#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

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PAINTS all colours, in 1 lb., Tins and Kegs, Dry Paints, Umbers, Driers, Siennas Lampblack, Gum Shelac, Pumice Stone, Paint Brushes. MACCOBOY SNUFF, FURNITURE and HARNESS POLISH, POLISHING PASTE for BRASS, &c-RAT and BUG POISON. Johnston's Anodyne, Parson's Pills, Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, with all the Popular Patent

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If you want a bargain in Dry Goods don't fail to examine A. J. LOGGIE & CO'S., stock, for we are now offering goods cheaper than we have ever yet sold them. BLACK & COLOURED DRESS GOODS, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, COTTONS. SHAWLS & SACQUES.

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Chatham, Dec. 20, '77.

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LINIMENTS in great variety, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. in Walthams, Elgins, Swiss and English Patent Levers, in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes-Gold and Gold Plated JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS, which has been PERSONALLY SELECTED from the best American Houses.

Daily Expected---A fine Assortment of Electro-Plated Ware. ON HAND-A large Stock of Havana, German and Domestic Cigars, Canadian and Virginia Tobacc Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, and all SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Also,-TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS, SOAP, ETC., ETC. Buyers will do well to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods have been bought at lowest Cash Prices, and will be sold at a small advance on cost,

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GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER, SANDFORD'S CATARRH CURE GRAY'S SPECIFIC REMEEY. SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. ROYAL FOOD, (for infants), Rebinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, CAMPBELS'S QUININE WINE, SEWING MACHINE OIL. SOZODONT for the teeth HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

MITCHELL'S MEMORIAL COLOGNE MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER, HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, BATCHELOR'S HAIR DY CANADIAN HAIR DYE. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL LIMES and GLYCERINE, BURETT'S COCOAINE GLYCERINE JELLY, FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR CURE. PERUVIAN SYRUP.

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Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21, N. R., New York. RATES OF PASSAGE Payable in U. S. Currency.

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Chatham, Feb. 5, '78.

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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 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 circu lation 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, FEBRUARY 14, 1878

The War. During the past week there has been quite a flutter of excitement over the news from Europe connected with the war. Hardly had the Turkish defenders been withdrawn from the outer lines of Constantinople, consequent upon the armistice, and news of the moving of the British fleet towards the Dardanelles been made known, than the despatches announced that the Russians were entering Constantinople and moving across to Gallipoli, that strategic point, where Great Britain threatened to effect a lodgement earlier in the war. Meantime a great debate was going on in the British House of Commons, caused by a request of the Government for a grant of six millions of pounds to meet any possible war contingency. Earl Carnarvon had resigned his seat in the Cabinet because it had held to ting Russian's entire good faith in seeking only Turkish reform, and Lord Derby had tendered his resignation because of the ordering of the British fleet to the Turkish Capital, the movements of the naval force being arrested. The anti-Russian son's pamphlet. He said: feeling was already quite high in England when the war grant was news from the East came like a picion of Russia's designs. For a few hours excitement prevailed almost everywhere in the Kingdom. Oppowithdrawn and the Government markets were disturbed and there ed about the more public places in tions against those who had shown sympathy for Russia, going so far as to break the windows of Mr. Gladstone's town house and of the Daily News Office. Despatches from Turkish sources showed that the powerful steps to, at least, secure the fruits of victory, beyond contingency, and it looked as if the complete overthrow of Turkish rule and Turkish national

status in Europe was aimed at, together with all that Russian acquisiply as affecting British interests. an explanation from Russia and was assured that the first despatches over-

stated the meaning of the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople, while no advance on Gallipoli had taken place. Subsequent despatches that the partial and peaceable occupation of Constantinople by Russian forces, while the negotiations under the armistice are pending, is necessary for the proper protection of the Christian population.

STAPLE and FANCY The very latest news shows that ships belonging to the different naval powers of Europe will probably be allowed to pass the Dardenelles. In PEOPLE'S HOUSE any case British men-of-war will do so, such a course being unavoidable

## The other side of the Picture.

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

of the pamphlet in question are got up

in a way that savors of Tupperism and,

indeed, the brochure is thought to be

the joint effort of the chief disciples of

the Advocate and Mr. Mitchell have had

not the champion of any government, nor has he yet appeared in the cheracter of a Reform Don Quixote, commissioned to ride tilt against every Tory windmill. As, however, Mr Mitchell has chosen to assume the role of windmill and to nearly burst his sails with Senator Macpherson's Tupperisms, and as prominent members of the Governstatements long ago, we will meet Mr. Mitchell's borrowed thunder from his "public document" by quoting from the speeches referred to, sufficiently to show that there is about as much in the extravagance charged against the Government as there is in those "cow cases" which formed the burthen of that Barnaby River speech. The Premier appears to have always amounted to \$1,203,797.]—EDITOR. looked upon the author of Mr. Mitchell's "public documents" as something to play with. In his speech at Senator Macpherson's appearance on ern Railway fraud, said :the public arena as an essayist or debater, with two others in the persons of the late Premier and Dr. Tupper, reminds one of a passage in Aytoun's poems, half English and half Gaelic, which describes the feud between the clans Macpherson and Mc-

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

All the rest had gone To drive off ta cattle.' (Loud Laughter) In the present case Senator Macpherson becomes an essayist, Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Tupper

"The only twa that's left To back him in ta battle. (Laughter) And before this redoubtable triumvirate we are expected to vanish, as an Administration, into thin air. Like Davy Crockett's celebrated coon, we must and acted upon its policy of distrust- "come down" when the gun is pointed at us. (Laughter.) I think the Finance Minister has shown you conclusively today that one branch of the Administration on which we have been strongly assailed is in the safest possible condition.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, in his Port Elgin speech on the but, subsequently, withdrawn it on 25th Sept. last went, in a pretty lively manner, into matters treated of in F'hair-

GOLIATH MACPHERSON And now, gentlemen, descending from prince to peer, this reminds me that I have being opposed in Parliament and the something to say of our sapient and ponderous friend, Mr. Senator Macpherson. Mr. Macpherson, though his name is David. thunderbolt to confirm popular sus- seems to figure as a sort of Opposition Goliath (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I am not aware whether Mr. Macpherson is a man of extensive reading, though I can certify that if he has ever read the Public Accounts of this Dominion he has signally sition to the Parliamentary grant was failed to understand them; but I presume he has heard of Lord Bacon and it might have been worth his while to peruse a cerpolicy unanimously endorsed, the tain famous saying of that nobleman, wherein Lord Bacon, who was a very shrewd observer of men and things has was almost a panic. Crowds gather- left it on record "that it is commonly noted of tall men, as of tall houses, that London and made hostile demonstra- the upper story is not unfrequently the worst furnished." (Laughter.) However that may be, Mr. Macpherson, neither regarding Lord Bacon nor yet the patriarch Job, has written a book, or perhaps J should say has caused a book to be writ. ten. (Laughter.)

MERITS OF MR. MACPHERSON'S BOOK. This book has two merits. It is well printed. It is also a most capital illustration of the profound wisdom of that proenemy of the Porte was taking bold vision of our Constitution which makes Senators incapable of dealing with questions of trade or finance.

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

POSITION ALTERED.

I am very sorry to say that the revelations made before the Northern Railway Committee have very seriously altered all this, and that henceforward Mr. Macpherson must stand on a much lower level in the eyes of all honest and intelligent men. (Hear, hear.) I see that Mr. Macpherson shall be the duty of the Mauagers of the Canada every penny they earn, after decan see no harm in this Company, whose interest were openly and notoriously in direct antagonism to the people's, taking this money, which did not by law belong to them at all, and therewith subsidizing the chief agent of the people of Canadathe very man of all others whose sworn duty it was to see that the Northern Railway obeyed the law and paid the balance of its earnings into the public treasury! (Hear, hear.) Two trustees combine together to plunder their ward for the benefit of that ward's lawyer, and one trustee

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

ATTITUDE HERE. Here these gentlemen blossom into political moralists of an especially rigid type. They mourn over the degradation of our politics. They regret that they have been disappointed in the present Ministry. They, speaking from a lofty moral standpoint, exhort their countrymen to select more honourable men as their leaders. They tacitly offer themselves as apt examples, and indeed Mr. Macpherson may perhaps be able to inculcate one use-

hearers not to do as he has done. (Laugh-Before proceeding further we will give an extract from the Advocate, showing the extent of which Senator Macpherson's "public document" quoted by Mr. Mitchell to the Newcastle audience. Mr. Mitchell said :

When the late Gov't resigned the reins of power the present party said that we left a deficit of \$5,000,000, and this in the face of the fact that we left a surplus of \$700,000. This statement was made for the purpose of justifying them in the attempt to raise an additional five million by taxing the people. When the late Gov't were in power the duty was taken off tea and coffee, necessaries of life, but with the cry of a deficit the present Gov't succeeded in increasing the duties from 15 to 171 per cent., which included a duty per lb. was placed upon tea, the duties on liquors were also largely increased, and all Ananias in the Tory ranks. However, to show the economy of the Gov't.

great increase in the public expenditure the effrontry to state that the pamphlet under the present Gov't quoting from the was a public document, and Mr. M. public documents in proof of his state. he says expressly: ments .-- Among other things he said that "Mr. Cartwright stated the additional amount challenged contradiction of its statements | ments. - Among other things no state at \$1,500,000." by Mr. Snowball or the Advance. between 1873 and 1876 to the extent of Now, the assertion that I stated that a will not hurt anybody excepting, per- strongly, and the Pope, probably because

It is pretty well understood in Northumberland that Mr. Snowball is ment have demolished Macpherson's to \$18.90 per head, and in 1876, under this termined with reasonable accuracy at this creased to the enormous outlay of \$26.55

He then quoted from public documents to show the increase in the public debt, which in 1873 was \$129,743,432, in 1874, \$141,163,151, in 1875, \$151,663.401, and in 1876, \$161,204,687, showing an increase in our public debt, in three years, under the economical Reform Gov't, of over thirty one millions of dollars, [The increase of interest in the three years 586,000; and this is the more noteworthy

The italics, editorial sentence and all are from the Advocate. Now we will proceed with the reply of the Govern-Fergus on 7th July last, Mr Mackenzie ment. In the speech at Port Elgin Mr. Cartwright referring to the North-

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

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

WHY NOTICE PAMPHLET?

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

I may say briefly that its whole pith and substance consists in a deliberate atpredecessors' sins. Under a thin pretence of impartiality, utterly contradicted by fact and by every line of the venomous preface which forms the introduction, there is but one end and one object kept steadily in view, and that is, by dint of much speaking, or more properly, of much tabulation, so to muddle and confuse the ordinary reader as to make him believe that we have done what we accused Sir John A. Macdonald of doing-that he might be bad, but that we were worse than he was. Now, all this has been answered. and all these fallacies have been exposed again and again. Mr. Macpherson's speech was replied to most ably and conclusively on the spot by Mr. Scott in the Senate. The whole general scope of his argument was disproved in detail by myself at Newmarket and elsewhere, but still, for surety sake, I propose to-day to point out to you a few of the grossest and worst blunders contained in this pamphlet, and thereafter to give you in brief outline such facts and proofs as will, I think, fully satisfy you of the utter and absurd falsity of the accusations levelled at us, on the score of extravagance, at least. (Hear. hear, and cheers.)

to day by discussing it.

FUNDAMENTAL ERROR. show that Russia takes the ground has had the effrontery in his place in the the present Government are, or can by Senate to declare that he did no wrong in any possibility be, justly held responsib taking money from the Northern Railway for two thirds of the expenditure incurred | Shediac and went through the form of for Sir John's testimonial. He, a Senator in the fiscal year 1873 4, simply because of this Dominion, a member of the Legis- they took office on the 7th November in lature which passed the very law which that year, I have already exposed; and declares in the most express terms that it were it not that I see that this foolish and dishonest assertion is continually repeated Northern Railway to pay to the people of by Dr. Tupper, by Senator Macpherson, by Mr. McCarthy, and, in fact, by every fraying the interest on certain bonds and Opposition speaker and paper, I would not paying their legitimate working expenses, waste another word upon the subject. As it is. I may remind you that the vast bulk of the total outlay in this, or indeed in any ordinary year, is always fixed in advance, long before the expenditure itself is actually incurred. The items over which any Government, taking office in the midare very few indeed. In our own case we took office, as I have said, on the 7th of November, 1873. Immediately thereafter we were occupied with our own individual elections, which were scarcely over before the dissolution and general election of 1874. Following almost instantaneously upon this came the session of Parliament, commencing in March and terminating in June, within a few days of the close of the fiscal year.

QUESTION FOR CRITICS. Now, I put this plain question to you and to our critics :- What would you have had us do? Obviously, under the circumstances I have detailed, it would have been utterly impossible to make a thorough or careful examination of the several items of expenditure actually in progress. It is equally obvious that to have ordered the stoppage of any public works or contracts then in progress, or to have interfered materially with existing arrangements without a thorough and careful examination. would have been a most improper and arbitrary act upon our part. Every man possessing the least experience in public affairs must know that the year's outlay necessarily went on as previously arranged by our predecessors, and that it is as abful moral lesson if he will only teach his surd as it is dishonest to attempt to hold us responsible for expenditure contracted under estimates we had not prepared, or by virtue of contracts formally completed before we took office. (Hear, hear.) BLUNDER NO. 1.

But letting this pass, I proceed to deal with a series of very grave misstatements which I find contained in Mr. Macpherson's pamphlet; and first, I observe that Mr. Macpherson, on the 61st page thereof, and else where, makes the following statement: "This shows that Mr. Tilley had brought down in Acts of Parliament, made the increased expendi ture of the session of 1873 amount to \$1,542,000, according to Mr. Tilley. And, to show that that amount was substantially correct, I shall quote the following words from Mr. Cartwright's budget speech of 1874: 'The legislation of last session added over \$1,500,000 to the fixed charges of the On page 31 he says:—

"Then the legislation to which I have just refer

under the Acts of Parliament and by supplementar estimates was authorized to be increased (according on tea and coffee. An additional 2 cents to Mr. Tilley) by \$1,542,000, making the total estithus see that the Government of that day provided for the additional expenditure ordered by Parliament in the session of 1873. Mr. Tilley evidently Mr. Mitchell then went on to show the supposed he was making ample provision for all re quirements.

\$38,335 more to collect the revenue in 1876 additions made by Mr. Tilley is utterly than it did in 1873 under the late Gov't, and entirely incorrect. What I did say With respect to immigration, under the was a wholly different thing, and Mr. late Gov't, and through the judicious ad- Macpherson has fallen into this very abministration of the Department by the surd error by confounding the statement little best to "suppress" the Hatching Hon. Mr. Pope, a very large number of that Mr. Tilley had added \$1,500,000 to House, and thus frustrate all efforts to

that unwise legislation also had something estimate should have been \$1,500,000 over hollow pretence of preventing public money to do with it. But as to the cost. In the ascertained estimate prepared for Mr. from being thrown away is a convenient 1873 the cost per head, under the late Tilley by the officers of his own Depart- cover for their malice against Mr. Mitchell Gov't, was \$7,76 per head; in 1875 under ment, and which, properly enough, only and ourselves.' the Mackenzie Gov't the cost had increased included those items which could be deeconomical Gov't, had still further in- moment. Had Mr. Macpherson taken the trouble to read my budget speech of 1874, from which he professes to quote, he would have seen this whole subject fully discussed in detail on pages 10 and 11, in which I show that Mr. Tilley's estimate for the year 1873-4 ought to have been some \$24,100,000, being an excess in round

> over his "ascertained" estimate of \$22,because no small part of Mr. Macpherson's | money, now thrown away, expended in argument is based on this blunder. (Hear, Want of space obliges us to break off at this point. We will continue these extracts next week and let more light in on the character of Mr. Mitchell's

#### "public document." The Miramichi Hatching House.

We refrained, last week, from noticing the Advocate's references to the Fish Hatching House on the Northwest Miramichi because of our opinion that that before the ADVANCE was establishpersons on the North Shore who are in- ed, Mr. Snowball and a number of other terested in the matter know that our leading gentlemen desired to have a cotemporary is in entire ignorance of respectable paper in Chatham. This the whole subject, and that his columns desire having been touched by the ears are used by outside parties to keep up of one of the proprietors of the Advocate, the deception which has characterised he offered to transfer the office of that cular letter on the subject has been the working of the establishment. We paper to Chatham if Mr. Snowball have, however, been called upon by a would give him a bonus of \$1,000. gentleman well acquainted with the The offer was not accepted, however. Hatchery, from its earliest history, who The fact that the Advocate is disappointvery properly thinks that the time has ed because it has not met with public arrived when the glaring official frauds appreciation, commensurate with its that have been perpetrated upon the opinion of its own merits does not Fisheries Department and public by those | justify it in pretending to think that in charge of the establishment ought | the proprietorship of the ADVANCE is to be known, and the destruction of Sal- vested in anyone but its Editor and mon caused by its peculiar management | publisher. If we deemed it any of our stopped. Our attention was directed by business we might show who owns all the gentleman in question-Mr. Jared Tozer of Northesk-to the following in the Advocate of 6th inst.

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

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

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

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

in Northumberland and we regret that he does not see eye to eye with us in all things. He recognises, however, that the ADVANCE is right in reference to the working of the Hatching House and agrees with us that it is the true interest of those concerned in our valuable fisheries to strengthen the hands of those who allow no false notions of political interest to stand between official rascality and its exposure and punishment. We may say that although we never

had any communication, heretofore, with Mr. Tozer or any other of the gentlemen whose names he has mentioned (and we hope they will not take our reference to them amiss) we offered to prove what he has stated to Mr. S. Wilmot last spring, when he was sent to Miramichi to investigate Mr. D. G. Smith's charges connected with the fraud of last winter, but he declined to enter upon the subject on the ground that his nephew might be implicated. He had been sent here to enquire into the "past and present" of the Hatching House and "the present" seemed to be enough for him. We leave Mr. Tozer's statement,

had personal knowledge of the facts-for the consideration of those who argue that such work as he exposes is a benefit to our fishermen, and when the Report red was passed, and the expenditure for the year on the charges preferred in connection with the same establishment last Spring is laid before Parliament, as it, no doubt will be, the worthlessness of the statements officially made by those in charge As also on page 38, in two places, where of the "Miramichi Hatching House" will more fully appear. In the light of fest in the States of the Church. The the facts such "rant" as the following | Liberal feeling was gaining ground very

which refers only to the year in which he

over two millions of dollars, it had cost sum of \$1,500,000 would cover the whole haps, those who indulge in it. It is applied by the Advocate to "Mr. Snowball and his manager."-

"They know who have been doing their persons were brought into the Dominion, the "fixed" annual expenditure, which is keep up the stock of salmon in our waters, and altho' the falling off might partly be quite correct, with the equally correct but and prevent the business of our fishermen attributed to the hard times, he believed quite different statement that the true from being ruined. - They know that the

If Mr. Mitchell desires to father the work of the establishment we have no particular objection, but the fact that he sets up his influence against the truth and seeks to maintain so palpable a waste of public money will not be of advantage to him in any way. The difnumbers of nearly \$4,000,000 on the estiference between Mr. Mitchell and ourmate of the preceding year, and \$1,500,000 selves is that he is satisfied with things as they are, while we would have the securing real protection to the natural nurseries of our salmon fisheries-the upper waters of the rivers.

#### Mr. Snowball's Paper.

The Advocate calls the ADVANCE Mr. Snowball's paper, a statement which is entirely devoid of truth and which our cotemporary cannot justify by any evidence whatever. We presume the canard is based on the well known fact that is valuable about the Advocate concern, but we have something better

#### Death of Pius the Ninth. From the Toronto Mail.

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

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

Giovanni Maria Granbattista Pietro

So much has been written of the dead

Pellegrino Isadoro Mastai-Ferreti, who will live in history as Pope Pius IX was born at Sinigalia, Italy, on Sunday the 13th of May, 1792. His Father was Count Girolamo Mastai-Ferreti. In his younger days the Pope was weakly, and did not appear to take kindly either to the studies or amusements which interested his companions. He was an enthusiastic youth, fond of music, billiards. and tennis, and with strong leanings towards a military Now, Mr. Tozer is pretty well known career. These days of his life gave little promise of the great future before him. Young Mastai was admitted into holy orders as a deacon, on the 18th of December, 1818, in accordance with a special dispensation, that being necessary because he was subject to epileptic attacks. He said his first mass in the church of St. Anne de Faleguami on Easter Sunday, 1819, being then twenty-six years old. Previous to this he had been engaged in missionary labors near his birth place, and is said to have been extremely successful. On the 3rd of April, 1823, Mastai left Rome in company with Figo Muzi on a voyage to SKATES, Chili in the interests of the good Government of the Church in that country. He returned in July, 1825, when he was appointed administrator of the Hospital of St. Michael, a vast establishment for the care of aged paupers and abandoned children. In 1837 he was made Archbishop of Spolets which position he held for five years, when he was made bishop of Mola, He was appointed Cardinal in the year 1840, and was elected Pope on the 16th June, 1846, being the two hundred and sixtysecond incumbent of the Papal Chair. His election was not at all desired by the people at Rome, who wished Cardinal Gizzi to fill the office. Consequently, although a man of handsome and dignified presence, with a clear ringing voice, his reception after his election had been announced, and his first Papal Benediction given to the assembled multitude, was anything but enthusiastic; but his many acts of charity and above all his granting of an amnesty to all political prisoners, won for him the hearts of the people, who on the 17th of July, 1846, expressed their affection by a magnificent illumination and

Serious signs ef trouble were now mani-

in them the dangers for the Church as it was constituted, which others saw. Gizzi. who was Secretary of State, saw that a catastrophe was impending, and on the 6th of July, 1847, he resigned his office. The Pope labored hard to meet the wishes of the people and at the same time not to de. part from his obligations to the church : but to no purpose, for a revolution broke out : the Minister of Justice was murder . ed and the Pope himself compelled to fly from Rome and seek refuge in Gæta. The following year the French Government reestablished the Papal government.

of his own views in early life, did not see

In 1854 the Pope proclaimed the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. On the 8th December, 1869, the Œcumenical Council opened in St. Peter's. Forty Cardinals, seven hundred Bishops, thirty Abbots and thirty Generals of orders were present. A long and interesting session was held, and on the 18th July, 1870, the dogma of Infallibility was proclaimed .-Five hundred and thirty-five members of the Council were present, only two of whom voted against the dogma.

In the month of September, of the same year. Rome capitulated to the Italian army, under Victor Emmanuel, and a popular vote was taken on the 1st of October, on the question whether the people would be subjects of the King or the Pope. All but forty-six voted allegiance to the King. Since that time the Pope has ruled in Church matters only.

A Solemn High-Mass and Requiem and other special offices of the Church fitting to so important and grave an occasion will be performed at the Chatham Cathedral to-morrow, by His Lordship the Bishop. and assistant Priests. The following cir-

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, CHATHAM, N. B. FEB. 10, 1878.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -Since the first cable-gram from Europe on last Thursday night announcing the demise on that afternoon of Our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., the Newspapers of each succeeding day have pub lished further details confirming the first melancholy announcement of the Pope's death. Though we have no more authentic information than what the newspapers contain, we fear that there is too much reason to regard it as correct.

Therefore, we have announced at Mass to-day the aforesaid afflicting news in order to request the prayers of the Faithful for the repose of the Soul of our late Venerated Sovereign Pontiff; also that as next Friday, the 15th of February, inst., the ninth day after the Pope's decease, will, according to usage, be the day of his sepulture and final obsequies in St. Peter's Church at Rome, a Solemn High Mass of Requiem preceded by the Office of the Dead will be chanted for His late Holiness in our Pro-Cathedral at Chatham, on that morning by the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, at which you are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

Also, be pleased to request the prayers of your flock for our deceased beloved Holy Father, as well as their prayers that God may graciously guide and direct all those whose office it is to elect a Successor in the Chair of Peter, that the new Sovereign Pontiff to be elected be a man after God's own heart, worthy of his great predecessor in the Papal Chair, and endued with the light and strength of the Holy Ghost, to govern the universal flock of Christ in wisdom, peace, and every spiri-

For this end we ordain that instead of the Collects Pio Papa hitherto ordered, the Collects of the Mass, Pro eligendo Summo Pontifice be added at each Mass when the Rubrics permit, by the Reverend Clergy of our Diocese, until the new Pope's Election be authentically known. Begging the "Giver of all good gifts" to bless, comfort and protect you and all of us in this hour of general affliction!

Rev. and Dear Sir, Your humble and faithful Servant in Jesus +JAMES ROGERS,

BISHOP OF CHATHAM.

## NOTICE.

MICHAEL JOYCE, Sec'y,

THE Subscriber having purchased the Commodious business premises, known as the Loudoun property, and latterly as the ARGYLE HOUSE, will

## GOODS

about the beginning of April. In the meantime, the

STOCK on hand at my present place of business will be sold at such prices as will please every purchaser, and thereby effect the double purpose of increasing

GENUINE BARGAINS

our Cash and largely lessening the amount of

GOODS at time of removal.

WM. MURRAY. Chatham, Feb. 7th, 1878 N. B. - Parties indebted will please take notice that unless their Accounts are paid or settled before the 1st of March, they will on that date be hand-

ed to an Attorney for collection.

WM. MURRAY.  ${ t LOCKS! LOCKS!!}$ LOCKS!!!

IN Store, and to arrive direct from Connecticut Lock Manufacturing Co., U. S: DOOR, RIM, MORTISE, DEAD, NIGHT, CUP-BOARD, CLOSET, TILL, CHEST, BOX, DRAWER, TRUNK, PAD, CATCHES, LATCHES, DOOR and DRAWER KNOBS, all kinds THUMB LATCH-ES, NIGHT LATCHES. For sale low at the General HARDWARE STORE, - - - - CHATHAM.

#### J. R. GOGGIN. JUST RECEIVED!

-A fresh Stock of-

Express Wagon Axles.

Parafine Oil, Flour, Hams, etc. ALSO IN STOCK Carriage Axles and Springs,

Harness Mountings, Tarred and Manilla Rope. SALMON, TROUT, MACKEREL AND HERRING TWINES

SLEIGH BELLS, COAL SCUTTLES, HORSE SHOES, CROSS-CUT SAWS. ETC., ETC.,

#### BESIDES THE USUAL STOCK OF GENERAL HARDWARE, cluding Locks of all kinds; Iron Bedsteads; Bar Iron; Spring, Blister and Cast Steel; Sheet

Lead and Zine; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wove Wire; Cut, Wrought & Pressed Nails, in all sizes. COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

Lead pipe, Single and Double barrelled Guns, Revolvers, Ball Cartridge, POWDER AND SHOT.

arels and half Barrels of good FALL HERRING and DRIED CODFISH selling low for F. J. LETSON.

## RAW FURS.

OTTER, MINK, MARTIN, FOX BEAVER, BEAR, MUSK RAT.

AM paying the highest price going, in cash,

hatham, Dec. 12, 1877.

JAMES BROWN. Newcastle, Nov. 6th, '77. 6y13.