

General Business.

To Let.

The New House just completed on Saint John Street, near Mrs. J. M. Johnson's residence, with good stone-work, cellar, and water on the premises. Apply to F. J. LEBROS.

CARBOLENE, ETC.

Carboline, Hair Vigor, Hair Renewer, Hair Restorer, Limes and Glycerine.

BRUSHES.

Hair Brushes, Metallic Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Baby Brushes, Clothes Brushes and Shaving Brushes.

SOAPS.

Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, Castile, Tar, Oatmeal, Carbolic Acid, Sulphur, Baby's Own, Eaten Food, Silver, Shaving.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Vegetin, Manfrake Bitters, Robinson's, Campbell's and Lyman's Emulsions, Quinine Wine, Beef, Iron and Wine, August Food, Sanfor's Oatmeal Cure.

Teacher Wanted.

On 1st November, next, a Second Class male Teacher for District No. 4, Chatham. Apply to W. MORRISON, Secy. of Trustees.

Teacher Wanted.

A FIRST CLASS Male Teacher is wanted to take charge of the school at Black Brook, Parish of Chatham. Communications stating salary, addressed to the Secretary of Trustees.

SAINT JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

In order to render the facilities for obtaining business training more generally available, tuition fees have been reduced and reduced to the following:

For 6 months' tuition, \$45. For 9 months' tuition, \$60. For 12 months' tuition, \$75.

To those paying by the month the terms will be for the 1st month, \$10. For the 2nd, \$10. For the 3rd, \$10.

Terms for Evening Classes will be one half the above amounts.

Scholarships for \$50.00 until Diplomas secured, will still be sold to those who cannot attend regularly.

S. KERR, Proprietor, Successor to Eaton & Co.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having any just claims or demands against the Estate of the late Henry Farnham Letson, are requested to present the same to me in one month from the date hereof.

FRANCIS J. LETSON, Administrator.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable properties, consisting of farms, building lots, etc.

That desirable business stand on the North side of Water Street, Chatham, opposite the store of E. Bain, Esq., with a two story building thereon.

Also, a lot of Land containing about Five acres situated in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Graham and M. Dwyer, respectively.

Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on the North side of Upper Water Street known as the Coulson property, with the buildings thereon and what attached.

Also, that desirable building lot in Chatham, near the residence of Dr. Pallen, bounded on the East by Queen Street, on the West by King Street, and on the South by Water Street.

Also, all that Land situate in Chatham, lying between St. John and Canal Streets, and fronting on Church Street, with buildings thereon.

Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on the North side of Upper Water Street known as the Coulson property, with the buildings thereon and what attached.

Also, the farms in Chatham, fronting on the Miramichi River, lying between the lands of Messrs. Farnham and Wells, respectively, being Twenty Rods in width and extending to the rear of said lot.

Also, that field on the North side of Napan River in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McKelvey, deceased, containing about eight acres.

Also, a lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M. Dwyer and the Chatham Branch Railway track.

Also, that Lot of Land in Glenora, known as the Metcalfe Meadows, containing about 300 acres.

350 Acres.

about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder having a quantity of valuable lumber and Cedar growing thereon.

Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Glenora parish, lying between lands owned by J. McNeil and D. McGrew, known as lot No. 11, and containing about

200 Acres.

part of which is under cultivation, having been sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season.

For further particulars apply to A. H. JOHNSON, J. D. McCULLY, Chatham, N. B. July 16th, 1879.

Old Mines Sydeal Coal.

Now landing ex-Schr. "Horton."

200 Tons Old Mines SYDNEY COAL.

Mines Certificate can be seen at our Office. Will be sold very low for Cash while landing.

GEO. BEVAN & CO. Chatham, N. B. September 10th '79.

Stoves!

STOVES!

Stoves of all kinds for sale, Cheap for Cash.

Apply to GEO. ROBINSON, Chatham, Sept. 1st, 1879.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of TOBACCO.

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid, CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water St., Chatham.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, OCTOBER 23, 1879.

A Lesson to be Remembered.

The fatal accident, which happened last Thursday evening on board the barquentine Gladstone, should teach shipmasters and others a lesson of duty which has been the custom to neglect at this port, viz., that hatches should be put on at six o'clock, or as soon as the day's work is done, every evening. The death of Willie Heard is not the first fatality that has been caused by omission of this precaution, and the captain of the Gladstone is by no means censurable than many others, though it has been his misfortune to receive such a terrible reminder of a neglected duty. The evidence shows that there were battens on the coamings (viz., pieces of wood to protect them while discharging ballast) and it is stated that these prevented the hatches from being put on. It seems, however, that the ballast was all discharged, but in any case, these battens should have been removed if the hatches could not be put on with them in position. It requires but little knowledge of such matters, however, to convince any one that, even with the battens on, two pieces of deal laid fore and aft, and a few inches from the coamings on each side, would form a safe and sufficient support on which the hatches might be laid—a precaution which would render such accidents as that of Thursday evening impossible. We have no wish to add weight to the sorrow of Capt. Davies, whose grief over the event shows him to be possessed of very tender feeling, but the occasion is a fitting one for pressing home the lesson so painfully suggested.

A Talleyrandian Speech.

The Quebec Chronicle referring to Sir John's late speech in that city says—"Sir John Macdonald disappointed his friends last night. Many were led to expect a great speech on public affairs, and it was confidently supposed that some new light would be thrown on such topics as are uppermost at present in the public mind. There was much to talk about, and much was expected. But the honorable gentleman contented himself by indulging in mere glittering generalities, which neither tickled the ears of his audience nor added one whit to the general information of the day. On the great points of his administration Sir John was studiously silent. He referred, it is true, in a vague sort of a way to the National Policy, to the Pacific Railway, and to the late Government, but beyond flattery himself and his colleagues for what they had done during their term of office he said nothing. The speech was very disappointing. It was not dull, for Sir John is never quite dull even in his less satisfactory mood; but last night he literally said nothing and he took over an hour to say it. As after dinner fanfarade, however, it was perhaps, enjoyable enough."

The Rising Sun.

It is quite well understood that Mr. Donville, M. P., and his friends within the Conservative party, have always stood behind Mr. Costigan, M. P., and a seat in the Dominion Cabinet. Of course the claims of Mr. Donville of this distinction were never seriously considered by Sir John, yet the persistence with which they were put forward enabled that wily politician to point out to Mr. Costigan's friends the danger of alienating the Donville coterie, in the event of Costigan being made a Minister and, in order to preserve harmony in the party family, Costigan's claims were held in abeyance. If there was a set of men professing to be connected with the Conservative party who gave the full weight of their influence to the strengthening of Donville's absurd pretensions, it was our little Left-Centre combination. Donville was a kind of central figure in the "grand political demonstration" at Newcastle, N. B., in favour of Hon. Peter Mitchell on 28th of last October, when—to continue the quotation from Morgan—there were "2,000 persons in the torch-light procession." [Don't laugh, local reader, over the recollection of those two or three hundred men and boys hired for that wondrous exhibition.] Donville, on that occasion, almost mingled his tears with those of Hon. Michael Adams over the political demise of their mutual friend, the Left-Centre leader. The latter joined with the Hon. Adams in holding up Donville as the coming man and there were not a few confidential assurances indulged in among the chief claqueurs on that occasion, that when Donville was a member of the Cabinet he would not forget those in Newcastle who so delighted to laud and magnify him. In the glare of the torch-lights, supported by the representative of the local government on the one side and of local prejudice on the other, Donville pictured himself as an angel of political death to all who had not worshipped the Left-Centre Golden Calf—the beauty of the whole thing being that, aided by Messrs. Mitchell, Adams, et hoc genus omne, Donville was to enter the Cabinet, in spite of Costigan, and thereby be in a position to decapitate not only Brydges but all other officials suspected of disbelieving in the yet unborn N. P. At Ottawa, too, we find our famous "Miramichi delegation" dancing attendance on Mr. Donville. The poor fellow was nearly smothered with their attentions and was forced to declare that if they were not so exceedingly "fresh" and demonstrative he would be glad to introduce them to Sir John.

Of late, however, Mr. Donville has been losing political prestige, and his Consing lights up the political horizon, as the rising sun. Such being the case we find Hon. Mich. Adams shadowing Mr. Costigan about the country and appearing quite as anxious to get into his good graces as he was to stand well with poor Donville in the days of his prosperity. While we are opposed to Mr. Costigan's party in politics, we cannot but admire the consistency of his public career. He has won a distinguished position in public life by doing what he thought to be right and making the strongest party ties a secondary consideration when they stood in the way of duty and principle. A man of his integrity and experience

will, therefore, readily understand the motives which have induced certain parties to leave poor Donville in the political Slough of Despond and attach themselves to him, and he will no doubt suffer them to fawn upon him only when their doing so does not cause him any greater inconvenience than the distaste of an honest man for flattery which he knows to be born of interested motives.

Magisterial Appointments.

It is not often that we are asked to publish a more sensible and effective letter than that of Mr. Thomas Holmes of Blissfield, which appears in our correspondence department. The appointment of magistrates has long since been looked upon as a political force and in nine cases out of ten but a shallow mode of either winning or holding supporters. Mr. Adams, who has, apparently, not yet learned that his many alienated supporters have deserted him for causes which cannot be removed by his laying cheap siege to their supposed vanity, is responsible for adding more names to the list of magistrates since his assuming control of a department, than any other member who ever represented the County in the Government, and aside from the sound and public-spirited grounds, on which Mr. Holmes declines the appointment, his letter is a manly and dignified rebuke of what seems not only a disregard for the waste of public money involved, but an unworthy prostitution of a power emanating from the highest authority in the empire, and which should be exercised with wisdom and discretion worthy of its source. In a few cases, of late years, the magisterial appointments made have been necessary. In the large majority of cases they have not been necessary. In the majority of cases, respectable and intelligent men who would do no discredit to the position have been appointed, but the greater number have either not qualified, or, if they have done so, they have not exercised the functions of the office. On the other hand, a few men have been appointed who are not only ignorant of the written law, but incapable of even reading it, and whose standing in their localities is such as to lower the dignity which should attach to the position. Our Justices of the Peace, who know how to respect and maintain their characters as such, are mortified and humiliated as Gazette after Gazette comes to them announcing additions to their ranks, with about as much regard for necessity as for the qualifications of many of the appointees, and while many Justices who know Mr. Holmes will regret that he refuses to be enrolled among them, they will appreciate his motives for declining the appointment and thank him for the rebuke conveyed in his letter. Occasionally we hear of a Justice of the Peace resigning his commission. More of them should do so and thus make the Government sensible of the prevailing public sentiment on the subject. The waste of public money referred to is not the least important consideration emphasised by Mr. Holmes, and it has a weighty significance in the face of the cry that there is so little money to spare for the roads and other public services. Altogether, therefore, Mr. Holmes' letter is a timely and correct one, which will, we hope have a wider effect than he perhaps intended.

Northumberland and Kent Misrepresented.

From time to time the leading papers of the Province have contained reports of lectures delivered by Edward Jack, Esq., on the forest and agricultural lands of New Brunswick—a fact which has given considerable prominence to that gentleman and some weight to his opinions. We are, therefore, surprised to observe in the St. Croix Courier a letter dated 13th inst., the greater portion of which reads as follows:—"Being one of the audience at the lecture entitled 'The St. John River' delivered by Edward Jack, Esq., in Watson's hall on Wednesday evening last, I must confess that I was much disappointed and surprised to find a man of his reputed ability so grossly misrepresenting the merits of the north-eastern section of this province. His view and spleen seemed particularly directed against the counties of Kent and Northumberland. In his many efforts to decry the resources and capabilities of these two counties he went so far as to make the ridiculous statement that he would not give five dollars for all the available land in these districts. How a man of his status and years could go so far as to forget himself and to make such an absurd assertion, is more than I can imagine. Can it be that Mr. Jack is in the employ of a certain individual who is frequently styled 'the Lumber King of New Brunswick' and in whose interests he is trying to work up the sale of the one million acres of land said to be owned by that mighty prince? Be that as it may, I have no objections to Mr. Jack working in the interest of his employer, but I object to his making such grossly false statements with regard to that part of the Province which has always held so prominent a part in the Agricultural, Commercial and Political affairs of our country."

Lumber, etc.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's Liverpool Timber Circular of 2nd inst., says the import of spruce deals shows a marked falling off as compared with last year, having been 4,801 standards during the month, against 13,232 standards last year. The consumption has also fallen off considerably, but not so large an extent as the import, consequently stocks look more favourable than they did last month; still they are too heavy, and to maintain the late advance in price great moderation must be exercised in regulating supplies for the remainder of the season. The market is still extremely sensitive, and there is every probability of a much reduced consumption during the winter months, as compared with previous years. Pine deals do not improve in value, and there is very little inquiry. For Birch there has been a fair demand, and prices are well maintained; the stock is moderate; very little has been imported this year from either Quebec or the Lower Ports.

The Price of Flour.

When we referred, recently, to the increased cost of flour, over the prices ruling a year ago and also when the N. P. was introduced, the Advocate endeavored to make it appear that the Toronto Globe differed from us, because it would not be in the interest of that paper's political friends in Ontario to admit that a rise in breadstuffs was due to the N. P.—a result most desirable in the interest of Western farmers. The Globe is, happily, not so time-conserving a journal as to advocate one set of political doctrines and state one set of facts for the West and a different set of facts and doctrines for the Maritime Provinces, but we find that it entirely agrees with us on the point we made as the following from last Friday's edition shows:—"It is an indisputable fact that the price of flour is dearer relatively to the price of wheat than it was before the protectionist policy was adopted. A simple comparison of the official quotations at the Toron-

to Corn Exchange will prove this. In the first two weeks of September, 1878, No. 1 spring wheat was quoted at \$1.05. At the same time 'spring extra' flour was quoted at \$4.30 and \$4.35. Now take the price of No. 1 spring on October 7, which is \$1.17. The price of 'spring extra' flour on October 7 was \$5.60. A child's table state this proposition and you will see, that as \$1.05 is to \$4.35, so ought to be 1.17 to \$4.84, which being \$4.84, the price of 'spring extra' flour was \$5.05, and \$5.05 bears the same relation to \$1.05 as \$5.05 bears to \$4.35; whereas instead of flour being \$5.05 it is \$5.60. There is no fallacy in these figures. They represent exactly what the public have to pay now and had to pay last year.

Is the British Nation "The Israel of God?"

In our last article on this subject we traced the scriptural account, historical and prophetic, of the royal line of David, for the purpose of determining the amount of probability that there is in the theory of the Davidic lineage of our gracious Queen Victoria. We now purpose to direct our readers' attention to the scriptural distinction, historical and prophetic, between the houses of Judah and Israel.

Trade of St. John.

Calculating from the revenues returns, we stated some days ago that the trade of St. John in September was not half as large as it was in September, 1878. The returns of the values of imported goods entered here since been published, and they fully verify our calculation. The values were—

September, 1878, \$636,540

1879, 278,371

September, 1878, \$309,035

1879, 186,914

With these figures before him, no one

election, his opponent being Lt. Col. T. Cubitt of Bowmanville. If the N. P. is such a success in Ontario as his constituents pretend it is, the opening of such a friendship would seem a bold stroke on the part of the Liberals.

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of Israel is to meet with no mercy, but to be utterly taken away; whereas God will have mercy upon the house of Judah. "Yet the numbers of the children of Israel shall be as the sand of the sea which cannot be measured nor numbered; and it shall come to pass that in the place where it was said unto them, Ye are not my people, there it shall be said unto them ye are the sons of the living God." (v. 10.) Thus to Judah mercy was to be shown, which was actually done when that house was restored to Jerusalem. Israel was to receive no mercy but to be taken away and cease to be known as the people of God; while, at the same time, Israel was to increase exceedingly and afterwards become the "sons of the living God." Still later on "the children of Judah and the children of Israel were to be gathered together" (v. 11). Let us now study Isaiah, who began to prophesy about B. C. 760 and continued to do so perhaps for forty years, or to about the time when the house of Israel was carried away captive to Assyria. The chapters of his prophecy from the forty first to the end are very remarkable and very obscure. Let the reader examine the first nine verses of the forty first chapter; he will see there is duly described the progress of some people described as "the righteous from the east" as they advance westward and take possession of some islands. And in the eighth verse we learn that these prosperous and successful people are "Israel my servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham my friend."

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can wonder that the cry of distress is heard on all sides; that so many stores are unoccupied; that in so many others little business is done; that merchants are in such difficulties; that of those who live by manual labor so many are unemployed, and that so many families are in want of bread.

Correspondence.

Mr. Holmes Declines to be a J. P.

BLISSFIELD, Oct. 16th, 1879. To Hon. M. ADAMS, SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Dear Sir:—I observe that my name appears, together with those of a number of my friends in different parts of the County, in a list of newly-appointed Magistrates for Northumberland. I have no doubt that in recommending me for the position of J. P., you intended to do me honor, and I, therefore, thank you for your good intentions. At the same time I must respectfully decline the appointment. You may remember that when you offered it to me a short time since I intimated to you that I did not care for the honor, and such being the case it would be inconsistent for me to accept it.

Chaplin Island Road School.

One of our Newcastle correspondents writes:—Some time in last May the attention of the public was called by the ADVANCE to the fact that "the people living on Chaplin Island Road, between Newcastle and the Millstream, were agitating for school accommodation. Since then nothing has been done by the trustees to allay the dissatisfaction which at that time was only in its infancy. At the request of those interested, your correspondent visited the school house on Monday last in company with one of the ratepayers.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge to all who desire it, a copy in German, French, or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the name, W. W. SERRAVALLO, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

Restores the Senses of Tasting Smelling, Seeing and Hearing. It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes it rough, and inflames it, and by its irritation, it sends forth a mucus, which, by its accumulation, transmits the power of speech, destroys the faculty of smell, and kills the refined pleasure of taste. Indolence, by creating a simple cold in the head, it assails the membrane of the eye, and causes blindness, and all ailments are simply precipitated and aggravated by the use of Catarrh. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by its action, not only cures the disease, but restores the delicate constitution, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the eyes are thoroughly driven out.

Collins' Plasters

Electricity Cures when all other Human Agencies fail to relieve. Hundreds of Little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters. They instantly Annihilate Pain, Vitiate Stomach, relieve the Bowels and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fevers, Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints, and in a thousand ways protect, benefit, and console afflicted humanity.

Collins' Plasters

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER, a combination capable of generating a sufficient continuous current of Electricity that will cure. Sold by all Druggists.

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