ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE.

VOL. 2.—No. 31. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JUNE 9, 1876.

D. G. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance

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FIRE BRANCH.

ROBERT MARSHALL'S

FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Imperial Fire Insurance Co.

OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 sterling

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.

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Capital and Assets $600,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.

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Cash Capital and Accumulated Fund $2,000,000

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

ROBERT MARSHALL,

GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER

March 15—1j-5

ROYAL CANADIAN

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL - - - $6,000,000.
CASH ASSETS - 1,300,000.

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NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

Office No, 8 Princess St. St. John, N. B,

DIRECTORS:

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All descriptions of property Insured against Fire at moderate rates.

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Hotels.

WAVERLY 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 OUTFITS ON THE PREMISES.

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

BARNES' HOTEL,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A. B. Barnes & Co., Proprietors

A. B. BARNES. F. A. JONES
1-52

Royal Hotel.

146 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
Opposite Custom House,
ST. JOHN, N. B

T. F. RAYMOND, - - Proprietor.

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES.

2-52.

Stables, Horses, etc,

Livery Stable.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has established a LIVERY STABLE on his premises,

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

And is prepared to furnish first class outfits at short notice and at reasonable rates.

D. T. JOHNSTONE
3-52

Chatham Livery Stables.

THE Subscriber has, at his Stables, Duke St., Chatham, a large and first-class stock of

HORSES, WAGONS, &c.,

Which he is prepared to hire, and he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

Single & Double Carriages,

—AND—

OUTFITS FOR SPECIAL DRIVING OR FISHING PARTIES, —with or without drivers,—furnished at short notice.

HORSES TAKEN ON BOARD

By the day, week or season, and the best of care bestowed upon them.

A First-class HEARSE with necessary outfit may be had on application.

THOMAS ULLOCK.

LANDRY & CO.,

44 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH, PIPE ORGANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANO-FORTES & ORGANS,

FROM THE BEST MAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

SOLE AGENTS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE

CELEBRATED ESTEY ORGANS,

Universally acknowledged as the Best Organs Made.

WE refer with pleasure to upwards of 600 of these beautiful Instruments sold by us in the Lower Provinces during the past four years. They are FAVORITES EVERYWHERE. Their prices range from $70 upwards. A beautiful illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free on application.

☞ Parties wishing to procure one of these fine Organs are requested to write to us directly, as WE EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING AGENTS, but sell direct to purchasers, who **get the benefit of our Discounts.**

We warrant all our ESTEY ORGANS to give increasing satisfaction as they are used. Owing to the peculiar construction of our reeds and the manner they are voiced, WE WARRANT EVERY INSTRUMENT TO KEEP IN TUNE FOR YEARS—and they are the only Organs known to keep so. **A Warrant for Five Years accompanies each Organ.**

☞ We deliver our Organs and Pianos, FREE OF CHARGE, at the nearest port or station to the purchaser.

ADDRESS,

LANDRY & CO.,
44 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

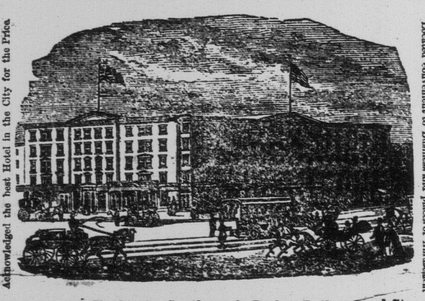
1876. CENTENNIAL SEASON. 1876.

EARLE'S HOTEL,

Cor. Canal & Centre Streets, Near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

First-Class Accommodation for 500 Guests.
Acknowledged the best Hotel in the City for the Price.



Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated for the occasion.
Located convenient to Business and places of Amusement

Contains a grand Exchange, Gentlemen's Parlor, Ladies' and Steamboat Ticket office, Telegraph Office, First Class Billiard Room.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED TO AID GUESTS IN REACHING THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

:o:

CARS FROM ALL DEPOTS PASS THE DOOR.

EARLE BROS, Proprietors.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

JOSEPH R. GOGGIN,

GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Iron, Best Refined Steel,	Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tyre, Cast, Octagon and Blister Chains, 3-6, 5-16 and ½ inch,	Guns, Revolvers and Cartridge,
Clothes Line Wire,	Broad and Narrow Axes,
Nails and Spikes,	Bench Screws, Maleable Castings, Glass, Putty, Oils, Turpentine and Varnishes.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.

ICE SEASON--1876.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the

FISH PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE NORTH SHORE

That he has a Spacious Warehouse on the CITY ROAD, near the Station of the European and North American Railway, specially for the Purpose of Harvesting ICE for general purposes, and Will Pay Attention to RE-PACKING SALMON for those who may wish them Overhauled at the Railway Station, before Shipping on board of the International Steamships for Boston and New York. Any one sending Fish to his care may rest assured of First-Class attention being paid to them before Re-shipping to their Destination.

WILL WORK CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE TRADE, & WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

Parties sending over 20 boxes at a shipment, 30 cts. per box; under 20 boxes, $1 per box

GEORGE SPARROW,

84 and 86 King Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

RE FERENCES IN ST. JOHN:

LOGAN & LINDSAY, BEARD & VENNING. | EVERITT & BUTLER, LEWIN & ALLINGHAM. | ENOCH LUNT & SON, J. & W. F. HARRISON. | BERTON BROS. GILBERT BENT

Saint John, N. B., Nov., 1874.

T. McAVITY & SONS,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING

Hose, Packing, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Steam Fitters' Goods, Ingot Copper, Tin and Spelter.

Manufacturers of Brass & Iron Steam Valves, Cocks, Ships' Yellow Metal Castings.

AGENTS FOR HENRY DISSTON & SONS'

Celebrated GANG and CIRCULAR SAWS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

7 and 9 Water Street, - - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,

7 NELSON STREET, - - - - - SAINT JOHN

Wholesale Importer and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN WINES AND BRANDIES, TEAS, SUGARS,

Flour, Raisins, Coffee, etc.

Agent for the following Houses for BRANDY, GIN, PORT & SHERRY WINES

Messrs. MARTELL & CO., Cognac, France; Messrs. NEWMAN, HUNT CO., Oporto; Messrs. JOHN DU KUYPER & SON Rotterdam; Messrs. CAREY BROTHERS, Spain; Messrs. RICHARD DAVIS & CO., Cadiz, Spain.

4-26

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Sutherland, Creaghan & Co.,

NEWCASTLE,

Respectfully announce the arrival per RECENT STEAMERS from Great Britain, of LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of

DRY GOODS for SPRING AND SUMMER,

COMPRISING THE LATEST PATTERNS AND DESIGNS, IN

DRESSES,
PRINTS,
STUFFS,
SACQUES,
REGATTAS.

Josephine Kids, Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves.

HOSIERY AND SMALLWARE. A large Stock GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, SHEETINGS, TOWLINGS, TABLINGS.

A large assortment of

Men's Ready Made Clothing & Furnishings

All of which will be found on Inspection, (which we cordially invite,)

IN QUALITY AND PRICE,

to compare with any House in the Province.

Sutherland, Creaghan & Co.,

NEWCASTLE.

6th MAY, 1876.

MAY 1876. MAY 1876

NEW STORE!

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, ETC.

CHOICE! NEW!! CHEAP!!!

R. F. WADDLETON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to numerous Friends and the Public generally that they will open a STORE this week in

"CANADA HOUSE" BUILDING, CHATHAM,

and hope by strictly honorable dealing and prompt attention to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ AN EARLY CALL AND NOTING OF PRICES RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ☜

General Business.

Thomas Vanstone,

BUTCHER.

CHATHAM,---- MIRAMICHI,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & LAMB,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Steamers and Vessels supplied on the most reasonable Terms. Ice kept on hand; also, Potatoes and Vegetables.

STAND,----WATER STREET.

2

Cigars. Cigars.

JUST ARRIVED—ANOTHER LOT OF

Flor de Cuba Cigars.

JOHN MULLIN,

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN.

ALE! ALE!!

To arrive ex "E. J. Shanks," from Halifax

ANOTHER LOT OF

A. KEITH & SON'S

CELEBRATED ALE.

This Ale will be lighter in color than the last, but containing the same body.

JOHN MULLIN.

44 Dock street
Sole Agent t.

FINN & PATTON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Liquors, Cigars & Tobaccos,

in all the LEADING BRANDS.

No. 4 Water St., St. John, N. B

1-52

Fisheries for 1876.

We offer for sale through the merchants of the North Shore, first quality

Mackerel and Herring Nets,

made of American cotton, in sheets or mounted, at a price that shall meet the view of purchasers, used universally in the United States. All kinds of Seines, for Cod, Caplin, Herring, Mackerel and Lance; Seine Netting for Pounds and Traps, now coming into rapid use in the colonies. Lines, Twines, &c. Sample nets forwarded for inspection to merchants

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.,
Boston.

Oct. 15, 6m

THOMAS FURLONG,

WINE MERCHANT

And direct importer of

Old Brandies, &c., &c.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

1-52

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.

5-5

Blank Books,

In great variety,

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE

GUINESS'S PORTER,

BURKE'S BOTTLING.

100 BBLS. PINTS AND QUARTS, in Store.

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

RUM! RUM!

A FEW CASES of the very best JAMAICA RUM, bottled in Liverpool.

For Sale, low.

J. R. GOGGIN,

Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

☞ Parties requiring a superior article had better call at once, as the quantity is small.

J. R. G.

General Business.

New Goods.

JUST OPENED,

A VERY large and choice stock of

MEN'S FELT HATS,

(Newest Style,)

An endless variety of Ladies' and Misses'

SUN HATS,

(Very Cheap.)

Overshirts and Jumpers,

an assortment of Gents'

White and Colored Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

(New Styles.)

Several thousand rolls of cheap

PAPER HANGINGS,

-AND-

☞ *DAILY EXPECTED,*

MY IMPORTATIONS OF

British Goods,

which will comprise the Largest and most Varied assortment ever offered by me.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

—NOW ON HAND IN—

BLOOD BEETS,
CASE KNIFE BEANS,
TURNIP RADISH,
CARROT SEED,—different kinds,
CORN
PUMPKIN SEEDS,
RED TOMATOES,
SQUASH,
LETTUCE,
CABBAGE,
CELERY,
SUMMER SAVORY,
SWEET MARJORAM,
THYME,

Long Prickly Cucumber, Silver Skin Onions, Curled Parsely, Water Melons, Stone Parsnip, Ice Cream Water Melon, Boston Marrow Squash, Clover & Timothy Seed, Yellow Aberdeen Turnip Seed, Swedish Turnip Seed, Seed Wheat.

FLOCK MATTRASSES.—Excelsior do.

KEGS CUT NAILS.—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 30, 40, 50 and 60 dy.—2, 3, 4 and 5 Bush. Grain Bags.

CANNED GAME.—SALMON and CODFISH

Black and Green Tea, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Whiting, Paris and Common Castile Soap, Neats Foot Oil, GLASS—all sizes,—Pitch, Boiled Oil, Putty, Lead, Rosin, Tarred Rope, Marline and Spun Yarn,

PAINTS: Green, Yellow & Black.

☞ Auction Business attended to.

WM. WYSE.

Chatham, 10th May, 1876.

GOLDEN BALL

Boot & Shoe Store,

—WITH—

Furniture Wareroom djoining.

On hand for Sale, a larger Stock than heretofore, and cheaper than usual,

Ladies' Boots, from 75cts. to $4.00.
Men's Congress, from $1.75 to $5.00.

—A large Stock of good—

GOOD TRUNKS & VALISES,
GOOD LEATHER,
BEDROOM SETS,
PARLOR SUITS,

and other Furniture, for quality lower in price than any in the Province.

☞ Parties who owe me will please pay up, as we intend to realize.

FOTHERINGHAM & CO.

Chatham, 20th May, 1876.

Scotch Whiskey.

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

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

General Business.

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS.

JUST ARRIVED:

A Large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

☞ Best Brands of WINES AND LIQUORS, etc.

The above mentioned will be sold so cheap as to defy competition. INSPECTION INVITED.

ROGER FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B.

NEW STORE!

A. & R. Loggie,

BLACK BROOK,

BEG leave to thank the people of Black Brook and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed on them in the past and hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

They respectfully announce the arrival, per recent steamers, of;

A Large and Varied Stock of

Staple and
Fancy Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Shelf and heavy hardware,
Groceries, etc., etc.

ALWAYS ON HAND:—

Flour,
Meal,
Pork,
Beef,
Molasses,
Cheese,
Sugar,
Tea,
Butter,
Lard,
etc., etc.

☞ Country produce of all kinds bought and sold.

A. & R. LOGGIE,
Black Brook.

May 24, 1876.

Pork, Beef, Oil, Etc., Etc.

Ex "Blink Bonnie" from Boston.

20 BARRELS Boston Mess Pork,
30 do. do. Ex Prime do.
30 do. do. Ex Mess Beef.
10 do Refined Petroleum.
10 do. W. Va. Lubricating Oil.
15 do. Natural do. do.
10 do. Extra W. Lard do.
10 do. do. Engine do.

Also, a choice assortment of

TEA,

from London, ex "JARDINE BROTHERS."

For Sale low in Bond or duty paid.

PATTISON & M'ANDREWS.

Chatham, 22nd May, 1876. Jun. 23

SPRING, 1876.

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

180 PACKAGES NEW SPRING GOODS,

COMPRISING FULL LINES IN

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

ALSO—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:

20 bales American Grey Cottons;
10 cases American White Cottons;
10 cases American Brown Duck;
6 bales American White Duck;
1 bale American Colored Striped Duck.

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

Wholesale Warehouse,

NOS. 55 & 57 KING STREET,

SAINT JOHN.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

FRESH SEEDS!

1876. NEW IMPORTATION 1876,

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

TRAER'S STORE, WATER STREET,

CHATHAM.

THE SUN

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

The events of the Presidental campaign will be so faithfully and fully illustrated in *The New York Sun* as to commend it to candid men of all parties! We will send THE WEEKLY EDITION (eight pages) post paid, from now till after election for 50cts.; the SUNDAY EDITION, same size, at the same price; or the DAILY, four pages, for $3.00.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

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

TO AGENTS. For the best Books, *best offers* and most MONEY, Address AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Auburn, N. Y.

THIS CLAIM-HOUSE ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

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

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

As I make no charge unless successful, I request all to enclose two stamps for reply and return of papers.

GEORGE K. LEMON, Lock Box 47, Washington, D. C.

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

WANTED --- AGENTS!

to canvass in this County for PROF. PARSONS'

LAWS OF BUSINESS.

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

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

and the United States.

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

A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining the *rights, duties,* and *obligations* of all the relations of life, as well as every kind of contract and legal obligation

A *correct, economical,* and *safe Counselor and Adviser,* giving directions for every proceeding, and showing how to draw and execute every kind of legal instrument. ESSENTIAL to *Every Farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer, Public Officer, Landlord, Tenant, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Minor, Heir-at-Law, Legatee, Apprentice, Mariner, Auctioneer, Broker, Notary, Bank Officer, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Commissioner, Trader,* Property-holder.

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

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

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50 VISITING CARDS, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. AGENTS WANTED. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

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

SATANIC SPIRITUALISM, Its Vices and Blasphemies. 96 pages, 10 cts. Send 25cts. to I. K. LOMBARD, St. Johnsbury, Vt., for a copy, or $1 for 5 copies.

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, FRIDAY JUNE 9, 1876.

THE GREAT BORE ACT.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS, A. D. 1876.

Be it Enacted on an after the first day of April eighteen hundred and seventy six, as follows:

That is to say,—

PRELIMINARY.

1 This Act may be cited, as the Great Bore Act of 1876.

2 This Act shall be construed as one and the same with all recent and future Acts on the same subject.

3 This Act shall have for its object the Amelioration of the Condition of the British Sailor.

RESIDENCES ASHORE.

☞ In every seaport in Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man, and all the Colonies and dependencies of the British Empire there shall be erected, for the free use and accommodation of the British sailor, Marine Residences, which shall be entitled Limp-soul Asylums.

5 The cost of building, fitting, and furnishing said Asylums, shall be defrayed out of a tax of twenty-one shillings per gross register ton, to be levied on all ships, steamers, or craft holding a British certificate of registry. This tax shall be payable on the first of April first ensuing.

6 The cost of annual maintenance of the Limp-soul Asylums shall be paid out or an annual tax levied on all British tonnage—the amount of which shall be determined and assessed as the expenditure may demand.

7 The architecture, construction, and management of the Limp-soul Asylums shall be under the exclusive control of the Tell-that-to-the-Marines Department of the Bore of Trade.

8 It shall be indispensable for every Asylum to be fitted, furnished, and maintained with the usual appliances and style of a first-class Metropolitan Club.

9 It shall be competent for every person calling himself a British sailor to live thereat, and enjoy, free of all charge (no gratuities allowed to waiters) bed, board, beer, and skittles, as long and as much as he may please. The British sailor shall have the privilege at all times of introducing foreign seamen free of charge.

10 A true British sailor shall be accredited such by making an affidavit to that effect.

MASTERS AND SEAMEN.

11 No British Seaman shall at any time under any circumstances be compelled to go to sea, but the captain or owner of any ship shall from time to time have the privilege and opportunity of holding interviews with the seamen for the purpose of conferring with them and offering them inducement to leave their Asylums and proceed to sea. The lowest sum which any captain or owner may offer any British seaman as a bonus shall be Ten Pounds sterling, but it shall not be obligatory for any British seaman to accept such sum or any other sum; but no British sailor shall be permitted to accept any sum or sums, exceeding One Hundred Pounds sterling—unless it be presented in the form of wines or spirits, tobacco, or others.

12 When a British seaman leaves his home or Asylum to join a ship he shall prior thereto be presented (at the cost of the owner) with a solid gold ring, bearing the name "Limpsoul"—such ring shall be properly surveyed by a competent Surveyor of the Bore of Trade. In every instance shall the British seaman be transported to his ship or vessel in a carriage drawn by not less than two, but not exceeding four horses, and it shall be competent for every British sailor to be accompanied by his wife or wives at all times and in all places—but it shall not be deemed compulsory for any british sailor to produce certificates of marriage.

LODGINGS OR RESIDENCES AT SEA.

13 Proper lodgings shall be provided for the British sailor. Inasmuch as it is the duty of the Captain and his Officers to keep a proper look-out and safely navigate the ship, they shall live in a place fitted for them at the bow of the ship. They will thus be enabled to avoid collision by seeing far ahead, which has hitherto been prevented by their residence in the after body of the ship. But the crew of British sailors shall, without any exception whatever, be comfortably lodged in large and airy apartments provided for their occupancy and use, in the after cabins of the ship. To ensure the comfort of the British sailors every man shall be furnished with a gilded room measuring not less than twelve feet square and eight feet high. There shall be a large saloon in every British ship for the British sailors to mess together in, apart from the Captain and Officers, who shall only be permitted by a vote of a majority of the crew to have the privilege of dining with the crew once in six months. There shall likewise be an exclusive saloon appointed, fitted and furnished, specially for the fumigation and mastication of American gold-leaf tobacco. But no ship shall be considered seaworthy unless she is furnished with a billiard saloon fitted with self-adjusting Bessemer swing table, and the requisite number of balls. No ship shall, on any account whatever, be permitted to leave port without having this table carefully adjusted by competent Bore of Trade Surveyors. The Bore of Trade Surveyors shall likewise be specially bound to interdict the clearance of any ship unless the balls, and every one of them, is properly loaded and marked with a disc showing plainly the load line of each ball. In the case of white balls a red disc, and in the case of red balls a white disc. The adjustment of this table and the balls being indispensable to the efficency of the British sailor and the seaworthiness of the ship, any shipowner sending, or attempting to send, his ship to sea without conforming to this statute, and against the opinion of the Competent Surveyors of the Bore of Trade, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £500 sterling.

FOOD.

14 Proper food shall be provided for the British sailor. Salt beef, salt pork, and hard biscuits are hereby and henceforth abolished. Every vessel shall carry not less than one cook to every five persons but in the case of large East Indiamen one cook to every six persons. The cooking staff shall include one or more French cooks with skill in the preparation of choice dishes, and it shall be absolutely indispensable to the thorough seaworthiness of the ship that every cook, as well as all his utensils, shall pass examination of one or more Competent Surveyors of the Bore of Trade. And it is furthermore enacted that each cook shall properly understand the most approved ways or methods of stewing oysters.

15 The 'tween decks of all ships shall be used exclusively as pens for cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, for the exclusive use and nourishment of the British sailor, and the lower hold for cargo, except what may be required for food and water for the stock. But there shall be set apart in all ships exceeding a thousand tons register sufficient space in the between decks for a ball room for the British sailor and such ships shall without exception carry a *corps de ballet* (nimble and expert in the mysteries of Terpsichore) and a suitable staff of musicians. But it is indispensable that all these should be examined and approved by Competent Surveyors of the Bore of Trade. In this way the comfort and health of the British sailor will be secured.

16 The forehold (that is the space before the collision bulkhead) in every ship shall be exclusively fitted and furnished as a wine and beer cellar, and leaden pipes shall be carried thence to the quarters of the British sailor. Into every room shall such pipes be led, and they shall be properly fitted with hydraulic taps or draw pumps. No spirits shall be carried down the forehold in case of fire, but a tank sufficient to contain 5,000 gallons shall be built upon the main deck—a part of the solid structure of the hull—and shall consist or be divided into five compartments holding respectively 1,000 gallons of rum whiskey, brandy, gin, Hollands, which shall be for the exclusive use of the British sailor at all times of the day or night. It shall not be compulsory for the owner to furnish soda, seltzer, or Apollonaris water to the crew. All the arrangements in this department shall be carefully tested and approved by Competent Surveyors of the Bore of Trade.

18 At no time during the currency of any voyage shall any Captain or Officer order or command any member of the crew without using polite introductory language, and it shall not be compulsory for any member of the crew to obey an order or command unless he, as an intelligent British sailor, is himself satisfied and convinced that it is a proper order.

18 In wet weather the crew shall, each and every of them, be furnished (at the cost of the owner) with Sangster's extra thick double-ribbed umbrellas. And it is absolutely compulsory (otherwise clearance may be prevented by the Bore of Trade) that all such ginghams shall have been thoroughly inspected and approved by a competent Surveyor or Surveyors of the Bore of Trade, under a penalty for each defective umbrella of £50. But owners shall have the option by admitting in their articles or contract with the crew the clause, "during inclement or disagreeable weather, the crew are to remain in their cabins swathed in flannel and hot bottles at their feet" — of only supplying parasols of alpaca or cotton. But no ship shall be deemed seaworthy unless the umbrellas, parasols, or others, or sunshades, are of an ultramarine colour and stiched with catgut.

DUTIES.

19 If any work is at any time required involving the manual exertion of the British sailor, he shall at all times and under all circumstances be provided with white kid gloves, which, prior to the sailing of every ship from the Uuited Kingdom, shall have been inspected and approved by Competent Surveyors of the Bore Trade. If at any time such Surveyors discern that the hide of dogs, cats, rats, mice, weasels, badgers, beavers, or others, has been substituted for fine bleached French kid, the owners so in default shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £50 sterling for every defective pair. It is also indispensable to the seaworthiness of every ship holding a British register, that said gloves shall only be of first-rate quality, fitted with two buttons — and it shall be compulsory that such buttons shall be made only of best extra quality Bowling, Lowmoor, or Consett iron, stamped with the maker's name, and accompanied by a certificate of proof on parchment, signed by the Bore of Trade.

SAFETY.

20 Every British ship proceeding to sea shall be compelled to carry, in addition to boats and lifebouys, the following articles for the safety of the crew, viz.:—For each man a Boyton patent swimming dress and portable floating provision tank, containing not less than a month's food and drink, a looking-glass, galvanic battery, thirty pounds of tobacco — a gross of matches, four gallons of choice brandy, and a sharp pointed spear, twenty feet long, to engage the sea serpent. All which must be examined and approved by Competent Surveyors of the Bore of Trade.

21. No British ship shall under any circumstances at any time during her voyage go further than one statute mile from the shore, it being deemed unsafe to go into deep water with the British sailor. It shall therefore be compulsory for all ships on all voyages to hug the land.

22 No British ship shall on any account whatever encounter any storm, and if it be found on examination of the log book that the force of the wind has at any time exceeded Zero (See Meterological formulæ for force of the wind) every owner of a British ship so exposing the lives of the British sailor shall be liable to being arraigned on a charge of culpable homicide in event of his ship being lost.

23 It shall be compulsory for all British ships, wherever they may be at all times from dusk to daylight, to anchor.

24. If any British shipmaster observes a ship or vessel coming in the opposite direction he shall immediately stop his ship until he knows what the other ship does. If in doubt at once anchor. The crew must be piped to quarters and splice the main brace. This shall be the only seamanship compulsory on the British sailor.

25. The safety of the crew shall be especially and exclusively the object of the shipmaster, and in hot weather besides the previous provisions of the Act, it shall not be compulsory for any British sailor to obey any command or order of the Captain or Officer requiring his presence on deck, until by the unanimous vote of the crew the sun is ascertained to be over the fore yard. This matter shall be determined by properly consulting and reducing the cubical contents of the spirit tank on deck by the terms of this Act already provided for in Section 16.

26 If any Captain or owner of any British ship causes any British sailor, under any circumstances, to get wetted with salt or fresh water whereby he may catch cold and possibly die, he or they or both of them shall be liable to prosecution for culpable homicide.

General Business.

WHEN YOU GO

TO

NEWCASTLE

AND

Want value for your Money

In Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Etc.

—CALL AT THE—

PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

JAMES BROWN.

Sheffield House

IMPORTATIONS.

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

RICHARD THOMPSON.

An Inspection of the Stock respectfully solicited

Scotch Sugars.

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

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

62 KING STREET,

SAINT JOHN.

TEA!

Ex SS. Anglia:—

THE HALF-CHESTS SUPERIOR CONGOU TEA

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Stm'rs and Railway, an instalment of

SUMMER GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

Men's and Boys' Newest Style Felt Hats; Ladies' and Misses' Sun Hats; Dress Goods; Collars and Cuffs; Rouchings and Ruffings; Skirts;

SACQUES,

Children's Merino Dresses; Quilts, Counterpanes; Men's Underclothing, Overalls and Jumpers; Braces, Collars, Shirts;

10,000 ROLLS

ASSORTED

ROOM PAPERING.

Balance of Stock per first Sailing Vessels

WM. MURRAY.

Chatham, 24th April, 1876.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has now received his Spring Stock of British, American and Canadian

HARDWARE,

including Handsome Gilt Window Cornices (something new); also a fresh Supply of

IRON & STEEL, Cut & Wrought NAILS, PAINTS,

Olive,
Lard,
Wool,
Engine,
Labricating & Paint

OILS.

Tar, Pitch, Resin, Rope, Canvas. Also, the usual Stock of

Staple Dry Goods, Clothing,

&c., at the lowest market prices.

Family Flour, Meal, &c.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

F. J. LETSON,
Water St., Chatham.

June 2nd, 1875.

London House,

CHATHAM, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED per late arrivals from Britain, the usual well selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

American White and Grey Cottons, White and Colored Ball Knitting Cotton.

A fine assortment of Ladies and Gents' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

—Always in Stock—

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Springs, Axles and Mounting, Flour, Cornmeal, Granulated Sugar, Soap, Tea in Chests, Half and Quarter Boxes, at wholesale prices.

RICHARD HOCKEN.

Chatham, 2nd June, 1876.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES,

WHOLESALE,

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Crockery and Glassware.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. Also, A good assortment of GROCERIES, BISCUIT, &c.

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

GENEVA.

20 HHDS. 60 quarter-casks, 550 cases HOLLANDS GENEVA, to arrive per ships Arran from London, and Alma, from Antwerp.

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

BOYS' FISHING LINES,

Completely rigged,

"Hook, Line, Bob and Sinker."

all ready to be baited.

Price from 10c. to 15c. each.

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

BRANDY.

TO arrive per Augusta and Achilles, from Charente:—410 quarter-casks, 1000 cases 1875 BRANDY, from the houses of Hennessy, Martel, Geo. Sayer & Co., Jules Robin, Alexander Seignette, Riviere Gardrette, and Pinet, Castillon & Co. of Cognac.

DANIEL PATTON,
SAINT JOHN.

General Business.

NO. 46, DOCK STREET,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—AND—

Direct Importers;

LEE & LOGAN, Proprietors.

MESSRS. LEE & LOGAN

BEG leave to return thanks to their North Shore Customers for the liberal patronage extended them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

We wish to remind our Customers and Friends, that our Spring Importations are about completed, and we are now prepared to sell the following Goods at very lowest possible prices.

—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE—

Pale and Brown Brandy,

—IN—

WOOD, BOTTLES & FLASKS,

150 Qtr. Casks	Brandy,	Martell,
50 Octaves	do.,	Hennessy.
700 Cases Quarts	do.,	Julius Robin,
300 do. Pints	do.,	and
100 do. ½do.	do.,	Vine Growers.

Scotch, Irish, Bourbon, Rye & Small Still Whiskies,

—IN—

WOOD, BOTTLES & FLASKS,

50 Quarter Casks,		Bulloch Lade & Co.
300 Cases Quarts,		Scotch Whiskey.
200 do. Pints,		
50 do. ½ do.,		

25 Quarter Casks Fine Old Small Still Whiskey.
200 Cases Qts. Irish Whiskey.
150 do. Pts. do. do.
200 do. Qts. do. do. Dunville.
50 do. do. Kinnehans L. L. Whiskey.
50 do. do. Bagots Hutton & Co. B. Whisky.
40 Quarter Casks Irish Whiskey.
2 Puncheons Old Bourbon Whiskey.
50 Cases Bourbon Pints and Quarts.
50 Barrels Rye Whiskey.
50 do. Alcohol.

Holland and Old Tom Gin,

—IN—

WOOD, BOTTLES & FLASKS,

150 Quarter Casks Gin.
40 Octaves do.
300 Green Cases do.
10 Casks Old Tom Gin.
150 Cases do. do. do., Pints & Quarts.

OLD JAMACIA RUM,

—IN—

WOOD AND BOTTLES,

5 Puncheons Very Old Jamaica Rum.
100 Cases Kewney & Co. do. do.
100 do. Red Heart do. do.

Wines! Wines!! Wines!!!

70 Quarter Casks Port Wine.
60 Octaves do. do. about 18 gals.
60 Quarter Casks Sherry Wine.
40 Octaves do. about 18 gals.
10 Quarter Casks Four Diamond Port.
10 do. do. Golden Sherry.
75 Cases Champagne, Qts. & Pts.
30 do. do. Moselle, do. do.
25 do. do. Moet & Chandon, 1st Quality.
50 Cases Claret, Qts. & Pints.

ALE AND PORTER.

150 Barrels Guinness Porter, Qts. & Pts.
150 do. Bass Ale do. do.
40 Hhds. Allsops Export Ale.
25 Barrels do. do. do.
25 Kilderkins do. do. do.

50 Cases Pure Ginger Wine.
10 Casks do. do. do.
100 Cases Fruit Syrups, (*assorted.*)
25 do. Cherry Brandy.
20 do. John Bull Bitters.
10 Barrels Lemon Syrup.

GROCERIES.

400 Half Chests English Teas.
150 Quarter do. do. do.
75 Half do. Oolong do.
10 do. do. Green do.
160 Kegs Biscarbinate Soda.
50 Sacks Whole Rice.
10 Cases Limed Nutmegs.
75 Barrels Walnuts, Brazil & Filberts.
100 Cases Coleman No. 1 Starch.
200 Tins do. Mustard, 4 lb. each.
40 Kegs do. do. 18 lbs. each.
1000 Tins do. do. ½'s and ¼'s.
100 Gross Nixey's Black Lead.
50 Barrels Gran'd and Crush'd Sugar.
30 Cases Sardines, ¼s
30 Chests Olive Oil, (30 Bottles each.)
50 Cases Wax Candles.
100 Tins Ground Ginger and Cinnamon.
100 Boxes Pipes, Woodstock, Miners and T. D.'s.

150 Brls. Crosse Black wells, Mortons' and Barns' Pickles,

—CONSISTING OF—

Mixed Cauliflower, Picalilly, White Onions, Gherkins and Chow Chow.
20 Cases Worcestershire Sauce, Pts. & ½ Pts.
200 Dozen Sauces, (different kinds.)
100 Boxes Ginger, Pepper and Alspice.
100 do. Fancy Asst. Soap.
200 do. Canned Goods, consisting of Peaches, Strawberries, Pears, Quinces, Pine Apple, Green Peas, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Cork, Soups and Meats.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

750 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco,—following Brands: "Charter Oak;" "Princess Louise;" "Mahogany Bright," 8's; "Canadian Arm Bright," 8's; "Little Sargeant and Little Corporal, "Chewing;" "Black Diamond and Sponge Cake;" "Shines for All," *Real Virginia*;" "Double Thick" and "Dolly Varden."
50,000 Cigars, (Different Brands.)

Confectionary, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, &c., &c.

300 Boxes Confectionary, Consisting of Gum Drops, Peppermints, Scotch Mixtures, Conversation Lozenges, Stick Candy, Bulls Eyes, Sugar Almonds, Sugar Cigars, Mottoes, Boiled Drops.
150 Dozen Jams and Jellies, (assorted.)
60 do. Keiler's Orange Marmalade.

With other Goods usually found in a Grocery Store too numerous to mention.

A call is respectfully solicited.

LEE & LOGAN,

46 DOCK STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

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

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

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

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

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

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

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, FRIDAY JUNE 9, 1876.

The War-Cloud.

Within a week matters in the East of Europe have assumed a threatening aspect. Turkey's disaffected provinces appear in a condition of open revolt, instigated and, at last, openly endorsed by Russia. The Sultan has been dethroned, and has either committed suicide or been murdered. His successor, Murad Effendi, nephew of the dethroned ruler, is said to be entirely under British control and to have decided upon a policy that will checkmate Russia in her intrigues. It is, virtually, the story of Crimean times over again—a time when Russia had determined to make a push for territorial possessions which would give her position as a Mediterranean power, and when England determined to prevent her. Austria is deeply interested in the question because, if the revolting provinces are absorbed by Russia it will increase the extent of Russian possessions on the Austrian frontier, and the great Northern power is not so safe and manageable a neighbor as Servia or Montenegro. These interests unite Great Britain and Austria with Turkey against Russia, and however threatening the aspect of affairs may now be, it seems probable that Russia will back down. If she does not she will certainly force herself into a war with the other three powers—a war that will be, perhaps, a long and non-agressive one on the part of the allies, one that will bring about a kind of commercial blockade that will starve Russia into a desire for peace. Strong as she is she will, probably, foresee this, and act with peaceable discretion.

It is gratifying to observe that Great Britain has taken a decided stand in the matter, that she has despatched a fleet, to be in readiness between Malta and the Dardanelles, large and powerful enough to resist the combined fleets of the other Mediterranean powers; that a large contingent of her soldiers is being moved in the same direction; that there is activity about her arsenals, and a general tone of endorsation of all this pervading the nation, which is a sufficient answer to the assertion lately made that the naval and military prestige of England had become a thing of the past. It is to be hoped that all these preparations will avert what is expected and has justified them, although we believe the sentiment of the Empire is in favor of just a little fighting, if only for the sake of putting new lustre on old-time glories.

The Lazaretto Matter.

It will be seen by reference to correspondence in this issue that there is a difference of opinion at Tracadie in respect to the effects of the attempted cure of leprosy by a Mrs. Myshrall. While we have no faith, whatever, in the ability of Mrs. M. to effect a cure of what has baffled the research, experiment and skill of the most eminent medical men from the days of Naaman to the present, and while the three Commissioners, in allowing her to tamper with the lepers, have shown that they can be won over to the side of what wears the aspect of overweening conceit or absolute quackery, we must deprecate any attempt to misrepresent popular feeling on the subject. Let the truth be told and let the three Commissioners bear the odium that attaches to their want of good judgment and discretion in allowing those whom they control to be deluded by false hopes, but that is quite sufficient without a gratuitous effort to make it appear that a general alarm has been created in connection with the matter, when such is not the case.

The dread disease of leprosy must end, sooner or later, in death in all cases. Mrs. Myshrall's medicine may have the effect of arresting its progress, or of relieving the patient of some of the suffering caused by the disease. On the other hand, it is possible that the pain may be increased and death accelerated by it, for individual cases exhibit different symptoms and are marked by distinctive and original features as they make progress. It is, therefore, to be regretted that any new treatment of so specific a disease should have been sanctioned by the Government authorities unless it were made under unquestionable professional and scientific direction. There is enough of quackery and humbug operating upon the people of our various communities without it being allowed to enter the Tracadie Lazaretto with the weight and authority of official sanction.

So far as the Provincial Government is concerned we have no evidence to show that it ever approved of Mrs. Myshrall being engaged by the Commissioners. It should, however, enquire into the matter and take prompt action upon it.

The Brakes Put On.

The New Brunswick Government, it appears, transacted very little business at its late meeting besides that relating to the Railway Subsidies. As we expected, the *quietus* was given to those who seemed determined to impoverish the Province by claiming the balance of Subsidies provided for by the Railway act of 1874, although it is to be regretted that the Richibucto Branch had to share the same fate as the other lines. We have no doubt that some severe, but withal salutary lessons have been learned by both Government and railway promoters since the passing of the Subsidies Act, and it now remains for all concerned to profit by the experience gained. The Government is, we believe, to make an effort to secure a recognition of its claims upon the Dominion, although we confess that there seems to be very little disposition just now at Ottawa to give New Brunswick what she claims to be entitled to. The Dominion politicians have learned a trick by which they can prevent any province from having its claims considered independently. If New Brunswick asks for a continuation of its ten years' Subsidy of $63,000, Nova Scotia will put in a similar demand for some eighty-thousand, Quebec, seeing that, will go a little better, to be followed by Manitoba, British Columbia *et al.* It is therefore not difficult to guess what the result of our application connected with the $63-000 subsidy will be. We fear also that our railway claims against the Dominion will share the same fate as the subsidy application, and, if so, we may make up our minds to the fact that the suspension of railway operations under government subsidies will be prolonged indefinitely.

It is quite probable, therefore, that those interested in the different railway lines projected will soon fully realise that they must not expect provincial aid to their projects, and that being so, it should not be difficult for them to see clearly that the only course left for them is that suggested by us some months since, viz. the abandonment of what they have not the means of realizing and the acceptance of indemnity for their outlay for surveys, etc.

The aspect of the Railway question is certainly not very promising for the projectors, but it is one over which the people have reason to congratulate themselves. It is much better that a few sickly enterprises should die than that the public services of the province should be robbed of their legitimate support and we, therefore congratulate those influential members of the government who have succeeded in convincing their colleagues that the present is not the time to enter into new railway enterprises at Provincial cost.

The Railways.

Rumor says that it is not probable either the Miramichi Valley or Central lines will be subsidized at present. The latter, however, is looked upon by the Government with the greater favor. —*Reporter.*

The *Reporter* has, heretofore, been of the opinion that the Central's claims were so great as to entirely shut out any possibility of the Miramichi Valley line being considered in comparison with it. Now, our cotemporary condescends to mention the two in the same sentence but, perhaps, it will not be pleased when we assure it that outside of the offices of the *Reporter* and Riviere du Loup Railway Company, there is a general impression that the Government has no preference for the Central. The *Reporter* is like the boy who whistled to keep his courage up.

Railway Matters.

General Superintendent Brydges was at Newcastle on Friday [illegible] left Moncton that morn[illegible] [illegible] train for an inspection trip over the Intercolonial from that place to St. Flavie. He was accompanied by Superintendent Luttrell, Messrs. Schreiber and McNab, Engineers; H. W. Whitney, Mechanical Superintendent and Messrs. Pottinger, Busby and others. Mr. Brydges stated that an accommodation train would leave Quebec on Monday next and run all the way through and that the formal opening would take place on 3rd July. We learn that good time was made to St. Flavie and that the road was found in even better condition than was expected.

The engine for the Chatham Branch Railway will not be ready for about three weeks to come, so the opening of that line will hardly take place as soon as, that of the Intercolonial for through traffic.

A Protest.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company have presented a petition to the Premier in which they state that the General Superintendent of Government Railways has entered into an arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway to establish a uniform rate for all goods to St. John and Halifax, whether going by Intercolonial Railway or by Grand Trunk Railway, and has at the same time raised the rate for transport over the railway between Pictou and Halifax and Point du Chene and St. John for distances of 108 and 113 miles, respectively, from $15 per car load, and $3 per ton first-class freight to $28 per car load, and $5 per ton, first-class freight. They say these rates are prohibitory and are avowedly made with the object of driving the Gulf Ports Steamers out of the trade and in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway.

They claim—and very justly, too—that the Intercolonial Railway should carry freight for them at the same rate as for the Grand Trunk and that the General Superintendent is acting in an unjust manner in adopting a discriminating tariff, which is clearly against the petitioners' interests and so low as to result in great loss to the Government itself. If the Gulf Ports Company have fairly stated the facts the Premier cannot too soon lay his hand on the arrangement complained of.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON M. P., member for South Ontario, died at his Ottawa residence on Thursday last.

THE SHIPPING BILL.—The Dominion Government has protested against this passage of the new British Shipping bill.

"THE GREAT BOND ACT," which appears elsewhere and page this week, gives first class provisions for the comfort of the average British sailor of the present day—Read it.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN.—The *Courier* wants to know where the Fredericton *Reporter* gets its authority for the statement that the Grand Southern would be constructed only from St. George to St. Stephen. It was, probably, from the ADVANCE, although we should have stated that the intention was to build only from St. George to the St. Andrew's Railway—Perhaps that will strike the *Courier* as nearer to the truth, if not so near to St. Stephen.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[We have not room for the whole of our Philadelphia letter this week, but give the most interesting part of it.—EDITOR.]

(*From our regular Correspondent.*)

PHILADELPHIA, June 2nd, 1876.

On entering the enclosure the visitor will first get into a car on the narrow guage railroad, and make a tour of the entire grounds in about twenty minutes, at a cost of five cents. By this ride an excellent general idea of the grounds and location of the buildings will be obtained, and the visitor will be prepared for a more careful and systematic inspection of the exhibits in the various buildings. These he must see for himself.

I am daily impressed by all I see, read, or attempt to write, of the inadequacy and folly of the efforts to portray this stupendous show, or any part of it, by mere word sketches. It is impossible to present a picture worth reading or retaining in this way. Most readers have little patience with what Carlyle calls literary flirtation with Dame Nature, such as descriptions of storms, sunsets, landscapes, etc., but flirtation with Dame Nature is more tolerable than flirtation with Damsel Art. A description of Mont Blanc or Niagara may not fall utterly flat, for almost every reader is acquainted with mountains, and it is to be hoped, with water also. He is therefore assisted by a standard of comparison, and when Bayard Taylor or Walter Scott writes about them, he obtains as correct an impression as the student obtained of Shakspeare when he read the sentence:—"the Bard of Avon is a great spirit, and he moves majestically along."

But, to say nothing of the uninteresting reading, it would be as tedious as counting the sands of the sea, to attempt to write minutely about the metals, furs, fillgree specimens, and wax groups representing folk-life, in the Swedish department; the curious mixture of the exquisite and grotesque seen in the ornamentation of the Japanese bronzes, cloths, screens, and carvings; the antiquities in the Egyptian section, and the imposing exhibit of the natural products of Australasia. These cannot be treated minutely and in detail, short of the labor of a Humbolt and the scope of Cosmos. He will succeed best who attempts only to present salient features; this your correspondent will try to do when his impressions are more mature, in a week or two, perhaps.

Correspondence.

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

"Vivian" and the "three Lazarotto Commissioners."

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. B., JUNE 2nd, 1876.

To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance

SIR:—The susceptibility of the public in [illegible] health is concerned, the public is quick to receive impressions and in such case for the most part more ready to adopt false ones than true. In cases of epidemic we all know what feverish anxiety and excitement reigns amongst the populations of the localities it visits and how this very exaitement in many cases disposes the system to the attack of the dreaded disease. History tells us that when the plague ravaged Milan, Marseilles and other European cities the people, crazed by a mortal dread, caught at and believed the most absurd rumors as to its causes as well as to its continued prevalence. Hundreds were put to death charged with propogating the fell distemper by besmearing the outsides of buildings with an infection bearing ointment. It was a sad time for chemists and apothecaries; the jury of the populace was unrelenting towards them, suspected as they were of making and dispensing the mysterious mixture. Many of them were lynched, as we would say to-day, were torn from their laboratories by infuriated mobs and, without judge or jury, burned at the stake. To such an extent did this absurd suspicion take possession of the public mind that the simple fact of being caught in the act of leaning against or passing close to a wall was regarded by the frenzied people as *prima facie* evidence of the crime and the unfortunate tho' innocent offenders were often snatched up, hurried before the Committee of public safety—the Board of Health in those days—and accused of spreading the plague, an accusation which always meant death at the stake. Even in our days the attempt to spread the small pox amongst the soldiers of the Northern army, truly or falsely attributed to the Confederate Government, caused a shudder, sent a thrill of horror through the land. Indeed in seasons of such public calamity people become, through fear, almost bereft of reason and are but too apt to look with suspicion even on those who are doing their utmost to check the evil and apply remedies.

The continued presence of such a disease as leprosy in a community, although it may not produce this state of unreasoning excitement, on account of the slowness of its march, yet [illegible] the minds and feelings of the afflicted and their friends in a very similar manner. In a lesser degree, it is true, but still the malady causes dread and that dread begets suspicion which, in its turn, gives life to the most groundless rumors. The natural craving for life and health forbids the belief that the disease is incurable,—as it really is as far as present medical knowledge goes—and it is not to be wondered at, that, in the solitude of the Hospital, segregated from, and shunned, in a certain measure, by their fellows, their feelings should be easily worked upon, that they should be easily aroused to grasp at every novelty which may promise a chance of cure. The tension of imagination does often better their condition under any new treatment for a time, but when the disease in its slow and insidious progress overcomes this and returns to its normal state then hope deceived gives place to distrust, and their suspicions may be easily traded upon by the designing and turned even against those whose sole efforts have been directed towards assuaging their sufferings and rendering their lives as happy as possible under their affliction. Medical men know well how easy it is to excite a morbid distrust in the minds of the sick, and frequently in their every day practice find their prescriptions neglected by their patients, their efforts paralyzed and lives endangered by the mischievous effort of some patent nostrum or by the foolish tampering of imprudent friends, of charlatans and quacks. In the treatment of diseases that are incurable or deemed to be so, it may be said that a great latitude must be allowed to experiment—that where a remedy is sought for a disease it is necessary to experiment, but we submit that such experiment should never be made so as to jeopardize human life, and if the consent of the afflicted party be obtained, it should be made by one who has studied the effects of the medicine to be administered, both in its several ingredients as well as in their combination.

Moreover we are of opinion, although in this we may be mistaken, that in the most celebrated hospitals for incurable diseases in Europe, it is not allowed even to the medical faculty in their treatment of them to depart from the track beaten by science, their efforts are chiefly confined to the alleviation of the present suffering of the patients and the prolongation of life by careful nursing and attention. At one time we believe in certain countries it was lawful to try hitherto unknown medicines—to experimentalize, in a word, on criminals condemned to death—but the barbarous and inhuman practice was denounced on all sides and is now unknown in civilized countries.

We therefore think that a most serious responsibility rests with the three members of the Tracadie Board of Health, as well as with that all-powerful member of the Government whose approbation, without reference to his colleagues, was *declared* to be quite sufficient to warrant their action, I repeat that a grave responsibility attaches to them for having introduced a non-professional party, a female physician without diploma, to treat the Lepers *medically*, that is, with a view to their ultimate cure, and for having allowed and encouraged this experiment which, to all appearance at all events, has terminated fatally in the case of Mrs. Arsineau. We understand that the records of the Lazaretto of late years shew no other case where death was preceded by paralysis and idiocy. This may, no doubt, have been quite a natural development of the disease in this individual case, but the fact that the deceased was not, prior to this treatment considered one of the worst cases in the establishment, and that she was one of the two who consented to try this newly discovered remedy, leads us to the conclusion that it did not prove such to her at all events. By the way, it seems to us that the action of these members of the Board of Health was in direct contravention to the "Medical Act" passed somewhere about '62. If so, the presiding genius of our government cuts rather a sorry figure in the matter. The lepers are now, it seems, most solemnly assured that the great man has summoned the members of the Executive from North, South, East and West to take this portentous matter into consideration. No doubt the question will be treated scientifically. "*Risum teneatis, amici,*" but in the lower parishes of this County honest simple-minded folks are to be found who can actually be made to believe that some people are vested with extraordinary powers and that their *fiat* is all sufficient to bring about extraordinary events.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,

yours truly, VIVIAN.

A Leper Contradicts "Vivian."

Another correspondent requests us to insert the following. His letter is dated June 2nd.

DEAR SIR:—You will, no doubt, assist in showing up the disposition of "Vivian" to work up sensational feeling by publishing the following affidavit:—

I, John B. Arsono, an inmate of the Tracadie Lazaretto, have had my attention called to the following paragraph in a communication to the ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE of the 26th ult., signed "Vivian," and referring no doubt, to the death of a sister inmate, the late Mary Arsono, who died recently here, which is as follows:—

"Her death while under this experimental treatment, and its attendant circumstances, have created great alarm and uneasiness amongst the inmates of the Lazaretto."

I am the only one besides the person above refered to who was under treatment and can say that "Vivian's" statement is false and, to my knowledge, no alarm exists or has existed in reference to the above matter; on the contrary we are desirous of being put under Mrs. Muzerall's treatment.

Sworn to at Tracadie, this 2nd day of June 1876, before me,

JUSTINIAN SAVOY, J. P.

his
JOHN x B. ARSONO.
mark.

Notes from Tracadie.

Our Tracadie correspondent writes us on the 2nd inst.:—

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FISHERMEN.

The herring fishery here is proving more than ordinarily successful. Our fishermen are highly pleased with the prospect of a superabundant catch. For the last few days the fish were so plentiful that many boats made return trips on the same day from the fishing grounds. Some of the nets were so overcharged, that some fears were entertained of their being broken by the pressure, but we have not, as yet, heard of any such accident.

The high south-west wind of yesterday made access to the nets somewhat difficult, the boats coming in loaded, and the contentment and good humor of the fishermen is quite enlivening after a season of such general depression. This depression, however, was less felt in this parish than in the neighboring parishes of Inkerman, Caraquet and Shippegan."

A MAIL QUESTION.

Some of your readers in Alnwick might kindly inform us as to what causes the delay of our mail on their section of the route. When does it pass the Tabisuntac River ferry? Is it possible that the state of their roads is such as to prevent the mail making the trip between this and Chatham in less than fourteen, fifteen or nineteen hours? We feel very much interested and any information will be thankfully received."

Newcastle Police Matters.

Newcastle, June 6th, 1876.

To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance

Dear Sir—The idea that a Police force was an unnecessary expense on the town of Newcastle, and that the peace of that community could be preserved without the aid of the "billy" or a brass-buttoned "bobby" has been rendered vague by repeated evidence of the most disgraceful and disreputable nature. Since the dismissal of that force a spirit of the most unprecedented rowdyism seems to have sprung up in open violation of all law or order. The public square being capacious and convenient, has suggested a novel idea for its utilization, and become the general arena for all pugilistic engagements. The scenes witnessed there upon different occasions were horrible in the extreme—seeming more like a lingering spirit of barbarism than one fostered by a civilized community. The fact that men can enjoy the privilege of kicking one another around the streets with freedom and utter indifference to any consequent punishment is not a very meritorious one to any state of society. This, however, is apparently the case in Newcastle and it should surely proclaim the necessity of the immediate organization of a sufficient and effective police force. Our increasing shipping intercourse with foreign parts will naturally throng our port with numerous suspicious characters from abroad, of various moulds and shades, and these, with the well-proven quality of home-made ruffianism, will greatly jeopardize the public peace and safety throughout the coming season, and this fact should enhance the necessity for some certain mode of protection that would ensure the general security of the public. Why then the delay of the Police Committee in such an important discharge of their duty, for surely daily occurrences testify to the wisdom of an immediate appointment? There is already a requisition out, signed by a large number of our citizens for the re-appointment of Mr. John Cassidy. Why not accept it? Mr. Cassidy has heretofore performed the duties devolving upon a policeman in an impartial and exemplary manner, and with the additional requisite of experience should claim priorship in any choice of appointment. The act that occasioned his dismissal was almost too trivial to notice, being magnified and exaggerated for the mere gratification of some personal spite. For it is nothing but nature that a policeman should have enemies—they are consequent upon the faithful discharge of his duty. To zealously execute the trust imposed upon him is to bring down the thunderings of vengeance and hate upon himself. The exercise of this ability and efficiency are to be gauged by the enmity and opposition of the rumsellers, loafers and the general substrata of society—all encomiums to his worthiness are sounded out in imprecations. Seeing then the peculiarity of his organization, I think his dismissal was a bright and lasting reflection to his credit, when we consider the spirit that prompted and the persons that performed it. But be this as it may there still remains the urgent necessity for the immediate appointment of a Police force. Let the committee decide at once as the consequences of such hesitation can not be foretold. Two officers at least are necessary to complete the force. Hoping, therefore, that the committee will recognize the importance of coming to a decision at once,

I remain, yours &c.,

S.

Bruin on the War Path.

Mr. Editor.

SIR:—Permit me through your columns to state a few facts concerning bruin, and his many unwelcome visits to this settlement of late, he has succeeded in killing or maiming six horned cattle and is still lurking around the neighborhood. A few evenings previous two young men were attracted by the piteous bellowing of a cow within a short distance, they, knowing that she was in some hole, went to her assistance, and found it to be one of those denizens tearing her. At their approach he made good his escape and on the following evening he pursued a cow belonging to Thomas McAfferty to the door yard and there attacked her fiercely. Had it not been for the faithful dog he would have accomplished his purpose. It is becoming alarming in this vicinity. It is entirely unsafe for young children to roam through the woods or along the roads alone.

And, Mr. Editor, it was amusing to watch the movements of some of our would-be witty councillors at their last meeting held in Newcastle, to see how cunningly they worked to have a tax levied on all the country dogs but a large majority of the Municipal Council was too wise to allow such tyranny to be perpetrated on remote pioneers.

FARMER.

Upper Bay du Vin, June 4, 1876.

Annual Drill, 1876-7.

We take the following from the Militia General Orders relating to annual drill for the current year:—

"The annual drill of all corps (except Field Batteries of Artillery) authorized for that purpose, will be for eight days, and he same may be carried out at the Head Quarters of corps on different days as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. In all such cases, no allowances will be made for ration or forage, and the pay will be for officers, one dollar; and non-commissioned officers and men, fifty cents per diem.

FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

"The annual drill of the Field Batteries of Artillery will be for twelve consecutive days in camps of exercise, Head Quarters of the respective corps. The officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers will be paid for the days they are actually present in camp as follows:—The officers and non-commissioned officers, the pay of their ranks, the gunners and drivers at the rate of sixty cents, and for horses one dollar per diem. Rations and forage will not be issued in kind, but an allowance will be granted in lieu thereof—for rations at the rate of twenty five cents for each officer, non-commissioned officer, gunner and driver per diem, and for forage at the rate of thirty five cents for each horse per diem. No allowance for transport will be paid."

"Tents and blankets for use by the officers, and non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers will be issued on application of each commanding officer. He will be held responsible for damages and deficiencies, and for the return into store of the several articles on completion of the drills."

"The allowance for rations and forage are only to be drawn for the actual number of officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers present in camp, and who have performed drill on each of the days for which such allowances are authorized."

"The strength of each Field Battery for pay and allowances as above shall not exceed 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 2nd Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 4 Bombardiers, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier, 59 Gunners and drivers, and 28 horses, including the officers and non-commissioned officers' horses."

"No mounted officer shall receive pay for more than one horse, actually used by him."

"The pay for horses shall cover any expense incurred for shoeing while at drill."

DRILL AND PRACTICE.

"In addition to the usual Field movements the drivers are to be instructed in riding, cleaning horses, &c., the gunners in gun drill, dismounting and mounting guns, righting guns which have been upset, changing wheels, removing disabled artillery, &c."

"Three days at least at the conclusion of the ordinary drill to be set apart for gun practice."

"100 rounds of blank and 80 rounds of service ammunition will be allowed to each Field Battery for exercise and practice."

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"20 rounds of blank and 40 rounds of service ammunition will be allowed for practice by each Battery, where suitable guns are available, the ammunition to be distributed as far as practicable, as follows; Solid shot 32, common shell 2, shrapnel shell 4, case 1, grape 1,—total 40."

CORPS ARMED WITH RIFLES.

"Fifteen rounds of ball and 20 rounds of blank ammunition for practice will be allowed to each man authorized to drill."

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

"As it will not be possible to prescribe an uniform system for all the districts, the drill of corps in each district is to be carried out in such a manner as the Deputy Adjutant General, in consultation with commanding officers, may think best."

Before any corps receives pay, the commanding officer shall be required to certify in his own hand writing, at the end of the pay list of his corps, that each officer, non-commissioned officer and man for whom pay is demanded, was actually present with his corps and performed the number of days of drill for 1876-77, specified opposite their names respectively."

"In order that a full report may be made for Parliament relating to the drill and training for the fiscal year 1876-77, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the 1st day of December, 1876, and the reports of Deputy Adjutants General of districts must be transmitted to head quarters not later than 5th December following."

The Quebec Fire.

[From the Montreal *Star.*]

QUEBEC, May 31.

Another terrible calamity, of a kind of which it has too often experienced the sad consequences and disastrous effects, with results which make themselves felt for long years afterwards, befell Quebec yesterday afternoon, and that, too, at a period when it could least afford to bear the dire loss caused by such a disaster after the long and severe winter, with a faint prospect of improvement in the condition of trade or of amelioration in the distressed situation of our working-classes, upon whom the misfortune falls heaviest, we are sorry to say. Within the space of a few brief hours very nearly the whole of Montcalm Ward, one of the most populous, happy and orderly quarters of the city, underwent again the fearful ordeal which, under the name of the St. Louis suburbs, it passed through some thirty years since, and, by a strange coincidence, upon the very same day and month of the year. A rough calculation sets down the number of houses destroyed at between five and six hundred, and that of the inhabitants rendered homeless and thrown dependent for shelter upon the charity of their friends and the public last night, at about the same number of thousands. Many families, however, including delicate and poorly or half-clad and terrified women and their young children or tender infants, preferred to remain out in the cold night air, guarding their little effects from the miserable and unscrupulous plunderers which such occasions invariably beget, to accepting such shelters as, in the emerg

Local and General News.

ABDUL AZIZ is now Abdul as was.

THE ICE was unusually late in going out of the Bay Chaleur this season.

THE OPENING OF THE INTERCOLONIAL for through traffic is announced in our advertising columns.

TROUT from 5 to 5 1-2 lbs weight are being caught in the streams and lakes of Magaguadavic.

A PLEASANT TIME was had at the young folks' moonlight excursion in the *Andover* on Wednesday evening.

HOT DAY:—The thermometer stood at 88° in the shade last Friday afternoon. On Sunday it was down to 38°.

SALMON put in an appearance earlier and are a larger average size than for the past three years on the North Shore.

THE MONSTER of Lake Utopia was seen last week by Messrs. Dan'l and Alex. Campbell of St. George—So says the *Journal*.

BUILDING LOTS:—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. Towsley offers some eligible building lots for sale.

STREETS.—There have, doubtless, been worse streets than those of Chatham but the man who walked on them at night does not live.

HON. A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is to act as Minister of Justice during the absence of Hon. Mr. Blake in England.

THE FIRST SALMON OF THE SEASON:—Mr. Jonathan Noble is said to have taken the first North Shore salmon of the season, at Fox Island. He caught it on the Queen's Birthday.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We again remind our yearly advertisers that we cannot change the matter in their contract space unless the copy reaches this office on or before Monday evening each week.

FIRE IN KENT CO.—On Thursday, 18th ult., a house belonging to Mr. Thaddy Babineau, in St. Louis, Kent Co., was destroyed by fire. The house was occupied at the time by Mr. Nicholas Murzerolle. The loss is $2,000.—*Borderer.*

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

QUERY:—An engineer wants to know what a "Steam wrench" is, as he says he saw the term in a newspaper. There is no such thing as a steam wrench. The word *winch* is sometimes written and pronounced "wrench" by illiterate persons.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Archibald M'Kenzie, stevedore, of Escuminac, was instantly killed at Dalhousie on the 3rd inst., by being struck on the head by a piece of timber, while working on board the barque *Marie*, then loading at that place.—*Tel.*

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

MEDICAL.—A number of the Medical practitioners of Miramichi have formed themselves into an organization, under the name of the "Northumberland County Medical Society." Their object is the promotion of the professional interest of members. They have adopted a Scale of Fees which will govern their charges for services in future. It appears in another column.

GEORGE HUME, FREDERICTON, N. B., Proprietor of Long's Hotel, says:—"I have used all the various Liniments in the market, all that are advertised, all that have been generally recommended, but I have found none so good for sprains, bruises harness galls, cuts and lameness, as Spencer's Vesuvian Liniment. Mr. Hume has been engaged in Staging for many years, and he knows whereof he speaks.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—In response to the memorial of the Government, the Ottawa Cabinet have offered to sell to them for $1000, as a site for the Normal school building, the upper portion of the ordnance lands bordering on Phœnix square, Fredericton. It has a frontage on Queen street of about 250 feet. They decline to dispose of the land below Carleton street. The price is deemed reasonable.—*Tel.*

HARDLY FAIR:—We observe that several papers are in the habit of taking news from the ADVANCE without giving credit, as is usual. Three reports of casualities at sea—the loss of two men and the accident to the *Eva*—were taken from our shipping column by St. John, Halifax and other papers without mention of this paper. The reports were specially made at this office and our cotemporaries, therefore, should have credited them.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. SAMUEL HOUSTON, A. M.—The Rev. Samuel Houston arrived in the city last evening, from Bathurst, *en route* to Toronto. Some of his old friends in St. John availed themselves of the opportunity to present Mr. Houston with a very handsome gift in the shape of a purse of money. Mr. Houston, who has had no opportunity of thanking each of the donors for their kindness, desires us to do so on his behalf.—*Tel.*

FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon the residence of Mr. James Morell, situated in the upper district of Newcastle, was destroyed by fire, together with some of the movables in the house, a lot of clothing, and a quantity of wool and yarn. A lot of potatoes, turnips, and some articles in the cellar were also destroyed. The only person in the house when the fire broke out was Mrs. Morell, Mr. M. and some of the members of the family being out in the field planting potatoes.—*Advocate.*

ACCIDENTS:—About two weeks ago a boy named McDonald, residing on the Richibucto road, while playing with some companions fell, causing a fracture of the arm between elbow and shoulder.

Last Thursday week a man named Moran, who was working at the Trimmer in Mr. Morrison's mill, was struck with such violence by a piece of plank which flew from the saw, that his right knee was completely dislocated. The dislocation was immediately replaced by Drs Benson, under whose care he now is, as also the boy McDonald, and both doing well.

STABBED:—Caleb Richardson Esq., Barrister, was stabbed on board the barkentine *Morning Dew*, at Richibucto on Thursday night of last week, by the captain of the vessel, whose name is Stockton. It appears there had been a lawsuit between the captain and mate, which had been gained by the latter and as the captain did not pay his fine the deputy Sheriff went on board to levy on his property. Being resisted by the captain and second mate Richardson and others were called upon for assistance and the captain, who is supposed to have had a grudge against Richardson because he was counsel for the mate, aimed at him several times with a gun and pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire. Richardson closed with him and then the captain stabbed him, the knife penetrating the left lung. It was feared at first that Richardson was fatally wounded, but at last accounts he was recovering. The captain and second mate have been arrested and detained for examination and another master has been put in place of the former.

HEAVY LOSS OF LUMBER:—On Friday last a brow of logs at Little Falls, Little Southwest River, owned by W. S. Brown, Esq., took fire through some means unknown at present. There was a strong wind blowing at the time and the flames communicated with piles of logs adjoining until the whole was a mass of flames which raged until late on Saturday. Of 547,000 feet (by Government Survey) not one was left. The loss is a heavy one. It included the whole operation of Messrs. Robert Taylor and James McAllister and was worth, at least, $3,000.

ROCK AND STUMP EXTRACTOR.—We have received a prospectus of the Davis Rock and Stump Extractor, one of which has been on exhibition in Newcastle for some days, giving great satisfaction, and will be in Chatham in a short time. The machine is easily handled, simple, cheap and durable, qualities which should recommend it to farmers and others needing its services. Rocks and stumps are alike lifted by it with the greatest ease and celerity. A force of 15 lbs. applied to an 8 ft. lever, raises a ton weight. At this rate an immensity of time and labor is saved to the operator.

Mr. A. R. Prescott is agent for it.

PERSONALS.—Peter DeGrace has been appointed Harbor Master at Shippegan.

Rev. Samuel Houston, of Bathurst, and Rev. Mr. Anderson of Newcastle left on Monday last for Toronto to attend the Assembly meeting of the Presbyterian Church in Canada which commenced yesterday. The other delegate from the Miramichi Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Allan, left on Saturday last.

Hon. Chief Commissioner Kelly returned home on Monday evening.

Capt. H. W. Chisholm, the well known and popular agent of the International S. S. Co., was in town last Monday evening.

Mr. Gordon Livingston, who has been Editor of the Sackville *Borderer* for the past two years, has resigned that position and retired, for the present, from journalistic life. Under Mr. L's management the *Borderer* has improved very much, making it a creditable country paper, particularly in its local and general news departments. Mr. Livingston was associated for ten or eleven years with the Press, among the papers being the *Telegraph*, the *Journal*, the *Moncton Times*, and finally the *Borderer*.

Hon. Thomas R. Jones was in town on Tuesday.

Levite Theriault Esq. M. P. P. was in town yesterday.

Small Debts Courts.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of Parish Courts, for the collection of Small Debts, under the Act passed last session. The appointment in the remaining North Shore Counties will be made at the next session of the Government.

KENT.

Parish Carleton—William B. Weldon.
" St. Louis—Bernard Gorman.
" Richibucto—Thomas W. Bliss.
" Weldford—John Ford.
" Harcourt—Andrew Dunn.
" St. Mary—Thomas Coates.
" Wellington—John Bowser.
" Dundas—Thomas Irving.

GLOUCESTER.

Parish Saumarez—William Archer.
" Inkerman—Joseph Sewell.
" New Bandon—Richard Lawson.
" Beresford—Perry J. Comneau.
" Shippegan—Thomas Doran.

Ships in Port.

At no time since the old timber trade days have there been so many Foreign-going vessels in port as there are at present We have a large coasting trade done by schooners entirely, and although these are coming and going every day and are an important element in the business of the Miramichi, our people appear to almost lose sight of them and to concentrate their attention upon the square-rigged tonnage which does our lumber-carrying to the United Kingdom and Europe. According to the Custom House books the number of square-rigged vessels arrived up to Monday last, since opening of navigation—14 days—was 63 for Chatham and 21 for Newcastle, or a total for Miramichi of 84. Of these, four had sailed from Newcastle and three from Chatham, leaving 77 vessels in port on Monday forenoon. It must be borne in mind that, with exception of five or six brigs, all these vessels are ships and barques. They bring a floating population of about 850 men into the port and the fact that both Newcastle and Chatham require a police force of only two or three men each shows that these foreigners are of the most orderly and peaceable class.

An Annapolis Relic.

During his late visit to Scotland, our friend, James Neilson, Esq., obtained from a relative, a letter written at Granville, Annapolis Co, N. S., on 19th March 1787, by Jeremiah Smith, and addressed "Robert Smith, Lesemahgou, Ayrshire, North Britain. It is a musty-looking document, about fools-cap size, with the address written upon it in the old-fashioned way, and still showing the remains of the red wax with which it was sealed.

The writer, after referring to some other matters, informs his brother of the evacuation of New York by His Majesty's troops and proceeds to say:—

"I have received my discharge and am gone to the Province of Nova Scotia to become a settler in that place, but think it one of the poorest places that ever I saw. I will still put you in mind that I have got a wife since in this Province and had a daughter born the 7th of July 1786 which I have named after our mother * * * * * * You inform me that you have had very bad crops last year but there is worse here every year. The old inhabitants live from one year's end to the other on potatoes. The winter is very long and severe here. The snow has been four feet deep for a constancy this winter, and the summer is very short. In the woods in the summer time we are half eaten up by the muscatoes, black flies and gnats. Here in this country it is all woods and what land is cleared is very stony and barren. It produces but little grain of any kind, excepting potatoes."

It is probable that some of the writer's descendants now live in Annapolis or thereabouts, but they will hardly agree with him in regard to the beautiful Annapolis Valley being capable of producing "but little grain of any kind, excepting potatoes." They may, however, wish to get possession of the old letter as a family relic, and if so they can obtain it from Mr. Neilson.

GIRLS.—Mary K. Dallas writes: "The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dare not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of woman at any age the better. It is almost a test of purity. In girlhood do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush."

Queen Victoria and the Centennial.

The N. York *Sun* argues strongly in favor of inviting Queen Victoria to the Centennial, and among other things says:—"If Queen Victoria should come to the United States, in order to be present at the ceremonies of Independence Day in Philadelphia, she would receive from all our forty millions a warmer welcome than was ever proffered to any other visitor, and would do more to increase the goodwill and cement the friendship between Great Britain and the United States than could be done by a hundred years of ordinary commerce and ordinary visits."

We have no doubt that almost anything would do more to cement the friendship between Great Britain and the United States than the ordinary commerce of the Americans, or rather than their notions of what is honorable in carrying out the provisions of Commercial Treaties.

Canada's Shipping Interests.

The London *Times* says that Canada has full powers to legislate with respect to the shipping without regard to British legislation; that the Ministers at Ottawa were too modest in sending a representative to plead for Canada when she should assert rights; that perhaps Canada trusted that some member of Parliament would recollect the legislative independence of the Dominion, but if so her confidence was misplaced; that whether the Premier of Canada's remonstrances were deadened during transmission through the Colonial Office, or whether the Board of Trade was slow to receive impressions from without, the effect has been that Sir Charles Adderly has promoted the Merchants Shipping Bill without reference to the Dominion Act which he helped to pass, and Sir Stafford Northcote has been drawn after him in the same error; and that Canada must look to the House of Lords to correct the consequences of a mistake which must vitiate the operation of the bill if it be not amended, and which can in no case redound to Britain's authority and influence in Canada.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Pain cannot stay where it is used!

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cured catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One tea-spoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as appplied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Shipping Intelligence.

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

Port of Chatham.

ARRIVED.

Foreign Ports.

June 2—Bark Hoffnung, 362, Freterart, Newry, ballast, J. B. Snowball.
do—Bark Batiola, 527, Tyomeslu, Bordeau, do., Wm. Muirhead.
do—Bark Atlanta, 392, Olsen, Plymouth, do., do.
3—Bark Amphisa, 529, Melson, Norway, do., A. Morrison.
do—Bkt. Aden, 296, McMoran, Belfast, do., Wm. Muirhead.
do—Bgt. Afton, 259, Copp, St. Johns, do., Guy Stewart & Co.
5—Bark Memphis, 527, Williams, Lisbon, do., Wm Muirhead.
do—Bark Marie, 625, Zachariessen, Bordeaux, do. Guy Stewart & Co.
do—Bark Prince Regent, 467, Herwig, Greenock, do., do.
do—Bark Wm. Miles, 571, Butters, Liverpool, do., J. B. Snowball.
do—Bark Fjellstethat, 487, Flornes, Greenock, do., Geo. McLeod.
do—Bark Moreland, 439, Olsen, Barrow, do., Wm. Muirhead.
do—Brig Warberg, 401, Neilson, Norway, do., Guy Stewart & Co.
do—Bark Malta, 596, Montgomery, Liverpool, do., Wm. Muirhead.
do—Bark Kate Crosbie, 696, Hibbert, Amsterdam, do., J. B. Snowball.
7—Bgt. Neva, 253, McCarrey, Limerick, ballast, A. Morrison.
8—Bark Minerva, 165, Halrorsen, Norway, ballast, Guy Stewart & Co.

Coastwise.

June 3—Schr. Bee, Strang Tignish, oats, master.
do—Schr. Daddy, Brown, Summerside, do., do.
do—Schr. Currie, Brown, do., ballast, do.
do—Schr. Merit, Lewis, Pictou, coal do.
5—Schr. Belmont, Gallachau, Caraquet, ballast, do.
7—Schr. Claymore, Degrace, Charlottetown, ballast, master.
do—Schr. Louise, Davidson, Tracadie, ballast, master.
8—Schr. Mary Kate, Balcom, Pictou, coals, J. Neilson.
do—Schr. Marianne, Miller, Tignish, produce, master.
do—Stmr. Secret, Davison, Pictou, cargo, Wm. Muirhead.

CLEARED.

Foreign Ports.

June 1—Bark Harmonia, 250, Melson, Cocu, deals, Guy Stewart & Co.
2—Bark IV November, 487, Wettre, Plymouth, do. do.
3—Bark Actaeon, 564, Tailman, Warrenpoint, do. do.
do—Bark Mollamo, 849, O'Neill, Belfast, do., A. Morrison.
do—Bark Frey, 293, Sund, Gloucester, do. do.
7—Bark Sarah Ellen, 744, Main, Bristol, deals, Wm. Muirhead.
do—Bark Annie, 536, Evenson, Belfast, do., Guy, Stewart & Co.
do—Bark Director, 679, Shamper, Penarth Roads, do., do.,

Coastwise

June 3—Schr. Jean D'Arc, Gallant, Summerside, lumber, J. B. Snowball.
2—Thetis, Rourke, Charlottetown, do., do.
do—Brgt. D. W. Hennessy, Hennessy, Pictou, cedar posts, J. B. Snowball
6—Schr. Onward, Kennedy, Summerside, limestone, master.
do—Schr. Daddy, Brown, Pictou, shingles, Loggie & Co.
do—Schr. Carrie, Bonnell, Charlottetown, lumber, Guy Stewart & Co.
do—Schr. Annie W., Weldon, do., do. do.
do—Schr. Vigilance, Wolfe, do., do., Gilmour Rankin & Co.
do—Bark Canella, 569, Olsen, Greenock, deals, Wm. Muirhead.
do—Bark Weithaven, 469, Neilson, Fleetwood, do. do.
do—Bark Marryat, 464, Christophersen, Bristol, do. do.
do—Sailor Prince, 443, Jeffers, Cork, Guy Stewart & Co.
7—Schr. Louise, J. Davison, Tracadie, cargo, master.
8—Schr. Belmont, Gallichan Caraquet, do., R. Young.
do—Stmr. Secret, Davison, Quebec, cargo, W. Muirhead.

Port of Newcastle.

ARRIVED.

Foreign Ports.

June 1—Bark Forest Queen 548, McCalmont, Belfast Gilmour Rankin & Co.
2—Bark Ocean Traveller, 622, Whiteford, do., do., D. & J. Ritchie & Co.
5—Bark Regale, 349, Christophersen, London, do., do. do.
do—Bark Jens Brande, 477, Olsen, Melfordhaven, do. Gilmour Rankin & Co.
do—Bark President Horbitz, 542, Hansen, Waterford, do., D. & J. Ritchie & Co.
do—Bark Nlord, 312, Terkeisen, Liverpool, do. do. do.
7—Bark Ebenezer, 343, Skallberg, Norway, Gilmour Rankin & Co.

Coastwise.

June 1—Schr. Adonia, 82, McConnell, Pictou, coals, R. Russell.
2—Stmr. Secret, Davison, Quebec, flour, R. R. Call.
3—Schr. Active, 39, Marchard, Pictou, coals, R. Russell.
do—Brigt. Baccalieu, 120, La Vache, Halifax ballast, Gilmour Rankin & Co.
8—Stmr. Secret, Davison, Pictou, cargo, R. R. Call.

CLEARED.

Foreign Ports.

May 31—Bark Jardine Brothers, 532, Nellson for Liverpool, deals, D. & J. Ritchie & Co.
June 1—Bark Norten, 537, Davier, Belfast, deals, &c., D. & J. Ritchie & Co.
do—Bark Active, 348, Jacobsen, Maryport, do. do. do.
6—Ship Hamburg, 643, Ferguson, Barrow, do. do. do.
7—Bark Cap, Christiansen, Liverpool, do., Gilmour Rankin & Co.
8—Bark Toive, Johannesen, Maryport, do., D. & J. Ritchie & Co.

Coastwise.

June 1—Stmr. Secret, Davison, Pictou, cargo, R. R. Call.
6—Schr. Consort, 56, Bouchot, Sydney, do., Geo. Burchill.
do—Schr. Abeonia, 96, Terrio, Charlottetown, do.
8—Schr. Fly, Paulin, Shippegan, cargo, Fry & Oakes.
8—Stmr. Secret, Davison, Quebec, do., R. R. Call.

Port of Bathurst.

ARRIVED.

June 1—Bark Brothers Pride, Liverpool, ballast, Ferguson Rankin & Co.
do—Bark Mikken, Liverpool, do., do.

CLEARED.

June 1—Schr. Maggie H. Hall, Charlottetown, shingles, Thos. Hall.

Port of Richibucto.

ARRIVED

May 20—Bark Zulu, 482, Meyer, Norway, George McLeod, ballast.
do—Bkte. Morning Dew, 279, Stockton, New York, Edward Walker, do.
23—Bark Blanche 350, Dahl, Norway, do. do.
do—Bark Ponema, 743, Gordon, Liverpool, J. & F. Jardine, merchandize.
29—Bkte. Sutherland, 346, Upham, Ayr, Geo. McLeod, do.
do—Bark Juhinal, 373, Tobiasen, Norway, Edward Walker, ballast.
do—Brig Ellida, 256, Balfour, Belfast, George McLeod, merchandize.
June 1—Brigt. Aretas, 315, Roberts, Sydney, Edw. Walker, ballast.
do—Bark Landbo, 331, Olsen, London, George McLeod, do.
do—Bark Arnou, 249, Grandersen, Portsmouth, do, do.
do—Bark Avenir, 289, Bergreen, Cork, do., do.
do—Bark Herbert C. Hall, 622, Goudy, Belgium, do., do.
do—Brig Kronprindts Carl, 249, Olsen, Limerick, do., do.
2—Bark Jane Anna, 338, McIlgorm, Belfast, do., do.
3—Bkte. Zephyr, 238, Jansen, London, Edw. Walker, do.
5—Bark Thule, 373, Aasuldsen, Cork, George McLeod, do.
do—Brig Eos, 309, Helsurg, Shoreham, England, do. do.

CLEARED.

June 3—Bktine, Morning Dew, 279, Bulmer, Penarth Roads, for orders, Edward Walker, lumber.

Other Ports.

CLEARED.

May 18—Brig Afton, Copp, St. John's, Newfoundland, for Miramichi.
22—Svalin, Sundholm, Liverpool, for Miramichi.
23—Bark, Tonnysen, Bristol, do.
do—Frey, Amundsen, Queenstown, do.
24—Ann, McCraig, Waterford, do.
31—Brigt. Baccalieu, Lavash, Pugwash, for Miramichi.
June 2—Schr. Active, Pictou, for Newcastle.

Memoranda.

ASHORE.—The brig "Leonora," from Cork, for Richibucto, consigned to George McLeod, ran ashore high and dry on the night of the 3rd inst., near Kouchibouguac Gully. After a quantity of ballast has been discharged it is expected the vessel will be floated without any damage being done.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The Captain of the bktine. "Zephyr," which arrived at Richibucto on the 3rd inst., reports the drowning at sea, on May 26th, of Ole Pedersen, seaman, of Norway.

CHATHAM POLICE REPORT.

BEORE G. A. BLAIR, ESQ.

June 3—Urgin Hansen, drunk and disorderly, fined $4 and costs.

6—Sterman Jansen, assault and battery, fined $2 and costs.

6—David Webster, assault and battery, fined $4 and costs.

6—Peter Robicheau, drunk, fined $2 and costs.

New Advertisements.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the large and beautifully situated Lot of Land owned by him, on

QUEEN STREET, CHATHAM.

If not disposed of by private sale before the Fifth day of July, it will then, if desired, be divided into lots to suit purchasers, and sold by Auction.

J. W. TOWNLEY.

Chatham, N. B., June 7th, 1876. Jun 30.

Special Notice.

International Steamship Company.

Three Trips a Week.

ON and after MONDAY, June 12th, Steamers make three Trips a Week, leaving St. John and Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 8 o'clock.

H. W. CHISHOLM, AGENT.

Sale of Unmarked and Prize Logs.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th June, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at MR. CHRISTOPHER PARKER'S, DERBY; all the Unmarked and Prize Logs now rafted at the South West Boom. The Purchaser to have all such Logs that may be rafted during the remainder of the season at the rate that the present lot may sell for.

CHAS. C. WATT, AUCTIONEER.

Newcastle, 5th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS standing in the Subscriber's Books, if not paid by the 1st July, will be put in an Attorney's hands for Collection.

JOHN NOONAN.

Chatham, June 5th, 1876.

Celebrated Wringer.

WE have JUST RECEIVED some of the

NEW PATENT WRINGERS.

J. & R. SINCLAIR.

PAY ENVELOPES.

JUST RECEIVED:

100,000 Pay Envelopes

—AT—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Intercolonial Railway.

THIS Railway between Riviere du Loup, where it connects with the Grand Trunk Railway, will be opened for Freight traffic on MONDAY, the 12th June, 1876, when prompt despatch will be given all freight between the Lower Provinces and Quebec, Montreal and all parts of Ontario.

An accommodation Train will leave Quebec every morning, arriving at St. John and Halifax the next evening.

Express Passenger Trains to and from Quebec in 24 hours to St. John, and 27 hours to Halifax, will commence to run on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1876, of which full information will be published in a few days.

Rates of Freight can be obtained on application at the different Stations on the Railway.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways.

Moncton, 5th June, 1876.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the Matter of John A. Arbo, an Insolvent.

A meeting of the creditors of the above named Insolvent will be held in my office at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the sixth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of giving directions as to the winding up of the said Estate and the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. And the said Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting for his public examination.

By order of the Judge of the County Court for the County of Northumberland.

Dated at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, this Eighth day of June, A. D., 1876.

JOHN ELLIS, Assignee.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that we, the undersigned members of the Northumberland County Medical Society, have adopted the following Tariff of Fees:—

J. S. BENSON, M. R. C. S. E.
SAMUEL LEWIN, M. D.
JOHN MCCURDY, M. D.
JAMES BAXTER, M. D.
J. B. FREEMAN, M. D
J. B. BENSON, M. D.

TARIFF OF FEES ADOPTED BY THE NORTHUMBERLAND CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

For each visit in Town during day, provided only one daily,	$1.00
For each visit after first in same day,	50
For each visit between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.,	2.00
For visits out of Town, 50c. for every mile or part of a mile, exclusive of Fee for visit and Ferriages.	
For visit in country in passing,	1.00 to 2.00
For visit to ship at wharf or in river opposite town,	2.00 to 4.00
Office advice,	1.00
Consultation Fee,	5.00
Minor operations,	1.00 to 10.00
Major operations, exclusive of necessary after attendance,	5.00 to 20.00
Certificates of various kinds,	1.00 to 5.00
Extracting Teeth,	50
Vaccination,	50
Medicine extra.	

N. B.—Accounts rendered immediately after attendance ceases.

New Brunswick, Northumberland County, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WE command you that of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Luther Williston, late of Hardwicke, in the said County, deceased, have by your petition, dated the Twenty Second Day of May, A. D. 1876, represented to me that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and have prayed that License may issue to authorize them to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, personally, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office in NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, the TENTH Day of JULY next, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite the said Administrators, Creditors, and all others interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Third day of June, A. D. 1876.

(Sgd.) SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Northumberland.

(Sgd.) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates for said County.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

Ex. "Mary E. Chapman," Steamers from Quebec and Montreal.

5 CASES and Bales Dry Goods, (general assortment,)
4 Crates Crockery, (consisting of Cups & Saucers, White and Granite,)
3 Crate Chamber Sets, Sets Vases, Brown Teapots, Flower Pots, Glassware, and Brandy Glasses.
500 Pieces Earthenware, (consisting of Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, covered and uncovered.)
22 Chests, Half do. and Qr. do. Tea,—Retail Price 45, 50, 60 and 65cts. per lb.
1 Chest GREEN TEA—$1.20 per lb.
2 Doz. Griffins Scythes. (42 ins.)
1 Case Guns,—Price, 6 to 18 Dollars, each.
4 Casks Hardware,—in all its kinds.
50,000 Waterproof Gun Caps, (in 100's and 250's packages.)
50 Setts Knives and Forks, and Forks without Knives.
12 Cases Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, (in Walnut, Chow Chow and mixtures.)
100 Cans London Lead, in White, Green, Yellow, Red, and Chrome Yellow.
207 Bladders Putty.
1 Ton Whiting.
16 Gls. Copal Varnish, (splendid.)
60 Bags Shot,—No. A., B. B., B., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
2 Bbls. Shovels, Square 10x14 handled.
6 Casks Wrot. Nails, 4, 6 and 10 dy.
2 Cases Dundee Marmalade, } Splendid.
2 do. Preserved Ginger, }
1 Tin Lined Cask Scotch Confect'y mixtures } real
1 do. do. do. do. do. Thick Mint } stuff
100 Gross Taper Corks, in 5 Grs. Bags.

—ALSO—

NO. 1 FLOUR—Fancy do., Extra do., Graham do. American Cornmeal, Canada Oatmeal, Molasses,—in Puns. Tierces and Barrels.

☞ All for sale Wholesale and Retail at the Mart.

WM. WYSE.

Chatham, June 9, 1876.

GO AND SEE IT!

STRANG'S Market is on Union Wharf, a little off Water Street, and it is just the place for Housekeepers and others to buy what they want for table use.

This week the following is offered:—

Fresh Shad, Potatoes, Fresh Salmon.

EGGS, P. E. ISLAND HAMS, QUEBEC DO. SEED OATS.

FRESH AND PICKLED BASS, FRESH HERRING, PICKLED CODFISH, PICKLED MACKERAL, PICKLED SALMON.

Always in Stock:—Dried Codfish, Pork, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco, Butter, Oatmeal, Preserved Salmon, Lobsters & other Canned Fish, Paraffine Oil, &c., &c.

500 Bushels Oats, 30 Tons Screwed Hay.

Our motto is *Quick Sales* for *Cash* and small profits.

E. A. STRANG.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

Clarke's Periodical Pills.

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

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

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

JOB MOSES, New York.

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

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

ANCHOR LINE

Atlantic Service.

REGULAR & DIRECT

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

GLASGOW, LONDON, LIVERPOOL,

Halifax, N. S. & St. John, N. B.

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

Cattle and Heavy Freight by special arrangement

BILLS LADING.—Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all points on the Intercolonial Railway St. Stephen, Fredericton, Woodstock, Yarmouth, N. S., etc., etc.

Steerage passengers booked from any point in the United Kingdom to any point in the United States or the Dominion of Canada.

For freight or passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 47 Union Street, Glasgow; 10 Leadenhall Street, London; 17 Water Street, Liverpool; CAMPBELL BROTHERS, Agents, 5 and 6 Smyth Street, St John.

D. G. SMITH, Chatham.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

PRINTING.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT of JOB TYPE, and the execution of the best and cheapest

JOB PRINTING,

At the office of the "ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE," Chatham.

Travelers' Column.

Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between Montreal, Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Pictou, and by Railway and Steamboat connection with St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Portland and Boston

After the opening of navigation the Steamship "SECRET" or "MIRAMICHI" is intended to leave Pictou every TUESDAY at Seven o'clock A. M. for Quebec; and Quebec every TUESDAY at Two o'clock P. M. for Pictou, calling each way at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle and Point du Chene.

The above Steamers have very superior Cabin accommodation.

The "BERMUDA," "HADJI," "ALHAMBRA," and "FLAMBOROUGH," are intended to run regularly between MONTREAL, QUEBEC and HALIFAX, touching at Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Pictou, as business may offer.

The "HADJI" has been fitted during the winter with superior accommodation for passengers, and with the "BERMUDA" and "ALHAMBRA" will form a weekly passenger line from Montreal.

Through Bills of Lading for St. John, Halifax, and Stations on the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis Railways, Richibucto, Summerside, Georgetown, and Port Hawkesbury.

Apply to

WM. MUIRHEAD, Agt., Chatham.
or R. R. CALL, Agt., Newcastle.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1876.—Spring Arrangement—1876.

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

Day Express Trains.

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

Night Express Trains

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

Local Express Trains.

Will leave Pictou for Truro at 3.10 p. m. and Truro for Pictou 11.00 a. m., St. John for Sussex at 5.00 p. m., Sussex for St. John at 7.00 a. m., Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.35 a. m., and 3. 15 p. m., Painsec for Point du Chene at 12. 30, p. m. and 4.05 p. m.

Mixed Trains.

Will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 11. 00 a. m., and 1. 45 p. m., and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 6.30 a. m., Truro for Painsec and Moncton at 7.00 p. m., and Moncton for Painsec and Truro at 3.30 p. m., Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a. m., and St. John for Point du Chene at 10. 45 a. m.

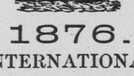
Accommodation Trains.

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

For particulars and connections see small Time Tables.

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

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



1876.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

Three Trips A Week,

from JUNE 15th until Sept. 30. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, arriving in Boston early the following day, and oft

The Tour of the World in Eighty Days.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Continued.*

Leaving Benares, the railway followed in part the valley of the Ganges. Through the windows of the car, the weather being quite clear, appeared the varied country of Behar, mountains covered with verdure, fields of barley, corn, and wheat, jungles full of green alligators, villages well kept, forests yet green. A few elephants, and zebus with large humps, came to bathe in the waters of the sacred river, and also, notwithstanding the advanced season and the already cold temperature, bands of Hindoos of both sexes, who were piously performing their holy ablutions. These faithful ones, the bitter enemies of Buddhism, are fervent sectaries of the Brahmin religion, which is incarnate in these three persons:—Vishnu, the solar deity; Shiva, the divine personification of the natural forces; and Brahma, the supreme master of priests and legislators. But in what light would Brahma, Shiva, and Vishnu regard this India, now "Britonized," when some steamboat passes puffing and disturbing the consecrated waters of the Ganges, frightening the gulls flying over its surface, the turtles swarming on its banks, and the faithful stretched along its shores.

All this panorama passed like a flash, and frequently a cloud of steam concealed its details from them. The travelers could scarcely see the fort of Chunar, twenty miles to the southeast of Benares, the old stronghold of the rajahs of Beehar, Ghazepour, and its large rose-water manufactories; the tomb of Lord Cornwallis rising on the left bank of the Ganges; the fortified town of Buxar; Patna, the great manufacturing and commercial city, where the principal opium market in India is held; Monghir, a more than European town, as English as Manchester or Birmingham, famous for its iron foundries, its manufactories of cutlery, and whose high chimnies cover with a black smoke the heavens of Brahma—a real fist-blow in the country of dreams!

The night came, and in the midst of the howlings of the tigers, the bears, and the wolves, which fled before the locomotive, the train passed on at full speed, and they saw nothing of the wonders of Bengal, or Golconda, or Gour in ruins, or Mourshedabad, the former capitol, or Burdwan, or Hougly, or Chandernagar, that French point in the Indian territory, on which Passepartout would have been proud to see his native flag floating.

Finally, at seven o'clock, A. M., Calcutta was reached. The steamer to leave for Hong Kong did not weigh anchor until noon. Phileas Fogg had then five hours before him.

According to his journal, this gentleman should arrive in the capital of India, October 25, twenty-three days after leaving London, and he arrived there on the stipulated day. He was neither behind or ahead of time. Unfortunately, the two days gained by him between London and Bombay had been lost, we know how, in this trip across the Indian peninsula, but it is to be supposed that Phileas Fogg did not regret them.

CHAPTER XV.—IN WHICH THE BAG WITH THE BANK-NOTES IS RELIEVED OF A FEW THOUSAND POUNDS MORE!

The train had stopped at the station. Passepartout first got out of the car, and was followed by Mr. Fogg, who aided his young companions to descend. Phileas Fogg counted on going directly to the Hong Kong steamer, in order to fix Mrs. Aouda there comfortably, whom he did not wish to leave as long as she was in this country, so dangerous for her.

At the moment that Mr. Fogg was going out of the station a policeman approached him and said:—

"Mr. Phileas Fogg?"

"I am he."

"Is this man your servant?" added the policeman, pointing to Passepartout.

"Yes."

"You will both be so kind as to follow me."

Mr. Fogg made no movement indicating any surprise. This agent was a representative of the law, and for every Englishman the law is sacred. Passepartout, with his French habits, wanted to discuss the matter, but the policeman touched him with a stick, and Phileas Fogg made him a sign to obey.

"This young lady can accompany us?" asked Mr. Fogg.

"She can," replied the policeman.

The policeman conducted Mr. Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, and Passepartout to a palki-ghari, a sort of four-wheeled vehicle with four seats, drawn by two horses. They started. No one spoke during the twenty-minutes' ride.

The vehicle first crossed the "black town," with its narrow streets, its huts in which grovelled a miscellaneous population, dirty and ragged; then they passed through the European town, adorned with brick houses, shaded by cocoa-nut trees, bristling with masts, through which, notwithstanding the early hour, were driving handsomely dressed gentlemen, in elegant turnouts.

The palki-ghari stopped before a dwelling of plain appearance, but which was not used for private purposes. The policeman let his prisoners out, for they could indeed be called thus, and he led them into a room with grated windows, saying to them:—

"At half-past eight you will appear before Judge Obadiah."

Then he left and closed the door.

"See! we are prisoners!" cried Passepartout, dropping into a chair.

Mrs. Aouda, addressing Mr. Fogg immediately, said in a voice whose emotion she sought in vain to disguise:—

"Sir, you must leave me! It is on my account that you are pursued! It is because you have rescued me!"

Phileas Fogg contended himself with saying that that would not be possible. Pursued on account of this suttee affair! Inadmissable! How would the complainants dare present themselves? There was a mistake. Mr. Fogg added that in any event, he would not abandon the young woman, and that he would take her to Hong Kong.

"But the steamer leaves at noon!" remarked Passepartout.

"Before noon we will be on board," was the simple reply of the impassible gentleman.

This was so flatly asserted that Passepartout could not help saying to himself:

"Parbleu! that is certain! before noon we will be on board!" But he was not at all reassured.

At half-past eight the door of the room was opened. The policeman reappeared, and he led the prisoners into the next room. It was a court-room, and quite a large crowd, composed of Europeans and natives, already occupied the rear of room.

Mr. Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, and Passepartout were seated on the bench in front of the seats reserved for the magistrate and the clerk.

This magistrate, Judge Obadiah, entered almost immediately, followed by the clerk. He was a large, fat man. He took down a wig hung on a nail and hastily put it on his head.

"The first case," he said.

But putting his hand to his head, he said:—

"Humph! this is not my wig!"

"That's a fact, Mr. Obadiah, it is mine," replied the clerk.

"My dear Mr. Oysterpuff, how do you think that a judge can give a wise sentence with a clerk's wig!"

An exchange of wigs had been made. During these preliminaries Passepartout was boiling over with impatience, for the hands appeared to him to move terribly fast over the face of the large clock in the court-room.

"The first case," said Judge Obadiah again.

"Phileas Fogg!" said the Clerk Oysterpuff.

"Here I am," replied Mr. Fogg.

"Passepartout!"

"Present!" replied Passepartout.

"Good!" said Judge Obadiah. "For two days, prisoners, you have been looked for upon the arrival of all the trains from Bombay."

"But of what are we accused?" cried Passepartout impatiently.

"You shall know now," replied the judge.

"Sir," said Mr. Fogg then, "I am an English citizen, and have the right ——"

"Have you been treated disrespectfully," asked Mr. Obadiah.

"Not at all."

"Very well, let the complainants come in."

Upon the order of the judge a door was opened, and three Hindoo priests were led in by a tipstaff.

"Well, well!" murmured Passepartout "they are the rascals who were going to burn our young lady!"

The priests stood up before the judge, and the clerk read in a loud voice a complaint of sacrilege, perferred against Mr. Phileas Fogg and his servant, accused of having violated a place consecrated by the Brahmin religion.

"You have heard the charge?" the judge asked Phileas Fogg.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Fogg, consulting his watch, "and I confess it."

"Ah! You confess?"

"I confess and expect these three priests to confess in their turn what they were going to do at the pagoda of Pillaji."

The priests looked at each other. They did not seem to understand the words of the accused.

"Truly!" cried Passepartout impetuously, "at the pagoda of Pillaji, where they were going to burn their victim!"

More stupefaction of the priests, and profound astonishment of Judge Obadiah.

"What victim?" he answered. "Burn whom? In the heart of the city of Bombay?"

"Bombay?" cried Passepartout.

"Certainly. We are not speaking of the pagoda of Pillaji, but of the pagoda of Malebar in Bombay.

"And as a proof here are the descerator's shoes," added the clerk, putting a pair on his desk.

"My shoes!" cried Passepartout, who, surprised at the last charge, could not prevent this involuntary exclamation.

The confusion in the minds of the master and servant may be imagined. They had forgotten the incident of the Pagoda of Bombay, and that was the very thing which had brought them before the magistrate in Calcutta.

"In fact, Fix understood the advantage that he might get from this unfortunate affair. Delaying his departure twelve hours he had taken council with the priests of Malebar Hill, and had promised them large damages, knowing very well that the English Government was very severe upon this kind of trespass; then by the following train he had sent them forward on the track of the perpetrator. But, in consequence of the time employed in the deliverance of the young widow, Fix and the Hindoos arrived at Calcutta before Mr. Fogg and his servant, whom the authorities, warned by telegraph, were to arrest as they got out of the train. The disappointment of Fix may be juged of, when he learned that Phileas Fogg had not yet arrived in the capital of India. He was compelled to think that this robber, stopping at one of the stations of the Peninsular Railway, had taken refuge in the northern provinces. For twenty-four hours, in the greatest uneasiness, Fix watched for him at the station. What was his joy then when, this very morning, he saw him get out of the car, accompanied, it is true, by a young woman whose presence he could not explain. He immediately sent a policeman after him; and the widow of the rajah of Bundlecund were taken before Judge Obadiah.

And if Passepartout had been less preoccupied with this affair, he would have perceived in a corner of the room the detective, who followed the discussion with an interest easy to understand, for at Calcutta, as at Bombay, and as at Suez, the warrant of arrest was still not at hand!

But Judge Obadiah had taken a note of the confession escaped from Passepartout, who would have given all he possessed to recal his imprudent words.

"The facts are admitted?" said the judge.

"Admitted," replied Mr. Fogg coldly.

"Inasmuch," continued the judge, "as the English law intends to protect equally and rigorously all the religions of the people of India the trespass being admitted by this man Passepartout convicted of having violated with sacrilegious feet the pavement of th pagoda of Malebar Hill in Bombay, on the 20th day of October, I sentence the said Passepartout to fifteen days' imprisonment, and a fine of three hundred pounds.

"Three hundred pounds!" cried Passepartout, who was really only alive to the fine.

"Silence!" said the tipstaff in a shrill voice.

"And," added Judge Obadiah, "inasmuch as it is not materially proved that there was not a connivance between the servant and the master, the latter of whom ought to be held responsible for the acts and gestures of a servant in his employ, I detain the said Phileas Fogg and sentence him to eight days' imprisonment and one hundred and fifty pounds fine. Clerk call another case!"

Fix, in his corner, experienced an unspeakable satisfaction. Phileas Fogg detained eight days in Calcutta! It would be more than time enough for the warrant to arrive.

Passepartout was crushed. This sentence would ruin his master. A wager of twenty-thousand pounds lost, and all because, in the height of folly, he had gone into that cursed pagoda!

Phileas Fogg, as much master of himself as if this sentence did not concern him, did not even knit his eyebrows. But at the moment that the the clerk was calling another case, he rose and said:—

"I offer bail."

"It is your right," replied the judge.

"Fix felt a cold shudder down his back, but he recovered himself again, when he heard the judge, "in consideration of the fact of Phileas Fogg and his servant both being strangers," fix the bail for each at the enormous sum of one thousand pounds.

It would cost Mr. Fogg two thousand pounds, unless he would be cleared from his sentence.

"I will pay it," said that gentleman.

And he took from the bag which Passepartout carried and bundle of bank-notes, which he placed on the clerk's desk.

"This sum will be returned to you on coming out of prison," said the judge. "In the meantime, you are free under bail."

"Come," said Phileas Fogg to his servant.

"But they should at least return me my shoes," cried Passepartout, with an angry movement.

They returned him his shoes.

"These are dear!" he murmured; "more than a thousand pounds apiece! Without counting that they pinch me!"

Passepartout with a very pitiful look, followed Mr. Fogg, who had offered his arm to the young woman. Fix still hoped that his robber would not decide to surrender this sum of two thousand pounds, and that he would serve out his eight days in prison. He put himself then, on Fogg's tracks.

Mr. Fogg took a carriage, into which Mrs. Aouda, Passepartout, and he got immediately. Fix ran behind the carriage, which soon stopped on one of the wharves of the city.

Half a mile out in the harbor the Rangoon was anchored, her sailing flag hoisted to the top of the mast. Eleven o'clock struck. Mr. Fogg was one hour ahead. Fix saw him get out of the carriage, and embark in a boat with Mrs. Aouda and his servant. The detective stamped his foot.

"The rascal!" he cried: "he is going off! Two thousand pounds sacrificed! Prodigal as a robber! Ah! I will follow him to the end of the world, if it is necessary; but, at the rate at which he is going, all the stolen money will be gone!"

The detective had good reason for making this remark. In fact since he left London, that with travelling expenses, rewards, the elephant purchase, bail, and fines, Phileas Fogg had already scattered more than five thousand pounds on his route and the percentage of the sum recovered, promised to the detectives, was constantly diminishing.

[*To be continued.*]

Independent Journalism.

Those papers which do not discuss questions that deeply concern their readers, or which publish only one side of debates on such questions, which teem with paragraphs constantly condemning one party and praising another, and which lack the manly outspoken spirit which dares to oppose popular prejudices, may find profit, if not satisfaction in the following which we find in the *Toronto Telegram*:—

"A perfectly free and independent press is a something to be thankful for. It may justly be pronouced one of the greatest blessings attendant upon an advanced state of civilization. A country where such a press is to be found in full vigor is certain to command the respect of those other countries with which it has intimate relations; for the very existence of a free and independent newspaper press affords conclusive proof of the general intelligence and enterprise of its people. Such a press has no ulterior purpose to serve. It confines itself to its proper functions, and treats all questions that may arise upon their own intrinsic merits. Its province is to furnish news; to comment with judicial impartiality upon the leading questions and events of the day; to vigorously uphold what it knows to be for the public good, and to denounce what it knows to be the reverse. In this manner, it gradually educates and imparts a judicial tone to the public mind, and enables its readers to form independent and intelligent opinions for themselves. A journal which is merely the organ of a party or clique is subject to no such conditions as those which we have specified. The primary object of such a journal is not to serve the interests of the public at large, but to promote the policy of a particular faction. It is necessarily hampered by numerous petty considerations of mere expediency. It is compelled to weigh its utterances in a party balance, and to make them strictly conformable to a party platform. It is rigidly restricted in its treatment of public men and things, and must from time to time advocate measures which its private judgment does not approve. It is frequently under the necessity of withholding information from the public. The information so withheld may be important, or it may be only trifling; but when such a course conduces to the real or supposed interests of the party whose cause must be served at any cost, it does not hesitate to quietly suppress or ignore facts with which the public have more or less interest in being made acquainted. Such a journal as this can in no proper sense be called free or independent, and can by no means be regarded as an unmixed blessing in any community where it may be found. We might even go further, and say that such a press is a reproach and a curse; that it is directly subversive of the best interests of the public; and that it cannot flourish long in a land where the people are sufficently intelligent to rate it at its true value."

A Desperate Situation.

James Carrick, seaman, in charge of the Bark Caswell, at Queenstown, reports as follows:—"On leaving Autofogasta, the crew consisted of the captain, mate, second mate, steward, three Greeks, two Italians, and two English seamen, carpenter and two boys. On the 4th January, the Greek and Italian sailors mutinied and murdered the officers. Knowing something of navigation I took charge. The foreigners wished to take the vessel to Greece. About a month afterwards, when off the coast of Brazil, the pilot overheard a plot between the Greeks and Italians to murder the Englishmen aboard. The carpenter and myself succeeded in overpowering one of the Greeks whom we put in irons. We were compelled, in self-defence, to kill the other Greeks, one of whom was the ringleader of the mutiny. The two Italians then left the vessel in a boat, taking a letter from me to deliver when they got ashore. The vessel was brought here and the remainder of the crew."

SUPPER TO MR. KENNEDY.—The Scotchmen of Halifax, not content with filling the Temperance Hall from night to night in honor of Mr. Kennedy, determined on Saturday last upon another expression of their appreciation for him; and a supper in the evening at the Halifax Hotel was the result. About fifty gentlemen were present, the two chairmen being the Hon. Jas. McDonald and Hon. William Ross, Presidents of the North British and Highland Societies. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Kennedy seemed as much in his element at the supper table as in the musical arena. His health was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm; and in responding he gave a very interesting account of his life and travels, enlivening his story with flashes of wit and tales of "the Auld Countrie," closing with a song about a "dog," dedicated to Darwinism, and taught him by Dr. Norman McLeod, the author. The Kennedy family were not forgotten on the toast list, and Mr. Kennedy, with a pathos which was touching described how good his boys and girls had been to him; how they had lightened his labors by running the whole musical machine, and left him nothing to do but sing.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A despatch of 27th from Louisville, Ky says:—

The exact number of delegates present at the session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., is 150, representing five continents. The returns show a largely increased membership in subordinate lodges, and a total receipt of money by the R. W. L., for the year of $23,000. The colored question was debated for twenty-four hours, when on division there appeared fifty-eight votes for admission of the colored people on the same terms as white, and eighty-five against. The votes in the affirmative represented 450,000 members; those in the negative only 300.000. The representatives of British Grand Lodges have decided to withdraw and take steps for the organization of a Supreme Lodge for Great Britain and the Colonies.

Law.

M. ADAMS.
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Agent for "Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society."
Agent for "Imperial," "Ætna," & "Hartford" Fire Insurance Companies.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
BATHURST OFFICE:—two doors from store of K. F. Burns, Esq.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—SNOWBALL'S BUILDING,
WATER STREET,
CHATHAM.
2-52

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

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

G. B. FRASER,
ATTORNEY at LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.
September 1st, 1874
1-52

Law Notices, etc.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal claims or demands against the Estate of MATTHEW CARRUTHERS, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, Lower Newcastle, in the Co. of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to the undersigned.
RICHD. HUTCHISON, REV. W. M. WILSON. } Executors.
Miramichi, April 17, 1876. aug 11

Harbor Notice.
PILOTS and others are hereby notified that on bringing Vessels of any kind into the Port of Chatham they are required not to anchor them a distance less than
150 FATHOMS FROM ANY OF THE WHARVES.
This order is necessary to enable Raftsmen to take rafts to the mills, the present practice having, in some cases, unnecessarily ... interfered with them.
WM. JOHNSTON,
HARBOR MASTER,
Port of Chatham.
Dated 25th May, 1876.

TEACHER WANTED.
A SECOND Class Male Teacher wanted, to take charge of No. 8 School.
JOHN STYMIEST,
Sec'y of Trustees.
Alnwick, April 21, 1876.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, May 27th, 1876.
AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 11 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Insolvent Act of 1875.
Andrew Wilson, Plaintiff; and Andrew A. Lockerby, Defendant.
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.
Dated at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, this Thirty-first day of May, A. D., 1876.
JOHN ELLIS,
June 9 Official Assignee.

Insolvent Act of 1875.
In the Matter of Andrew A. Lockerby, an Insolvent.
A Writ of Attachment has been issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, in Chatham, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of June, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.
Dated at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, this First day of June, A. D., 1876.
JOHN ELLIS,
June 9 Official Assignee.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to all persons that my wife CATHARINE has left my bed and board without my consent, and without any justifiable cause, and I therefore forbid any person to harbor, maintain her or give her any credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any maintenance given to or debts contracted by her.
Dated 29th May, 1876.
JOHN DEVEREAUX.

BOAT FOUND.
A BOAT, about 14 feet long, with white bottom and green top, was picked up off Escuminac on 25th inst. The owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying expenses.
WM. HARRIS.
Escuminac, May 25th.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER.
OTTAWA, 28th day of April, 1876.
NOTICE is hereby given that a resolution passed at a meeting of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Richibucto, in the Province of New Brunswick, on the 25th of March last, to the effect that Rule 4 of the Rules and Regulations for the government of Pilots in said District, approved by order in Council of 9th July last, be amended by striking out the words "until the 1st day of April, 1876," and substituting therefor the words "until the 1st day of April, 1877," was submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd day of April, inst.
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Law Notices, etc.

TENDERS will be received by this Department at OTTAWA, up to the 30th June next, for the construction of two Range Light Towers at Big Tracadie River, Gloucester County, N. B.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at the residence of Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Tracadie, at the Office of the Inspector of Lights, Newcastle, and at the Custom House, Bathurst, where also forms of Tender can be procured by intending contractors.
Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Big Tracadie Range Lights."
WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
OTTAWA, 17th May, 1876. Jun 9

NOTICE.
FOUR GOOD TENEMENTS TO LET.
Apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE.
Chatham, May 18, 1876. tf

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice that any Person or Persons, picking up, rafting, sawing or receiving any Logs or Timber belonging to them, unless duly authorized, will be prosecuted as the Law directs.
GILMOUR, RANKIN & Co.
Douglastown, 16th May, 1876. jun 9

CAUTION.
THIS is to caution all persons against causing any obstruction or obstructions whatever to be placed or left in or upon any of the public thoroughfares of the Middle District, Parish of Chatham, under such penalty as the law provides.
JOHN DEVEREAUX,
COMMISSIONER

Sheriff's Sale.
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, on
WEDNESDAY, 30TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT
between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m
All the Share, right, title and interest of John Russell, of, in and to all that Lot or Tract of Land situate on the North side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Newcastle, known as Lot No. 51 granted to the late William Russell. Also the Lot on the second concession immediately in rear of the above described lot, also granted to the said William Russell, being the two lots of land lately owned and occupied by the late James Russell, deceased. Also all that lot of land containing sixty acres, granted to the said John Russell, situate on both sides of the Little Barthogue River in the said Parish, immediately in rear of the lot in the said second concession, granted to William Gordon, and bound Southerly thereby.
Also, all right, title and interest of the said John Russell of, in, and to all other lands and Real Estate situate in the County of Northumberland, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court against the said John Russe at the suit of Matthew Carruthers.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newcastle, 21st Feb., 1876. } JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of North'ld

Insolvent Act of 1875.
In the matter of John A. Arbo, an Insolvent.
I the undersigned John Ellis of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.
JOHN ELLIS,
Assignee.
Chatham, 20th April, 1876.

Brokerage, etc.

D. T. JOHNSTONE,
Water Street, Chatham,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
AND GENERAL AGENT.
Consignments Respectfully Solicited.
Good references given.

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

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

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Orders for FLOUR, CORN MEAL, KEROSENE OIL, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, filled at lowest market rates. Write for prices.

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

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Keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS,
MILL SUPPLIES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
&c. &c.,
which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
FRASER' BUILDING,
WATER STREET, CHATHAM, N. B.
23rd March, 1876.

Medical.

DR. ALLEN HALEY,
DENTIST,
Begs to inform his friends that he will visit
Chatham and Newcastle,
about the end of June, and will be glad to render his professional services to those who may favor him with their patronage.

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

Manufrs., Builders, etc.

Patronise Home
MANUFACTURE.
I am now prepared to supply the Public with Superior Quality of
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
HOUSE FINISHING,
For Inside or Outside. First Quality Pine or Cedar Shingles, and to
Plane and Match Lumber, and Plane and Butt Clapboards.
Scroll Sawing to any Pattern,
TURNING, &c.
Having a Moulding Machine I am prepared to supply mouldings of different patterns, and to do joiner work generally, at reasonable rates, guaranteeing satisfaction.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND ATTENDED TO.
CALL AT THE
Sash and Door Factory.
PUBLIC WHARF, - - - - - CHATHAM.
PETER LOGGIE.
Liberal Prices will be given for Pine and Cedar wood suitable for making Sawn Shingles
P. L.
46-4

I. MATHESON & Co.
Engineers & Boiler Makers
New Glasgow, N. S.,
Estimates Furnished for Engines and Boilers, Mill and other Machinery.
99

CARD!
THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he is now prepared to furnish
PLANS, DESIGNS
—AND—
SPECIFICATIONS
For any description of Building required.
PRICES REASONABLE!
GEORGE CASSADY,
Architect
Chatham, N. B. 4th April, 1876

HANDBILLS,
AUCTION BILLS,
BILL HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS.
CHEAPLY PRINTED,
—AT THE—
"ADVANCE OFFICE."

G. M. Cossitt & Bro.
BROCKVILLE,
ONTARIO.
Agricultural Implement Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MANUFACTURERS of COSSITT'S Improved Buckeye Mowers; Reapers; Ithaca Steel Tooth Horse Rake, 8 and 10 horse power; Thrashing Machines; Circular Saws; Shingle and Heading Machines, on the most improved principles; now in use by prominent agriculturalists in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.
The undersigned beg leave to inform the Farming community that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above implements, at the following prices:—

Buckeye No. 1	$90.00
" " 2	80.00
" " 3, one horse	75.00
New Model Mower—all Iron	80.00
Wood Frame Model Mower	80.00
Ithaca Steel Horse Rake, with Self-Dumping Lever	87.50
Circular Saw, (horse power)	45.00
8 Horse-Power Thrasher and Separater	300.00

The advantages derived by Farmers in purchasing the above implements are:—
1st.—Their superiority over all competitors in lightness of draught, ease of management, simplicity, portability, safety, adaptation to all variety of surface or crop, strength and durability.
2nd.—The Buckeye is recognized as the Leading Machine wherever used. There are over 200,000 Buckeyes already in use.
3rd.—There is no Machine but will need repairs sooner or later, and by purchasing the Buckeye you will be able to get repairs at any time, at Chatham.
4th.—Any part of the castings which may break during the first Season by means of flaws, will be replaced by returning the broken casting.
5th.—Parties desirous of purchasing Machinery will consult their best interest by addressing or calling on us before purchasing elsewhere.
Terms of payment liberal, and Machines set in operation by agents when required.
We are also Agents for the Iron Harrow, Steel Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, 2 Horse-Power Thrashing Machines, Road Scrapers, Shingle Machines, Drag Saws, Cook and Box Stoves, Horse Forks, and the Ottawa Agricultural Fire Insurance Co.
F. D. McNAUGHTON,
AND G. VANSTEENBERG.
Chatham, May 24, 1876.
N. B.—A few good Agents wanted.

Manufrs, Builders, etc.

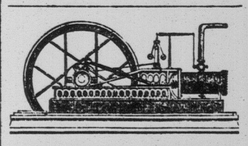
STEAM BOILERS
—AND—
ROTARY ENGINE
FOR SALE
AT THE
MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY,
Water St. Chatham, N. B.
ONE new Rotary Steam Engine, Cylinder 7x9, with One new Upright Steam Boiler 7½ feet long, 3½ diameter, containing 62 2 inch tubes.
ONE Second-Hand Horizontal Steam Boiler, 16½ feet long 5 feet 8 inches diameter, with Steam Dome and containing 196 iron tubes, in good order.
WE OFFER LOW.
APPLY TO
J. W. FRASER,
hatham, Fe bruary 1876.

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

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

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

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



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

JAMES GRAY,
GEORGE ST., CHATHAM,
TINSMITH & GAS FTTER,
Has on hand a Large Assortment of
TINWARE:
Which he will sell Cheap for CASH.
He would call the attention of Bird Fanciers to his stock of
BIRD-CAGES,
Which are the Best and Cheapest ever Offered in Chatham.
June 11th, 1875. 3-52

Saws! Saws!!
MR. THOMAS B. PEACE, a Practical SAW MAKER, has opened a SAW MANUFACTORY in Chatham, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line of business. Satisfaction guaranteed.
THOS. B. PEACE,
March 25—tf WATER ST., CHATHAM.

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH
FACTORY
WM. SIMPSON.
Henderson St., - - - - Chatham.
THE Subscriber is Prepared to Execute all Orders for CARRIAGES, Light and Heavy Driving WAGGONS, Lumber and Express WAGGONS, &c.
REPAIRING Performed in a satisfactory manner. All WORK guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Charges Moderate.
Feb. 12—2-14-b

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

Manufrs., Builders, etc.

GEO. ARNOLD,
CABINET MAKER,
Carver and Gilder,
Upholsterer, Picture Frame Maker,
TURNER
AND GENERAL
WOOD WORKER,
FURNITURE,
By the piece, or in Suits,
On Hand or Made to Order.
CHATHAM, N. B.
Orders respectfully solicited.
3-52

W. H. OLIVE,
Custom House, Forwarding, Commission, Railroad & Steamboat Agent.
AGENT for the Waterous Engine Works Company;
" " Leffell's Double Turbine Water Wheel;
" " Wood and Iron Working Machinery;
" " Fire King Extinguisher;
" " Dyna nite or Giant Powder;
" " 'Inman' Steamship Company;
" " Intercolonial Railway.
2-52.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKS, PAPER,
STATIONERY, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per "Mary E. Chapman," from Britain, and other arrivals, a large assortment of Stationery, &c., &c.
—IN—
Cream Laid Note, ft. ruled.
" " " plain.
" " Post, ft. ruled.
" " Foolscap, " "
" " " plain.
Envelopes, White and Blue
Blank Books—2, 3, 4, and 6 qr., ½ Bound.
Quire Books, ft. ruled, marble.
" " 8 & cts.
Memorandum Books.
Note Books, German Slate leaves.
Blotting Paper,
An assortment of Wrapping Paper & Bags,
Erasers, in Paper Cleasers,
Faber's,
Crystal Rubber, &c.
Lead Pencils, Faber's 2, 3 & 4,
do. with Erasers,
Alexandre,
Banks & Co.'s,
Miller's,
Colored,
Red and Blue, (in one)
Joiner's.
Black Inks,—Dwarf, Stone and Glass,
" " Blackwood's, qts., pts. & ½ pts.
Carmine "
Violet "
Copying "
Common Glass Inkstands, 15c. upwards,
Cut " "
Pocket "
Purses, in great variety,
Pens, of all kinds,
Pen Holders,
Slates, Wholesale and Retail,
Slate Pencils.
Country dealers can be supplied in the above lines at very low prices.
Paper Fasteners, Mucilage, &c., &c., &c.
Also in Stock, the following
SCHOOL BOOKS,

	Price
Royal Primer	$0 06
do Reader, No. 1	08