THE WHOLE COST OF COLLECTING OUR REVENUE,

these facts were apparent. That the aggregate cost of collecting the entire revenue, under the old Administration, showed an increase of 153 per cent. in seven years, or an average of 22 per cent. per annum; while the entire cost under the present Administration increased nine per cent. in three years, or an average of three per cent. per annum. If they deducted extraordinary expenditure, such as the Weights and Measures Act, the Adulteration of Food Act, the increase of Post-offices, for which latter item hon. gentlemen opposite did not appear to blame the Government, the increased expenditure under the old Administration, as compared with the present, stood as follows: under the old Administration, 22 per cent.; under the present Administration, ½ per cent. per annum. This was the comparative expenditure of collecting the whole revenue. Another point on which much had been said by hon. gentlemen opposite, was the item of

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

He admitted that in this item there was always room for considerable economy or extravagance. He found that with the increased work thrown upon the departments, by the introduction of Prince Edward Island into Confederation, and the increased work thrown upon the department on account of establishing the Government in the North-West Territories, and by additional work arising out of an increased population, the increase of contingent expenditures for 1876-7 as compared with 1872-3, the last full year of the old Administration, only amounted to $4,241.18, or an average of $326.24 for each of the thirteen departments, controlled by hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches. Was there a gentleman opposite who was prepared to say that this was an extravagant increase in the public contingencies? Let such an hon. gentleman take the increases which had been necessitated by the union of Prince Edward Island, by the acquisition of the North-West Territories, and by the increased population, and if he could say that to increase the contingent expenses of each department by the sum of $326.24 was an extravagant, reckless increase, he did not understand the meaning of the words. Let him examine in detail the increases in the departments. Take, for instance, the Department of Justice. The amount of contingencies in this department in 1872-3, when presided over by the right hon. member for Kingston, was $6,572; in the year 1876-7, under the present Administration, it amounted to $2,760, about one-third the amount required by their predecessors. The Department of Customs, when presided over by the hon. member for Cumberland, in the year 1872-3, amounted to $18,736; in 1876-7 it amounted to $15,769, or about three thousand dollars less; and yet his hon. friend, the member for Cumberland, would denounce the extravagance of the Government, while there was a reduction of three thousand dollars in the contingencies of that department as compared with his own management. In the Post Office Department the expenditure was $35,712, while in 1876—7 it was $33,858, or nearly $2,000 less. These are indications which could not be disputed—which hon. gentlemen opposite could not question. They showed that the charges of extravagance and reckless expenditure were not sustained by an honest, candid and close investigation of the Public Accounts. He would like to give another item on which a good deal had been said, and regarding which he regretted to confess, there was room for saying a good deal; that was

THE DEFICIT.

It was to be regretted that a defict had occured year after year—that it had occured at least two years in succession. Every Canadian must regret that depression which had overtaken all the business departments of this country, and which had reduced the consuming capacity of the people so much as to cause a deficit in the Budget of his hon. friend the Minister of Finance. Well, let them consider that deficit and see whether it was so extraordinary as hon. gentlemen opposite said it was. These hon. gentlemen told them in the first place that in 1875—6 there was a deficit of $1,901,000. In 1876—7 there was a deficit of $1,460,000 making for the two years a deficit of $3,361,000. That he confessed, seemed to be a very large amount of money which this country would be obliged to make up in some way. But he would ask the House if that was a fair way to put the case. If the Administration were to be charged with a deficit in 1875-6, why not give them credit for the surplus in 1874-5? If they deducted that surplus, the deficit was reduced by nearly $1,000,000. The Administration, again, were charged with being responsible for the expenditure of 1873-4, but if so, they must be credited with the surplus of 1873-4. If they took those two surpluses, and deducted them from the deficit, about which certain hon. gentlemen had said so much, what did they find? They found that the deficit instead of being $3,361,000 amounted to the sum of $1,535,392—that was a million and a half. But there was another item for which they had a right to claim credit. They had applied to the

EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT,

during the last three years, the sum of $865,355 more than the hon. gentleman opposite applied during the last year of their Administration; so that the real deficit—deducting their surpluses, and the amount placed to the credit of the sinking fund—at the present moment really amounted to $670,047.20. That was a balance of accounts which he challenged hon. gentlemen opposite to dispute. On the one hand, were placed the two years' surpluses which were rightly entitled to be credited to the Administration, and, on the other hand they were charged with whatever deficit might have occurred, leaving an average deficit of about $150,000 per annum since the present Administration took office. He had noticed that hon. gentlemen opposite referred very slightly to

THE LOAN ABOUT WHICH SO MUCH WAS SAID LAST YEAR.

His hon. friend from Niagara took a peculiar line of argument in dealing with that loan. Last year they were told by the hon. gentleman himself, and by the hon. member from Cardwell, that the loan entailed a great loss on the people of this ountry; that, in fact, it was a reckless bargain. They went so far as to question the *bona fides* of the Canadian agent in London. This year he noticed the tone of the hon. member for Niagara was much altered. He as much as said. "The loan has been effected, the money has been borrowed and borrowed very cheaply, and the Canadian agents manage to make practically nothing out of it; but it was such an easy thing that the hon. Minister for Finance does not deserve any credit for it. The time was opportune, there was a plethora of money in the English market, and he could not help but borrow on favourable conditions." He was glad to notice that what these gentlemen so much condemned last year, they were now obliged, under altered circumstances, to approve of, and he ventured to say that if hon. gentlemen opposite reflected upon the expenditure of the present Administration, and compared it with their own expenditure of three years ago, their tone would also be altered, and they would more than commend the present Administration for their careful and economical management of public affairs. Another circumstance in regard to which he wished to make a remark, was the burdens which were imposed upon the people of this country. The House was led to believe by hon. gentlemen opposite that the present Administration had largely increased the burdens of taxation from which the people were suffering. These hon. gentlemen went so far as to say that during their Administration their policy was one of low taxation, while that of the present Administration was one of high taxation.

WHO TAXED THE PEOPLE MOST?

He wished to give a few facts from which it would be seen under which Administration the people of this country had been most seriously burdened. Take, for instance, the last year during which the party opposite were in office, 1872 3, and what did they find? They found that the average amount of money paid *per capita* by the people of this country, in Customs and Excise, was $4.90, while the average amount *per capita* in 1876-7—that was last year—was $4.42, or 48 cents less *per capita* than the burdens imposed upon them by the previous Administration. But hon. gentlemen opposite might tell him that the taxation then imposed did not meet the wants of the country, and that if the deficit which had occurred was added to the taxation, the burdens would, of course be much greater. Well, the deficit, large as it was, represented exactly 36½ cents per head. If the taxation which would be represented by the deficit was added, in order to make the account balance, it would be found that the people of this country were taxed 11½ cents per head less than they were taxed in 1872-3, the last year of the old Administration. If he made a comparison with the year 1873-4, which, perhaps, would not be quite as fair the result would be much more favorable to the present Administration than the comparison he had made. The expenditure *per capita* in 1873-4, was $5.37, as against $4.42 per head under the present Administration. He did not propose to continue his investigations of the Public Accounts at much greater length. He had endeavored to condense his remarks that hon. gentlemen opposite might see that, when

THE RATIO OF EXPENDITURE

under the two Administrations was estimated on a fair basis, the charges of reckless extravagance made againt the present Administration were not just, and could not be borne out by a fair investigation of the Public Accounts. But they were told that the reduced expenditure in 1876—7 was a

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE,

or an expenditure for which the present Administration must not receive any credit. His hon. friend from Niagara went so far as to repudiate entirely all investigation and all comparison with the expenditure of 1876—7. He said: "I will not take that into account at all, I will make all my comparisons with 1875—6." Well, supposing it was a death-bed repentance—if, in the last throes of this reckless Administration, they could reduce the expenditure of this country, and save $1,488,000 to the people, was not that an act for which they deserved credit? Contrast this economy with the

DEATH AGONIES OF THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

In 1872, when his right hon. friend from Kingston felt the pangs of approaching political death, how did he deal with the public expenditure? Did he reduce it? No; he increased it by $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. And when the hon. member was making his last will and testament, by which he was to receive certain funds whereby he might, if possible, ward off the dread avenger, what did he do? Did he deal economically with the public funds or with the public loans? No; but he placed upon record that Sir Hugh Allan should receieve

THIRTY MILLIONS OF CANADIAN MONEY

and fifty millions of acres of land, in consideration of advances made, to help him at the general election. That was an instance of a death-bed repentance on the part of gentlemen opposite! Coming down to a later date, he found from a document which he held in his hand—a document brought down in answer to his hon. friend from Cardwell—that when his hon. friend at

THE LAST DREAD MOMENT

of his term of office knew he could no longer control the destinies of this country, and when he was bidding farewell, to his political associates anxious to provide for many of his true and trusty followers, he ordered, as his last will and testament, that nine of them should be provided for by the Secretary of State at an expense of $4,690, and that the salaries of nine others should be increased to the extent of $1,650. To his hon. friend from Charlevoix (Mr. Langevin), then Minister of Public Works. He said: "Provide offices for 28 of my supporters and increase the salaries of 171 more. Never mind the cost. These were true men." And his hon. friend from Charlevoix did as he was told, at a cost of $40,620; in his own department, that of Justice, over which he had himself so long presided he provided situations for 75 of his supporters, and increased the salaries of 11 more, at a cost of $79,960. To his trusty friend presiding over the Department of the Interior, he said: "Bear this in mind, that you provide offices for 19 of my friends, and increase the salaries of 25 others, at a cost of $19,080." Then turning to his hon. friend from Cumberland (Mr. Tupper), at the time Minister of Customs, he said: "We have fought many a hard battle together—my interests are your interests, and I therefore hand over to your keeping 111 of my faithful friends. Provide for them liberally, and on those already in our service do not fail to bestow substantial favors," and according to this return from which he was quoting, the Minister of Customs responded, and 111 new officers were appointed and the salaries of 636 increased at a cost of $125,262. In the same way he placed six new officers in the Militia Department and increased the salaries of 18; he placed 84 in the Inland Revenue Department and increased the salaries of 96; he placed 17 in the Finance Department and increased the salary of 24; he placed 41 in the Department of Agriculture and increased the salary of 15; he placed in the Department of Marine and Fisheries at that time under the care of his hon. friend from Northumberland, (Mr. Mitchell), 159 new officers and increased the salary of 49; and last but not least he ordered and decreed that the Post-Office Department should be taxed to maintain 77 new officials and increase the salary of 311; in all, he ordered as his last will and testament, that 629 new officers should be appointed, at an expense of $322,943, and that the salary of 1,381 should be increased at an additional expense of $152,360.

He (Mr. Ross) referred to these matters for the purpose of

SHOWING THE CONTRAST

between the death-bed repentance of the late and this, which was alleged to be the death-bed repentance of the present Administration. In one case provision was made for political supporters, while in the other, an effort was made to reduce the expenditure.

A CODICIL TO THE WILL

referred to provided that the right and trusted friend of the testator, Mr. S. L. Tilley, should receive the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick, while another friend, the member for Antigonish, should receive a judgeship; in fact the whole body of his friends on the opposite side seemed to have been provided for when the hon. member was in the throes of his political dissolution, and the country was saddled with an enormous expense in order that these men should not come to want. If it is proper that the

DYING HOURS OF AN ADMINISTRATION

should have been spent in providing for its political supporters, then were the dying hours of the late Administration happy indeed. But if it is the duty of Government, at all times, to guard the interests of the people—to promote wise legislation and prevent extravagance, then there need be no fear but even the death-bed repentance of the present Administration, if death-bed repentance it really is, will compare very favorably with the last scene in the career of an Administration ot which the country is now happily relieved, and whose return to office is in the far distant future. He had not yet seen anything to justify the hope that hon. gentlemen opposite, were they restored to power, would not repeat the same reckless extravagance in the Administration of public affairs which had characterized them in the past—an administration which had brought reproach upon the country, and from the consequences of which it could only be extricated by the most rigid economy and the most judicious management of all its affairs. [Cheers]

Enjoy Life.

What a beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountain, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. Dr. Pallen agent for Chatham.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) 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.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

Trade etc., Port of Chatham.

Through the courtesy of the Customs authorities of Chatham we are enabled to make up a comparative statement of the trade of the port for the past two fiscal years, ending 30th June:—

	IMPORTS.	DUTY.	EXPORTS.
1877—	$166,279	$33,651.92	$959,510
1878—	$149,990	31,221.16	1,154,509

The value of goods entered for consumption for the year ending 30th June, 1878, was $159,772.

The exports of Fish for year ending 30th June, 1878, were as as follows:—

Lobsters, Cn'd to U. K.,	206,558	lbs.
Salmon " "	12,768	"
Salmon, fresh & sm'kd. U.S.,	148,403	"
Mackerel, " "	9,951	"
Fish, other " "	967,462	"
Total,	1,345,142	

The number, destination and tonnage of vessels cleared from the port of Chatham during the past year, with cargoes were as follows:—

	No.	Tons.
For U. K.,	132	123,664
" France,	25	15,160
" Spain,	2	1,231
" Portugal,	1	159
" Italy,	1	521
" Australia,	2	2,008
" Brazil	1	426
" Newfoundland,	1	90
" St. Pierre,	1	84

The vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Chatham, seaward, for year ending 30th June, 1878, were as follows:—

ARRIVED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British,	113	61305	1270
Foreign,	163	82591	1910
Total,	276	143,896	3,180

DEPARTED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British,	112	62194	1273
Foreign,	154	78449	1845
Total,	266	140,643	3,118

The Coasters were as follows:—

	No.	Tons.	Men.
Arrived,	199	15117	851
Departed,	153	11943	699
Total,	352	27,060	1,550

The Savings Bank statement for the past year, is as follows:—

Balance due Depositors 1st July 1877,	$124,044.09
Deposited during year,	53,020.00
Interest added,	4,676.24
	$181,740.33
Withdrawals during year,	$51,990.91
Balance on deposit 1st July, 1878,	$129,749.42

The exhibit for the year is a good one, considering the general depression of business both at home and abroad.

The New Brunswick Government.

The formation of the Provincial Government is now complete. Mr. Landry of Westmoreland and Mr. Adams of Northumberland were sworn in on Saturday last, the former as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and the latter as Surveyor General; at the same time D. L. Hanington, Esq., was sworn in without office. Hon. B. R. Stevenson, who has so efficiently administered the office of Surveyor General for the past eight years, also retains a seat without office. The Government is, therefore, now composed of the following gentlemen:—

Hon. John J. Fraser, Attorney General;
Hon. Wm. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary;
Hon. P. A. Landry, Chief Commissioner of Public Works;
Hon. Michael Adams, Surveyor General;
Hon. Robert Young, President of Council;
Hon. J. H. Crawford;
Hon. W. E. Perley;
Hon. B. R. Stevenson;
Hon. D. L. Hanington.

Nomination Day, in both this County and Westmorland, will be Monday next, 24th inst., and polling day will be Saturday, 29th. Mr. Landry is, we learn, to be returned without opposition and we have no doubt that Mr. Adams will be similarly treated in this constituency.

St. John Elections.

We are glad to hear that the chances of Hon. Mr. Burpee for re-election in St. John, are first rate. Indeed it would be strange if it were otherwise. Since he was first returned to Parliament Mr. Burpee has devoted his time and talents to the interests of the important constituency for which he sits, while his administration of the office of Minister of Customs has been a marked success. St. John would have nothing to gain by defeating Mr. Burpee, while she would lose much were he not returned. The Government of which he is a member has abundantly proved its ability, by conducting Canada through a period of universal and unusual commercial depression with unimpaired credit, while expenditures on Public Works have been largely increased and necessary measures of economy enforced wherever practicable. It being beyond doubt that Mr. Mackenzie's administration will be sustained, St. John will show her good sense by refusing to support those who have made obstruction and opposition the chief characteristic of their policy for the past five years. We believe that the sound judgment of the constituencies, generally, will show that it is proof against the merely party cries by which "struggling politicians" hope to gain ascendancy in Parliament. St. John should have a position in the Government in order to exercise her legitimate influence in Parliament. This she can only have during the next five years by sending to Ottawa representatives pledged against Protection and other political clap-trap. Mr. Burpee and the other candidates in accord with him ought, therefore, to be returned.

Dominion Expenditure.

We hope our friends will read carefully the remainder of Mr. Ross' speech which we publish from the Hansard Report of the House of Commons. The figures presented are very gratifying to the friends of good Government and they conclusively answer the charges of extravagance made for political purposes against Mr. Mackenzie's Administration by their opponents. The closing part of the speech, in which the charges of "death-bed repentance" are dealt with, is at once humorous, truthful and very telling against the late Government.

The Non-Resident Question.

We observe that the *Advocate*, which, a week or two ago, urged the electors of Gloucester to reject Mr. Anglin of St. John, because he was a non-resident of the County, is making an effort to show that the same rule should not apply in this County to Mr. Mitchell of Montreal. A good many electors who took part in the Northumberland election of 1857 will remember how Mr. Mitchell, himself, urged the County to reject Mr. Street on the ground that he was a non-resident. In one of his speeches Mr. Mitchell said:—

"Upon your votes depends whether you will return men residing amongst you, whose interests are identified with your own and whose political conduct is in harmony, or take a person from the St. John River," etc.

Now, Mr. Mitchell will not blame the very constituency to which he addressed himself on that occasion if they recognise the principle he then advocated, but which, like his professed love for the Liberal Party, his Free Trade and other principles, he has abandoned for the Tory and Protectionist faith of his Montreal friends, with whom his interests are now identified.

The attacks upon Mr. Street on account of absenteeism were not confined by Mr. Mitchell to his speeches, but we find that by means of correspondence in the *Gleaner*—then a well-conducted paper—the County was argued into the doctrine which is now so unpalatable in certain quarters. In the *Gleaner* of April 18th, 1857, we find the following urged in Mr. Mitchell's interest against Mr. Street:—

He resides in the County of York—his business, his property, his interests lie on the other side of the Province. "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also." It is then but fair to conclude that Mr. Street feels a deeper interest in the Counties of York and St. John than he does in the County of Northumberland, but it may be replied to the objection under consideration—look at Nova Scotia—the Hon. Joseph Howe resides in the Capital and represents Windsor and in our own Province. Mr. Watters resides in St. John and was returned for Victoria. We are willing to admit there might be nothing in the objection could we not find within our own borders men as fit and proper as Mr. Street to represent us. * * * They may be met with every day on our public streets They are men who are doing extensive business in the County and whose personal interests are identical with the prosperity of the County.

It is hardly probable that Northumberland will resist the logic of the above. It was good doctrine twenty-one years ago and it helped to convince our electers that Mr. Street ought to be rejected—and he was rejected, just as Mr. Mitchell will surely be. His heart and treasures are in Montreal. We are glad to receive him as a summer visitor and an old friend, but as he has severed himself from us and our interests—is working with the Conservative Protectionists against his old allies the Liberals and Free Traders and has exchanged Northumberland for Montreal, Northumberland will take friendly leave of him and send a man of her own to Parliament.

The Peace Congress.

The Anglo-Turkish Treaty sems to have given satisfaction to the Turkish population of Constantinople. An urgent recommendation has been made by Congress to the Sultan to institute an international financial commission to guard the rights of holders of Turkish Bonds. Servia and Roumania have been exempted from payment of their arrears for tribute to the Porte.

The dissatisfaction with the Treaty expressed by France and Italy has been dissipated, in a great measure, by the assurances given the latter power that the rights of France in Syria will be respected.

The treaty of peace contains sixty clauses and is the longest ever made.

Thursday night, Shouvaloff attempted to restrict the Sultan's right of issuing special permits for the passage of the Dardanelles by foreign men-of-war, or of calling a foreign fleet to his aid. After an angry discussion a compromise was agreed upon in which the *status quo* was continued. The clauses relative to the consideration ot the Greek claims by Turkey and the Austrian occupation, were both inserted in the treaty. Bismarck in his speech at the closing of Congress on Saturday declared that he did not hesitate to affirm that this Congress deserved well of Europe, and that the plenipotentaries would have the consciousness of having, as far as possible, restored and assured peace. The plenipotentaries were to leave Berlin on Saturday or Sunday.

MR. WILLIS' POLITICAL EPITAPH—"Friend after friend departs."

THE BRITISH WOOD MARKET continues to be as unpromising as it was a month since.

THE "NEWS" MIGHT AS WELL own up that it is sorry it prophesied so much in reference to local politics.

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS was formally taken possession of in the name of Great Britain by Mr. Baring, of the British Embassy on Thursday last.

ST. JOHN AND SIR JOHN:—A meeting composed of about two hundred electors was held in St. John on Monday evening last for the purpose of nominating candidates in the Opposition interest in that County. Messrs. Geo. E. King and A. L. Palmer were chosen.

FALSE PROPHETS.—It is only a few days since that the Protectionists were boasting of being able to beat Donald A. Smith, in Selkirk, and thus win over that constituency. The gentleman who was to do the business for them was ex-Governor Morris. The latter, however, declines to be nominated by the boasting Conservatives. We presume they will not cease to boast, however.

NOT PLEASED.—The *News* says "it will be an unpleasant spectacle if the electors of Northumberland and Westmorland allow Adams and Landry to go unopposed when they return for re-election." We presume our cotemporary means that the spectacle will be an unpleasant one for Mr. Willis, Mr. Covert and Mr. Blair. Everybody cannot be pleased, of course.

HOW IT WILL WORK—In a few years more the Washington Treaty will lapse and our leading statesmen will be called upon to deal with the adjustment of the questions then to be opened up. If Canada, in the meantime, adopts the "retaliatory tariff policy" advocated by the Conservatives, the Americans will have their revenge by absolutely shutting out our fish which now go free into their market. Let our fishermen think of this fact in time.

THE "TIMES", THE "ADVOCATE" AND THE "NEWS" are the magpies of our local politics. The former is blazing away at the electors of Northumberland, imploring them not to reject Mr. Adams, now that he is Surveyor General. It is true that some of those who sympathise with the *Times* and *Advocate's* Dominion politics threatened what they would do when Mr. Adams accepted office, but they find it will not work and they have decided to keep quiet. As Mr. Adams' return will not be opposed the "magpies" chattering shows how little they know about Northumberland politics.

The 12th of July.

The Orangemen of the Dominion celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne last week in various ways. In this Province they gathered chiefly in the rural districts, attended church services, enjoyed picnics, etc.,

The Miramichi Orangemen engaged the *Andover* and, with their friends to the number of about five hundred, went down to Bay du Vin Island, enjoying the excursion very much.

In Montreal there was intense excitement owing to the existence of very strong "religious" and party feeling engendered between the Orange and rival factions. The Orangemen threatened to walk in procession, although they were well assured that to do so would cause riot and bloodshed. Representative bodies of the more influential and respectable classes interposed beforehand and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose, but the latter claimed that they had a legal right to parade and would do so. Then, acting on the advice of four prominent legal gentlemen, the Mayor issued a proclamation declaring it illegal for the Orangemen to walk in procession and forbidding them to do so. They, however, adhered to the determination before expressed.

On the other hand certain Irish and French Roman Catholic organizations, as well as others who, doubtless, were ready and willing to participate in a fight over any matter, so long as it would afford opportunity to assist in creating disorder, determined to make counter demonstrations and interfere with the procession. In fact, the great commercial metropolis of Canada seemed to be on the verge of abandonment to the worst classes of her population who were to be aided in their work of destruction by people of the same kind from outside places.

Fortunately, the authorities rose equal to the emergency and some two thousand of the active Militia, drawn from different arms of the service and under the command of General Smyth, were obtained on the requisition of Montreal Magistrates and these were stationed in different quarters so as to quell riot, let it come from whatever quarter it might. The Mayor, too, had five hundred special constables sworn, which produced, excellent effect as a check upon those who were disposed to contribute to the threatened disorder.

The Mayor, on the morning of the 12th, obtained an interview with the leaders of the Orangemen, who, it is said, in view of the legal forces against them, consented to forego their parade, provided they were protected in their place of meeting. They also arranged to have some of their number arrested in an attempt to form a procession, in order that their legal right to walk in procession might be tested in the courts. It was subsequently understood that the Grand and other lodges, at a joint meeting, determined to walk in procession and the special constables shut the whole lot—some 500—in their place of meeting to prevent them from doing so. They were, thus, kept from causing mischief all day and at night afforded protection to their homes.

As might be expected, there were isolated cases of assault, and a special constable accidentally wounded a person by a pistol shot, but it is a matter which should cause all right-thinking people to be thankful to God, that Canada was saved from the disgrace which threatened her at Montreal on Friday last.

Correspondence.

Derby Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—Though Derby experiences a share of the financial depression, yet our ambitious and energetic inhabitants do not feel "crest fallen."

This little village which has always maintained her rights either politically, commercially or socially is destined to become the "Paradise of the North". Her commercial situation renders the village unrivalled for speculators to amass wealth. Her fisheries, her lumber trade, her manufacturing establishments rival—in a marked degree—those of the great metropolis, these combined with her agricultural resources, must, eventually, elevate her to a position similar to many cities of ancient Italy. As a summer resort, it may be said Derby occupies an unprecedented position. Her boating, bathing and fishing privileges and facilities should attract the attention and admiration of all who love a summer retreat.

Not subject to a maldoorous or infectious atmosphere invalids should seek her invigorating, exhilarating, recuperating and salubrous climate. As a fitting place for a Regatta, Derby stands pre-eminent. The waters of the picturesque and beautiful South West are—almost unexceptionally—every morning and evening, like the mirror-like, or placid lake. This, with a "straight-away" course of five or six miles should make her sought by aquatic sports. Roughness of the water is frequently a source of dissatisfaction in a trial of skill; but should the "Derby Course" be chosen for a boat-race to nothing but insufficient muscle, sinew, and science in the art of rowing could the defeat of either party be attributable.

Latterly Derby has been progressive, Mr. Jno. J. Miller has not spared either trouble or expense in renovating his establishment. He has had erected a flagstaff seventy feet in height, from which the traveller may frequently see suspended a magnificent flag of our glorious Dominion. In front of the store he has caused a "Fairbank's" to be constructed, which will certainly prove itself to be of paramount utility to the adjacent inhabitants.

Mr. R. D. Wilson has been placing his Carding Mill under a thorough renovation. The old machinery has been entirely removed, and a new "lock, stock and barrel" placed instead thereof. Mr. Main, a competent machinist of Sackville, from whom the new machinery was purchased, has been engaged in the work of refitting the mill, and expects to have it in thorough running order in a few days. I would give your readers further details of domestic improvements, but let it suffice, for the present, to inform our countonians that we have a side walk in course of construction, after which is laid rumour says "we're to be incorporated."

BOURGEOIS.

Derby, July 8th, 1878.

Is It True?

Newcastle, July, 16th 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you tell me whether it is true that a certain politician is endeavoring to assist his canvas by promising that when he and his friends succeed in getting "that infernal scoundrel, Mackenzie" out of power, the claims of a certain defaulting contractor will be paid and his debts liquidated. I hear of a large bill, the settlement of which was promised five years ago, hanging on this contingency. I am also a creditor of the contractor referred to, and if the public money is going to be used in paying his debts, I hope to come in for a share of it.

Yours,
WALLFLOWER.

A Desirable Work.

The first number of the new national magazine, being the combined strength of *The Canadian Monthly* and *Belford's Magazine*, proves the old adage "in union there is strength." The mechanical appearance far excels any previous effort in Canada. Every particular in connection with the journal denotes care, experience and remarkable good taste. To particularise the various happy points which combine in making this periodical not only the neatest and most unprovincial looking magazine in Canada, or that has ever been attempted here, is not our intention to give in this notice. We can, however, say it is a monthly we can proudly boast of and compare with our near neighbor's and our old country parent's more experienced productions of the same class.

We heartily recommend our readers to obtain a copy of the first issue of the *Rose Belford's Canadian Monthly*.

Our patrons will be pleased with us to learn that the new venture will not be devoted, in any sense, to any sect or party, but will be broad, liberal and fearless in everything, at all times zealously devoting itself to Canada and Canadians, its history and their literature.

Those who have the interest at heart to spread knowledge and establish a literature of their own, as every country of any importance since the earliest historical record shows have done, ought to support this enterprise. Copies may be obtained at the Miramichi Bookstore.

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.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more.' Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other*. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

From a Physician.

Hyde Park, Vt., Feb. 7, 1876.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston:

Gents—You may perhaps remember that I wrote you several weeks ago in regerd to the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP for my wife, who was suffering from general debility, the sequence of Typhoid Dysentery. I had tried the most noted physicians in this State, and also in Canada, without relief. At your recommendation she commenced the use of the Syrup; the first four bottles made but little impression, but while taking the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the dollar bottles, she has regained her strength, and is able to do most of the work about the house; and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in praise of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I have prescribed it to several of my patients, and have procured the sale of several dozen of it here. You can make any use of this letter you see fit.

Yours very truly, H. D. BELDEN, M.D.

Sold by all dealers generally.

THE INVIGORATING, FATTENING, AND NUTRITIVE properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its sufficiency to "sustain the body in the performance of its various functions," with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "Wasting Diseases of Childhood"—the "Wasting Away" in those of Consumptive tendency—in Consumption itself, as well as in General Debility and all cases of Prostration and Emaciation. Prepared by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggests and general dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle or Six Bottles for $5.00.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

AMONG THE MANY NOVELTIES TO BE SEEN AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, CHATHAM,

WILL BE FOUND THE

NEW CARPET EXHIBITOR

—AND—

MULTIPLYING SHOW CASE.

CALL AND SEE IT.

ALL IN WANT OF

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Should make their selections through this medium.

W. B. HOWARD.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Ever shown in Miramichi,

which I have personally selected from one of the best Houses in New York. The Stock consists of

Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle and Fruit Stands, Butter Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Spoons, Forks, etc.

Every Article warranted to give satisfaction.

I have also on Hand, a large Stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos, and all Smokers Requisites; for sale LOW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Remember the Stand, next "Argyle House", - - - - Water Street, Chatham.

June 4th, 1878.

SPRING GOODS!

General Advertisement!!

J. B. SNOWBALL has just received by Royal Mail Steamers, via Halifax, the larger portion of his Spring Stock of ENGLISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, consisting principally of the following, viz:—

2 & 3 PLY ALL WOOL CARPETINGS, UNION "KIDDERMINSTER" CARPETINGS,
HEMP, VENETIAN & DUTCH " "TAPESTRY" & "BRUSSELS" "
WOOL & TAPESTRY STAIR " PRINTED FELT CARPETINGS,
PRINTED FELT CRUMB-CLOTHS.
(Size 4x3¾ yards—bordered.)

The above Stock of Carpetings is undoubtedly the largest and best selected of any in this section of the Province.

16 inch, 18 inch and 20 inch Stair Linens.

¼ WOOL CURTAIN DAMASK,
¼ UNION CURTAIN DAMASK,
PLAIN and STRIPED WOOL CURTAIN REPPS,
N. B.—CURTAIN BANDS, SATIN DAMASK BORDERING, and handsome WOOL and SILK FRINGES to match,
DAMASKS and REPPS.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(36 inches, 72 inches and 108 inches wide.)

LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS,
LAPPETT BLIND MUSLINS,
LACE LAMBREQUINS (for windows.)
APPLIQUE LACE ANTIMACCASSARS,
TOILET COVERS, TOILET SETS complete.
8-4 LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
8-4 UNION TABLE DAMASK,
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED LOOM CLOTHS,
8-4, 8-10, 10-4, 10-12, 10-16 BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS,
5-8 and 3-4 DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS,
4-8 LINEN DOYLEYS,
HUCKABACK and DAMASK TOWELS.

Russia Crash for Rollers.

SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, WHITE SHIRTING COTTONS (best make

UMBRELLAS.

(In Gingham, Alpacca and Silk.)
NEW KID GLOVES, (one and two buttons)
NEW RIBBONS, LACES, COLLAR and CUFFS,
NEW FLOWERS and FEATHERS, (elegant)
NEW BUTTONS, BRAIDS and TRIMMINGS,
NEW TORQUOISE BONNET SILKS.
CLOTH MANTLES, CORSETS,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING (cheap)
BOYS', MEN'S, and LADIES' STRAW HATS & BONNETS.
—THE BALANCE OF STOCK WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED ON ARRIVAL—

A very liberal discount will be given to ALL CASH buyers.

FURN