

Holiday Advertisement.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Go to CARMICHAEL BROS. and get the worth of your money. They are prepared to sell during the Christmas Holidays.

The following goods at unrivalled prices.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, LARD, TOBACCOS, SOAP, and choice TUB BUTTER.

London Layer Raisins, in Boxes, Half Boxes and Quarter Boxes.

CURRENTS, FIGS, NUTS, SPICES, COFFEES, SAUCES, PICKLES, MARMALADE, CITRON & LEMON PEEL.

The following Canned Goods are Fresh and of a quality not usually to be had:

PINEAPPLE, PEACHES, PEARS, BLUEBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, LOBSTER, SALMON, TOMATOES, & OYSTERS.

Biscuits. Fancy and plain of all qualities and descriptions, from 5 cents to 50 cents per lb., to suit every of the best families taste.

Splendid Light. Let there be light! There will assuredly be light, if you go to Carmichael Bros., and buy one Gallon of Kerosene Oil, which they are selling at 18c per gallon, over one gallon 10 per cent. discount.

Provisions. Now is the chance for friends, if you want to purchase any of the following:

American Plate Beef, Pork, Ham, Sausages, Geese, Partridge, Chickens, Ducks, Labrador Herring, Shad, Mackerel, Codfish, pk'd & dry, Finnan Haddies.

Confectionery. Just arrived from Toronto, a large stock of Confectionery, Fancy and ordinary. Parents remember the Christmas festivities and don't fail to purchase your little ones one pound of those pure and wholesome sweets, you will never miss the 20 cents, and if you should wish more than one pound, we will make a reasonable discount.

Apples. A Choice lot of GRAVENSTEINES, PIPPINS, AND BALDWIN'S, &c.

Crockery & Glassware. Also arriving a complete stock of Bargains may be Expected.

COME ONE, COME ALL, COME EARLY, And avoid the rush.

CARMICHAEL BROS. Remember the stand, corner Duke and Cunard Sts.

CLEARING OFF SALE!

HOLIDAY GOODS. Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Musical Albums, Vases, Mersham Pipes, Concertinas, Accordions.

Cigar and Cigarette Holders, &c., &c. Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry.

Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Pickle Stands, Castors, Children's Mugs, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, &c.

British Silver taken at the face for goods. ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Wanted Immediately. \$10,000 BRITISH SILVER. The Subscriber wants \$10,000 British silver, which he will take at the old rate, in payment for goods.

Photograph Albums, Photograph Frames, At the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

DECEMBER 4TH, 1879.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER EXPORTS-1879.

The Lumber export of the Province to the United Kingdom and Great Britain is closed for the present year at all ports of shipment save St. John and we are therefore in a position to publish the statistics of that important branch of trade for the season of 1879. Although we commenced nearly three weeks ago to look up the figures at the different ports there were difficulties and delays which prevented our correspondents, in some cases, from forwarding the papers until as late as yesterday leaving us but a short time in which to present as complete comparisons with other years as we otherwise would have done. We have not been able to obtain any information whatever from the Shediac Custom House, although we have written twice for it and asked it by telegraph yesterday morning, also. The statements following, however, are more complete than any other journal has yet attempted to make statistics of this class—embracing as they do a resume of the export operations of the year, covering the whole Province. Following are the statements:—

Miramichi.

Statement of Lumber shipped from Miramichi to the United Kingdom and Continent for the year 1879:—

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The above were divided between Chatham and Newcastle as follows:—

Chatham.

Statement of Lumber, etc., shipped from the Port of Chatham for the season 1879 to Ports in United Kingdom and Continent.

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The above shipments were distributed as follows:—

Table with columns: Port, Vessel, Deals, etc., Port, Vessel, Deals, etc.

Newcastle.

Statement of Lumber shipped from the Port of Newcastle to the United Kingdom and Foreign Ports, during the season of 1879.

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The above shipments were distributed as follows:—

Table with columns: Port of Destination, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

Delhiouise.

Statement of Lumber shipped from the Port of Delhiouise to the United Kingdom for the season of 1879.

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The above shipments were distributed as follows:—

Table with columns: Port of Destination, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

Of the Spruce and Pine Timber shipped there were 1029 tons of the former and 651 tons of the latter.

Besides the above the Louisa, a vessel of 143 tons, took 6,000 feet of deals, etc. together with the following—all shipped by Messrs. Carvell and Mowat—viz: 54,000 fresh Salmon, 100 fresh Bass and 100 lbs. of fresh Lobsters, all frozen.

Geo. Haddow, Esq., also shipped 6,720 lbs. canned Lobsters in the Olive Mount. George Gordon, Esq., shipped 9,600 lbs. canned Lobsters—4,800 in the Annapolis and 4,800 in the Vancouver.

Bathurst.

Statement of Lumber shipped from the Port of Bathurst, N. B., to Great Britain and foreign ports during the season of 1879.

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The above shipments were distributed as follows:—

Table with columns: Port of Destination, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

Sackville.

Statement of Lumber, etc., shipped from the Port of Sackville, N. B., to ports in the United Kingdom from Nov. 20th, 1878, to Nov. 20th, 1879:—

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The Ports to which the above Shipments were sent were as follows:—

Table with columns: Port of Destination, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

St. John.

Statement of Lumber shipped from the Port of St. John, N. B., to the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, and Australia, from December 1st, 1878, to December 1st, 1879:—

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

The above shipments were distributed as follows:—

Table with columns: Port of Destination, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pieces of Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine.

Kent County.

Total Richibucto and Out-ports, 55 VESSELS, 25,929 TONS, 16,784,375 SUP. FT. DEALS, ETC., 58,475 Pcs. PALINGS.

Statement of Lumber shipped from the Port of Richibucto and Out-Ports during the season of 1879, to the United Kingdom and Foreign Ports:—

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pcs. Palings.

OUT-PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pcs. Palings.

OUT-PORT OF COGASHE.

Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pcs. Palings.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Table with columns: No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pcs. Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine & Spruce.

The above statistics of the principal ports for 1878 and find that the shipments of this year compare with those of last as follows:—

Table with columns: No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pcs. Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine & Spruce.

Harvey Albion County shipped 255,000 ft. deals, and 554,000 lbs. but the return does not designate the destination.

Other Kent County Exports.

Besides the above the following were exported from Kent County:—

Table with columns: RICHIBUCTO, No. of Vessels, No. of Tons, Sup. ft. Deals, etc., Pcs. Palings, Tons of Birch, Pine & Spruce.

FROM RICHIBUCTO, John McInerney, 948 Cases, containing 45,504 Lbs. John H. Bell, 219 " " " 24,912 " R. B. New, 783 " " " 18,249 " G. H. McLeod, 100 " " " 4,850 "

FROM COGASHE, J. M. Cameron, 45,000 Boards, A. C. Vantor, 109,000 Shingles, J. M. Cameron, 120,000 Boards, F. J. Porter, 107,600 do., do., 8,000 Staves.

FROM BATHURST, John Cameron, 45,000 Boards, A. C. Vantor, 109,000 Shingles, J. M. Cameron, 120,000 Boards, F. J. Porter, 107,600 do., do., 8,000 Staves.

Exports to United States. FROM BATHURST, G. B. Andrews, 69 Cords Hemlock Bark.

Natchells from the Ottawa Banquet.

In accordance with our custom and with a desire to deal fairly by the leading men of our great political party, we reproduce the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald at the Ottawa Ministerial banquet last week in full in this number of the ADVANCE. It may tickle the fancy, perhaps, of the unreflexive, but it is not what the country has a right to expect from one who is claimed by many admirers to be her leading statesman. Last week we gave a portion of a speech delivered by Hon. Edward Blake at his recent election by acclamation for West Durham, and our readers can compare the utterances of the two men and judge which is the true statesman.

NEEDS EXPLANATION.—Our Ottawa correspondent states, if there is no error in the report, that the Premier of New Brunswick, by whom we suppose is meant the Attorney General, informed the Ministers at the banquet that the opposition to the tariff in the Province is decreasing! We can hardly imagine how any of the delegates could make such a statement. We think that the feeling against the tariff was seldom more bitter here.—T.L.

FACING BOTH WAYS.—Sir John appears to have a great admiration for the United States when it suits his purpose. At the Ottawa banquet given in his honor last week he pictured the return of commercial prosperity to the United States and represented England as still suffering from commercial depression. He told the Premier of England, not long since, that they were so badly off in the Western States that the farmers were emigrating to Canada.

SATURDAY'S "SEX" contained an interesting leader. It impressed the reader, at the outset, with an idea that it was on the subject of Sir John's dinner speech at Ottawa, but the greater part of it turned out to be an abuse of the Telegraph—as if Sir John and the Telegraph constituted all that was important to Canada. The Sun, however, is not to be entirely condemned because its horizon is limited.

THE "BOOM."—It does not take much to provoke "enthusiastic cheers" at a Tory banquet, as we read the following from Sir John's banquet speech:—"To show you, gentlemen, how fast our trade is increasing and how by our energetic action we are attracting the attention of the world to our position, only a month ago I received a letter from Japan, signed by a gentleman with an unpronounceable name, the directing manager of a line of thirty steamers that run between Japan and Hong Kong, offering to put on at a reasonable subsidy a line of steamers to run between Japan and British Columbia. (Applause.) Wherever we can press the commercial interests of Canada and open new markets for her manufacturers and products we will do so (enthusiastic applause)."

According to Sir John's logic, when some unknown person or persons write to him asking for a subsidy, it is a sign that the National Policy is a great success, and Sir John is a "Statesman!"

SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.—The speech on the whole is a most remarkable failure. No light was cast on the results of the several costly missions to England; no explanation of the change in the Pacific Railway land policy and the adoption of the Burrard Inlet route and other eccentricities of the Government. The principal speaker treats the great demonstration mainly as a personal compliment; makes it an occasion for coarse and unjust attack and recrimination; while falling into the most glaring mistakes and enunciating no doctrines worthy of a great statesman, in an important crisis of Canadian history.—T.L.

BAD TASTE.—It was in extremely bad taste for Sir John to refer to Sir

with that view, so we will have to leave it all to Sir John, who is a great statesman.

How IT WAS DONE.—A Toronto Globe despatch from Ottawa thus refers to the Banquet:—

The great event in the annals of Ottawa Torydom has come and gone. Somebody has been feted and honored, but who that somebody is is a matter in dispute. Sir John Macdonald believes it was he, Hon. Mr. Langevin thinks it was he, and their colleagues think they were the some-bodies. The quarrel among the partisans of these respective gentlemen as to the settlement of this grave matter promised at one time to summarily bring the whole affair to an untimely end. The crisis, however, was averted, and the country again breathed freely. It was ultimately agreed that Sir John, by virtue of his being Premier, should be announced as the guest of the evening, and in order to appease the pipe of Mr. Langevin, and atone somewhat for his deprivation of the blue ribbon, he was to be presented with a portrait in oil of himself on the toast of Constitutional Government being honoured, to which he was to reply.

This being de facto a banquet tendered to the Government by their admiring supporters, the monopolists, the contractors, and office-seekers of the community, it was but natural that the few seats specially set aside by pre-arrangement were mainly those bearing the names of prominent Government contractors. This was just, as those who pay for the banquet should certainly at least receive that courtesy.

Since the workingmen's demonstration to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, given in the Skating Rink, Toronto, eighteen months ago, it is doubtful if any edifice used for a political gathering has been so beautifully decorated as the Ottawa Skating Rink. The decorations were beautiful, and the dinner was good.

A strange feature of the whole proceeding was the presence of several Civil Service employees taking an active part in the proceedings. What a falling-off in principle since the debate last session on this very question of Government employees meddling in party political gatherings and matters!

The plate used—a Conservative journal boasts—cost \$7,000; and in addition, it is learned that, besides the \$3 charged each guest, over 2,000 have been subscribed by contractors and others.

NOT SATISFIED WITH IT.—The speech of the Premier of Canada, which we published yesterday morning as received by telegraph, had just one fault. It contained just a little too much of George Brown and old party contests. We were allusions to "old times" dropped out, Sir John's effort would take high rank as a speech in which his Government and his Party were defended, the opposition received its due and coming Governmental events foreshadowed.—St. John Sen.

Just so—those references to "old times" recall many things which the modern St. John Tory would forget. One is that Sir John opposed George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie when they desired to have Confederation brought about on fair terms. That was only in '64. Then, Sir John was a strong Revenue Tariff man just before Confederation, and, in order to help Mr. Tilley to carry Confederation in New Brunswick, he actually lowered the Canadian tariff and promised that taxation under it should not exceed \$2 per head for twenty-five years. He was a great friend of coalitions about 1867. Ten or twelve years have worked wonderful changes. He has changed the principles of all our old Liberals and they meekly applaud when he declares that none but Tories are fit to govern the country. Perhaps the really awkward old-time reference made by Sir John was that touching the Pacific Scandal, which we are generally told by Sir John's friends to let alone. He, however, desires to establish such transactions as the right and proper outcome of Tory political morality, and he will not be satisfied until good Sir Leonard swallows it, as he has his Confederation promises, and his Liberal and revenue tariff principles, or as Mr. John Boyd has swallowed Sir John's "readjustment," which was to be "no increase" of the Tariff. The Sun is, therefore, perfectly right in wishing to make history a blank. Its party is one which lives only for the present. Its past is strewn with the wreckage of broken pledges. For the future, so far as the central figure of the Ottawa banquet is concerned:—

"Sir John sits smiling all the while And doesn't care"—etc.

From the fearful predictions by Mr. Snowball, in the Commons last session, in the National Policy, we had expected to see the abandonment of North Shore waters, the crops to wither and the lumber to disappear, but to our surprise we frequently find such items as the following in the Miramichi Advance:—

Very few New Brunswick farmers show a very handsome sale taken from the freezer of Messrs. T. & H. Crocker. These gentlemen have on hand upwards of 2,000 pig salmons, and about 1,800 mackerel, besides 2,000 partridges, and are waiting for the price to rise in the United States, before shipping.

And the following from Shipper:— I visited some of the principal farmers, and they informed me that the crops were very good this year, especially potatoes and oats, which yielded in abundance.

Mr. Young is making great preparations for the woods. It is expected that this will be a good winter for the lumbermen of that locality.

More lumber than ever manufactured in Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, the coming winter's lumbering operations to be on a larger scale than ever; the finest crops ever harvested; the fisheries wonderfully prolific—these facts, of course, tend to show that the N. P. has raised everything—everything!—St. John Sen.

The other day Sir Leonard Tilley intimated that the Government had done much more than Providence in causing good crops during the season just closed, but we did not think anyone was "soft" enough to believe him. With such assistance as the above from the Sun and other papers, however, there is no way of determining how far human credulity of the Tory pattern may be imposed upon. Perhaps we will be told that the Government has done more than Providence in assisting Messrs. Crocker to procure the fish and partridges referred to. Respecting the lumber business every intelligent journalist and merchant knows that it has been rendered more expensive to prosecute on account of the high duties on flour, meal, sugar, tea, cottons, clothing and almost everything used by lumberers. It has been carried on

archly and knowing that the Queen is the fountain of honor, can despise the marks of honor conferred by our Gracious Sovereign. (Cheers.) I am proud of those conferred on myself. My colleagues who have received the same recognition are equally proud and it is

AS HONEST LEADER.

Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the opposition, declared that he would take no titles and he did not, but he threw them, as you would throw bones to a hungry dog, to a renegade Tory, Mr. Cartwright, and a man whom Mr. Brown called a renegade Brit. Neither Mr. Mackenzie nor Mr. Brown, nor any blue-blooded Brit would take the honor, but they threw it to those other gentlemen as a sort of a sop.

(Cheers.) Gentlemen, they have had their sops. (Laughter and cheers.) But Mr. Cartwright had to go to England to borrow money. He borrowed money at 89 when the Australian provinces were getting it at 92 to 94, he was compelled to take those terms. Gentlemen, notwithstanding he showed the silver side of the shield, as he said himself when he came back again, what has appeared on the London market to borrow Canada, told the people that the debt of Canada had been incurred in public works of value to this country not in the waste of war, not thrown away or squandered, but laid out in railways and canals. When he came back to Canada again, when he wanted to poison the people of this country against us, he said that he had wasted the people's money, and when he was charged in Parliament with having told one story in England and another in Canada, his answer was that it was his duty to show the silver side of the shield on the other side of the Atlantic, and he did not want to cry "stinking fish." Gentlemen, he presented the brazen side of the shield to us in the Parliament of Canada. At least, he said something to us which was very bad and if he did say to us that he did not want to cry

STINKING FISH, he forgot that, according to the law of England as well as of Canada, the man who offers stinking fish in the market as fresh is sent to the treadmill. (Laughter.) But gentlemen, our opponents did something else when they were in office. They altered our railway policy. What was our railway policy? It was to build the Pacific Railway by a company of capitalists with a stated sum of money and a large grant of land, and we had plenty of means ourselves to build it in such a manner as not to increase the burdens of the people of the Dominion. (Hear, hear, but they said they were obliged to complete the work in ten years. That period, gentlemen, was fixed upon by the delegates from British Columbia acting in concert with the representatives of the Government of Canada, and it was not in any way the essence of the contract. Eight of those ten years have expired and yet the people do not now complain. They know that if we had remained in power we would have carried out honestly our engagements (hear, hear). Gentlemen, let me call your attention as an evidence of the confidence reposed in us by the people of British Columbia—let me call your attention to the fact that they are now willing to receive from us what they looked upon with

RESPECTS AND DISTRUST when proffered by our predecessors. (Cheers.) The Legislature of the Province when Mr. Mackenzie was at the head of the Government, requested by formal resolution that Her Majesty should give them the power to sever the connection with Canada, which had used them so ill, unless the conditions of the Union were carried out in good faith. But the moment I assumed my old position they knew that my colleagues and myself would carry out honestly and faithfully what we had undertaken, and they were satisfied. (Loud cheers.) We hear no longer of secession from Canada on the part of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) On the 17th of Sept., 1878, when I was defeated in my old constituency of Kingston, the first thing that I did was to send a telegram to my friends in British Columbia, saying, "I have lost my seat for Kingston; will you give me a seat in British Columbia?" They answered "Yes" without a word of correspondence, with a few words of a telegram they trusted me and gentlemen, with God's blessing they shall not be disappointed. (Loud cheers.) But there are one or two other things the Government preceding us did, and which deserve a word or two in passing. They appointed a Lieutenant Governor for the Northwest territories—a gentleman of the highest authority in the land, six feet four (Laughter and cheers.) They sent there a sheriff and a registrar, but not a deed has yet been drawn but those which have been drawn on wampum by the Indians, and there has not been a man for the sheriff to hang, for the only people there besides the aborigines are

A FEW HUDSON BAY OFFICERS, and they have a law of their own by which they deal with their criminals. I said in the House myself what is the use of sending a Government up to the North-West, where there is no one to govern? What is the use of sending a regulator of buffaloes and coyotes? (Laughter.) They had already a government in Manitoba which was performing the duties for the whole territories satisfactorily, and I pointed that out to them. But Mr. Laird had got rid of it, and they gave him \$1,000 a year to act as Indian Commissioner, but they appointed as Minister of Interior, Mr. David Mills, who knows everything, and something more, (loud laughter) and he thought he ought himself to govern the Indians of the North-West from Ottawa, and the consequence was that Mr. Laird threw up the Indian superintendency in disgust. I do not blame him because he had no control, no responsibility, and it was *infra dig.* for him to be there without the power of doing that which he was appointed to do among all the Indian superintendency in the measure next session to give this resolution effect, but they did not give us the chance.

Continued on 4th page.

Broadcast Thy Seed. Broadcast thy seed! To all on unweeded ground, Where sunny spots of light do show, Or coming in the night, or when the sun is down, Or when it comes some pestilent year, May make it droop and wither there. Do not discourage; some will find Brimful soil, and gentle wind, Refreshing dew, and ripening shower, To bring it into beautiful flower, From flower to fruit, to glad thine eyes, And fill thy soul with sweet increase. Do good, and God will bless thy deed.—Broadcast thy seed! Chambers Journal.