Our National Resources.

(From the London "Standard.")

From time to time it is useful, as well as being a duty, to inquire what means we have of safely guarding our Imperial interests. The permanent elements of strength in war are population and wealth, yet they alone do not constitute military efficiency, which must depend mainly on the state of organisation, the public spirit of the people, and the ability of the commanders. The genius of Napoleon at the beginning of the cen-tury, that of General Lee in the American civil war, and that of Count Moltke in the last two European struggles, were forces of inestimable value on the side on which they were exerted. But whether we have a Wellington amongst us or not can be determined only by actual trial. Again, the attitude of the Christians towards the Porte in the conpublicans and Bonapartists, of Com-munists and friends of order in France; combating French principles and French was very little under one hundred and and the disaffection of the Hungarians and Venetians towards Austria twelve by the number of years the war lasted,

These figures prove and Venetians towards Austria twelve years ago, were all causes of weakness so great as to foredoom those who suffered from them to defeat. In our own case, no Englishman doubts that the British people would prove themselves, were the occasion to arise, as ready to make sacrifices, and to spend their blood and treasure, as ever their forefathers have been; and that they would act far more unitedly. As regards organisation, however, it must be admitted we are painfully deficient. Even here we have the great advantage in our favour, that our geographical position and our command of the sea ensure us against invasion, and can, therefore, take our own time to perfect our preparations, refraining from striking until we can do so decisively. This circumstance gives us another advantage, it enables us to choose our own field of attack, to perplex an enemy with doubts as to our intentions, and to prevent him from throwing his whole weight on a given point, under penalty of being surprised and discomfited where he has left himself exposed. If we are wise enough to avail ourselves of our position, we have this one great superiority over any possible adversary. Have we the means, in men and money, to turn such good

as disaffected as Lombardy or Venice | modities than it would to-day. from Ireland immense resources, both in men and money. Readers of Napier's ors were then Irish. Furthermore, our greatest general and some of his best officers-such as Hill, Beresford, and Stewart-were Irish. The aid we degreater than the burdens she imposed upon us; but it is beyond question that the additional strength she imparted was a mere fraction of what it would have been had her five or six millions been filled with the same spirit as the people of England and Scotland. An-

rate are serviceable to some extent. others to fight for them. In their own Using these very imperfect materials, Porter, about forty years ago, in his well-known "Progress of the Nation," Giffen, of the Board of Trade, estimated man army, including all reserves. The the whole wealth of the United King- German organisation is justly considerdom in 1814, in round numbers, at ed the most perfect in the world, and it

a highly qualified statistician, with the

head of the population. Such being the number and financial resources of our forefathers at the end of their life and death struggle against the greatest military empire the modern world has ever seen, let us now inquire And first, as to the pecuniary outlay. Whether raised by loan or taxation, the aggregate expenditure from the beginwe find that the annual rate of expenditure during the period was sixty-two tion to maintain the integrity of the and a half million, which was over Empire. They also show how great a sixpence in the pound continued for a drain upon the national resources Irequarter of a century upon every kind land then constituted. Another point of property in the United Kingdom. Of to note is that the German army has course the expenditure grew larger and been seriously tested since Waterloo larger as the conflict progressed. During only twice, the longest service imposed the first ten years the average was only upon it on these occasions being a forty-four and a half millions, in the last | campaign of seven months; whereas the ten it had risen to eighty-four millions British force of 1814 was maintained and in 1814 it was actually as high as after the exhaustion of one-and-twenty one hundred and seven millions, which | years of continuous and desperate fightwas about one shilling in the pound on | ing in all parts of the world. By means the whole property of the United King- of these tremendous exertions the maridom-not the income but the capital. time supremacy of England was firmly People have heard so much of the loans established, the navies of France, Spain raised during the war, that it will prob- and Holland were swept from the seas, ably surprise most readers to be told the colonial possessions of those three that the aggregate deficits—the excess, nations were conquered, the British that is, of expenditure over revenue, empire in India was immensely extenddid not exceed 425,500,000l., which is ed, the carrying trade of the world was barely 28 per cent. of the total outlay, secured, and a long unbroken peace and is at the rate, for the twenty-four was established. All this was not years, of about seventeen and three- achieved without deplorable sacrifice quarters millions. This then was the -check to the progress of the country. amount which had to be borrowed, hindrance to the full development of in-

manner in which the loans were raised whole community. Yet, great as the increased the capital of the debt to as sufferings undoubtedly were, they were At the close of the war against re- much as 617,000,000l. The difference remedied by a few years of peace. Even volutionary France, the population of represents the permanent loss by the during the war itself the population is the United Kingdom is estimated to mode of issue selected The important supposed to have grown by four millions have been about eighteen millions. point, however, to which attention or twenty-eight per cent.—clear proof The figures cannot be given accurately, should be directed is the enormous that the drain for army and navy was for the Irish census of 1813 is not trust amounts raised annually by taxation, not excessive. It is also certain that worthy; but they certainly were not being seventy-two per cent. of the total the wealth of the country increased higher than this—many authorities cost, and averaging for the twenty-four largely. The income tax assessments would put them at a million less. At years about forty-six millions, whereas prove that; so do the extraordinary dethe same time the population of France at the beginning of the contest the velopment of the textile and other inwas twenty-nine millions, and the num- revenue was only twenty millions. The dustries, the construction of canals, and bers in Austria, Germany, and Russia increase was, therefore, one hundred the fact that the mercantile community in Europe are estimated respectively and twenty-five per cent. In 1814 the produce of the taxes was actually, over conquest in the West Indies, at the millions, and forty-eight millions. These figures show how comparatively small a seventy-one millions, which was more than three and a half times greater than the monopoly of the carrying trade. In Power we were when we brought to a the income of 1792. When we bear in spite, then, of the waste of capital in the successful termination the most arduous mind the enormous magnitude of the war, the accumulation of capital went COLLES' VOLTAIC PLASTER and most glorious struggle in our his- expenditure we have been tracing, the on. We have entered into these details tory. Taking the five Great Powers together, we counted for only nine per cent, of the aggregate; in other words, the remaining four were to us as ten to one. Further-more, France out- sure of taxation, we cannot sufficiently emergency. In a future article we shall numbered us sixty-one per cent, Austria in nearly the same proportion, and Russia had very nearly three inhabitants to tremendous a struggle actually conour one, without counting her possess- tributed so large a revenue to the ions in Asia. In short, in respect to Treasury. Remembering the great fall mere numbers alone, we were then a that has occurred in the purchasing much smaller Power than Italy is now, power of money, seventy-one millions and that only if we reckon the whole made a much larger sum then absolute-United Kingdom. It is to be borne in ly than it is now—that is to say, it

mind, however, that Ireland was then bought much more labour and comin 1859, or as Poland at present. During the whole war against France we ed enabled this country to form coalihad to occupy the island with a large | tion after coalition against France, until military force, and had to be constant- at last the marvellous military machine ly prepared against a French landing; we had to take incessant precautions against conspiracy. On these grounds many persons would deduct Ireland altogether from our strength. That, per-haps, would be going too far. We drew bered, included Holland, Belgium, North Italy, and a large part of Germany, compelled that course. It was "Peninsular War" and Captain Marry- impossible that her eighteen millions at's novels will remember how large a | could compete in the field with a Power proportion of both our soldiers and sail- so colossal. The cost of these coalitions in the form of subsidies, loans, furnishing of arms, clothing, and stores was about fifty millions, as nearly as can be ascertained. Recalling to mind the exrived from Ireland was, therefore, far aggerated importance attached to these subsidies in impoverishing the country, their amount is surprisingly small. It is true, of course, that, except the comparatively trifling proportion so laid out upon arms, stores and clothing, the money was entirely spent abroad, but the same may be said of the whole exother point to be recollected is that dur- penditure in Spain of our own troops ing the war we had no colonies proper.
The Canadians were French, the South sides, in so far as the subsidies enabled Africans Dutch, and our other settle- our allies to cope better with Napoleon, ments were petty, were scattered over the globe, and exposed to attack. The whole defence of our transmarine possessions had, therefore, to be provided by the small population of these islands.

Leather we were petty, were scattered over the globe, and exposed to attack. The war compelled Napoleon to break up the camp of Boulogne and abandon the idea of invading England, we obtained an advantage worth very many millions.

Sarsaparilla ments were petty, were scattered over the they brought us very valuable compensa-

the conquest of India and were kept fully employed there. Indeed, it was men at the time fully believed that induring the war we had to meet Hyder vasion was seriously intended, and Ali, the most formidable native enemy while they were under the influence of we ever had to encounter, with the sole exception of the Sikhs. To whichever was paralysed and business at a standside we turn, we find that our possessions still. As soon as the fear passed away, were a drain upon our resources, and the public were free to attend to their that the people of Great Britain had to ordinary affairs. In a very short time depend mainly upon themselves alone the savings from the profits realised for the means of carrying through the more than made up all the subsidies prolonged and terrible struggle from granted to Austria in the course of the which, after all, they came out tri- conflicts. So again, the destruction of SKIN-DISEASES, the Grand Army by the snows of Rus-It is less easy to ascertain the wealth sia, by putting an end to the war and than the population sixty-four years thus saving us from possible exhaustion ago. We never have taken a census of our property, and consequently we are fold the subsidies accorded to the Czar. dependent upon calculations more or Even as a question of pounds, shillings, less ingenious, and more or less deserv- and pence, then, the subsidy policy was ing of credit. We are, however, not not so clearly a blunder as at one time entirely without data. Pitt imposed the it was the fashion to describe it. Howincome-tax as a war-measure, and it was ever, we are concerned here with the continued till the peace, though but few extent of the exertions made by our good statistics respecting it are preserved. forefathers in their hour of trial, not The legacy duty, too, existed, and its with the wisdom or unwisdom by which returns show approximately on what amount of property it was paid during a days of universal liability to military series of years. The probate duty and service the sacrifices to which they subthe letters of administration taken out mitted are well calculated to astonish. are available as a check, and, lastly, the valuations for the purposes of the poor fulfilled their duty when they had hired

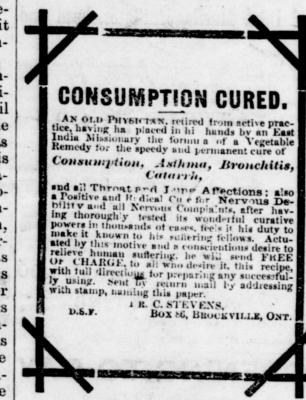
persons they upheld the honour and the interests of their country. The entire armed strength of the estimated that in 1814 the personal pro- United Kingdom in 1814 consisted in perty of Great Britain amounted, in the first place of a navy of one thousand round numbers, to twelve hundred mil- and three vessels, of which six hundred lions sterling, and the real property to eleven hundred and forty-three millions, were actually in commission. This imbeing a total of twenty-three hundred mense fleet was manned by a hundred and forty-three millions. In this calcu- and forty thousand sailors and marines, lation, however, Ireland is not included; a force by itself alone larger than the and, furthermore, in the personal pro- entire army kept up for the greater perty are comprised the mortgages on part of the peace that followed. The real property and the National Debt. land service was composed of a regular Now it is obvious that a mortgage is a army of two hundred and thirty-seven subtraction from, not an addition to, thousand men, an embodied militia of the value of an estate. It merely makes eight-three thousand, a local militia, the mortgagor and mortgagee joint not permanently embodied, of two possessors of an interest in the estate. hundred and eighty eight thousand, and Therefore, in estimating the national a yeomanry cavalry of sixty-five thouwealth, to reckon first the whole real sand; together six hundred and seventyproperty and then the mortgages upon three thousand, making, with the navy, it is to count the latter twice over, and a total armed force by land and sea of the same applies to mortgages on houses, eight hundred and thirteen thousand ships, and other property. The National men, in addition to which the native Debt, again, is virtually a mortgage on army of India numbered two hundred the whole property of the United King- thousand, and the Canadian militia dom. Both debt and mortgages, conse- forty thousand; but these, of course. al Agents. quently, ought to be deducted. On the were not on the British establishment. other hand, the wealth of Ireland ought | The home force alone of both services to be added. There exist, however, no and all arms bore the proportion of sufficient data for the calculation. In about one to twenty-two of the whole the elaborate paper read before the population, which is slightly higher Statistical Society two months ago, Mr. than the proportion borne by the Ger-

result. Taking this, however, as the three-quarters of a century, yet we see

closest approximation to the truth which | that at the close of the gigantic struggle against France the force bearing arms labours of all predecessors before him, in this country was relatively as large has been able to arrive at, we may with- as that which Germany could call out out fear of wide error accept it on his even in case of invasion. It is an obauthority. If so, the wealth of the vious objection that the German recountry at the close of the great revolu- serves consist of men fully trained in tionary contest averaged about £122 per the regular army, whereas half the British force in 1814 was to a great extent undisciplined. Our purpose here, however, is to show how our grandfathers responded to the call upon their patriotism, not at all to argue that their military system was good. Yet it is what efforts they were able to make. not to be overlooked that the unembodied men were ready to turn out when need for their services arose, and that thus they enabled the Government ning to the end of the conflict amount- to dispose at its pleasure of the whole ed to 1,517,500,000l., which is just regular army. When invasion from the seventy per cent. of the wealth estimat- camp of Boulogne was apprehended, ed to exist in the country in 1814. In volunteers started up all over the other words, for every hundred pounds, country to defend its shores. Again, test that has just ended; the distrust of the negroes felt by the whites of the South, the intestine dissensions of Re-

> These figures prove something more than the readiness of the loyal populawhich is not very much greater than the deficits the United States incurred dustry, enhancement of the price of the necessaries of life, increase of pauperism in one-sixth of the time. The unwise and lowering of the well-being of the

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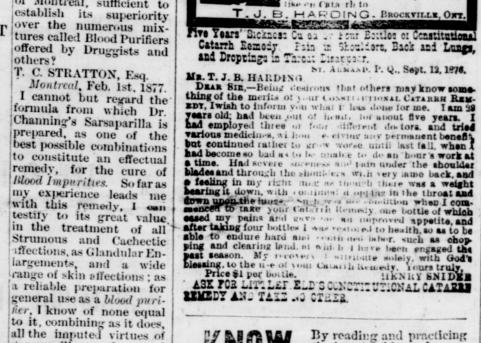
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1877-8 Winter Arrangement. 1877-8 ON and after MONDAY, the 15th OCTOBER, trains will leave as follows:-For Rivere du Loup and Way Stations (Express) Chatham Junction at 12.03 a.-m., and Miramichi at 12.26 a. m. r Rivere do Loup and Way Stations (Accommodation) Chatham Junction at 4.54 p. m.,

Miramichi at 5.30 p. m St. John, Halifax and Way Stations (Express) Miramichi at 2 10 a. m., and Chatham Junc-St. John and Way Stations (Accommodation) Miramichi 9.51 a. m., and Chatham Junction Gen. Supt. Gov't Railways.

D. T. JOHNSTONE

Moneton, N. B., Oct. 16th, '77.

Chatham Livery Stables. Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION. Two Regular Stages per day

each way between Chatham

and Newcastle.

Office and Stables - - - Water Street, Chatham Brokerage, etc. MACLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS, ST. JOHN, N. B. EVERY kind of legitimate Banking done, and all the facilities of an Incorporated Bank afforded

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS MOLASSES, &C HEAD OF TOBIN'S SOUTH WHARF, UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX N.S. CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. R. CALL, General Agent SHIP BROKER, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

W. & R. Brodie, GENERAL

Commission Merchants DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. No. 16, ARTHUR STREET, Next the Bank of Montreal.

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QUEBEC.

INSURANCE BLOCK.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency, SAINT JOHN, N. B. Corner of Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

Applications may be made to the following Representatives. CHATHAM:-T. F. GILLESPIE, W. WILKINSON. NEWCASTLE: - A A. DAVIDSON, BATHURST: - JOHN E. BALDWIN, RICHIBUCTO:-H. LIVINGSTON, J. D. PHINNEY.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co. OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803. Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 sterling

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1819. Cash Capifal and Assets over \$6,000,000. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, INCORPORATED 1810.

Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000. BRITISH AMERICA ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1833. Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of onstruction, as well as furniture, contained there-

rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks-or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the low-ROBERT MARSHALL, CENERAL ACENT NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER March 25-tf

Tiotels.

TORRYBURN HOUSE, Nearly opposite the Ferry, Chatham,

THE above Hotel, having beeen fitted up and furnished in first class style, is now open for the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Good Stabling on the Premises.

WAVERLEY HOTEL NEWCASTLE, -----MIRAMICHI N B

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfor of travelers. 13 LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART. Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor Canada House.

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK. WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR. CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It

is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.

The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for

the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES

ROYAL HOTEL

King Square. I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have eased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTI-NENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the 'ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Pro

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor and Cigars, and super.or accommodation. THOS. F. RAYMOND St John, July 9 1877.

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Chatham, N. B. JAS. W. FRASER - - Proprietor.

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SAW CARRIAGE.

THIS invention pronounced the "Ne Plus-ultra" of Saw Mills is destined to sweep all rivals from the field. Interlocking hook and lever dogs are used by which the logs are DOGGED and CANTED automatically. The head blocks are fitted with sliding racks which move forward and back and by this means a long sweeping log can be sprung straight, and tapering logs can be sprung straight, and tapering logs can be cut to the greatest possible advantage. When one log is sawed the Head Blocks are run back by friction ready to receive another log as the carriage is returning. The whole of this work is performed by a man who rides on the carriage. This mill has shown itself in court of comparison of another of rivaling one of in actual competition capable of rivaling one of the best gangs in New Brunswick, averaging 35 M. Per Day, and cutting ready for edging a log per The right to manufacture and sell this mill in the Dominion of Canada has been purchased by the

Any further information may be had by communicating with me, or my Salesman, Mr. C. C. CAR-LYLE, will wait on responsible parties desiring information, with model and plans of said mill. JAS. W. FRASER. Chatham, March 20th, '78.

ESTABLISHED 1867. Nets, Twines, &c.

WE are heavy manufacturers of all kinds of **NETTINGS** of superior quality. Prices low to outfitting mer-

Fishermen can be supplied at the lowest prices by applying to A. & R. LOGGIE, Black Brook H. & G. W. LORD. 111 Commercial St.

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WISDOM & FISH NO. 38 WATERLOO ST .. ST. JOHN, N. B.

IRON PIPE, For Steam, Water and Gas, Wro't Iron Water Pipes, Plain and Galvanized Steam and Gas Fittings, Brass Valves, Hose, Packing, Cotton Waste, Steam Whistles and Lubricating Oils, Rubber and Leather Belting,

and Mill Supplies.
Selling Agents for Knowles and Blakes Ster Pumps. Prices on application. St John. N. B., Sept. 11, '77. TO THE

FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI

We have been Manufacturing IRON FRAME MOWERS For the last four years, and are now offering to the farming community this, the

BEST MOWER combining greater 'excellence of mechanical simplicity together with greater durability and entire reliability for all the requirements of the field, than any other Mower extant. -In construction they ar similar to the celebrated Walter A. Wood's Iron Frame Mower, and the Richardson Buckeye, both

American Machines. Of the former there are over 200,000 in use, and the extraordinary number of chinery. 20,000 were manufactured and sold last season, by the Wood Company of United States. We have over 500 of our manufacture now in use, every one of which (no exceptions) stands as a monument of he grand and unprecedented success of home nanufacture and our enterprise. A list of our Agents in this section of the Province will be found appended, and farmers are requested to ask infe appended, and farmers are requested to ask infor-mation of them relative to our Mowers in use in their respective localities, which will establish beyond doubt their anquestionable superiority over any other mower to be had in our market. The facility of procuring all parts or pieces within a nominal length of time must show beyond the shadow of a doubt the claims such an enterprise has upon the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

For the coming harvest of 1877 we will manufacture LARGELY in excess of our numbers of last season, and trust that our growng enterprise may find such inducements held out to it as will be commensurate with its merits.

Let it be remembered we have no hesitation at all times, in entering into a friendly competition in the field with any other machine in our market. WEGUARANTEE OUR MOWERS TO BE INFE-

RIOR TO NONE. Farmers would do well to enquire prices and terms before purchasing else-AGENTS: Campbellton-MALCOLM PATTERSON. Dalhovsie-DAVID RITCHIE. Bathurst-Charles Ross. Newcastle-Stephen Y. MITCHELL.

Buctouche-B. Foley. M'Farlane, Thompson & Anderson, P. S.—Various patterns of the most improved HORSE RAKES to be had of our Agents, CHEAP.

Doaktown-Robt. Swim & Son.

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Fredericton, June 5, 1877. Saws! Saws!!

MR. THOMAS B. PEACE, a Practical SAW MAKER, has opened a SAW MANU-FACTORY in Chatham, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in that THOS. B. PEACE, Shingles

Manufr's., Builders, etc.



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New Brunswick. Joseph Goodfellow - - - Proprietor. RINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short

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The Grindstones from the above works were

THE UNDERSIGNED would beg leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he PLANS, DESIGNS SPECIFICATIONS

PRICES REASONABLE! GEORGE CASSADY,

For any description of Building required.

ELECTRO-PLATING.

Chatham, N. B. 4tl. April, 187

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS. TEA-SETS, TRAYS, CAKE and BREAD BASKETS. SLEIGH BELLS, and

other articles plated equal to new work. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to. Manufacturing Silversmith and Electro-Plater, 184 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

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N O Machine has sprung so rapidly into favor as possessing just the qualities needed in a fam ily Machine—namely: Light Running, Smooth, Noiseless, Rapid, Durable, with perfect Lock-Within the past year important improvements have been added and no trouble will be spared in keeping the Remington ahead of all competitors. Agents Wanted in all Unoccu-

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REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

CREEDMOOR, 1874. DOLLYMOUNT, 1875, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREECH LOADING

VICTORIOUS AT

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REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, AMMU-NITION, GUN MOUNTINGS, IRON AND STEEL RIFLE AND SHOT BARRELS, FOR CUSTOM GUN SMITHS. REMINGTON

Agricultural Implements. PATENT CLIPPER STEEL AND CARBON

PLOWS. Cultivators, Solid Steel Cultivator Teeth, and Points, Wrought Iron Standard Cultivator Teeth and Points, Sayre's Patent Horse Hoe, Shovel Plows, Shovel Plow Blades, Plain and with Wings;

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