MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4—No. 15. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 14, 1878. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance.

General Business.

HARDWARE.

W. H. Thorne & Co.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT

MARKET SQUARE,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

and have now in stock

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

And a general Assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

LEE & LOGAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - PORTLAND,
ST. JOHN. N. B.

WE beg to inform our North Shore customers that we have in Stock and offer for sale, in Bond or Duty Paid, the

FOLLOWING GOODS,

At Lowest Market Prices.

50 quarter-casks Vine Growers' Brandy;
40 octaves " " "
200 cases, quarts, " " "
100 " pints, " " "
50 " ½ pints, " " "
25 " ¼ Star, " " "
40 quarter casks Port and Sherry;
50 cases Champagne, quarts and pints;
25 " Moselle, " " "
40 " Irish Whiskey, quarts;
40 " Scotch " pints;
50 " " " quarts;
150 casks Ale and Porter, quarts and pints';
50 quarter casks Holland Gin;
300 cases " " "
25 " Old Tom Gin;
25 barrels Rye Whiskey;
200 ½ and ¼ chests Tea;
100 boxes, butts and caddies Tobacco;
200 boxes and quarter boxes Raisins;
20 hhds. Bass English Ale;
50 cases Assorted Syrups;
15 " John Bull Bitters;
10 " Old Crow Bourbon;
5 " Stoughton Bitters;
30 sacks Rice;
50 kegs Baking Soda;
2000 lbs. Assorted Confectionery;
60 boxes Pepper, Ginger and Alspice;
1 cask English Cream Tartar;
20,000 CIGARS, different brands;
5 cases Lime Juice;
100 boxes Toilet Soaps, assorted;
25 " White and Blue Starch;
1 cask Blue Vitriol;
1 " Epsom Salts;
1 bale Senna Leaves.

WHOLESALE.

ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION—150,000 articles, 3,000 Engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cts. AGENTS WANTED.
CHAS. B. DAVIS & Co., Philadelphia
Feb. 24.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET.
13 Barclay st., - NEW YORK.
July 10

NEW BAKERY

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

A BAKERY,
from which he will deliver
Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,
&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.

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

JOHN WYSE.
Chatham, 1877. tf

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a
FIRST-CLASS
Tailoring Establishment
in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for
WINTER & SPRING
will do well to examine his splendid assortment of
English and Canadian Cloths
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of MR. STEWART, who is
A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.
W. S. MORRIS.

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

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

Bathurst, N. B., July 14, 1877.
The undersigned has on hand at this date in
BONDED WAREHOUSE NO. 8
14 casks Scotch Whiskey, 11 O. P.;
62 Cases do do
casks Holland Gin;
96 cases do do
8 casks French Brandies, Vintage 73;
43 cases do do
4 puns. Demerara Rum, 39 O. P.;
17 boxes Black Tobacco, 12s.;
58 chests Congou Tea;
15 puns. Molasses
All of which are offered for sale at low prices for cash or approved paper.
K. F. BURNS.

J. G. KETHRO,
HAIR DRESSER,
NEWCASTLE.

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

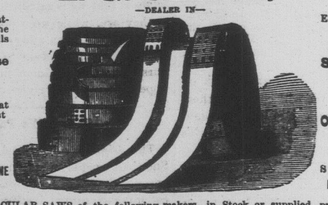
Spirits and Rye.
ONE HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye;
150 hhds. Spirits, 50 and 60 % o. p.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Z. G. GABEL,
—DEALER IN—



Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose AND CONNECTIONS, affording a great protection against FIRE! Also, Superior STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!

EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting.

PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

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

RUBBER GOODS.

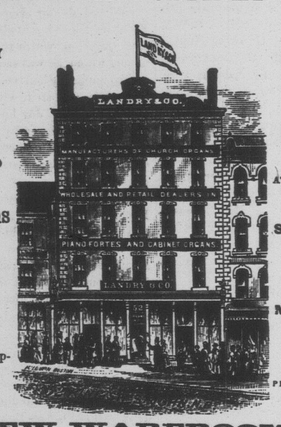
A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Capes, Leggins, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c.—Wholesale and Retail—at lowest Rates.
Having a very large Stock of Mill Supplies, and Rubber Goods, *we can fill all orders promptly.*
ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY.
3 KING SQUARE ST. JOHN N. B.

MORE NEW GOODS!!!
VIA HALIFAX, N. S.
NOVEMBER, 1877.

J. B. SNOWBALL begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received an additional Stock of New Goods from England, comprising the following Seasonable lines, viz:
SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS—ALL COLORS IN 4 & 5 PLY,
"ALLOA" Yarn (heavy)
for Mens' and Boys' Hosiery,
in SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE and OXFORD.
This is the most durable Yarn now made, and deserves a trial—"SHETLAND" YARNS, "ANDALUSIAN" YARNS; BERLIN WOOLS—Plain and Shaded. HONEY COMB CANVAS; "JAVA" CANVAS; "PENELOPE" CANVAS; BERLIN WOOL SLIPPER PATTERNS, OTOMANS, &c.
A large and beautiful Stock of NECK FRILLINGS
(IN LISSE AND TARLETAN.)
75 PIECES OF
SCOURED SCOTCH WINCEYS
(EXTRA VALUE)
NEW SILK FRINGES, in leading shades. PINK, CARDINAL, SKY and NAVY BLUE SAXONY FLANNELS. TAPESTRY and WOOL STAIR CARPETING; WOOL DAMASKS,
FRENCH MERINOES, BLACK CASHMERE
BLACK SCICILLIAS,
The newest and decidedly the most profitable material yet produced.
SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS, TABLEING, BERLIN WOOL, HANDKERCHIEFS and OPERETTAS.

LANDRY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PIANOFORTES AND CABINET ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED Estey Organs The Finest in the WORLD.



PIANOFORTES FROM THE BEST MAKERS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS
All orders by mail PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Prices from $70 upwards.

NEW WAREROOMS:
52 KING STREET, - - - - - - (OLD STAND,)
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
Charlotte St., - - - - - - - - ST. JOHN.
(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)
WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of
WALNUT BEDROOM SETS
with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing
WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,
And SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.
PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.
STEWART & WHITE.

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

Case Brandy.
1200 CASES, pints, half-pints and quarts "Martel," "Hennessy," "Jules Ruher," "Renault," and other brands. For sale low.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

WINTER GOODS!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, A NICE —LINE OF—
WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of:—
HATS, CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Also—A choice assortment of LIQUORS always on Hand.
A quantity of CHEAP PLOUGHS on hand.
ROGER FLANAGAN.

FURS, NEW, CHOICE & VERY CHEAP, AT THE
MANCHESTER HOUSE.
LADIES' Real South Sea Seal Muff & Boa for $32.00 per Set, good value.
LADIES' Real S. S. Seal Alpine and Dominio Caps $10.00, to $12.00
LADIES' Real S. S. Seal Top and Mink Band.
" Canada Mink Muff and Boa $20.00 per Set.
" " " " $21.00 "
" Mink Band and Neutria top Caps, at special value.
LADIES' imnitation S. S. Seal Muff and Boa $6.50 per Set.
LADIES' immitation S S. Seal Muff and Boa $9.50 per Set.
The above comprises a portion of the best stock of LADIES' FURS I have offered, they have been bought close and will be sold at less prices than ever offered before.
N. B. An examination of the above goods very respectfully solicited.
W. S. LOGGIE.

General Business.

Demerara Rum.
100 PUNCHEONS DEM. RUM, 40 % o. p., (in bond). For sale low.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

I HAVE OPENED A STORE
Opposite P. H. Anslow's, Cunard Street, where intend to sell a good article of
GROCERIES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
And I am also prepared to do STAMPING in the Newest Designs.
S. S. CARMICHAEL.
Chatham, June 1, 1877.

G. H. MARTIN,
WATCHMAKER,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES and CLOCKS,
LOOKING GLASSES, JEWELRY,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
3 MARKET BUILDING, 49 CHARLOTTE ST.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, Repaired by SKILFUL Workmen, at Short Notice.—G. H. M

READ THIS.
NO CONTINUED OR SENSATIONAL STORIES IN
THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER.
8 Large Pages, 48 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with selected articles from the pens of such writers as *NASBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., Miss LOUISE ALCOTT, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, and Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES.*
Complete, pure, sensible, home-like, and fascinating stories each week. Full of fun and wit. A peculiar feature of the People's Ledger is its *Short Anecdotes and Paragraphs*, for which it has a wide spread reputation. *Housekeeping, Fashion, and Agricultural Departments*, are complete in all details.
SPECIAL OFFER.
As an experiment, and to induce you to become a permanent subscriber, we offer, for a short time only, to send *The People's Ledger* to you every week for three months *on trial* on receipt of *only 50 cents.* If we can induce you to give us a trial for so small a sum of money, we are quite confident of your patronage for years to come.
"The People's Ledger" is an old-established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the country. Address
HERMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher,
713 SANSOM STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO
RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON
at Moderate Charges.
Having had a number of years' experience n the business, the work will be properly done.
Parties interested are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:—
John Shirreff, Esq., T. Phillips, Esq., M.P.P.
Mess. Loggie & Anderson, D. W. Hoegg, Esq.
THOS. PIERCE,
Forwarding Agent in connection with I. C. R

MISS FAIREY
[Late of St. John, N. B.]
Intending to reside in Miramichi, informs the Inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity that she is prepared to give
INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,
Vocal and Instrumental.
Terms on application at her residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham.

Valuable Bay Mare for Sale.
THE Rev. W. Wilson, intending to spend the greater part of the winter in Scotland, offers his BAY MARE for sale.
The animal is generally known and may be seen at the stable of the Hon. Wm. Muirhead.

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

Engraving on Wood.
ALL sorts of Advertising Cuts prepared at short notice.
C. H. FLEWWELLING, St. John, N. B

Sleighs, Pungs, &c.
THE Subscribers have now on hand and are manufacturing
Sleighs & Pungs
of the very latest style, first class stock and workmanship second to none in this Province.
REPAIRING, BLACKSMITHING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, properly attended to.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Please give us a call.
BAKER & CO.
St. John St., Chatham.

NO MORE
"Mixing Buckwheat Over Night."
But in the morning when the griddle is hot, To 3 lbs. of "Hecker's Self-rising Buckwheat," add five pints of water or milk, or part each, and bake immediately. Keep the batter in a cold place if not wanted for immediate use. This will produce seventy light and delicious cakes, preferred by many to those made with yeast. If Wheat or Pancakes are desired, use Hecker's Self-Raising Griddle Cake Flour, in place of Buckwheat, as above directed.
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
St. John, Nov. 23, '77.

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

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

Insurance.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.
Applications may be made to the following Representatives.
CHATHAM:—T. F. GILLESPIE, W. WILKINSON.
NEWCASTLE:—A A. DAVIDSON,
BATHURST:—JOHN E. BALDWIN,
RICHIBUCTO:—H. LIVINGSTON, J. D. PHINNEY.
Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 sterling
THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1833.
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.

General Business.

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

LOOK HERE!
WE have just received ex S. S. "Nova Scotian" via Halifax a large stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
KNITTED GOODS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, ETC.,
—ALSO JUST RECEIVED—
large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Men and Boys' Reefers, Overcoats, &c.,
FUR, CLOTH, AND IMITATION FUR CAPS,
A LARGE VARIETY OF MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS.
—ALSO—
superior article of
Men's American knee and long Rubber Boots, Mits, &c.
—ALSO—
2,000 yds. American Cotton
from 6 cts. per yd. up.
Call and examine our Stock. Bargains Guaranteed.
HIGHEST PRICES paid for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
—Always on hand,—
Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Bran and Horse Feed.
We are also prepared to sell at lowest rates all kinds of AMERICAN NETS and TWINES.
A. & R. LOGGIE.
BLACK BROOK.

W. W. OLIVER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Opposite Mr Muirhead's Store,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Desires to inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
—ALSO—
Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and Meerschaum Pipes, &c, &c.
Mr. Oliver has had a large experience in the above business in the principal cities of the United States and late in the celebrated Waltham Watch Factory, and will give satisfaction to all favouring him with their patronage.
All work promptly and neatly done.
Chatham, Oct. 9th, '77.

I. & F. Burpee & Co.,
IRON & STEEL MERCHANTS.
—NOW IN STOCK—
75 TONS PIG IRON;
500 Tons Refined Iron;
300 tons Common Bolt Iron;
139 bdls. Plough Plates;
10 Cable Chains, assorted;
20 Smith's Anvils;
50 boxes Tin.
Also, a general assortment of
SPRING & CAST STEEL.
To Arrive per Lydia:—
1256 bars Refined Iron;
5160 bars Common Bolt Iron;
546 bdls. Refined Iron;
40 bdls. Oval Iron
563 bdls. Sheet Iron;
100 bdls. Galvanized and R. G. Sheet.
New Office and Warerooms:
Corner Dock & Union Sts.,
ST. JOHN.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the approaching Session of the Local Legislature, to provide for an assessment not exceeding the sum of $2000 per annum, on the Fire District of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for Fire purposes.
SAMUEL THOMSON
(SEC'Y-TREASURER, Co. Northumberland.
Newcastle, 22nd Jan., '78.

General Business.

JOHN MULLIN.
63, 65 & 67 Mill Street (West Side.
ST. JOHN.
HAVING opened business at the above named places, I am prepared to supply all my Customers and those who may favour me with their orders, as I have on hand
A First Class Stock of Liquors,
of all the various brands, viz:—
BRANDIES, in Wood and Bottle, in Bond or duty paid.
WHISKEYS in do., do., do.;
RYE and BOURBON WHISKEYS, do., do.;
WINES of every description, do., do.;
HOLLAND GIN and G. T. GIN, do., do.;
SYRUPS, CORDIALS, &c., do., do.;
ENGLISH PORTER and ALES in wood and bottles.
Sole agent for MESSRS. KEITH & SONS ALE, and all kinds of liquor to be found in well furnished establishments.
Fall Stock will arrive at earliest possible convenience.

FILBERTS, FIGS, RAISINS, &c.,
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY:—
25 sacks New Filberts, etc.;
10 cases New Layer Figs;
200 boxes New Valencia Raisins;
200 boxes London Layers;
50 tubs Lard; 25 cases Lard, in pails;
10 bbls. West India Oranges;
20 boxes Lemons;
25 kegs Malaga Grapes.
St. John Dec. 5. 16 and 18 GERMAIN ST.

NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of this Province, for the passage of an Act to vest in the Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, Richibucto, in connection with "The Presbyterian Church in Canada." Certain lands in the Parish of Welford, in the County of Kent, heretofore granted to the Trustees of said Saint Andrew's Church, when in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and to authorize the safe thereof, and the disposition of the proceeds arising from such sale by the present Trustees or their successors, in such manner as the said Trustees may deem advisable.
Richibucto, December 27th, 1877.

SIXTY-SIX SPECIMEN COPIES of our BEAUTIFUL OIL CHROMOS *free*, to responsible Agents. Enclose 10 cts. with your application to cover postage. *Steigelman & Co.*, 104 w. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. 6y3

Wilson, Gilmour & Co.,
TOYS, TINWARE, MARBELIZED MANTELS, ETC.
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
HAVE removed to Union street, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

J. M. J. Institute
OF THE
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
PROSPECTUS
OF ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CHATHAM, N. B.
This College has for its object to impart to young men, together with the benefit of a Christian education, the necessary knowledge of commerce in all its branches, and whatever else may fit them for industrial pursuits.
TERMS OF BOARD:
Board for the scholastic year, payable in advance two terms: $70; Sept. 1st $35; March 1st $35.
No deduction is made for absence, unless for exclusion or protracted sickness, that is, one month or more.
The Board dates from the 1st or 15th of each month, according as the pupil entered in the first or last half of the month.
Washing, payable in advance, $1 per month.
Physician's fees, medicines, Instrumental Music, Navigation, Telegraphy, Drawing and Stationery, form extra charges.

Drawing,	$5.00	per annum.
Navigation,	5	do. do.
Telegraphy,	5	do. do.
Bed and bedding,	8	do. do.
Half-board,	2	do. a month.

The quantity of clothing, linen, and shoes is left to the judgment of the parents.
Each pupil should have a trunk wherein to keep his clothes.
Letters and packages should be addressed as follows:—
Mr.
Pupil in St. Michael's Commercial College,
Chatham, N. B.

FRENCH
SCHOOL BOOKS.
Primer (Le Syllabaire.)
1st Reader, French and English.
2nd do. do. do.
3rd do. do. do.
Grammaire Francaise Elementaire.
Elementary French Grammar.
Pujol's do. do.
Fasquelle's do. do.
Introduction au traite d'arithmetique commerciale. At the—
MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.
Special discounts on all School Books to School Trustees.
Chatham Oct. 16 '77.

W. E. VROOM. R. H. ARNOLD.
Vroom & Arnold,
SHIP BROKERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
SMYTH STREET,
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ULSTER OVERCOATS.
—WE HAVE ON HAND—
250 Men's Irish Frieze Ulsters;
250 Men's Napped Whitney Ulsters;
100 Youths' Ulsters;
100 BOYS' ULSTERS.
These goods have been made specially to our orders, and will be sold at astonishingly LOW PRICES.
EVERITT & BUTLER,
61 and 63 King Street - - - - - St. John.

GIN AND WINE.
Just arrived per "Acadia," from London.
20 HHDS. Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 quarter casks Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
250 green cases Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
50 green cases, 2 dozen pints, Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN;
20 quarter casks Richard Davies Finest SHERRIES.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
King Square, St. John.

A FEW
BARNES AND CANADIAN ALMANACS
still in stock at the
MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.
Chatham, Jan. 23, '78.

ESTABLISHED 1822.
J. & A. M'MILLAN,
Booksellers and Stationers, Book and Job Printers, Bookbinders & Blank Book Manufacturers, &c.
In temporary building, fronting on Canterbury St., immediately in rear of their old premises, on Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
They are also, through the courtesy of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, accommodated for the present, in their building, King St., where they will be pleased to see their many friends and customers. Orders in all departments filled as usual.
St. John, N. B., August. 1878.

AGENTS. $5 A DAY selling the MIRACULOUS PEN. Writes with cold water. No ink required. Lasts one year. A perfect gem. Sample 10 cents—three for 25 cents. Catalogue free.
Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, Quebec

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

The McCarthy Mystery.

[Continued from last week.]

W. H. T. Sumner was put upon the stand to prove that the Osbornes paid him money for house building on Oct. 15th and Jan. 7th.

John A. Humphrey, M. P. P., testified to having received moneys from the Osborne family for lumber for the house previously referred to. He did not know where Osborne got the money; he had dunned him for it.

Mr. Hayward, master of the brass department in railway shops, and formerly of the firm of Wm. Hayward & Son, St. John. This witness swore positively to the fact that in a conversation with the Osborne family at Shediac, on the night of Nov. 7th, Mrs. Osborne said McCarthy came back to their house at a late hour on the night of Oct. 12th. His evidence was in direct contradiction to the solemn declarations made by the Osbornes, and is the most important, excepting Annie Parker's, that bears against the prisoners.

His cross-examination, by Mr. Palmer, was quiet lengthy, much of the time being taken up about the reliability of his memory, his habits and his ability to relate conversation correctly. In his cross-examination, the witness gave the following as the conversation which took place. The conversation began about McCarthy's disappearance. Osborne and I were talking about it. I opened it by saying what a stir it made, next Miss Osborne said he had plenty of money on the night he was there—a big roll—describing the size, and no note less than $10. He talked a great deal against his wife; that she had stopped three weeks with a female companion at their house; that they were having a good time in Shediac, driving about and spending money. She said McCarthy had been buying clothing for some young lady; that there was a great falling out between McCarthy and his wife, he finding fault with her extravagance; that he expressed the determination not to go back to her. Miss Osborne said that Mrs. McCarthy would never see him again. Miss Osborne said she had high words with McCarthy that night; that he had too many tricks and that she had cleared out of the room and left him. Mr. Osborne said; "That's the last we saw of him: he was not back again." Mrs. Osborne then said that he was back again. Miss Osborne then said that if he was back again she did not see him. Mrs. Osborne said it was late when he came back, that he wanted liquor and she would not give it to him. She said McCarthy then produced a flask of brandy from his pocket and said he had some of his own. The witness said this was all he remembered of the conversation in which he took only a minor part, saying "yes or no" as occasion required.

In telling how he had the conversation fixed in his mind, by contrasting it with the solemn declaration of the Osborne's, I give the witness's own words: "The reason I took notice of the conversation was the fact that I saw the solemn declarations published. I observed that Mrs. Osborne's statement to me differed from her published statement; did not say that to her then; her declaration was published later."

The Court then adjourned until Friday at 2 p. m. by which time several other witnesses will be here, Mansfield for one, and possibly Sturgis, the apple tree vendor, now in Pugwash.

AN IMPORTANT CARD.

ST. CROIX, Jan. 26.

Dear Sir.—Wish you would send me a photograph of the Moncton man, Timothy McCarthy. Think I would know if it resembled the man I saw here. Thought as you are selling goods in that place you might easily get it. It's too bad to have innocent parties punished, if the man is living, which I believe he is.

Yours, etc.,
P. H. CASEY.

Daniel Patton, Esq., St. John.

The above is a copy of a postal card, now in the hands of the prisoners' attorney, Mr. Holstead.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court opened at 2.30 p. m. In the absence of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Holstead conducted the case for defence.

Archibald Wilson was sworn, but his evidence was of little importance. He had doubts as to his remembering anything that had taken place on the night of October 12th.

Stephen J. Sturgis was the next witness. His direct examination elicited nothing new.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holstead—I cannot say I would have heard them carrying such a body and putting it in a wagon, but I think I should. My partner was somewhat nervous and restless at night, as he broke down with the fever some time ago. I have heard him say he scarcely ever got to sleep before twelve o'clock on any night. I have frequently woke up and found him awake. I don't think any person could come into my room and not wake me. Never heard Mr. Merrick or Mrs. Merrick make any remarks about any unusual noise in the house that night. The wagon I saw had a lowish body, and it was quite an old wagon. The wagon sides would be about six inches. I don't recollect if the seat was open work or not.

Mr. Sturgis continued: Saw no appearance of blood or where it had been wiped while I was there. Never saw Annie Parker waiting on table. Eliza Osborne always attended the table. Had I been asleep a wagon might have been driven to the front door any number of times, and I not hear it. Had I been asleep the carrying of a body through the hall to the front door might not awake me, a body might have fallen and not made much noise.

C. P. Harris, sworn:—I am of the firm of J. & C. Harris; know John Osborne; on the 23rd day of Oct. last he paid me $100.08. I have always found Mr. Osborne able to pay his bills.

Thomas R. Tuttle sworn:—Marshall Steadman. Dr. Scott, Annie Parker and witness, went to Shediac on last Saturday. Sawed the boards from out of the bar-room floor and counter of the Waverley Hotel. Dr. Scott pointed out a place he thought looked suspicious. Annie Parker said that was where McCarthy's head lay when the stone was attached to his neck, and afterwards she mopped up the blood.

[Boards produced in Court.] I recognize the boards as the ones I took from the Osborne Hotel. There were a few spots on the counter, but we could not tell whether it was blood or not. The doctor wet his finger and rubbed some spots that we thought might be blood, but said it would require a chemical test.

Court adjourned until Saturday, at 10 a. m.

Other important evidence, it is reported, has been discovered, but with what truth, it is impossible to learn.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The examination was resumed on Saturday morning in the Temperance Hall, the Police Court not giving sufficient accommodation to the public. In the absence of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Holstead conducted the defence.

Dr. T. Scott, was the first witness. He testified to going to Shediac on Saturday last with other members of the deputation, and was in the Osborne House bar-room when Annie Parker pointed out where she said McCarthy was killed, and where she mopped up the blood. He saw suspicious marks, but did not examine them critically. The places where she mopped up the blood were darker than others, and there were stains on the counter that bore peculiar relations to those on the floor. He saw no place that looked as if scraped with a knife. He testified to making a diagram of the locality. He had the Frenchman's wagon in his possession. He made an examination of the wagon and found stains on the left side, also the bolt hole stained and the box inside, as if a dark fluid had trickled down. The stains appeared like blood, but he could not swear that they were.

In his cross-examination the difficulty of distinguishing between human and animal blood was dwelt on at considerable length. He would swear the stains were not iron rust. Port wine would make a dark stain. He did not see any marks on the counter that showed scraping with a knife. He did not think the stains on the side of the counter could be made by throwing liquor on it. The witness swore positively there were three dark spots on the floor. The cross-examination was not finished when the court took recess for dinner.

The prisoners appeared in good spirits. The case will not be concluded before Tuesday or Wednesday.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

William Mansfield, an hotel keeper at Hillsboro, Albert County, testified that on Friday, October 12th, he went with McCarthy to Shediac, and that McCarthy was on the P. E. I. boat that evening, but that he afterwards left it, and witness did not see him on the passage to the Island.

Wm. Richard, the next witness, testified to McCarthy being at the Weldon House, Shediac, on the 12th Oct. Witness was hostler there. After being out he came in about 9.30 in the evening. He asked witness to sit up for him, but later on, ordered his things to be brought in and his horse put up for the night. When witness took his things in, he was sitting in the bar-room with Chip. Smith. His horse remained there about three weeks.

Robert Atkinson sworn. Before proceeding with testimony, Mr. Tuck questioned the witness relative to a letter signed with his name in which it was stated Edward J. Smith had informed witness his testimony was of no value, in consequence of which advice witness did not come till a warrant was issued. Mr. Atkinson denied that Smith had advised him not to come and explained that his son who wrote the letter did not express witness's thoughts accurately. He had been quite sick, Mr. Tuck informed the witness that it was in consequence of receiving this letter a warrant had been issued for him. Witness testified: I am a farmer living at Shediac, about a mile from the main road, and up the Scadouc River. My house is twenty rods from the river, and about 30 rods from the end of the lane tapping the road running up the Scadouc. I own ploughed fields in one or two places that were seeded down last spring. I noticed one day the bars were down, but don't know for how long. From where the bars were down there were the tracks of a wagon going in the direction of Scadouc river and returning. I saw the track go in the direction of the river from the bars about 15 rods perhaps or more. I thought it went on further, but I did not go any further to see. The track coming back varied a little from that going

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Antimony, Rosin, Saltpetre, Alum, Vitriol, Copperas, Cochineal, Cudbear, Indigo, Chip Logwood.

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BLUE, BROWN, CRIMSON, GREEN, MAGENTA, MAUVE, PURPLE, ROSINE, SCARLET, VIOLET, YELLOW.
Paints all colours, in 1 lb., Tins and Kegs, Dry Paints, Umbers, Driers, Siennas Lampblack, Gum Shellac, Pumice Stone, Paint Brushes.
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Johnston's Anodyne, Parson's Pills, Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment,—with all the Popular Patent Medicines of the day; Essences, Groceries, &c.
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IF you want a bargain in Dry Goods don't fail to examine **A. J. LOGGIE & CO'S.**, stock, for we are now offering goods cheaper than we have ever yet sold them.

BLACK & COLOURED DRESS GOODS,

TWEEDS, FLANNELS, COTTONS. SHAWLS & SACQUES.

FUR CAPS and sets of FURS—cleared out exceedingly low.
Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES & MITS—lined and unlined.
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HOSIERY, Striped and Plain—a choice lot in all the fashionable colours.
Ladies' and Gents' SCARFS & TIES.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HATS, GALON TRIMMINGS & SEQUIN BUTTONS, FRINGES, CORDS, BRAIDS & BUTTONS, CURTAIN REPP, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, RAILWAY WRAPPERS. A large stock of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, LINDERS, WORSTED COATINGS, Scotch & Canadian TWEEDS and HOMESPUNS, MEN'S JACKETS & ULSTERS.

Chatham, Dec. 20, '77. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

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

Special Line of Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS—at 20c., 25., 30c. and 50.
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Special Line of Ladies' Fur-Trimmed CLOTH and SEALSKIN CAPS—last Season's styles—at LESS THAN COST.
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FUR CAPS, FUR MUFFS, BOAS, COLLARS, TIES and RUFFS—at and below cost.
BOYS' REEFING JACKETS, at $3.00 and $4.00.
Clouds, Scarfs, Shawls, Sprays, Coseys, Gauntlets, Mittees, Bootees, Infantees, Socks, Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Crossovers, Sontags, and Wool Goods in every variety. Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Fringes, Velvets, Trimmings, Berlin Chair Cushions and Slipper Patterns. Agdalusian, Russian Zypher, Pyranese, Leviathan, Single and Double Berlin and Fingering Wools and Yarns. Embroidering, Working and Hooking Canvas.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and CORSETS. Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Ulsters.

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W. B. HOWARD.

Chatham, Dec., 13th 1877.

"GLASGOW HOUSE,"

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DRESS GOODS,

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In MEN'S WEAR we have in stock in addition to our usual assortment

50 Reefing Jackets, 36 pairs Pants & Vests, & 48 pcs. Black & Col'd Pants,

which will be sold unusually low (having arrived from London too late for the early fall trade.)

—IN STORE—

TEA, TOBACCO, PORK, MOLASSES, FISH, FLOUR, MEAL, BEANS, LARD, BUTTER, etc., etc., at lowest Wholesale prices.

Dec 11th, '77. **WILLIAM MURRAY.**

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—NOW OPENED—

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FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, - - - - - Water Street.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

in Walthams, Elgins, Swiss and English Patent Levers, in LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SIZES.
Gold and Gold Plated JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS, which has been PERSONALLY SELECTED from the best American Houses.

Daily Expected—A fine Assortment of Electro-Plated Ware.

ON HAND—A large Stock of Havana, German and Domestic CIGARS, Canadian and Virginia TOBACCOS, Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, and all SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Also,—

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Buyers will do well to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods have been bought at *lowest Cash Prices*, and will be sold at a small advance on cost,
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J. PALLEN & SON,

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Proposed Sailings to and from New York.

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Sat. Feb. 16, "..6 a. m..VICTORIA...Sat. Jan. 26.	
Sat. Feb. 23, "..10 a. m..DEVONIA...Sat. Feb. 2.	

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FROM NEW YORK.	FROM LONDON.
Wed. Jan. 16, at 3 p. m..AUSTRALIA Wed. Dec. 26.	
Wed. Jan. 23, "..9 a. m..UTOPIA....Wed. Jan. 2.	

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Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21, N. R., New York.

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Payable in U. S. Currency.

From New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast by Glasgow Steamers, and to London Direct by London Steamers.
CABIN—$55 to $70. According to Accommodation.
EXCURSION TICKETS—Good for one year $100 to $120.
SECOND CABIN—$40. STEERAGE—$28.
Children between the ages of 1 and 12 years, half-price.
For further information apply to D. G. Smith, Chatham, or
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Chatham, Feb. 5, '78.

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A LARGE STOCK! AND GOOD GOODS!

THERE is not a CHEAPER or BETTER assorted stock of

STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS

in Miramichi than that to be had at the

PEOPLE'S HOUSE
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and if you want to lay your money out to the best advantage, you had better call and examine.

—ALSO—

Boots, Rubbers & Overshoes, Groceries and Wines, Glass and Hardware.

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New FUR SETS, for LADIES' and GENTS', Sets, MUFFS & CAPS. New JACKETS and OVERCOATS for MEN and BOYS. NEW SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTHS.

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A FRESH STOCK of Drugs and Patent Medicines, including the following:—
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
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It s sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

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

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

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

The War.

During the past week there has been quite a flutter of excitement over the news from Europe connected with the war. Hardly had the Turkish defenders been withdrawn from the outer lines of Constantinople, consequent upon the armistice, and news of the moving of the British fleet towards the Dardanelles been made known, than the despatches announced that the Russians were entering Constantinople and moving across to Gallipoli, that strategic point, where Great Britain threatened to effect a lodgement earlier in the war. Meantime a great debate was going on in the British House of Commons, caused by a request of the Government for a grant of six millions of pounds to meet any possible war contingency. Earl Carnarvon had resigned his seat in the Cabinet because it had held to and acted upon its policy of distrusting Russian's entire good faith in seeking only Turkish reform, and Lord Derby had tendered his resignation because of the ordering of the British fleet to the Turkish Capital, but, subsequently, withdrawn it on the movements of the naval force being arrested. The anti-Russian feeling was already quite high in England when the war grant was being opposed in Parliament and the news from the East came like a thunderbolt to confirm popular suspicion of Russia's designs. For a few hours excitement prevailed almost everywhere in the Kingdom. Opposition to the Parliamentary grant was withdrawn and the Government policy unanimously endorsed, the markets were disturbed and there was almost a panic. Crowds gathered about the more public places in London and made hostile demonstrations against those who had shown sympathy for Russia, going so far as to break the windows of Mr. Gladstone's town house and of the Daily *News* Office. Despatches from Turkish sources showed that the powerful enemy of the Porte was taking bold steps to, at least, secure the fruits of victory, beyond contingency, and it looked as if the complete overthrow of Turkish rule and Turkish national status in Europe was aimed at, together with all that Russian acquisition of the Turkish ports would imply as affecting British interests. The British Government requested an explanation from Russia and was assured that the first despatches overstated the meaning of the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople, while no advance on Gallipoli had taken place. Subsequent despatches show that Russia takes the ground that the partial and peaceable occupation of Constantinople by Russian forces, while the negotiations under the armistice are pending, is necessary for the proper protection of the Christian population.

The very latest news shows that ships belonging to the different naval powers of Europe will probably be allowed to pass the Dardenelles. In any case British men-of-war will do so, such a course being unavoidable after what has occurred.

The other side of the Picture.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, although he resorted to much invective against the editor of the ADVANCE in his Newcastle speech on the day he was elected, occasionally rose to the dignity of figures. He quoted from a book, referring to it as, "this authority," as if it were a Dominion Blue Book, and challenged Mr. Snowball or "his man," whom he saw taking notes to reply to his "facts and figures." Mr. Mitchell imagines that reference to Mr. Smith as "Mr. Snowball's man" is a very effective way of weakening the influence of this journal, and he took good care when, at his pointed challenge, Mr. Smith rose to accept it, there and then, to pretend not to see him. Had he not been "just then looking over a public document," as the *Advocate* puts it, he would have been nicely exposed. The "public document" in which Mr. Mitchell found his figures—and it was the only document that he had or quoted from during his speech—was a well known Tory pamphlet issued by Senator Macpherson, the misstatements of which have been so exposed in the upper Provinces that when even a "parish politician" is rash enough to quote it seriously there he is hooted from the platform. Mr. Mitchell, however, appears to think that any kind of statement is good enough for his constituents and that because he says a thing is so, it must be "swallowed without tasting." The statements of the pamphlet in question are got up in a way that savors of Tupperism and, indeed, the *brochure* is thought to be the joint effort of the chief disciples of Ananias in the Tory ranks. However, the *Advocate* and Mr. Mitchell have had the effrontry to state that the pamphlet was a public document, and Mr. M. challenged contradiction of its statements by Mr. Snowball or the ADVANCE.

It is pretty well understood in Northumberland that Mr. Snowball is not the champion of any government, nor has he yet appeared in the character of a Reform Don Quixote, commissioned to ride tilt against every Tory windmill. As, however, Mr Mitchell has chosen to assume the role of windmill and to nearly burst his sails with Senator Macpherson's Tupperisms, and as prominent members of the Government have demolished Macpherson's statements long ago, we will meet Mr. Mitchell's borrowed thunder from his "public document" by quoting from the speeches referred to, sufficiently to show that there is about as much in the extravagance charged against the Government as there is in those "cow cases" which formed the burthen of that Barnaby River speech.

The Premier appears to have always looked upon the author of Mr. Mitchell's "public documents" as something to play with. In his speech at Fergus on 7th July last, Mr Mackenzie said:—

Senator Macpherson's appearance on the public arena as an essayist or debater, with two others in the persons of the late Premier and Dr. Tupper, reminds one of a passage in Aytoun's poems, half English and half Gaelic, which describes the feud between the clans Macpherson and McTavish:—

"F'hairson swore a feud
Against the clan McTavish;
Marched into their land
To murder and to ravish:
For he did resolve
To extirpate the vipers,
With four and twenty men
And five and thirty pipers.
But when he had gone
Half way down Strath Canaan,
Of his fightin' tail
But three were remainin'.
They were all he had
To back him in ta battle,
All the rest had gone
To drive off ta cattle."

(Loud Laughter) In the present case Senator Macpherson becomes an essayist, Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Tupper are

"The only twa that's left
To back him in ta battle."

(Laughter) And before this redoubtable triumvirate we are expected to vanish, as an Administration, into thin air. Like Davy Crockett's celebrated coon, we must "come down" when the gun is pointed at us. (Laughter.) I think the Finance Minister has shown you conclusively to-day that one branch of the Administration on which we have been strongly assailed is in the safest possible condition.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, in his Port Elgin speech on the 25th Sept. last went, in a pretty lively manner, into matters treated of in F'hairson's pamphlet. He said:

GOLIATH MACPHERSON

And now, gentlemen, descending from prince to peer, this reminds me that I have something to say of our sapient and ponderous friend, Mr. Senator Macpherson. Mr. Macpherson, though his name is David, seems to figure as a sort of Opposition Goliath (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I am not aware whether Mr. Macpherson is a man of extensive reading, though I can certify that he has ever read the Public Accounts of this Dominion he has signally failed to understand them; but I presume he has heard of Lord Bacon and it might have been worth his while to peruse a certain famous saying of that nobleman, wherein Lord Bacon, who was a very shrewd observer of men and things has left it on record "that it is commonly noted of tall men, as of tall houses, that the upper story is not unfrequently the worst furnished." (Laughter.) However that may be, Mr. Macpherson, neither regarding Lord Bacon nor yet the patriarch Job, has written a book, or perhaps I should say has caused a book to be written. (Laughter.)

MERITS OF MR. MACPHERSON'S BOOK.

This book has two merits. It is well printed. It is also a most capital illustration of the profound wisdom of that provision of our Constitution which makes Senators incapable of dealing with questions of trade or finance.

HIS OWN MERITS.

Now, I am quite ready to admit that up to a recent period I have always looked upon Mr. Macpherson as a pompous but highly respectable sort of Philistine. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) I knew he had not done much except that once on a time he exchanged a charter for a fat contract, and bought a Senatorship with part of the proceeds, but nobody, as far as I was aware, ever questioned his general respectability.

POSITION ALTERED.

I am very sorry to say that the revelations made before the Northern Railway Committee have very seriously altered all this, and that henceforward Mr. Macpherson must stand on a much lower level in the eyes of all honest and intelligent men. (Hear, hear.) I see that Mr. Macpherson has had the effrontery in his place in the Senate to declare that he did no wrong in taking money from the Northern Railway for Sir John's testimonial. He, a Senator of this Dominion, a member of the Legislature which passed the very law which declares in the most express terms that it shall be the duty of the Managers of the Northern Railway to pay to the people of Canada every penny they earn, after defraying the interest on certain bonds and paying their legitimate working expenses, can see no harm in this Company, whose interest were openly and notoriously in direct antagonism to the people's, taking this money, which did not by law belong to them at all, and therewith subsidizing the chief agent of the people of Canada—the very man of all others whose sworn duty it was to see that the Northern Railway obeyed the law and paid the balance of its earnings into the public treasury! (Hear, hear.) Two trustees combine together to plunder their ward for the benefit of that ward's lawyer, and one trustee publicly declares that it is all right!

PROBABLE FATE ELSEWHERE.

Well, I will only say that there are many countries in which Mr. Cumberland and Mr. Macpherson, if they had been proved guilty of such acts as they have publicly admitted themselves to have committed, would have had an opportunity of reconsidering their views as to the relations of *meum* and *tuum* throughout a period of enforced seclusion of considerable duration. (Hear, hear.)

ATTITUDE HERE.

Here these gentlemen blossom into political moralists of an especially rigid type. They mourn over the degradation of our politics. They regret that they have been disappointed in the present Ministry. They, speaking from a lofty moral standpoint, exhort their countrymen to select more honourable men as their leaders. They tacitly offer themselves as apt examples, and indeed Mr. Macpherson may perhaps be able to inculcate one useful moral lesson if he will only teach his hearers not to do as he has done. (Laughter.)

Before proceeding further we will give an extract from the *Advocate*, showing the extent of which Senator Macpherson's "public document" was quoted by Mr. Mitchell to the Newcastle audience. Mr. Mitchell said:—

When the late Gov't resigned the reins of power the present party said that we left a deficit of $5,000,000, and this in the face of the fact that we left a surplus of $700,000. This statement was made for the purpose of justifying them in the attempt to raise an additional five million by taxing the people. When the late Gov't were in power the duty was taken off tea and coffee, necessaries of life, but with the cry of a deficit the present Gov't succeeded in increasing the duties from 15 to 17½ per cent., which included a duty on tea and coffee. An additional 2 cents per lb. was placed upon tea, the duties on liquors were also largely increased, and all to show the *economy* of the Gov't.

Mr. Mitchell then went on to show the great increase in the public expenditure under the present Gov't quoting from the public documents in proof of his statements.—Among other things he said that while the Customs revenue had decreased between 1873 and 1876 to the extent of over two millions of dollars, it had cost $38,335 more to collect the revenue in 1876 than it did in 1873 under the late Gov't, With respect to immigration, under the late Gov't, and through the judicious administration of the Department by the Hon. Mr. Pope, a very large number of persons were brought into the Dominion, and altho' the falling off might partly be attributed to the hard times, he believed that unwise legislation also had something to do with it. But as to the cost. In 1873 the cost per head, under the late Gov't, was $7,76 per head; in 1875 under the Mackenzie Gov't the cost had increased to $18.90 per head, and in 1876, under this economical Gov't, had still further increased to the enormous outlay of $26.55 per head.

He then quoted from public documents to show the increase in the public debt, which in 1873 was $129,743,432, in 1874, $141,163,151, in 1875, $151,663.401, and in 1876, $161,204,687, showing an increase in our public debt, in three years, under the economical Reform Gov't, of over *thirty one millions of dollars*, [The increase of interest in the three years amounted to $1,203,797.]—EDITOR.

The italics, editorial sentence and all are from the *Advocate*. Now we will proceed with the reply of the Government. In the speech at Port Elgin, Mr. Cartwright referring to the Northern Railway fraud, said:—

WHY DEAL SEVERELY.

You may ask why I treat this matter so severely. I do so because I knew best how great is the mischief these men have done. If there is one thing more than another which will damage the credit of Canada abroad, it is such proceedings as these. My official duties compel me more than most men to understand how gravely these revelations affect our standing on the Stock Exchange and in Downing-street, and I can assure you that the mischief is incalculable. As a mere matter of business, I had rather the half million dollars we so narrowly escaped losing in this transaction had been flung into the sea than that prominent capitalists in London and men in high office in the Imperial Cabinet should have become familiarly acquainted with these shameful details. (Hear, hear.)

DEMORALIZATION OF THE OPPOSITION.

I say nothing of the demoralization of the Opposition themselves. So far I have not seen one Opposition newspaper, I have not heard one Opposition speaker, venture to censure conduct which they know to be inexcusable. (Hear, hear.) They may indeed murmer among themselves, and express a not unreasonable opinion that as Mr. Macpherson got them into this extremely awkward scrape he ought at least to have refunded the money when he was found out, but that is about the highest flight of virtue of which they are capable.

WHY NOTICE PAMPHLET?

To return, however, to the pamphlet itself. Under ordinary circumstances, I should not have deemed this worth formal notice. The errors it contains are so gross, the malicious intention is so plain, that I would have left it to work its own cure, which it would soon have done, in the minds of all intelligent men. But I find that this precious document is being used as a regular campaign missile; that it has been circulated broadcast through the country; that the responsible leaders of the Opposition quote it in every public utterance; that the Opposition press clamour for an answer; and, in fine, that there is some danger that the more ignorant and careless of our population may be deceived by a pretentious publication like this, coming as it does from a member of the Senate, who is also a recognized leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in that body, and, as I am informed, considered by many of the said Opposition as an authority on matters of finance only second to that distinguished political economist, Mr. Senator Read, of Belleville. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I say, these considerations, and not its intrinsic merit, alone warrant me in taking up your time to day by discussing it.

ITS WHOLE OBJECT.

I may say briefly that its whole pith and substance consists in a deliberate attempt to saddle us with the result of our predecessors' sins. Under a thin pretence of impartiality, utterly contradicted by fact and by every line of the venomous preface which forms the introduction, there is but one end and one object kept steadily in view, and that is, by dint of much speaking, or more properly, of much tabulation, so to muddle an't confuse the ordinary reader as to make him believe that we have done what we accused Sir John A. Macdonald of doing—that he might be bad, but that we were worse than he was. Now, all this has been answered, and all these fallacies have been exposed again and again. Mr. Macpherson's speech was replied to most ably and conclusively on the spot by Mr. Scott in the Senate. The whole general scope of his argument was disproved in detail by myself at Newmarket and elsewhere, but still, for surety sake, I propose to-day to point out to you a few of the grossest and worst blunders contained in this pamphlet, and thereafter to give you in brief outline such facts and proofs as will, I think, fully satisfy you of the utter and absurd falsity of the accusations levelled at us, on the score of extravagance, at least. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

FUNDAMENTAL ERROR.

The fundamental error of alleging that the present Government are, or can by any possibility be, justly held responsible for two-thirds of the expenditure incurred in the fiscal year 1873-4, simply because they took office on the 7th November in that year, I have already exposed; and were it not that I see that this foolish and dishonest assertion is continually repeated by Dr. Tupper, by Senator Macpherson, by Mr. McCarthy, and, in fact, by every Opposition speaker and paper, I would not waste another word upon the subject. As it is, I may remind you that the vast bulk of the total outlay in this, or indeed in any ordinary year, is always fixed in advance, long before the expenditure itself is actually incurred. The items over which any Government, taking office in the middle of any given year, can exercise control, are very few indeed. In our own case we took office, as I have said, on the 7th of November, 1873. Immediately thereafter we were occupied with our own individual elections, which were scarcely over before the dissolution and general election of 1874. Following almost instantaneously upon this came the session of Parliament, commencing in March and terminating in June, within a few days of the close of the fiscal year.

QUESTION FOR CRITICS.

Now, I put this plain question to you and to our critics:—What would you have had us do? Obviously, under the circumstances I have detailed, it would have been utterly impossible to make a thorough or careful examination of the several items of expenditure actually in progress. It is equally obvious that to have ordered the stoppage of any public works or contracts then in progress, or to have interfered materially with existing arrangements without a thorough and careful examination, would have been a most improper and arbitrary act upon our part. Every man possessing the least experience in public affairs must know that the year's outlay necessarily went on as previously arranged by our predecessors, and that it is as absurd as it is dishonest to attempt to hold us responsible for expenditure contracted under estimates we had not prepared, or by virtue of contracts formally completed before we took office. (Hear, hear.)

BLUNDER NO. 1.

But letting this pass, I proceed to deal with a series of very grave misstatements which I find contained in Mr. Macpherson's pamphlet; and first, I observe that Mr. Macpherson, on the 61st page thereof, and elsewhere, makes the following statement:

"This shows that Mr. Tilley had brought down supplementary estimates, the items in which, and in Acts of Parliament, made the increased expenditure of the session of 1873 amount to $1,542,000, according to Mr. Tilley. And, to show that that amount was substantially correct, I shall quote the following words from Mr. Cartwright's budget speech of 1874: 'The legislation of last session added over $1,500,000 to the fixed charges of the country.'"

On page 31 he says:—

"Then the legislation to which I have just referred was passed, and the expenditure for the year under the Acts of Parliament and by supplementary estimates was authorized to be increased (according to Mr. Tilley) by $1,542,000, making the *total estimates for that year* $22,485,133! The Senate will thus see that the Government of that day provided for the additional expenditure ordered by Parliament in the session of 1873. Mr. Tilley evidently supposed he was making ample provision for all requirements."

As also on page 38, in two places, where he says expressly:—

"Mr. Cartwright stated the additional amount at $1,500,000."

Now, the assertion that I stated that a sum of $1,500,000 would cover the whole additions made by Mr. Tilley is utterly and entirely incorrect. What I did say was a wholly different thing, and Mr. Macpherson has fallen into this very absurd error by confounding the statement that Mr. Tilley had added $1,500,000 to the "fixed" annual expenditure, which is quite correct, with the equally correct but quite different statement that the true estimate should have been $1,500,000 over the ascertained estimate prepared for Mr. Tilley by the officers of his own Department, and which, properly enough, only included those items which could be determined with reasonable accuracy at this moment. Had Mr. Macpherson taken the trouble to read my budget speech of 1874, from which he professes to quote, he would have seen this whole subject fully discussed in detail on pages 10 and 11, in which I show that Mr. Tilley's estimate for the year 1873-4 ought to have been some $24,100,000, being an excess in round numbers of nearly $4,000,000 on the estimate of the preceding year, and $1,500,000 over his "ascertained" estimate of $22,586,000; and this is the more noteworthy because no small part of Mr. Macpherson's argument is based on this blunder. (Hear, hear.)

Want of space obliges us to break off at this point. We will continue these extracts next week and let more light in on the character of Mr. Mitchell's "public document."

The Miramichi Hatching House.

We refrained, last week, from noticing the *Advocate's* references to the Fish Hatching House on the Northwest Miramichi because of our opinion that persons on the North Shore who are interested in the matter know that our cotemporary is in entire ignorance of the whole subject, and that his columns are used by outside parties to keep up the deception which has characterised the working of the establishment. We have, however, been called upon by a gentleman well acquainted with the Hatchery, from its earliest history, who very properly thinks that the time has arrived when the glaring official frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Fisheries Department and public by those in charge of the establishment ought to be known, and the destruction of Salmon caused by its peculiar management stopped. Our attention was directed by the gentleman in question—Mr. Jared Tozer of Northesk—to the following in the *Advocate* of 6th inst.

"We pronounce it a falsehood that the whole product of the establishment was comparatively nothing," and we appeal to the Departmental Reports to bear us out. In the report for 1873, Samuel Wilmot, Esq., gave his reasons for his selection of the site of the House, and Mr. A. B. Wilmot reported the operations of the first season's work, which gave 100,000 healthy ova. In 1875, Mr. A. B. Wilmot reported that 150,000 young salmon were distributed in the Miramichi and its tributaries. In 1876 Mr. Venning reported that 60,000 were distributed, and last spring 318,000 were distributed. Here, then, notwithstanding all the difficulties that beset this new and delicate process of manipulation, 628,000 young salmon have been hatched, nursed, and distributed from this house, a greater number than has been caught in the whole river since the establishment was started.

Mr. Tozer gives us the names of Messrs Thos. and Wm. Vye, of Newcastle, Isaac R. Leighton of Derby and Elson Tozer besides two other gentlemen, not now in the Province, who can prove his statement that if Mr. A. B. Wilmot, now of Bedford Hatching House, Nova Scotia, reported to the Department that even 1,000 young salmon were hatched out at the Northwest establishment the first season, he was guilty of stating what was entirely untrue, as not a single healthy ova was in the Hatching House that Spring. The only young salmon hatched that year were from ova removed from the Hatching House to his (Jared Tozer's) Milk House, which is supplied with running spring water, and they did not number over five hundred, Mr. Tozer, himself, having frequently counted them.

We may say that Mr. Tozer was, personally, unknown to us until the day he gave us the above information. He also said that when the order came from the Department for the distribution of the reported 100,000 fry in the North Shore Rivers, Mr. A. B. Wilmot said that if he reported the facts to Ottawa it would endanger his position. He had a large tin tank made and partly filled with water. In this he placed less than five hundred fry, took them to Newcastle, thence by Gulf Ports Steamer to Shediac and went through the form of stocking our rivers. Then he made the report mentioned above by our cotemporary.

Mr. Tozer further states that he saw no less than twenty eight parent salmon killed in manipulation and buried near the Hatching House; that he has seen parent salmon, after being weakened by manipulation and kept in the upper pound of the Receiving House for several days, lifted out in the net and carried by the head and tail from the Receiving House to the lower side of the Highway Bridge and placed in the water where they died and were seen rotting on the shores and in the water, subsequently.

Now, Mr. Tozer is pretty well known in Northumberland and we regret that he does not see eye to eye with us in all things. He recognises, however, that the ADVANCE is right in reference to the working of the Hatching House and agrees with us that it is the true interest of those concerned in our valuable fisheries to strengthen the hands of those who allow no false notions of political interest to stand between official rascality and its exposure and punishment.

We may say that although we never had any communication, heretofore, with Mr. Tozer or any other of the gentlemen whose names he has mentioned (and we hope they will not take our reference to them amiss) we offered to prove what he has stated to Mr. S. Wilmot last spring, when he was sent to Miramichi to investigate Mr. D. G. Smith's charges connected with the fraud of last winter, but he declined to enter upon the subject on the ground that his nephew might be implicated. He had been sent here to enquire into the "past and present" of the Hatching House and "the present" seemed to be enough for him.

We leave Mr. Tozer's statement,—which refers only to the year in which he had personal knowledge of the facts—for the consideration of those who argue that such work as he exposes is a benefit to our fishermen, and when the Report on the charges preferred in connection with the same establishment last Spring is laid before Parliament, as it, no doubt will be, the worthlessness of the statements officially made by those in charge of the "Miramichi Hatching House" will more fully appear. In the light of the facts such "rant" as the following will not hurt anybody excepting, perhaps, those who indulge in it. It is applied by the *Advocate* to "Mr. Snowball and his manager."—

"They know who have been doing their little best to "suppress" the Hatching House, and thus frustrate all efforts to keep up the stock of salmon in our waters, and prevent the business of our fishermen from being ruined.—They know that the hollow pretence of preventing public money from being thrown away is a convenient cover for their malice against Mr. Mitchell and ourselves."

If Mr. Mitchell desires to father the work of the establishment we have no particular objection, but the fact that he sets up his influence against the truth and seeks to maintain so palpable a waste of public money will not be of advantage to him in any way. The difference between Mr. Mitchell and ourselves is that he is satisfied with things as they are, while we would have the money, now thrown away, expended in securing real protection to the natural nurseries of our salmon fisheries—the upper waters of the rivers.

Mr. Snowball's Paper.

The *Advocate* calls the ADVANCE Mr. Snowball's paper, a statement which is entirely devoid of truth and which our cotemporary cannot justify by any evidence whatever. We presume the canard is based on the well known fact that before the ADVANCE was established, Mr. Snowball and a number of other leading gentlemen desired to have a respectable paper in Chatham. This desire having been touched by the ears of one of the proprietors of the *Advocate*, he offered to transfer the office of that paper to Chatham if Mr. Snowball would give him a bonus of $1,600. The offer was not accepted, however. The fact that the *Advocate* is disappointed because it has not met with public appreciation, commensurate with its opinion of its own merits does not justify it in pretending to think that the proprietorship of the ADVANCE is vested in anyone but its Editor and publisher. If we deemed it any of our business we might show who owns all that is valuable about the *Advocate* concern, but we have something better to do.

Death of Pius the Ninth.

From the Toronto Mail.

MASTAI FERRETTI came into the world at a stirring period of its history, and he has left it at a time when stupendous events are on the boards. When he first saw the light on the Adriatic coast in 1792, the red bonnet of Liberty was raised in France, and Europe was on the brink of a series of great and bloody wars. As he fell asleep yesterday, rich in his nearly ninety years, the eyes of men were turned to the East, and the world stood awaiting the opening of even a more tremendous tragedy than that which ushered in NAPOLEON. Among the Appennine peasantry there is a legend that "he who is born on the "eve of strife shall die on the eve of "strife, and his life shall be a constant "vigil and dolour even unto the end." PIUS the Ninth has in all things fulfilled this tradition which the vine-dressers among whom he was raised in noble estate so implicitly believe. Insurrection, civil strife, and strife within the Church vexed from the day he was elected to the Papacy to the end; and his death, as we have said, occurred in the midst of the gravest European crisis of modern days.

So much has been written of the dead Pope of late, that it would be idle at this time to give the history of his life. He has seen his great enemy VICTOR EMMANUEL laid away; and has followed him through the night of death as closely as though he had loved him. A new King reigns in Italy, and on the selection of a successor to PIUS the Ninth depends much of the future of that kingdom if not of Europe. At a time fraught with such momentuous events, the electing body will doubtless act with deliberation, unless they have already chosen the man. Whoever he may be, the task before him is one of great magnitude and difficulty. To direct so vast a machine as the Roman Catholic Church, is in itself no slight effort, but when to mere church government are added the complications of nations and the troubles of a whole continent, the burden is one for which a very ATLAS is required.

An exchange gives the following brief outline of the life of the dead Pontiff:—

Giovanni Maria Granbattista Pietro Pellegrino Isadoro Mastai-Ferreti, who will live in history as Pope Pius IX was born at Sinigalia, Italy, on Sunday the 13th of May, 1792. His Father was

Miramichi and the North Shore.

THE CURLING CLUB are to meet to-morrow evening at *half-past seven.*

CORRESPONDENTS must send their names with their favors. "Smelt" of Tabusintac had better call at this office.

PORTAGE RIVER.—Tenders are to be asked at once by Supervisor McDougall for the new Portage River Bridge. The structure will be five hundred feet long.

M. C. CLARK, DENTIST, can be found in Newcastle at Mrs. McAllister's residence every Friday and Saturday, where he will be prepared to attend to those desiring his services, commencing Friday, Oct. 5th. '77.

NEW SAW MILL AT ROGERSVILLE.—The new Saw Mill of Messrs. Cowie and White, at Rogersville Settlement, is now in successful operation. It is a Waterous Rotary Mill, and the machinery was running some time in Bathurst.

HENRY LIVINGSTON, ESQ., of Richibucto' one of the best known and most respected residents of that County, died on Saturday evening last. He held the office of Collector of Customs at Richibucto until about a year ago, when he was superannuated and was also on the Commission of the Peace for Kent County. He leaves behind a record for sterling probity which will be remembered to his honor for many years to come.

THE CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Canada School Journal* for January. This educational serial is published at Toronto and is neatly got up. The first page contains an excellent portrait of Theodore H. Rand, A. M., D. C. L. Superintendent of Education in this Province, which is accompanied by a short biography, in which a sketch is given of the great services rendered by Dr. Rand towards the development of the educational system of Nova Scotia, when Superintendent in that Province, and the circumstances which led to his being appointed to a similar position in New Brunswick. The *Journal* contains many interesting articles on educational subjects and notes and news relative to School matters from various sections of the Dominion. The December number opens with another biographical notice, that of the Rev. S. S. Nelles D. D. of Victoria College, Coburg, accompanied with a well executed portrait, a series of these biographical notices of prominent educationists, with portraits, being an agreeable feature of this publication, which is intended as an "Educational Monthly for Teachers, Trustees and Friends of Education."

MR. WM. WYSE ventures to publish a characteristic letter in the *Advocate*, in which he enters a general denial of the charges formulated against him by the gentleman he so roundly abuses. He says the boat for which he was paid was procured for Overseer Perley and is now in his possession. We take Mr. Wyse's explanation of that transaction at its face and merely suggest that if he had not meddled in the matter of a boat required by another Overseer the item would not have appeared against him with nothing to represent it.

Mr. Wyse endeavors to explain away his course in reference to the Salmon Licenses by repeating what the Department says is an untruth. He says the Salmon fishermen were not prepared to pay for their licenses and that he was authorized to give them credit, etc. He charges that many of those to whom he gave credit have repudiated their notes, etc., and that the sums due by such repudiators amount, in the aggregate, to $189.51. He further states that the repudiators have acted on Mr. D. G. Smith's advice in thus breaking their promises and repudiating their notes. We believe Mr. Wyse obtained the promises and the notes referred to under false representations of his position, but we are authorized by Mr. Smith to state that if any fisherman or other person has said that gentleman advised them to repudiate their notes or break their promises they do so without any warrant of fact for what they say. Quite a number of fishermen heard the Minister say he would take care that the liberty Mr. Wyse took with the Order in Council would not be repeated and they heard Mr. Wyse promise to resign. They felt he had been doing wrong and they, doubtless, made up their minds to let him take the consequences. For all this Mr. Wyse has only himself to blame, although it is in keeping with his official record that he should lay the blame on other shoulders. It appears to be quite as difficult to get Mr. Wyse to father the consequences of his official acts as it has been some of his other little delinquencies in the County. The Department is hardly to be congratulated on Mr. Wyse's style and language as a correspondent, but he is responsible to the Minister and the public for what he causes to be published, and we regret, for the sake of all considerations involved that Mr. Wyse's last effort has shown him to be so eminently fitting a lieutenant of the Inspector for the Province.

The Dutcher Reformers' Entertainment.

On Tuesday evening the Dutcher Reformers held their weekly meeting in the Masonic Hall, which, as usual, was completely filled on the occasion, shewing that the interest felt in these meetings is unabated, and that the efforts made to render them popular are appreciated by the people of Chatham, who are indebted to the organization for much material benefit, as well as many evenings of agreeable and inexpensive recreation during the past winter.

The President, L. J. Tweedie, Esq., occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by calling on the Rev. J. C. Herdman, one of the Chaplains, to engage in prayer.

The choir sang the anthem "How beautiful upon the Mountains."

The Rev. Mr. McBain then delivered an address dwelling on the habit of drinking as one that deceives and allures, enforcing his text with many amusing anecdotes which were well received.

Miss Sarah Gillies then sang "Send for mother, Birdie's dying."

Mr. Geo. Fox of Newcastle, then gave a very amusing Irish Reading, "Jimmy Butler and the Owl," which was loudly applauded.

Miss Desbrisay next sang "Bessie the sailor's wife."

The Rev. J. C. Herdman followed with a short address, in which he gave a humorous account of the late journey and visit of members of the organization to Tabusintac, for the purpose of forming a new association there, which resulted in 135 people signing the pledge. In conclusion he referred to the first meetings in Chatham held by Mr. Dutcher, at which he had assisted, and the strength which the organization then founded, had since gained. He then bade farewell to the platform at Chatham, for a time, saying wherever he happened to be, he would do his utmost to further the cause. His speech was followed by a song by the choir.

Samuel Thomson, Esq., Q.C., of Newcastle next addressed the meeting, expressing his gratification at being present. He said there was little new to be said on temperance, but he would make the bold assertion that every man, woman and child present in that hall had suffered either directly or indirectly from intemperance, and when he saw so many before him on this occasion, he asked himself the cause, and the answer was, the deep necessity which existed for reform, as the police reports in the daily papers, and the voices from the jails and penitentiaries attested, and he thought it was a dispensation of Providence that the temperance movement had become so universal. There were 19 or 20 places in Chatham where liquor was sold legally, and the change must be wrought by the people themselves, for if the present temperance spirit was kept alive, these establishments must be closed. In 1854 a prohibition law had been introduced into this Province but it had proved a failure. He did not believe in prohibition, and thought that success in this matter was only to be attained by educating the people. He then referred to the crimes which resulted from drunkenness, instancing the narrow escape which a lad had lately at Newcastle from murdering his mother, and the case of Timothy McCarthy at Shediac. In conclusion he said an illumination like that of a headlight from a locomotive required to be thrown on the subject, and though he was not prepared that evening, he would be happy at some future time to give them a speech. [Applause.]

Signers to the pledge were now requested to come forward, and the choir sang one or two pieces during which some 25 names were added to the roll.

Miss Jessie Templeton sang "Sweet spirit hear my Prayer," after which a temperance dialogue was given by Masters Ernest McKay and A. G. Templeton.

A humorous reading entitled "Peter Sorghum on Love," was next given by Mr. Geo. Fox of Newcastle, after which Mr. Mathew Russel sang a humorous Scotch song, "Robin Thomson's Smithy."

Mr. P. Williston of Newcastle next delivered a short address to young men, urging them to abstain from intemperance, after which Mr. A. G. Ridling sang "Come back to Erin."

The President now said they had hoped to hear other gentlemen from Newcastle that evening, but on account of the lateness of the hour, that pleasure would have to be deferred to a future occasion. The proceedings were then brought to a close by the choir singing the Doxology.

It was announced that a meeting of members of the choir for practice would take place in the Masonic Hall at 3.30 this (Thursday) afternoon.

New Pilot Schooners.

Mr. William Tait, has nearly completed a new schooner 47½ feet keel, measuring about 25 tons, to be launched on the opening of navigation.

Mr. Frank Martin has laid the keel and is now framing a vessel of 46 feet keel that will measure about 24 tons.

Mr. Joseph Jimmo has in frame and is now ceiling a schooner of 47 feet keel, measure about 24 tons, to be launched at the opening of navigation.

The above three vessels are building at Escuminac.

Mr. Allan McEachren is building, at the lower end of Chatham, a pilot schooner 44 feet keel that will measure twenty two tons.

"Bold as a Lion!"

Hon. Mr. Mitchell appears to be at about "the end of his tether" in reference to Mr. Anglin, as he is in politics generally. He determined to run Mr. Anglin out of Gloucester a few years ago and was, himself, run out of that County, glad to escape the ire of the people of Tracadie. At Ottawa last session he thought he had Mr. Anglin at a disadvantage and voted to turn him out of Parliament without a hearing. He found, however, that the more he endeavored to injure Mr. Anglin, the better that gentleman seemed to thrive, so when the Speakership matter came up on Thursday last and our "plucky" member ascertained that his party was in a minority of over sixty, he concluded that he would shirk the vote forced upon the House by himself and others. Just before a division was had, therefore, he rose from his seat and walked out, pretending that his right to be present had been questioned. No wonder the despatches say that both sides of the House were amused.

The Temperance Movement at Campbellton.

A correspondent writes "It is not often a community is so moved in a good cause, as is that of Campbellton at the present time. Mr. Ben. Walker of Bangor, better known as "the Temperance Threshing Machine," acting under the auspices of a committee of Y. M. C. A., and seconded by C. C. Carlyle, Esq., of Chatham, lately held a series of most successful meetings, commencing on Monday the 4th inst, and lasting during the week, and succeeded in organizing a club, the most enthusiastic and numerous—in proportion to the population of the town—of any in the Provinces, numbering as it does 450. A torchlight procession was one of the means employed to excite enthusiasm in the cause. On the evening of the 6th inst., a most stirring address was delivered at the meeting by Mr. J. R. Pigeon, of St. John. During the week the Rev. Mr. Tibbets, J. B. McKenzie, and several other gentlemen, ably supported Messrs Walker and Carlyle. On leaving Campbellton, Mr. Carlyle had the thanks of that town tendered to him by the club, and felt encouraged to make an onslaught on the traffic in Bathurst, where there is now an active and well organized committee at work, and on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Ben. Walker held a successful meeting there.

The Dutcher Reformers in Tabusintac.

On Thursday morning last a large party of the Dutcher Reformers of Chatham, (27 in number,) headed by their President L. J. Tweedie, Esq., and other office-bearers of the society, started about 9 o'clock, on the long projected visit to Tabusintac, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Dutcher organization at that place. The ladies mustered strongly on the occasion, and the journey was safely performed, with the loss of only one whiffle-tree, although the roads below Neguac were very heavy. The party arrived about 5 o'clock and were received and entertained in the most hospitable manner by the Rev. Mr. Fogo at the manse. After refreshments, the party proceeded to the church where a meeting was held, the edifice being filled to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Fogo took charge of the direction of affairs, and after the Rev. J. C. Herdman had opened with prayer, briefly introduced the deputation, assuring them that they were welcome to Tabusintac. He then left the meeting in the hands of the President of the D. T. R. of Chatham.

During the evening addresses were delivered by Mr. Tweedie, Rev. J. C. Herdman, Messrs. D. McLaughlan, W. Wyse, C. Bourne of Newcastle, and other gentlemen, there being in all some thirteen short addresses. Suitable music was furnished by the choir whose singing was much appreciated.

The pledge books were now opened and 135 signatures were placed upon them, those signing receiving the badge of the organization.

The report of the Committee appointed to nominate office-bearers for the new association was adopted, and among others, David Petrie, Esq., was elected President, and the Rev. Mr. Fogo, Chaplain.

In conclusion an enthusiastic vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Fogo, also to the members of the Chatham deputation. The latter left Tabusintac about midnight and arrived in Chatham about 8,30 on Friday morning.

That Barnaby River Speech.

Some of our friends have, during the past week, wondered at the worse than silliness of many parts of Mr. Mitchell's speech at Barnaby River, as reported in the ADVANCE of 7th inst. They say they can scarcely believe that Mr. Mitchell would talk such nonsense and that the report must have been intended as an exaggeration. We confess that up to the time the report was placed in our hands, we thought some of our friends, who told us of similar speeches of his made elsewhere, must be in error, but the gentleman who reported for us at Barnaby River is one who is entirely reliable and his report was a faithful and true one. He wrote nothing which was not said by Mr. Mitchell, as all who heard the hon. gentleman can bear witness.

The Report mentioned the fact that hats were kept on generally at the meeting and the "Clacquers" who do Mr. M's talking in the County during his non residence, have seized upon the fact as an intended slur of ours upon the Barnaby River people. The latter, however, know the statement was made, 1st because it was true and 2nd because there was nothing in Mr. Mitchell's conduct on the occasion to merit any better treatment. The people of Barnaby River are of the sturdy, independent class, who only take their hats off to those who win their respect. The "Clacquers" say it was so cold in the School House that people had to keep their hats on. If Mr. Mitchell had any very strong friends at Barnaby River they would have had the building in a more comfortable condition for him, or if he had not been afraid of the cost he might have engaged some one to secure the proper temperature. Mr. Mitchell and his Clacquers can't fool the Barnaby River people, and there was a cool time of it there, hats or no hats.

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 in 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.]

Temperance at Hardwicke.

HARDWICK, Feb. 7th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance,

DEAR SIR:—In the absence of your old correspondent, "Teazer" your readers may, by this time, think that temperance in Hardwick has died out, but such is not the case. The Executive Committee do not deem it advisable to meet as often as is done in more thickly settled districts. On the 15th January there was a meeting when quite a number of old topers considered it time they had taken their last glass and joined the Reformers, and on Tuesday evening last quite a large meeting took place in the village school house. President Mills occupied the chair, assisted by Vice Presidents McLean and Gregan. A welcome being sung by the choir, Chaplain, Mr. Chas. Anthony offered prayer. Rev. W. B. Thomas was then called upon and delivered an able address, followed by a song, "the Badge of Blue," by Mrs. Gregan and Miss J. Williston. Miss Maggie Noble then recited, "No wonder you're ashamed," which was well received. Master Johnnie Noble delivered a short address with great spirit, followed by a recitation by Mr. Thomas, after which Mr. George Tait delivered an address in which headvised young men to "stick to Dutcher," and the young ladies to have nothing to do with young men who drink intoxicating liquors or break their pledge. A recitation by Miss J. Williston was received with applause, after which Mr. Jas. McLean and Miss McLean sang a song, "I will not drink for a thousand years." Miss Maggie Robertson gave a recitation in good style and Wm. Tait and Miss Tait then sang, "My Title clear." Mr. Chas. Anthony being then called upon, gave one of his able temperance speeches in which he fully agreed with the ADVANCE that there can be no Law enacted that will be as effective in driving drunkness form our land, as the cultivation of a healthy moral sentiment. After the reading of the pledge, the President called on those who wished to sign to come forward, when some ten or twelve responded, the choir singing a Hymn. A collection was then taken up. Mr. Thos. McMaster sung, "The reason why." It was now announced that there was 111 names on the book which elicted great applause, John A. Mills then gave a recitation "The Commodore," A duet by Mr. Thomas and Mr. J. McRae, of Black River caused much laughter and after Mr. H. McDougal had sung a song in his usual good style, the meeting closed by the audience singing the Doxology.

Yours Truly,
REFORMER.

The Reason Why.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—The report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Gloucester, published in the *Advocate* of the 30th January is very significant.

We look in vain, for statements of receipts and expenditure of the County for the past year; for the report of Bye-road Commissioner &c. Even the Reports of the Committees of the Council is suppressed.

Though it is nothing new for the people of Gloucester to be treated in this manner yet knowing the Councils of the other Counties around us have given details in full, for the information of the Ratepayers, it is time our "Secret Society" should also take steps in the same direction. The meagre report referred to is more conspicious for what it conceals than anything else.

The reason will appear evident when we consider the money offices of each Parish, are at the disposal of its Councillors (who receive $30.00 per year for revising a list of Electors, which formerly was done for $12.00) who never fail to appoint Bye-Road Commissioners to suit themselves, and sometimes we see that conflicting interests in this respect have to be referred to a Committee of the Council for settlement.

Many of our poor unpaid servants are well aware that if details of the expenditure of the public moneys were to appear, their names would appear in connection with such amounts as would put their modesty to shame—amounts received for revising, Jury-men's fees, private contracts from Bye-Road Commissioners &c., &c. These would tell against them when they murmur "There is no pay for the Councillors," so they prudently withold details of such from the public eye.

We often hear it said that the Councillors should be paid, but when we see them on the eve of Election striving so hard to get a return of the people's confidence, when we see one who has public money at his disposal, keep a good margin on hand for this emergency, and use it lavishly buying up votes, we cannot but think, after all, that it is a paying business.

It appears that the only discussion of any importance at the last session, was on the safe keeping of the "iron box"—that magnet of attraction which draws them from the furthest points of the County—the receipts and expenditure of the different branches of the County service being of minor importance, and almost unworthy of their notice.

Not wishing to intrude further on your valuable space, Mr. Editor, I will conclude by saying that the men who have been entrusted with the people's affairs, have most shamefully abused the confidence reposed in them, by witholding information to which they are all entitled.

A RATEPAYER.

Gloucester, Feb. 9, '78.

From Northesk.

NORTHESK, Feb. 11th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

DEAR SIR:—I would like to ask through the columns of your paper where the fishery officer is, in view of the fact that there are ten or twelve small meshed nets fishing on Whitney Flats and vicinity. Those the fishermen who would like to have our fisheries protected say that he has taken his cue from the Inspector and while the latter is writing about things he knows nothing about, our self-sufficient fishery officer is standing at the street corners in Newcastle, telling the idlers and boys of his wonderful exploits on the Northwest. And when these two worthies, each in his peculiar fashion, is making a bluster trying to deceive the public and retain office, the fisheries are left to look out for themselves.

WHITNEY FLATS.

Correspondence of Toronto *Globe.*

Notes From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

The crowd of members of both Houses that reached Ottawa by the early morning trains to-day, in addition to previous arrivals, showed that more than usual interest attached to the opening proceedings of Parliament. During the forenoon the subject of discussion was mainly the probabilities as to the course likely to be taken by the Opposition in the anticipated event of Mr. Anglin's re-nomination to the Speakership. The general opinion seemed to be that there would be no contestation over this matter. Some, however, thought that Sir John A. Macdonald would not let the opportunity pass of forcing the supporters of the Government to vote for what, from his point or view, would be an objectionable step on the part of the Government. It was argued, on the other hand, that not a few Opposition members would be reluctant to vote against Mr. Anglin, and use their influence with their chief in that sense. The Conservative organ here had a long article arguing on technical grounds that Mr. Anglin could not be elected until he had been formally introduced, and that this ceremony could not take place until a Speaker had been installed in office.

At three o'clock the House looked nearly full, and the crowded galleries bespoke the interest felt by the public. Mr. Patrick, the Chief Clerk, cocked hat on head, took the chair, and Black Rod in due form—bowing, not as usual, to the chair but to either side of the House—summoned the Commons to the bar of the Upper Chamber. There sat Sir Wm. Buell Richards, the Deputy-Governor, while the President of the Senate on his behalf directed the Commons to return to their House and elect a Speaker.

No sooner had the members regained their seats than the Clerk, standing on the step in the front of the Speaker's chair, began to read the returns of seats vacated and elections held during the recess. He had not proceeded far when Sir John A. Macdonald interposed with a protest that the Clerk could not make any communication to the House until the Speaker had been elected. Mr. Patrick, who had sat down for a moment, stepped back to his position, and without noticing the objection read on to the end.

Mr. Anglin was already seated in the House, and Messrs. Jones, Laurier, Haddow, and Malouin walked up the floor, loudly cheered by the members on the right of the Chair.

Mr Mackenzie then moved, seconded by Mr. A. J. Smith, the election of Mr. Anglin as Speaker. If the Conservative Leader had let the motion pass in silence, he might have made what capital he could, when he next took the stump on his picnic excursions, out of the re-appointment of the member for Gloucester. But as it was, he not only received a humiliating defeat, but brought ridicule upon himself and his whole following. His argument, such as it was, amounted to this: that as no rule with regard to the introduction of members existed in Canada the English rule must apply, which rule or practice, dating back to an order of the House of Commons as old as 1688, or, as, with a profound knowledge of history, he declared to be, during Cromwell's Protectorate, provided that new members should be introduced to the Speaker in order to secure that they should be the better known to the House. The House, he held, was not constituted; it was only an assembly of persons elected, and Mr. Anglin could not take his seat until a Speaker was elected to whom he could be formally introduced. He admitted that in Dr. Kenealy's case the rule had been waived on the motion of the Premier, but that, he said, was under the pressure of necessity, which did not exist in the present case. Some other points he raised were really too puerile to be noticed, but the gist of his case was that the House could not possibly break through the law of Parliament thus established. After a passing attack on the Government he sat down.

Mr. Mackenzie's rising was the signal for a burst of cheering from his followers, and the Opposition appearing to be thus reminded of their duty, began to respond with counter-cheers for Sir John. But he had already struck a chill into the hearts of many of his followers by announcing that he would insist on taking a vote on the question. Had he proposed a rival candidate there would have been more sense in his proceedings, but he presented no alternative, and the logical result of a division, if carried in the negative, would have been to have no Speaker at all.

The Premier soon "brought down the House" by his reply to the Opposition leader—Would it be believed that the most absolutely conclusive answer to Sir John's proposition was to be found in Sir John himself? If his argument were good for anything he certainly had no right to be in his place, still less to move resolutions or give a vote. For it so happened that in 1875 Sir John, being one of some thirty members unseated on petition and re-elected, had actually proposed to Mr. Anglin that they should all take their seats without any introduction at all. This Mr. Anglin had consented to, and it was not until in the session of 1876, when Dr. Orton had inadvertently taken his seat without subscribing the rolls, that the Speaker had suggested that as a matter of convenience, not of rule or necessity, the ceremony of introduction should be revived in all cases. The engineer was fairly hoisted with his own petard. But his argument founded on British practice was quite as easily disposed of. There the members are sworn in before the Speaker in person. Here the Clerk is by statute empowered to discharge the duty of administering the oath and seeing the names recorded, so that even if the advertisement of the return in the *Gazette* were not sufficient, the identification by an officer of the House was complete, and identification is all the House requires. It was of course perfectly absurd to suppose that a dozen or more gentlemen duly elected should be dispossessed of their rights to join in the election of Speaker after complying with all the provisions of the law, merely because the ceremony of formal introduction was not complied with.

When Mr. Mackenzie had concluded there were some calls for the yeas and nays, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell being particularly urgent in demanding a division. There was, however, evidently a mutiny in the Opposition ranks.

Mr. Masson, after the members had been called in, raised the point of order that unless there were a second nomination no votes could be recorded, but the imperturable Clerk heeded him not.

Then Mr. Mitchell got up and wanted to know if he could vote, and as he got no answer, made rapidly for the door. Mr. Masson, too, fled, but thought better of it, and returned. Mr. Costigan was missing, and Mr. McKay Wright refused to vote Yea or Nay. The division showed: for the motion 116, and against it 52, a majority of 64 for the Government on what was intended to be a grand assault on the Ministerial position. The announcement of the numbers was loudly cheered, and the cheering was renewed when the Speaker-elect was conducted by his mover and seconder to the chair.

Messrs. Malouin and Haddow, respectively elected for Quebec Centre and Restigouche, voted with the majority, as also did Mr. DeCosmos and Mr. Pope (P. E. I.) The movement is felt to have been a foolish blunder, as unwise in its purpose as it was feeble in its execution.

The division on the motion for the appointment of Mr. Anglin Speaker, was as follows:—

YEAS—Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburne, Blaine, Blake, Bolduc, Borden, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee, (St. John), Burpee, (Sunbury), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Chevel, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Coupal, Dawson, DeCosmos, Delorme, De St. Georges, Devlin, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, Gillmor, Greenway, Haddow, Hagar, Hall, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Lafleamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Toronto), Macdonnell (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), McIntosh (Renfrew), McKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, McCraney, McGregor, McIsaac, McNab, Malouin, Metcalf, Mills, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Petes, Pickard, Pope (Queens, P.E.I.), Poulint, Power, Ray, Robillard, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Scatcherd, Shibley, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, St. Jean, Taschereau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Trow, Wallace (Albert), Wood, Yoe, Young —116.

NAYS—Baby, Benoit, Blanchet, Bowell, Brooks, Cameron, Campbell, Caron, Climon, Colby, Cuthbert, Daoust, Desjardins, Donahue, Farrow, Fleshcr, Gibbs (Ontario North), Gibbs (Ontario South), Gill, Haggart, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Kingston), McDougall (Three Rivers), McKay (Colchester), McCallum, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, Monteith, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Oulmet, Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Rouleau, Roy, Stephenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wright (Ottawa)—53.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The Governor-General's speech was delivered this afternoon, and is as follows:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In again summoning you for the dispatch of business, I am glad to be able to say that nothing beyond the ordinary business of the country requires your attendance.

It afforded me great pleasure to have had an opportunity before my departure from Canada of visiting the province of Manitoba and a portion of the outside territories, which visit I accomplished during last autumn. I have now had the advantage of visiting every province in the Dominion during the term of my government of Canada.

I am happy to be able to say that the arbitration on the fishery claims under the terms of the Washington Treaty has been concluded, an award has been made by the Commission of $5,500,000 as compensation to Canada and Newfoundland for the use of their fisheries during the term of the present treaty. This amount is much less than that claimed by my Government, but having assented to the creation of the tribunal for the determination of their value, we are bound loyally to assent to the decision given.

The exhibition of Canada manufactures and products at Sydney, New South Wales, was successfully carried out. I trust that the result will be the opening of a new market for Canadian goods, even in so remote a region as the Australian colonies, shipments of Canadian productions having been made. The expenditure will slightly exceed the estimate, but, I doubt not, the cost to Canada will be repaid by the extension of her trade.

Preparations have been uninterruptedly carried on during the last six months for securing an ample but select exhibition of Canada's products and manufactures at the Great Exhibition to be held at Paris during the current year. A further estimate will be required to meet the expenditure. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as chairman of the British Commissioners has assigned a most prominent place to Canada in one of the main towers, where a Canadian trophy is now being erected.

A very disastrous fire occurred in June last in the city of St. John, which caused the destruction of a large portion of the city, including all the public buildings owned by the Dominion Government. My Government deemed it necessary to contribute $20,000 to assist in relieving the immediate wants of the people who were destitute by so appalling a calamity. I also sanctioned the appropriation of some public money with which to commence the erection of new buildings for the public business, which acts you will be asked to confirm in the usual way.

During last summer my Commissioners made another treaty with the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians, by which the Indian title is extinguished over a territory of 51,000 square miles west of treaty No. 4 and south of treaty No. 6. The treaty has been made on terms nearly the same as those under treaty No. 6, though somewhat less onerous. The entire territory west of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree of north latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiation with the native tribes, who place implicit faith in the honor and justice of the British Crown.

Early in the summer a large body of Indians under Sitting Bull, from the United States, crossed into British territory to escape from the United States troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side. The United States Government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations. It is to be hoped that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent and peaceful settlement, and thus relieve Canada of a source of uneasiness and heavy expenditure.

The surveys of the Pacific Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season, a complete instrumental survey of the route by the valleys of the North Thompson and Lower Frazer River has been made with a view to ascertain definitely whether that route presents more favorable features, than the routes already surveyed to Dean Inlet and Bute Inlet respectively. It is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable my Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from Tete Jaune Cache to the sea. Full information will be laid before you at an early day of the season's work in this and other directions.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest reaped in all quarters of the Dominion, and I rejoice that under this and other influences there has been some improvement in the revenue returns, thus indicating, I trust, that the commercial depression that has so long affected Canada in common with other countries is passing away.

My attention has been called to some imperfection in the existing system of auditing the public accounts, and a measure providing for a more thorough and effective supervision will be submitted for your consideration.

The prospect of obtaining at an early day greater facilities for reaching the North Western Territories, and the Province of Manitoba is sure to attract a larger number of settlers every year and as much of the prosperity of the Dominion depends on the rapid settlement of the fertile lands in those territories, it is desirable and necessary to facilitate such settlements as much as possible. In order to effect this, measures will be submitted for your consideration concerning the registration of titles, the enactment of a homestead law, and the promotion of railway enterprise in districts not touched by the Canada Pacific Railway.

Your attention will be called to a measure for better securing the independence of Parliament. Experience has shown that certain changes may advantageously be made in Departmental arrangements existing at present. A bill will be submitted to you for accomplishing the purpose without increasing the expenditure or number of Departments.

It is very desirable that there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors. Hitherto that trade has been regulated by Provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the Provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities. A bill making the necessary provisions will be submitted for your consideration.

Various measures found necessary for the amendment of existing laws will also be submitted for your approval.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with an anxious desire to provide for all the branches of the public service and the execution of pressing public works within the limits of the expected revenue without increasing the burden of taxation.

I have directed that the public accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you.

A Brazen-Faced Hero.

(From the Galt Reformer.)

Sir John Macdonald had so little respect for the honesty and intelligence of his audience the other night as to come out plainly in defence of the Pacific Railway iniquity, and almost to glory with brazen-facedness in the whole transaction. He made a defence—but what a defence it was! Some facts he directly lied about; some he misrepresented, and he remained perfectly silent about others the mere mention of which would be extremely embarrassing upon the occasion. Facts which had to be met in some manner, he tried to make light of; and when more was required he solemnly asked his Maker to bear witness to what hundreds of his hearers knew to be false. This is strong language, but it is the language of truth, and no desire on our part to appear charitable in the eyes of the public will prevent us from calling black *black*, when the occasion demands it. All the misstatements made by Sir John we have neither time nor space at present to correct, but to some of them we can briefly refer. He had the hardihood to pretend that the $162,500 of Sir Hugh Allan's gold taken by himself and his colleagues was an ordinary election subscription. No one knew better than himself how utterly devoid of truth this pretence was. Sir Hugh, on his own acknowledgement, published during the summer of 1873, regarded both political parties with indifference; and like the man of the world that he is, coolly surveyed the political situation, weighed the influence of the men he had to deal with, and laid his plans deliberately, with the intention of securing the control of the great undertaking about to be launched by the Government. Nothing was more clearly proved than that Sir Hugh refused to advance one dollar until the bargain was made that he should control the Pacific Railway charter, handing over to him and his company $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acers of land. Instead of the money being an election subscription, Sir Hugh had so little confidence in them that he would not accept the word of Sir John and his colleagues, but compelled them to sign a document agreeing to recoup to him the money he had advanced for a corruption fund. Here is the document—one of the proofs of what we say—:

Private and Confidential.

DEAR SIR HUGH.—The friends of the Government will expect to be ASSISTED WITH FUNDS in the pending election, and any amount which you OR YOUR COMPANY shall advance for that purpose SHALL BE RECOUPED to you. A memorandum of immediate requirements is below.

Your's very truly,
(Signed) GEO. E. CARTIER.

NOW WANTED.

Sir John Macdonald	$ 25,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin	15,000
Sir Geo. E. Cartier	20,000
Sir J. A. (additional)	10,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin	10,000
Sir Geo. E. Cartier (additional)	30,000
	$110,000

Hundreds of his hearers could have told Sir John that the sworn evidence before the Royal Commission proved that, in effect, he gave Sir Hugh Allan the charter with one hand and with the other took Sir Hugh Allan's $162,500, and then deliberately went to work to corrupt the constituencies with the money so basely obtained. What is Canada coming to when a leading politician can with brazen face defend so shameless a transaction; to say nothing of his finding hundreds, even thousands, of partisans to uphold him? We often point to the United States as affording glaring instances of corruption in high places, yet the Americans quickly punished Oakes Ames, and others engaged in the Pacific Scandal. But Canadian Conservatives are eager to put persons far more guilty than Oakes Ames in places of the highest trust and honor. And yet they are the people who are always talking about placing "Country before Party." That any man with any patriotism, any sense of moral recititude, any capability of discrimination in regard to the relative importance of various public questions, can, under any possible pretexts they offer for their conduct, applaud a man like Sir John A. Macdonald, and seek his restoration to power, is astonishing. It is a lamentable fact that such is the case, and the matter is worthy of the study of every patriotic Canadian. It is not due simply to ignorance of the real truth. "None so blind as those who will not see." Goldwin Smith was probably right when, four years ago, in dealing with this subject and referring to these same people, he penned the following lines which to-day are not less to the point than they were then:—

"A long period of Government by corruption has not failed to produce in the political quarters a criminal population which looks forward to another escape of its favourite hero from a 'tight place,' just as the community of Seven Dials would have looked forward to another escape of Jack Sheppard from the 'Stone Jug.' The language held by these people is the precise counterpart of the language held by the followers of Tweed and Butler in defence of there respective chiefs."

ORDINANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.—A despatch dated Ottawa, Feb. 1st, says the Government does not intend to fill up the office of Commissioner of Ordinance and Admiralty Lands, made vacant by the death of Lt. Col. Coffin, but that it will be abolished altogether and the business of the branch will be merged with that of the Dominion Lands Department, under the direction of Col. Dennis, Surveyor General.

NO RISK.

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

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THE DEAN'S WATCH.

BY ERCKMANN CHATRIAN.

I.

Still the pale face of the assassin would pass from time to time before my eyes, making me shudder at the recollection. I looked at Wilfrid, he was grave and thoughtful. As eight o'clock struck, we all rose to go, when suddenly the door opened, and three mean-looking fellows, with leaden faces, and eyes sharp as rats', followed by several more of the same sort, presented themselves on the threshold. One of them, with a long nose, which seemed to be on the scent for some mischief, a great cudgel in his fist, advanced with the demand:

"Your papers, gentlemen!"

Every one hastened to satisfy him. Unhappily, however, Wilfrid, who was standing near the stove, was seized with a sudden fit of trembling; and, as he saw the practised eye of the police agent regarding him with an equivocal look, the unlucky idea occurred to him of letting the watch slip down into his boot. Before it reached its destination, however, the officer stepped up to him, and, slapping him on the leg, cried, in a bantering tone:

"Ah! ha! something seems to trouble you here!"

Upon this, Wilfrid, to the consternation of all, succumbed entirely. He fell back upon a bench, as pale as death; and Madoc, the chief of police, with a malicious shout of laughter, drew forth the watch from his pantaloons. But, the moment the agent looked at it, he became grave.

"Let no one go out!" he thundered to his followers; "we've the whole gang here. "'Tis the watch of the dean, Daniel Van der Berg. Quick! the handcuffs!"

Thereupon arose a terrible tumult. Giving ourselves up for lost, I slipped down under the bench close to the wall. In spite of their protests, poor old Bremer, his sons, and Wilfrid, were all handcuffed. Just then I felt a soft little hand pressed gently about my neck It was Annette's and I pressed my lips upon it as a last adieu, when, seizing my ear, she pulled gently—gently. Under cover of the table I saw the cellar-door open; I slipped through; the trap-door closed.

All had passed in a second. In my hiding-place I heard them trampling over the door; then everything was still; my unlucky comrades were gone. Without, on the door-step, I heard Mother Gredel Dick lamenting in shrill tones the dishonor which had fallen on the Pied-de-Mouton.

All day long I remained squeezed behind a hogshead, with back bent and legs doubled under me—a prey to a thousand fears. Should a dog stray into the cellar—should the landlady take a fancy to refill the jug herself, or a fresh cask have to broached—the least chance might be my destruction. I imagined old Bremer and his sons, Wilfrid, big Berthe herself, all hanging from the gibbet on the Harberg, in the middle of a great flock of crows that were feasting at their expense. My hair stood on end.

Annette, as anxious as myself, carefully closed the door each time she left the cellar.

"Leave the door alone," I heard the old woman say. "Are you a fool to lose half your time in opening it?"

After that the door remained open. I saw the tables surrounded by new guests, who discussed in loud tones the doings of the famous band of murderers who had just been captured, and exulted over the fate in store for them. All the musicians from the Black Forest, they said, were bandits, who made a pretence of their trade to find their way into houses and spy out the bolts and bars, and then, next morning, the master would be found murdered in his bed, the mistress and children with their throats cut. They ought all to be exterminated without pity.

"All the town will go to see them hanged!" cried Mother Gredel. "It will be the happiest day of my life!"

And to think that the watch of Maitre Daniel was the means of their capture! He told the police of its loss, and gave them a description of it this morning; and, an hour after, Madoc bagged the whole covey."

Thereupon followed shouts of laughter and triumph. Shame, indignation, terror, made me hot by turns.

Night came at last. All the drinkers had gone, save two or three who still lingered over their cups. A single candle remained lighted in the saloon.

"Go to bed, madame," said Annette's soft voice to Mother Gredel; "I will stay till these gentlemen go."

The carousers, tipsy as they were, understood the hint, and took their leave, one by one.

"At last," thought I, as I heard the last one go, stumbling and hiccoughing through the door—"they are all gone. Mother Gredel will go to bed. Annette will come without delay, to deliver me."

In this agreeable anticipation, I had already disentangled my numb limbs, when the dreadful words of the portly landlady met my ears:

"Annette, go and close up, and do not forget the bar. I am going myself into the cellar."

Alas! this seemed to be the praiseworthy, but for me most unlucky, custom of the good lady—so that to see herself that all was right.

"But, madame," stammered Annette, "there is no need; the cask is not empty——"

"Mind your own business," interrupted her mistress, whose candle already was shining at the top of the steps.

I had hardly time to crouch again behind the cask. The old woman went from one cask to the other, stooping beneath the low ceiling of the vault.

"Oh, the hussy!" I heard her mutter; "how she lets the wine leak out! But only wait—I will teach her to close the stopcocks better. Just to see! just to see!"

The light cast dark shadows on the walls glistening with moisture. I made myself as small as possible.

Suddenly, just as I thought the danger over, I heard a sigh from the stout dame—a sigh so long, so lugubrious, that it struck me at once. Something extraordinary must have happened. I risked a look. To my horror, I saw Mother Gredel, with open mouth, and eyes starting from her head, staring at the ground beneath the cask behind which I was standing motionless. She had espied one of my feet, projecting beneath the joist which supported the hogshead. No doubt, she thought she had discovered the chief of the brigands, hidden there for the purpose of cutting her throat during the night. My resolution was taken quickly. Rising up, I said, in a low voice:

"Madame, for Heaven's sake, have pity on me! I am——"

But thereupon, without listening—without even looking at me, she began to scream like any peacock—the shrillest, the most ear-piercing screams—and at the same time to clamber up the stairs as fast as her fat body would let her. Almost beside myself with terror, I clung to her robe—fell on my knees beside her. But this was worse still.

"Help! help! assassins! murder!" she shrieked. "Oh! oh! Let me go! Take my money! Oh! oh!"

It was frightful.

"Look at me, madame," I tried to say; "I am not what you think.

But she was crazy with fear; she raved, she gasped, she bawled at the top of her lungs—so that, had we not been underground, the whole quarter would have been aroused. In despair, and furious at her stupid folly, I clambered over her back, and gained the door before her—slammed it in her face, and shoved the bolt. During the struggle the light had been extinguished, and Mistress Gredel remained in the dark, her voice only faintly heard at intervals.

Exhausted, almost annihilated, I looked at Annette, whose distress was equal to mine. We stood listening in silence to the faint cries. Gradually they died away and ceased. The poor woman must have fainted.

"Oh, Kasper!" cried Annetta, clasping her hands. "What is to be done? Fly! Save yourself! Have you killed her?"

"Killed her? I?"

"No matter—fly! Here—quick!"

And she drew the bar from before the street door. I rushed into the street, without even thanking her—ungrateful wretch that I was! The night was black as ink—not a star to be seen, not a lamp lighted, snow drifting before the wind. I ran on for half an hour, at last, before I stopped to take breath. I looked up. Imagine my despair! there I was, right in front of the Pied-de-Mouton again. In my terror I had made the tour of the quarter perhaps two or three times, for aught I knew. My legs were like lead; my knees trembled.

The inn just before deserted, was buzzing like a bee-hive. Lights went from window to window. It was full, no doubt, of police-agents. Exhausted with hunger and fatigue, desperate and not knowing where to find refuge, I took the most singular of all my resolutions.

"Faith," said I to myself, "one death is as well as another! It is no worse to be hung than to leave one's bones on the road to the Black Forest. Here goes!"

And I entered the inn to deliver myself up to justice. Besides the shabby men with crushed hats and big sticks, whom I had already seen in the morning, who were going and coming, and prying everywhere, before a table were seated with grand-provost Zimmer, dressed all in black, solemn, keen-eyed, and the secretary Roth, with his red wig, imposing smile, and great flat ears, like oyster shells. They paid hardly any attention at all to me—a circumstance which at once modified my resolutions. I took a seat in one corner of the hall, behind the great stove, in company with two or three neighbors, who had run in to see what was going on, and called calmly for a pint of wine and a plate of *Sauerkraut*.

Annette came near betraying me.

"Ah, good heavens!" she exclaimed, "is it possible that you are here?"

But luckily no one noticed her exclamation, and I ate my meal with better appetite, and listened to the examination of the good lady Gredel, who sat propped up in a big arm-chair, with hair dishevelled, and eyes still dilated by her fright.

"Of what age did this man seem to be?" asked the provost.

"Forty or fifty, sir. He was an immense man, with black whiskers or brown—I don't know exactly which—and a long nose, and green eyes."

"Had he no marks of any kind—scars, for instance?"

"No—I can't remember; luckily I screamed so loud he was frightened; and then I defended myself with my nails. He had a great hammer and pistols. He seized me by the throat. Ah! you know, sir, when one tries to murder you, you have to defend yourself."

"Nothing more natural, more legitimate, my dear madam. Write, M. Roth, 'The courage and presence of mind of this lady were truly admirable.'"

Then came Annette's turn, who simply declared that she had been so frightened she could remember nothing.

"This will do," said the provost. "If we need to make further inquiry, we will return to-morrow."

The examination being thus ended, every one departed, and I asked Madame Gredel to give me a room for the night. She did not in the least recollect ever having seen me before.

"Annette," she gasped, "take the gentleman to the little green-room in the third story.—As for myself, sir, you see I cannot even stand on my legs! O good Lord! good Lord! what does not one have to go through in this world?"

With this she fell to sobbing, which seemed to relieve her.

"Oh, Kasper, Kasper!" cried Annette, when she had taken me to my room and we were alone, "who would have believed that you were one of the band? I can never, never forgive myself for having loved a brigand!"

"How? Annette you too!" I exclaimed; "this is too much!"

"No, no!" she cried, throwing her arms about my neck, "you are not one of them—you are too good for that. Still, you are a brave man just the same, to have come back."

I explained to her that I should have died of cold outside, and that this alone had decided me. After a few minutes, however, we parted so as not arouse Mother Gredel's suspicions, and having made certain that none of the windows opened on a wall, and that the bolt on the door was a good one, I went to bed and soon was fast asleep.

II.

When I drew the curtain of my bed next morning I saw that the window-panes were white with snow, which was heaped up also on the sill without. I thought mournfully of my poor comrades' fate. How they must have suffered from cold! Old Bremer and big Berthe especially—my heart ached for them.

While I was absorbed in these sad reflections a strange noise arose outside. It drew near the inn, and, not without fear and trembling, I jumped out of bed and rushed to the window, to see what new danger threatened.

They were bringing the terrible band to confront it with Madame Gredel Dick. My poor companions came down the street between two files of policemen, and followed by a perfect avalanche of ragamuffins, yelling and hissing like true savages. There was poor Bremer, handcuffed to his son Ludwig, then Carl and Wilfrid, and last of all stout Berthe, who walked by herself, lamenting her fate all the while in heart-rending tones:

"For Heaven's, sake, gentlemen, for Heaven's sake, have pity on a poor innocent harpist! I—kill! I—rob! Oh! good Lord! can it be possible?"

And she wrung her hands. The others looked doleful enough as they walked with heads bent, and dishevelled hair hanging over their faces.

The procession, rabble and all, turned into the alley which led to the inn. Presently the guards drove out the eager crowd, who remained outside in the mud, with their noses flattened against the window-panes.

I dressed myself quickly, and opened my door, to see if there were not some chance of escape, but I could hear voices and footsteps going to and fro downstairs, and made up my mind that the passages were well guarded. My door opened on the landing, just opposite the window which our midnight visitor of the night before must have used in his flight. At first I paid no attention to this window, but, while I remained listening, on a sudden I perceived that it was open—that there was but little snow on the sill, and drawing near I perceived that there were fresh tracks along the wall. I shuddered at this discovery. The man had been there again, perhaps he came every night. The cat, the weasel, the ferret, all such beasts of prey, have their accustomed paths in this way. In a moment everything was clear to my mind.

"Ah," thought I, "if chance has thus put the assassin's fate in my hands, my poor comrades may be saved."

Just at this moment the door of the saloon was opened, and I could hear some words of the examination going on:

"Do you admit having participated, on the 20th of this month, in the assassination of the priest Ulmet Elias?"

Then followed some words which I could not make out, and the door was closed again. I leaned my head on the banister debating in my mind a great, an heroic resolution. "Heaven has put the fate of my companions in my hands. I can save them. If I recoil from such a duty, I shall be their murderer! my peace of mind, my honor, will be gone forever! I shall feel myself the most contemptible of men!"

For a long time I hesitated, but all at once my resolution was taken. I descended the stairs and made my way into the hall.

"Have you never seen this watch?" the provost was saying to Gredel. "Try to recollect, madame."

Without awaiting her answer, I advanced and replied myself, in a firm voice; "This watch, sir, I have seen in the hands of the assassin himself, I recognize it, and I can deliver the assassin into your hands this very night, if you will but listen to me."

Profound silence for a moment followed my address. The astounded officials looked at each other; my comrades seemed to revive a little.

"Who are you, sir?" demanded the provost, recovering himself.

"I am the comrade of these unfortunate men, and I am not ashamed to own it," I cried, "for all, all of them, though poor, are honest. Not one of them is capable of committing the crime they are accused of."

Once more there was silence. The great Berthe began to sob under her breath. The provost seemed to reflect. At last, looking at me sternly, he said:

"Where do you pretend you will find the assassin for us?"

"Here, sir, in this house, and, to convince you, I only ask to speak one moment to you in private."

"Come," said he, rising.

He motioned to the chief detective, Madoc, to follow us, and we went out.

I ran quickly up stairs; the other close behind me. On the third story, I stopped before the window, and pointed out the tracks in the snow.

"There are the assassin's footsteps," said I. This is where he passes every evening. Night before last he came at two o'clock in the morning. Last night he was here; no doubt he will return to to-night."

The provost and Madoc looked at the foot steps for several moments without saying a word.

"And how do you know these are the foot-prints of the murderer?" asked the chief of police, incredulously.

I told them about the man's entrance into our garret, and pointed out above us the lattice through which I had watched his flight in the moonlight. "It was only by accident," I said, "that I had discovered the footsteps this morning."

"Strange!" muttered the provost. "This modifies considerably the position of the prisoners. "But how do you explain the murderer's being in the cellar?"

"The murderer was myself, sir."

And I related in a few words the events of the night before.

"That will do," said he, and then turning to the chief of police, continued:

"I must confess, Madoc, that these fiddlers' story has seemed to me by no means conclusive of their having had anything to do with the murders. Besides, their papers establish, for several of them, an *alibi* very hard to disprove. Still, young man, though the account you give us has the appearance of being true, you will remain in our power until it is verified. Madoc, do not lose sight of him, and take your measures accordingly."

With this he went down stairs, collected his papers, and ordered the prisoners to be taken back to jail. Then, casting a look of contempt at the corpulent landlady, he took his departure, followed by his secretary

"Madame," said Madoc, who remained with two of his men, "you will please preserve the most profound silence as to what has taken place. Also, prepare for this brave lad here the same room he occupied night before last."

His tone admitted of no reply, and Madame Gredel promised by all that was sacred to do whatever they wished, if they would only save her from the brigands.

"Give yourself no uneasiness about the brigands," replied Madoc. "We will stay here all day and all night to protect you. Go quietly about your affairs, and begin by giving us breakfast. Young man, will you do me the honor to breakfast with me?"

My situation did not permit me to decline this offer. I accepted.

We were soon seated in front of a ham and a bottle of Rhine wine. The chief of police, in spite of his leaden face—his keen eye and great nose like the beak of an eagle—was a jolly enough fellow after a few glasses of wine. He tried to seize Annette by the waist as she passed. He told funny stories, at which the others shouted with laughter. I, however, remained silent, depressed.

"Come, young man," said Madoc, with a laugh, "try to forget the death of your estimable grandmother. We are all mortal. Take a good drink, and chase away all these gloomy thoughts."

So the time slipped away, amid clouds of tobacco-smoke, the jingling of glasses, and clinking of cans. We sat apart during the day in one corner of the saloon. Guests came to drink as usual, but they paid no attention to us. At nine o'clock, however, after the watchman had gone his round, Madoc rose.

"Now," said he, "we must tend to our little business. Close the door and shutters—softly, madame, softly. There, you and Mademoiselle Annette may go to bed."

The chief and his two followers drew from their pockets bars of iron loaded at the ends with leaden balls. Madoc put a fresh cap on his pistol, and placed it carefully in the breast-pocket of his over-coat, so as to be ready at hand.

Then we mounted to the garret. The too-attentive Annette had lighted a fire in the stove. Madoc, muttering an oath between his teeth, hastened to throw some water on the coals. Then he pointed to the mattress.

"If you have any mind for it, said he to me, "you can sleep."

He blew out the candle, and seated himself with his two acolytes in the back part of the room against the wall. I threw myself on the bed, murmuring a prayer that Heaven would send the assassin.

The hours rolled by. Midnight came. The silence was so profound I could scarcely believe the three men sat there with eye and ear strained to catch the least movement—the slightest sound. Minute after minute passed slowly—slowly. I could not sleep. A thousand terrible images chased each other through my brain. One o'clock struck—two—yet nothing—no one appeared.

At three o'clock one of the policemen moved. I thought the man was coming—but all was silent again as before. I began to think that Madoc would take me for an impostor, to imagine how he would abuse me in the morning. And then my poor comrades, instead of aiding, I had only rivetted their chains!

The time seemed now to pass only too rapidly. I wished the night might last forever, so as to preserve at least a ray of hope for me.

I was going over the same torturing fancies for the hundredth time—on a sudden, without my having heard the least sound—the window opened—two eyes gleamed in the aperture—nothing moved in the garret.

"They have gone to sleep!" though I, in an agony of suspense.

The head remained there—motionless—watchful. The villain must suspect something! Oh! how my heart thumped—the blood coursed through my veins! And yet cold beads of sweat gathered on my forehead. I ceased to breathe.

Several minutes passed thus—then, suddenly, the man seemed to have decided—he glided down into the garret, with the same noiseless caution as on the previous night.

But at the same instant a cry—a terrible, short, thrilling cry—vibrated through the room.

"We have him!"

Then the whole house was shaken from garret to cellar by cries—the stamping of feet—hoarse shouts. I was petrified by terror. The man bellowed—the others drew their breaths in quick gasp—then came a heavy fall which made the floor crack—and I heard only the gnashing of teeth and clink of chains.

"Light!" cried the terrible Madoc.

By the flame of the burning coals, which cast a bluish light through the room, I could dimly see the police-officers crouched over the body of a man in his shirt-sleeves; one held him by the throat, the knees of the other rested upon his chest; Madoc was roughly clasping the handcuffs on his wrists. The man lay as if lifeless, save that from time to time one of his great legs, naked from knee to ankle, was raised and struck the floor with a convulsive movement. His eyes were starting from their sockets—a blood-stained foam had gathered upon his lips.

Hardly had I lighted the candle when the officers started back with an exclamation:

"Our dean!"

And all three rose to their feet, looking at each other with pale faces.

The bloodshot eyes of the assassin turned towards Madoc, his lips moved, but only after several seconds I could hear him murmur:

"What a dream! Good Good! what a dream."

Then a sigh, and he lay motionless again.

I drew near to look at him. Yes, it was he, the man who had overtaken us on the road to Heidelburg, and advised us to turn back. Perhaps, even then he had a presentment that we would be the cause of his ruin. Madoc, who had recovered from his surprise, seeing that he did not move, and that a thread of blood was oozing along the dusty floor, bent over him and tore asunder the bosom of his shirt; he had stabbed himself to the heart with his hugh knife.

"Eh!" said Madoc, with a sinister smile. "Monsieur the dean has cheated the gallows. He knew where to strike, and has not missed his mark. "Do you stay here," he continued to us. "I will go and inform the provost."

I remained with the two police agents, watching the corpse.

By eight o'clock next morning all Heidelberg was electrified with the news. Daniel Van der Berg, dean of the woolen-drapers, possessed of wealth and position such as few enjoyed, who could believe that he had been the terrible assassin?

A hundred different explanations were offered. Some said the rich dean had been a somnambulist, and, therefore, not responsible for his actions—others, that he had murdered from pure love of blood—he could have had no other motive for such a crime. Perhaps both theories were true. In the somnambulist the will is dead, he is governed by his animal instincts alone, be they pacific or sanguinary, and in Master Daniel Van der Berg, the cruel face, the flat head swollen behind the ears—the green eyes—the long bristling mustache, all proved that he unhappily belonged to the feline family—terrible race, that kills for the pleasure of killing.

THE END.

Medical.

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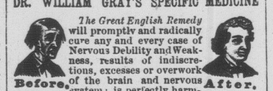

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I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of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

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

☞ Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND

St. John, July 9 1877.

Law, etc.

M. ADAMS.

Barrister and Attorney - at - Law

NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

Agent for "Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society."

Agent for "Imperial," "Ætna," "Hafford" Fire Insurance Companies.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

BATHURST OFFICE:—two doors from store of K. F. Burns, Esq.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.

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

CASTLE STREET,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,

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

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

1½-tf

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy, &c., &c.

OFFICE: — SNOWBALL'S BUILDING,

WATER STREET

CHATHAM.

2-52

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

Chatham, N. B.

July '9, 77

Medical.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

DR. C. STEVENS,

D.S.P. BOX 86, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM!

LET CONSUMPTIVES READ!

Every Doctor recommends it!

No Failure in Ten Years!

SUCH SUCCESS IS RARE!

Let any one afflicted with a Cough or Cold, Throat, or Lung difficulty procure this Balsam without delay.

It will find that it excites Expectoration and causes the Lung to throw off the Phlegm or Mucus. It soothes the irritated parts and and gives strength to the digestive organs.

No stronger warrantee can be given for the merits of a cough or lung medicine than we offer. We guarantee satisfaction or will refund the money.

Great cures have been effected in cases of Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, or Phthisic, as well as for Deep seated Consumption.

Beware of the numberless cheap and worthless cough mixtures the Druggests or Dealer may offer, in order to realize a larger profit, for you cannot afford to trifle with yourselves, if attacked with the above named diseases.

L. SCOVIL, M. D., of Cincinnati, says: I can truly say it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted

Loyd, M. D., (of the U. S. Army), says: I have no hesitancy in stating that was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I now live and enjoy health.

Such men as Dr. Nathaniel Harris of Middlebury, Vt., say: two bottles of Allens Lung Balsam cured me of Bronchitis of two years standing. I could not speak aloud for six weeks when I commenced its use.

Many Physicians having consumptive patients and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should try this Balsam. It has cured after all other remedies have failed.

Many certificates and volumes of evidence can be furnished by the proprietors certifying to the marvelous effects of this great remedy. Space forbids the giving more here.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. For sale by all the leading druggists in the Dominion.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,

SOLE AGENTS Montreal.

JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHATHAM, N. B.

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. C. CLARK,

DENTIST,

Can be found in his Office over

MR. J. NOONAN'S STORE

CHATHAM,

where he intends to reside.

All operations performed in a neat and satisfactory manner.

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

Brokerage, etc.

MACLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

EVERY kind of legitimate Banking done, and all the facilities of an Incorporated Bank afforded to Depositors and Customers. Jun. 23

LUKE STEWART,

SHIP BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

SAINT JOHN.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1-52

WILLIAM J. FRASER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS MOLASSES, &C.

HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF,

UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. R. CALL,

General Agent

SHIP BROKER,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

2-tf

W. & R. Brodie,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

AND

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC.

Law Notices, etc.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the First day of March next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 o'clock p. m.:

All the Right, Title and Interest of Prim Brow in and to all that piece or parcel of Land and premises, situate, lying and being on the French Cove, in the Parish of Alnwick, and bounded as follows: Easterly by lands occupied by James Brow; westerly by lands occupied by Mitchel Brow; northerly by lands owned by Luke Murphy, and southerly by the Barren or Black Lands, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being the land and premises on which the said Prim Brow at present resides.

Also, all the Right, Title and Interest of the said Prim Brow in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on the North side of the Great Road leading from Negnac to Tabusintac, in the Parish of Alnwick, and bounded as follows:—Northerly by Lot X, granted to Joseph Ross, Jun.; Easterly by the lot of land granted to Mitchel Brow; Southerly by the vacant Lot 3, and westerly by Lot Number 61, granted to Israel Brow, and by vacant Crown Lands:—being Lot ——, granted to the said Prim Brow, and containing 100 acres, more or less.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court, against the said Prim Brow.

JOHN SHIRREFF,

Sheriff of Northumberl'd.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 21st August, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the First day of March next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m.:

All the Right, Title and Interest of John Ashford in and to all that piece or parcel of Land and premises, situate, lying and being on the North side of the River Tabusintac, in the Parish of Alnwick, known as Lot Number 20, and bounded as follows: in front or southerly by the River Tabusintac; westerly by Lot Number 21, occupied by Laughlin McDonald; easterly by Lot Number 19, occupied by R. McLellan, and in the rear by vacant Crown Land; containing 100 acres, more or less, and being the land and premises lately occupied by the said John Ashford.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court and out of the Northumberland County Court against the said John Ashford.

JOHN SHIRREFF,

Sheriff of Northuberl'd.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 21st August, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 p. m.:

All the Right, Title and Interest of George T. Murphy in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, on the North side of the Southwest Branch of the River Miramichi, being the East half of Lot number sixty-five, granted to Daniel Duff in the grant to Ephraim Betts and associates, and is bounded easterly by land granted to Samuel Bridge, and westerly by the West half of said Lot number sixty-five, comprising eighty rods front, and containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, being the land and premises conveyed to the said George T. Murphy by James Murphy, Senior, by Deed, dated 22nd April, 1875, as by reference thereto will fully appear.

Also, all other the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the said George T. Murphy, whatsoever or wheresoever situate, in the said County of Northumberland; the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court by William Long against the said George T. Murphy.

JOHN SHIRREFF,

Sheriff of Northumberl'd.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 6th August, A. D., 1877.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the Sixth day of APRIL next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the fourth day of December, A. D., 1877, in a cause therein pending, wherein William Muirhead is Plaintiff and James Vickers is Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortaged premises described in the Bill and in the said Decretal order as follows, that is to say:—

"All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Blackville on South side of South-west Branch of the River Miramichi, bounded Northwardly by said River, Westerly by lands granted to James Peters, Southerly by Crown Lands, and Easterly by lands owned or occupied by Richard McLaughlan—being Lands on which said James Vickers at present resides—containing two hundred acres more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the 17th day of December, A. D., 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Plaintiffs Solicitor. 4h20.

RICHARD CARMAN, Barrister.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To BENJAMIN WILLISTON of the Parish of Hardwick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, and MARGARET, his wife, and JAMES G. WILLISTON of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in the said Province, and HELEN, his wife.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the First day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, and made between the said Benjamin Williston and Margaret, his wife, and James G. Williston and Helen M., his wife of the one part and John Shirreff of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, aforesaid Esquire of the other part, and duly recorded in the Records of the said County of Northumberland, which Indenture of Mortgage was assigned to me, the undersigned, by the said John Shirreff by Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of November, A. D., 1876, also duly recorded in the Records of the said County of Northumberland, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Waverley Hotel, in the Town of Newcastle, in the said County of Northumberland, on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of February next at 12 o'clock, noon: all the Lands and Premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid, and bounded as follows: In front, by the Bay of Miramichi; above by lands at present occupied by the said Benjamin Williston and known as the Dennis Farm; below by lands occupied by Lawrence Helman and extending in rear the full extent of the Grant, having a front of sixty rods more or less, and containing by estimation two hundred Acres more or less, which Lot was formerly owned by the late Robert Mays deceased, and was conveyed to the said Benjamin Williston and James G. Williston by William Wilson by Deed, dated the First day of July, A. D., 1856, as by reference thereto will fully appear, together with all, and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging or appending.

Dated 22nd December, A. D., 1877.

JOHN McLAGGAN, Assignee of Motgager.

7y10

Traveler's Column.

Chatham Branch Railway.

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

GOING SOUTH.

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

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3. ACCOMM'DTION.	No. 4. EXPRESS.
Chatham, Depart,	4.30 p. m.,	11.40 p. m.
Chatham Junc., Arrive,	5.00 "	12.10 a. m.
" " Depart,	5.20 "	12.30 "
Chatham, " Arrive,	5.50 "	1.00 "

The above Table is made up on St. John Time, which is 20 Minutes Faster