

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XIII.—No. 6.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, December 3, 1879.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 630.

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This house has lately been refurnished, and very comfortable arrangements made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES. WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor, Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1879.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This hotel is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals served up in every style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR, Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor. Considerable outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort.

It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. 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. May 18th, 1878. 14 ly

ROYAL HOTEL,

KING SQUARE.

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

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

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

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.

WATER ST., CHATHAM.

WILLIAM LAWLER, Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, &c.

TABLE TOPS, &c. A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. GRANITE MONUMENTS MADE TO ORDER. CARRIAGES AND SLEIGH BENCHES, and all other articles made to order. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given. January 24, 1878.

S. N. KNOWLES,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c. 66 KING STREET, (South Side). SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER. SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY. May 5, 1879. 1 yr.

RUBBER BELTING.

EXTRA STRETCHED and Patent Smooth Surface Rubber Belting. In Stock—various widths in 3, 4, 5 and 6 pieces.

LEATHER BELTING. "Hoyt's" Celebrated Patent Stretched and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting (double and single).

SAWS! SAW! "Denton's" Mill, Circular, Rotary, Cross-cut, Hand and Jig Saws. MACHINERY. Lard, Olive, Seal, and West Virginia and Cylinder Oils. MILL SUPPLIES. Lacing Leather. Files. Emery wheels. Belt Pulleys. Rivets. Saw Swages, &c., &c.

ESTLEY, ALLWOOD & CO., (Successors to Z. G. Gabel), Prince Wm. St., St. John. may21

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. B. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarks & Son's Boot Ties, Laces, &c. English Tops as well as home made. To order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHRISTIE, No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B. April 20, 1879. 30

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, about 70 lbs. Small Pica Blue, extra goods, with 10 extra figures and leaders, in excellent order, having been very little used. Is offered at 20 cents per lb. CASH. Apply at once! W. & J. ANSLAW, Aug. 19. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.

Cheese and Tobacco.

PER INTERCOLONIAL. 50 BOXES SUPERIOR NEW CHEESE. 50 Casklets TOBACCO. To Arrive from New York: 100 Boxes LAYER RAISINS. BERTON BRO

Law and Collection Offices

ADAMS & LAWLER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion. OFFICES: NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST. M. ADAMS, July 18th, 1878. R. A. LAWLER.

SAMUEL THOMSON,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Bankruptcy, NOTARY PUBLIC &c.

LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch. OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. July 17, 1878.

WILLIAM A. PARK,

Barrister & Attorney at Law, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq. Castle Street, - - - NEWCASTLE. May 1, 1877. 2

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., CHATHAM, - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building May 12, 1874. 18

JOHN McILISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, &c., CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

A. H. JOHNSON, BARRISTER AT LAW, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c., CHATHAM, N. B. July 10, 1877.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,

Barristers, Attorneys, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., Princess St., Banville's Building, (up stairs), ST. JOHN, N. B.

John Willet, Rich'd F. Quigley, LL. B., R. C. L., ap80 Commissioner for Massachusetts.

CARD.

DR. H. A. FISH Has commenced Practice in Newcastle, and can be consulted at his Office.

Residence of James Fish, Esq. OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House; RESIDENCE. At Mr. Wm. Gremley's, opposite Office. Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

DR. McDONALD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE: At MRS. HALEY'S, next door to the Post Office, Newcastle.

RESIDENCE: At MR. THOMAS MALBY'S.

Newcastle, March 26, 1879. april16-17

H. V. WILLISTON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE That formerly occupied by Dr. Balcom, BATHURST, N. B.

RESIDENCE At MRS. PASTER'S, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE. Sept. 9, 1879. 17

WATVED.

A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—any willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to DR. FREEMAN. Newcastle, Se 77.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having legal claims against the estate of Charles F. Bourne, Esq., deceased, of Newcastle, Northumberland Co., are requested to hand in their accounts, duly attested, within three months from date. And all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith. ANGELO BURNE, Executor. Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 16, 1879.

PETER LOGGIE,

Wood Moulding & Planing MILL, Near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINISHING for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty. Estimates and Specifications furnished on application. Orders attended to with despatch. P. LOGGIE.

A. D. SHIRREFF,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Life, Fire & Marine Insurance AND GENERAL AGENT, Chatham, N. B. August 29, 1876. 30-17

Carriage Repairing.

The Subscriber has erected a shop on the property lately owned by Dr. J. S. Benson, and is prepared to attend to the Making and Repairing of

CARRIAGES, HEAVY FARM AND LUMBER WAGGONS, &c.

Prompt attention given to all orders. Good Work guaranteed. ANGUS McLEAN, Newcastle, July 23, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.

CHANDLIERIES, BRACKET, TABLE and HAND LAMPS, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. R. CAMERON, "KENNIS & GARDNER BLOCK, Prince William Street," St. John, May 7, 1878.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman will attend to DENTISTRY in the various Branches, as his other engagements will permit. Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid. Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good. Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 19fr.

WILLIAM WYSE,

GENERAL DEALER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE. AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly. July 15, 1879. 16

DAVIDSON'S SYRINGES.

Hypodermic Syringes. Metal Syringes. Needle Syringes. Turret Atomizers. 1 Box Paraffine Wax. India Rubber Tubing. Perfume Atomizers. For sale by T. B. BARKER & SONS, 35 and 37 King Street.

PATENTS

obtained for new Inventions, or for improvement in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to. INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVE, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office. When Inventors send me sketches we make a search in the Patent Office and advise as to the patentability of the invention. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED. We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. KEY, Rev. F. D. POWER, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., Address C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Surgical Instruments, Etc.

Just Received: 1 Case Surgical Instruments; 2 Bags Phil. Corks; 6 Boxes M. & L. Florida Water; 1 Box Paraffine Wax; 1 Barrel Gum Asphaltum; 1 Box Pure Cream Tartar; 6 Cases Lin. Ammon. Fort. Wholesale and Retail by T. B. BARKER & SONS, 35 and 37 King Street.

VEGETINE.

—WILL CURE— SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in cases of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alternative effect of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitter which creates a sickish appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, sets upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes a deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

Selected Literature.

My Aunt Scotch Maid. I wadna gie my auld Scotch maid For the dainty lass I see; Though two score years sin' it was made, It's aye the same as ye to me, I wadna gie the gey gown and shawl, That skinkies in a foppish 'coud; But O, it keeps me tight and warm, And while I live my hap 'twill be.

Another equally essential lesson that he should be taught, is to adapt his wants to his means. Almost all children in mixed society are obliged to contrast themselves with their neighbors' children. Their neighbors are rich; their family poor. The rich man sets the style, or his daughters do. They can afford a new hat once a month; but the others, perhaps, not once in six. They look with envy at their neighbors, and are constantly ashamed of wearing the same clothes. I should like to hear them say: "Well, I can't afford that," and say it openly, and admit they are not so rich; not to be ashamed to go in the market to buy things that are not so fine. The French are proud of economy. The whole home sentiment in families runs against people who are not economical and who do not show skill in adjusting results to the means they have to work with. It is so in England, and to a large extent in America we have neither the plain honesty, the intelligence, nor the practical skill in domestic management of the French. This is the side on which the Chinese blood would do us good—the power of living well on amazingly little. This is a topic that ought to be preached on in the church, talked about in the school-room and practised everywhere.

The foundation on which the Gospel is to build the spiritual element is a wise hometraining. A child well governed at home is generally well governed at school, and becomes a good man in after life. A child fractious at home will generally be fractious at school and in the absence of good-nature at home, will be independent all through life, or brought up to earn his money will be careful and a good business manager. A child brought up not to be ashamed of doing good will be helped to avoid all pitfalls and temptations, instead of being led away because he is ashamed not to have the courage to do those things which no man ought to have the courage to do.

Christian Union.

Every child should be made to earn the money he spends, on the same principle that it is better for a man to earn the fortune that he owns; he knows the value of money because he measures it by the patience and labor it took him to amass it. It is the misfortune of children brought up by rich parents that they have no sort of conception of the value of money. I want does not teach them foresight, sagacity, forbearance, self-denial. The child has a piece of money, and his only idea is to spend it promptly, but if he had been under discipline

Mr. Coffin's Spelling Match.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The other evening Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, who live on Brush street, sat in their cosy back parlor, he reading the paper and she knitting, and the family cat stretched out under the stove and sighed and felt sorry for cats not so well fixed. It was a happy, contented household, and there was love in his heart as Mr. Coffin put down the newspaper and remarked: "I see that the whole country is becoming excited about spellingschools."

"Well, it's good to know how to spell," replied his wife. "I didn't have the chance some girls had, but I pride myself that I can spell almost any word that comes along."

"I'll see about that," he laughed; "come now, spell 'buggy'."

"Humph! that's nothing—b-u-g-g-y, buggy," she replied.

"Missed the first time—ha! ha!" he roared, slapping his leg.

"Not much—that was right."

"It was eh? Well, I'd like to see anybody get two g's in buggy, I would."

"But it is spelled with two g's, and any schoolboy will tell you so," she persisted.

"Well, I know a darn sight better than that," he exclaimed, striking the table with his fist.

"I don't care what you know!" she squeaked; "I know there are two g's in buggy!"

"Do you mean to tell me that I've forgotten how to spell?" he asked.

"It looks that way."

"It does, eh? Well, I want you and all your relatives to understand that I know more about spelling than the whole caboodle of them strung on a wire!"

"And I want you to understand, Jonathan Coffin, that you are ignorant old blockhead when you don't put two g's in the word buggy—yes you are!"

"Don't talk that way to me!" he warned.

"And don't shake your fist at me!" she replied.

"You're a liar!"

"That's a lie—an infernal lie!"

"Don't call me a liar, you old bawd! I've put up with your meanness for forty years past, but don't call me a liar, and don't lay a hand on me!"

"Do you want a divorce?" he shouted, springing up; "you can go now!"

"Don't spit in my face—don't you dare do it or I'll make a dead man of you!" she warned.

"I haven't spit in your freckled old visage yet, but I may if you provoke me further!"

"Who's got a freckled face, you old turkey-buzzard?"

There was a little too much. He made a motion as if he would strike, and she seized him by the necktie. Then he reached out and grabbed her right ear and tried to lift her off her feet, but she twisted upon the necktie until his tongue ran out.

"Let go of me, you old fiend!" she screamed.

"Get down on your knees and beg my pardon, you old wild cat!" he replied.

They surged and swayed and struggled, and the peaceful cat was struck by the over turning table and her back broken, while the clock fell down, and the pictures danced around. The woman finally shut her husband's supply of air off and flopped him, and as she bumped his head up and down on the floor and scattered his gray hairs she shouted:

"You want to get up another spelling school with me, don't you?"

He was leaning around his head and yesterday, a stocking plumed around his throat, and she had caught plaster off her nose, and one finger tied up. He wore the look of a martyr, while she had the bearing of a victor, and from this time on "buggy" will be spelled with two g's in that house.

Be Hopeful.

It is neither manly nor Christian to be always desponding. No advantage comes from always dwelling on the dark side of things. At the worst our calamities are far fewer and much smaller than our blessings. To be hopeful enables us to endure the least or bear the burden more easily; while it at the same time exerts a happy influence on others. To be discouraged concerning temporal affairs or the state of religion, weakens us with regard to both.

We have had days gloomy to an appalling degree. Great storms have burst upon us. Fortunes and reputations have been suddenly swept away. Trade has been depressed; manufacturing have been hampered; and multitudes have not been able to bread their wives and little ones. Many once affluent are now in poverty, and still more who had plenty, are now reduced almost to want. Churches, benevolent enterprises and literary institutions have been in great straits for want of money. It is not strange that men's hearts have begun to fall, and that despair threatened multitudes. But is not a brighter day dawning?

General Intelligence.

The Trouble in Ireland.

[Press Despatches.]

London, Nov. 22.—In contradiction of the report that three regiments are under orders to proceed to Ireland, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says no actual orders have been issued warning regiments to be ready to go to Ireland.

New York, Nov. 23.—The *New York Herald's* special from Dublin dated the 22nd says there's great excitement over the news from Balla. A great demonstration was to be held to-day, and the people were to listen to an address from Parnell. Despatches indicative of open outbreak are coming in fast, and the people are crowding around the newspaper offices eager for news. People residing in the neighborhood of Balla have been gradually getting more excited, and to-day they are almost prepared for open resistance, as they understand that a farmer was to be evicted by force for non-payment of rent. His case excited much sympathy, as he was known to be personally unable to pay the rent, and the people consider that the landlord was unnecessarily cruel. It being known that Parnell was to address the meeting at Balla, large crowds of people were drawn together. They came full of the wrongs they believed they had endured, and the story of the eviction inspired them with sympathy for the sufferer, and means were immediately taken to defend the house from the officers of the law. The sheriff called for assistance, and the constabulary were ordered to aid the officers in the discharge of their duty. Troops also had been ordered to the scene with orders to fire on the people if any resistance was made. Affairs here now have assumed such a threatening aspect that Government officials are taking all necessary precaution to have sufficient troops on the ground to at once check any outbreak. Officers in command of the military in Ireland have received explicit instructions in relation to the measures they are to take to assist in the protection of life and property. Troops are held in readiness at all the local barracks to be moved at once in case of an outbreak. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland has been given full power to act on the moment without waiting for instructions from England. The greatest precautions are being taken throughout Connaught and the centre of Ireland, but especially in the counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Leitrim, and troops have been stationed at the principal market towns ready to act at a moment's notice. The people are still quiet, but it is evident that trouble is brewing, and some action will have to be taken by the English Government to relieve their grievances before the country can resume a peaceful aspect. Preparations are being made at the various cavalry and infantry depots, and a number of regiments have received orders to be kept in readiness for transportation to Ireland at short notice. Landlords throughout Mayo and Sligo are beginning to feel very uncomfortable, and numerous applications have been made to the police authorities for protection. Threatening letters, the familiar warning of the Irish peasant, are being received by agents and landlords, adorned as usual with coffins, death's-heads, and cross bones, and other signs emblematic of sudden death.

Dublin, Nov. 22.—The Government has determined to abandon all preliminary difficulties which might obstruct the obtaining of loans from the Board of Public Works for the improvement of estates, and to expedite the expenditure of money actively for the employment of unskilled labour. They will immediately give loans to land owners and sanitary boards. They will add to the principal the cost of preliminary proceedings and interest on the sum borrowed, allowing two years' grace. Repayment therefore will commence at the beginning of the third year. This concession will only take effect in districts which the Government will declare to come under the designation of "Distressed Districts." The *Irish Times* states that it is possible that the Government may be induced, on memorial of the Board of Guardians, to grant money to assist emigration from localities where other arrangements are unable to cope with the threatened calamity. Later advice from Balla indicates that extraordinary precautions had been taken by the Government. More than a hundred policemen were stationed near the place of meeting, and some cavalry were in the vicinity ready for immediate action. Besides the soldiers already mentioned, one was passed expressing great satisfaction that the intended evictions had been abandoned, and another urging the people to continue the agitation. Great excitement prevails in the Balla district and adjacent counties.

The meeting terminated at six this evening. Hundreds then marched to the farm of Dempsey on the tenant who was to have been evicted, and much excitement was manifested.

Dublin, Nov. 22.—Eminent counsel have been engaged to defend the Sligo prisoners. It is expected by the Nationalists, that the evidence on which the whole case depends, will break down.

London, Nov. 22.—The meeting at Balla to-day lost much of its importance in consequence of the announcement by Mr. Parnell yesterday that the "expected evictions at Balla, with respect to which inflammatory placards had been issued calling on the tenants to assemble to protect the tenant, would not be made, the rent having been paid, but that there will be a shooting." The shooting was principally upon the point whether the words used by Parnell or others were within the definition of law, and whether the Government will be able to obtain their conviction. There is much doubt of this. There is no question of a general desire for some vindication of the authority of the law. It is not believed that there can be any section of the British people, nor any considerable number of the Irish, who do not wish to see the end of the agitation for non-payment of debt. That being ended it is thought there would be an increased disposition to have regard to the more acceptable claims of the Irish politicians.

London, Nov. 24

each to answer the charges against him at next Assizes.

THE FEELING IN THE U. STATES.

New York, Nov. 24.—The English-speaking branch of Socialists in this city held a special meeting last night to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting to express the sympathy of American Socialists with the farmers of Ireland. Thomas Brennan, President of the Shoe-makers' Union, said that the course of such movements in behalf of the Irish nation was not only a patriotic duty, but it was a national duty. A committee to draft suitable resolutions was appointed.

The excitement among citizens of Irish birth in the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania relative to the condition of affairs in Ireland seems to find no active sympathy as yet in this city, and many meetings in Pennsylvania announced for yesterday were attended by no corresponding gathering here. Veteran members of the Fenian Brotherhood anticipate no raid into Canada by Irishmen, but have no idea of any future attempt upon Canada unless the United States should invade it in the improbable event of a war with England. In that case the American army would find no lack of Irishmen in its ranks. No change in the disposition of the Irish skirmishing fund is reported by the trustees. It now amounts to \$23,435. It is likely to continue so until an opportunity arises for its effective use. The Fenian Brotherhood has been fast declining since the death of James O'Mahony about two years ago. Its membership has largely fallen off through lack of interest, and Fenianism is becoming merged into a general movement of the Irish people.

(From the Frederick Star.)

Hon. Mr. Adams Again.

The *Chatham Advance*, Mr. J. B. Snowball's paper, has fallen again to abusing Hon. Mr. Adams. The charges are fabrications, and it is silly that those who take the trouble to think about them, must see they are the outcome of sheer spite. We have watched Mr. Adams' career carefully for some time past, and we are proud to say now that he is one of those whom we early admired, and whom we have pleasure in supporting. His career has been such as to gain him the admiration of his friends and the respect of those who have differed from him in politics. When he first appeared in the Legislature, he was a mere boy; but his position there was evidence of worth in him as a green youth, that his traders do not possess in advanced manhood. But it is as true in Mr. Adams' case as it is in every case of a noble nature.

Be ever withers at another's joy. And hates that excellence it cannot reach. Envy is the shadow of worth, and perhaps the strongest passion in the heart of Mr. Adams is the target of such a person as the editor of the *Advance*.

But as our readers may be aware, there is always some reason given for the viper before it starts up to sting. It has felt the heel or been in some other way disturbed. We have seen so in the case before us. Our readers will remember how tamely this man Smith followed the old Government. That was because he was employed there, and each session to report the debates, and afterwards to print and bind these reports. He was retained in the election of the new Government, and was most faithful and tame follower till his misdeeds covered him with odium and disgrace. He came with the new Government, and was employed there, and was most faithful and tame follower till his misdeeds covered him with odium and disgrace. He came with the new Government, and was employed there, and was most faithful and tame follower till his misdeeds covered him with odium and disgrace.

So when Mr. Adams was elected, he said Mr. Smith's career of fraud and deception was at an end. He thought that he need expect no recognition from the Government, till he returned labor for the money advanced. And Mr. Adams was kind enough to clear off the disgrace which attached to his act. Mr. Smith began to vilify Mr. Adams, and in almost every issue of the *Advance* since has had something vile and untruthful to say about him.

D. G. SMITH AS A "CARD" DISTRIBUTING MEDIUM.

Mr. D. G. Smith, the Editor of Mr. Snowball's paper, pays an unconscious tribute to the Surveyor General when he says: "It was only Mr. Smith who wrote for him (the Surveyor General) the card which he could not get ground in his peculiar circumstances." Poor Mr. Smith was evidently fool enough to allow the Surveyor General to use him as a card distributing medium, but those who look upon Mr. Smith in his worst aspects, should scarce believe him fool enough to tell the public through his paper that the Surveyor General had used him in such a capacity. We are reminded of the Jew Shylock who whines about the way Antonio used him in the *Bait*, when he spurned him as a cur and used him as he would a puppy. He took his Jewish revenge, but was hit with the petard he began for his high minded enemy. Let Mr. D. G. Smith take warning.

But the most disingenuous part of the paragraph from which we clip the above humiliating extract is where the writer tries to stir up an ill feeling between Hon. Robert Young and the Surveyor General. He tried a few days ago to sow discord between the latter gentleman and Mr. Costigan, but failed in that as he must miserably fail in this, though attempt to vilify Mr. Adams, for a silly, stupid, and untruthful as a fool, though mixed with the malice of a demon can effect naught unless on the confusion and disorder on the head of its author.

Correspondence.

Messrs. W. & J. Anson. Gentlemen—Republish the following "extraneous" matter from the *Advance*. I am very politely addressed. That "card" which Mr. Smith is a good one. He was then honestly employed. Regret I could not continue him. He is a clever writer, but has a strange way of stating things. He cannot help it. And yet this is only Mr. Smith's opinion of.

Your obt. Servant,

Hon. Mr. Adams, Surveyor General.

republishes, in his home organ, our article respecting his political conduct of the past eighteen months and says it is "only Mr. Smith's opinion" of him. It is only Mr. Smith's opinion to whom he is replied when he was fearful of the opposition engendered by the political partnership he had formed with Hon. Robert Young of Carleton. "Only Mr. Smith" with whom he made the arrangement which saved him from the trouble then ripening for him; "only Mr. Smith" who wrote for him the election card which he said he could "not get around" in his "peculiar circumstances"; but it was "only Mr. Smith" whom he deceived and with whom he formed a partnership of honor, and it will not be "only Mr. Smith" whom those who were his political friends in 1878, who will oppose him when he again needs the support of the electors of Northumberland.

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1879.

THE LOBSTER SEASON.

On looking over P. E. Island papers of a late date we notice that a meeting of gentlemen interested in the lobster packing business was held at Charlottetown recently, when a large majority of those present favored a change in the season, making it from the middle of May to the middle of September, instead of from the 15th of April to the 15th of August, as provided under the existing law.

The fishermen of P. E. Island will be strongly backed up in this matter by the fishermen of New Brunswick who are interested in the business, as we have learned from many of them personally that they do not consider that the present law is wisely framed, either as regards the due and proper protection of the fishery, or the interests of those who are directly or indirectly concerned therein. It is well known that while at many points on the Coast of Nova Scotia the taking of lobsters can be commenced at the date prescribed by law, the persons engaged in the business on the New Brunswick coast, owing to ice in the Bay, &c., are prevented from operating until about the 10th or 15th of May, which places them at a disadvantage with operators in other and more highly favored localities. It is the opinion of gentlemen whose knowledge of the habits of this valuable fish should enable them to speak with authority, that no injury will result should the season be extended at least one month after the date now fixed, or even later on in the season. They agree that the season is unnecessarily short so far as New Brunswick is concerned. They usually commence operations, as before stated, about the middle of May, and fish until about the 20th of July, at which date the lobsters become soft and unfit for packing, and do not regain their firmness until just about the close of the season, so that in reality, as matters now stand, their operations are confined to about two months actual fishing, a season altogether too short to enable them to reap corresponding benefits with the large outfit involved in making the necessary preparations. We do not know how far the Minister may be in meeting the wishes of the gentlemen engaged in the lobster packing business, but we have no doubt that he will be prepared to make any reasonable concessions consistent with the proper protection of the fishery. Would it not be well for those who have considerable capital invested in the enterprise to petition the Minister, taking every precaution to have the Minister's complaint fully and fairly stated. They should do so at once, and thus act in concert with the packers in P. E. Island, who have perhaps by this time communicated with the Department. This joint action will, we doubt not, result in some changes which will work to the advantage of all who are interested in the business, and which will place the lobster packing enterprise on more satisfactory footing than at present.

St. John Globe, Dec. 1.

Canadian Salmon for England.

We regret to observe that a cargo of salmon shipped from the *Restigouche* to Liverpool seems to have turned out badly. On the 1st of November, Frank Buckland, who is one of the inspectors of the Home Government, writes the *London Times* that he was called upon to "inspect a consignment of Canadian Salmon" at the Billingsgate market. The fish were put up in boxes containing half a dozen, and were packed in ice and packed in ice. Mr. Buckland says they were "in a terrible state." Several of them were "strongly marked with the 'L' sign' (the scales were nearly all rubbed off), the flesh white and flabby, and the color anything but clean, fresh-run fish. On attempting to examine the viscera, I found matters in such a state that, accustomed as I am to such dissections, I was obliged to desist. These fish were totally unfit for human food, and Mr. Stevenson, at my advice, sent for the officer of the Fishmongers' Company, Mr. Bartlett, who confirmed my opinion. 'Clean, fresh-run fish,' they were not; they could not possibly be so at the first of October. It appears that there is some regulation in the public health act regarding the certificate as to the place or origin of fresh fish. 'I' he says, 'these Canadian fish had not been condemned as unfit for sale, but they had been taken, inasmuch as there was no certificate to prove their origin.' He adds:—

"I do not believe that any single river in Canada is now open to the sea during the winter months beginning in October; and hereby call the serious and immediate attention of the public to this matter, so that those who send salmon to England from Canada, for sale in the winter months, are attempting to impose upon the British public fish illegally caught, which are at the same time unclean and unseasonable."

We do not suppose that it was intended to "impose" the fish on the British public. They were, of course, caught during the season, and were put up in ice, the idea being that they were preserved by a process which would keep them fit for food for many months. Mr. Buckland adds:—

The fish merchants at Billingsgate, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, &c., are most anxious to carry out the present provisions of the Salmon Act, particularly as regards the sale of fish in the markets during close times. In return I am anxious to defend their interests from the mischief that would be done by the importation of out-of-condition salmon from Canada in the winter months. From February 1st to September 1st we shall be glad to receive from Canada and Newfoundland not less, but fresh-run fish in good condition. The attempt, therefore, to flood the English markets in the winter months with unfresh and out of condition salmon, which exist only in the imaginations of those who know nothing whatever about salmon fisheries, had better be stopped at once. I am greatly obliged to Messrs. Stevenson for letting me know about these Canadian salmon, and trust that other salmon merchants will follow their example in keeping the markets clear of all salmon except those which by law are now saleable in the public markets.

Lumber Shipments.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Collector at Bathurst for the following statement showing the shipments of lumber from that port during the season just closed.

BURNS, ADAMS & CO.—This firm loaded 16 vessels, 7798 tons, carrying 6,535,218 sup. ft. deals &c., 1800 pieces palings, 12,750 battens, 300,000 staves, 60,000 shingles, 1,000 clapboards, 22 tons spruce timber.

CARVELL, McKEAN & CO.—Messrs. Burns, A. & Co., loaded for this firm, 4 vessels, 3535 tons, 2,304,121 sup. ft. deals &c.

JOHN VATCHER.—4 vessels, 45 tons, 23,000 sup. ft. deals &c., 400 palings, 20,000 shingles, 1650 clapboards, 2 tons spruce timber.

The totals, are 21 vessels, 10,368 tons, 8,962,339 sup. ft. deals &c., 2,300 palings, 12,750 battens, 300,000 staves, 80,000 shingles, 2,650 clapboards, 24 tons spruce timber. Showing an increase of 4 vessels, but a falling off in the tonnage as compared with 1878, of 383 tons, and a decrease in the quantity of deals, &c., of 979,733 sup. feet. The actual deficiency, when the shipments of palings, staves, &c., are taken into consideration, would amount to about 800,000 sup. feet, a very small decrease when the condition of the lumber market is considered.

The shipments in 1878 were as follows:—

FERGUSON, RANKIN & CO.—10 vessels, 7,051 tons, 5,431,200 sup. ft. deals &c.

BURNS, ADAMS & CO.—5 vessels, 2,620 tons, 2,538,755 sup. ft. deals &c.

CARVELL, McKEAN & CO.—2 vessels, 1,050 tons, 972,061 sup. ft. deals &c.

The shipments for 1879 were distributed as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft.	Deals &c.
Liverpool,	8	5498	4,688,396
London,	2	859	816,117
Fleetwood,	1	589	453,000
Blackpool,	1	589	453,000
Ipswich,	1	357	312,636
Aberystwyth,	1	235	183,101
Bowling,	1	583	498,571
Swansea,	1	364	348,585
Sharpness,	1	639	544,311
Penarth Roads,	1	521	488,815
Barbadoes,	2	148	125,000
Newfoundland,	4	45	29,000

In addition to the deals &c., there were taken to Liverpool, 300,000 staves, Fleetwood, 2,015 battens, Ipswich, 10,735 battens, Aberystwyth, 22 tons timber, Barbadoes, 1,600 palings, 60,000 shingles, 1,000 clapboards, and to Newfoundland, 400 palings, 20,000 shingles, 1,650 clapboards, 2 tons timber.

We hope to be able to give next week, a statement showing the exports of griststones, fish, &c., from the above port.

The *Globe* publishes a statement of the exports of lumber from St. John up to the 1st of December, 1879, which shows a large falling off as compared with the previous year. The figures are—Total to 1st December, 1878, 308 vessels, 213,510 tons, 1,867,799 sup. ft. deals, &c.; Total to 1st December, 1879, 215 vessels, 166,665 tons, 1,429,094 sup. ft. deals, &c. A falling off of about 44,000,000 sup. ft. of lumber. Carvell, McKean & Co., were the largest shippers for 1879, heading the list with 44 vessels, 37,887 tons, 34,919,056 sup. ft. deals, being a decrease of a little over 2,000,000 sup. ft. deals &c., as compared with their operations in '78. Last year Alex. Gibson, Esq., loaded 65 vessels, 81,758 tons, carrying 71,814,444 sup. ft. deals &c.; this season, 28 vessels, 31,814 tons, 29,353,461 sup. ft. deals.

The export of both birch and pine lumber up to the 1st of December, 1879, was slightly in excess of the previous year's shipments, the increase being 2,328 tons birch, and 595 tons pine.

Richibucto Notes.

Richibucto, Nov. 29, 1879.

The winter of our discontent is upon us in dead earnest, for the last week "Mother Earth" has been completely enveloped with a thick covering of the "beautiful." I presume that the unusually early arrival of the Winter King to resume his sway must be ascribed to that vicious quadruped "the White Elephant," which since the day when it was first trotted out to face the contumely of the "party of purity," has been held accountable for all the evils that have fallen upon the country.

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New Advertisements.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
CHATHAM.

Black, White & Tinted Cardboards,
Gold and Silver Board,
Text Mottos and Book Marks,
Bristol Board and Wall-pocket,
White Brown and colored
Splints,
Fancy Work, Buds and Scrap Pic-
tures,
Slipper, Tidey and Working
Carves,
Fine Fancy Work,
Berlin Wools & Yarns,
Christmas, New Year,
and
BIRTHDAY CARDS.
Butterick & Co.'s Period-
icals and Patterns.

All of the Newest for the Holiday Season.
ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP.
W. B. HOWARD.
Dec. 2, 1879.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMEND-
ING ACTS.

Canada,
Province of New Brunswick,
County of Northumberland,
CHARLES D. SMITH AND FRED. A.
FITZGERALD, PLAINTIFFS,
AND
WILLIAM WATT & GEORGE WATT,
DEFENDANTS.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this
Cause.
Dated at Chatham, in the County of North-
umberland, this 29th day of November, A.
D. 1879.
JOHN ELLIS,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMEND-
ING ACTS.

In the Matter of WILLIAM WATT &
GEORGE WATT, Insolvents.
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this
Cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet
at my Office in Chatham, on Wednesday,
the 17th day of December next, at eleven o'clock,
in the forenoon, to receive statements
of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee
if they see fit.

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umberland, this 29th day of November, A.
D. 1879.
JOHN ELLIS,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMEND-
ING ACTS.

In the Matter of WILLIAM WATT &
GEORGE WATT, Insolvents.
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this
Cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet
at my Office in Chatham, on Wednesday,
the 17th day of December next, at eleven o'clock,
in the forenoon, to receive statements
of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee
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of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee
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New Advertisements.

School Trustees Notice.

Newcastle District No. 6.

PERSONS whose School Rates are not
paid by the 10th day of DECEMBER,
1879, will have their names handed in to a
Magistrate, with instructions to take legal
proceedings for immediate collection of same.

JAMES HENDERSON,
Secy. Trustees.
Douglstown, 2nd Dec., 1879. 32wp/d

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.

Send for circulars explaining our
NEW SYSTEM OF CANVASSING.
Agents have wonderful success, 100
subscribers to 1000 inhabitants. Our
publications are standard. Address:
The Henry Bull Publishing Co.,
41, 43 and 45 Shetucket St., Norwich, Conn.
Dec. 1-3m.

FOR SALE LOW.

WHITE LEAD,
Colored Paints;
Patent Dryers;
Machinery; Colors;
Spirits Turpentine;
Boiled Linseed Oil;
Raw Linseed Oil;
Lard Oil;
Olive Oil;
Sperm Oil;
Neatsfoot Oil.
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
Dec. 1. 35 and 37 King Street.

ST. NICHOLAS,

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

For Girls and Boys.

John Greenleaf Whittier writes of St.
Nicholas, "It is the best little periodical
in the world." That it is calculated to de-
light the little folk everywhere is indicated
by the fact that it is issued in French
by Delagrave of Paris, and that even the
laway little Nodolas are now to have a
volume made up of translations from St.
Nicholas's issues.

Beginning with the November number,
this monthly magazine for children is printed
on heavier paper than the magazine, and
is so much enlarged that each number con-
tains eighty or more pages, with stories,
poems, illustrated articles of travel and de-
scription, pictures, rhymes, jingles, etc.;
pages of large type for the very little ones,
and a riddle box for the amusement of the
whole family. For the coming year the
publishers announce many brilliant novelties
including

A NEW SERIAL BY MISS LUCIA M. ALCOCK,
entitled "Jack and Jill." It is written in
this favorite author's best vein, and will
begin in the Christmas (December) issue.
There will be a series of Open-Air Papers,
by various authors, devoted to descriptions
of outdoor life and incidents in many lands;
and a new department, "The Treasure-Box
of English Literature," which will be
given gems from standard authors.

A NEW SERIAL STORY FOR BOYS,
"AMONG THE LAKE," by the author of
"Dab Kinzer," began in the November num-
ber.

Another splendid serial for boys has been
secured for this volume, "The Fairport
Nine," a story of a base-ball club, by NOAH
BROOKS.

THE WONDERFUL
CHRISTMAS NUMBER

(Ready Dec. 1st) is the largest and most
beautiful issue of any magazine for girls and
boys ever published, containing over one
hundred pages and ninety-five pictures.

Among other attractions, it will contain
TWELVE SHORT STORIES
by J. T. Kerridge, Washington Gladden,
J. W. DeForest, Maurice Thompson, Sarah
Winter, Kellogg, and others.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER
contributes a long poem, "The Lucy Lam-
com and Mary Mays Dodge are also re-
presented in verse. There is

A CHRISTMAS PLAY FOR FESTIVALS,
by GEORGE SCHUYLER, an illustrated
paper on THORVALDSEN, and an account
with twelve pictures, of the life and doings
of New York's Telegraph, and of the
GUSTAVE DORE, KNAUS, MARY HALLOCK
FOOTE, KELLY, DRELMAN, BENSELL, SHEP-
ARD, EYTING, JESSE, CHAMBERLAIN, and
LEIDYARD are among the artists whose labor
has helped to make this beautiful number of
"THE WORLD'S CHILD-MAGAZINE."

Buy it and see what St. Nicholas really is.
For sale by all book and news dealers, or
it will be sent post-paid by the publishers
for 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a number; \$3.00
a year.

SCRIBNER & CO., New York.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

So great has been the demand for recent
numbers of this magazine that the circulation
has increased more than 20,000 copies
within the year, and the edition for
November, 1879, was exhausted within two
weeks after issue. The English edition has
recently appeared in the English language,
number containing 160 pages of contributions
from the best American authors, and from
50 to 100 wood engravings. The subscribers
call attention to the following

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1880.

THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT, by
EDWARD SCHUYLER, will begin in the earl-
y number, and continue through two years.
It will be a work of great historical signifi-
cance, and the illustrations are graphic and in-
teresting. BUREAU OF ILLUSTRATION have been
established in Paris and St. Petersburg,
and the execution of the pictures is
superior to any other enterprise of the kind
undertaken by a popular magazine.

THREE SERIALS IN SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY
BY AMERICAN WRITERS: "THE TREASURY
ISLANDS," a story of New Orleans Creole life,
by George W. Cable, author of "Creole
Days"; "LORELEI," a story of a
Confederate, by Henry James, Jr., begun
in the Midsummer Holiday (August) number,
and "THE CONFEDERATE," a number of
papers by Principal George of McGill Uni-
versity, Kingston, and W. G. Beers and
others, are in course of preparation
for the coming year, and will give thorough
accounts of the historical, pictorial, and
other phases of the conflict.

PAPERS ON ART.—The growth of art has
been necessary for the modern magazine
to devote considerable attention to the study
of it, and in this respect SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY
has been in the front. The pictorial
character of the magazine is one of its
chief features, and the illustrations are
of the highest quality. The subjects chosen
for the illustrations are of the most in-
teresting and instructive character, and the
execution of the subjects chosen.

NEW POETRY.—Edmund Clarence
Stedman will contribute to SCRIBNER'S
MONTHLY during the coming year critical
essays on the poetry of the Club in the
country, and a number of special papers
during the year, upon old personal experi-
ences, as "Fanny's Story," "The Hudson-
River Lobster-Fishing," "Canoeing in the
Hudson," and several papers of a novel
character.

OTHER FEATURES OF SCRIBNER.—Ex-
tracts from the "Journal of Henry J. Ray-
mond," edited by his son, H. W. Raymond;
Accounts of the South Pass, the Ameri-
can Alps and the Alps in Europe, the
U. S. Coast Life-Saving Service, The
Albany Capitol, Child-Saving Work, etc.,
etc. Sketches of Louisiana Life and Society,
New York City and Vicinity, American Life
in Florence, Kansas Farming, California
Mountain Sheep and Forests (by John Muir),
Householding in Paris, Sheep Raising in
the West, and many other interesting
subjects. And there will be a usual variety
of essays, poems, and short stories.

For sale and subscriptions received by
Bookellers, Newsdealers, and Postmasters,
or sent post-paid by the publishers on receipt
of price.

SCRIBNER & CO., 745 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLIDAY
Advertisement.

1879.



CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS!!

Just Received at the

NEWCASTLE
DRUG STORE

The Greatest Variety of
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
CARDS

ever offered in Newcastle.

ALSO,
CHILDREN'S TOYS AND
DOLLS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Viz:—Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Dressing Cases, from 50c. to \$4.00.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

Ladies' Companions, from 25c.
to \$6.00.

Ladies' Work Boxes, from 20c.
to \$5.00.

Writing Desks, from 20c. to
\$3.00.

Jewel Cases, from \$1.00 to \$3.50.

Watch Stands.

Fancy Ink Bottles.

—ALSO—
GAMES OF ALL
KINDS,

Such as
Parlor Croquet.

Backgammon Boards.

Checker Boards.

Cribbage Boards.

Chess Men.

Dominoes.

Lotto.

Drawing Slates.

Paint Boxes.

Cranda's Building Blocks.

Kindergarten Building Blocks.

Walnut Blocks.

A. B. C. Blocks, in all sizes.

Nine Pins.

China & Wooden Tea Sets for
Children.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

DOLLS!

In Wax, China, Rubber and also
unbreakable, from 5 cts.
to \$4.00.

Vases, Toilet Sets, Shaving Cups,
China Mugs, with and
without mottoes,
Fancy Cups
& Saucers.

CHILDREN'S TOYS

of every description, including
Violins, Banjos, Tambores,
Innans, Harmonicas,
Horns, Arks,
etc., etc.,

E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor.

P. S.—A great Assortment of
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
CARDS.

E. L. S.

Newcastle, Dec. 1st, 1879. 3-6w

GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE.

THE Subscriber is still continuing to

Sell his Stock at Cost,

and the continuance of the very liberal pa-
trons of the Public is solicited. As all
kinds of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,
&c., ARE ADVANCING IN PRICE IN
ALL MARKETS, the public would do well
by

BUYING THEIR WINTER STOCK at once,

from the Subscriber so that they may

Save their Cash.

The articles, in stock now getting low will
be replenished at once, and will be sold at the
USUAL LOW PRICES.

All persons owing book debts will
please call and pay up within ten days, or
their accounts will be handed to Adams &
Lawlor for collection.

RICHARD DAVIDSON.
Nov. 25, 1879. 26

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement. 1879-80.

ON and after MONDAY, the 17th NO-
VEMBER, trains will leave Newcastle
Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Express for Quebec, 12.57 a.m.

Express for Halifax and St.
John, 1.52 a.m.

Accommodation for Mon-
ton, connecting at Mon-
ton with Express for St.
John, 9.57 a.m.

Accommodation for Camp-
bellton, 5.30 p.m.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Supt.

Moncton, N. B., 14th Nov., 1879. 26

SCHOOL TRUSTEES NOTICE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT NO. 7.

PERSONS whose School Rates are not paid
by the 10th day of DECEMBER,
1879, will have their names handed in to a
Magistrate, with instructions to take legal
proceedings for immediate collection of same.

JOHN FERGUSON,
Secy. Trustees.
Newcastle, 25th Nov., 1879. 2w

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

27 KING STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED Double
Tweed Waterproof Coats, in all sizes
and various colors. Four-Fold Linen Shirt
Collars, in the following desirable styles:—
Cuffs, Sardinian, Cardinal, Court,
Dunbar, Paris, Lord Derby, Cecil,
New York, in Rob Roy and Hyde Park
styles. New Long Suits,
Lambton Shirts and Drawers, Merino
Shirts and Drawers, Cloth Gowns, Fran-
co Kid Gowns, and a large assortment of
Shirts of all kinds made to order at
short notice and Moderate Prices.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

NOTICE.

LICENCES FOR SMELT FISHING in
the Miramichi, granted by the
Magistrate, in the hands of Fishery Officers for delivery.

WM. WYSE, F. O.
Nov. 22, 1879. 20

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
A FARM, beautifully situated
on Bay Chaleur, about twenty four miles
from Bathurst.

It is well wooded and watered, having
about 50 Acres of cleared land. For further
particulars apply to

MRS. RICHARD FARREL,
Bellevue, Nov. 7, 1879. 12-4f

THE
WEEKLY GLOBE

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN 1880.

THE BEST! THE LARGEST! THE CHEAPEST
IN NORTH AMERICA.

NEW PAGES—NEW TYPE—INCREASED
SPEED IN PUBLICATION.

On the 2nd of January, 1880, THE WEEKLY
GLOBE will be published, and will be
in the march of improvement that has main-
tained it for nearly forty years in its high po-
sition.

THE LEADING FAMILY NEWSPAPER
OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The increasing variety of the great variety of
reading matter in each week's issue, as

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by
G. A. Blair, Esq.

NOVEMBER.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun.	10	30.0 a.m. 29.6	38	57	32.1
		1.0 p.m. 29.7	43		
Mon.	17	3.0 a.m. 29.5	30	42	26.8
		1.0 p.m. 29.6	32		
Tues.	18	3.0 a.m. 29.4	24	35	21.9
		1.0 p.m. 29.5	31		
Wed.	19	3.0 a.m. 29.1	26	35	24.2
		1.0 p.m. 29.2	31		
Thurs.	20	3.0 a.m. 29.4	25	30	25.1
		1.0 p.m. 29.5	30		
Fri.	21	3.0 a.m. 29.3	25	30	20.5
		1.0 p.m. 29.4	31		
Sat.	22	3.0 a.m. 29.4	25	30	21.6
		1.0 p.m. 29.5	31		

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

Farm and Household.

How to Get Eggs in Winter.

The farmer who leaves his poultry to roost in the apple-tree at the corner of the barn, and to pick up their living at the pig trough and in the barrow, may as well be an American contemporary, occasionally get an egg in winter. But as a matter of fact it is on most farms a great dearth of eggs from November to March. With a warm shelter and suitable feed, pullets that begin to lay in the fall will continue to lay through the winter. It is mainly a question of feed. The staple feed is Indian corn, especially in the West because it is the most plentiful and the most convenient. It furnishes plenty of fat and keeps up the heat of the fowls, but is poor in albumen and the phosphates. They want a variety of grains and vegetables, and, to do their best, one feed daily of warm cooked meal and vegetables. Most farmers have milk, and it can be added to it will be all they need. Butcher's scrap cake is good, and may safely be kept in the poultry yard, where the fowls can help themselves at pleasure. Boiled potatoes or turnips, mashed and mixed with Indian meal, make an excellent feed for laying hens. Fowls are particularly fond of cabbages and turnips at all stages of their growth, and eat them greedily every day if they can get them. We have found so good results from feeding cabbages to laying hens that we always lay in a large supply for the winter. Refuse from the butchers and offal from the fish market, also furnish good material for making eggs. These are accessible to most villages, and can be had at a small cost. A hen is only a machine for producing eggs. If you want the finished product, you must put the raw material into the hopper. It should not be forgotten that there is a liberal grinding going on in the gizzard, and the laying bird should have free access to gravel, with sharp grit, broken oyster and clam shells which assist in reducing the grain and forming egg shell. With a plentiful supply of egg-producing food, hens will lay well in winter, when eggs bring the highest price.

Folly of some Farmers.

There is a great deal of light grain this year, and in our walk among our neighbours and talks with them, we find that the light samples are in every case from late sown fields. Early sown fields have yielded well; the grain from them is bright and plump in almost every case. We ask our friends: Why are we not all sowing early? and we are told that the work cannot be done all at once, that fields cannot be sown till they are ploughed, and they cannot be ploughed till they are dry, and that they take a long time to dry in the spring. But we play the part of inquirer and ask: Why did not you plough in the fall? and why don't you clean your ditches and rigoles in the fall? Generally these questions are unanswerable. It is a fact that many acknowledge, that their own supineness keeps many a dollar away from their pockets.

Fall ploughing is an important item of farm practice. The work is done and the land ready for the earliest fine weather of spring, and in addition, elements of fertility are gathered and retained by the land, to be given out to the growing crop.

On the farm of one friend whom we visited is a large quantity of oats that weigh only 24 lbs. to the measured bushel; sown a fortnight or three weeks earlier, the crop, which was large, would have been magnificent, and the price double of what he can hope to receive. The early sown oats on the same farm are excellent.

Our Cattle Trade—A Yankee Dodge.

As we go to press we notice in political papers that the United States Treasury has issued a circular prohibiting the importation of meat cattle from Canada, to go into effect on the 14th of December. What such a restriction is issued for we cannot conceive. Some Canadian journals attribute it to a retaliatory feeling; some Americans say it is to prevent the introduction of disease from Canada, but as there exists no among our stock that argument cannot hold good. What effect it will have on our stock and our market is what we have to consider. Our

opinion is that it will act most beneficially on our trade and most profitably to our farmers. All that is now necessary for us to do is to feed a little better, aim to raise larger animals, and to fatten them better. We have the British market open to us for live or dead meat. The Americans have purchased some of our stock, fatten it and send it to market. Why cannot we fatten our own stock just as well? They have bought large numbers of our lambs yearly; if our farmers had kept and fattened them they could make them pay as well as the Americans can.

We are pleased that they have prohibited the trade. It will tend to enrich our farmers and farmers, and we trust that now they have issued the proclamation, they may not recall it until their stock are free from the numerous infectious diseases that infest them. That will take a long time; perhaps they never will be eradicated. Then, and not till then, we might hope that such arrangements might be made between the two countries so as to abolish entirely the expensive custom-house force.

Our Dominion Government has acted wisely in preventing American cattle from being imported; they would confer a blessing on Canada if they would prevent the possibility of hog cholera being again imported from the States. We do not consider that our Government acted for the benefit of the farmers (although it may be regarded by some as intended to be such) when a duty was put on American corn. For the benefit of all real farmers that we have spoken to on this subject, we feel safe in asking for them to manufacture beef, wool and mutton, and to enrich their farms. It would add much wealth to the nation if the duty on corn was taken off; we do not know any it would injure. The profit to be made now by having cheap corn would likely repay all that the Government realizes as duty in many other ways.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.—Can we adopt methods of improving our pastures so as to make the process pay for itself? Thereby putting it within the reach of every poor farmer. I am sure that after trying several different kinds of manures that we can. I have tried last plaster and some seasons the result from its use has been wonderful. Ashes spread on the pasture in spring soon after the snow is gone, is, I think, probably the cheapest and surest fertilizer in the world; they furnish large quantities of what all old pastures need—potash and lime. Another way to improve pasture land profitably is to stock to the full capacity of the lands and when feed grows scant supply the cows with a few shovels daily. The increase in milk will pay for the feed, keep the cows in fine condition and add to the droppings, both in quantity and quality, which go to enrich the pasture. It pays to spread a few loads of manure on the poor spots in a pasture late in the fall. The poor barren knolls may thus be made to produce good sweet feed.

GREAT BRITAIN is not alone in her agricultural depression. French agricultural journals attribute the depression under which the French farmers are groaning, largely to the effect of competition from abroad, principally from America. All are agreed that matters have attained a most serious condition, and that it behooves all who have the interests of French agriculture at heart, to put forward the most energetic efforts to ameliorate it by every legitimate means. The chief difficulty is to decide on the means.

For the Little Folks.

Benny's Thanksgiving Pie.

BY ARCHIE FELL.

Ray's copper-toed shoe beat a spital tattoo against the door, quite drowning Tip's soft little "Please let me come in, grandma." But the door opened nevertheless, and a placid voice responded—

"Yes, yes! to be sure. So you've come to make grandma a visit?"

"Yes'm," said Tip, meekly.

"They're making Thanksgiving down in the kitchen, and there wasn't room."

"Well, to be sure! and so you sent you up here, where you can't get into mischief?" And grandma looked completely around, upon the tall secretary with its glass doors, the bayonet over the mantel, and the trusty bureau drawers, wherein her cherished possessions were safely bestowed.

"Humph!" sniffed Ray, suddenly resolving to disappoint the dear old lady, if he could.

"Well, dears," continued grandma "what will you have to-day? the button-box, or 'Pilgrim's Progress,' or the little red trunk?"

"I don't care much," sighed Tip, thinking of the raisin-box, sugar-bowl, and unicorn-mat from which they had just been banished.

"I might tell you a story," suggested grandma.

"That's the thing,—go ahead!" shouted Ray, diving head foremost over the back of the big easy-chair, and bringing up on the roomy old sofa in the corner.

Tip folded her hands and smiled faintly.

"Let me see, did I ever tell you about Uncle Ben's Thanksgiving Pie?"

"What a really, truly one, grandma!" And Tip, all rosy and radiant, drew her crickie close beside the old lady.

Ray came, too, hiding under his apron the big, round snuff-box which he had spied on the mantel and secured, in his hasty transit over the chair back.

Not that grandma took snuff,—no indeed! she was too nice and sweet-toothed for that; but the snuff-box had belonged to her grandmother, and was kept in the medicine cupboard now, because snuff was good for cold in the head, and to guard against in-

sects. Grandma had been sprinkling some in her boxes that very morning, and forgotten to put it away.

"It was one Thanksgiving when I was a little girl!" began grandma—

"S'pose 'Thurselah and Noah and Dan' was alive then," interrupted Ray turning his back on a rocking-chair by setting it up on edge.

"Ray Stedman, I'm ashamed of you! Folks in the Bible all died 'fore there was any Bunker's Hill, or Indians, or Boston, either; and grandma's mother lived in Boston," said Tip, loftily. Tip owed her nick-name to her fondness for history, and the fact that her birthday came on the fifth of November.

"I don't care! they had Thanksgiving in the Bible," cause mother read about it last Sunday, and somebody's grandmother was there," said Ray, pulling the old black cat into his lap, with a view to giving her a pinch of snuff.

"So they did; and they sent things around to poor folks just as mother does now. Oh, I do think Thanksgiving are splendid, specially if you can help get ready. Now do keep still, Ray, and hear about that pie."

"All the uncles and aunts and cousins came home to Thanksgiving, and there was such a houseful!" and there was such a houseful of snuff, said grandma.

"The children, of course had to wait till the second table, which was a great trial to the patience, although we never thought but what it was all right, as indeed it was. Children were a deal happier and contented in those days, than they are now, when mostly they have the first of everything. But the grown-up folks did eat an amazing long time. There they sat eating and talking, and talking and eating, till they'd pretty much used up the afternoon, never once thinking about the rest of us huddled around the parlor fire, too nearly starved to play games or to tell stories."

"I do believe they eat backwards," said Uncle Ben, a little fellow about ten years old, who kept vibrating to and fro through the old-fashioned entry. "Most likely they'll keep right on till Christmas. I've thought of something—just you wait a minute!"

"Directly, grandmother felt a gentle squeeze, and looked down into Benny's eager face. She was serving the pudding, and tucked a big plum in his mouth before asking what he wanted.

"Please, grandma," he whispered, "if we could have a pie,—just one, to make us forget how hungry we are."

"Grandma laughed cheerily. "So you shall, poor little dears!" she whispered back. "Tell Hannah—no she is bringing the coffee. You may go down cellar and choose for yourself. Take it into the little back-room, and see that everybody gets a bite."

"Three minutes later we were all on the floor, around an enormous chicken-pie, over which Benny flourished a huge knife.

"O Benny! are you sure?" said I. "Because you know grandma always makes that big one for supper in the evening."

"Well, but you see, they're eating so much now, she thought we'd better have it, I s'pose; 'any rate, she told me to choose, and I choosed this."

"Benny's reasoning was a good deal like his carving; it looked right, and the result was highly satisfactory. Using the flaky crust for plates, and our fingers for forks, we lost no time over our first course. And a fanny tablecloth it must have made, when at last the old people filed out from around the long table.

"Benny Reid! What are you doing?" exclaimed his mother, severely.

"Oh, I told him he might," said grandmother, bringing up in the rear, and stopping again as her eye fell upon the ruins of her mammoth pie,—that beautiful upper crust, with its carvings of grape-leaves and minature chickens!

"Yes, ma'am; she told me to choose, and I choosed," repeated Benny, a trifle less confidently than before.

"So I did, so I did!" said grandma resignedly. "But I never thought—well, well, it can't be helped! and the poor dears were so hungry. But a Thanksgiving supper without a chicken-pie was never heard of in this house."

"Couldn't they,—began Aunt Nell a shy little thing of six years, tugging at her mother's dress. "Couldn't they, if we didn't eat any turkey-chicken, fill up the hole, and darn the crust?"

"How everybody did laugh, to be sure! It helped to settle their diners, I guess; and then grandfather said—

"We won't have a patched pie; but there'll be cold turkey enough,—that is, if this rascal do without."

"And there'll be plenty if they don't," said grandmother, wiping her eyes. "It's lucky pa insisted on having roast-chicken, too, for they wa'n't hardly touched; and I'll go and make it right into salad. So come along, dearies, and eat all you want."

"All except Benny. Nothing seemed to relish with him, not even plum-pudding. He wouldn't talk and he wouldn't join in one of the games, with which the old folks tried to coax back their appetites before supper—At last he followed grandmother into the kitchen.

"I—I—I guess I knowed—you didn't mean—that one," he stammered, "but I wanted it so bad,—and you did say so, you know. If you'd only scolded,—I shouldn't a cared, but"—and the little fellow burst into tears.

"Now he's my little man again," said grandma, taking the wet cheeks in her warm hands. "We won't mind about the pie, but Grandma did want her Benny to be brave, and honest, and true. She doesn't want him to grow up one of the tricky sort; that's the trouble in business and politics; folks choose the big pies, which ain't rightly their's, instead of the little

ones, honestly earned. Don't you ever get rich that way, Benny. No matter if you can argue it out right, if you don't feel right, clear way through, you'd better be a poor man."

"Yes'm," sobbed Benny. I didn't feel so very wicked, but I felt awful mean. It's bad enough to be most starved, but feeling mean is a hundred times worse."

"And that's the moral of my story," Ray's grandma stopped so suddenly that Ray himself, leaning eagerly forward to catch every word, lost his balance, and rolled quite over, his back, cat, snuff-box and all. Off flew the cover, and up came a cloud of yellow dust into Ray's face, and over Tabby's shiny black fur.

"There! said grandma, demurely, "I was going to sprinkle Tabby with snuff, for fear of fleas, and now you've saved me the trouble."

"Wasn't a schuss—schuss—choo-o! I was after—schuss—choo-o! I meant to make her—schuss—choo-o! Say, grandma, it's queer, but—schuss—choo-o! you know, what Benny did looked right,—schuss—choo! when it was wrong; and now, I was right when I meant—er—well, nothing so very bad, only,—oh, dear—I schuss—schuss—choo-o! for you, now."

"Exactly, my little mischief-maker," said grandma, lending poor Ray her handkerchief. "The moral of your story may be found in the sixteenth verse of the seventh Psalm. Suppose you get the big Bible and read it, Tip."

The Rev. John N. Gallibier, D. D., rector of Zion Church, New York, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana. The new bishop is by birth a Kentuckian, and was born in 1839.

It is rumored in New York sporting circles that Trickett, of Australia, Hanlan, Courtney and Elliott will come together in May or June on the Paramatta River, at Sydney, Australia.

The loss by the burning of Park Hall, near Evesham, England,—the seat of the Earl of Farmouth—is said to amount to £160,000.

John Crozier, Financial Secretary of the Toronto Typographical Union, has stepped out with \$120 of the funds.

Sir Leonard Tilley is shortly to deliver an address before the Temperance Grand Division at Almonte, Ont.

Courtney is, indeed, a row-bust man.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the store of Mr. John Fish, Newcastle, up to the 10th December next, at noon, for building a new residence for the Government, on the site of the old residence, to be seen at the above store, the house belonging to the subscriber, which was removed by the late high tide.

THOS. COUGHLAN.
Newcastle, Nov. 17, 1879. 12

TEACHER WANTED.

A SECOND CLASS MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER with a recent certificate from the Training School, is wanted for District No. 2, North East, to take charge on Nov. 1st. Apply to Trustees stating salary.

JOHN HOPKINS, } Trustees.
ANTHONY CAIN, }
WM. COPE, }

Trout Brook, North East, Oct. 20, 1879. 17

H. A. CROPLEY,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

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Paper Ruler, and Blank Book Manufacturer

Corner of QUEEN and ROBERT Streets,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE attention of the people of Royston, Dorchester, Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, and intermediate Villages and settlements between Fredericton and New Brunswick, is respectfully requested to the above house, the largest and longest established in Fredericton.

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JUST RECEIVED AT THE

'SALTER BRICK STORE,'

3 doz. Golden Clipper and Red Rover Scythes;

10 doz. American Ash Rakes;

2 doz. Hickory Snaths;

2 doz. No. 1 & 2 Hay Forks;

doz. Ash Fork Handles;

6 DOZEN SCYTHE STONES,

ASSORTED KINDS.

All of which I am selling at prices to suit the hard times.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Newcastle, 24th July, 1879. 23

ANNIE DEWEY,

Dress Maker and Milliner,

Is appointed Agent for

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

SUBSCRIBERS SOLICITED.

Newcastle, Oct. 1st, 1879. 47-2

Oct. 1st, 1879.

100 Half-Chests Fine Congou TEA,

Ex Steamship "Hibernian."

100 Boxes Layer Raisins,

Ex "Arcella," from New York.

25 Boxes 30 Candles; Tobacco, from Montreal.

50 Boxes Cheese; 100 Bbls. Apples;

50 Slides Harness Leather.

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

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BERTON BROS.

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STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS office is now thoroughly equipped with jobbing material and the most modern presses for the rapid and skilful execution of

PLAIN & COLORED COMMERCIAL

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which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly favor us with their orders, both as regards style and price.

ALL orders for the following, or for other work not mentioned will be carefully and promptly attended to:

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Particular attention given to the printing of Reports of Societies.

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Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

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GREAT INDEMNITIES now offered to purchase Goods at the above establishment.

Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings,

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at large reductions in price.

FUR CAPS—in Ladies' and Gent's: Iso Ladies' Bows, Fur Tippets, Muffs and Fur Gloves—strictly at cost.

FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

Hosiery, Gloves and a lot of

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such as Flowers, Feathers, Wings, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, at half price to clear.

In Stock at low rates—

Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Beans,

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COMMON FURNITURE, &c.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

December 17, 1879.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING, please see the following:—An unfailing cure for Gonorrhea, Venereal Disease, Syphilis, and all other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free-by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by enclosing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

Sole and Wholesale Agents for all Druggists and every-where in Canada and the United States by all wholesale and retail Druggists.

Newcastle, 24th July, 1879. 23

NEW GOODS.

London House, Wholesale.

By Steamers "NESTORIAN" and "CASPIAN" and "ANGLIA"—

Flowers, Feathers, Ruffings,

Hat and Bonnet Shapes,

Pearl, Gilt and Jet Hat Ornaments,

Ribbons, Silks and Satins,

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DRESS GOODS,

Scarfs and Bows,

Black and Blue Diagonal Coatings,

Pilots, Presidents, Beavers, Maps, Irish Friezes,

Paper Collars, Mixed Twines,

Sewing Silks Reels, &c.

DANIEL & BOYD,

Market Square and Chipman's Hill, St. John, Oct. 2, 1879.

SOME NEW

GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

Now that the long evenings are approaching it is advisable that the children should be provided with useful recreation. The following Games are both instructive and amusing, and are very fascinating.

The first two are quite an assistance to the School course, the first exercising the young in the correct spelling of words, and the second teaching them to count quickly and correctly.

"LOGOMACHE,"

OR

War of Words.

PRICE 80 CENTS.

This Game is easily learned being accompanied with concise directions, and in short time not only the young folks, but also the old folks are equally interested in it.

"MYSTIC THIRTY-ONE,"

a companion Game to the above.

Price 30 cents.

"What o'clock,"

OR

Old Father Time.

A first rate round game which is highly interesting and amusing. Price 60 cents. A few sets for sale at this office.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

Newcastle, Sept. 2, 1879. 4

PUNGS AND SLEIGHS!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during the past year and hopes by strict attention to business to fully satisfy the wants of the people of Miramichi.

HE IS NOW MAKING UP

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

IN ALL THE MODERN STYLES.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing in all its Branches promptly attended to.

A. C. ATKINSON.

Newcastle, October 28, 1879. 24

International Steamship Co's.

Fall Arrangement.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

ON and after MONDAY, September 22nd, will sail for Miramichi, the Steamer "New Brunswick," S. H. Pike, Master, and "New Brunswick," S. H. Pike,

