General Business.

To Let.

The New House just completed on Saint John Street, near Mrs. J. M. Johnson's residence, with good stone-wall-cellar, and water on the Premises. last Thursday evening on board the Chatham, Sep., 17th, 1879.

CARBOLINE, ETC. TOILET ARTICLES. Carboline, Hair Vigor, Hair Renewer, Hair Restorer, Limes and Glycerine.

BRUSHES

Hair Brushes, Metallic Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Hand Brushes, Nail Brushes, Baby Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Plate Brushes, Clothes

SOAPS. Glycerina, Honey, Windsor, Castile, Tar, Oatmeal, Carbolic Acid, Sulphur, Baby's Own, Eder Flower, Silver, Shaving.

PAT NT MEDICINES. Vegetine, Mandrake Bitters, Robinson's, Campbell's and Lyman's Emulsions, Quinine Wine, Beef, Iron and Wine, August Flower, Sanford's Catarrh Cure. J. PALLEN & SON.

Teacher Wanted.

On 1st November, next, a Second Class Teacher for District No. 4, Chatham.

WM. MORRISON, Secty. of Trustees. Chatham, 23rd; Sept., 1879.

Teacher Wanted

A FIR T CLASS Male Teacher is wanted to take charge of the School at Black Brook, Parish Communications stating salary, addressed to the Secretary of Trustees,
STEPHEN DEALY, Black Brook. 1des 11th., 79.

BUSINESS COLLEGE. REDUCTION OF FEES.

SAINT JOHN

N order to render the facilities for obtaining business training more generally available tuition rates have been readjusted and reduced to For 6 month's Tuition, \$45. 20. 12 50. To those paying by the month the terms wi

2nd " 3rd " Terms for Evening Classes will be Scolarships for \$50, good until Diplomais secured S. KERR, Proprietor, Successor to Eaton & Kerr. St. John, September 13, 1879.

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. And all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith to FRANCIS J. LETSON.

Dated 27th Sept., '79. **IMPORTANT SALE** OF-Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable properties, consisting of farms, building That desirable business stand on the North side of Water street, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Esq., with the two storey building thereon. Also, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acres situate in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Gragan and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now being sown with oats and laid down with Timothy 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 in front or South, by Howard street. Also all that Land situate in Chatham, lying be tween St. John and Cunard 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 Also, the farm in Chatham, fronting on the Miramichi River, lying between the Lands of Messrs. Fenton and Wells, respectively, being Twenty Rods in width and extending to the rear of Also, that field on the North side of Napan River

Also, that Lot of Land in Glenelg, known as the McCully Meadows, containing about 350 Acres,

Dwyer aud the Chatham Branch Railway track.

in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John

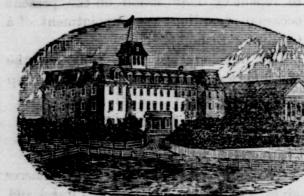
Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side

of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M.

having a quanity of valuable lumber and Cedar Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Glenelg parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRae and D. McGraw, known as lot

200 Acres,

part of which is under cultivation, having been sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this seas For further particulars apply to A. H. JOHNSON. J. D. McCULLY. Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879.



MT. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY Sackville, N. B.

REV. D. KENNEDY, D. D., Principal

ONE of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion, embracing Courses of Study from he primary to the degree of B. A.

Departments of Music and Fine Arts under di rection of Specialists. For particulars send for catalogue. First Term opens 21st August. 7.R.25

Now landing ex-Schr. " Horton,"

200 Tons Old Mines SYDNEY COAL

Will be sold very low for Cash while landing. GUY, BEVAN & CO. Chatham, N. B., September 10th '79.

Stoves!

STOVES

Stoves of all kinds for sale, Cheap for Cash.

GEO. ROBINSON. Chatham, Sept. 1st, 187

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C: McDONALD'S TOBACCO.

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid, CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED

ISAAC HARRIS. Water St., Chatham.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM. - - . OCTOPER 23, 1879

The fatal accident, which happened

A Lesson to be Remembered.

barquentine Gladstone, should teach shipmasters and others a lesson of duty which it 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 not more 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 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 oc-

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 lead 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 vague sort of a way to the National Policy, to the Pacific Railway, and to the late Government, but beyond flattering 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 took over an hour to say it. As after dinner fanfaronade, however, it was perhaps, enjoyable enough.'

the lesson so painfully suggested.

The Rising Sun.

Domvelle, M. P., and his friends with-

in the Conservative party, have always and other public services. Altogether, stood between Mr. Costigan, M. P., therefore, Mr. Holmes' letter is a timeand a seat in the Dominion Cabinet. ly and correct one, which will, we hope Of course the claims of Mr. Domville to such a distinction were never seriously considered by Sir John, yet the persistency with which they were put forward enabled that wily politician to point out to Mr. Costigan's friends the danger of alienating the Domville 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 abevance. 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 Domville's absurd pretensions. it was our little Left-Centre combination. Domville was a kind of central figure in the "grand political demon-"stration at Newcastle, N. B., in fa-"vour of Hon. Peter Mitchell" on 28th 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.] Domville, on that occassion, 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 Domville as the coming man and there were not a few confidential assurances indulged in among the chief clacquers on that occasion, that when Domville was a mem-Sydney Coal. those in Newcastle who so delighted to

ber of the Cabinet he would not forget 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, Domville 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, Domville 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 vet unborn N. P. At Ottawa, too, we find our famous "Miramichi delegation" dancing attendance on Mr. Domville. 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

Of late, however, Mr. Domville has been losing political prestige, and Mr. Costigan 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 Domville 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 the following from last Friday's edition for West Durham, having resigned his 3.1,2) Hosa prophesied about 785 B what he thought to be right and shows ;-

will, therefore, readily understand the motives which have induced certain parties to leave poor Domville 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 interest-

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 farce 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 laving cheap siege to their supposed anity, 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 Govern ment, 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 n the empire, and which should be exercised with wisdom and discretion worthy of its source. In a few cases. of late years, the magisterial appoint casion is a fitting one for pressing home ments 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 osition 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 omes 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 the subject. The waste of public money referred to is not the least important consideration emphasised by Mr. Holmes, and it has a weighty signifi-It is quite well understood that Mr.

have a wider effect than he perhaps in-

Lumber, etc. Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's Liver pool Timber Circular of 2nd inst., says the import of spruce deals shews marked falling off as compared with last year, having been 4,801 standards during the month, against 13,232 stand ards last year. The consumption has also fallen off considerably, but not to 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 re duced 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. Messrs. Allison, Cousland & Hamilton' Glasgow Timber Circular of 2nd inst. contains the following :- "We canno illustrate the state of business better than by quoting the following facts:-First in regard to the Building Tradethe value of houses of all kinds sanctioned to be erected in this City for the year ending 31st August, 1875, was £1,826,150, for 1876, £2,125,249, for 1877 £1,564,360, for 1878 £755,717, and for 1879 £431,970 only! Further, with regard to Shipbuilding-in the month of April, 1877, the number of vessels in the course of construction were 126, just now the amount of work on hand all over the river is represented by 41 vessels, and to fill the stocks in Clyde 146 vessels are required. It is believed in well informed circles that several large orders for steamers are on the eve of being placed, no doubt hastened by the rise in the Iron Market, Pig-Iron, owing to the American demand, having risen within two months 19/ per ton."

The Price of Flour.

When we referred, recently, to th 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 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 de sirable in the interest of Western farmers. The Globe is, happily, not so time serving 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

first two weeks of September, 1878, No. I spring wheat was quoted at \$1.05. 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 the Corn Exchange report shows to have been \$1.17; The price of spring extra on October 7 was \$5.60. A child could state this proposition and prove it, viz., that as \$1.05 is to \$4.35, so ought to be 1.17 to \$4.843; whereas instead of being \$4.843 spring extra was quoted at \$5.60. day No. 1 spring wheat was quoted at \$1.22, and spring extra at \$5.60. Now \$1.22 bears the same relation to \$1.05 as \$5.05 should bear 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. It is, of course, a waste of time and space for us to even quote the very authority appealed to by the Advocat to prove the fallacy of its assertions. It will either resort to its usual unsavory weapons of defence or refer to authorities which are but blundering inventions with which it is silly enough to believe it can mislead those who read them. If we mistake not, however, the consumers of flour understand the facts to be just as presented by us.

Northumberland and Kent Mis-

represented. From time to time the leading papers of the Province have contained reports of lectures delivered by Edward Jack. Esq., on the forest and ap cultural lands of New Brunswick-a fac hich 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 greatly prejudiced against the merits of the north-eastern section of this province. His vim and spleen seemed particularly directed against the counties capabilitles 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 do object to Mr. Jack making such false statements with regard to that part of the Province which has always held so prominent a part in the Agricultural, ommercial and Political affairs of our

We ought to feel obliged to the Courier's correspondent for taking Mr. Jack to task for talking worse than nonsense about Northumberland and Kent-two counties which are correctly represented by Mr. Jack's critic. I we mistake not Mr. Jack is in the em ploy of the Crown Lands Department and, if so, he ought to be promptly of the prevailing public sentiment on brought to book by the Government. We know Mr. Jack, personally, and are convinced that he could not have made the untruthful statements attributed to him, ignorantly, and such being the case cance in the face of the cry that there | the motives which prompted him must is so little money to spare for the roads have been of anything but a creditable

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS FOUND GUILTY. In the Consolidated Bank case at Montreal on Monday last, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" in the case against Sir Francis Hincks, contrary to expectation, as it was thought they would, at least, be divided. Sir Francis Hincks was allowed to go on bail, and will be summoned by the court for sentence. Sir Francis gazed steadily at the jury after their entrance into the box and after the verdict was returned. The charge against Sir Francis was that he made false returns to the Government. This is the gentleman who was a "very high authority" on financial matters with the Conservatives. He was identified with the establishing of the Maritime Bank and did much to give Mr. Domville M. P. opportunity of "carrying too much sail for his

SIR LEONARD TILLEY was recently interviewed by a New York Herald reporter and the views expressed by him are thus summarised by the Maritime

"Within a year the people of the Maritime Provinces will be manufacturing largely and be markedly satisfied with the tariff. Next year the manufacturers of the Provinces will reap its full beneficial results. Within the next five years Canada and the Northwest will be enriched by a stream of immigration; in about seven years the Pacific Railway will be finished to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; in thirty years there will be four million happy dwellers in the Northwest Territories. Sir Leonard's piercing political glance cannot but be admired

But Sir Leonard has been prophesy ing on the sunny side for a long time. D. C. S.—The Fredericton Reporter gravely informs its readers that the Church of England Synod, lately in session in that city, decided to form a Diocesan Church Society and that the decision was arrived at after a "warm discussion." We believe the Reporter is recognised as the "lay representative " of our Methodist friends among the press of the province, and that denomination ought to impress upon its management the absurdity of such announcements as that referred to. The Diocesan Church Society is quite : venerable organization, as those who have contributed to its support for years can testify.

THANKSGIVING DAY. - Thursday November 6th, has been appointed Thanksgiving Day by the Governments of the Dominion and New Bruns wick. Some of the churches are to have Harvest Thanksgiving Services on other days. This shows an absence of unanimity in the matter. It is a pity that such things are not left to religious bodies, for when a Government one day uncharitably persecutes a man because he will not do something which, as a Christian, he cannot do conscientiously, and the next directs him to thank heaven for the mercies of the year, there is something grimly ludcrous, if not hypocritical, about it.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE is to enter Parliament, Harvey W. Burk, M. P.,

to Corn Exchange will prove this. In the election, his opponent being Lt. Col. of Israel is to meet with no mercy, but T. Cubitt of Bowmanville. If the N. to be utterly taken away; whereas God P. is such a success in Ontario as its will have mercy upon the house of friends pretend it is, the opening of such a constituency would seem a bold stroke on the part of the Liberals.

> Easily Explained. - An Upper Province paper, speaking of Moncton. sets it down as being in the Province of Nova Scotia. While we are all proud of the prominence this town has attained throughout Canada, we must protest against having it moved in this way from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia. — Times. How dull the Times is, to be sure.

You see, Sir Charles told the Halifax people that there was too much public work being done at Moncton-that Moncton (Railway Workshops) must be handed over to Halifax and as that has been done to a great extent, Moncton may, in a certain sense, be said to have gone to Nova Scotia. It is a part of the N. P. programme.

THE "MONITEUR ACADIEN" which was burned out by the Shediac fire was the only French paper in the Maritime Provinces. The people whose nationality it especially represents and who are neither few nor without means, should now give substantial proof of the importance they attach to the maintenance of a French paper. The editor's address is F. Robideaux, Shediac.

NOMINATIONS IN CAPE BRETON. -Murray Dodd, and Dr. McLeod, (Minsterial) : and N. L. MacKay, (Liberal) were nominated for the vacant seat in the Commons, on 16th inst. The Ministerial majority in Cape Breton at the election on 17th Sept., last, was over 900, so the vote which is to be taken to-day, will indicate how popular the N. P. is in that part of Nova Scotia.

A SCHOOL HOUSE should be some thing different from the shanty describ ed by a correspondent as being located on the Chaplin Island Road. He shows that the Trustees interested have a very inadequate idea of the duties of their position.

OBITUARY.-Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late Hon. John S. Saunders, President of the Legislative Council. died at her residence on Tuesday of last week, at an advanced age.

Is the British Nation "The Israel of God?"

In our last article on this subject we traced the scriptural account, historical and prophetical, 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 prophetical, between the houses of Judah and Israel.

over the house of Judah in Hebron. where he exercised his royal functions for seven years and a half. At the end of that time the elders of Israel came and anointed him King over Israel and then he went to dwell at Jerusalem. This distinction between Judah and Israel appears never to have been entirely obliterated, for we read in 1 Kings 4, 20, "Judah and Israel were many-"; and again, v 25, "And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig-tree-.' But it was in the days of Solomon's son that the distinction became most mark-In Solomon's old age he turned ed. after other gods, and Jehovah sent him the following message. (1 Kings 11,11-13) "Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept my covenant---- I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant-Howbeit I will not rend away all the kingdom; but will give one tribe to thy son for David, my servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake which I have chosen." We might suppose that the one tribe referred to here was the tribe of Judah, but the events which followed show that this is not so. The majority of the tribes rebelled against Rehoboam, and "there was none that followed the house of David but the tribe of Judah only," (1 Kings, 12, 20); but we read immediately after (v. 23) that a prophet was sent to speak unto Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, king of Judah and unto all the house of Judah and Benjamin." From this we learn that the one tribe promised to the house of David was the tribe of Benjamin which was given to David in addition to his own proper tribe, Judah. Still further, the king of the house of Israel appointed "the lowest of the land" to be priests, instead of men of the tribe of Levi. The consequence of this would naturaly be that the majority of that tribe would connect themselves with Jerusalem and the house of Judah ; so that we find the house of Judah ever afterwards consisting of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi. (See 2 Chron. 11, 1.3.) Then after the captivity of Judah, when that house was restored to Jerusalem, we find that there "rose up the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and build the house of the Lord, which in Jerusalem (Ezra 1, 5.) And where do we read of any returning to Jerusalem from Babylon, who were not of the tribe of Judah, Benjamin, or Levi; while the house of Israel, which was carried captive to Assyria

There is a similar marked distinction in prophecy between the houses of Judah and Israel. The prophet Joel saw his visions perhaps about 800 B. C. and he foretold the coming troubles in store for his country. But he also looked to a time far in the future when there should be a grand restoration. "For, behold in those days and in that time, when I shall bring again the captivity of Judah and Jerusalem, I will also gather all nations, and will bring them down into the valley of Johoshaphat, and will plead with them there for my people and my heritage, Israel." (Joel weat to open that constituency in order | C. and preserves throughout the dis-

many years previously, did not return

to Palestine at all. So much for his-

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 Mr. Holmes Declines to be a J. P. 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 dimly described the progress of some people described as "the righteous from the

east" as they advance westward

take possession of some islands.

in the eighth verse we learn that these prosperous and successful people 'Israel my servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham Let the reader now follow the prophetic account of Israel, the servant of Jehovah, throughout the remaining chapters of Isaiah. Israel was to be made "a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth" (41, 15); to be blind and at the same time brought by a way that they know not" (42,16); to receive many privileges and blessings, which our space does not permit us to describe. In chap. 49, 19, 20 we read 'thy waste and thy desolate places and the land of thy destruction shall even be too narrow by reason of the inhabitants - - - The children which thou shalt have after thou hast lost the others shall say again in thine ears. the place is too strait for me: give place to me that I may dwell." Israel was to grow so rapidly in the country of her exile that it would not contain her, and her children were to go abroad to colonize other lands. But it would be impossible to go into all the details of the future of Israel in a short article, and we must request our readers to study

Isaiah for themselves. Jeremiah lived from B. C. 638, and God said to him "See, I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root The distinction between Judah and out and to pull down and to destroy Israel first appears at the accession of and to throw down, to build and to King David. Belonging, as he did. to plant" (Jer. 1, 10) He tells us (3, 18) the tribe of Judah, it was natural that "In those days the house of Judah his fellow-tribesmen should support shall walk with the house of Israel, him in his long contest with the house and they shall come together out of the of Saul. And when Saul and his son land of the north to the land that I were slain. David was anointed king have given them for an inheritance unto your fathers." See also chap. 16, 14, 15, and chap. 23, 5-8. And again in the thirtieth and thirty first chapters there are many clear prophecies of the time "that I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, saith the Lord: and I will cause them to return to the land that I gave to their fathers, and they shall possess it." (Chap. 30, 3). And throughout Jeremiah there are many prophecies regarding both Judah and Israel, the two houses being always kept distinct. which we must leave the reader to study for himself. Ezekiel lived in captivity times and prophesied chiefly concerning the house of Israel, but also concerning Judah and Jerusalem. His thirty sixth and thirty seventh chapter contain a magnificent prediction of the restoration of both Israel and Judah. The vision of the valley of dry bones reference to the house of Israel which is finally to be brought back to the land promised to their forefathers. This promise is made still more definite in the latter part of the thirty seventh chapter. The tribes of the house Judah and of the house of Israel are united together and become one, and then it is promised (vs. 21, 22) "Behold I will take the children of Israel

> land; and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all; and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all." Thus the house of Israel was to be driven away amongst the heathen, to inhabit islands in the west and become a great colonizing empire, and to be restored to the land of promise along with Judah, and there again to become with Judah one nation ruled over by a king of the house of David. In this it is implied that the two houses should be nationally distinct during their history; and the house of Judah is certainly so. The house of Israel was not restored at the time when Cyrus ordered the return of the Jews, and as a nation, Israel has never been restored since. The united restoration and reunion is something still in the future : and the prophecy cannot be accomplished until some nation representing Israel takes possession of Palestine and brings the Jews (house of Judah) along with them. We believe that the only nation capable of doing this is Great Britain and the probabilities are that this will be done ere many more years elapse. And there does appear to be a general correspondence between the circumstances and condition of Britain the prophecies concerning Israel. shall see in a future number how pro-

be gone, and will gather them on every

side and bring them into their own

Trade of St. John.

Britain is the house of Israel.

fane history supports the theory that

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 have since been published, and they fully verify our calculation. The

In our exports of goods the produce of

are in such difficulties : that of those who live by manual labor so many are unemployed, and that so many families are in

But Sir S. L. Tilley, we are told, stated in New York that the National Policy is producing the most gratifying results, and that the Maritime Provinces will all be delighted-very soon !!!-Freeman.

Correspondence.

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 you that I did not care for the honor, and such being the case it would be inconsistent for me to accept it.

Last spring I requested of Mr. Gillespie M. P. P., that a magistrate be appointed in the lower part of the parish in which live and the gentleman I then named wa gazetted. He informs me that he intend to qualify and I believe he is quite suf ficient to do all the work required of Justice of the Peace in the district. At the time I brought the matter to Mr. Gillispie's notice, I said it seemed singular that eight magistrates had been appointed in the upper half of Blissfield and not one in the lower part, (a district 8 miles long), but I have no desire now, to see J. P's., become so plentiful as they are in upper Blissfield, where you have, in some cases, been so kind as to appoint two in the same house.

many magistrates, all over the County, if not in the Province, already. Not more than ten out of every fifty of all who are in commission in the County at the present time, appear to do more than receive the Royal Gazette and copies of the Statutes, and when I consider that every such appointment you make involves an expense for these luxuries of about \$5 per year, which must be paid out of the public moneys, I think it would be much better to make only such magisterial appointments as are absolutely necessary and devote the money saved to improving our public roads which are in very bad condition.

I have the honor to be Your obt. Servant. THOMAS HOLMES.

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 tor school accomodation. Since then nothing has been done by the trustees to allay the dissatisfaction which at that time was only in its incipiency. At the request of those interested, your correspondent visited the school house on Monday last in company with one of the ratepay-

The school house is situated 31 miles from town and is built of refuse deals door was wide open and in the centre of the room there is a large box stove resting on stones. The front end of the stove was in the drawer of a broken desk, with a number of stones. The building and all its belongings were in the most dilapidated state. There are no out-buildings for the accomodation of the children, and, for a school House, there is nothing to convey the impression that the building ever was intended or used for that purpose. except the remnants of cheap maps which hang askew on the broken walls, Your correspondent conversed with a number of the ratepayers who seemed to be unanimous in declaring that the building was wrongly situated, being at the extreme end of the district and also that in cold weather sit in the room, The gentleman who taught the school for the last two years also stated that in winter he place, and in answer to the question can from among the heathen, whither they the land be had? I was assured that any of the persons owning land on the road would only be too glad to give an acre or more for the purpose. There are thirty six children on this road who are deprived of the benefits of the school law, and their parents are forced to pay taxes all the same, still the trustees remain inactive and indifferent to their pleadings. Now Mr. Editor, as I have truthfully described this state of affairs, I would ask, is there not just cause for complaint?

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November is an unusually attractive and varied Num ber. All but two of its contributions are

Mr. Benjamin completes his review of American Art with an instructive paper on our early painters, illustrated with beautiful engravings of pictures by John Symbert, Benjamin West, John Singleton Copely, C. W. Peale, John Trumbull. Gilbert Stuart, G. Stuart Newton, Thos. Sully, E. G. Malbone, Washington Allston and S. F. B. Morse.

The leading paper, by W. H. Rideing,

is devoted to a subject of curious interest -the old National Pike between the East and West across the Alleghanies. The author, with his eloquent description, assisted by Pyle's excellent illustrations, reproduces in vivid colors the lively pageantry of this great highway, which little more than a generation ago was the scene of a traffic that " seems like a frieze with an endless procession of figures." "There were sometimes," says the writer, "sixteen gaily-painted coaches each way a day; the cattle and sheep were never out of sight; the canvas-covered waggons were drawn by six or twelve horses with bows of bells over their collars; The families of statesmen and merchants went by in private vehicles; and while most of the travellers were unostentatious, a few had splendid equipages and employed out-

An equally novel subject, and of greater present interest, is Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr's, article on the "Cattle Ranches of Colorado." which is very entertaining reading. while it contains full information as to the methods and risks of cattle-raising. The illustrations by Mr. Rogers are capital. The articles and the pictures recall those the Dominion, the falling of was as great, accounts of J. Ross Brown's famous adold Numbers of Harper which contained

can wonder that the cry of distress is Nature," are extremely beautiful. The heard on all sides; that so many stores drawings are by the author, and the arare unoccupied; that in so many others | ticle is concerned with some of the most little business is done; that merchants interesting phenomena of natural history. Prof. H.W. Elliot's paper, "The Spar-

row War," finely illustrated, will be read with gusto by every American farmer. Mrs. Georgiana S. Hull contributes a thrilling story, "a legend of All-Hallow.

Eve," which is illustrated with three pictures by Pyle. An anonymous story of travel, "A Night at the Tete Noir." is full of humorous situations, characteristically illustrated by Fredericks. Two more of Abbey's striking illustra-

tions of Herrick's poetry "Upon Julia's Clothes" and the "Cobblers Catch" and to the variety of the Number.

The new serial novels, "White Wings," by William Black and "Mary Anerly," by R. D. Blackmore, are continued, and there is a very interesting instalment of Miss Mullock's "Young Mrs. Jardine."

The November Number closes the fifty. ninth volume, and the publishers offer to send to new annual subscribers beginning with the December Number, 1879, the four previous numbers containing the early chapters of "White Wings " and "Mary Anerly."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. - The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending October 11th and 18th respectively, contain the following articles: The Life of the Prince Consort, Westminister; The Future of China, Contemporary; A Cagliostro of the Second Century, by J. A. Froude; and The God of Israel, a History, Nineteenth Century; Bishop Atterbury, Cornhill; Two Men of Letters, Fortnightly; In Cologne Cathedral, The Benefactors of Humanity, and Diaries, Spectator; Discovery of the North-East Passage, Daily Telegraph; Love of Scenery, Saturday Review; Somebody Else, Truth; with a continuation of Miss Keary's "Doubting Heart," instalments of "Letters of a German Gentlewoman of the XVth Century," and "Godfrey's White Queen." and the usual poetical selections.

As a new volume, printed from New Type, begins with the first pur October, this is a good time to subscribe. The opening chapters of a story by Mrs. I may remark that I think we have too Oliphant, "He who will not when he may," printed from advance sheets will appear in the course of the volume.

For fifty-two such numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pager year,) the subscription price (\$8) is low: while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING:-The following tatistics of merchant shipping from the Bureau Veritas will be found of permanent interest. The number of merchant vessels of all countries is 54,921, of which 5,897 are steamers. The gross tonnage is 20, 283,540, of which steamers have 6,173,935. England has 18,357 sailing ships, heading the list, and is followed by America, Norway, Germany, Italy, France, Greece, Sweden, Russia, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and other countries having less than 1,000 each. As to steamers. England has 3,542; America, 519, France, 292; Germany, 244; Spain, 214; Sweden, 194; Russia, 156; Norway, 135; Holland, 113; Denmark, 101; Italy, 101; and other States less than

Too Bad. - In a letter published by Mr. Joly, on Tuesday last, he points out, as one consequence of the Legislative Council's conduct, that the Quebec Government has been prevented from entering into a contract for building an iron railway bridge acrossthe Ottawa, which a leading firm of builders offered to put up for \$122.000. Owing to the recent rise in the price of iron the same work would now cost \$152,-000, and the price is still running up.

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 suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French, or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, ulster while in the room. What is want- W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH 6

Restores the Senses of Tasting Smelling, Seeing and Hearing.

It is the muscous membrane, that wonderfu semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes it stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, tramelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the test. easures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on om a simple cold in the head, it assaults the branous lining and envelops the bones, eating arough the delicate coats and causing inflien, sloughing, and death. Nothing sh eradication will secure health to the and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated suf-lerings, leading to a fatal termination. SAN-FORD'S RADICAL CURE, by Inhalation and by Internal administration, has never failed, even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly

Mr. M. H. Frad, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes The discharge was thick and bloody, emitting others was offensive to them. One week after com-mencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. and Smell, which were wholly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much im-Hundreds of Testimonials attest its wonderful

curative properties. Every Druggist who has ever sold it will bear testimony to its marvellous effi. Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise and Directions, \$1.00, Sold by all druggists throughou at the United States and Canada.

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Electricity Cures when all other Human Agencies fail to relieve.

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond the Electrical Action of thes wonderful Plasters, the moment they are applied, and give notice that instant and grateful Relief is at hand. They instantly Annihilate Pain, Vitalize, Strengthen and Support Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints, and in a thousand ways protect, benefit, and console afflict-