

Its character and quality and its universality. Every inhabitant is interested in its well-being, not only in its own school districts and immediate neighborhood, but also in every district throughout the entire province; for the results of either an efficient or inefficient school cannot at all be confined to its locality, but in a few years must flow out through all the land to benefit or blight the common interests of all the people of New Brunswick. We invite your attention therefore to a careful examination of the demands of the bishops, that you, as citizens of New Brunswick, and having all the interests common to citizens in the maintenance of an efficient system of free education, may clearly discern your duty (more especially in view of the approaching general election of representatives,) with respect to this demand that *free and non-sectarian school systems shall have no engrafted parts in Separate Schools for Roman Catholics.*

The demand of the Bishops is opposed to the *separation of the School System, and of the people at large.*

The school districts of the provinces are divided (1) exclusively by Roman Catholics, (2) by both Protestants and Catholics, or (3) exclusively by Protestants. Let us briefly consider the effect on the educational interests of the three classes of districts respectively demanded in our school systems.

(1) *Schools populated exclusively by Roman Catholics.* The control of education of the province is vested in the Board of Education, and the Roman Catholic clergy, this is in fact the case.

(2) *Schools populated by both Protestants and Catholics.* These now form a large proportion of the school districts of the province, and in a few years comprise the entire number. If the bishops' demand were granted, one of the following results would be the consequence: (a.) Greatly increased taxation of both Catholics and Protestants. The cost of two school sites, two school houses, two sets of furniture and apparatus, would be nearly double that of one. The yearly salary for fuel and for teachers' salaries would be double. The amount received by the trustees of both schools from the common fund of equal taxes to that received for one common school would be halved. As a result, the yearly district taxation would be increased for this object.

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zeal and energy, if rightly directed, will be of great service to themselves and to the country, to abolish our own well-tried system of education and adopt the one which is being introduced by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in their own homes, becomes un-enthusiastic, though that one, on the average, produces four times as many literates, two and a half times as many printers and more than twice as many criminals as ours. Or if we take Massachusetts as a fair sample of our system, we are asked to admit one that will give society twenty times as many literates, eight times as many painters, and fourteen times as many criminals? It is no reply to this objection to say that the provincial board of education have exercised control in these schools. It is to be borne constantly in mind that if the legislature once granted the demands of the bishops, it could never recall it, nor could any provincial authority exercise any control without being subjected to the interference of the general government at Ottawa. Such, in a word, is the provision of the British North America Act, and recent events have sufficiently demonstrated the manner in which such interference would be exercised. It is plain that this grave objection would apply with equal force to all the schools established for Catholics in districts peopled in part by Protestants.

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of the Province of New Brunswick, and of the God-given right of religious liberty enjoyed within her borders by every individual. It is clear that the demands of the Bishops for establishments, by law of Separate Roman Catholic Schools in this Province, involves at once the abrogation of our written constitution and the elevation of the principles of religious liberty. Before New Brunswick shall change her purely political constitution and adopt the politico-religious constitution of Quebec, let us have this momentous question plainly and squarely submitted to the people at the polls.—for we are free born.

1. It assumes that denominational teaching is no part of the duty of the Province, or the county, or the school district. It therefore confines its formal instruction to matters of secular education, while it secures that the conduct, intercourse, and discipline of the schools shall be regulated in accordance with the principles of Christian morality.

2. It assumes that secular education is a matter of public concern, and all the schools are subject to the responsible public control and supervision which is necessary to their elevation, sustained progress, and permanent growth.

3. Its means of support are derived from the people of the district, from the people of the county, and from the people of the Province. Thus the resources of all the people contribute to the support of the public control and supervision which is necessary to their elevation, sustained progress, and permanent growth.

4. It does not engender a waste of County and Provincial grants, but all those from the county and a portion of those from the Province would be saved under the present system, it applies as special aid to all the poor districts of the county.

5. It does not encourage the introduction of the self-interests of the different religious denominations into the efforts of the people to educate their children.

6. It respects the rights of every man's conscience, and secures these rights to him and to his children, on the basis of the common rights of citizenship, while it avoids the vice of conscientious exemption.

7. It is in perfect harmony with the principles of religious liberty—the right, not of sects and minorities merely, but of all men everywhere.

8. It educates the children of our common country together; they assemble under the same roof, play in the same grounds, and learn the rights and duties which they have in common. Thus prejudice is lessened, respect and sympathy increased, and all are led to value and preserve their common rights and virtues of citizenship which are essential to the peace and well-being of the people at large.

9. It does not in any way prevent children from receiving denominational instruction elsewhere than at the day schools. All the time devoted to common education is reserved for the religious purposes.

Brethren and fellow-citizens: We have as briefly as clearness would permit, pointed out some of the results that must certainly follow the granting of the demand of the Bishops. We have also added a brief outline of the chief characteristics of the free and non-sectarian school system of New Brunswick. The school system of the bishops is antagonistic to each other. The one is in the interests of Ultramontanists, the other is in the interests of the people.

It is something new for the people of this province to be told that Pius the Ninth can settle the question of education. But mark, the bishop set forth their demand as the commissioned servants of the Roman Pontiff. Plus the Ninth. They inform us that he is the Supreme Oracle of the church, has settled the question of education. Then this—I claim to be the Supreme Judge and Director of the conscience of men—of the people that fills the field and the Prince that sits on the throne—of the Kingdom that lives in the shade of providence, and the Legislature that makes laws for Kingdoms—I am sole last Supreme Judge of what is right and wrong.

This was not the type of thought that was the liberties of the Reformation, or established Free Governments among the people—that unbound the thoughts of men by the liberty of the press, or acknowledged the freedom of religious worship. But it is the type of thought of the Bishops' Pastoral. They boldly speak of free men in the name of Pius the Ninth, and inform us that this is the will of the Roman Pontiff that the school system be moulded to suit his desires.

We ask thoughtfully men to ponder well the responsibilities that are thrust upon them by these bold declarations of Ultramontanism in their very midst. Lovers of civil and religious liberty can never be parties to the establishment of any system of schools designed not only to teach the children of religion, but also to imbue the youth of this province with the belief that the enactments of the Legislature are not binding without the sanction of the church, that ecclesiastical law is above all civil law, and that whenever Ultramontanism has it in its power it may exterminate all who refuse to acknowledge the divine rights of pope, bishops and clergy to be superior to the divine rights of humanity, resist all progress, and make all Parliaments and peoples bow down before the authority of the church. Let us prove ourselves worthy of free institutions, by accepting fearlessly this wager of battle between Ultramontanism and Free Government. And may God defend the right.

By order of the members for New Brunswick, of the Committee on Education of the Joint Convention of N. S., N. B., and P. E. I. E. BILL, Secretary.

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constitutional rights of our Province, and this, too, in the face of the published decision of the highest legal authority in the Empire. It means that Ontario has so sympathized with the movement against our educational system, and that its representatives were not prepared to back up Mr. Costigan in his endeavors to force the Commons of Canada, if possible, to take from the larger number of the people of this Province certain rights guaranteed to them under a free and glorious Constitution. It means that Premier Mackenzie took a stand against our school law, while in opposition, for no other reason than to annoy the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald; but that now, holding as he does the second highest position in this Dominion, he will not take the responsibility of urging upon his followers the adoption of a course which, in our opinion, is subversive of every principle of justice. Mr. Costigan would have pressed his obstructive resolutions if they could have been carried, but seeing defeat in the distance, like a prudent man he backed down from his position, knowing discretion to be the better part of valour. If Mr. Costigan had manifested this discretion, by never amplifying Dominion interference in a matter purely local, he would not occupy the unenviable position he does to-day. We have stated again and again, and we still maintain, that outside interference in the question of education for New Brunswick—a question with which the Dominion has no legal right to meddle—cannot accomplish any good whatever. The people of this Province alone have the right to pronounce upon the question, and the time is rapidly approaching when they will exercise that right, broadly and comprehensively, and we believe the decision of the great majority of the electors will be favorable to the present non-sectarian school law.

There are men in our midst who do not want an expression of opinion upon this most important question—men who would have electors to believe that because certain advocates of separate schools recently supported a gentleman who holds a high position, and who has many warm friends in this County, that therefore they must, Jonah like, throw all their principles overboard, and support these separate school candidates. Away with all such hollow reasoning. In a question of this kind, no man should halt between two opinions—if the school law is correct in principle then support it honestly and the men who uphold it. If wrong, then oppose it, and support the men who argue for repeal, or separate schools. This is not the time for half-way measures. Electors! be not deceived. Do not allow preceding elections to influence your mind, but knowing the right, act the honest part, and give a square vote either on one side or the other. The school law must be tested at the coming election, side issues raised by designing men to the contrary, notwithstanding. Northumberland expects every free, non-sectarian school advocate to do his duty.

Our Rich Men. In the last issue of the Nation we noticed an article written with the intent to prove that the periodic terror which exists among a certain class of editors with respect to the Balance of Trade, is founded, more or less on a series of nonsensical ideas which all the wisdom or logic of Adam Smith has not been able to drive out of the world. In trying to show, however, that the Balance of Trade can seldom be against us on account of the vast amount of exports which are never reckoned when the official returns are made up, our contemporary has failed to classify a certain commodity of which the colonies have long been prolific, namely, our rich birds of passage. Strange to say, the editor of the Nation considers the unfortunate merchant in his bankruptcy a gain to the country, though he says not a word against or in favor of the men who, in amassing fortunes, do so only with the purpose of spending, or of living upon, these fortunes in some more favored clime than Canada; he does not even seem to be aware that there are any such men in the country for whose edification he writes. In our opinion there have been few evils which have had such an injurious effect upon the general progress and well-being of the country, as the system of the rich men who have been so long established in the colonies. There can be no personal accusation of the merchant who toils for a millionnaire, for the means while he is the means; and it is to the credit of the editor of the Nation, that he said against

him as a man merely because when he has made all the money he desires, he determines to return to his native land, where he may enjoy, with greater zest, the fruits of his labours. Nevertheless there is much reason to regret the departure of such men, not perhaps so much because of the wealth they take with them, as on account of the lack of public interest which at once appears in those who assume their position in the commercial world.—Seldom do we see a British or American paper without finding in it some mention of donations or legacies given by private individuals to the Institutions of England and the United States. In these countries, schools, colleges, libraries, museums, have been founded by wealthy citizens, who are willing thus to show their interest in the country out of which they drew their wealth.—Comparisons are odious; but who will say that the wealthy of Canada have followed as a general rule, the examples seen in neighboring nations? Have the millionnaires of Canada shown, by their donations, great public spirit, love of country, or interest in their fellow mortals? Among our merchants we have many men whose aim is not altogether the amassing of wealth—men who have done, and are still anxious to do, much for their poorer neighbors and their children. But why is it we hear so much of the Protestant minority that shall band themselves with those who have resisted a free education to all, merely on account of the increased taxation on their property? Where is the public spirit of the man, wealthy and prosperous, who shall vote against Free Schools, because he has to pay a few dollars more as a school tax? The number of such men is small, it is true, yet there are some who, on account of the tax, claim affinity with the Separate School party, and intend to use their influence against one of the greatest blessings New Brunswick has ever enjoyed. Of course they say—"We have no objection to pay the money, but we do object to the payment of it as a tax," and indeed the objection may be honest enough. But then at the best it is but a poor argument. We would be glad to know that the cause of resistance lies not in that lack of public interest which has in former and present times too frequently shown itself among many of our merchants. Be sure, gentlemen, that you are in the right. Will your objection educate the youth of New Brunswick? Will your vote in favor of Repeal, in favor of Separate Schools, improve the condition of the youthful generation already with the disease. The railway to Carleton Place, for the convenience of Frenchmen coming up at election times to vote for Anglin, has been given up, for the present, at least, by Mr. Schreiber has received orders to begin a survey for a branch line from the Intercolonial to Bathurst. He is expected here in a few days to commence operations. The line will be about 2-1/2 miles long.

The Rev. Geo. J. Cate, son of the late James Cate, Esq., of Chatham has tendered his resignation as Pastor of St. Stephen Church, St. John. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last, from the words—"Finally brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." During his address, Mr. Cate said that during his nine years of labour among his people he had baptized 210 children, had solemnized 96 marriages, and had striven to administer consolation at over 400 death beds. The passing address, says the News, was received by many with tears and audible manifestations of grief.

Pressed Hay, of good quality, is in demand here just now. A lot recently sold at auction in Chatham at prices ranging from \$25 to \$32.50 per ton. In Newville on Monday several tons of the pressed article were disposed of at from \$25 to \$26 per ton. Hay has been very scarce in Miramichi for a month past, many horses and cows having been fed on "short commons" during that time, and some, we are told, have for two or three weeks been living on whatever they could pick up outside.

We are sorry to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Francis Henderson, Derby, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last. A defective flue is supposed to have been the cause. The house was a good one, and Mr. H. will be a heavy loser, as there was no insurance. Every assistance was rendered by a number of men who were near the scene of the conflagration, but the fire had gained too great a headway when discovered, and the main building was soon in ashes. The back kitchen was saved.

His Honor Governor Tilley has proclaimed Monday next, the 25th, a Public Holiday. We have not yet heard whether anything will be done in the way of sports. If our business men could afford to close up for one day in this busy season of the year, it would doubtless be a boon to the young men in their employ. In the evening, a Concert will be held in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of Northumberland Lodge.

The Rev. James Murray has withdrawn from the pastorate of St. John's (Presbyterian) Church, Dalhousie. He preached a farewell sermon on Sunday the 10th inst. Previous to his departure from that place on Thursday, the 14th, the Rev. gentleman was presented with a complimentary address. The Rev. gentleman officiated in St. James' Church, Newcastle, on Sunday morning last.

Mr. W. Watt has taken into co-partnership with him, the Stationery and Dry Goods business, Mr. Geo. Watt. See advertisements of the new firm in this day's paper.

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Derby.—Messrs. Francis Parks, Thos. C. Newman, Wm. Hart, Blackville.—Messrs. John L. Scofield, B. N. T. Underhill. Blisfield.—Messrs. Enoch Bamford, Burke Archibald, Robert Swin, Nelson.—Messrs. Wm. Cushman, Thomas Ambrose, Enoch Flett. Glenora.—Messrs. Donald McBeath, John Johnston, Hugh Cameron. Anwick.—Mr. H. J. Lee. North Esk.—R. P. Whitney, Esq. The following is the official report of the proceedings of the Convention:—

The meeting was called to order, and on motion Richard Hutchison, Esq., was appointed Chairman and W. C. Anslow, Secretary. The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting in a few remarks, to have Swin, Esq., and North Esk, Esq., the credentials of 26 delegates were examined and found correct; two parishes not being represented, Ladlow and Hardwick, and only one delegate from each of the parishes of Anwick and North Esk. On motion resolved.—That all elections by this Convention shall be by ballot, a majority vote of the delegates present shall elect the chairman, and that all nominations must be before the Convention before any ballot be taken.

Unanimously Resolved.—That this Convention shall unanimously endorse the selection of the tickets made by the majority, and the members thereof pledge themselves to give such ticket, in the event of a contest, their undivided and cordial support. The nominations were then presented in the following order:—Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, nominated by Caleb McOnley, seconded by Messrs. James Kerr, Wm. Hart, Burke Archibald. Allan A. Davidson, Esq., nominated by Mr. Wm. Hart, seconded by Mr. Robert Swin, Esq., nominated by Mr. B. N. T. Underhill, seconded by Messrs. Enoch Flett, John L. Scofield, Mr. Burke Archibald, Esq., nominated by Mr. Thos. C. Newman. Lemuel Tweedie, Esq., nominated by Mr. John Galloway, seconded by Mr. James Kerr. W. C. Anslow, nominated by Robt. Swin, Esq., seconded by Messrs. John L. Scofield, Wm. Falconer. Dr. W. J. G. Dawson, nominated by Mr. Wm. Hart, seconded by R. P. Whitney, Esq.

Several other nominations were made, but it being represented that they declined they were left off the list. The first ballot being taken Hon. W. M. Kelly was unanimously selected as the first on the ticket. The ticket was then filled up by the following gentlemen, they having received a majority vote, and on motion their selection was made unanimous, Allan A. Davidson, Esq., William Swin, Esq., L. J. Tweedie, Esq. Requisitions were then filled up, and given to the delegates from each parish, calling out the above named gentlemen as the Free, Non-Sectarian School Ticket at the approaching election.

Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock p.m. W. C. ANSLOW, Secretary. Newcastle, May 19, 1874.

Mr. Restigouche, who attempts to defund himself in the last Gleaner, because we refused to publish an objectionable communication, might just as well have sent all the article to that paper, instead of extracts. It suited his purpose better, however, to insert a portion only. We have published a number of effusions from the pen of this gentleman, and never before refused to publish his correspondence; but as his "cloth" has permitted him to indulge in a little more "playfulness," we may say for the edification of the Restigouche people, and those of Eel River particularly, that this writer often falls into these playful moods. It is not long since, when in a spirit of playfulness, this same writer penned a letter reflecting somewhat on the appearance of Eel River, and shortly after penned another effusion pitching into the writer of the previous article. Of course this was "playfulness," but not very consistent. It is this "playful" writer imagined for one moment that he can pawn off upon our readers, all his "literary" efforts, he had better waken up at once to the fact that he is slightly mistaken. But when he deals with public questions, and with gentlemen in a gentlemanly way, our columns are at his disposal. Otherwise they are not. If "Restigouche" wishes to hear from us again, we shall be pleased to attend to him at our leisure.

County Convention. The Delegates appointed by the various Parishes to assemble in Convention for the purpose of selecting Four Candidates to uphold the free, non-sectarian system of education in this Province, met in the Temperance Hall yesterday. The result of the Convention is that the Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, Allan A. Davidson, Esq., Wm. Swin, Esq., and Lemuel J. Tweedie, Esq., have been unanimously selected as the School Ticket, and we hope that every Free School man will stand by his principles by voting the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

The following gentlemen were present at the Convention as DELEGATES from the different Parishes, viz.:—Newcastle.—Hon. Richard Hutchison, Messrs. Wm. Falconer, Sam'l Thomson, James Russell, W. C. Anslow. Chatham.—Messrs. Caleb McCulley, James Kerr, John Galloway, Donald McLaughlan, John Blake.

Concert. Attention is directed to the advertisement announcing a Concert on the evening of Monday next, in the Temperance Hall, Newcastle. We hope the entertainment will be largely and generously patronized, as the proceeds will be devoted towards the completion of the new Masonic Hall, which will be an ornament to the town, and a very useful public building. The owners of the New Era have kindly consented to run an extra trip, leaving Chatham at the usual time (6.35) in the evening, and Newcastle soon after the close of the Concert.

Last week we unintentionally omitted to mention the receipt of Quip, a semi-monthly comic paper printed at St. John. It is exceedingly well got up, and will no doubt prove a success. The principal cartoon is called "The Great Spring Meeting in New Brunswick, 1874, open to all Comers. The way looks just now." In the centre is seen the Atty. General floating upon a raft bearing the inscription, "Free Non-Sectarian Schools and Constitutional Rights." Near by are seen three individuals in the act of sinking out of sight beneath the water—one is grasping a staff bearing a flag upon which the word "Repeal" is seen, the staff crowned by a Bishop's mitre. Another, bearing a strong resemblance to Mr. Hamilton, grasps a flag with two keys, crossed, inscribed thereon, his raft, made up of Separate School modifications, being too frail to support his weight—while in the background still another is seen disappearing beneath the water head foremost, carrying down with him a flag bearing upon it "All things to all men." This latter is supposed to represent the now candidate for Legislative honours, Mr. R. Marshall. Yet another is seen upon a raft upon which "Work always" is seen. This is Mr. Keays, one of the St. John ticket, who is assisting the Atty. General in guiding his raft. Quip makes a good beginning, and has our best wishes. \$1.25 per annum.

A Bathurst correspondent furnishes the following items:—There has recently appeared among the horned cattle in this county, a disease said to be similar, in some respects, to that which carried off so many cattle in England, a year or two ago. It affects the front knees with weakness, at first, and afterwards there appears, in the same place, a lump from which something like a worm issues, and soon after the death of the animal ensues. Persons in Kinuso, Big River and other places have lost valuable cows already with the disease. The railway to Carleton Place, for the convenience of Frenchmen coming up at election times to vote for Anglin, has been given up, for the present, at least, by Mr. Schreiber has received orders to begin a survey for a branch line from the Intercolonial to Bathurst. He is expected here in a few days to commence operations. The line will be about 2-1/2 miles long.

The Rev. Geo. J. Cate, son of the late James Cate, Esq., of Chatham has tendered his resignation as Pastor of St. Stephen Church, St. John. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last, from the words—"Finally brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." During his address, Mr. Cate said that during his nine years of labour among his people he had baptized 210 children, had solemnized 96 marriages, and had striven to administer consolation at over 400 death beds. The passing address, says the News, was received by many with tears and audible manifestations of grief.

Pressed Hay, of good quality, is in demand here just now. A lot recently sold at auction in Chatham at prices ranging from \$25 to \$32.50 per ton. In Newville on Monday several tons of the pressed article were disposed of at from \$25 to \$26 per ton. Hay has been very scarce in Miramichi for a month past, many horses and cows having been fed on "short commons" during that time, and some, we are told, have for two or three weeks been living on whatever they could pick up outside.

We are sorry to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Francis Henderson, Derby, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last. A defective flue is supposed to have been the cause. The house was a good one, and Mr. H. will be a heavy loser, as there was no insurance. Every assistance was rendered by a number of men who were near the scene of the conflagration, but the fire had gained too great a headway when discovered, and the main building was soon in ashes. The back kitchen was saved.

His Honor Governor Tilley has proclaimed Monday next, the 25th, a Public Holiday. We have not yet heard whether anything will be done in the way of sports. If our business men could afford to close up for one day in this busy season of the year, it would doubtless be a boon to the young men in their employ. In the evening, a Concert will be held in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of Northumberland Lodge.

The Rev. James Murray has withdrawn from the pastorate of St. John's (Presbyterian) Church, Dalhousie. He preached a farewell sermon on Sunday the 10th inst. Previous to his departure from that place on Thursday, the 14th, the Rev. gentleman was presented with a complimentary address. The Rev. gentleman officiated in St. James' Church, Newcastle, on Sunday morning last.

Mr. W. Watt has taken into co-partnership with him, the Stationery and Dry Goods business, Mr. Geo. Watt. See advertisements of the new firm in this day's paper.

Mr. W. Watt has taken into co-partnership with him, the Stationery and Dry Goods business,

From letters produced it was shown that Fitzgerald had been constantly misrepresenting Gough in an unparliamentary manner to the Commissioners, urging that the contract should be taken from him, and in case that was done asking that he (Fitzgerald) should be reimbursed, in other words that Fitzgerald should be allowed to complete the work. Mr. Fleming also stated that he had never known Fitzgerald as an engineer in connection with Canadian works. He only knew him as a land surveyor. Mr. Gough will be examined to-morrow.

Special to Telegraph.

In answer to Mr. Cheval, Mr. Dorion said it is the intention of the Government to cause to be withdrawn from circulation a twenty cent piece of silver coin which is a nuisance to the public owing to its similarity to a coin of twenty-five cents.

Mr. Cheval asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take the necessary steps to provide that all postage on letters and papers should be paid in advance.

The Postmaster General said the Government would introduce a measure dealing with the subject next session.

Mr. Stephenson asked whether it is intended to muster active volunteer force in brigade companies for drill during the present year; if not, whether the annual drill will be ordered at battalion drill.

The Minister of militia replied that it was intended to reduce the strength of the force to about 25,000 men, and it was more than probable the annual drill will take place in brigade camps.

Mr. Roscoe asked whether there had been negotiations between Dominion Government and Government of British Columbia, direct or through any agent, in regard to alteration of the terms of union, and if so, what has been the result.

The Premier replied that negotiations had taken place, but he was not in position to state their results.

With reference to question by Mr. Davies, Dr. Tupper asked when the Government intended to take over P. E. Island railway.

The Premier said 50 or 60 miles of this road would be finished in a few days, and the Government intended to put that portion in operation immediately.

The committee on manufactures has decided to take no action on the bill, as it is understood that the manufacturers will be perfectly satisfied with the protection they have obtained under Mr. Cartwright's tariff.

OTTAWA, May 12.

The Premier introduced a bill providing for a more efficient means of obtaining claim to property.

Correspondence respecting the claims on the International from sections 1 to 7 was submitted.

Hon. Mr. Dorion introduced and explained the Insolvency Act. Among its amendments are the following:—The debtor cannot make an assignment without the written consent of two creditors to whom he owes \$500 or upwards. The assignee shall be an officer of the Court appointed by Government. Attachments shall be directed to the assignee instead of the sheriff. The assignee shall be paid a commission of 5 per cent. when the sum does not exceed \$500; 2 1/2 per cent. when it does not exceed \$1000, and 1 1/2 per cent. on sums exceeding that amount. Creditors can increase this amount. No assignee can hold the proxy of any creditor. Inspectors shall be named by creditors. Assignees must deposit all sums received in the Bank. Deposits cannot be removed except by the joint cheque of the assignee and inspector. Disputes shall be settled by the Judge.

Mr. Blake urged that measure be laid over till next session.

A lengthy discussion took place. Mr. Mitchell admitted the necessity of a more satisfactory Bankrupt Law. He approved of the proposition to postpone the measure till next session. He thought that the principle of voluntary assignment should not be abolished. He hoped the provisions of the bill would not be confined to traders in New Brunswick. There were large classes of men having shares in ships who did not come under the legal dominion of trader. Such men should not be excepted from the operations of the Act.

Hon. Mr. Dorion promised to consider the proposition to postpone the measure.

The Premier moved the Pacific Railway resolutions. He had opposed the original scheme for its construction. Being in power he would try and carry out the spirit if not the letter of the agreement with British Columbia, but he pronounced the severest censure on the late Ministry for incurring obligations which it was impossible to carry out, and which jeopardized the interests of the country. He stated the enormity of the undertaking to construct a Pacific Railway with the experience of the Intercolonial before them. He enlarged upon the difficulties of the proposed Railway, which must pass through an almost unknown and uninhabited country. He mentioned the failure of the late Ministry to accomplish anything, as shown by the fact that not one dollar was offered from an English company towards the work. He next showed that British Columbia delegates did not expect that the strict terms of the agreement should be carried out. It was impossible to do so. He argued that whatever scheme was adopted, the road must be mainly built by the money of Canadian people. Our lands were vast, but it is high price were put upon them they would remain unsettled. He agreed upon the additional expense to be borne after completion of the work. Six millions yearly would be necessary for running expenses, with these enormous obligations before them. When his Government took office they entered into negotiations with the local Government to secure modifications of terms. If they consented to an extension of time, the Government would begin to construct the Vancouver Island portion of the railway immediately. Negotiations were still in progress. He digressed here to abuse Sir John for saying that British Columbia could succeed if the terms were not carried out. He did not believe British Columbia would accept the advice of a defeated and desperate party leader. (Gross and cheers.) He defended his proposed land and water summer route. It was the cheapest way to the Rocky Mountains. The remainder of the route could be presented as the country would afford it. The immediate completion of the branch from Fort

Garry to Pambula would give us a speedy connection with the North West. Surveying completed showed that there were not many engineering difficulties between Lakes Nipissing and Superior. He then explained the Government scheme. The section between Nipigon and Fort Garry should be commenced as soon as possible. The section eastward of Nipissing was not required at present. The most difficult section was that between the North West and the Pacific Coast. This section could be commenced when a pass was found through the Rocky Mountains and Western terminus located. Nothing would be done on that section till a course the Premier continued, showing the means adopted by other countries in railway construction, and entered into a detailed explanation of his scheme as outlined in the resolutions. It was physically impossible to keep faith with British Columbia, but the Government would do their utmost to carry out this great enterprise. (Cheers.)

Dr. Tupper thought it would save time if the resolutions were passed pro forma, and discussion had upon the second reading of the bill. The Premier had no objections to this course but had expected a discussion now.

Mr. Blake insisted upon the discussion going on.

Mr. Hilyard Cameron said the Opposition would not be dictated to as to their course.

Dr. Tupper said that in the first set of resolutions, published in all the papers, no mention was made of a money subsidy. In the resolutions submitted to-day, money subsidies were promised amounting to \$27,000,000 (Senators). As the resolutions were only before the House a few hours, he thought it more satisfactory that the discussion should be had on the second reading of the bill.

After further discussion, the resolutions passed in Committee.

In the Senate yesterday a lively discussion took place on the resolution ensuring Government for unjustifiable dismissal of officials. The resolution was withdrawn, after a distinct pledge from the Government that no further dismissals would take place anywhere except for incompetency or misconduct, but not for political reasons.

The Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade has issued a circular calling a meeting of the Board at St. John, N. B., on the 16th July next.

OTTAWA, May 13.

The House to-day was occupied with private bills and notices of motions of importance. Considerable discussion arose upon Mr. Mills's bill to legalize the control and disposal of sunken timber.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell opposed the bill as a system for legalizing the plundering of the lumbering interests, and encouraging that class of private plundering. Private rights would be swamped by the bill. He would oppose any attempt to interfere with the rights of lumbermen.

The charges against the contractors on section 16 have been completely broken down, and the Ministerial journals are silent upon the subject. The members of the sub-committee taking evidence upon the subject are all Grits except Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

They spent all the forenoon re-examining their own witness Garden, assistant engineer, who testified that the work was well done, and that there is ample balance left of the original contract price to finish the work. It is clearly proved that Fitzgerald embarrassed and misrepresented contractors to commissioners, in the hope of securing the contract himself. His reputation as an engineer is ruined.

On motion to go into committee of supply, Dr. Tupper delivered an able speech, sustaining his position that there was no deficit, showing that Cartwright, in order to make up a deficiency, had placed half a million dollars in current account that was chargeable to capital account, and that the principle sums in the supplementary estimates were for expenditures for 1873-74, and should not be calculated as far as 1874-75. He also showed that the Minister of Finance, with unexpended monies on hand for several purposes, had placed sums in the Supplementary Estimates, adding to these sums which were not possible for him to spend.

By order of the Administrator, C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

OTTAWA, May 14.

Concerning the charge made by Dr. Tupper, that Mr. Mackenzie had brought down two sets of Pacific Railway resolutions, Mr. Wicksted, Law Clerk to the Commons, writes to the Times to-day. He said Dr. Tupper was right in saying that there were differences, and very important ones, and Mr. Mackenzie is right in saying that they were not made by him. The bill was made first and printed, and in accordance with the resolutions as reprinted. I drew the resolutions upon the bill. They were long and time pressed, and by a misapprehension on my part the \$10,000 provision was omitted, and the \$12,000 bonus was printed as \$10,000, and so they appeared in the vote on Friday the 8th inst., when the House met. Mr. Mackenzie came to me with the clerk, and pointed out the errors, and desired they might be corrected. The resolutions were accordingly corrected, reprinted separately, and placed in the members' box, and in the post office on Saturday evening.

On the motion of Mr. Cartwright for a third reading of the Tariff Bill, a discussion arose on an amendment to re-commit the bill, in order to expunge the clauses relating to tobacco grown in Canada.

Dr. Tupper said this was a native industry which the increased tax was calculated to destroy. He had voted on a former occasion against a proposition to repeal the tax on native tobacco; but he would vote against an increase of the tax, as this bill proposed, especially when it had been clearly shown that there was no necessity for the increased three millions taxation.

After a debate the amendment was lost—yeas, 51; nays, 108.

Mr. Doby moved that tea and coffee be struck from the taxable articles.

Dr. Tupper strongly opposed the tax. He showed that the Finance Minister had secured by revotes more revenue than would be received from

tea and coffee tax. These unexpended balances brought forward more than covered the revenue likely to be raised from tea and coffee.

Mr. McKay spoke in favor of the tax. The amendment was lost—yeas, 51; nays, 108.

Ryan (Montreal) moved an amendment that the tea and coffee duties be ad valorem. A discussion took place as to whether this was in order or not. The Speaker ruled that such an amendment could only be made in Committee.

The bill was read a third time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The most serious subject on which man meditates is the maintenance of good health in himself and family. In this changeable climate of ours it is of the most importance at once to banish the slightest cold. The confirmed consumptive patient knows now that when he was advised with his first cough, if he had made use of Dr. Wilson's Painsong Cherry Balsam, he would now have been well. Subdue at once, then, that cough which is getting more and more confirmed every day you neglect using this remedy. Pain, discomfort, and danger will then be arrested.

Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-bilious and purgative Pills are composed of the best and purest materials that can be prepared from vegetable extracts, and are the true, safe, and surest purgative Pills known to medical men.

For horses that are troubled with Bone Spavins or Splints they should first be bled, and then Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment applied once a day. Many horses have derived marvellous relief from this Liniment, which has brought round many such, and re-established their limbs, after their owners had despaired of a cure.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders were invented by one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons of England, and are the only English Condition Powders in the market. No time should be lost in giving them for all cases of Want of Appetite, Roughness of the Hair, Stoppage of Water or Thick Water, Coughs and Colds, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Worms, Horse-ail, Tick Wind, &c. They are equally good for cattle and sheep.

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New Advertisements.

FIRST ARRIVAL

NEW GOODS FROM BRITAIN, BY STEAMERS VIA SAINT JOHN. Just Received and now opening at

RICHARD DAVIDSON'S. The Public are invited to CALL & INSPECT THE STOCK.

THE SELECTION IS GOOD AND PRICES LOW. Newcastle, 19th May, '74. 20

JUST RECEIVED

Per S.S. "Miramichi," and Schrs. "Modoc" and "C. Bernier," from Quebec and St. John. A superior assortment of DRY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

A choice Lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. A Large Stock of PROVISIONS.

Inspection invited. DANIEL FERGUSON. Newcastle, May 19th, 1874. 20

BRIDGETOWN EXPRESS.

The subscriber notifies the PUBLIC that he intends running an Express Wagon, for the Summer Season, between

Newcastle and Bridgetown, making two or three trips a day, as circumstances may require. For the present he will leave Newcastle at 7 1/2 a.m., and return; and again at 5 p.m., returning from Bridgetown at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPECTED, A Lot of Superior LIGHT WAGGONS, which will be sold at moderate prices. DANIEL FERGUSON. Newcastle, May 19th, 1874. 20

New Advertisements.

GRASS HATS!

WE have on hand 700 Doz. Nova Scotia GRASS HATS. Very low prices. EVERETT & BUTLER. Wholesale Warehouse, 55 & 57 King St., St. John.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher is wanted for District No. 12, Rogers Settlement, Parish of North Esk. Apply to

NEIL GORDON, JOHN MENZIES, Trustees. GEO. H. ROGERS, Northesk, May 18, 1874. 20

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

ARE now receiving and daily expecting their usual large Spring Stock of Goods, consisting in part as follows, viz:—500 packages of MEN'S, Melton, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, Surgical and Dental Goods, Toilet Articles, Druggists' Sundries, etc.

1200 boxes German Window Glass; 120 cases Fowler's Syrup of Hypophosphites, 20 gross Kidder's Steamboat Lardment, 15 cases Kennedy's Medical Discovery and S. R. Ointment, 35 gross Atwood's Genuine Juniper Bitters, &c. &c. of the Great Shoemakers Remedy and Pills.

A full supply of all other popular Patent Medicines, 500 bush Canadian and Harvey Timothy Seed, 20 tons 50-50 Best Northern Red Clover Seed, Alsike and White Dutch Clover Seed. Also, the largest stock of Turnip, Carrot, Beet, and other Garden & Field Seeds, ever offered in this market. Wholesale and retail, at lowest prices, by T. B. BARKER & SONS. May 15. Saint John.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Bridge over the Kennecobiscot at Perry's Point.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Perry's Point Bridge" will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until Saturday, the 1st day of August next, at noon, for the building of a Bridge over the Kennecobiscot River at Perry's Point, so called, according to plan and specification to be seen at the Public Works Office, and at the store of Samuel Foster, Esq., at Kingston, King's County.

The names of two responsible persons will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioner does not bid himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. M. KELLY, Chief Commissioner Public Works. Department of Public Works. Fredericton, May 15, 1874. 20

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Nelson Street" will be received at the Office of Public Works, Fredericton, until TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 11 o'clock, noon, for the rebuilding of D'Almeida Street.

Plan and specification to be seen at the Board of Works Office, and at the office of Thomas Barry, Esq., St. George, Charlotte County.

The names of two responsible persons will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. M. KELLY, Chief Commissioner. Department of Public Works. Fredericton, N. B., May 16th, 1874. 20

Soda, Nuts, Tea, &c.

Now Landing— 25 BAGS Ceylon COFFEE; 50 bags FINEST Walnuts & Almonds; 50 boxes Valencia RAISINS; 5 cases choice Elixirs, in 2 & 5 lb boxes; 100 kegs BAKING SODA; 30 boxes pressed HOPS, of best quality; 20 lbs choice very choice BURLING TEA; 10 boxes MACCARONI; 25 cases assorted Confectionery; 4 cases TOILET SOAPS.

And to Arrive: 25 lbs. Bright R. P. Sugar; 600 boxes Layer Raisins. m 20 BERTON BROS.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has this day admitted Geo. Watt, of Newcastle, into

PARTNERSHIP, and the Business will hereafter be carried on under the name and Firm of WILLIAM & GEORGE WATT.

He begs to thank his Customers for their patronage in the past, and solicits for the firm a continuance of the same.

In consequence of the change in his Business, all parties indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th June next, otherwise, all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

WILLIAM WATT. Dated Newcastle, 1st May, 1874. 20 4w

"DOMINION PRINCE."

The celebrated Horse "Dominion Prince," imported from Prince Edward Island this spring, will travel for the season, between

INDIANTOWN and BOISTEOWN. The above horse is four years old, weight 1600 lbs., was sired by Stockman Clydesdale, his dam was sired by "Farmer's Glory," "Glory" by "Saladin" and "Columbus," color dark brown. He is allowed by competent judges to be adapted to improve the stock of this County, as he is the best horse of this season.

THOMAS WASSON, OWNER. Bilsdale, May 12th, 1874. P. S.—For further particulars please apply to the Groom. 20

ENTERTAINMENT.

A Musical Entertainment under the auspices of Northumberland Lodge, No. 17, F. & A. M., will be held in the

Temperance Hall, Newcastle, MONDAY EVENING, 25TH INSTANT. Proceeds in aid of the new Hall, now in course of erection. 20

ADMISSION, 25 Cents—Reserved Seats 50 Cents. TICKETS for sale at the stores of Hon. Wm. Mulholland & W. B. Howard; Chatham; Hon. E. Hutchinson, Douglastown; James Fish, C. F. Bourne, and W. C. Anslow, Newcastle; and at the Door.

DOORS OPEN 7:30—COMMENCE AT 8. The "New Era" will make an extra trip, leaving Chatham, her usual time in the evening and Newcastle immediately after the concert.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN." Newcastle, May 12, 1874. 20

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH FACTORY.

Manufactured by

ROBERT COLWELL, Carriages, Sleighs, Buggies, Pangs, Express Waggon, &c., &c., KING ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

ORDERS from any part of the Province will be promptly attended to. Good Workmanship, — Fair Prices. F'ron, Dec. 22, 1873. 24 1y

L. J. TWEEDIE,

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

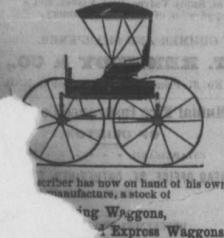
OFFICE—Snowball's Building. May 12, 1874. 13

(Continued from first page.) your poor mother—bursting in the most unreasonable way against a man whom you do not fancy.

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

Table with columns: DATE, Time, Height of Bar, Thermometer, Maximum, Minimum, and Direction of Wind.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.



Further has how on hand of his own manufacture, a stock of Express Waggon, and CANADIAN STOCK.

ART STORE.

Stocks in line as usual. Cord Nails, and Material. Call and see for the City.

DRY GOODS.

Black and Colored Silks, Coburgs, Lustres, Tartans, Repps, &c., &c.

FURS, in great variety.

A large Assortment of Reepers, ALL SIZES, Pilot & Beaver Cloths, Fur Caps, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.

EDWARD CUTLERY, Tools &c.

Imported on the North Shore. Call and for yourselves, as they are too numerous to mention.

ALL IN STOCK.

27 cases Scotch and Reduced Sugars; 47 packages Pine Condensed Teas; 50 bags Java Coffee; 17 lbs. Scotch Oatmeal and Pearl Barley; 300 boxes New Layer Raisins; 23 small Filberts; 10 lbs. Peas; 25 cases Fancy Soap; 5 cases Fancy Mustard; 25 cases King St. Saint John.

FURNITURE, TEA, &c., &c.

The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Furniture, Comprising Wood and Cane Seated Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Couches, BEDROOM SETS, &c.

GOOD TEAS.

Direct from London, in original packages, cheap by the Chest or half Chest. Together with his usual stock of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.

All of which he offers at very low prices to make room for his

LARGE FALL STOCK.

now on the way and expedited daily.

JAS. W. DAVIDSON, Newcastle, 2nd Sept., 1874. 24

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL! PROF. HERMAN'S

World Renowned Vermine Destroyer! WHICH IS KNOWN TO BE Far Superior to anything ever yet Discovered FOR KILLING

Rats, Mice, Insects on Pottery; Ants, Dogs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insect on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cts. per Package; SIX PACKETS FOR \$1.25. Directions for use on each Packet.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any Climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

GRAVEL LANE, HOUNDSDITCH, CITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the International Exhibition of 1873. A large number of testimonials.

Chatham Agents, Messrs David Johnston & Francis Letson.

Douglstown, Mr. Dawson.

Sole Agent for Newcastle, W. C. Anslow, July 9, 1873. 157

NEW GOODS.

Just Received, per "Island Queen" from BRITAIN.

A carefully selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Dress Material.

Black and Colored Silks, Coburgs, Lustres, Tartans, Repps, &c., &c.

Ladies' Fashionable Winter Sacques, Shawls, Cloaks, Trimmings, Ribbons, Plain and Watered Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

FURS, in great variety. A large Assortment of

REEFERS, ALL SIZES.

Pilot & Beaver Cloths, Fur Caps, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LAMPS & OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

All to be sold at a small advance on Cost.

W. PARK, Newcastle, Oct. 21, 1873. 157

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

The subscriber has now completed his ALL & WINTER STOCK, and offers for sale the largest and most complete stock of

EDWARD CUTLERY, Tools &c.

Imported on the North Shore. Call and for yourselves, as they are too numerous to mention.

ALL IN STOCK.

27 cases Scotch and Reduced Sugars; 47 packages Pine Condensed Teas; 50 bags Java Coffee; 17 lbs. Scotch Oatmeal and Pearl Barley; 300 boxes New Layer Raisins; 23 small Filberts; 10 lbs. Peas; 25 cases Fancy Soap; 5 cases Fancy Mustard; 25 cases King St. Saint John.

Sundries, per Nestorian.

COLORED Powders, Moulding Flax, Flat, or Round Soap; Stockholm Tar Soap; Out-door Soap; Fur Boxes, in Wood and Metal; Eleven Varieties; Tooth Brushes; Twenty-six varieties Combs, Fine and Coarse; Six varieties Hair Brushes; Trusses; a large assortment; Silvered Specimens; Rubber Nipple Shields; Gum Elastic Catheters, all numbers; Fine Sponges; Jeffrey's Bleaching Lotion; White Cherry Tooth Paste; Crystal Soap; Cashew's Aromatic; Superior Toilet Soap; Transparent Glycerine Soap; Sarsaparilla; Compound Sarsaparilla; Elastic Leggings and Knee Caps; Washable Mitts.

Preparations prepared with care.

J. CHALONER, 40, King & German St., St. John.

Business.

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Sundries, per Nestorian.

THE ESTEY GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.

This subscriber is now prepared to do Gold and Silver Plating at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

Parties having old watches or jewelry, can, at a small outlay have them plated so that they will look equal to new.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and all kinds of

Repairs or made to order.

The Subscriber has had a long experience in the business, and can guarantee satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

C. O. ERICSSON, Chatham, Dec. 9th, 1863.

THE LEADING TIMEPIECE.

Among the many improvements patented by the manufacturers are the following, which are greatly to the power and exactness of the timepiece.

Patent Harmonic Attachment, Patent Self-Dial, Patent Vox Jubilante, Patent Key Bellows, Patent Kneel Swivel, Patent Temperature Societies or other organs, and a variety of other instruments can be seen at the Agents residence.

These Organs range in price from \$60 to \$200. Sample instruments can be seen at the Agents residence.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co., GUILD, CHURCH & Co., Grand & Square Pianofortes

Further information can be obtained from JAS. J. ANSLAW, Agent for the North Shore Counties.

LANDRY & McCAFFREY, St. John, General Agents, Newcastle, August, 1873.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

1873. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1873

MAILS.

Bathurst, Chatham, Campbellton and Dalhousie, (daily) A.M. A.M. 11.00 6.00

Sundays excepted, 6.00 12.30

Chatham, Campbellton, St. John, Richibucto, Shediac, St. John & Douglstown, (daily) A.M. P.M. 5.00 12.30

Sundays excepted, 5.00 5.00

North Shore, daily, Saturdays excepted, 10.00 11.10

Fredericton & the Way Office, (daily) A.M. A.M. 11.00 10.00

Wednesdays & Fridays, 11.00 11.00

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, 11.00 11.00

Quebec, by Gulf Steamers, Wednesday & Fridays, 7.10 7.30

North Shore, daily, Saturdays excepted, 10.00 11.10

Fredericton & the Way Office, (daily) A.M. A.M. 11.00 10.00

Wednesdays & Fridays, 11.00 11.00

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, 11.00 11.00

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Wednesdays & Fridays, 11.00 11.00

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

Offers to the public a full stock of MER- CANTINE, which will be sold cheap for cash, almost constant.

DRESS GOODS.

Twilled Balances, Flannel, Striped, Striped Balances, Maroon, Navy, Twilled Balances, Wool Crimsons, Striped Ottoman Shawls, Square do., Ladies' Cloth, Fur-trimmed Skirts, Satin, Felt and Cashmere, Ladies' Skirts, as well as Ladies' Velvet Hats & Bonnets, Fancy Cloths, do. Polkas, Turkish Scarfs, Merino, do. Laces, and Fashionable Silk, Crapes and Tartan Scarfs, in all colors, assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Velvet and Leather Belts; Ladies' Silk and Laiden Bags, Embroidered Alpaca Aprons.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

in great variety: JAPANESE & TREBY SILKS; SILK VELVETS, etc., etc.

CLOTHS of Various Kinds.

Gentlemen's Top and Over Coats, Reading Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, FURS, all kinds, and a lot of Buffalo Hops, trimmed and untrimmed, very cheap.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, Gold Rings, Breast Pins, Brooches, Earrings, and a nice lot of Jet Goods, Ladies' Book Combs, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.

A large assortment of HARDWARE, as usual on hand. Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, a few Sets of Ivory Handled Knives, (good quality).

Earthenware and China Tea Sets. Also a few Punchbowls, and a quantity of Molasses at wholesale. Also, the usual good supply of Groceries, Provisions, &c.

R. DAVIDSON, Newcastle, Jan. 5, 1874.

G. A. BLAIR, Merchant Tailor.

CHATHAM, N. B.

Always on hand a large and select assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, Duckings, Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS, Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.

Gentlemen's APPAREL, Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.

Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Remember the Stand.

Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's, Water Street, Chatham.

June 25th, 1873.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale

Forty TONS GOOD UPLAND HAY, 2 EXPRESS WAGGONS, & LIGHT WAGGONS.

One Set Double Harness, 30 do. Single do., 18 lbs. Ala