POOR COPY

Board Works
16,56 75

OBSERVE THE YELLOW SLIP ON THE PAPER—THE DATE ON IT INDICATES THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID. PROMPT REMITTANCES ARE EXPECTED FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY MADE THEM.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 6—No. 21. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 25, 1880. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. FOR TERMS—See Business Notice.

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 at the following rates:—

If paid in advance, - - - - $1.00.
" " within 2 months - - - $1.50.
" " after 2 months, - - - $2.00.

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.

General Business.

NEW DRESS GOODS AND PRINTS.

NEW CLOTHING MENS & BOYS. NEW HATS, BOOTS & SHOES

WHEN YOU GO TO

NEWCASTLE,

—AND WANT—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

—TRY THE—

PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

You will there find the LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK.

JAMES BROWN.

NEW GROCERIES, A SPLENDID STOCK.

For Sale.

All that tract of Land and premises known as Lot No. 36, situate in the Parish of Nelson, Semiwagan Ridge, beginning at a stake placed on the southern angle of Lot No. 35, granted to Patrick O'Brien, thence by the magnet south 45 degrees East 68 chains of 4 polls each, thence South 45 degrees West, 15 chains, thence North 45 degrees, East 68 chains to a hemlock, thence North 45 degrees, East 15 chains to place of beginning.

Containing 100 Acres More or Less.

There are from 12 to 15 acres cleared and a good barn 30x40 nearly new, on the premises. The Highway runs in front of the said land, which was formerly owned by the late Ellen Reegan, widow.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold in front of the office of Wm. Wilkinson, Chatham, on Saturday, 1st of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Public Auction. For further particulars apply to

CHARLES REEGAN, MICHAEL MORAN, } Trustees.

Dated 26th Jan. 1880.

Brandy! Brandy!

50 HHDS. Martell BRANDY, pale and dark;
110 qr. casks do. do.
20 octaves do. do.
800 cases X do. do.
100 cases XXX do. do.
125 cases Martell Brandy, flasks, 2 doz. each, pale and dark;
100 cases Hennessy, do. do.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smyth Street, St. John.

Human Hair Store.

Human Hair Goods of all kinds including

Ladies' Switches, Curls, Frizzettes, Braids, &c.

Gentlemen's Wigs & Scalps,

Fine Perfumery, Combs, Hair Brushes, Curling Irons, Hair Pins, and Fancy Goods, Immitation Hair, Braids and Switches, for sale at

CONROY & SON'S HAIR STORE,

59 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN.

Combings and Cut Hair made up in a superior manner, in all styles that the hair will admit of and at prices as low as regard for the quality of good work will admit of. 7630

BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS.

How often do we hear the bereaved exclaim:—"Oh, if I just had his likeness; if I only had her Photograph I would not take a fortune for it!" Let such be a warning to those enjoying life and health. Go while the lamp of life holds out, while the bloom of physical perfection adorns the cheek, go to J. A. Stevens, Photographer, opposite the Canada House, Chatham, and get one of the best pictures ever taken. Get a dozen Photographs beautifully finished in card or cabinet size, or else some of those Tintypes that he is making at such very low prices.

Don't put it off any longer but come at once.

The Subscriber keeps a good stock of mouldings that he will make up to any size frame.

Don't mistake the place if you want good pictures but come to

J. A. STEVENS,

—OPPOSITE THE—

Canada House, - - Chatham.

Hotels.

BARKER HOUSE,
Fredericton.

I BEG to announce to the travelling public that I have again assumed charge of the Barker House, so well and favorably known, and it will be my aim to give entire satisfaction to my patrons as hitherto.

TERMS, FROM $100 TO $1.50 PER DAY, ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

Coaches are in waiting on the Arrival, of all Steamboats and Trains.

I shall continue to run

THE LIVERY STABLES

in my usual first class style, and would respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public.
ROBERT ORR.

PARK HOTEL
KING SQUARE,
ST. JOHN - N. B.

FRED. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor
(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

WAVERLEY HOTEL.
NEWCASTLE,----------MIRAMICHI, N B

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

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART.
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

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

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

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

GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES
2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,
King Square.

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

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

Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND
St John, July 9 1877.

General Business.

Employment For All.

Send for circulars explaining our New System of Canvassing

Agents have wonderful success. 100 subscribers to 1000 inhabitants. Our publications are standard. Address,

The Henry Bill Publishing Co.,
41, 43 and 45 Shetucket St., NORWICH, CONN

TOILET SETS
At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Roman Catholic Prayer Books
in various styles, for Sale at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

PURSES in Variety and good value, at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO,

Have Received:—

45 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR;
20 do Granulated do.;
10 Boxes ORANGES;
5 " LEMONS;
10 Bbls. ASTRAL OIL;

DAILY EXPECTED.

150 Bbls. ONIONS;
350 Boxes Layer, London Layer, Loose Muscatel and Dehesa RAISINS;
2 Cases BURNETT'S EXTRACTS;
New Walnuts, Almonds, Quinces, &c.;
25 Bbls. AMERICAN OIL, &c., &c.

78 and 80 King Street, St. John.

JUST RECEIVED
—FROM—
NEW YORK.

An assortment of
NOVELS, SONG BOOKS, JOKE BOOKS,
LETTER WRITERS, MAGIC BOOKS,
DIALOGUES, READINGS,
AND RECITATIONS,

At the Miramichi Bookstore

LONDON HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B

Christmas & New Years.

Goods suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, for sale at cost during the Holiday season.

Ladies' Walnut Dressing Cases, Reticuls, Albums, Baskets, Opera Glasses, Writing Cases, Papetries, Toilet Boxes, Cigar Cases and Holders, Meerschaum Pipes, Tartan Goods, Dominoes, Nine Pins, Blocks, &c.

ALSO:—

A well assorted Stock of Groceries, Pickles, Sauces and Spices.

Flour, Corn Meal, Sugar, &c., &c.

Dec. 1879 RICHARD HOCKEN.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

WHY WILL YOU BE BALD?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

CARBOLINE,

The greatest Hair restorer in the World,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Also the largest variety of Patent Medicine ever offered in Miramichi, viz:—

VEGETINE,
AUGUST FLOWER,
SHOSHONEES REMEDY,
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP,
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
MATTISON'S, ROBINSON'S AND NORTHROP & LYMAN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL,

AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw & Millet Seed for Birds, as well as all sundries usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor
Oct '9.

CARTER'S SARSAPARILLA

The Great Blood Purifier.

A genuine fluid extract of Red or Jamaica Sarsparilla, combined with Iodide of Potassium, for the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

Nearly all the diseases that trouble the human race are influenced by the state of the blood. It is indispensable that this fountain of life be in a pure and healthy condition.

As a purifier of the blood, a Renovator of the system, and preserver of the power of life, Carter's Sarsparilla has no equal.

For sale at the drug stores.

KERRY, WATSON & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL.

Photograph Albums,
Photograph Frames,
At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE

Herring! Codfish! Pollock!

JUST RECEIVED:

1000 BOXES Smoked Herring,
90 Qtls. Choice Retailing Codfish
30 " Bright Pollock,
20 Bbls. Bay Herring,
20 Half bbls. No. 1 Shad.

For sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
17 & 18 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Brokerage, etc.

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

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

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

Vroom & Arnold,
SHIP BROKERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
SMYTH STREET,
ST. JOHN N. B.
W. E. VROOM. E. H. ARNOLD.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

HARDWARE.

—:o:—

J. R. GOGGIN.

1880. SPRING. 1880.

Daily Arriving and in Store.

Locks and Knobs.

175 Dozen, in Door, Mortise, Rim, Dead, Store Door, Front Door, Cupboard, Night, Stock, Cabin, Piano, Wardrobe, Chest, Trunk, Box, Drawer, Till, Pad and Bag.

Knobs—Mineral, Porcelain, Bronze, Ebony, Silver Plate, Cut Glass, Mahogany, and all kinds DOOR BELLS, (Plated)

Hinges.

1,200 prs. Butts, Brass Do., Table, T. Strap, Chest, Plate, Hook and Eye, Barn-Door and Gate, Door Rollers and Hangers.

I have made a specialty in Locks, Knobs and Hinges. The Stock being large and well assorted. Having bought early, before the last heavy advance, I can sell under present wholesale prices.

BOLTS—all sizes from 1¼x4 to 12x4
Washers all sizes. Clinch Rings.
Square and Hexagon Nuts.
500 Gross WOOD SCREWS, assorted.
Hames, Traces, Halter Chains, Horse Halters, (cheap.) Harness Mounting and Polish.
Brass and Iron Jack Chains, all sizes.

A full and complete Stock of

JOINER'S TOOLS,

the largest and best assortment yet offered, call and inspect.

Table & Pocket Knives.

165 Doz. Table Knives and Forks, Ivory Handle, Ivory Carvers, Bone and Horn Carvers and Steels, Plated Forks, (Table Knives, $1 00 per doz. and upwards) Pocket Knives in (great variety), Butcher, Sheath, Shoe, Putty and Oyster. Can Openers

10 Dozen WADE & BUTCHER'S Celebrated RAZORS.

Electro-Plated & Silver Spoons, Forks, etc., etc.

Oils, Paints, Varnishes.

Boiled and Raw Linseed, Seal, Machine, Neatsfoot, Castor and Olive, Turpentine.

White Leads.

Brandram's No. 1, Genuine Lion & Beaver, XX and XXX, Crown and Anchor,
Red Lead, Litharge.

Colored Paints.

Black, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Brown, Drab, Paris Green, Chromes, Indian Red, Persian Red, Vermillion, Drop Black, Ultramarine Blue, Prussian Blue, Vandykes, Rose Pink, Lampblack, Burnt and Raw Umbers, Burnt and Raw Siennas, Patent Driers, Red and Yellow Ochres, Graining Colors and Combs, London and Paris Whiting, Pumice Stone, and Glue, all kinds, Fireproof Metalic Paint (for roofs.)

Varnishes.

Body Finishing, Gearing, Rubbing, Pale Oak, Fine Pale Carriage, Best Copal, Extra No. 1 Furniture, Demar, Japan Driers, Imp Black, Patent Knotting, Walnut, Stain and Stove Pipe.

GOLD LEAF AND BRONZE.

Brushes.

50 Doz. Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Stencil, Camel's Hair, Whitewash, Scrub, Shoe, Deck, Tar, Black Lead, Horse and Dandy. Chamoise Skins.

RATCHET DRILL BRACES,
" Hand, "
Barber's Patent, "
(all kinds)
Files, Rasps, (all kinds.)
Copper and Iron Rivets, all kinds and sizes
Tacks of all kinds.
Boat, Finish, Clout, Pump, Wrought, Pressed, Clinch, Galvanized Nails and Spikes. Horse Nails and shoes.

Hammers.

Machinist's B. P., Riveting, Smith's, Carpenter's, Claw, Tack &c., 8 and 10 lb. Sledges.

Axes.

Bench, Ship, Timber, Men's Boy's, Hunter's Ship and Carpenter's Adze, Augurs and Augur Bitts, all sizes, Centre, Shell, and Nose Bits.

Stocks and Dies,
Spectacles in Variety.

Saws.

Cross, Cut, Hand, Panel, Tenon, Buck, Rip. Bracket, Fellow and Jig.

Clocks,
Tea Trays, in variety,
Hat and Coat Hooks, Screw Hooks,
Bird Cage Hooks. Pumps.
Wire Cloth, Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.
Wire Riddles and Sieves,
Steelyards, and Spring Balances.
Plumbago.
Umbrella Stands.
Shell Brackets (in great variety)
Sheep Shears.
Wire Clothes Lines,
" Baskets, Chamber Pails.
50 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, 7x9 to 24 by 36.
PUTTY.
LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, ZINC.
Grind Stone Fixtures.
TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, OAKUM.
SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER.
FUSE, all kind.
GUNS, Single and Double Barrelled.
REVOLVERS, (in variety.)
CARTRIDGES, all kinds.
Wool, Cotton and Horse CARDS.
Cod, Mackerel, Trout LINES and HOOKS.
This Stock is large, call and inspect.
Pots, Kettles, Stew, Sauce and Frying Pans.
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
Weaver's Reeds.
Dye Stuffs, all kinds.
Borax, Blue Stone, Saltpeter, Alum, Indigo, Cudbear, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bee's Wax, Extract Logwood.
Axle Grease.
Waggon Axles, Springs and Castings.
Rubber Bumpers.
Sand Paper, Emery Paper, Emery Cloth.
Wash Boards. Door Mats, Rubber do., Table Mats.
Window Blind Rollers, Complete for 20c. cheap-est yet.
1 Cask superior Lime Juice.
Snuff.
Plough Rope.
Dry and Tarred Paper.
Roofing Pitch.
Can Hooks.
Coal Vases and Hods.
3 doz Cow Bells.
24 Carriage Mats (Alacund Choice.)
Vises.
Coil Chain, 3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 9-16.
BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes.
CAST STEEL. (Pevy steel, Octagon.)
BLISTER STEEL.
HORSE SHOES, 1,000 lbs.
70 Kegs. Cut Nails and Spikes.
Wrought and Galvanized Nails and Spikes.
Boat Nails, ½ to 4 in., Wrought.
Caulking Mallets and Irons.
Martine Spikes, ship Scrapers.
Top Mauls, Mallets.
Sailor's Palms, Sheath and Needles.
Bench Sail Hooks.
Red and White Chalk.
Counter Scales and Weights.
Cash Boxes.
A Complete Stock COFFIN MOUNTING.
Choice VIOLINS, Strings, Steel, &c. &c.
RAT TRAPS, the latest and best.
Shovels, Spades, Picks, Hoes, Manure and Hay Forks.
15 Doz. Grass Scythes.
10 " Snaths.
15 " Hay Rakes.

It is quite impossible to enumerate more than a few articles here that I have on sale. But a call for inspection will show that I have the largest and best assorted stock of General Hardware, ever offered for sale in Miramichi, and equal to any in the Province for variety. Having a large Stock on hand, previous to the rise in Iron Goods, etc., and buying early before the last heavy advance in all branches of the trade, I am prepared to sell much below what prices would have been otherwise, a saving of about 30%.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

LATE ARRIVALS

—AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S,
CHATHAM.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER R. M. STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX:

—150 PIECES—

NEW STYLISH PRINTS,

5 Bales UNBLEACHED COTTONS, (various grades.) 1 Bale "HORROCKSES" CELEBRATED LONG CLOTHS, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4, Bleached COTTON SHEETINGS, (twilled and plain.) 45 inch PILLOW COTTONS,

SCARLET AND WHITE FLANNELS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, LACE LAMBREQUINS,

(FOR TOP OF WINDOWS,)

Curtain Damasks, Curtain Repps,

(WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH)

—36 AND 72 INCH—

BEST ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

1 Case Ladies' English Walking Hats (Novelties and cheap,) Children's Sun Hats, Misses' Leghorn Hats, (pretty shapes,) New Flowers, New Mantles,

Gingham, Alpacca, and Silk Umbrellas,

CORSETS,

—A LARGE LOT OF—

LADIES' SILK NECK SCARFS,

LADIES' LACE NECK SCARFS,

New Neck Frillings, Bonnet Borders,

BRAIDS, PEARL BUTTONS, PINS, &c.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.

P. S.—Balance of Spring Stock expected about the 15th inst

CHATHAM, May 3, '79.

General Business.

Practical Tailoring.

Gentlemen requiring Suits, or separate Garments, or anything else in the Tailoring line, can have their orders, which are hereby respectfully solicited, promptly attended to by the Subscriber at his shop. A well-selected Stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS

is now on inspection, for which orders are solicited.

Gentlemen's and Youths' Garments

are also made to order from materials furnished by themselves.

F. O. PETERSON, Tailor.
Opposite the Golden Ball, Chatham.

J. D. TURNER,
No. 25 North Side King Square, St. John, N. B.
Dealer in
OYSTERS AND HADDIES.
Consignments of oysters solicited.
Good references required.
St. John, Jan. 16th, '80.

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.

COPYING INK,

CARTER'S—Just received at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE. Though the duties paid are high we sell at the old prices.

Institute of the
Brothers of the Christian Schools.

St. Michael's Classical and
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 and Tuition.

Board and Tuition for the Scholastic year, payable in advance, in two terms: $70; Sept. 1st: $35; February 1st, $35.

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.

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

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

Commercial Diplomas are given to those who pass a satisfactory examination in the requisite branches.

For further particulars apply to
BRO. LOUIS, Director.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. S. BENSON, has removed to the building on corner of Duke and St. John Streets, opposite Canada House.
Chatham, Sept., 1879.

New Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a new Tin Shop, on Cunard Street, adjoining Carmichael Bros., store, where he is prepared to attend promptly to all orders for

Sheet-Iron,
Tin-work,
and Gas-Fitting.

PARLOR & COOKING STOVES.
MICA! MICA!!
CULINARY UTENSILS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
HUGH P. MARQUIS.
Chatham, Oct. 1, '79.

20 All Chromo Cards, Rosebud Motto, Japanese. Your choice with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y., U. 3E208.

PRINTING

—o—

Invitation Cards,
Raffle Tickets.
Bill Heads.
Business Cards.
Handbills.
Pamphlets.
Reports.
Books, etc., etc.

PRINTED AT THE
"Miramichi Advance" Office,
CHATHAM N B

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qrls. COD FISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL.

Pork, Flour,
Meal, Molasses, etc.

Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock of

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,
CHATHAM.
Feb 17, 1880 WM MURRAY.

GOLDEN BALL,
BOOT & SHOE STORE
AND
Furniture Emporium.

We are in receipt of full lines of kinds of WINTER GOODS, comprising

BOOTS, SHOES,
Rubbers, Overshoes, &c., &c.

and as we make it a point to buy from the best houses only, our Stock can be relied on for durability, the satisfactory nature of our sales during the last twelve years being proof of the same.

We would, therefore, respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere

FOTHERINGHAM & Co.
Chatham, 27th Nov., 1879.

Medical.

HEARTBURN,
—OR—
SOUR RISING,

Oppression after eating, and every form of DYSPEPSIA are soon relieved by

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

The restore the action of the Liver and Stomach, and cure COSTIVENESS and its results.

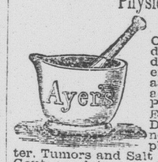
For Sale by
JOHN FALLEN, - - Chatham.
E. LEE STREET, - - Newcastle.
JAMES DOYLE, - - Douglastown.
JOHN KAIN, - - - Nelson.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE
LINIMENT.
For Internal and External Use.

CURES—Croup, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Loins Back. Sold everywhere.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,



CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions & Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable diseases. Most skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

—PREPARED BY—

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Law.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock p. m

All the right title and interest of James Carter in and to all that piece or Lot of Land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Chatham, County of Northumberland, and bounded as follows: Easterly by Henderson Street, Northerly by the lands and property owned by John Haviland, Southerly by the Lands and property owned by the heirs of the late Jeromiah Fitzpatrick, deceased, and Westerly by lands owned by Wm. Wyse and by lands owned by Henry Cunard—being the land and premises at present occupied by the said James Carter:

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Joseph D. McCully and Samuel U. McCully, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Caleb McCully, deceased, against the said James Carter.

JOHN SHIRREFF
Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 29th Oct., 1879. } SHERIFF OF NORTH'LD

The above Sale is postponed to Tuesday, the 30th day of March instant, then to take place at the same hour and place.

Dated this 16th Day of March, A. D, 1880. } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of British N. T. Underhill, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned John Ellis, of Chatham, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their Claims before me, within one month.

JOHN ELLIS, Assignee.
Chatham, 15th March, 1880.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be presented at the next Session of the Legislature to authorize the Northumberland County Council, to License

Commercial, Travellers, Peddlers, or Hawkers,

non-residents of the County, selling, peddling, or hawking therein and to make regulations respecting the same.

Dated 25, Feb. '80.

NOTICE.

I have appointed William Cottier of Newcastle my Deputy for the County of Northumberland to all whom it may concern } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County.

WM. A. PARK,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq
CASTLE STREET
NEWCASTLE, N.B.

For Sale.

Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock Boards, Refuse Deals, Pine and Spruce Clapboards, planed Lattis Palings; No. 1 and No. 2 Brick.

JOHN FLETT.
Nelson, March 4, '80. 411

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forbidden to land on Bay du Vin Island, as has been the practice with some in the past, who have committed trespasses thereon by cutting trees and doing other damage. All such persons will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. & T. WILLISTON.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 10th day of June, next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Joseph White in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on the South side of the Northwest Branch of the river Miramichi in the Parish of Southesk, bounded in front by the said river; Above by the Indian Reserve lands, and below by Lot number Twelve, and in rear by the second tier of lots; and is known as Lot letter N in the grant thereof to Charles Neil Stewart, containing and containing 125 acres more or less, being the same land and premises on which the said Joseph White now resides except the small piece of the said land heretofore conveyed by the said Joseph White to the Trustees of the Presbyterian church for a manse.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court, at the suit of Oliver Willard against the said Joseph White.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 23rd, Feby. A. D. 1880. } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland Co.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the field situate on the Easterly side of the Richibucto Road, in the Parish of Chatham, between the lands of the late James Kerr, Esq., and Michael Delaney, containing five acres. There is a good Frame Barn on the premises. The field is now under grass and cuts about eight tons hay, annually. For Terms of purchase apply to the subscriber.

ANDREW DUNCAN,
Or to L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister.

If the above is not sold before the 1st day of May, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, in front of Letson's Weigh Scale, at 12 o'clock noon.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, - - - - - MARCH 25, 1880.

THE BUDGET SPEECHES.

(*Continued.*)

Last week we gave the speeches of Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter gentleman was followed by Dr. Tupper as follows:—

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech.

After the able and satisfactory statement made to this House to-day by my hon. friend, the Minister of Finance, and the wild, extravagant and arrogant speech delivered from the hon. gentleman opposite, I do not, at this hour of the night, intend to trespass very long upon the consideration of the House. But, sir, I think it would hardly do to permit an hon. gentleman, occupying the position which the hon. member for Centre Huron, the ex-Minister of Finance, occupies in this House, to take such liberties with the intelligence of this Parliament and that of the people of the country, as he has ventured to take to-night, without administering such a rebuke upon the spot as the circumstances demand. In an evil hour for himself and his party, and for Canada, the hon. the leader of the present Opposition when in power selected a renegade Tory, who had been refused a similar position in the Liberal Conservative party, to act as his Finance Minister. (The remainder of the sentence was lost in the outburst of applause which it evoked from Sir Charles' supporters who had gathered near him.) Sir a stranger listening to the hon. gentleman who has just resumed his seat would suppose that he occupied in the Parliament and in the country the position of a man whose past record was such, whose acquaintance with the financial affairs of the country was such, whose administration of the high office that he held was such, as to entitle him to the consideration of this House. But the hon. gentleman has been too long in this House, too long has he occupied the distinguished position of Finance Minister of this country, to permit him to thus ignore his own past record. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman has ventured to talk of the increased cost of the Government of the country, brought about by the administration of the present leader of the Government during the time he was in power before. He forgot to tell the House that while the largest and most lavish expenditure of the Government which preceded his advent to office was $22,800,000, he, himself, after the profession of his party to economize, brought down as his first estimate a proposed expenditure of between twenty-six and twenty-seven millions of dollars. (Cheers.) There is the proposal of 1874 on the statute book. There is the proof that this gentleman, who how charges my hon. friend the Minister of Finance with wild extravagances, because his estimate is twenty-four millions, out of which there is one million of interest additional, and $600,000 of sinking fund additional, came down here in 1874 with an estimate of $26,168,000. (Applause.) Now, Sir, the hon. gentleman ventures to talk of deficits. Well, there is no subject with which he is so familiar. (Laughter and applause.) He is a master of deficits—(hear, hear)—and there is not a man in this country, or in any other, who can equal him in the manufacture of that interesting financial feature, the deficit. (Loud laughter.) What is his story? He says that my hon. friend the Finance Minister was guilty of great imprudence in giving banking facilities to parties desirous of taking their goods out of bond. Does he forget this, that his first act as Finance Minister was to put into the mouth of the Governor-General the statement that he was going to change the tariff, and that, as a consequence, there was a great rush to the Custom House? The hon. gentleman finds it convenient to night to ignore the fact that $1,200,000 or $1,300,000 were discounted in consequence. It was known when we went to the country that it was our intention to introduce a protective policy. Does he deny that the result of his course was to carry into the treasury some $1,200,000 or $1,300,000. If he does, let him read his speech of 1874 and he will find there that he stated that there would have been an enormous deficit at the end of the year, but for the fact that he had added three millions to the taxation, and from the fact of his knowledge that from customs and excise, he would derive an enormous amount of revenue. The ex-Finance Minister told us, give me three millons and I will never come back for years, but will show you a surplus. He got three millions, but he came back to confess in 1875-76, that it was all gone and that he was $1,900,000 in arrears. (Laughter and cheers.) This is the wonderful financier who is going to lecture and become a professor of finance, and ask the assembled world to sit at the feet of Gamalial to hear the wonderful words that fall from his lips. He said: "I must have half a million more per annum to carry on the Government." (Laughter.) Parliament gave it to him, but he came to Parliament with the confession that he had a small deficit of $1,128,145, and this after he had told the people he was taking from them $3,500,000 of fresh taxes, in order to enable him to maintain his position. This was not the worst. In 1878-79, the hon. gentleman found himself again confronted with a deficit of $1,984,000, after receiving $1,300,000 from a change of tariff. Thus the deficits during the five years of mismanagement aggregated $7,926,968. If the hon. gentleman wants an authority, he can find it in the public accounts brought down to Parliament under his own hand. (Cheers.) I have here a letter addressed to me by the auditor of the Intercolonial Railway, the hon. gentleman's own officer, which says that the deficit were reduced to the figures presented by hiding away $3,900,000 of deficits, by placing revenue expenditure on the Intercolonial to capital account, and I will give Mr. Tims' letter, showing the items and proving that his deficits would have been, during five years, an average of $800,000 annually more than they appear, if the then Finance Minister had submitted an honest account to Parliament. Like an ostrich, the hon. gentleman buries his head in a cloud and ventures to talk of the Finance Minister as if he were a child in finance, and had declared that he owed his position to his connection with the temperance movement, his appointment being a plot on the part of the First Minister. Did the hon. gentleman not know that the First Minister had never been driven to go into the ranks of his opponents and make a selection utterly irrespective of his fitness as a Cabinet Minister in order to save a majority to sustain the Cabinet. He forgets that the present Premier had always been enabled to obtain assistance and services of the ablest men the country affords. Yet, he had ventured to say that the temperance question had been dragged down by the Conservative party into the arena of party politics. Let him look in his own ranks if he wants to find the men and the party that never hesitated to drag down the great question of temperance for party purposes. They have treated this great moral question in any manner which they believed would subserve party purposes, without regard to public morals. My hon. friend challenges the estimate of $25,000,000 for 1880-81 as a monstrously extravagant estimate, although it contains $1,600,000 required to pay interest on the debt and $600,000 of sinking fund, additional to that which he had to pay in 1874. He asked at that time over $26,000,000 as a means of furnishing him with the surplus he required to carry on the Government of the country. In this expenditure there is $200,000 to operate the Intercolonial railway, which will not cost the country, I hope a dollar. I hope to be able, by the management which hon. gentleman opposite object to so much, to enabl the road to return every dollar expended. The additional amount required for the Indians is $400,000, the sinking fund another $100,000, the census, which hon. gentleman will admit we cannot very well avoid taking, and which will include, not only those quadrupeds which the hon. gentleman asserted supported the Ministry, but also the long-eared class of quadrupeds which alone could listen with pleasure to such diatribes as the hon. gentleman gave us to night, would necessitate an expenditure of $200,000, and the steamer to Brazil $50,000. That gives us $1,115,000, which swells the estimate to within a million of what the hon. gentleman asked Parliament to give him in 1874, as the smallest amount with which he could carry on the Government of the country. Added to that the Grand Trunk Railway section is now operated as a part of the Intercolonial, or $250,000 for that work

POOR COPY

you insist in shutting out her products you will get it all." All that has been changed, and Canada occupies a different ground to-day in relation to this matter. If hon. gentlemen opposite want an instance of increased trade, let them go to Montreal. Mr. Robertson, Port Warden of that port, says we have this year an increased revenue of $70,000 from the importation of coal from the Maritime Provinces, and the increased trade in sugar from the West Indies alone. They talked of the increased cost of sugar. I defy hon. gentleman to show that the policy has added a farthing to its cost, notwithstanding the increased price in the United States. The hon. gentleman talked of the duty on flour and coal which weighed so heavily on the poor man in St. John. Does the hon. gentleman know the whole duty on flour and coal in New Brunswick would not be three cents per annum per head of the population? And the same might be said of Nova Scotia. Did he not know that the duty on coal lowered the price in St. John.

Mr. Mackenzie—How?

Sir Charles Tupper—If the hon. gentlemen have not mastered that question they have not commenced the study of the question. If you give a mine a market that will enable it to work to a capacity of 100,000 tons, it can sell that coal cheaper at a larger profit and a smaller price than if it had but a market for that amount. (Hear, hear.) The sale of coal from the Maritime Provinces has largely increased during the past year. The duty of fifty cents would have accomplished the object of giving to the mines of Nova Scotia the markets of Ontario, and so far as the city of Toronto and Hamilton were concerned the coal was sold profitably there, but everybody knows that while there was a duty of 50 cents the price of coal during the past year fell to an abnormally low amount, and, therefore, the tariff had not as much effect as it otherwise would, and as it will have when the increased prosperity in the United States causes a rise in prices. The coal mining industry was, however, largely stimulated, an increase of 70,000 tons having been shipped to Montreal and Quebec, and without any increase in price. By putting on the additional ten cents, it is expected the coal from Maritime Provinces will be able to compete sharply with that of the United States. The late Minister of Finance wants to know what has been the effect of the National Policy. It would be impossible to develop the results of the policy of the Government in a day, a month, or a year. Every person knows that when a ship runs upon a rock, she cannot be immediately removed, though boarded by the ablest of seamen. The hon. gentleman knows that it is a truth in natural philosophy that the momentum is just in proportion to the magnitude of the moving body, and as Canada is a body of considerably magnitude, it was impossible at once to stop her downward progress and turn her on her proper course. But there is nothing I have ever witnessed in Canada with greater pride and pleasure than the fact that, notwithstanding this transitory state of our affairs, the people of Canada are strong in their confidence in the Government, and in their belief that although prosperity does not come in an hour, they will be wise in giving our policy a fair opportunity to develop itself. (Cheers.) It has developed itself already, and although I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be sustained by the people, and that hon. gentlemen opposite will never stand where I now stand until they change their policy. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Speech.

Mr. MACKENZIE, on rising to reply, was greeted with cheers. He said:—My hon. friend from Centre Huron (Sir R. Cartwright) has good reason to be proud of this, that hon. gentlemen opposite have found it impossible to answer his arguments, and have put up their most abusive man to reply to him. (Cheers.) It is an enviable position. The hon. member for Cumberland (Sir C. Tupper) stands pre-eminent even among members on his own side for the sort of work he has accomplished so fully to-night.

ARGUMENT *vs.* ABUSE.

I do not propose to follow the hon. gentleman in the use of strong language, but to endeavour by certain arguments to show that the position he has assumed is entirely untenable, and that my hon. friend has entirely justified the claims he set forth. In the first place, let me refer for a moment to the hon. the Finance Minister, against whose utterance I have nothing to say, like what I have said against his colleague. He was not, however, as candid or as fair as he ought to be, but that is a fault to which we are quite accustomed in hon. gentlemen opposite. (Cheers and laughter.) We do not expect them to be either fair or candid when such a course would prejudicially affect their position.

A PAIR OF "RENEGADES."

The hon. member for Cumberland reproached my hon. friend for being a "renegade Tory," and says that I acted very improperly in taking a renegade Tory into my Cabinet. I might characterize the hon. gentleman himself as a renegade free trader. (Cheers.) I might characterize the Minister of Finance as a renegade Reformer, ("hear, hear," and laughter), for I believe he was the leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick for years. The hon. gentleman has changed his views, and I don't blame him for it if he has done so conscientiously. If he has gone conscientiously from light to darkness I give him credit, not for the intelligence displayed but for the step he has taken. (Laughter.) But if my hon. friend is to be denounced as a renegade because he has come from darkness to light, with how much more justice and severity may the hon. member be called a renegade for having gone from light into darkness. (Loud cheers.) The present leader of the Liberal party in England was for years a Conservative, but who thinks of raising the cry against Mr. Gladstone that the hon. member for Cumberland raises against my hon. friend. No man ever became a member of my Cabinet who was not entirely in accord with myself and the other members. In connection with the National Policy the hon. the Minister of Finance in part of his remarks endeavoured to point out the responsibility cast upon him by his predecessor in office, and said he was compelled on this account to secure an increased revenue so as to meet the additional expenditure he was compelled to make. The hon. gentleman who spoke last endeavoured to show that the Administration which I had the honour to lead was responsible for the engagement to construct great public works which added greatly to the annual expenditure.

THE FINANCE MINISTER MET WITH HIS OWN WORDS.

But in 1873 the Finance Minister—the same gentleman who now occupies the position—said:

"We have an annual surplus, after meeting all engagements and providing the necessary sinking fund, sufficient to pay the interest on a debt of $40,000,000 more than the debt now. We have in the present year a surplus, without taking into account the sinking fund, amounting to something like three quarters of a million. We are, however, entering upon new and increased engagements involving a very large sum of money; we are entering upon works—we have already done so—which will require a large increase of our debt; we have already undertaken to expend on the Intercolonial Railway; we have $30,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific, and the Canal System that has been accepted by the Government will involve an expenditure at least of $20,000,000."

These are serious matters, inasmuch as they add $60,000,000 to our existing debt. The late Administration modified this estimate. We declined to proceed with the whole of the canals. Work on the Welland Canal was in such a position that it had to be finished. The enlargement of the Lachine Canal was requisite for the requirements of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence trade. The combined Beauharnois and Morrisburg canals were not proceeded with. The Government determined to avoid every expenditure possible. Instead of acknowledging their responsibility, however, hon. gentlemen opposite with characteristic unfairness blamed the late Government for the necessity of these expenditures. If they had any fair play in their dispositions they would have assumed this responsibility, as the Finance Minister did in his speech years ago. The hon. the Minister of Railways says the late Government assumed the responsibility of the rapid construction of the Canada Pacific. Under the arrangement with Lord Carnarvon we assumed precisely what was assumed by hon. gentlemen opposite in that respect. That arrangement, as I said on a former occasion, was subject to declaratory Acts of Parliament and a resolution of this House not to increase the burdens of taxation for the purpose of proceeding with the work. Because we made a specific arrangement we are bound to that, while the deliberate bargain made by them to have the road completed in 1883 was not binding on them, I suppose. (Cheers.)

At this point Sir Leonard Tilley rose to leave the Chamber.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I hope the hon. the Finance Minister will not leave. I have something I desire him to hear. I want to read an extract from his own speech. (Laughter.) The hon. the Minister said in the same speech from which I have already quoted:

"Let us now consider for a moment whether, under the circumstances, we are likely to be able to meet this liability in the future without imposing heavy burdens upon the people of this Dominion. I would like to take you with me in imagination to that period ten years hence when the great Pacific Railway shall have been completed. (Cheers.) And I hope and trust, and firmly believe, that there is too much patriotism among us to allow any personal or political consideration to interfere with the progress of such a work as this, and I look upon its construction with as much confidence as upon any proposition made and accepted by this Parliament during the past five years."

I have to say this further regarding the expenditure upon this work, and I hope the hon. gentleman who has questioned me so closely will give me a little attention if he can spare time. He asks me if I would dare to say I did not purpose completing those sections of the road for which I asked tenders. I dare stand here and say that my Government were prepared to consider what they should do when tenders were received—particularly with regard to difficult sections in places where there was only a small population. They would be guided entirely by the capacity of the country to meet the expenditure. We asked tenders on two separate forms for the purpose of having exact information before we burdened the mass of people with a taxation which must ultimately be ruinous to the country.

SIR CHARLES *vs.* SIR CHARLES.

The hon. gentleman who spoke last said it was a most extraordinary doctrine to propound, that when heavy taxes were imposed the revenue does not benefit to a proportionate degree. But a few minutes afterwards the the hon. gentleman himself said that an additional duty of 10 cents was to be put upon coal. But the Government did not expect to derive a revenue from this source. There is a case in point. (Cheers and laughter.)

SIR LEONARD ADMITS MR. BURPEE'S STATEMENTS.

During the debate on the tariff last year, the hon. member for St. John proved conclusively—and his speech has never been refuted by the Finance Minister or any one else—that the tariff would impose an additional taxation of $7,000,000 upon the people, while now we have it admitted by the Finance Minister that only $1,000,000 has benefitted the Treasury. (Loud cheers.) Why, Sir, the very essence of the National Policy is this, that certain parties who are manufacturing goods are to be benefitted in order that the manufacture of these goods shall be confined to the country. The very essence of the policy is to benefit certain classes; and it is not denied by any one, but it is asserted by hon. gentlemen opposite, that while this is true, the stimulus it will give to native production, and the use which can be made of your agricultural products, will more than meet the tax laid upon the public in order to accomplish this object.

THE TRUE POLICY AND PRINCIPLE.

We on the other hand, say on this side, that the true policy is to distribute the taxation of the country on all classes alike, as nearly as possible, so that no particular class shall be overtaxed in order that another may be enriched at their expense—and I assure the Minister of Railways that if I never go back to that side of the House without changing my policy, as he has done, I will continue to sit here or go out of the House altogether. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) When any one assumes the chameleon aspect of that hon. gentleman politically, it is time for him to cease talking of patriotism or high principle. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman seems to think it is an easy matter to change. Well, no doubt as he has passed through that operation so frequently his experience is valuable. ("Hear" and laughter.) But I would not advise any rising politician to follow his example, for it is pitiful to find an able man like him reduced to the degraded position in which he now stands. (Ministerial cheers and "Oh, oh!") The hon. gentleman, in the course of his denunciations, said that he and his friends were expelled from power by a misunderstanding. He said he thought the late Administration, which I had the honour to lead, was ignominiously defeated. I know of no ignominy connected with it. We fought the battle, whether we were right or wrong, on the broad line; we fought on principle; we took our stand on the ground that we would not impose additional taxation on the people in the circumstances in which the country was placed. We opposed a protective policy. On that principle we were defeated; but I am satisfied that at this moment, if the country had to pronounce on that question again, it would pronounce in our favour. (Hear, hear.)

CONDEMNATION OF THE N. P. IN ONTARIO.

The hon. gentleman himself and the Minister of Finance, although they have no connection with Ontario, as well as the hon. gentleman who leads the Government, and if I recollect rightly the Minister of Justice, sought to influence the Ontario elections. The hon. gentleman himself went to the strongest protectionist town in the Province, Hamilton, and although he used his best efforts there his candidate was defeated; and in Toronto, where the Minister of Finance showed forth the beauties of his new system, the majorities of 900 of six months before were reduced to 60. (Hear, hear.) Such was the effect of the hon. gentleman's presence there. The Premier himself also took part in the contest in Toronto, and the whole of the journals of the Conservative party took the ground that if the Liberal Administration of Mr. Mowat was sustained that was the end of the National Policy (hear, hear), that the National Policy would then be condemned by the great Province of Ontario. And it was condemned, and that condemnation sustained the local Premier and his administration beyond every other question that was discussed at the polls. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.")

EXPENDITURE OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

The hon. gentleman referred to the expenditure under the late Administration. Well, Sir, the actual expenditure for each year was as follows:—In 1873-4 under the Estimates of the present Minister of Finance, $23,316,000; in 1874-5, $23,713,000; in 1875-6, $24,483,000 1876-7, $23,519,000; and in 1877-8, $23 503,128. Now, Sir, while, except for the one year 1875-6, the expenditure is about the same as for the year 1873-4 we had imposed upon us during these years a very large additional outlay for which we were in no wise responsible, and the actual expenditure in 1876-7-8, instead of being 23½ millions, was not more than 21½ millions, we had vast increase of interest, in expenditure in the administration of justice in the North-West Territories under their own legislation, and in many other items which I will not speak of to-night. But these items left us with an actual expenditure in 1873-4 of two millions less than the hon. gentlemen opposite were responsible for in that year. The Minister of Finance announced to-night, as a means of meeting the expenses for the coming year, that he proposed to use the balances now in his possession to the extent of about six millions, and that he proposed to issue Dominion notes to the extent of eight millions.

FINANCIAL KITE-FLYING.

Now, Sir, it appears to me that there is a cash reserve to meet the issue of notes of something over three millions, and the hon. gentleman proposes to have just three millions of cash to meet the payment of twenty millions. (Hear, hear.)

Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Twenty-five per cent in gold.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Not at all. Only 15 per cent in gold. (Hear, hear.) There is a famous financier in Hamilton, in the employ of the Government, who in his original scheme for paper money, made his currency notes which were to be redeemable in paper coloured yellow, in order to resemble gold as much as possible. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman intends to have 15 per cent in gold, and 18 and 10 per cent in yellow paper, I suppose. (Renewed laughter.)

Sir L. TILLEY—No, no.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Well, the hon gentleman has not told us how he proposes to utilize this money. Does he intend to pay it to the contractors? Is it to be paid through the contractors' coffers for wages to workingmen? Is it to be issued through the banks, or are the banks to take it; and we are expected to receive these without any intimation of this kind, and our whole financial system is to be overturned to meet the exigencies of the Government? The hon. gentleman may depend upon it that he will not be able by this means to do anything else but derange the currency of the country and sap the ends of credit in the country.

FACING BOTH WAYS.

I was a little amused, Sir, to hear the hon. gentlemen speak about imports and exports. Both seemed to think that it was a matter to rejoice over that the imports were materially lessened. Now the lessening of the imports of a country shows the poverty of the country, and the increase of the exports sometimes also shows the poverty of the country. Now I do not say that the ordinary views with regard to the balance of trade which prevail in England are applicable to the same extent here; but they are in kind. But we know from a high authority the position that hon. gentlemen take who have some knowledge of financial matters. In 1873 the present Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech spoke as follows:—

"Here we have something like $12,000,000 a year excess of imports over exports, the interest on the debt of the Dominion, payable in London, is $4,000,000 more, and we have $16,000,000 a year to be provided for, which our exports do not appear to cover. But if we look at the matter more carefully, we will arrive at the conclusion—and the just conclusion—that there are no good grounds for apprehension. Of course the matter can only be approximately estimated, but I have taken some pains in the matter, and taking one city in the Dominion as an illustration, I find that in the case of the city of St. John—the city I make the honour to represent in this House—I find a very careful examination made by the President of the Board of Trade, it appears that the return freights from that city amount to $2,000,000 a year, and it may be the case in the city of St. John we may safely estimate that from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 of profit from freights are received every year, by which the surplus, as between imports and exports is very materially reduced. If we go further and take into consideration the expenses incurred in the shipping of the produce of the Dominion, which amounts to $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year, for which disbursement bills of exchange are drawn, we shall find that these two items alone are sufficient to make up the difference."

It will be seen from this extract that the hon. gentleman has completely changed his views.

Sir L. TILLEY—The balance is so much more to our credit.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Yes: I suppose that the less our imports are, we are so much richer.

KILLING OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The hon. gentlemen opposite by their protectionist policy have set themselves deliberately to reduce and destroy our foreign trade. I believe that no country possessing, a fleet of vessels, no country having commercial relations with the world, can avoid having a foreign trade. Because the Americans have ceased to have a foreign trade, they have sunk in the scale of nations. They have fallen behind the age, because they have no means of exchanging commodities with the rest of the world. The idea seems to be possessed by hon. gentlemen opposite, that they can require every one who buys from them to buy at their own prices, while they are also compelling them to sell what they have to sell at their own prices too. Now, Sir, I believe—and all the enlightened traders of the world believe—that the true method is to sell that which is most easily produced to those who produce another commodity which that nation requires, and one of the most disastrous results of a protection-ist policy is, that it destroys our foreign trade and builds up monopolies. (Hear, hear.) To be sure the remedy will come.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

The hon. gentleman thinks there can be no change of Government in this country until everyone becomes a protectionist. Now, I believe that the policy of the hon. gentleman has proved a disastrous failure. The statement of the Finance Minister to-night is one that any country might be ashamed of, especially those who proclaimed so loudly that when a change of Government took place, a return of prosperity would immediately come about that very moment everybody would be employed; that bank stocks would rise and everything show an increased prosperity. But the fact was that from the day the Government went into office to the time of harvest an increased depression took place, bank stocks fell, business failures multiplied, and there was every sign of the deepest distress, and the hon. gentleman and his party were only saved from utter political destruction by the good crop with which we were blessed. (Hear, hear.) But even that, Sir, would not have saved them it there had not been a failure of crops in Europe, which necessitated the purchase of large amounts of grain on this side of the Atlantic. Yet they speak as if they had produced the high price of wheat. They taxed everything that enters into the cost of living, everything in fact that they could lay their hands on, and thereby of course the cost of living—they even put a tax on wheat—was increased. But they had no influence on the price of wheat in this country. Everybody knows that the ultimate market for wheat is England, and that we were only the carriers. From one end of the country to the other, the result of their policy, I repeat, is disastrous. Even the revenue has shown a great deficiency. The hon. gentlemen tried to make out that he had only a deficiency of $500,000. But notwithstanding the cooking of accounts which the hon. gentlemen seems to understand so well, the fact is obvious to the country that there is a deficit of between one and two millions—which the hon. gentleman is responsible for. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman said with some indignation that we were damaging the policy of the Government and deceiving the country. Now, Sir, if the policy of this Government is wrong, this is just what we should do, and if the hon. gentlemen thinks we are damaging everything we believe to be right, he is mistaken. We are damaging it because we think it ought to be damaged; because we believe it to be a policy that will ruin the country, that the sooner it is put an end to the better; and if it is necessary to damage that policy in order to show its evil effects upon the commerce of the country why should we not do it? Are we to be deterred by idle threats from the Government benches from exposing the folly, the selfishness, and the utter failure of the policy which they inaugurated. The hon. gentlemen may depend on it that whatever happens we shall not cease to expose the fallacies which attach to their policy, and point out its evils to the country and to the world. The member for Cumberland took credit to the Government for the revival of the lumber trade.

THE N. P. AND THE LUMBERMEN.

During the tariff discussion last year several statements were made by the member for Queen's, N. B., which showed the amount of taxation imposed by the tariff on every thousand feet of lumber. The hon. member for Renfrew (Mr. White), who is a steadfast, but moderate supporter of the Administration, undertook to show that the hon. gentleman was mistaken; but even he made out that there was an additional tax imposed on the lumbermen. He admitted that, but he denied that it was so much as calculated elsewhere. I would like to know how it is possible for a policy to benefit the lumbermen which imposes an additional tax on them. By the admission of gentlemen on the Ministerial benches, that policy throws an obstruction in the way of lumbermen, and now the Minister of Railways says that obstruction has had the happy effect of increasing the prosperity of the lumbermen. The truth is, that any demand that has arisen for lumber has arisen from causes altogether unconnected with the National Policy. (Hear, hear.) The demand from England has increased for local reasons; the demand from the United States is likely to increase solely because they are enjoying there an increased prosperity which has not yet visited Canada.

SUGAR ETC.

The hon. gentleman says that the sun of prosperity shone brilliantly from the heavens immediately on the accession to power of himself and his colleagues, whom by the way he characterizes as the ablest men in the Dominion—as no one is better qualified than he to pronounce on such a question—("hear, hear, and laughter"). I say that the sun of prosperity has not yet touched our industries, except those which are excessively protected. Some of the cotton manufacturers and one sugar refiner have no doubt made a fortune at the public expense. (Hear, hear.) I venture to offer a challenge to the hon. gentleman. With reference to sugar he stated with that boldness which is characteristic of him that sugar is cheaper in Canada than in New York. I challenge him to produce the papers of New York containing current prices and those of Montreal containing prices in that city. I ask him to apply the duty imposed under the old tariff in New York and the cost of transportation, and compare the figures with the prices charged in Montreal, and he will find that the people of Canada have been paying during the whole year from ½c to 1½c per pound continuously more than they paid under the old tariff.

At this stage of Mr. Mackenzie's speech,

SIR JOHN MACDONALD suggested that the motion should now be carried, with the understanding that the leader of the Opposition should have the floor on the motion to go into Committee of Supply.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and adopted the resolutions, which were reported.

Mr. MACKENZIE resumed his speech on the debate on the budget speech. He said the sugar legislation which the hon member for Cumberland was taking credit for the other evening, has been of an extraordinary character. I pointed out a few minutes ago—for I shall speak as if my remarks had not been interrupted by the adjournment of the House—and I challenge him to deny what I was saying that the price of sugar was considerably higher in Canada than in New York. In other words, if the old tariff had been applied to sugar during the last year we would have had sugar from New York at 1c to 1½c per pound every week lower than we have been paying the monopolists of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

* * * * * * *

The results of the last six months under the new tariff are, that we have imported 2,110,000 lbs. more than for the corresponding six months of the previous year, and the hon. gentleman has got one quarter of a million less revenue. And while this has been the case, the people have been paying higher prices for their sugar, while the money has gone, not into the coffers of the Government, but has been taken from the people and put into the hands of a few favored monopolists. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman actually boasted that their policy has created a class of people who had been scarce in Canada before; that they had now some millionaires in this country, as if it was a matter for boasting that their policy had made a few men excessively rich, while the bulk of the people were poorer than before.

DECEPTIVE CALCULATIONS.

The Finance Minister stated the other night that there was a decrease in the goods imported from the United States, to the extent, if I recollect aright, of thirty three per cent., while there was only a decrease of about 7 per cent, in the importations on British goods. This conclusion was arrived at from a manipulation of figures which is wholly indefensible, viz, by including certain free goods which are imported from the United States in large quantities, and basing his calculations on that fallacious foundation. Now, Sir, the real position of affairs is this:—There was a decrease of the imported goods from the United States upon which a duty of 18 per cent. was collected, while there was a decrease on goods imported from Great Britain on which a duty of only 15 per cent. was collected—a difference of 3 per cent., while the hon. gentleman made it appear that there was a difference of 26 per cent. This shows how unreliable are the statements of the hon. gentleman. But I will leave the details of that subject to be dealt with by other hon. gentlemen who will speak after me, while I shall devote myself to some other branches of the discussion.

DESCRIMINATING AGAINST BRITISH TRADE.

We see in another branch of trade what has been the effect of this tariff. In the last six months of 1878 there were imported of woollen goods into the country $4,420,257 in value, yielding a duty of $773,217; while during the corresponding six months of 1879 there were imported $2,984,153 worth of these goods, on which was collected duties amounting to $787,661. In other words, while the total value of such imported goods was reduced by over one-half, the duty collected was about the same. The average rate of dutiable goods imported from Great Britain in 1878, was correctly stated by the hon. gentleman at 19½ per cent., while those from the United States have increased from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. Now the average upon dutiable goods from Britain, while it was 19½ before, is now 24½, an increase of 5 per cent.; while the average from the United States, which was before 22, is now 23, or an increase of only 1 per cent. So that I say that the hon. gentleman has discriminated against British trade, notwithstanding his professions of loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country, in the ratio of 5 to 1.

But the hon. gentleman promised that this matter should be rectified in his interview with some of the manufacturers of Manchester. If I mistake not, he promised that attention would be given to it in the then coming session. But, Sir, there has been nothing in his speech to indicate the slightest change, and we would have been led to suppose that the people of Great Britain were immensely pleased with his tariff, if one had not information from other sources. Indeed, the member from Cumberland appears to have been intensely gratified with the views of a member of the United States Embassy in London, who coincided with him as to the excellence of a protective policy. Well, Sir, this was to have been expected from the servant of a protectionist Government. It was quite natural that that gentleman should have expressed his concurrence in these views. But he failed to tell us that everywhere else there was a concurrence of opinion hostile to his views. The Minister of Finance called on this side of the House to substantiate the statement that there was great discontent in Great Britain at the policy pursued by the Government, and my hon. friend the member for Centre Huron pointed to Lord Salisbury's remarks as evidence of the strongest kind, coming as they did from the second man in the British Cabinet, regarding the course pursued by Canada—remarks in which he expressed the opinion that this policy would produce great discontent in England. And what was the reply to this. The hon. gentleman acknowledged that such a statement had been made by Lord Salisbury, but said, "Doesn't the member for Centre Huron know that Lord Derby, when confronted with a body of workingmen, told them that the only resource that he could recommend to them was to emigrate to America." What on earth has this to do with the question? (Hear, hear.) The mere fact that Lord Derby said something which did not affect Lord Salisbury's position, is no reply to the statement made by my hon. friend from Centre Huron, and if the hon. member for Cumberland had accompanied his absurd and preposterous statement of a comparison of the position of the two noble Lords by anything else than his characteristic vehemence, it would have been laughed at and ridiculed. (Hear, hear.)

THE UNOFFICIAL FINANCE MINISTER.

The hon. gentleman opposite was obliged to send Sir Alexander Galt to Belfast to apologise for his policy and to make a speech there, which the hon. gentleman didn't feel capable or willing to make himself.

Sir L. TILLEY—I was on the Atlantic.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Yes, but you were there before you went on the Atlantic, and knew that these people wished to see you. (Hear, hear.) Admitting, however, that the hon. gentleman did right under the circumstances, I can only say it is an exceedingly inconvenient arrangement to have a Finance Minister who doesn't occupy a seat in either branch of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) How the hon. gentleman managed to make up his calculations as to the revenue for the year, is something I am now unable to perceive.

PECULIAR FIGURING.

He admits that while the revenue from July, 1877 to the first of March, 1878, was $15,032,742, that for the same period in 1879-80 was only $14,083,534. Yet he expects to bring up the revenue to the figure he mentions. If we apply the same principles of calculation that are applied elsewhere, as to the remaining part of the year we would only have reason to expect an additional revenue of something over six millions. And supposing we add a million to that for the purpose of making up for what extraordinary importations might take place under the peculiar circumstances, and we would have a total revenue, calculated by the hon. gentleman's own figures, of a little over twenty-one millions. The member for Cumberland laid great stress upon the fact that there had been several deficits, and he lectured my hon. friend beside me (Sir Richard Cartwright) as being a king of deficits. He discussed that subject as though there was something disreputable in having a deficit. Now, Sir, if there was a deficit, it was simply because the Government were unwilling to impose additional taxation during a time of deep depression of trade. But notwithstanding that depression, had values not fallen as they did, there would have been no deficit. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, clearly right that we should calculate to some extent upon the reanimation of trade, upon realizing better prices in future, and upon the natural rebound of the revenue. Under these circumstances it was right that we should not look upon a deficit as an insurmountable evil. Because, Sir, the money has to be provided in some way, and the only question that can possibly arise is this:

ABOUT DEFICITS.

Is it better for the Government to impose additional taxation, than to leave that amount to be an additional charge against the country in another shape? The country has to pay it in either case, and while I agree as a general principle that in the normal state of trade there should be no deficit, but a superabundant revenue, I can only say that under the circumstances, we adopted the best course that could be adopted. But the hon. gentleman was not content with denouncing the general existence of the deficit, although there was a gentleman sitting not far from him who had deficits amounting to twice the amount of our deficits during the few years he was in power before 1862. He ought, therefore, to have been more moderate in his denunciations of my friend. They instituted the policy of allowing deficits to occur when there was no depression of trade and no prospect of meeting them. We pursued the contrary policy, and if any Government was justified in allowing deficits to exist for a few years, we were. But the hon. gentleman was not content with denouncing the existence of deficits as a political, if not a moral wrong. He also grossly overstated the amount. I quite admit that it was not more overstated than things usually are by the member for Cumberland. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) We look for such overstatements from the hon. gentleman. He is always in excess of his figures. For instance, he stated the other night that I came into office with a majority of ninety at my back, which the hon. gentleman must have known was not the case. Now the hon. gentleman states that our deficits reached from eight to nine millions. Now, I will read to the House the exact statement of the deficits as they occurred. In 1875 there was a surplus of $975,644; in 1875-76 a deficit of $1,900,795; in 1876-77 a deficit of $1,460,027; in 1877-78 a deficit of $1,128,147; and in 1878-79 a deficit of $1,937,999. Although I include this last year, because we prepared the estimates for that year, hon. gentlemen opposite introduced a very large expenditure for which we were not at all responsible. But even if we assume the responsibility for all that expenditure our entire deficits amounted to $6,426,968. But we have to deduct the surplus of 1874-5, which leaves a net deficit of $5,491,324. From this again we have to deduct the amount which, during that time, we paid for the extinction of the debt, although it is invested otherwise at present. In other words, we paid into the sinking fund $4,090,064, which left our entire deficit for the period that we were in office, including the first half of the last year, just $1,401,360, while the hon. gentleman made it out in his extraordinary speech to be between eight and nine millions. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, when I am on the subject of finances let me deal with another subject. In the earlier part of my remarks I said that while we were able to keep our expenditure during our term of office down to a point very little higher than the amount of the last year for which the hon. gentlemen opposite took the estimates, that is 1873-4, there were other expenditures forced upon us by no policy of our own, which we were entitled to deduct, and I may say generally, that we kept within the estimates of the Finance Minister of 1873-4 in our expenditure for that year. (Hear, hear.) We spent $560,000, if I recollect rightly, less than the hon. gentleman estimated for. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, in the last year for which we took estimates, 1878-9, when we were in office three and a half months, and the hon. gentlemen opposite eight and a half months, they not only did not keep within the limits of our estimates, but they expended a little over half a million more than our estimates covered. (Hear, hear.) And yet we are charged with that half million, as well as some other payments for which we have no responsibility whatever. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now I propose to give some exact figures of certain services which were performed by us, which the Government preceding us did not perform, and which we reasonably must deduct from our total expenditure when comparing it with the expenditure of hon. gentlemen opposite.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Dwelling to Let.

The Subscriber is prepared to let or lease, for one or more years, the dwelling now occupied by her on St. John street, Chatham, together with garden and outlet buildings attached. The dwelling has been thoroughly repaired and is to be further improved by painting, etc., immediately.

Possession given first May.

Farm to Let.

Also—the farm at present leased to Wm. Sullivan, located on the Wellington road, about half a mile from the town of Chatham. If not let before the 15th of April, it will then be leased by Public Auction.

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To Let.

The well known business stand owned by the Subscriber, in dining store, shed and fishing privileges. Any one wishing to do country business, together with summer and winter fishing will find it the most suitable place.

Terms liberal.

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Neguac, N. B., 26th Feb '80. V. ALLAN. 4m*

For Sale.

The farm situated on Burtibogue River, in the Parish of Alnwick, the property of James Kerr, containing 140 acres, fronting on the Burtibogue River 38 rods. There are 30 acres cleared when cut about 25 tons of hay. There is a dwelling house with a frost proof stone cellar, and 2 barns, one 40x40 ft. and the other 18x30 ft. The premises are supplied with both well and spring water. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JAMES KERR.

Chatham, Feb. 16.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property with dwelling, barn and outbuildings, situate in Moorfield, opposite Chatham, containing about 70 acres, 20 acres of which are in good cultivation, the balance woodland. Possession given 10th April, next.

For further information apply to

JOHN McDONALD, Moorfield

A. D. SHLAGER, Chatham.

Moorfield, March, 5 '80. tf

To Let.

The dwelling house situate on the corner of Henderson and Duke street in Chatham.

Possession given on the 6 of May next. For further particulars apply to

JOHN HAVILAND, or A. H. JOHNSON.

Chatham, 9, of March, '80.

To Let.

The house and store on South side of Water Street, opposite the Golden Ball, lately occupied by W. H. Fresker.

Apply to

MARTIN LYONS,

Chatham, 28th Feb 1880. Mill Cove.

To Let or Sell.

The house at present occupied by Mr. A. Leishman situate on St John street, has a good Stone Wall cellar, wood-house attached and well of water on the premises.

ALSO:—

The House at present occupied by Mr. T. F. Keary, on same street, on the north side of the above, with similar conveniences.

ALSO:—

The House to the rear of these, on Cunard St., will be let (if required) in two tenements, good Water on the premises, Barn and Garden.

Possession of the above given 1st May.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, 17th March, 1880.

TO RENT.

FROM DATE, the store in the west end of the Canada House. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

WM. JOHNSTON

Chatham, Nov. 20, 1879.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, ... MARCH 25, 1880.

Dominion Affairs.

We again surrender much of our space in order to give our patrons the benefit of reading the debate on the financial and general management of Canada, elicited by the estimates submitted by Sir Leonard Tilley to the House of Commons. Last week we gave the speeches of Sir Leonard and Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Leonard's effort was, in part, that of an apologist to the public for his unfulfilled promises, but chiefly a specious and transparent attempt to mislead popular judgment against well-established facts and the principles of sound policy which the experience of the most enlightened people have sanctioned as correct. These principles guided Sir Leonard when he belonged to and led the Liberal party in New Brunswick. They were the great lever by which he assisted in removing the objections of the Province to Confederation, and were he promoted to the highest position in the gift of the Tory Party, or capable of making a speech equal to that of Sir Richard Cartwright, himself, his political apostacy would overshadow all, and his insincerity be as fully realised as it has been from the moment he deserted his principles and became at once, a Tory and a Protectionist.

The speech of Sir Richard Cartwright has, no doubt, been carefully read. The contrast it presented to that of Sir Leonard is one of which Liberals may well be proud. It was the answer of a statesman to the platitudes of the mere tricky politician—the warning of one who desired to adhere to a policy based on past experience and promising to promote the general good in the present and future alike, against the reckless and devil-may-care management of Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers.

Sir Charles Tupper's speech, which we publish this week in a condensed form, will give our readers an idea of the kind of defence that gentleman is able to make against the dignified criticism of Sir Richard Cartwright. The Toronto *Globe* very aptly says of Sir Charles' answer to Sir Richard's speech:—

"The speech was unanswerable, and it was not answered. Assault on its maker was the only resource of his opponents, and who is so willing as Sir Charles Tupper to pour out a stream of premeditated abuse? It was the occasion for the

"Sworn scholiast of the bestial parts
Of speech; a ribald mouth to shout
In Folly's horny tympanum
Such things as make the wise man dumb."

Sir Charles made no attempt to defend the Government except when he took a side blow at Sir Leonard Tilley, by the assertion that the Finance Minister did well to sit at the feet of that irresponsible Gamaliel, Sir Alexander Galt. His speech was one long "Yah," a favourite argument of angry Conservatives. He had the audacity to declare that the late Government were responsible for the enormous increase in the expenditure of 1873-74, stating boldly that the canals and railways, to the construction of which the Conservatives had committed the Dominion, were initiated by their opponents. The country will inquire how it is that the only defence of the Government offered by its chosen orator was that an Administration which went out of power eighteen months ago had held office during hard times. What the people want to know is this:—How does it come that the tariff which was to produce at once prosperity and revenue has produced poverty and deficits? Even if proof were given that hard times existed during Mr. Mackenzie's *regime*, and because of that *regime*, it could not exculpate the present Government. Their predecessors did not profess to have a remedy for the depression, they did not tax the country with the intention of making the people rich. The men who got liberty to put on taxation in order to produce prosperity, who have made the uncured patient pay the price which was to restore him to health, are in quite a different position from those who held out no promise of an impossible remedy nor exected payment for one.

It is a relief to turn from such an effort as that of Sir Charles, to the calm, dignified and statesmanlike speech of ex-Premier Mackenzie, which we also present to our readers, in this issue. Canada is, indeed, fortunate in having such men as Mackenzie and Cartwright in the House of Commons to keep before the people, in the midst of the reckless rule of a worse than reckless Administration, the great facts and principles of which, they are the leading exponents. Mr. Mackenzie's speech is the deliberate utterance of a public man who realises the moral as well as political responsibility of the exalted position he occupies—of one who has shown an indifference to the personal enjoyment of office and its advantages, when they could only be retained by the adoption of a policy which he believed would not benefit the people, while it was also wrong in principle, and, in this connection, we may well contrast Mr. Mackenzie's line of conduct with that of the ex-Liberal, Sir Leonard, who has abandoned both his party and principles in order that he might return to the position he was forced to abandon with shame in 1873. The rebuke called out upon Sir John and his followers, by Sir Charles Tupper's indiscreet allusion to the circumstance under which his party sneaked out of office in 1873, is not the least interesting part of Mr. Mackenzie's speech. It emphasises the adage that it is best to "let sleeping dogs lie."

We shall follow this debate and give such portions of it as are most interesting to the people of this section of the country. Our space is, of course limited, but our superior facilities enable us to publish more reading matter than any other country weekly and we cannot, at the present time, make better use of it than in devoting a good deal of it to the utterances of our leading public men. When our readers know what these gentlemen have to say for themselves, they can form the more correct judgment of their

POOR COPY

its time, as fixed by the Time Table. In referring to these things, however, it is best to state exactly the truth and neither the *Gleaner* nor any other paper is justified in copying glaring mis-statements from American sources and giving them to their readers with approving comments. It is not Sir Charles alone who has "managed to secure for the Intercolonial Railway" the bad reputation under which it suffers, but also such injudicious and reckless journals as that from which we take the above item.

Our Ottawa Letter.

HON. MR. HOLTON'S DEATH.

Parliament began the work of this week under the sombre shadow of mourning caused by the untimely death of Mr. Holton. He had been a member of the Canadian Assembly long before the Union, and from that date till his death, a member of the Commons of Canada. He was always a staunch liberal, never entangled himself in coalitions, but throughout his entire career, mostly in opposition and in the minority, and always opposed to Sir John A. Macdonald. But, though a straight party man and always fighting in the front of party battles, he had the singular good fortune never to make an enemy. Everyone who knew the man knew that he felt he was fighting for the right, and were compelled to respect him. To his great abilities he added the better qualities of a good and high-minded man. He was rather slow of speech, yet one of the most terse, vigorous and forcible of speakers. Hearing his almost every utterance in Parliament since 1867, I do not remember ever having heard him speak more than twenty minutes at one time, and I never heard anyone who could make so strong and complete an argument in that time. He had the faculty of directness, cutting at once to the core of the question. His defence, when attacked,—a rare occurrence of late, but ten years ago, common enough—was that of an aroused lion. On such occasions he was wont to take a cigar, and pace the corridor till he had condensed what he had to say, and when he threw the stump of his cigar away to enter the chamber, those who knew the man pitied his opponent. I remember one of his retorts to Sir George Cartier when, in the earlier days of confederation, the latter with his tremendous majority of unreasoning men behind him, had voted down some proposition emanating from the liberal side,—"We carried it, we carried it!" shouted Sir George across the floor. "Yes," was the reply in Holton's deep bass, *by brute force!*" yet he was a genial, kindly man, and though anger might glance into his brain it never lingered there. He and Sir George, political opponents, were always personally cordial.

To the Liberal party the loss is especially great. They lose one who to them was an Ulysses—

"Wise in the Council, in the battle brave,"—

or, to quote Tennyson instead of Homer

"A Sir Galahad among the Knights, one
Whose strength was as the strength of ten
Because his heart was pure."

Mr. Holton was one of the best friends New Brunswick had in Parliament, always voting against the unjust taxation sought to be levied upon us, and aiding our representatives in efforts for redress. This is equally true of Mackenzie, Blake, Huntingdon and others, who, the friends and associates of the deceased in the front ranks of the Liberal Party, survive him.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The debate on the Budget has gone on during Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, the Government days of the week, and is not yet ended. Some even predict it will continue till the Easter adjournment.

Mr. King, of Queens, N. B., made a capital speech on Tuesday. Mr. Domville of Kings took the floor first on Thursday, and Mr. Weldon of St. John resumed it yesterday. Mr. King entirely sustained the very favorable impression made by him last year and produced an array of argument and fact against the National Policy that is simply unanswerable. Coming from the County in which Sir Samuel Tilley was born, and being largely interested in the lumber business, which Sir Samuel has called a "waning industry," he gave a good deal of attention to the Minister and the effects of the N. P. on the lumberman and the farmer. Sir Samuel heard again of his unfulfilled predictions, his broken promises, and the many evils the country had suffered at his hands, and looked as if he felt the force of what was so pointedly said.

Mr. Weldon made Sir Samuel equally uncomfortable when he hurled back the insult that gentleman had put upon the citizens of St. John in pronouncing their petition "a piece of political claptrap." It is strange that a public man not altogether wanting in common sense could say anything at once so impolitic and insulting. To double our burdens was bad enough, but to denounce those who asked redress was adding insult to injury. Mr. Weldon's account of the dinners given Sir Samuel, the temperance dinner and the wine dinner, were humorous yet scathing. He rose to the full height of indignation in denouncing the Boyd telegram as standing forth in scarlet letters of shame on the records of the Tory party. The representative of the City and County of St. John, elected by a large majority and backed by the petition of 3,000 of his constituents, he had certainly the advantage of the representative of the City, who sat uneasy in his seat during Mr. Weldon's speech.

THE LIBERALS BUOYANT.

The Liberals in Parliament are proud of the debate, thus far, the speaking, the arguments and facts being so largely in their favor. The speeches of Cartwright, Mackenzie, Ross, Oliver, King, Patterson, Weldon and others have been, all of them, forcible and of a high order. On the other side there has been little to note since the Budget Speech of Sir Samuel and Sir Charles Tupper's rejoinder to Sir Richard Cartwright. Those who have spoken on the Liberal side are full of hope, and would appeal any moment to the country with the greatest confidence, while, on the other side, there seems little of this feeling. The National Policy has failed to satisfy the country, as its authors and promoters will know, as they are already casting about them for a new cry to mislead the country.

"THE RAG BABY."

It seems not improbable that the "Rag Baby" will be the next hobby, but to what importance it may attain it is yet difficult to determine. Already there have been many discussions upon this matter in the West; two or three large public meetings, presided over by the Mayor, have been held in the City Hall here, addressed, pro and con, by Members of Parliament and others, and Mr. Wallace, M. P. for Norfolk, has given notice that he will bring the question up in the House. This is but a sequence to the National Policy, and we know not yet how many and how dire are the other evils that are to follow in its train.

AN EXPENSIVE BODY.

The Senate, this, year takes things very leisurely, and has now adjourned till the 30th. By that time half the session, and much more probably, will be past, and their honors will have been in session, it is said, precisely thirty four hours. As our "lords" cost us, in mileage, and indemnity, contingencies and salaries of their official staff, some $140,000 per session, it will be seen that their services are valued at rather over $2,000 per hour, for the time spent in session thus far. And, yet, people talk of this being a poor country!

VERY LITTLE FUN.

There has been, thus far, a remarkable lack of interesting incidents of the pleasant character which a newspaper correspondent likes to get hold of. The laugh was raised once when a prominent person who had attended a Saturday evening's dinner given by Mr. Speaker, becoming confused after his dining and wining, got to Mr. Mackenzie's wardrobe instead of his own, put on the hat and topcoat of the Leader of the Opposition, staggered out of the Parliament building and rolled half the night in the filth of the streets, rendered more than usually nasty by a thaw.

Mr. Bunster of British Columbia is a champion anti-Chinese member, and lifts not, from time to time, to entertain the House with the evils which his Province suffers from the immigration of the people of the central Flowry Kingdom. The other day a Chinaman came to town intending to set up a laundry. Some wags directed him to go to Parliament Building and inquire for Mr. Bunster and he would hear of something to his advantage. Ah Sin went, accordingly, wearing the smile that was childlike, and Mr. Bunster was duly called and came to meet him in the passage. The reader may imagine the ire of Bunster and the swiftness of the Chinaman's flight along the corridor before his raised boot, as also the shouts of the by-standers.

K.

Our Legislative Letter.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

The all-absorbing topic of conversation here now is the great debate on the Capital question which has continued in the Assembly since Thursday last. Promptly at 2.30. p. m. on that day Mr. Ryan, rose amidst great silence and moved the resolution "that suitable accommodation should during recess, be provided in the City of Fredericton for the sitting of this Legislature, the cost therefor not to exceed a sum to be hereafter fixed by the House," and followed with a very able and argumentive speech in support of it. His ground was strongly taken and he present ed an array of facts in a lucid manner. It was quite a surprise to many, but not to the St. John party—as it has since transpired that they were behind Mr. Black in the meantime to forward their plans—when Mr. Black at the conclusion of Mr. Ryan's address arose and moved an amendment to insert after the word "Legislature" the words: "either by continuing the present accommodation or restoring the Legislative buildings recently damaged by fire to their former condition."

The St. John party, counting up their strength saw that it would be impossible to carry an amendment substituting St. John for Fredericton in the original resolution and so they amalgamated with the so called economists, or those who were anxious for repairing the old buildings for permanent occupation and by this coalition they expected to carry Mr. Black's amendment, which would leave the question an open one, the plan being to defer its final settlement until at the polls in 1882—the next general election. But their hopes are vain as the vote when taken will prove. Had they come before the House with a square issue between St. John and Fredericton the largest number of votes they would have secured would have been ten. They themselves have acknowledged in the House that they could not carry the question, and so resorted to the next best thing that under the circumstances could be done.

Mr. Black declared himself squarely in favour of Maritime Union and he is charged with pulling for Maritime Union. Mr. Elder, Mr. Ritchie, and the other gentlemen from St. John want none of it, while others support Mr. Black on the ground of receiving the aid of such an incongruous collection.

Mr. Fraser spoke for an hour, very effectively and in the course of his remarks, incidentally referred to a matter, the realization of which must be highly interesting to the Northern people. I mean the proposed Miramichi Valley Railway. The Hon. Attorney General mentioned it as a live question and one which must engross attention, soon, and later in the debate Hon. Mr. Hannington expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. Elder followed the Attorney General and made a fine speech; as fine a speech as he could under the circumstances, for his heart was I believe not in his work but he was simply endeavouring to carry out the behests of his constituents. Mr. Elder is logical and eloquent and his address was indeed pleasure to hear, but the facts were against him.

Mr. Barbarie spoke briefly when Mr. Elder sat down and gave expression to his sentiments on the capital question in few words. He favoured the amendment simply on the ground that he considered the present Government incompetent and he scorned the idea of intrusting them with the expenditure of such a large amount of money as new Parliament Buildings will cost.

Mr. Barbarie is an out and out oppositionist and bitter in his criticising of the Government.

Mr. Ritchie followed Mr. Elder and spoke quite ably from his standpoint. Mr. Willis' address was quite up to usual standard and Mr. Hannington's speech is generally considered one of his best efforts. He came out strongly for Fredericton and presented what many think unanswerable arguments.

Hon. Mr. Marshall made a statistical speech and Mr. McLelan of St. John a short but telling one.

But the greatest interest of the debate centered around the fact that Mr. Blair would address the House and that Hon. Mr. Wedderburn would immediately reply. The floors of the House were filled with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and the scene indeed, was such as to inspire an orator. Mr. Blair was not insensible to his surroundings. He rose to his highest flights of eloquence at times and his address throughout enlisted the wrapt attention of his audience.

Mr. Wedderburn followed and made a characteristic speech, full of eloquent passages and glistening with brilliant points. The hon. gentleman has a very commanding voice and appearance and his manner of utterance is exceedingly pleasing.

At the close of Mr. Wedderburn's address Mr. White of Carleton spoke briefly, declaring himself squarely for Fredericton and new buildings.

Hon. Mr. Landry spoke next and has the floor for to-morrow at 2.30 p. m. so far as he has proceeded his speech is considered the most pointed of any yet delivered. He supports Mr. Ryan's resolution with all the power of his eloquence. It is expected that the debate will close to-morrow night and ere this letter is in type I shall be able to telegraph you the division list.

The Northumberland members excepting Mr. Hutchinson are expected to vote for the resolution. The House and the country should feel proud of the ability of the members of the Assembly. But few deliberative bodies can boast of more debating ability than the present House, as shown since the capital question has come up.

Hon. Mr. Adams has been quite ill since Saturday, but is better to-day. He suffers from sore throat and cold.

But little business has been transacted in the Legislature as yet, the great question overshadowing all others and keeping the public business back. It will be well for the country when it is settled. We may then look for a defining of party lines and for the expeditious transaction of public business. Yours etc. PETER.

Fredericton March 22nd. 1880.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE "ADVANCE"]

FREDERICTON, March 24th.

The debate on the Capital question was continued at 2.30 p. m. yesterday by Hon. Mr. Landry who argued strongly for the resolution. He was followed by Mr. Butler of Queens, Messrs Thompson and Colter of York, and Mr. Lynott of Charlotte on the same side.

Messrs Sayre, Hill and Killam spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Ryan, in a fine speech closed the debate at 9.30 p.m.

The house was literally packed with spectators in the evening, and the interest towards the close of the debate was intensely interesting.

The amendment was put, and amidst the profound silence, Mr. Speaker Stevenson declared the vote as follows:—

Yeas	*Nays*
Wedderburn,	Fraser,
Crawford,	Perley,
Sayre,	Hannington,
Elder,	Landry
Hill,	Johnson,
Morton,	Ryan,
Woods:	Gillespie,
Vail,	Colter,
McLellan,	Blair,
Marshall,	Thompson,
Killam,	Theriault,
Barbarie,	Leighton,
Black,	Butler,
Ritchie,	Beveridge,
Turner,	White,
Lewis,	Covert,
Adams,	Cotterell,
Hutchinson,	Synott,
18	Renny,
	McManus,
	20

Messrs Davidson and Willis were paired.

Mr. Ryan's resolution was then put and carried, the vote being reversed. There was immense excitement when the results were announced by the Speaker and cheers burst from the galleries.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Our second despatch says:—

Replying to Mr. Gillespie, Provincial Secretary Wedderburn said the agreement to supply banks with Grand Southern subsidy bonds when issued, had been renewed.

This (Wednesday) morning Hon. Mr. Adams introduced bill authorising erection of telephone between Chatham and Black Brook.

Mr. Hutchinson gave notice of motion for detailed statement showing contracts, expenditure, extras, balances and works determined upon by Government.

The Surveyor-General submitted the papers called for by Mr. Ryan, relating to lumber operations in Gloucester.

The assembly is remarkably quiet this forenoon, and but little business was transacted. There is great rejoicing here over the vote of last night, when a bonfire burned in front of the old parliament buildings.

[Original.]

The Woman at the Sepulchre.

AN EASTER HYMN.

The grey light dawned that wondrous morn,
When he who was but lately borne
So mourningly from cross and scorn,
And amid within the tomb,
Had rent the bars that could not hold
The heir of life entranced and cold,
Wrapt in the silent gloom.

Weep, Mary, weep—thy heart-life's gone;
Disconsolate and left alone;
All, all is lost;—no succor none—
"They've ta'en the Lord away."
With frankincense and linen fine
She came to anoint his form divine,
At the dim break of day.

Her meek, sad eyes were filled with tears,
While angels strove to calm her fears;
Till, wandering, a form she near—
"O tell me where he's laid?"
One tender word in answer came,
What voice could so pronounce her name—
Mary! the Lord hath said.

Bless'd women, ye whose hearts were riven;
First at the grave, to you it first given
The news be white-robed sons of heaven—
He is alive who died!
Devoutly bowed in fear and awe,
The shining messenger ye saw
Who rolled the stone aside.

No marvel if their bosoms swell,
For never had lips such truth to tell;
Lo! as they spoke, the accents fell—
All hail! in tones they knew;
Fallen to the earth, they clasp His feet;
"Fear not, but go, my brethren greet
Their fainting faith renew."

The grey light yet again shall break,
Upon a morn when saints shall wake,
The ocean vast and earth shall quake,
And death shall flee away,
When Christ the Lord in power shall come,
With angel hosts, to take them home
To heaven's eternal day.

C. C. A. T.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

EASTER——SUNDAY next.

BEEF AND EGGS of good quality are being displayed in town.

THE ORGAN-GRINDER has left, having concluded that it is not quite spring time yet.

TO-MORROW, being Good Friday, their will be services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m. in St. Mary's Church, Chatham.

COW:—The party who advertised for a milch cow a few weeks ago in the ADVANCE has secured one, and therefore requires no more offers.

CLERK:—The gentleman who advertised for a grocery Clerk in the ADVANCE informs us that he has found one to suit him and is obliged to the several parties who responded to his announcement.

THE FIRST SALMON.—Mr. John Mason, of St. Margaret's Bay, killed a nice salmon, at Indian River on Tuesday last, weighing 11½ lbs., which was purchased by M. Samuel Shatford.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Inspector Schofield of the Weights and Measure branch of the public service is in town. We understand that he is arranging to bring the Inspection law into operation here.

SUDDEN DEATH:—Much regret is felt over the announcement of the death of George, son of F. P. Henderson, Esq. of Derby, who was killed last week while engaged in the lumber woods in the Western States. We have not heard the particulars of the sad event, further than that young Henderson was killed by a tree falling upon him.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS:— We are informed that "some of the papers" have stated that Mrs. Scott Siddons was to appear in Chatham, and that the statement was believed to be true. If the statement has been made, it has not fallen under our notice. In any case, there is hardly a probability of Chatham being so fortunate as to receive a visit from the accomplished lady named.

MIRAMICHI MAN INJURED:—Despatches to the New York press state that a few days ago, Robert Conroy, belonging to Miramichi, N. B., had his skull fractured with an axe by a negro named Louis Oakes, who supposed Conroy was an Indian, at a logging camp on the Mennecossin, Minnesota. John Doyle afterwards went to the camp for vengeance, and struck Oakes over the head with his gun, the hammer penetrating the skull a couple of inches. Oakes' condition is serious, but Conroy is expected to recover.

"A FELLOW in the parish of Glenelg" writes a letter in reply to something said about him in a local sheet, to the effect that he could not get security for the building of the Gulliver Bridge. He says he had no chance to offer it as he knew nothing of the sale, because it was not advertised. He thinks it will yet be advertised and sold over again in an honest manner, in which case he will show whether he cannot get security. Though Hon. Mr. Adams says "the fellow is worth nothing," that gentleman will yet find he is worth listening to.

A LIVELY HOUSE:—The St. John *Telegraph*, referring to a Portland House says:—

The house, as before stated, runs off Sheriff street westward. It is a small two-story wooden dwelling.

We have heard of the National Policy causing a great number of persons to "go West," but the fact that even "a small two story wooden dwelling" should run off a public street and "go West" is suggestive of the idea that when Macbeth was told of Birnam wood coming to Dunsinane, the messenger was not altogether drawing on his imagination.

Entertainment of the Chatham Temperance Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the Chatham Temperance Reformers gave their weekly entertainment in the Temperance Hall. The chair was occupied by Duncan Davidson, Esq., and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robertson of Tabusintac. Addresses were delivered by Mr. A. W. Paterson and the Rev. Mr. Robertson. Readings were given by Mr. Charles Kelly, and Mr. Tait of Black Brook, and recitations by Master Harry Martin and Miss Maggie Mowat. Solos were sung by Misses Annie Davidson and Emma Burns, and some instrumental pieces were given on the organ by Miss Haviland. Choruses were sung by the choir and Miss C. Johnstone presided at the piano. The hall was completely filled, and the proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

Celebration of St. Patrick's.

THE FOX HUNT.

St. Patrick's Day was, as stated in last week's ADVANCE, celebrated by a Fox Hunt and trotting races on the river. The committee in charge of the arrangement were Messrs. Dennis M'Evoy and Dennis Quigley of Newcastle, and Messrs. John McGowan, M. Brennan and Daniel Desmond of Chatham. The foxes were owned by Mr. John Fay of Newcastle and were hardly full grown. There was nothing of the features of a fox hunt about the affair. There were several thousand persons present and hundreds of teams. The crowd could not or would not be controlled, and when the first fox was liberated it was almost surrounded by the excited spectators. Its run was short, Mr. John McGinnis' dog soon catching it, assisted by several boys.

The second fox being released, it was caught by one of the crowd, and some of the Committee drove off towards Chatham with it, and it was liberated opposite the town before the spectators could surround it. An exciting chase followed, and the animal, after doubling handsomely a score of times was caught by Mr. John Lahay's dog.

After considerable delay the trotting races were brought on. The managing Committee consisted of the above named gentlemen, and at their request Messrs. Wm. Lawlor, Henry Muirhead, R. R. Call and J. Maltby acted as judges.

The entries for the first trot were horses owned respectively by Messrs. Thos. Ullock (McIntyre mare) Chatham, Jas. Graham, Bay des Vents, and Geo. Bryanton Derby. Mr. Benjamin Vye's horse, Newcastle, was to have trotted in this race, but it, unfortunately, cast two shoes and had to be driven to Chatham to have them replaced. The McIntyre mare won this race in two straight heats, prize $10.

The entries for the second race were of horses owned by—Atkinson, Newcastle, Benj. Vye Newcastle, H. Muirhead and M. Brennan, Chatham. Mr. Atkinson's horse won in two straight heats,- prize $8.

The entries in the third race were of horses owned by Messrs T. Flanagan, Chatham, Jas. Graham, Bay des Vents and Benj. Vye, Newcastle. Mr. Vye's horse won easily in two straight heats,—prize $5.

Last week gave the name of Mr. Thomas Vye as owner of the winning horse in the third race. The mistake was a natural one, as we knew that gentleman's horse was able to win against almost any horse on the river, and we did not know the Vyes all kept A 1 horses.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, CHATHAM.

St. Patrick's Hall was crowded on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., with a large and highly appreciative audience which had assembled to witness the entertainment of the R. C. T. A. Society. The programme was well selected and faithfully carried out, the members being assisted by the Students of St. Michael's College. The instrumental music furnished by members of the association was excellent, as were also the solos and choruses, as rendered by the students.

A feature of the entertainment proved to be the performance of a very laughable farce, entitled "A Strike on the Broad Axe R. R.

We do not deem it judicious to make individual distinctions where all did so well, but, we must commend Mr. Jas. McEachen, for the admirable manner in which he recited "Curfew shall not Ring To-night," Mr. T. Harrington for his successful execution of the difficult feat of playing two pieces of music on the organ at the same time, and Mr. R. Waddleton, whose inimitable rendition of several comic songs, was received by the audience with outbursts of applause.

The entertainment concluded with a beautiful tableau, representing the "Maid of Erin," on both sides of whom, were displayed the banners and emblems of the Society. J. D. M.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT NEWCASTLE.

The feast of Ireland's great Apostle, was celebrated by the pupils of St. Mary's Academy, Newcastle, in a very appropriate manner. A successful rendition of a select musical and literary programme delighted a well filled house for more than two hours. The choice of the different parts reflects much credit on the Sisters of Notre Dame; and the perfection with which these parts were sustained, speaks highly for both teacher and pupil.

The selections were principally from Irish authors, and were delicately chosen for the occasion. In each one could be seen an illustration of the truth, that the children of Erin can be given a rare treat on the festival of their Patron Saint, without descending to the too-common means of caricaturing the Irish race, which unfortunately, prevails to a great extent in the present day.

Aunt Polly and her spinning-wheel, were not the least pleasing feature in the evening's performance. The young lady who personated the aged dame, is deserving of praise for the manner in which she made the spinning-wheel harmonise with the note of the piano. We found that the hum of the wheel lent quite a charm to the music, while in turn, the music removed what might appear, to some, monotonous in the good old wheel.

The "Pilgrim's Choice," an allegory, was both pleasing and instructive. The cast was good, and the parts were well sustained. It faithfully represented the dangers that beset the path of inexperienced youth, when at first they embark on the troubled sea of life. It imparted a salutary lesson to the young adventurer, not to yield too easily to the tempting pleasures of the world; but rather hearken to the gentle, chiding voice of conscience which ever points to the road of virtue,

"Erin's Desolation" was beautifully rendered. We would mention the names of the characters in this part; but their modest appearance seems to suggest, that they are ever happier while *incognito*, and if we mention any of the young ladies who distinguished themselves in the various parts, we could omit none.

The feelings of sorrow which "Erin in Her Desolation" occasioned, was soon removed by the enchanting tableau, "Erin's Consolation"—Faith, Hope, and Charity were its prominent features; but we were tempted to ask why Hope was represented in a source so feeble; but even in the miniature state it appeared to advantage.

After some charming instrumental music, such as interspersed the programme throughout, a beautiful address was read, to which His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, responded in his own happy style, congratulating the young ladies who took part in the entertainment, and the audience on the rare treat they had witnessed. The Good Night was then sung.

SPECTATOR.

Entertainment.

One of the most attractive entertainments ever given for a local object by local talent, in Chatham, was that in Masonic Hall on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church congregation, in aid of their new Hall fund. It consisted of tableaux of different kinds, with auxiliaries in the way of music and readings. The tableaux, however, were the great features of the programme, although the excellence of the readings and music would have been the more noticeable in a purely literary and musical entertainment. Almost every performance has its drawbacks and it is, therefore, not surprising that this one should have been rendered somewhat tedious by being continued about three quarters of an hour beyond the usual time for such affairs. The cause of this was the crowding of too many pieces—if we may use the term—into the programme, the management appearing to have miscalculated the time that would be spent between each drop and rise of the curtain. This waiting, too, was rendered the more tedious, especially to ladies, by the discomfort of most of the seats with which the hall is provided, but for which, however, the managers of Thursday evening's entertainment are in no way responsible. The first tableau "Earth Hope and Charity," was so good as to be hardly susceptible of improvement. The "Gipsy Camp" and the "Four Seasons" were also excellent. The "Canadian Nightingales" made *the* hit of the evening, being very clever in both costuming and business. The "Maypole" too, which closed the first part of the programme, was deservedly applauded. In this part Miss Templeton sang very acceptably and Miss Ferguson gave a piano solo. In the latter the performer was handicapped by an instrument wretchedly out of tune—but she managed the difficulty with evident tact and won deserved applause.

The second part of the programme opened with "The Mistletoe Bough, represented by five scenes in tableaux, with descriptive song by Mrs. D. Ballardner, whose voice and manner were both captivating, dividing the attention of the audience between the fair singer and the "brave and fair" characters in the legend illustrated. The bride in this piece was much admired. She acted her part creditably and was well supported, although the Old Oaken Chest was rather too apparently suggestive of modern canvas. "Diana, Flora and Astrea"—a statuary tableau—was very fine, as was also "Titania and attendant Sprites." "Pinafore" was "a sell" and the "Scalp" tableau was not a happy ending. In the second part Miss Jessie Johnstone gave a beautiful song which was rendered with more than ordinary good taste and expression. The other features of the programme were Readings and the singing by the Choir which were, of themselves, worth the price of admission. The whole performance evidently involved considerable labor time and expense in preparation, and it must be gratifying to the ladies and gentlemen immediately concerned that their efforts were appreciated by one of the largest audiences that has been in the Masonic Hall for a long time.

Immanuel Church.

Palm Sunday was an occasion of great interest and joy to the congregation and friends of Immanuel Church. In the afternoon the new Vestry and Sunday School Room was opened for the Sunday School. The teachers and scholars assembled in full numbers, and in evident delight, in the new court of the Sanctuary, and for the first time therein sung their "Hosannas to the Son of David." After the cession of the school the members thereof assembled in the church, immediately adjacent, and with the general congregation had especial public services in connection with the happy event of the day. The Rector, Rev. George Howell, preached a sermon especially for the children, quoting as the text thereof—and so appropriate to Palm Sunday and these special services—the acclamation of the children crying in the temple, and saying, "Hosanna to the Son of David." After the sermon the superintendent, F. J. Letson, Esq., most happily addressed the children and gave a sketch of the history of the Sunday School, touching, also, upon the wonderful rise and growth of the church. All who have been acquainted with the church and its interests—whether as its particular friends or otherwise—have marvelled at the success connected therewith. To the friends of Immanuel Church last Sabbath was indeed a palmy day, one ever to be remembered with joy. The new Vestry is very commodious and in every way adopted to its purposes. Its acoustic properties are remarkably excellent for speaking and for singing. Above the lower and main audience room is another commodious room which is not yet completed in its arrangements. The ample lot for this edifice was given, together with a most generous sum for the erection of the building by one "whose praise is in all the church," and whose monuments of praise, like those of her lamented father, are known not only in church edifices but also in the hearts of the poor. The contractor for the building is Mr. Samuel McCulley and the builder Mr. S. Jackson. The entire work, we learn, gives great satisfaction, so that congratulations, harmony and delight prevail in all. The Rector of the Church and his entire people are most catholic in spirit, and this may account for their palmy days and Easter-like victories and joys.—*Com.*

Irish Relief Fund.

The following subscriptions are among those made in Northumberland to the Irish Relief Fund through the local committees:—

NEWCASTLE.

Joseph Hays,	$35 00	P. Hennessy,	5 00
Judge Wilkinson,	10 00	Patrick Morrissy,	10 00
Somerville Cormican,	15 00	Patrick Farrel,	2 00
Dennis McEvoy,	4 00	Patrick Hays,	4 00
Gov. P. W. Dixon,	10 00	A friend,	4 00
Miss Hickey,	2 00	John Hogan,	5 00
Jos. O. Fish,	2 00	D. & J. Ritchie,	20 00
Wm. Park,	5 00	Wm. A. Park,	2 00
Jas. Brown,	5 00	Philip Cox,	5 00
Dr. McDonald,	5 00	C. C. Watt,	5 00
A. & J. Hutchison,	5 00	R. McKenzie,	5 00
John Swan,	2 00	J. Donovan,	1 00
Wm. Fairy,	1 00	John Fish,	1 00
E. B. Mappin,	1 00	C. E. Fish,	2 00
Geo. McCormick,	1 00	W. C. Berryman,	1 00
P. Wheeler,	2 00	Thomas Vye,	1 00
C. E. McKeen,	1 00	John Bell,	1 00
John Ferguson,	1 00		

Messrs. R. McKenzie, J. D. Creaghan and James Brown are the members of committee receiving subscriptions in the town of Newcastle.

LUDLOW.

Mary McLeod,	$ 25	Kenneth Cameron,	2 00
Donald McLeod,	1 00	Justice Fairley,	2 00
Wm. Scott,	50	Justice W. Fairley,	1 00
Geo. Parker,	25	James Garrigan,	2 00
John Fairley,	5 00	Joseph White,	1 00
C. Whelen,	1 00	Chas. I. Duffy,	1 00
Tim. McCarty,	1 00	Mrs. S. McCloskey,	2 00
Maggie Duffy,	1 00	John Campbell,	2 00
P. Sanders,	2 00	D. McMillan,	1 00
John O'Keef,	2 00	Michael Billive,	1 00

The Disorderly Bathurst Court.

BATHURST, 20th March, 1880.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

In the last issue of the *Advocate*, I notice an editorial note stating that the Editors of that paper have received from D. G. Maclauchlan, Stipendiary Magistrate of this town, a communication indignantly denying my statement in reference to the disorder that prevailed in his office during the examination of Roy. It has always been my aim in the "Bathurst Notes" to state *facts only*, and if possible make them conduce to the public good, and having witnessed such a disreputable scene in a Court of Justice, I considered that its publication would be in the interests of the public and probably prevent its recurrence. On the contrary, it has had the effect of hardening Mr. M. in sin, and now he makes his offence all the more glaring by denying what he knows to be true, and stating what he knows equally well to be utterly false. To rest under the implication conveyed by Mr. M's letter, I will not, and will now substantiate my statement, feeling sure I will show beyond a doubt, that Mr. M's letter is a most flagrant and wilful perversion of the truth, concocted for two purposes, first to raise a doubt in the mind of the outside public as to the truth of my statement, and secondly to shift if possible in the mind, of the people in Bathurst, the responsibility of the disgraceful affair from his own shoulders to those of Sheriff Vail. My statement was general, I will now particularize and ask Mr. M. if he will attempt to deny that during that examination, snowballs were thrown about the room by the dozen, that caps were snatched from the hands of the owners and hurled at the heads of spectators, that two snowballs alighted on the very paper the Clerk of the Peace was writing on, that he, Mr. M., himself, only escaped being struck on the head by a snowball, by stooping to pick something off the floor, that an old tin cover in which he kept kindling wood was thrown at people's heads, and one old man cut over the eye by it, that two men, whose names it is not necessary to mention, were at one time cinched in each others grasp, and had to be separated, and one of them, who was under the influence of liquor indulged freely in most profane language. These Mr. Editor are *only a few instances* of what actually took place in that Court Room that afternoon, but they will suffice. If Mr. M. will attempt to deny these or any one of them, then the sooner he unfurls his standard as a champion of falsehood and appears in his true colours the better.

Mr. M. further states that Sheriff Vail sat throughout the whole proceedings and knows the facts are not as stated. Sheriff Vail has permitted me to use his name as corroborating my statement and further to say that Mr. M. never even intimated to him he was going to make use of his name and had he done so, he would most stoutly have been refused. John Sivewright Esq., Secy-Treas., although not wishing his name brought into prominence in the matter, has also permitted me to use his name as a corroboration. The Clerk of the Peace has also permitted me to use his as a corroboration. All these gentlemen, the first officials in the County, have not hesitated to express themselves in very strong terms in reference to the matter, and have characterized the proceedings as "most disreputable" and "disgraceful." It is needless for me to say further. I am perfectly willing that the public should decide who is telling the truth in the matter, and I entertain no fear as to their decision. As to his personalities, I will not descend to the level on which he has placed, himself in order to reply, further than to say, that it is a weak case, indeed, that needs their support. I can easily imagine what they are and in what language they are couched, and have no doubt but that they are only worthy of the source from which they have emanated.

Hoping you will pardon my trespassing so much on your valuable space.

I am, your correspondent, D.

Worth Knowing.

One bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough, and lame stomach.

How to Make Money.

Twenty-five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed out sparingly to a coop of twenty-five hens will increase the product of eggs 25 per cent in value in thirty days.

THE SUPPLY DEPOT of the entire bodily economy is the stomach. There it is that the manufacture of blood goes on, and upon activity of the great digestive organs depends in a great measure the well-being of the system. If its functions are interrupted by dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation supervene, the blood becomes meagre in quantity and poor in quality, the appetite impaired, nervous symptoms manifest themselves and there is a loss of flesh and vigor. As a means of stimulating and invigorating the stomach and remedying the above deplorable state of things, Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be confidently relied upon by debilitated, dyspeptic, and nervous sufferers. Not only is it a tonic of great and certain merit, but a most agreeable one. Its flavor is unexceptionable and it contains no ingredients that can prove harmful to any one using it. It proves most effacious in remedying weakness and nervousness when the directions are strictly adhered to. As an anti-periodic, it possesses great excellence. Chills and fevers, bilious remittent fever, and the minor malarial complaints, dumb ague and ague cake, are eradicated by it, and the system fortified against their return. It is an article which bears a time-honored reputation, and has proved its efficacy in numberless cases well calculated to put the remedial value of any remedy to a crucial test. Refreshing sleep, increased muscular force a gain in flesh and mental cheerfulness are among the blessings which it confers. Intending purchasers should not forget to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

(Announcements of deaths are inserted free but extended notices and poetry are charged ten cents a line.)

On Sunday 21st March, at the residence of her sister, the widow of late Hon. John Ambrose Street, Fredericton, Penelope Hubbard, aged 76. The deceased resided for many years as a member of Mr. Street's family at Willow Brook, Newcastle and her memory will be kindly and affectionately recalled by many old friends still at Miramichi

At Springfield, Chatham, on the eleventh inst., of Heart Disease, Martin McKinnon, aged seventy-two years.

At Chatham, on Sunday 20th inst., of Scarlet-rash, Violet aged 5 years and 10 months, eldest child of Alexander and Janie Robinson.

"God wanted a voice for the heavenly choir
That well might blend with a harp of gold
And Christ said, Father this thy desire
I will bring from the lambs of my earthly fold."

New Advertisements.

For Easter.

500 DOZ. Fresh Eggs,
2 Bbls. Choice Hams.
Fresh Sausages, at
CARMICHAEL BROS.

Auction.

To be sold at Auction, at the Subscriber's auction room, on

FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. to close consignments,

15 Bbls and 6 Half bbls. Caraquet Herring,
4 Bbls Mackerel.
10 Cwt Codfish, 3 Chests tea.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—approved joint notes payable 1st July next.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer.

Chatham, March 24, '80. 4b1

Wanted.

A Second Class Male Teacher for School District No. 4, Chatham.

WM. MORRISON,
Secy.

Chatham, 23rd March, '80.

To Let.

For one year the Farm and Business Stand at Portage River, Tracadie, for particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN MCDERMAID, }
WM. MURRAY, } Executors.

tf.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Teas, Sugars,
Molasses, &c

IN STORE AND ON THE WAY:

500 BBLS. FLOUR,

POOR COPY

(Continued from 2nd page.)

* * * * * * *

CONTRAST OF MANAGEMENT.

Well, Sir, the net result is this, that we paid of such items as were never paid by hon. gentlemen opposite at all in 1874-5, $1,620,843, in 1875-6, $1,811,322; in 1876-7, $2,571,044, and in 1877-8, $2,977,522. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I omit from this altogether some special items for which we might fairly take credit. We had to meet the entire expenditure of the Exhibition at Philadelphia, we had to meet the entire expenditure at Sydney, and we had to meet a very large portion of the expenditure of the Exhibition at Paris. We had also to meet a very large expenditure connected with the Boundary survey in the West. Besides all these there is a sum of $13,000 for the organization of the North-West Territories, which I have not included. I have in fact omitted a very large number of items which I fairly might include, and which would swell the total amount by two or three hundred thousand dollars. (Hear, hear.) But wishing, Sir, contrary to the practice of the hon. member for Cumberland, to speak with such accuracy as cannot be impugned, I have made up the statement as I have now read it to the House. Now, Sir, what would be the net result of these figures? They show that we spent, as I have said, $565,000 less than the Estimates of the Finance Minister in 1873. The Estimates on that occasion amounted to $23,316,316. That included one considerable item of expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway, which the hon. member for Cumberland will remember he condemned us for charging to revenue instead of to capital account. Had we so charged it, our expenditure would have been something like a million under the estimates. Making deductions which must be made, if a fair comparison was to be made, the expenditure in 1874-5 was $22,092,228; in 1875-6, $22,677,050; in 1876-7, $20,948,257; in 1877-8, $20,525,530; in 1878-9, $20,898,470. This last was based on the supposition that we were responsible for the Estimates for that year, a responsibility which I admit so far as the first Estimates were concerned, but not with regard to the supplementary estimates last year. I think I can fairly appeal to the House if I have not shown most conclusively that our Administration, instead of being charged, as they have been, with extravagance, were entitled to the praise and confidence of the House and country for the economy they exercised in the discharge of their public duties. I have said nothing about the unavoidable increases such as the Civil Service extension, made necessary by the addition of another Province to the Dominion, the salary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, payments to his Council, and expenditures of a public character in the territory of Keewatin. I have not taken notice of many things I might fairly have mentioned, because I desire only to refer to such matters as are indisputable. While speaking on the tariff I omitted to mention one point, and though it is somewhat out of my line of argument, with the permission of the House I will deal with it now.

THE FARMER AND THE N. P.

One of the pretences of hon. gentlemen opposite in advocating the National Policy, was that it would benefit the farmer. It was alleged that because the United States imposed certain duties upon our grains, we should meet them with a counter duty, or, as the hon. member for Cumberland said, we should adopt the sincerest form of flattery by following their example. (Hear.) That the Government did so we know. Except under urgent circumstances or for particular reasons, no grain coming into this country paid duty on account of the tariff. This measure of course had not the effect of increasing prices, for we know that the price of wheat was relatively higher in Chicago and other western cities under the *regime* of hon. gentlemen opposite since the introduction of the tariff, than before we had any duty upon foreign wheat. But while they were willing to make pretences to farmers of assisting them and meeting their views, hon. gentlemen opposite decided that it was necessary to impose a duty on some articles that might put money into their pockets. They have imposed the heaviest duties upon the poorest articles of woollen cloth, that made the poor man pay ten times as much as the rich man, inasmuch as the specific duty upon the finest cloths was the same as upon the poorest. They endeavoured in that way to give protection to the woollen manufacturers, and the decrease in the quantity of woollen goods brought into the country since then, shows how effectually that protection has been used. But now, driven by the complaints of hundreds of thousands of the honest yeomanry, who feel that they have been sold and imposed upon by specious promises—(cheers)—hon. gentlemen opposite have decided that something must be done, and they have imposed a duty of three cents per pound on wool of Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln sheep. I can hardly believe that the hon. Finance Minister does not know there is not a pound of these wools imported into Canada. (Cheers and laughter.) In order that there may be no mistake about it, I will read extracts from some letters I have received. One gentleman, who is probably the largest dealer in wool in the Dominion, says:—

"I see by this morning's *Globe* that Sir Leonard, in his Budget Speech, proposes to put a duty on wool of 3c. per pound on combing wools of Leicester, Costwold, and Lincolnshire sheep. Mr. Tilley will not get one dollar of revenue from this source, as we do not import one pound of this class of combing wool into this country, and we are not likely to do so, as we have no machinery to manufacture the class of goods this type of wool is most suitable for, and we can buy wools from other countries at a great deal less, and more suited to our trade. This is a transparent fraud on farmers, and will be of no benefit to them or injury to our woolen manufacturers. The price of this class of wool is determined in England, which is our only competitor, for she produces over 100,000,000 lbs., and we produce about 8,000,000 lbs. I have been in this business for twenty years, and have only been able to ship this type of wool to England three times. Our market has always been the United States. I bought and sold 1,300,000 lbs. of wool in 1879, of which 900.000 lbs. went to the States, and the balance was used in Canada. I will be glad to hear from you on this wool question, because I am interested."

Another letter from a manufacturer is as follows:—

"I see in the Montreal *Herald* this day, that the Government intend putting a duty of three cents per pound on Leicester, Lincoln, and Cotswold wools by ways of pleasing the farmers; but it will not benefit them one cent, as this class of wools, as a rule, are worth more generally than Canadian wools are here, and consequently are not likely to be largely imported. But there are wools imported of the long sample coarse hair, which do not compete with Canadian in the manufacture of carpets, blankets, flannels, and coarse tweeds and grey cloths, knitting yarns, &c. The wools I refer to are East India, China, Egyptian, Russian, Italian, Turkey, and in any other kinds of coarse German and other Continental wools, which are now used in Canada in the manufacture of blankets and other heavy wools. If it is really necessary for us to be protected, the farmer should have a share of it, and not such an imaginary portion as the proposed duty will be."

These letters go to show, that the Finance Minister does not know precisely what he is talking about. (Cheers and laughter.) I was surprised—well, no, I was not surprised—(renewed laughter)—I was somewhat interested to hear the hon. member for Cumberland denounce the efforts made by the late Administration in 1874 to obtain reciprocal trade with the United States.

DEALINGS WITH UNITED STATES.

He represented the plenipotentiary accredited by Her Majesty's Government at our instance, as going down on his knees to the Yankees and telling them that we had nothing more we could give them, as all had been given away, but not by us. We never gave anything away. The only transaction our Government had with the United States was that which resulted in the payment of the Halifax award (loud cheers), a large amount of money being handed over to the Government, as they have good occasion to know; while in 1871 they were willing to give away the whole of the fisheries for a merely nominal payment. We declined to have an English gentleman unacquainted with country or with the circumstances of the country, to act for us, but insisted upon having our own Commissioners, and to have the management of the affair in our own hands. The result was one that has never before been accomplished. We got what was just and right at the hands of the United States. Cheers.) The hon. gentleman says everything was given away, the country had to give. We recollect the pitiable figure cut by the hon. gentleman's leader in 1871. He might have secured free admission to the United States for our coal, salt, lumber, and fish, had he only had foresight and practical knowledge. (Hear, hear.) And it will be recollected that he did not think it prudent, as the Canadian representative, to put in a demand for, far less to insist upon, the the payment of over a million dollars spent in defending this country from marauders from the United States. (Cheers.) No country ever was so humiliated as Canada was by the hon. gentleman's leader, unless it was England in concurring in the decisions of the Convention. The hon. gentleman was right in saying that everything was given away. (Renewed cheering.) We gave away the free navigation of the St. Lawrence for ever in return for the right to navigate the Yucan and Stickeen rivers, at Alaska, though the hon. gentleman was probably not before aware that we already possessed this right. We secured permission also to navigate a canal in our own territory at St. Clair Flats. (Laughter.) If there had been anything else to give away, it would have been given away by the craven, abject policy pursued in Washington in 1871. (Loud cheering.) The hon. gentleman sneered at our plenipotentiary, and spoke of the expense of the negotiations. Our plenipotentiary never charged the Government one cent for his services; yet under the hon. gentlemen opposite an abortive mission to France and Spain has already cost the country $12,000. without one iota of result, good, bad, or indifferent. The hon. gentlemen opposite have bought up a Senator who changed his political views and went over to the other side of the Atlantic, being paid $1,500 to do something in Paris, while $12,000 was being paid to Sir Alexander Galt for the same purpose. These figures appear in the Public Accounts, and show as transparent a bribe as was ever offered to a public man. Yet we are lectured on this side of the House because we did not succeed in a praiseworthy effort at Washington to obtain the same terms of equality in our trade with the United States. Hon. gentlemen opposite seem to think it is a grand thing to revile us—that it is a grand principle of political action to apply the *lex talionis*.

We know that it is inevitable that this country should associate with the United States in trade relations, and we cannot avoid it. We are side by side with them for thousands of miles. They are the same people as ourselves. They are a British country. Although they have a different system of Government, there is no reason why we should not cultivate the closest trade relations with them. (Hear, Hear.) We expect them to be our most profitable customers next to Great Britain, and any thing that tends to injure the prospects of our trade with that country is a fatal stab to their own prosperity. (Hear, Hear.) But we find that during the recess Ministers were guilty of the indiscretion of boasting of what they were doing against that country, and the other night, the member for Cumberland boasted in his own peculiar style that we now had the United States at our feet, that now four millions of people could dictate terms to fifty millions, that now we were taking matters into our own hands, that the United States would see that we were bound to have a policy of protection, that we determined to keep Canada for the Canadians, that the United States could come to us and solicit at our hands, a portion of the good things we have to offer. Nothing could be more ridiculous, nothing more absurd. We can discuss these matters with the people of the United States in a reasonable, sensible way. I hope we may be able to see again, as we have in the past, that the prosperity of both countries can be considered together, and that while we are resolved to retain our own political system and relations, we may still be desirous to maintain friendly trade relations with that great country. (Hear, hear.) By following such a course as that, we may be able to achieve something with them, but if we persist in maintaing a defiant and offensive position towards them, we shall only lend additional strength to the arms of those in the United States who are opposed to our existence here as a separate nationality. We are only doing an injury to our own country in attempting to retaliate against a people twelve times as strong as we are. (Hear, hear.) When we were in office we found that the malt trade between Canada and the United States was a profitable one, and we found that the nominal duty under the old tariff—for it was never realized—was looked upon by the people of the United States as intended to exclude their products from this country. Hon. gentleman opposite took off the excise duty we had on malt, and reimposed two cents per pound on malt coming from abroad. The result of that is this, that in the United States Legislature at present they have taken up the challenge to retaliate, and have imposed such a duty on malt going into their country as will make it impossible for Canadian maltsters long to continue that trade, and this action is caused by the mischievous meddling of hon. gentleman opposite with matters which they do not understand. (Hear, hear.)

BORROWED LIGHT.

They pretend to have an unlimited knowledge of the trade, but, Sir, the very tariff resolutions which they introduced last year were borrowed, with everything attached to them, from the United States tariff. (Hear, hear.) And all will remember that some of the rags of the United States hung around them after they were brought in. Words which were only applicable to Washington we found printed in the resolutions which were placed on our desks—("Hear, hear," and laughter) showing that the hon. gentleman, while he was determined to have a protective tariff, did not know exactly what he meant, and so had to "look to Washington" for a model. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

THE EXODUS.

The Minister of Railways said the other evening that such was the brilliancy of our prospects as Canadians, such was the prosperity which had dawned on this country, that—and I am quoting the hon. gentleman's own words—"people were ever since rushing into Canada to partake of the benefits of this policy." (Laughter.) "Rushing into the country!" Why, Sir, there has been a steady rush out of Canada ever since their National Policy went into operation. (Hear, hear.) The Minister of Finance acknowledged honestly in the House the other night, that thousands of people have left St. John for the United States, and the only excuse the hon. gentleman gave was that they came into New Brunswick because there was employment to be had in 1876-77, and they left in 1880 because no employment was to be had. This is precisely what we say; that is exactly the ground we take. (Hear, hear.) Under the late Government work was, generally speaking, never in the dark period so scarce as now. But the moment the stamp of the wicked policy of hon. gentlemen opposite was set on the country—the mark of the beast, some one near me suggests—(laughter)—the moment the trail of the serpent was seen on the land, that moment the people began to move. I mentioned in the House the official statement made by the United States consul at Sarnia, that during this last season no fewer than 27.000 Canadians crossed the river at that point to settle in the United States, and I have no doubt but there has been a similar exodus from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

SIR L. TILLEY — The Americans should not be annoyed at our policy in that case.

A GREAT "CRAM."

MR. MACKENZIE—So far as acquiring a desirable populatino they should not, but they can afford to take the population and at the same time resent the intolerant and retaliatory policy of the Government. But, Sir, the hon. gentleman opposite let us into a secret the other night. He told us that the leader of the Government had approached Earl Beaconsfield and had secured the services of that distinguished gentleman as a Canadian immigration agent. There was to be seen on that occasion one of the most pitiable exhibitions that ever was taken part in by a British Premier. I was sorry that any demented Canadian should have had an opportunity of reaching his ear, and thus making him responsible for the preposterous statement which he made in a speech shortly afterwards. I had been under the impression that it was some vagrant Canadian who had thus imposed on the crédulity of the Premier of Great Britain; but when I came to know the other night that it was the Prime Minister of Canada who had instilled such nonsense into his mind, I was more than astonished, and I trust that no Canadian, whether Prime Minister or Commoner, or a private citizen, will ever again make such an absurd statement to an English Premier, or if he does I hope the English Premier will not incur the ridicule of a whole nation by giving the statement any credit. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

MR. LANDRY — Hear, hear: hear, hear.

A SMALL LIGHT.

MR. MACKENZIE—I am glad, Sir, to find that one hon. gentleman on the other side agreed with me. To be sure, he is not a very prominent member, but—

MR. LANDRY—Hear, hear.

MR. MACKENZIE—But, Sir, though his little light is not a very brilliant one, he must remember that even a rush light displays itself to advantage when it is surrounded by so much darkness. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I need not, Sir, take up much of the time of the House in stating our policy as to our commerce and our trade relations.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

The House is well aware that the ground we take is that a foreign trade is an essential element of national prosperity. We hold that any restriction upon trade other than what is required for revenue purposes is mischievous, and while we shall always be ready to aid the Government of the day in obtaining such taxes as are requisite for carrying on the affairs of this country with credit, we shall never consent to a policy which, while raising some revenue for the State, imposes eight or ten times that amount in taxes which are to be paid over to a few favoured individuals. (Hear, hear.) It is said we are hostile to the manufacturers How are we hostile to that class? We believe that the revenue tariff which was in existence in our time gave very considerable protection to the manufacturers. It was only an incidental protection, and whatever may be in a name, it was a protection nevertheless, because it gave every manufacturer in the country 17½ cents on the dollar more than he would be entitled to were there free trade between this and foreign countries. We took steps at the various Exhibitions in the South Seas, in Europe, and in the United States to have our manufacturers properly represented. We took every step to advertize in a legitimate way the products of our manufacturers, and the natural result was that these efforts were beginning to produce fruit. A very considerable amount of our manufactured goods were sent to Germany and France, some to the Cape of Good Hope, some to Australian colonies, and some to New Zealand—and all by the efforts of the Administration to make our manufacturers known.

SHIPBUILDING.

It is said that hon. gentlemen opposite were peculiarly kind in affording protection to ship-builders, and two Ministers, the member for Cumberland and the member for St. John, are taking special credit to themselves in this matter. The former attacked the late Administration in 1874 because we were imposing unusual burdens on the ship-builders. And what has happened under the new system? The shipbuilding interest was never so depressed. The ship yards of Quebec are quiet, and there are thousands of idle men in that city who formerly found considerable employment. I saw two ship-builders from that city to-day who told me that the city was never in such a state, partly from the failure of the ship building, from the tariff, and partly from the failure of workingmen to obtain the labour which had been promised them by the present Ministry.

FACT VS TILLYISM.

The Minister of Finance said, in reply to some remarks of mine with regard to his own Province, that I was mistaken, that there was a large amount of manufacturing done there. I have no special intimacy with that Province, and I shall leave some of the members from New Brunswick to deal with that question; but what I said was this, that the Finance Minister in endeavouring to account for the probable danger to his Province of the legislation here, pointed out to them over and over again that they would become a great manufacturing centre and send their goods to the far west. What I said was, that while there was no doubt of the intelligence and enterprise of the people of New Brunswick, I denied that they had any special facilities which would enable them to cope with a people a thousand miles away. What I said then, and what I say now, is that there are no such special advantages to be obtained in New Brunswick, and the hon. gentleman failed to make the people of his own Province believe that he could effect an impossibility. Indeed, the hon. gentleman himself admitted that there were less working people now in his constituency than there were some years ago. (Hear, hear.) His manner of accounting for the fact I leave to the disposal of hon. gentlemen from his own Province. Our policy as a party towards the manufacturers there and elsewhere was simply that no class of the community should be placed upon a footing inferior to that possessed by any other class, and if manufacturers obtained undue preponderance in the way of protection we thought that the result would be injurious to all other classes; that it would especially be injurious to farmers and mechanics, and in a minor degree to labourers: that the money which went to make millionaires of a few would have to be exorted from the people who earn the real wealth of the country by their hard labour. (Hear.)

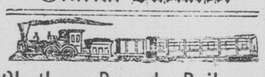
FACT VS. TUPPERISM.

The hon. member for Cumberland stated, Sir, in the most pronounced manner, that in 1876 my hon. friend (Sir Richard Cartwright) and the late Government had determined upon the introduction of a higher tariff, and that they were deterred from doing so by a deputation headed by Mr. Jones, who represented to the Government his determination to oppose the Government if such an increase was effected. I have to tell the hon. gentleman that his story is wholly imaginary. (Hear, hear.) The Government never determined upon any such policy. (Hear, hear.) The Government were never visited by Mr. Jones with any such message. (Hear, hear.) There was a question at the time as to the policy of obtaining additional revenue or allowing the past deficit to accrue, and as a matter of course, there were discussions amongst those who might anticipate the purpose of the Government to impose a higher rate on imports. I hope the hon. gentleman will not in future repeat that statement. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) My hon. friend behind me says his whole speech was only a series of repetitions, and it will be repeated again. (Hear, hear.) I would suggest then that the hon. gentleman should get this speech printed and distributed, as that would save his going ever a great deal of the ground.

A DIGNIFIED REBUKE.

I have very little further to say at the present time, though there are many things I would like to discuss. Thereare however, one or two other things to which I desire briefly to refer. The hon. member for Cumberland said that we gained office in 1873 by unholy means. (Laughter.) Well, Sir, what were the unholy means? Hon. gentleman had a vote of want of confidence, which I moved, as leader of the Opposition in this House, pending against them. They discussed it for days and days, and they at last went sneaking out of the House one night, the Minister of Finance with a commission of Lieutenant-Governor awaiting him, another member of the Government with the commission of Judge awaiting him, and the hon. gentleman got up and stated, in his place in the House, that they intended to resume the debate on the following day, and asked us to agree to an adjournment, which they knew, in the state of the House, they could not carry. (Cheers.) The majority assented to adjourn on this representation, and before the House again met Lieutenant-Governor Tilley and Judge Macdougall were off for their respective positions. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, Sir, the Government failed to test their position by a vote of the House and they went out by the back door, endeavoring to get away under cover and hiding themselves as they best could. (Cheers and laughter.) Under these circumstances we were called by the Governor-General to assume office, and yet the hon. gentleman says we obtained office by unholy means. (Renewed cheers.) Why, Sir, if our means of obtaining office were unholy, I look in vain to the vocabulary of the hon. member for Cumberland for words expressive of the condition to which hon gentlemen opposite were reduced at that moment. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) To be sure, Sir, the member for Cumberland took good care shortly afterwards to wash his hands of the transaction. (Hear, hear.) He said that he, at any rate, was not to blame, that he had no hand in the pie; but after he and the whole of those who took part in that transaction have come back to be leaders in the House he defends it almost, and flings taunts across the House against those who were called on to administer the affairs of the country when they were no longer able to do so. I would just say Sir, that when gentlemen on this side of the House are disposed to let this matter sleep, gentlemen opposite had better do so. (Hear, hear.) But if they persist in discussing these things, it may be necessary for us to discuss what was the condition of the country at that time, what have been the results since, and what is to be expected from the continuance of such gentlemen in office in the future. (Loud cheers.)

General Business.



Chatham Branch Railway.

WINTER 1879-80.

ON and after Monday, November 17th, 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,	1.25 a. m.,	9.35 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	1.55 "	10.05 "
" "	Depart,	2.15 "	10.20 "
ham,	Arrive,	2.45 "	10.50 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.		No. 3. ACCOMM'DTION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham,	Depart	4.00 p. m.,	11.45 p. m
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	4.30 "	12.15 a. m.
" "	Depart,	4.55 "	12.50 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.25 "	1.00 "

Train leaves Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South which runs only to Moncton; and with the Express going North which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway time, which is about five minutes slower than St. John and ordinary Miramichi Time

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLEARING OFF SALE!

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Dressing Cases,
Musical Albums,
Vases,
Merscham Pipes,
Concertinas,
Accordeons,

Cigar and Cigarette Holders, &c., &c.

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellry,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware.

CONSISTING OF

Tea Sets,
Ice Pitchers,
Cake Baskets,
Butter Coolers,
Pickle Stands,
Castors,
Children's Mugs,
Napkin Rings,
Spoons,
Forks, &c.

The Subscriber intends to go to Europe this winter to purchase his spring stock, and will sell off the stock now on hand at cost price to make room for new goods.

ISAAC HARRIS,
WaterStreet, Chatham, N. B.

Law, etc.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday 24th day of April next, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon, and five o'clock, p. m.:

All the right, title and interest of Jeremiah Casey, in and to all that piece or lot of Land, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Southwest Branch o the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, and County of Northumberland, known as the upper half of the Lot letter O, granted to James Gillice; bounded Easterly, by Alexander Esson's lands; Westerly by Lot N, granted to George Fleet; Northerly by the Southwest Branch of said River, and extending Southerly to the full extent of the original grant, and known as the David Mott property; being the lot of land conveyed by W. L. Stuart to the said Jeremiah Casey and Patrick Casey, junior, by deed dated 13th March, A. D., 1868, and being the land and premises upon which the said Jeremiah Casey at present resides, containing 150 acres more or less.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Timothy McCarthy, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land, situate lying and being on the Semiwagan Ridge, in the Parish of Nelson and County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz.:—Southerly, by the Queen's Highway or Great Road, leading through the Semiwagan Settlement, Westerly by lands owned by Michael Mahar, Easterly by lands occupied by John Walsh, and Northerly by wilderness or Crown Lands—being the lands and premises upon which the said Timothy McCarthy at present resides, and containing 200 acres more or ess.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court by David Ritchie, John Ritchie Robert Ritchie, and Allan Ritchie, against the said Timothy McCarthy and Jeremiah Casey.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, January 5, A.D.1880. } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Sale.

CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY.

To be sold at Public Auction on

Saturday the first day of November next,

at the Chatham Branch Railway Station, Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the Chatham Branch Railway Company of, in, and to 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 Ware houses, Engine House, Tank House, Coal Sheds, and other buildings, situate at Chatham Station, and at the Junction with the Intercolonial Railway, and all the Lands and Grounds on which the said Buildings 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.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of George Kitchen, against the said Chatham Branch Railway Company.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 21st July, 1879. } JOHN SHERIFF, Sheriff of Northumberland.

P. S.—The above Sale is postponed to Monday the Third Day of MAY, next, then to take place at the same hour and place.

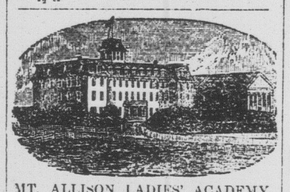
Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 1st Nov., A. D 1879. } JOHN SHERIFF, Sheriff of Northumberland

THEOPS. S. DESBRISAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c, &c.
BATHURST, N. B.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, McLACHLAN'S BUILDING,
Water St. Chatham.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.
Chatham, N. B.
July '9. 77

E. P. Williston,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.
14-tf



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Sackville, N. B.

REV. D. KENNEDY, D D., Principal.

ONE of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion, embracing Courses of Study from the primary to the degree of B. A.

Departments of MUSIC and FINE ARTS under direction of SPECIALISTS. For particulars send for catalogue. Second Term opens Jan 2nd. 1880.
7.R 25

Medical.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CHATHAM, N. B.

DR. CHANNING'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR THE BLOOD.

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

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

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

T. C. STRATTON, Esq.

Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1877.

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

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

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

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

General Business.

SAINT MARY'S
CONVENT AND ACADEMY,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre-Dame.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated at a short distance from the Intercolonial Railway Station, offers to parents great facilities for procuring for their children a solid, refined, and useful education. The course of Instruction is pursued in the English Language, and is well adapted to qualify the pupil to fill any position in Society.

Superior advantages for French are afforded.

Particular attention is given both to Vocal and Instrumental Music. Terms moderate.

For further information, apply to the

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

Newcastle, Aug. 5, 1879.

Fish for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

10 Bbls. Mackerel;
10 Half Bbls. Mackerel
10 Bbls Herring;
10 Half Barrels, do;
50 Quintals Codfish.

Cheap for Cash. NICHOLAS BARDEN.
Chatham, Jan. 5, '80. 2y1

ALBERT LIME.
THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y.

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS

may be expected on account of the great depression in trade

I WILL SELL AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

all my Stock, consisting of:

DRY GOODS,
Men's Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Groceries, Provisions & Crockery;
Also a large lot of
CHOICE LIQUORS.

R. FLANAGAN.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you a have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland Maine.

Real Estate for Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract.—The House and premises situated on the easterly side of Queen St., now occupied by the Subscriber.

Also 3 acres of Grass Land on the westerly side of the Old Napan Road.

For terms apply to

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

Chatham, Oct. 1, 79.

Comercial House,
CHATHAM.

THE NEW STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

—IS—

Unsurpassed for Variety and cheapness.

by any in the trade.

A call will convince the closest buyer that bargains are being offered for the cash.

W. B. HOWARD.

VISIT THE
STUDIO OF ART,
Opposite Masonic Hall
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PHOTOGRAPHS,
—OF THE—
Finest Finish
—AND MOST—
Delicate Shade,
—AND—
Pencil Touch,

Done by an Artist of Great Experience.

☞ See specimens at the door.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—
MOULDINGS
For Picture Framing, etc.

T. R. COLPITTS, Photo.-Artist.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.
JUST OPENED,
Ladies' Camel's Hair and Felt Hats;

BONNET & HAT SHAPES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
POINT LACE BRAID
& NUN'S LACE LINEN THREAD,
BERLIN WOOLS, &
BERLIN WORK,
Alliance & Cruel WOOLS,
and a variety of
FANCY GOODS.
W. S. LOGGIE

$1,500 TO 6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO. Portland. Main

General Business.

—AT—
H. WYSE'S,
NEWCASTLE.

Receiving this day, at H. Wyse's:

MAPLE SUGAR, PRUNES,
TAMIRANDS, ORANGES, LEMONS,
GREEN & DRIED APPLES,
RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON PEEL, SUGAR,
BUTTER, PEAS, RICE,
BARLEY, SPLIT BEAS,
HOPS, PRESERVED, GINGER,
PICKLED LAMB'S TONGUES,
MARMALADE, PICKLES,
ALL KINDS SPICES.
FANCY BISCUIT & CAKE.
BREAD OF ALL KINDS.

Expected daily, Hams & Bacon,

Checker Boards

At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Wax Figures in Glass Shades

At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

STEAMER LORNE.

TO be sold by private contract the Steamer "Lorne" 4 tons burden and nine horse power. Her dimensions are 43 ft. keel, 7 ft. beam and 3 ft. propeller. She is built of birch, pine and juniper, and was launched last spring, she may be seen on application to the Subscribers.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS
Derby, N. B.

Pungs & Sleighs.

New and second hand PUNGS and SLEIGHS are for sale at the Shop of the Subscriber, St. John street, Chatham.

Repairing, Painting & Upholstering,

BLACKSMITH WORK
—AND—
GENERAL JOBBING.

In the CARRIAGE and SLEIGH business, promptly attended to on reasonable terms.

Old Pungs or Sleighs, taken in part payment for new ones.

ALEX. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and pay their accounts immediately, failing which they will be placed at once in the hands of a Magistrate for Collection.

MRS. JOHN WALLS,
Chatham, Aug. 28th '79. MILLINER.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK,

begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she is prepared to attend to any orders in the above line with which she may be favored.

She has associated with her her sister, Miss Mayberry, who has had an experience of several year at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and and prices.

SHEET MUSIC.

Robin's Return, (Song)	50c.
Tidal Waves, (Morceau)	40c.
Sweet Girl may I be there? (song & chorus)	30c.
Angel's Whisper of my Mother, (do.do.)	35c.
One Sweet Kiss before we part, (do do.)	30c.
Scenes of my Youth, (Words and Music)	35c.
A Scentless Rose, (do. do.)	35c.
Bavarian (March.)	35c.
My Grandmother's Watch (Words & Music)	35c.
Pinatore (Instrumental)	35c.
Only a Word Love (Words and Music.)	35c.
Emblem of Constancy, (Recitative & duet)	35c.
I'll See that Your Grave is Kept Green (song)	35c.
Visions of the Past, (Song and Chorus)	35c.
Going from de Cotton Fields, (song and Chorus)	40c.
The Turkish Reveille	40c.
Pleasures of Summer, (Valse)	40c.
Snow Drift, (do.)	40c.
Crimson Blushes, (Mazourka.)	40