he (Mr. Snowball) distributed the patronage of the I. C. R., but Mr. Mitchell had filled up the offices in the County pretty well himself, though he might have done more in the way of securing postal accommodation. He only remembered two appointments that had been made at his instance, one of which was that of Mr. McNeil, for whom he got a situation at Weldford Station, from which he, himself, subsequently brought him to Chatham Station. The other was that of Mr. Gaynor. As to other appointments he was ignorant. He knew during the construction of the Intercolonial many men were employed on locomotives, but men afterwards came through with their locomotives. It was quite well known that there were no trained railway men at first in the County, while it was difficult to find competent engineers, even for the mills.

He did not hold himself responsible for the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald or that of Mr. Mackenzie, but when he went to the next Parliament he would then be responsible for his course. He knew that Sir John had been condemned for stealing $360,000, with which to corrupt electors, and that Mr. Mitchell was a member of that condemned and guilty Government.

He (Mr. Snowball) had nothing to do with expenditures such as that for the Fort Francis Locks or the other works and "jobs" referred to by Mr. Mitchell. He, however, did remember that the appropriation for the Fort Francis Locks was made by the very Parliament of which Mr. Mitchell was a member, so the Parliament shared the mistake, if any was made.

He disclaimed any knowledge of wrong doing by Mr. Mackenzie in the Steel Rails matter. He believed Mr. Mackenzie bought rails at £12,17,6 per ton, when the Chief Engineer advised him to do so, and to give the people of the western provinces assurance that the Government was acting in good faith in the Pacific railway matter; but if blame was to attach to a purchase of rails at that figure, what was to be said of the purchase by Mr. Mitchell's Government, from a late patner of Mitchell's of rails at £17 per ton, and of the swindle subsequently exposed in the courts of England by which Haws was allowed to wrongfully pocket thousands of dollars of the public money of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie was exonerated by Dr. Tupper in Parliament from blame in the matter of purchasing the rails referred to, but Tupper made political capital out of the transaction afterwards at Pic-nics, rails having then gone down as low as £9 per ton. A few years ago it was thought that lumber had gone down to the lowest figure and six dollars were paid for logs which the buyer would have been glad to sell again for $5. Any man might err in judgment and it was conceded that Mr. Mackenzie did so in purchasing the steel rails, but that was no reason why his political integrity should be assailed.

Referring to the work done at Indiantown he said he never saw the man who superintended it. He believed the man, with his party and plant, was engaged in some work of a similar character on the St. John River and as it was late in the season and it was thought he could do the work more expeditiously, as well as cheaply on account of having the plant at hand, he was entrusted with it. He (Mr. Snowball) felt, at the time that there were men living on the river, who could do the work as well, and he complained of this person being sent from the other side of the Province. Had he been in Parliament the work would have been differently managed.

The Dredging of the Bar was promised to him by the Premier who, when he was at the Miramichi last season, said the Dredge would be sent here as early as possible this season. Owing to her being detained somewhat longer than was expected at St. John she was not here as soon as expected, but he had no doubt that the dredging would be done as promised to him. Much good had been accomplished by the work already performed.

Mr. Mitchell seemed to attach a good deal of importance to a circular sent by him (Mr. Snowball) to the electors, in which reference was made to the time when the elections would probably be held. His allusion to the time of the elections was based on information which which was as accessible to Mr. Mitchell as himself, and it was not his fault if that gentleman was as ignorant as he pretended to be. It was well known that the elections would be "after the harvest." If any one knew when that time was he could make a fair estimate in reference to the date of the elections. He had observed a statement recently, in a well informed paper which indicated that about the middle of September would be the time of holding the elections and that might be nearer the date than the time named in his circular.

His hon. friend would have the people believe that there never would have been an Intercolonial Railway but for him. Now that an official history of the road was published, however, it appeared that no other route save the northern one would have been approved by the Imperial Government. This was shown by the official despatches and correspondence on the subject. Had it not been for Mr. Mitchell's efforts the location might have been across the Miramichi at Indiantown, which would not be so well liked, of course by his friends in Newcastle, but they would all agree that it would have been better for the County at large for, then, the Chatham Railway would have extended all the way up the river to Indiantown and undoubtedly would have been carried by the way of the Miramichi Valley to Fredericton. The Intercolonial was an undoubted benefit to the country, but many present knew that flour was as cheap before its construction as it is now. He remembered when hay used to get scarce as it did last spring and when he used to send away and import it by the schooner load. He imported large quantities of flour and purchased large quantities of hay, but he would not claim to be a great fellow on that account, for he had no doubt that when he and Mr. Mitchell were both gone other men quite as talented would take their places and they would scarcely be remembered. While neither he nor Mr. Mitchell could affect the price of flour and hay much it was equally true that the Mackenzie Government were in the same position. On the Miramichi we had taken to spruce logs rather than the cultivation of the soil and our prospects were dependent on the price of lumber in England. He could not hold Mr. Mackenzie responsible because deals had declined in price, any more than he could for the consequences which all our people felt. In this connection he might apply the same to steel rails and say that Mr. Mackenzie could not know they were going to decline all the way from £17 down to £9 per ton and it was childish for so old a politician to talk about such matters in the way Mr. Mitchell had done.

But Mr. Mitchell claimed, now, that our manufactures needed protection. He would like to know what we had to protect in that line? More goods that Canada could manufacture to advantage were now made—more than there was market for. If the manufacturer was to be further protected the farmer would justly claim the same favor. Mr. Mitchell would support Sir. John A. Macdonald with his 35% tariff, which would not benefit one man before him but cause them to pay increased taxation. If the Canadian manufacturer must be protected from American manufactures the Canadian farmer must be protected from American flour. One wants this protected and another that. He remembered that one member on the Protection side in Parliament wanted a tax of $1 a barrel on flour, while another moved for a duty on coals. Did the people of the Miramichi favor that kind of a policy?—yet Sir. John supported it and Mr. Mitchell would support it. It was a policy to catch Ontario and Nova Scotia. If it prevailed there could not be a raft towed or a man fed at any profit on our rivers. He believed that every man of means in this County was now engaged to the extent of his capital. There was no idle capital in this part of the country, except in the Savings Bank, and he thought the experience of Miramichi people with joint stock enterprises was such as not to induce them to risk their savings in them.

He believed he had now about covered the ground gone over by Mr. Mitchell. He was obliged for the hearing accorded to him and knew the electors present intended to vote for him.

Mr. Snowball was frequently applauded while he spoke and three cheers were given for him at the close.

MR. ADAMS AND THE CHATHAM BRANCH.

Hon. Mr. Adams here said he wished it to be distinctly understood that the Provincial Government had nothing against Jabez B. Snowball in the matter of the Chatham Railway. The Government paid up its stock of $24,000 and the enquiry would be as to why other stockholders had not paid up.

MR. MITCHELL AGAIN.

Mr. Mitchell again addressed the electors. He said he had been a member of the Macdonald Ministry and was tried by the constituency on the Pacific Scandal matter five years ago. He was then acquitted by a majority of 492 votes and would be sustained at the coming election by even a larger majority.

He had never said that Mackenzie pocketed the $2,000,000 lost to the country by the steel rails purchase, but that the rails were purchased four years before they were wanted which shewed a want of judgment. Mr. Snowball had no right to say Sir John stole $350,000. He did not steal a cent. Mr. Mitchell next referred to the Pacific Railway, stating how an American Company which he said Mackenzie's party was in league with, desired the road partly through American territory, so as to take the traffic down to New York, but Sir John had striven against this and was trying to combine the Western interests with those of Montreal so as to secure the whole benefit of the great work for Canada and Canadians. The Pacific Railway was a road that Mr. Mackenzie had said would cost $200,000,000 to build but under Sir John's arrangement it was to be built by Sir Hugh Allan's Company for $30,000,000 with a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile laid out in alternate blocks of 10,000 acres on each side of the road and if that policy had been carried out they would have had to-day, a Railway. Sir Hugh Allan's whole stake was on the St. Lawrence in whose trade his splendid line of steamers was engaged, and the $350,000 furnished by him to Sir John for election expenses was to enable him to meet the money given to the Opposition by the Americans and to sustain the Charter which had been granted. Where was the wrong in that? If Sir Hugh was fool enough to give the money there was no harm in taking it for expenditure in food and drinks for electors and in getting them to the polls. It was done in England, he had done it, so had Snowball and everyone else who ran elections. But the Americans felt their influence was at stake and assisted Mr. Mackenzie to over throw the late Government. These friends of Mr. Snowball had bribed the private Secretary of Mr. Abott to steal the necessary papers to make out their case. In the same way he (Mr. Mitchell) had been slandered. Mr. Mackenzie had now spent more than $30,000,000, and not 100 miles of the road was ready and everything in connection with it was unsettled.

As to the Haws matter, he said he was once a partner of Mr. Haws, but had gone out of the firm in 1861, and never had any further interest in it. Mr. Haws had lost four of his family by Consumption and it was while he was away in the East for his health and that of his family, that a judgment was got against him by the Mackenzie Government. He believed Mr. Haws was a slandered man. But what would the electors say when they were told that it was, after all, the Mackenzie Government for whom the purchase was made by Haws.

Mr. Mitchell further referred to the Fort Francis Locks and said it was a waste of money to build them. He did not wish to decry Mr. Snowball for carrying on business in the County, but said he (Mr. Mitchell) appealed to the electors simply on his own merits. Mr. Snowball's conjecture that had the Intercolonial gone by way of Boistown, there would have been a Railway by the Miramichi Valley, was a neat way of bidding for Ludlow votes. He said the line would have come through Boiestown instead of Indiantown, until corrected, and that was a bid for Blackville with a touch of Derby. As to the location of the line, he, Mr. Mitchell, would have had it still further down river if it had depended on him. But he could not interfere with the engineers after he had secured the Northern route.

Mr. Snowball—Whereabouts down river would you have it?

Mr. Mitchell—That I will not tell. Mr. Fleming placed the line where it is, or the Engineers were instructed to find the cheapest and best location possible.

Sir John never advocated a 35% tariff, nor yet $1,00 a barrel on flour. To a certain extent he (Mr. M.) was with Sir. John It was to the extent of raising a sufficient revenue to carry on the business and Works of the country by placing duties on such articles as can be advantageously produced in the country. There was no need of the late Government adopting that policy for the high prices formerly ruling in the States protected Canada sufficiently. He referred to the Redpath Sugar Refinery which formerly gave employment to 300 hands and was now shut down because it was not protected and said there were other industries killed off in in the same manner by the fiscal policy of the Mackenzie Government.

It was no use for Snowball to try and rid himself of responsibility for the Governments acts after he he had read a telegram during his speech on nomination day five years ago in which the Government promised him the patronage of the County whether he was elected or not.

Mr. Snowball—I did not read such a telegram as stated. Is there a man present but Mr. Mitchell who will say he heard me read it?

Mr. Mitchell—How is it that you exercise the patronage, then?

Mr. Snowball—That's my business, but it is very little that I do exercise.

Mr. Mitchell continued, saying Snowball had no business to use the expression that Sir John "stole" the money obtained from Sir Hugh Allan, and if he knew the force of language he ought to take it back. In charging Mackenzie and his party with their blunders and worse, he had said nothing here which he was afraid to say in Parliament or to Mr. Mackenzie's face if he were here. He was ready to meet that gentleman or any of his party and would be glad of the opportunity.

MR. SNOWBALL.

Mr. Snowball said that so far as corruption was concerned, the Courts of England had pronounced upon the Haws matter for which Mr. Mitchell and his party were responsible. As Mr. Mitchell seemed so anxious to meet Mr. Mackenzie he would assist him in being gratified and he now asked him if he would sign a telegram with him (Mr. Snowball) asking Mr. Mackenzie to come to Northumberland and discuss the political questions of the day.

Mr. Mitchell declined to join in sending the telegram proposed but reiterated the declaration of his willingness to meet Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Snowball said he would take back the very strong language he had used in reference to Sir John. He would not say he stole the money with which he corrupted the electors, but he knew he was guilty of a great political crime for which he was condemned by Parliament, the whole country and, he might say, the civilised world. Sir John could not make the people believe he did no wrong five years ago. It was not to be expected that he would succeed any better now and Mr. Mitchell would find it so notwithstanding his attempt at justification.

Mr. Mitchell said his contention was that Sir John misappropriated no public money. The money he received was from Sir Hugh Allan's private funds.

The electors having now become restless, Mr. Mitchell thanked them and the proceedings closed with three cheers for Mr. Mitchell and three for Mr. Snowball.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Do it at once!

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist and he will tell you that this BALSAM is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, including Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and bleeding of the lungs, yield to its wonderful power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

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

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

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

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

What Protection does for Shipping and other Interests.

We have before us the statement of the Chief of the New York Bureau of Statistics, showing the value of the imports and exports of the United States carried respectively in United States and Foreign vessels during the fifty-seven fiscal years ended June 30th 1877, with the percentage carried in American vessels.

It shows that in 1821 the amount of trade was $127,559,698, of which $113,201,462 was carried in American vessels and $14,358,235 in Foreign vessels, the Americans having the advantage of 88.7 of their own shipping trade.

In 1860 the trade was $762,288,550, of which $507,247,757 was carried in American vessels and $255,040,793 in foreign vessels, the Americans having 66.5 of their own shipping trade.

During the above period of forty years the tariff of the United States was a liberal one, founded on that of Great Britain. With the war, however, came the "protection" policy of the United States, which the so called Liberal-Conservative Party would have Canada adopt as a model. The result was that in 1864, when the total trade was $669,855,064, only $184,061,486 was carried in United States vessels, while foreign vessels carried $485,793,548, the United States' share of their own carrying trade being reduced to 27.5. It may be urged by some that this loss of carrying trade was due to the war. If that were so we would expect to find an improvement after 1864. Well there was an improvement up to 1870, when the Protective policy began to show its effects on the whole trade of the country, so that in 1877 when the total of American shipping trade was $1,176,580,817, but $316,660,281 was carried in United States vessels, while Foreign vessels carried $859,920,536, the United States' share of their own trade being only 26.9.

The statement referred to also shows that during the ten years preceding the introduction of the Protective Tariff in the United States, the increase of the shipping trade was in much greater ratio than during the subsequent seventeen years under Protection. The portion of the table showing this state of things and also the decline of the American carrying trade, is as follows:

Fiscal years.	Am't. carried in American vessels.	Am't. carried in Foreign vessels.	Per centage carried in Am vessels.
1850..	239,272,084	90,764,954	72.5
1851..	316,107,232	118,505,711	72.7
1852..	294,735,404	123,219,817	70.5
1853..	346,717,127	152,237,677	69.5
1854..	406,698,539	170,591,875	70.5
1855..	405,484,462	131,139,904	75.6
1856..	482,268,274	159,336,576	75.2
1857..	501,331,027	213,519,796	70.5
1858..	447,191,304	160,066,267	73.7
1859..	465,741,381	229,216,211	66.9
1860	507,247,757	255,040,793	66.5
1861..	381,516,788	203,478,278	65.2
1862..	217,695,418	218,015,296	50.0
1863..	241,872,471	343,056,031	41.4
1864	184,061,486	485,793,548	27.5
1865..	167,402,872	437,010,124	27.7
1866..	325,711,861	685,226,691	32.2
1867..	296,998,387	580,022,004	33.9
1868..	297,981,573	550,546,074	35.1
1869..	289,956,772	586,492,012	33.1
1870..	352,969,607	638,927,282	35.6
1871..	353,664,172	755,822,576	31.8
1872..	345,531,101	839,346,562	29.1
1873..	346,306,597	906,722,651	27.6
1874..	350,451,994	939,206,106	27.2
1875..	314,257,792	884,788,517	26.2
1876..	311,076,171	813,345,987	27.7
1877	316,660,281	859,920,536	26.9

It will be seen that ten years of Protection paralysed the shipping trade of the United States, while at the end of fourteen years it began to work the ruin of her general trade. In his last message to the Legislature of the State of New York Governor Robinson, after noting the currency inflation as one cause of this state of things said:—

"At the same time another great evil "was strongly developed. Individuals "and corporations engaged in the various "branches of manufacture, taking advantage of the necessities of the Government, rushed to Congress and, by every "means in their power, procured, each for "its own benefit, the levy of what were "called protective duties, under the false "pretence of raising revenue for the Government. but really to *compel consumers to pay exorbitant prices for the favored articles thus protected.* Under "the wing and stimulus of this so-called "protection, new enterprises were undertaken, new and extensive factories built, "new and needless railways projected and "undertaken, new mines and foundries "opened, and armies of laborers allured by "high wages to these enterprises from "fields of agriculture and other sober and "rational employments of life. The few "notes of warning raised against the certain consequences of this wild overaction "were unheeded. Extravagance of expenditure, the absence of everything like "frugality and economy obtained in all "directions. The empty and delusive "bubble thus raised could not endure, and "although kept afloat by the whole power "of the Government so long as it was possible, it met at last the inevitable day of "doom. Imaginary fortunes vanished in "a moment, ill-advised railway schemes, "mines, mills and factories were suspended, and *tens of thousands of innocent and unfortunate laborers were left without employment or the means of subsistence. Instead of the high wages by which they had been enticed from other occupations to these enterprises, they received no wages at all.*

"It is easier to discover the cause of "this distress than to point out the manner of its relief. There can be but one "permanent and effectual remedy. That "is, to return as speedily as possible to "the condition of things that existed before the road to ruin was entered upon; "by means of a return to specie payments, "a sound and stable currency, and the reduction of a tariff to a *strictly revenue standard.*

"Under the influence of these measures "all branches of industry will assume "their old and accustomed regularity and "success. All departments of labor will "call for employes, to whom such wages "will be paid as the business will warrant "and the parties can agree upon. If a "surplus of unemployed laborers still remains there are open to all, in this great "country countless millions of fertile acres "of land, upon which every industrious "man can be sure of securing, for himself "and family, at least a comfortable subsistence. One of the the greatest evils "resulting to the laboring men, from the "false and delusive appearances which "have been displayed before them, is "that they have been induced to leave the "safe, peaceful and independent walks of "agriculture to congregate in the large "cities, and there to watch and wait for "something that they fancy might yield "them larger returns than they could hope "for from the cultivation of the soil. But "by following faithfully and earnestly the "road here indicated, it will not be very "long before business and trade will be "restored to their natural channels, and "laborers receive full employment with "fair wages."

We believe that every man who desires the true progress of Canada will be warned against the advocates of Protection in time. It is true that we are now passing through a period of business depression which extends all over the commercial world. Professional politicians are offering the people the panacea of Protection in the hope that in the disposition to experiment for the cure of the body politic the quack medicine may be swallowed and the quacks rewarded with temporary success. When the experience of other countries is before us, we should learn the lesson it is calculated to teach and refrain from aiding those who would not only impoverish the country in order that a few manufacturers may grow rich, but strike a death blow to our shipping interests through which the Maritime Provinces are so favorably known abroad and steadily enriched at home.

Hon. Mr. Tilley.

Hon. S. L. Tilley addressed a large audience in the Machanic's Institute, St. John, on Friday evening last, on political matters. He first went into personal explanations and said on his return from England in 1873, his colleagues told him that certain circumstances had almost led them to make a Lieut.-Governor of him. His reply was that those circumstances had now ceased to exist and he had not the most remote idea of accepting it. He said the same thing to the Governor-General on the following day. It was three days before Sir John announced in Parliament his intention to resign, that he (Mr. Tilley) made the speech in which he said he would "go down with the ship," and it was not until the morning after Sir John's declaration of that intention that he told him (Mr. Tilley) that he would make the appointment.

Now, we have the best of reasons for believing that had Mr. Tilley known Sir John to be the guilty man he was, he would not have made the speech in which he declared his intention of going "down with the ship." Mr. Tilley has, since his appointment as Lieut-Governor, admitted that he was deceived as to Sir John's guilt—that he believed Sir John when he called heaven to witness that his hands were clean, just as the Governor-General believed his personal assurance to the same effect. What Mr. Tilley's friends have a right to ask is whether he now justifies Sir John in accepting Sir Hugh Allan's money, which all Canada knows was used in corrupting Canadian Constituencies. Sir John, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Macdougall and the whole line of Conservatives, down even to Mr. Mitchell declare that Sir John did nothing wrong. Is Mr. Tilley of the same opinion and, in any case, why was he silent on the point.

Mr. Tilley arraigned Mr. Cartwright's fiscal policy and claimed that he, himself, when Finance Minister, had marked out a much better one. He would not impose duties on ships' materials, would not have changed the tea tariff, would have a differential duty on sugar, would have free raw materials and free machinery which could not be made in Canada. He found fault with the manner of imposing duty on the "poor man's tobacco" and in the matter of brandy and wines thought the former was proportionally too high. He would readjust the tariff on non-enumerated articles and when the revenue was decreased by non-importation, "get revenue from men engaged in these industries"—viz., the industries protected.

Just here it might be well to ask Mr. Tilley to explain how he could tax the tea, coffee, flour, tobacco, liquors, etc., of the workmen engaged in manufactures without also obliging the farmer, fisherman and lumberer to pay the piper as well.

Mr. Tilley said, "if he had been in the House last session when it was proposed to tax flour and coal he would have voted against the motion, "but he would reimpose these duties in circumstances similar to those attending the Washington Treaty negotiations."

The above indicates clearly that Mr. Tilley is *now* in favor of taxing both coal and flour, for his argument is that when it was proposed in 1871 under the Macdonald Government's "national policy" to tax coal and flour, it was with a view of forcing the United States into a reciprocity policy. Mr. Tilley's party holds that "a reciprocity of tariffs" is again desirable above all things, hence flour and coal ought to be taxed, according to their theory.

Mr. Tilley reiterated a good many of the charges made against the Mackenzie

Miramichi and the North Shore.

GO AND SEE the Phonograph in Masonic hall, this afternoon and evening.

FOUND—A purse with a small sum of money in it. Apply at Police Office.

THE ECLIPSE on Monday last was very plainly observable, hereabouts.

CORNET PLAYING, singing &c., by the Phonograph at Masonic hall this evening.

THE FANCY SALE of St. Mary's Congregation on Thursday last was quite successful.

A COUNTY RIFLE Association Competition is to be held about the middle of the month on the Chatham Range.

SALMON ANGLERS will continue to be successful at the North as soon as the water falls, there being a fair run outside.

DR. CLARK, Dentist, will not visit Newcastle each Friday and Saturday as heretofore, until further notice.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. — Rev. Mr. Pringle will preach in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday next, morning and evening.

HON. MR. ADAMS ought to call the *Advocate* to book for misreporting him. Mr. Adams did not say several things which that paper has reported him as saying.

ST. MICHAEL'S R. C. T. A. SOCIETY.—An Excursion under the auspices of the above society, will take place some day next week, of which due notice will be given.

DEAF AND DUMB.—It will be seen that the President of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. John, gives notice that there are now no persons authorised to make collections therefor.

PIC-NIC.—The St. Mary's Church of England Sunday School pic-nic is to take place to-day on the grounds of J B. Snowball, Esq., near the Chatham Railway Station.

THE ROSS-HANLAN race at St. John, after being postponed from day to day a week, came off yesterday afternoon. Ross upset his boat about a mile from the start, Hanlan, therefore, won.

HOW?—Will the *Advocate* please inform a waiting public how that "porcelain-lined" picture may be "taken apart," also whether the "picture" "works backward and forward in a swivel rest," so that the light may render it effective.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH PIC-NIC.—On the 24th inst., a Pic-nic was held on Beaubear's Island in connection with the Reformed Episcopal Church. The children were amply supplied with amusements and refreshments and spent a very pleasant day.

RENOUS.—The members of the R. C. Congregation at Renous River, directed by their pastor, are making extensive preparations for their pic-nic, which is to be held on Wednesday, 14th August. Excursionists by the *Andover* from Chatham and Newcastle ought to be numerous.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday next there will be a Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, on the occasion of Mr. William Gaynor being ordained priest. Mr. Gaynor, who belongs to Chatham, is a young man of much promise. He first studied at Chatham, after which he went to Memoramcook where he graduated. *News* of 29th ult.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The wife of Capt. W. H. Chisholm, agent of the International Steamship Company, died at St. John on Saturday morning last. She had been ill of diphtheria, but was supposed to be recovering when she was stricken down. Mrs. Chisholm leaves many friends who will remember her as one of the most amiable and kindly ladies of St. John.

NEW CRAFT.—The following new vessels have been lately launched:—

At Richibucto, a schooner of 16 tons owned by Bartholemew White and Stephen Legere of that place. Also a schr. called the *Julie Ann*, of 9 tons, owned by Anthony Arsineau.

At Newcastle, the schr. *Bessie*, of 13 tons, built by John Phair of Newcastle.

At Escuminac, on Tuesday last, a schr. of 25 tons, a pilot boat, owned by Frank Martin and Jamef Nowlan, was launched. She is called the *Empress*.

CRIPPLING THE SERVICE.—It is rather amusing to learn that Hon. Mr. Mitchell wishes it to be understood that he is a friend of the volunteers, after his efforts in Parliament last year to cut down the Militia grant, and arguments against the maintenance of the service. His course was not one calculated to assist in obtaining either the rifled guns or necessary new clothing which the Newcastle Battery are entitled to. The Artillery arm of the service is a very necessary one and the Newcastle Field Battery should be supplied with the new rifled guns as soon as possible.

DOCKRILL'S OPERA HOUSE was again crowded to the doors last night by an appreciative audience. The new programme took like wild fire, and encore after encore was given the songs, dances and funny sketches. The company is one of the best of the season. They continue to-night and to-morrow night, and a matinee will be given on Saturday.—*News*.

The above has reference to the Viola Clifton Minstrel Company which appears in Masonic Hall, Friday and Saturday nights next. They have received very favorable notices from the St. John Press generally and evidently give good entertainments, under the management of John E. Healy.

FAIR PLAY:—The *Advocate* has what is known among reporters as a "lumpy" and "padded" report of the speeches at Newcastle on Wednesday of last week. Some things which Mr. Mitchell did not say are in the report and a good many things said by Mr. Snowball are either misreported or omitted altogether. The *Advocate* and its party appear to be capable of almost anything, however unfair, so long as their ends are to be served. The cool way in which some of Mr. Tilley's utterances are put in Mr. Mitchell's mouth by the *Advocate* is refreshing this hot weather. And then the *Advocate* takes a paragraph favorable to its candidate from a *Telegraph* editorial, instead of quoting the whole article which advises the electors of Northumberland to reject Mr. Mitchell and elect Mr. Snowball.

PERSONAL.—His Lordship, Bishop Rogers of Chatham, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Richards, the esteemed Superior of St. Louis College, passed through St. John on Wednesday evening on his way home from Madawaska. Rev. T. Bannon, who has been in Halifax for some time collecting for the new buildings, to replace those destroyed by the late disastrous fire in Chatham, is, we learn, meeting with great success. We understand that Father Bannon will shortly visit St. John on a similar errand.—St. John *Herald*.

Mr. J. W. Lanergan is in the city and is bound for the North on his annual fishing excursion.—Monday's *Telegraph*.

The many Miramichi friends of R. B. Crumbie, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, are glad to see that he is spending a part of his vacation amongst them.

THE BISHOP'S WORK.—We learn from the St. John *Herald* that during his recent visit to Victoria and Madawaska His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, did excellent work. On the 11th ult., after celebrating mass in the new church at St. Leonard's now in course of construction, he proceeded to St. Basil where he presided at an admirable entertainment given by the pupils of the Convent situated at that place and directed by sisters from Montreal. On the following Sunday, July 14th. Confirmation was administered to 187 persons in the church of St. Basil. The next day 135 were confirmed at Little Falls; the 16th, 102 received the same sacrament at the church of St. James; 17th, 134 were confirmed at St. Francis; 16th, 113 at St. Hilaire; 20th, 170 at St. Anne's; 21st, 193 at Grand Falls; 22nd, 166 at St. Leonard's; and Tuesday 23rd, 37 at Tobique, making in all 1213 persons confirmed during the stay of His Lordship in the different parishes united. The *Herald* pays well merited tribute to the Bishop for his zeal and extensive labors.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS admits adults to the Phonograph Exhibition in Masonic hall this afternoon and evening—children 15 cents.

POLITICAL NOTES.

BE CORRECT.—We hope that the gentleman who is to hold the position of Northumberland's representative for a few weeks longer will, in future, draw the proper distinction between the fiscal policy of the Liberals and that of the party he represents. The Liberal party advocate a Revenue tariff, the other party a Protection tariff. Neither party is in favor of free trade, but the Liberals aim to approach as nearly to it as the requirements of the country will permit.

AUDACITY, according to Danton, is the secret of success in revolutionary times. It was a specimen of audacity amounting almost to the sublime, when Mr. Mitchell, in the Newcastle Court House, which looks down on the Newcastle Branch Railway terminus, accused the Mackenzie Government of corruption in the making of contracts, bargains, purchases, etc., It was no less audacious for him, of all men, to talk about dishonesty or malfeasance in the purchase of steel rails. If Mr. King were there the two would have looked like those Roman Augurs of whose disposition to laugh at the credulity and stupidity of the public, Mr. King reminded his St. John audience. *Freeman*.

AT IT STILL.—Last Saturday's *Dominion* which is believed to be still inspired by the New Brunswick Inspector of Fisheries states that the close season for Lobsters is not to be inforced in Northumberland and Gloucester this year The Inspector seems to think, however, that it will be enforced in Kent and Restigouche. The same authority states that if the close season is enforced in the latter Counties it will ruin the Lobster fishermen. Now it would be interesting to have the Inspector tell us whether the close season was not recommended by him for the purpose of ruining the Lobster industry in this County and thus rendering the Government under which it was enforced unpopular.

BOASTING OF HIS SHAME.—It is to be regretted that Mr. Mitchell thought proper to interpret the fact of his receiving a large majority of votes in the election five years ago as evidence that Northumberland approved of his complicity in the Pacific Scandal. If we remember rightly he did not justify that transaction in 1873, but repudiated any responsibility for it and proclaimed himself as leader of the new party of the Left Centre, saying he could be no longer in accord with the conservatives. The audacity with which he now comes forward and justifies Sir John in corruptly obtaining some $360,000, which he knows was used to bribe and debauch Canadian Constituences, shows at once the demoralising effects of his recent political associations and the poor opinion he entertains of the intelligence and honesty of those at whose hands he seeks re-election.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Tuesday evening as previously advertised, the Dutcher Reformers gave their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall, the chief feature of which was announced to be readings and recitations, humorous and pathetic, by Professor Peabody, the distinguished Elocutionist, of Princeton College. The chair was occupied by Wm. Murray, Esq., Vice President the meeting being opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McBain. Miss C. Johnston presided at the organ. The hall was well filled.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus.—"Where are the Reapers," by the Choir.

Recitation and Reading.—"Charge of the Light Brigade" and "The Northern Farmer," by Professor Peabody.

Solo.—"Over the Hills to the Poor House" by Miss Bessie McKeown.

Reading.—"The Relief of Lucknow" by Professor Peabody.

Instrumental Music.—"Highland March" by Miss Haviland.

Reading.—"How we hunted a Mouse," "The Vagabond," and "The Earl O' Quarter Deck" by Professor Peabody.

Chorus,—"Toiling on," by the Choir.

Readings.—"Buck Fanshaw's Funeral," and "Kissing through the Wall," by Professor Peabody.

Instrumental Music.—"Silvery Waves" by Miss Haviland.

Address.—By the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Newcastle.

God save the Queen.

The Readings and Recitations by Professor Peabody elicited much applause. At the close of the entertainment, it was announced there would be a meeting of Executive Committee after the general meeting.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball's Political Claims.

Our despatches report the antagonistic meeting of Messrs. Mitchell and Snowball on the Hustings in Miramichi, on the occasion of re-election of Mr. Adams by acclamation. Mr. Mitchell stated that on his own behalf, he had been a powerful and successful advocate of Confederation and that to him the Northern Counties were indebted for the Intercolonial Railroad. Mr. Mitchell hardly over-stated either claims. It is sometimes suggested that the Parliament of Canada was over-ruled by the British Government in deciding the route of the Intercolonial Railroad, a statement which is not correct. Among those who influenced the location of the route, few took a more influential part than Mr. Mitchell. The editor of this paper offered him all the opposition he possibly could, but he found Mr. Mitchell too powerful for him. If the election ought to be decided on that ground Mr. Mitchell ought to win. But Mr. Mitchell very properly says that the question to be determined in the elections is whether Mr. Mackenzie and his Government should be sustained or that of Sir John A. Macdonald restored. That being the case, the electors of Northumberland who, with ourselves, believed that Mr. Mackenzie's administration is most in the interest of the country will be compelled to vote for Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell, who is a most plucky opponent assumed the offensive as regards Mr. Snowball, one of the most able and enterprising men of the north, who aspires to the representation of the County in the next Parliament of Canada. Mr. Mitchell found fault with Mr. Snowball for sending his political circulars through the post office and sending men around with his nomination papers. The St. John Candidates, some of them, in particular, could not regard these offences as otherwise than quite venial. Mr. Mitchell went over a number of the staple charges against the Government, and at the same time justified the Pacific Scandal, which as we all know was condemned by the "aroused public conscience" of Canada. The man who justifies the Pacific Scandal and harps on a number of oft-answered and entirely unproved charges does not occupy a very enviable position. There is one statement which one should hardly have expected Mr. Mitchell to make, namely, that the rails purchased by his brother-in-law, Mr. Haws, were purchased under the Mackenzie Government. That is literally true, but it conveys a wrong impression. The purchase was made immediately on the accession of the new Government to power, and without their authority. It was made by direction of Mr. Carvell, who naturally wished to have the patronage shared by his friends, as under the former *regime*, but who never dreamt that Mr. Haws would act unjustly by the department. We believe that a more honest and conscientious man than Mr. Carvell could not easily be found, and that he has suffered most unjustly by the acts of the men to whom, by Mr. Mitchell's directions and those of the other members of the Government, he was in the habit of sending orders. Mr. Carvell is an officer who has claims on the Minister of Public Works for a long period of service—claims which we submit to Mr. Mackenzie should be considered, now that the dishonest conduct of Haws has been fully established and that no evidence or presumption exists that Mr. Carvell knew anything of such dishonesty; still less that he profited by it. We do not like the way in which Mr. Mitchell treats this matter. It was because he had directed the orders for rails to be sent to Haws that Mr. Carvell followed up the usual paractice, without that a due consideration which would have led him to consult the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Mitchell glanced at the question of the tariff, and took refuge in "readjustment," as if that were a dividing line between parties and as if all Governments when they need to increase the revenue did not go into "readjustment." But the electors of Northumberland and of Charlotte and other Counties as well, will understand that "readjustment" means a tax of 50 cents or perhaps a $1 a barrel on flour, an article which the Maritime Provinces requires to the extent of 700,000 barrels; it means 75 cents or $1 a chaldron on coal; it means a tax on corn, of which our lumbermen use so much; a tax on wheat which Canadian millers buy in the United States and grind in Canada; taxes that would fall heavily on the lumbermen; a tax on salt which would fall heavily on the fishermen and dairyman, and, indeed, many other new taxes, which we are to accept as a sort of soothing syrup, under the name of "readjustment." Even as to this euphemism for high Protection duties, the Toronto *Mail* of latest date states that no one is yet authorized to deal with the tariff—that matter is to be deferred till after the elections! But it is not deferred in the West, where the high Protection schemes are pressed on the electors in order to commend the Conservatives to popular favor. The *Mail* does not like the aversion shown in the Maritime Provinces to the taxes on coal, fuel, etc., and hence its statement. Mr. Snowball seems to have answered Mr. Mitchell very thoroughly, and to have done himself no little credit.

[From the St. John *News*.]

"The indications are that the contest between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball in Northumberland will be exceedingly warm and close. It is true, Mr. Mitchell is an old campaigner, and has been accustomed to organize victory. But his more youthful antagonist is displaying great pluck, force and activity. It seems that in a wordy combat on Dominion politics between them on the day Mr. Adams was re-elected Mr. Snowball sustained himself admirably."

[From the *Freeman*.]

The romination of Hon. Mr. Adams (who was elected by acclamation) caused a gathering of the electors at the Newcastle Court House on Wednesday, and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss Dominion Politics. Mr. Mitchell, it is reported, was much excited, and frequently interrupted Mr. Snowball who, however, was not in the least disconcerted. Mr. Snowball, we learn from some who were present made a very favorable impression. The *Evening Globe* says:—

"There was a pretty lively time yesterday, at the nomination of Mr. Adams, between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball. There was a warm discussion between both gentlemen, and although Mr. Mitchell was on his own ground, surrounded by his own men, he met his match in Mr. Snowball, and this even his opponents conceded."

THE PHONOGRAPH to-day in the Masonic Hall. The people go to see and come away to wonder.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.

Our Newcastle correspondent writes: The target practice of this Battery, which is under the command of Bt. Major R. R. Call, took place yesterday, (26th), at a short distance above the town. At first the shooting was not as good as usual, the guns having too much elevation, but this was soon rectified, and the firing was, on the whole, very creditable.

In the afternoon the Battery was inspected by Lt. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., Col. Strange, and Lt. Col. Baird, Paymaster. The inspection was referred to by these officers in terms very complimentary. Corporal Henry Copp was presented with the handsome bronze medal presented by the Governor General, for the best shooting in the Dominion in the annual competition last year. The Dominion Artillery Association prizes were also presented to the various winners for the best shooting, etc., during the drill, just closed.

Sergt. John Morrissey won the 1st Prize—Silver cross-guns and Gold Badge, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes (Gold Badges) were won by Bomb. Jas. Osborne, Sergt. R. Maltby and Bugler Thos. Barnard. Corp. Fred. Weldon won a Gold Badge for short time firing, and Drivers Wm. Cashen, W. Kingston, Ed. McMahon, and Robt. Mann also took badges of gold cross-whips.

The Commanding Officer, Bt. Major R. R. Call, was presented with a handsomely engraved silver ice pitcher, the gift of the Battery. The presentation was made by the D. A. General, who, in making it, referred to the very deep interest which Major Call had always taken in the Volunteer movement and was glad to see such good feeling prevailing between the officers and men. The Major, who knew nothing of the matter until that moment, was most agreeably surprised, and made a very appropriate reply. The pitcher was made by Reed & Barton, the well known American manufacturers, and is the handsomest article of the kind ever seen in this section. It is valued at $35. The Camp, which has been one of the most successful ever held here, broke up this (Saturday) afternoon.—*Globe* of Monday last.

The McCarthy Murder.

On the 23rd ult., the cross examination of Hickey was continued, but no new facts were elicited. The evidence of Dr. Lucius C. Allison, who made the *post mortem* examination of McCarthy's body at Shediac with Drs. Scott and Fleming, followed. The evidence of the Doctors showed that the condition of the body did not indicate drowning as the cause of death. The Judge, Jury, Counsel, etc., visited Shediac on Monday afternoon last for the purpose of examining the scene of the murder.

The Tracadie Stone Church.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column the R. C. Congregation of Tracadie intend holding a picnic, on the 13th of August, the proceeds of which will go to aid in the completion of the stone Church in course of construction there. The arrangements well be in the hands of efficient committees who will make every effort to make the affair successful in every way. The church building for which this affair is to be held, is built of freestone, and is 120x56 ft. in size, with walls 32 ft high and was commenced in the fall of '73, the corner stone being laid in July of '74. The sight is a capital one, being on a hill, commanding a fine view of Tracadie bay and part of the Gulf. Under favorable circumstances the building may be seen from Neguac and from within a short distance of Miscou. The building has progressed under the superintendence of Mr. Belanger, the woodwork will be done by Messrs. Thomas Power and Morrison, of Newcastle, a guarantee that it will be in harmony with the excellent workmanship so far apparent in the masonry.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Chatham.

ENTERED FROM SEA.

July 23.—Bark Lothair, 648, Hollywod, Belfast, bal., A. Morrison.

29.—Barkentine Clansman, 599, Gale, Port Hill, bal., A. Morrison.

CLEARED.

July 25.—Bark Equity, 646, Knudsen, Fleetwood, deals, J. B. Snowball.

Bark Hero, 612, Bashensen, Brest, deals, Guy, Bevan & Co.

27.—Bark Gananoque, 785, Marks, Liverpool, deals, Wm. Muirhead.

29.—Bark Elise, 394, Wright, Plymouth, deals, R. A. & J. Stewart.

30.—Bark Henrik, 819, Ibsen, Midel for Sharpness, deals, J. B. Snowball.

Bark Atlantic, 494, Gundersen, Dublin, deals, J. B. Snowball.

COASTERS.

ENTERED.

July 23.—Schooner Claymore, Marquis, Pictou, coals, J. B. Snowball.

27.—Sch. Onward, Squarebriggs, New London pork, Wm. Morrison.

Sch. Vigilance, Wolf, Sydney, coal, J. W. Fraser.

30.—Sloop Vertigo, Poulain, Shippagan, fish, J. B. Snowball.

CLEARED.

July 24.—Sch. Bessie Phair, Pokeshaw, merchandize, W. & G. Wait.

29.—Sch. Claymore, Marquis, Charlottetown, lumber, Guy, Bevan & Co.

New Advertisements.

NEWCASTLE

DRUG STORE.

I have in Stock a good fresh supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh and Clothes Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, and Toilet Requisites,

ANALINE DYES, all shades, in packets, &c.

Also, a great Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Viz.:

Green's August Flowers, Boschee's German Syrup, Campbell's Quinine Wine, Fellow's Comp. Syrup, Robinson's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Shoshouees Remedy, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Channing's Sarsaparilla, Eclectric Oil, Sturgeon Oil, British Liniment, Peristaltic Lozenges, Canadian Hair Dye, Andrew's Cough Balsam, Cherry Balsam, British Cough Syrup, &c., &c.

☞ Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Newcastle, June 25, '78.

N.B.—Canary, Hemp and Rape Seed. E. L. S.

JUST OPENED,

A small but choice assortment of

OIL CHROMOS

—AND—

LITHOGRAPHS,

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Will be Sold Cheap.

Chatham, July 31, '78.

THE

PHONOGRAPH

Sings, Talks, Laughs, Whistles, Plays the Cornet, &c., in

Masonic Hall

TO-DAY, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

ADMISSION - - - - - 25 Cents.
CHILDREN - - - - - 15 "

Groceries and Provisions.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the people of Chatham and surrounding districts that, in addition to

Ship Chandlery and Mill Supplies,

he is prepared to sell at a small advance on cost, for cash, a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Including all the STAPLE GROCERIES, as well as a large and varied stock of CANNED GOODS, comprising:

MEATS, FISH, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES, MARMALADE, JELLIES AND PIE FRUITS.

Also, a complete Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, AND NAILS;

And an assortment of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS AND TINWARE.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Stand:—At the Shop formerly occupied by D. T. Johnstone, Esq.

RICHARD DAVIDSON.

Chatham, 30th July, 1878. 6B30

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

Clarke's Periodical Pills.

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

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

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

JOB MOSES, New York.

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

Sold by Dr. J. Pallen Chatham.

Oct. 10, 1875

GENERAL BUSINESS.

AMONG THE MANY NOVELTIES TO BE SEEN AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, CHATHAM,

WILL BE FOUND THE

NEW CARPET EXHIBITOR

—AND—

MULTIPLYING SHOW CASE.

CALL AND SEE IT.

ALL IN WANT OF

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Should make their selections through this medium.

W. B. HOWARD.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Ever shown in Miramichi,

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

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

☞ Every Article warranted to give satisfaction. ☜

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

ISAAC HARRIS.

☞ *Remember the Stand, next "Argyle House", - - - - Water Street, Chatham.*

June 4th, 1878.

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, UNION "KIDDERMINSTER" CARPETINGS,
HEMP, VENETIAN & DUTCH " " "TAPESTRY" & "BRUSSELS"
WOOL & TAPESTRY STAIR " 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 ANTIMACCASSARS,
TOILET COVERS, TOILET SETS complete.

8-4 LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
8-4 UNION TABLE DAMASK,
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED LOOM CLOTHS,
8-4, 9-10, 10-4, 10-12, 10-16 BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS,
5-8 and 3-4 DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS,
4-8 LINEN DOILEYS,
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.*

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.

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 tha 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. ☜

TO FARMERS.

Just received:- A supply of FRESH

Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds.

A lot of MONCTON PLOUGHS.

—ALSO:—

60 Bbls. Kiln dried Corn Meal,
40 " American Mess Pork,
100 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
A supply of White Lead and Paints, assorted.

☞ All offered at the lowest prices for CASH. ☜

ALSO IN STOCK

PEEVIES for Lumbermen, Parafine Oil, Corn Meal Pork, Hams and Bacon.

SALMON, TROUT, MACKEREL AND HERRING TWINES Tarred and Manilla Rope.
Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper,
Carriage Axles and Springs,
Express Wagon Axles,

BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDER.

BESIDES THE USUAL STOCK OF GENERAL

HARDWARE,

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

Lead pipe, Single and Double barrelled Guns,

Revolvers, Ball Cartridge,

SHOT AND FUSE.

☞ Barrels and half Barrels of good FALL HERRING and DRIED COD'FISH selling low for cash.

F. J. LETSON.

WATER STREET.

Chatham, April 17, 1878.

New Grocery and Provision Store,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the public for the patronage received in the above lines, and desires to inform them that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Isaac Harris, Esq., where he will in future carry on the above branch of his business.

By strict attention and modcrate prices he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

W. S. LOGGIE.

N. B. I am now showing a full line of Groceries and Provisions. W. S. L.

IRON, ETC.

REFINED IRON, 4110 Bars and 1441 Bundles;
OAKUM, 215 bundles Navy;
PLOW-MOUNTING, 130 Pieces;
WIRE, 55 Bundles;
VICES, 1 Cask;
Per "Malleville," from Liverpool:—

SMITHS' BELLOWS, 20 pairs,
ANVILS, 13,
½ ton L. & F. INGOT TIN,
15 tons COMMON IRON,
550 bundles PLOW PLATE,
132 bars SWEDE IRON,
130 bdls. Com. and Galv. HOOP IRON
Per steamers via Halifax and Boston:

Also by schr. from New York:
90 bbls. PITCH and TAR, and a lot of SQUARE and HEX. NUTS, CARRIAGE and TIRE BOLTS, &c. &c.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,

Cor. Dock and Union Streets, St. John.

3y 11

Established 1822.

MESSRS. J. & A. McMILLAN,

Booksellers,
Stationers,
Printers,
Bookbinders,
Paper-rulers, &c

98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their many customers and the public that they are now in their new Premises, upon the same site they occupied for so many years.

In erecting and fitting up their present building, they—availing themselves of a long experience—have adapted it to their peculiar business, and have so arranged the details as to afford the greatest convenience to their customers, their employes and themselves.

MESSRS. MCMILLAN feel warranted in the opinion that they fully understand the taste and requirements of the people of the Maritime Provinces. Acting with this knowledge they have carefully selected a

FULL STOCK OF BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature,

STATIONERY

in almost endless variety, etc., of which they most cordially invite inspection.

All of our friends and customers who desire to inspect our Premises will be most warmly welcomed.

St John, N. B., June, 1878.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF DRY GOODS!

We have now on the way from Great Britain our

FIRST INSTALMENT OF FALL GOODS!!

and in order to make room and realize cash we will offer the following Goods at

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS:

GENUINE BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED!

COLORED DRESS GOODS,
BLACK DRESS GOODS, PRINTED
COTTONS, PLAIN CAMBRICS, TASSOES
AND LINENS, GREY & WHITE COTTONS, SACQUE MATERIALS & CLOAKINGS, TWEEDS & WORSTED COATINGS,
SHIRTINGS & COTTONADES, BLEACHED TABLE COVERS & NAPKINS,
HALF BLEACHED TABLING & OILCLOTHS, DAMASKS & REPPS,
FLANNELS & FLEECY COTTONS, HOLLANDS & GRASS CLOTHS, TURKISH TOWELS, HUCK TOWELS,
COT TOWELS, LOOM TOWELS, GLASS TOWELS & ROLLERINGS,
OSNABURGS & HUCKABUCK, TICKINGS & SHEETINGS.

A FEW LADIES' COSTUMES,

Will be cleared out at less than cost.

SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.

A Great variety of ENGLISH and AMERICAN CORSETS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
ROUILLION'S JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 1st CHOICE,
KNITTING COTTONS, ALL COLORS,

—OUR STOCK OF—

MILLINERY

We offer at cost, in order to clear it out.

HABERDASHERY.

Gents' Department.

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READY MADE CLOTHING

We will sell at a very small advance on cost. Call early and secure a bargain.

HATS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND TIES,
HOSIERY, BRACES, &c., &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

These Goods we will sell at cost.

LADIES' PRUNELLA BOOTS.

This Sale is genuine. We would respectfully ask an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

Chatham, 24th July, 1878. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

NOTICE.

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

"ARGYLE HOUSE,"

(nearly opposite his old stand,)

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

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

GREY, WHITE & PRINTED COTTONS (very low,)

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

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

An excellent stock of Cloths, in

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and a splendid lot of CHEAP TWEEDS for Boys wear.

These goods are worth special notice

Ready Made Clothing,

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

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

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

—IN STORE:—

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

—ALSO—

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

WM. MURRAY,

Chatham, June 5th, 1878.

TO LET.

THE Property lately occupied by Robert Hay known as the Cranney Property, near the old Rectory. Apply to—

L. J. TWEEDIE,

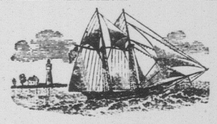
Chatham, May 8, '78. tf. CHATHAM.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having just claims against the Estate of the Late David Scott, of Newcastle, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the Executors within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN SCOTT, }
JAMES SCOTT. } Executors.

Lower Newcastle, 16th July, '78.



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FOR SALE or TO LET.

THE Subscriber will sell or let That Valuable Fishing Property, known as Lot No. 11, situate at Point Escuminac and joining the Light House grounds, containing 30 acres, more or less. And take notice, all persons trespassing on said property will be prosecuted according to law.

J. R. GOGGIN, - - General Hardware Merchant,

Chatham, June 16, '78

DIAMOND BORER

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDER

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

BY MARY CECIL HAY.

CHAPTER VII.

SUCH a gusty and wet November afternoon was it that Joyce Heringham hastened almost nervously to close the shutters, to draw the curtains over her little latticed windows, and to light the lamp and stir the fire into a blaze. Then she stood still upon the rug, looking down into the fire, in that thoughtful, intense stillness which seemed so essentially to belong to her. A very pretty picture the girl made, so small and quaint and bright herself, and with such small and quaint and bright surroundings. This day Horace was to return from London; and was it not quite possible that he would come to the cottage? So now and then she glanced full longingly at the closed and shuttered door which led into the garden, and now and then there broke from her lips a happy snatch of song.

But when he came at last, it was not through the familiar garden door, because he would not bring the cutting evening wind into her presence; and so she did not turn to meet him, fancying the opening of the kitchen door was only to admit her landlady.

"Joyce, dear love," he said, joining her upon the rug, and drawing her closely to her side, "this is a moment to gladden a man's heart indeed! Surely I was hidden somewhere in that long thought of yours? Surely it touched me, love, however far away you may have fancied me just then?"

"It was only of you," she confessed, whispering the truth in her surprise. "Just then my heart held no one else." Then as she read the delight that this confession gave him, she went on gravely, as they still stood in the bright, caressing fire-light, "if you are so glad of such a little thing, Horace, how are you to bear the great surprise I have in store for you—which is that I am invited to stay for a week or two at the Rectory?"

"A week or two! Only a week or two! My love, how good you are!"

"How?" faltered Joyce, her face growing a little paler even than its wont.

"Because, my darling, they will keep you at the Rectory until our marriage-day. They will consent to your leaving them only when I take you. They will welcome Joyce Heringham with the greatest delight, but they will part only with Joyce Rohan."

"Joyce—Rohan," said the girl, in a curiously sad, disheartened voice. "I do not like those names together, Horace."

"I do," he declared, with the heartiest content, looking laughingly into the shy eyes; "and I think 'a week or two' is, as you say, quite long enough for you to keep me waiting before you try it. *Joyce Rohan!* It does not sound quite so strange to me as it does to you, love, for I have uttered it a hundred times to myself, in hope and longing."

"Please, please do not utter it again," she pleaded; then—with an unexpected change of tone and expression—"Shall we have tea, or don't you care for it?"

"Of course I don't care for it. What man in his senses would care to be waited upon by the little hands which he has walked so many a mile just for the sake of touching? What man of intelligence would care to be talked to by the girl whose voice is the only music——"

"Then will you ring, please?"

"I have a hundred things to tell you, Joyce," he said, as he drew the table to the fire and sat beside her while she poured the tea. "You have no idea, my little unimaginative love, what grand improvements we are going to have at Hilton Guise."

"Is it in a very dilapidated condition, then, at present?" inquired Joyce, very much engrossed, it seemed, upon what she was doing. "Does it need so very much repairing?"

"You nipping child, it needs not an atom of repairing; only an immense amount of beautifying to make it worthy of its mistress."

"Who is she?"

"Do you know, Joyce, I feel actually glad now of what has lately caused me many a mortification," he went on, with a smile—"that you have never yet seen the old house. Oh, the pleasure of that first day, when I take my darling over her new home!"

"All over it?" questioned Joyce, with a pucker in her straight and delicate eyebrows. "How tired she will be!"

"Will she? Then I will carry her, for she is but a mite among women."

"And has she no sense? Will she allow you to treat her with such irreverence?"

"She will allow one thing," Rohan said, taking the grave face between his gentle hands and kissing it. "On that day, at any rate, she will allow it—that she is precious to her husband beyond all words."

"Will you care for a second cup, Horace? Please to remember you are at a meal."

Half an hour afterward, when the tray had been taken away, Joyce took up her sewing and sat down beside the lamp; but Horace gently drew the work from her fingers.

"To-night," he said, "you are going at last to grant my old request. Joyce, my darling, surely at last you will sing to me—and sing the song I choose?"

"Not that; not that, please!" she entreated, as he took up the passionate, pathetic love-song which he himself had written. "I—I—think that is such a difficult song to sing. Why do you choose it?"

"Because, strange to say," he answered, quietly, "I knew the man who composed it; and I should like to see how you, my darling, interpret this one sad thought of his."

"He must have been very unhappy when he wrote that," Joyce said, sitting quite still with idle hands.

"He was, dear. It was then I chanced to know him, and he was most unhappy. A man with no hope beyond the success of his last song, no aim beyond the earning of his daily bread, no friend except an idle lounger here and there, who, by some inscrutable error, sought for his patronage. What a life it—Darling, why are your eyes so sad and compassionate? The man, as I knew him then, did not deserve any sympathy of yours; and now everything is changed for him—I believe."

"How asked Joyce, still without joining him at the piano.

"How!" I cannot tell you how, my love, for, if I did, you could not really understand. You would say I exaggerated if I tried to compare his present hopes and ambitions with those which were all he cared for when I knew him in London. Of course you would; for what can you understand, my gentle little girl, of such a marred and broken life? Now, will you sing the song for me?"

She rose slowly, and took her seat at the piano, playing softly then, and prolonging the symphony as if she dreaded its conclusion. Horace did not hasten her. Sitting almost behind her, and shading his eyes with his hand, he waited. And when the song was ended, and she turned and took his hand down of her own accord she saw *why* he had hidden his eyes.

"It is too sad," she said, rising hastily. "No man should compose such sorrowful airs. The melody might have been just as beautiful if hope had had been its keynote instead of—of—hopelessness."?

"The man *was* hopeless," said Horace, absently taking the seat she had vacated; "but—could it really have been the same air, Joyce, if its despondency had turned to joy? May I try?—now that I know what joy is? Listen!"

She listened, standing with her hands upon his chair, and he, ignoring both words and acompaniment, wreathed the air in such bright, changing harmonies, and varied the tune so fancifully, that under his master-hand the air grew almost jubilant among its full, impassioned chords.

And when, quite suddenly, even in the middle of a bar, he lifted his hands with a laugh, and imprisoned hers, she whispered, as she laid her lips gently on his forehead.

"I know who wrote the song, Horace: I know without a word from you. Oh, my love, tell me that the hopelessness has passed, and that this is how you would play your love-song now? Hush, Horace, do not tell me of those past days! Never tell me; I—I—could not bear it. It is a strange fancy I know, but in our happy present we can afford to lose the past, and—need not touch the future."

"Our future!" he echoed, with untold gladness. "I could talk of *that* through every hour of every day; the future which begins from that hour when we meet each other in the quiet little church over there. My love, why do you shiver? It shall be as warm that morning as this dear little room of yours. And from that hour, I say—no need to turn away, my shy little love—from that hour you cannot prevent my telling you, as often as I choose, how dearly and how faithfully I love you."

CHAPTER VIII.

Though the squire's wedding was to be unannounced, and, so to speak, a strictly private one, it seemed to Joyce that she was the centre of a dense crowd all the way across the Rectory lawn and up the church-yard path, as she walked, leaning upon the rector's arm, with snowdrops scattered on the carpet at her feet. And then within the church it was all like a beautiful dream. A dream of leaves, and flowers, and gay forms and happy faces with only one thing real, only one form and face quite clear and distinct before her from the moment Horace met her with the delight and pride which he never tried to hide, and with the warm and steadfast love-light in his eyes. And when the people, speaking of her, said how pretty she looked, and how happy now, in spite of her nervous shyness, they said too, a little wonderingly, that, if she she had been the greatest beauty in the land, the squire could not have looked more proud of her.

At the quaint little flower-decked altar, Horace Rohan and Joyce Heringham had been made man and wife; and now, among a little group of friends, they stood in the small and rather overheated vestry, while the register was opened for the concluding rites to be performed.

"This is the end, love," Horace whispered, with a smile, as he put a pen into his wife's hand, "and we shall both be glad. I want you all to myself again, and you— It is my fault that the air is oppresive here, dear. I gave such particular orders that the church was to be warm, because one day you shivered at the very thought of it. Now, love."

"Yes," she said, absently, but, instead of looking down upon the open page, she only looked up into his face with a strange, wistful, silent gaze

"Your maiden name, Joyce," said the rector's wife, coming up to the table and standing at the bride's left hand, with a little air of encouragement and assurance.

"My maiden name—my own?" Joyce questioned, but still without turning her eyes from the handsome, rather amused face of her husband, as he waited close beside her, his own fingers touching hers as they held the pen.

"Your old name, darling, for the last time. If you feel faint in here, I will have the book carried out. If not write it quickly, dear little wife, and then we are at liberty to go."

"I will write it now," she said, in a strange, intense whisper. "Where am I to write?"

"On this line, dear," responded Mrs Raby, wondering over the question, because she had more than once laid her own finger on the spot. But Horace had answered too, by taking his bride's hand within his own, and guiding it to the blank line.

"Now," he said, releasing the small white fingers.

And still she paused, while her hand shook a little as it lay upon the book.

"Does it seem so strange to you, my love, to write the old name for the last time?" whispered Rohan, still hovering about the slender, white-clad figure. "Come, it is not very long, and this close room is making you so sadly pale. Suppose I have to write it for you, and then Pratman tells us some day that our marriage was not legal?"

"Would he?" questioned Joyce, just above her breath, but not glancing at her husband's friend, who stood near them. "Would he say so—if I did not sign—or signed—wrongly?"

"Of course he would, dear love," laughed Horace, touching her fingers once again to hasten her.

"I see," she said, with quickening breath and wide and troubled eyes. And then she bent her head and wrote

"EVELYN CARMICHAEL."

They were only two words, and as she began to write, her husband had been looking proudly and tenderly down upon her. Yet, when she dropped her pen and lifted her face to his, fixing her eyes yearningly upon it, as if she forgot every one save him—as if she felt his presence only, and cared for nothing in the world beyond his smile of pardon—she saw with an awful suddenness the smile of pride and fondness had died. She saw how cold and rigid his face had grown, while that terrible pallor spread slowly to the tightened lips. And there broke from her a pitiful cry, which no consciousness of strangers round them could have power to suppress:

"Oh, Horace!"

Slowly he stopped back from her at the sound of her voice, still looking down upon her as if he too saw no one else. But, oh, with such intensity of scorn as well as anguish!

"Oh, Horace, pity me!" But the cry for pardon never seemed even to reach him.

So they stood facing each other, as if for either the world held no one else; and one by one the strangers who had come to rejoice with them turned silently and sadly from the room.

And, passing the bride, it was to the bridegroom's side that the rector's wife crept with such true compassion on her face, though the girl's slight form tottered in very weakness, as she leaned against the table with both hands, in real need of its support.

"Horace," Evelyn said at last, her lips dry and stiff as the low whisper passed them, "it was Joyce Heringham who died; and I—I did it for—the best. Oh, Horace, let me tell you all! You—alone! You are—my husband, and—you ought to listen. Will you, Horace? Will you listen? Oh, this is—killing me!"

"You have nothing more to tell me," said Horace then, the words falling heavily from his lips, while still his eyes rested on the girlish form in a very intensity of anger and despair. "You have told me enough. You have lied skilfully. As skilfully"—the words passed his teeth almost with a hiss—"as only a woman can. Even your mother," he went on, the veins rising in his forehead, and his lips white with rage, "could not lie more ingeniously or befool a man more utterly than—*you!*"

"Horace," she pleaded from her breaking heart, "just let me tell you of that one night—in Nice, when the temptation overmastered me. It—it was in the sunset. I remember trying to tell you of it—once. I know how wicked I was—I always knew it. I tried to prevent your caring for me. You—you knew I did. I would not have come—here, if I had ever guessed that when I came, you—might care for me. I thought you never would love any woman. I thought so, Horace. Oh, believe me!"

"I have believed you far too long," he said, still strangely, pitifully motionless, while the veins rose higher in his weary, anguished face. "There is no need of more deception. You can go now, Miss Carmichael, to your own home—to Hilton Guise. I am glad to think it—it has been prepared for your reception, though I—had no right to do it. You are its mistress indeed! Go and reign and govern, as you knew you—ought to do."

"If I had known that," cried Evelyn, with a momentary feverish flash of daring, "I could have gone long ago—long ago!"

"And until the old house crumbles into dust I—will never dispute you there."

"Oh, Horace, listen to my one excuse!"

But her words could not reach his brain, while such a storm of passion surged about him. And as they passed him by unheard, he bent a little, and—looking still into her face—laughed.

"Evelyn Carmichael, why do you stay here? You forget that my father's house is yours, and—ready for you. It has been yours for a long time, justly yours; not left to you by a false will—forged—by—a dying girl."

"No! No!" cried Evelyn, clasping her head between her hands, with a perfect agony of contradiction on face. "It was not Joyce who did it; it was I—only I! She thought she signed her own will only—her own innocent kind will, in which she left me all she had. But she signed twice; and—and I did all the rest. It was I who deceived, not she—never Joyce! And even you, Horace, shall say no words of blame of her."

To be continued.

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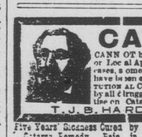

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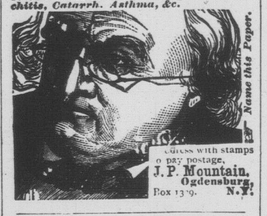

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AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,* and all Throat and Lung Affections; 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 treating. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

J. C. STEVENS,
Box 56, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

D.D.F.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHATHAM, N. B.

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the valuable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

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.

Hotels.

PARK HOTEL,

KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN, - - N. B.

R. D. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor.

(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

TORRYBURN HOUSE,

Nearly opposite the Ferry, Chatham,

JOHN McGOWAN, - - - Proprietor.

THE above Hotel, having been fitted up and furnished in first-class style, is now open for the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Guests.

Good Stabling on the Premises.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

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

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

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX STEWART.

Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a durable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.

The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.

GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES

2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square.

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

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

☞ Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND

St John, July 9 1877.

Law, etc.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

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

CASTLE STREET,

NEWCASTLE, N. B

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

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

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

1½-tu

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy, &c., &c.

OFFICE: — SNOWBALL'S BUILDING,
WATER STREET
CHATHAM.

2-52

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

Chatham, N. B.

July 9, 77

Travelers' Column.

ANCHOR LINE.

Proposed sailings to & from New York.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday.		*Saturday.*
June 29, at 3 p.m.	DEVONIA	June 8.
July 6, " 10 a.m.	ANCHORIA	" 15.
" 13, " 3 p.m.	ETHIOPIA	" 22.
" 20, " 9 a.m.	BOLIVIA	" 29.
" 27, " 3 p.m.	VICTORIA	July 6.

From Pier 20, N. R., Foot of Dey St., N. Y.

LONDON SERVICE.

From New York.		From London.
Wednesday.		*Wednesday.*
June 26, at 2 p.m.	CALIFORNIA	June 12.
July 3, " 7.30 a.m.	UTOPIA	" 19.
" 10, " 1 p.m.	AUSTRALIA	" 26.
" 17, " 7 a.m.	ALSATIA	July 3.
" 24, " Noon	ELSIA	" 10.
" 31, " 7 a.m.	ANGLIA	

From Pier 46 N. R., Foot of Charles St., N. Y.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast—First Cabin, $65, $75 and $80. Excursion Tickets (available for one year), $120, $130 and $140. To London via Southampton, $75 and $85. Excursion $100 and $120. Children between 2 and 12 years Half Fare. Second Cabin by the Steamers of the Glasgow Service only (including all requisites), $40; Steerage $28, Children between 1 and 12 years Half Fare.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Parties intending to visit the Paris Exposition will do well to call upon us before leaving, as we are in a position to give useful information in regard to Rates, Routes, &c., &c.

SCAMMEL BROTHERS,
Mayor Block, Water street.

Chatham Branch Railway.

SPRING 1878.

ON & AFTER MONDAY, 29th APRIL, 1878, until further notice, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.		No. 1 Express.	No. 2 Accom'dation
Chatham,	Depart,	11.25 p. m.,	11.10 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	12.10 a. m.	11.40 "
" "	Depart,	12.25 "	12.10 p. m.
Chatham,	Arrive,	12.55 "	12.40 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. Accomm'tion.	No. 4. Express.
Chatham,	Depart	4.10 p. m.,	4.15 a. m.
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	4.40 "	4.45 "
" "	Depart,	5.00 "	5.05 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.30 "	5.35 "

CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

Trains between Newcastle and Chatham run as follows—Miramichi (or St. John) time:—

	LEAVE.	TIME.	ARRIVE.	TIME.
No. 1.—	N'castle,	2.08 a.m.	Chatham,	12.55 a.m.
" 2.—	Chatham,	4.15 a.m.	N'castle,	5.10 a.m.
" 3.—	Chatham,	11.10 a.m.	N'castle,	12.20 p.m.
" 4.—	N'castle,	11.30 a.m.	Chatham,	12.40 p.m.
" 5.—	N'castle,	2.10 p.m.	Chatham,	5.30 p.m.
" 6.—	Chatham,	4.10 p.m.	N'castle,	5.17 p.m.

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

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

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

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

Express Train from Riviere du Loup on Saturday will run through to Halifax and St. John on Sunday.

Express Train from Halifax and St. John for Riviere du Loup will remain over Sunday at Campbellton.

☞ *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, and Fridays.*

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

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878. Summer Arrangement. 1878.

ON and after MONDAY, 29th APRIL, trains will leave CHATHAM JUNCTION STATION as follows:

Express for St. John, Pictou, Halifax and Way Stations at 12.00 midnight.

Express for Rivere du Loup and Way Stations and all points North and West, at 4.38 a. m.

Accommodation for Moncton and Way Stations, making connection at Moncton for Shediac and Point du Chene at 11.35 a. m.

Accommodation for Rivere du Loup and Way Stations, at 4.38 p. m.

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

Moncton, N. B., April 25th, '78.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

International Steamship Company.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 3rd, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make

THREE TRIPS A WEEK,

Leaving Saint John every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston. Leaving Boston same days for Portland, Eastport and St. John.

W. H. CHISHOLM,
St. John, May 20, 1878. Agent.

STMR. "NEW ERA,"

Will run as follows until further notice:

LEAVE NEWCASTLE.	LEAVE CHATHAM.
7.30 a. m.	9 a. m.
10.30 "	12 noon.
2.00 p. m.	3 p. m.
5.30 "	7 "

On Saturday evenings the "New Era" will leave Newcastle at 6.30 p. m., instead of 5.30 p. m. as on other days.

Will call daily on her first and fourth trips at Wilkinson's Wharf, and on her second and third trips at Kerr's mill.

May 7, 1878.

TIME TABLE---1878.

STMR. "ANDOVER."

	MONDAY.	
Leave	Newcastle for Indiantown	6 a. m.
"	Indiantown for Chatham	8 "
"	Chatham for Indiantown	2 p. m.
	TUESDAY.	
"	Indiantown for Chatham	8 a. m.
"	Chatham for Indiantown	2 p. m.
	WEDNESDAY.	
"	Indiantown for Chatham	8 a. m.
"	Chatham for Indiantown	2 p. m.
"	Indiantown for Newcastle	6 p. m.
	THURSDAY.	
Steamer will remain at Newcastle prepared to do any work that may offer.		
	FRIDAY	
Leave	Newcastle for Redbank	6 a. m.
"	Redbank for Chatham	8 "
"	Chatham for Redbank	2 p. m.
"	Redbank for Newcastle	5 "
	SATURDAY.	
"	Newcastle for Indiantown	6 a. m.
"	Indiantown for Chatham	8 "
"	Chatham for Indiantown	2 p. m.
"	Indiantown for Newcastle	6 "

The "Andover" will always remain in Newcastle until the arrival of the "New Era" from Chatham at 3.30 p. m.

CALL & MILLER, Owners.

Newcastle, May 14, 1878.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

Chatham Livery Stables.

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

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

Law Notices, etc.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE will be Sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of AUGUST next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Chatham Branch Railway Station, in the County of Northumberland, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Eighth day of May, A.D. 1878, in a cause therein pending, wherein John Ellis, Trustee of the property of the Chatham Branch Railway Company is Plaintiff, and the Chatham Branch Railway Company are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the Bill and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

All the said Chatham Branch Railway and all that appertains and belongs and is appurtenant thereto, with the right of way and all lands owned by the said Company or to which they have any right, title, interest or estate and all the interest, right, title and estate of the said Company, and to all lands over which the said Railway passes; also the Station Houses, Storehouses and Warehouses, also, the Engine House, Tank House and Coal Sheds, situate at Chatham Station and at the Junction with the Intercolonial Railway, and all the Lands and Grounds on which the said Station Houses, Engine Houses, Tank House, Coal Sheds, Storehouses and Warehouses stand, and all the Lands and premises surrounding and in connection therewith in which the said Company have any interest situate in the said County of Northumberland, together with the Railway line or track, and the Rails, Sleepers and superstructures of every description, and the Cars, Locomotives, Tenders, Engines, and Carriages and Railway Plant of every description; also, all the rolling stock of the said Company or that may be hereafter acquired by the said Company and all other the Goods, Chattels and Property and Estate of the said Company of any and every description, and, also, the future Lands, Goods and other property and effects, and, also, all the tolls, incomes, and profits of the said Road, and all the right of the said Company therein and thereto as they may arise, and all grants of money or lands or other benefit, profit or advantage already or to be hereafter granted conceded, or allowed to Railway Companies in the Province by any Act of Assembly.

Dated the 21st day of May, A.D. 1878.

RICHARD CARMAN,
Barrister.

WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having just claims against the Estate of the Late Peter Gray, of Chatham, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to A. H. Johnson of Chatham, Attorney-at-Law, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to him.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Executor.

Chatham, 22nd May, '78. 51 22

Manufr's, Builders, etc.

ENCOURAGE HOME WORK!

CARRIAGES, FARM WAGONS, EXPRESSES, SLOVENS, &c.,

Manufactured of the very latest styles, first class stock, and workmanship *second* to none.

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of every description on hand and made to order.

REPAIRING,
BLACKSMITHING,
PAINTING, &
TRIMMING

properly attended to.

☞ *TERMS LIBERAL* ☜

Please give us a call.

BAKER & CO.,

ST. JOHN ST., - - - CHATHAM.

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATEN