

General Business.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by over one fourth of the Electors qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member for the House of Commons in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Second Part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition will be deposited in the office of John Sheriff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, on Thursday 31st day of July, inst., for public examination by any parties for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State as required by law.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada. Sir, We the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland, do hereby petition you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General, namely: That the Second Part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition. Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

DWELLING TO RENT.

The dwelling house now completed, on the corner of the new street, Chatham, is offered to a suitable tenant. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply at the office.

BACK AGAIN. T. R. COLPITTS, Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the premises previously occupied by Mr. W. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B. I have commenced business, and after the arrival of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the largest and most complete assortment of views, and every style of Pictures that are made at the present time, as well as to do in any part of the world.

My favorite branch of the art is especially during my stay in Philadelphia that city, and I have looked to instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments. I have taken notes on all modern improvements in the art of Photography, and have obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. I have also taken portraits and confidence of the people, and I will give the benefit of the knowledge I have attained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of W. G. McDONALD'S 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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Undersigned has this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Fiske & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on the General Store Business.

BOARD.

The Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Fiske, Parker, consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

LIST OF Wholesale and Tavern Licences.

Table listing names and terms for various licenses, including Matthew Carroll, Joseph Hays, James Doyle, Charles J. Mitchell, Jane Wheeler, Stephen V. Mitchell, Alex. B. Russell, James Stewart, John Fay, John F. Jardine, Vernon Graham, Dennis McEvoy, Joseph Hays, Michael Hickey, Michael Brennan, John Mehan, William Mills, John Donaldson, George Traer, John Currie, James Clowrie, John M'Gowan, James M'Carthy, Daniel Desmond, Roger Flanagan, John Johnston, John Johnston, Robert Bain.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, AUGUST 7, 1879.

The Cattle Trade.

Hitherto the cattle trade of Canada with Great Britain has been done almost exclusively in animals ready for slaughter on reaching their destination. Lean cattle to be fattened on the other side are now also in demand and we observe that a contract has been made with an Ontario firm to deliver ten thousand head at Liverpool and Belfast before November 1st of the present year. This is a branch of the cattle trade peculiarly adapted to the Maritime Provinces. We could never expect to do much in fat cattle, because the means of fattening are not readily available. In Ontario corn suitable for the purpose, oil cake, and refuse grain from the distilleries may be had very cheaply in comparison with the prices at which they could be obtained in the eastern Provinces, and some of these articles appear to be necessary for fattening purposes, in addition to hay and fodder from the root crops which are common to all the Provinces. There should be no serious difficulty in a very large trade in lean cattle being done in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island because they are second to none of the western Provinces for the production of hay, turnips and some other crops suitable for stock raising, while pasturage is also good for six months of the year. The farmer of the future will find his interest not in selling bay and oats, turnips and potatoes, but in feeding the products of his land to cattle for the markets at home and abroad. In doing this he will find his interests promoted in many ways, not the least important of which will be the amount of fertilization retained for the land and the increased independence of local disturbing influences which the large market abroad will afford.

About "Deception."

The St. John Sun is good enough to intimate that we have given the Telegraph a "curtain lecture," because we referred to the erroneous impression which the latter paper's telegraphic correspondence on the Letellier question was calculated to create. We alluded only to the despatches published about a week before the dismissal and that, casually, without any intention to presume upon "lecturing" the Telegraph. For the comfort of the Sun we may remark that the Telegraph's news from the upper provinces is, in the main, so accurate that when it does happen to be otherwise, the exception is noticeable. In fact, the Telegraph is trustworthy as often as the Sun is unreliable, and we cannot pay a higher compliment to the Telegraph than to thus illustrate the relative merit of the two papers. The Sun desires that we should believe its little contradiction of the fact stated in the Telegraph that the notice of dismissal was sent to Mr. Letellier by an ordinary hackman. We are disposed to be obliging and our greatest pleasure is to gratify others, provided we can do so without sacrificing truth or principle. We are therefore obliged to deny ourselves the pleasure of gratifying the Sun, simply because it is true that an ordinary hackman was the bearer of the notice and it would be wrong to repeat the Sun's untruth in denying it.

We add that we were not "deceived" by the erroneous statements of the Telegraph's "well informed" correspondent, because we were satisfied that they could not be true; neither are we to be deceived by the Sun's denial of the "hackman" story. So its expression, "having been again deceived," does not apply to the ADVANCE. Try again Mr. Sun.

The Vice-Royal Party.

His Excellency, the Governor General, and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise left Rimouski about 9 p. m. on Tuesday evening for St. John. They passed Newcastle early yesterday morning and received addresses at Moncton, going thence to St. John, where a grand ovation was tendered to them.

MR. TILLEY'S LOAN, put on the English market at a time when, owing to the general business stagnation, money lenders are eagerly seeking investments, is commented on by the Conservative press as something reflecting unusual credit on that gentleman's financial ability. This is, of course, to be expected. Money is being advanced in England on good commercial paper at less than 2% and that a 4% loan on fair security should be taken at the minimum price named by Sir Leonard was fully expected and has disappointed no one. The test of the British Government's opinion of the Dominion under its present rulers and of their Railway record will be found in the result of Sir John and Dr. Tupper's application for the Imperial guarantee of the amount necessary to build the Pacific Railway.

A Letellier Demonstration.

ADDRESS TO MR. LETELLIER. We take the following from the Daily Telegraph of Monday: QUEBEC, Aug. 2.—Fully 5,000 persons, despite the unfavorable weather, assembled on the Esplanade to present an address to Mr. Letellier on the occasion of his leaving Quebec. The ex-Governor was received with great enthusiasm and cheering, which lasted several minutes. Many leading citizens occupied the raised platform. DR. RENFRET, member for Quebec Centre, chairman, in opening the meeting stated that his object was to present an address to Mr. Letellier on the occasion of his leaving the position of Lieutenant Governor, and also to appoint a committee to obtain subscriptions towards a testimonial to be presented to him, on the part of the people of the Province of Quebec. During the remarks of the chairman the ex-Lieut.-Governor drove up and walked on to the platform, advanced to the front and acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome tendered to him, after which an address was read. MR. LETELLIER, in reply, regretted that the state of his health did not leave him the power of expressing his feelings. In his capacity of Lieut.-Governor, he had always used the power of the Sovereign for the due

administration of the affairs of the Province and for the protection of the rights of the people. For a long time, his policy has been to give the Crown the rights of the Crown, and in exercising the prerogatives of his office, he had done nothing to interfere in any way with the rights of the people. The moment he found that his Ministry were acting against the people he resolved to submit the case to the people, and dismissed the Ministry. (Great cheers.) It was said that by doing so he had injured the people. He determined to leave it to the people to decide the question. It was not the people he feared, and if the verdict had been against him he would have descended from his position of Lieut.-Governor. The responsibility of his action rested on the Government he called in, and they were sustained by a majority who relieved him from that responsibility which under other circumstances would have been his alone, and they determined against the former Government. (Loud cheers.) Now, they saw a determination to crush that opinion of the province and substitute for it a power for shame! He could not sufficiently thank them for the sympathy they had expressed, but he bore in mind that there were those who ascended to power only to ascend to shame, and those who descended from power to glory—(enthusiastic cheers). The address which had been presented to him, and which he listened to that day made him feel how happy is the man in all things who does his duty; he felt now more than ever that he had done his duty and he could leave them with the proud satisfaction that in doing it, he had benefitted the people. (Loud Cheers.)

As to his return to public life, his present ill health made it necessary that he should take a short respite, but he trusted to be able to work in the future as he had done in the past, and when the people called upon him he would be found ready to do their bidding. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) They must remember that they no longer had authority in the Province; they no longer possessed the right of self-government; they had Federal Government, and the day was not far distant, as matters now looked, when they would have a Legislative Union. He thanked them for their kind wishes for restoration of his health, which he had as his first care. Had it not been for the accident of yesterday Spencer Wood would have been that day tenantless, but on account of that accident he must wait two or three days more when he would leave it for that new functionary who had taken his place. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Speaking in English he said it was through the influence of the English, Scotch and Irish people of the Province that the Government of Mr. Joly had been maintained in power. (Loud cheers.) He had always been under the impression that too much deference had been given to the religious prejudices. (Applause.) They were all British subjects, loyal and true to our Sovereign, and in his opinion, whether they were Catholics, Protestants, Jews or Turks, they all had equal rights. (Cheers.) When he had called upon Mr. Joly to form a Government, some objection had been taken because Mr. Joly was a Protestant, but, in his opinion, a Protestant was as likely to render full justice to Catholics as to others. (Loud applause.) They must not give way to religious prejudices. The time had come when they must banish all such feelings and unite together for the common good. [A voice: "Golden sentiments."] The Anglo-Saxon race of the Province, who had contributed so largely to the liberalizing tendencies of the age, had shown themselves to be brothers in thought, in principle and in action, and he thanked them for their sympathy towards him, a French Canadian. (Great cheering.) The hon. gentlemen then retired.

MR. HUNTINGTON.

said he would tell the people frankly that, although he was delighted to see them assembled for such a purpose, he did not come to Quebec with any sympathy for them as far as any local knowledge of the affair was concerned—he came from a section that was prepared to help in the fight that he saw must come. (Cheers.) His people sympathized with the ex-Lieut.-Governor. They had been led to fear that, as one of the local newspapers expressed it, the martyr-Governor was like a brave old general going down to death in the service of his country. He would yet help in the future fight that is surely to come if the country is worth living in at all. (Applause.) Mr. Letellier had entered upon political life at the same time as himself, and whether on the side of the majority or not, he would be found ever acting from conviction. In the Lieut. Governor they could find one to avert the danger by which Quebec was threatened to be overwhelmed. He could not say, of course, if he the people of this place choose to be governed by railway rings, by men who are afraid of an appeal to the people. Such was not his opinion of the people who belonged to his locality. He next referred to the late Dominion elections. He did not know how the people really believed or how they voted. He did not know if the people were willing that a great public franchise should be sold to sustain the Government: (cries of shame) but he believed that they would feel such indignation as the people of England would feel to sell one of the ships of the navy to support his party. (Cheers.) He felt proud of his position at that moment when the same cheers that were then ringing in his ears were given in front of the official residence of the conqueror and perhaps were heard by him, but they must not be mistaken for a salute to the rising sun. They were an ovation to the setting sun—(remorseful cheering)—to the man of conquest, who had saved his country in the hour of her peril, by appealing to the people against the Ministers, and who had nobly done his duty, meeting out justice where it was due. (Cheers.) Their cheers would be taken up from town to town, from county to county, till the whole Dominion would ring with the story of the wrongs of the province of Quebec. (Applause.) Their sole duty now was to watch and check

and turns its tail to the face of the man that beat it. (Laughter.) The Tories had an object. Did any one think Sir John a fool? His great fault was love of power. Did they think that Sir John was so simple-minded as not to know that Canada suffered alongside of other countries—of England, Germany and France? Didn't every one know that the cause was the over-influence of trade? Sir John had been humbugging the people and when the history of Canada comes to be written he would figure as having excelled in that line. (Laughter.) Sir John should have told the people that they must wait until depression rolled away.

The Conservative party could do what they promised. A bright future had been spoken of. It was near a year since the party had acquired power. Where was the brightness? Working men in distress, bank stocks down, the country laboring under great depression. There were miracles in the old time, and if Sir John had the power of working miracles he would do what he promised; but the avenging Nemesis of events must surely come when the poor were deceived. The electors of Canada will say to Sir John "I asked you a stone"—(shame)—and the Conservatives will be surely punished for it, and amidst the general compensation that had for its object the providing of a substantial testimonial to Mr. Letellier. The resolution was received with cheers and a committee to take proper steps was named. Mr. Letellier also spoke in similar terms and exhorted the people to leave no stone unturned until the disgrace of the late outrage had been wiped away and the aggressors had been suitably punished.

MR. CHARLES LANGLETT, M. P. P., (Montmorency), who represented the young French party, in response to loud calls, wound up the meeting in a telling speech. He protested against the political injustice which had been committed—the grossest act of injustice ever perpetrated. During the struggle for Confederation, Sir George E. Cartier and Mr. Langevin both fought for and obtained a guarantee of independence to the provinces, and now what do we see to-day but that same Mr. Langevin, the hero of the \$32,000, (laughter and cheers), the very man who fought for provincial independence, is the very first to assist in destroying it. (Cries of shame.) The whole province had been satisfied after the last session of the Assembly that Mr. Letellier had done right in dismissing the DeBoucherville Government. (Cheers.) All were satisfied with the exception of three men: Chaplain, Angers and Church. They were not satisfied and petitioned the federal authorities for the removal of Mr. Letellier and the Federal Government had granted that request. We must obtain justice for our injuries. We all see how ashamed the leading Conservatives are of their base act. Sir John Macdonald has stolen away from Quebec to England like one who knew he had done wrong. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Angers who had been making himself visible for a few days, had gone fishing to Malbaie (laughter)—(a voice: "Where is the Gowen sandstone row?")—and Mr. Langevin had gone away to Ottawa with his bag to look after his sessional allowance. He had not time to get it while he was away in England. (Laughter.) These men were ashamed of their acts. They could all disappear; only Mr. Langevin could be found. What cared he for his word of honor, all he cared for was that he had his \$32,000 in his pocket. The old city of Quebec strikes the first blow of patriotism since 2nd of March, 1878; a blow that will re-echo over the whole province, and he would remind them that another blow was to be struck tomorrow in the county of Montmorency.

MR. LAURIER.

This finished the speeches. The greatest order prevailed during the exercises, not a single interruption was made by any one. The people listened attentively and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

"FOREST AND STREAM" of New York comes to us in a new dress. It is, in typographical appearance, as it has always been in practical and intelligent editing, far ahead of any journal of its class in America.

Great Conflagration.

On Friday afternoon last, Hamilton, Ont., was visited by one of the most extensive fires that ever took place there. The press despatches give the following particulars:— An alarm was struck from a box for a fire in McInnes' block, on the corner of King and John streets. The block was a large five story solid stone structure, one of the finest in the city, and was occupied by D. McInnes & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants; Turner, Livingston & Co., wholesale millinery dealers; the Hamilton Provident Loan Society and Bank of Hamilton. The fire started in the fifth story, in the part occupied by Turner, Livingston & Co., and flames spread with great rapidity. Although the firemen were promptly on hand, the fire had already made great headway and was sweeping everything before it, making all efforts to stay its progress unavailing. So fierce was the heat that the firemen were unable at first to play on the burning building, while the burning cylinders blew so thick and fast that it was feared, at one time, the whole business centre of the city was doomed. The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the fire were in flames several times, but by the strenuous exertions of the firemen, were extinguished and the fire confined to John and King streets. The bank books and Messrs. McInnes' books were all saved. Besides Turner and Livingston buildings, the Methodist Episcopal Church on Rebecca street was destroyed and the upper story in the new Larkin Hall badly gutted. E. & C. Gurney's two block away, caught fire and narrowly escaped. The total loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000. So black looking, at one time, was the prospect that assistance was telegraphed to St. Catharines and Toronto, and by 9.30 the fire had about burnt itself out, not however until McInnes' building was completely gutted. The fire new warehouse of Sanford, Vail & Bickley, occupied also on the ground floor by the Merchant's Bank and Dixon Bros. wholesale fruit dealers, opposite McInnes' building, caught fire and was badly burned. The bank books are no doubt safe in the vault and also the contents of the safe will be found to be unharmed in this building. The insurance companies will lose heavily.

the party of whom Mr. Letellier was the victim, to bide their time till the next General Elections take place, for, thank heaven, a General Election must come; and then the true opinion of the people will find vent and their verdict will be rendered against the men who have de-throned our chief magistrate. The men who did so will find that they can have no chance in the city of Quebec. (Applause.) It is unfortunate that the people of Canada were not all the people of Quebec city, but sooner or later the time will come when the eyes of all will be opened and the Liberal party will return to power. (Cheers.) Then Mr. Letellier may return to occupy once more a position such as that which he so worthily filled (cheers); till then Mr. Letellier has too much of the River Ouelle. He goes there but for a season, to recover his health. He has courage and activity, and will soon return to take that position among his peers from which no party can remove him. (Great cheering.)

THE HON. GEO. IRVINE spoke in the same strain, making several good points, and awakening great enthusiasm among the people. He referred to the high character of Mr. Letellier and now in power in Ontario, and concluded by moving a resolution which had for its object the providing of a substantial testimonial to Mr. Letellier. The resolution was received with cheers and a committee to take proper steps was named. Mr. Letellier also spoke in similar terms and exhorted the people to leave no stone unturned until the disgrace of the late outrage had been wiped away and the aggressors had been suitably punished.

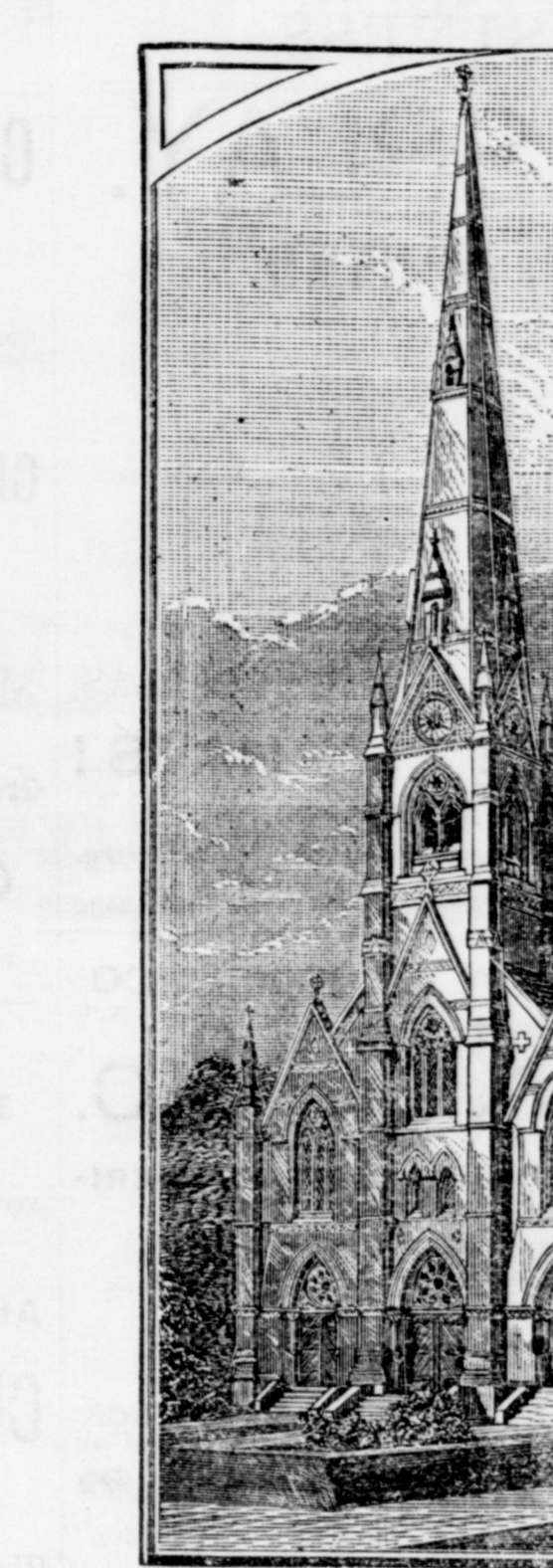
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THE FOUNDATIONS.

The first work to be done in the construction of the building will be the laying of the base course in the excavation now made. This will consist of a single course of large and solid blocks of stone, four feet in length, laid side by side and bedded firmly on the rock beneath all around the walls and the ends of the joists of the basement floor, which are to rest upon it. Within the circuit of this course, in three lines parallel with the walls and also the ends of the joists, the solid rock, twenty three blocks of stone four feet square, and upon each of these, will be a smaller block. These will form the base of the walls, which will be placed under the patronage of the Bishop and the lower walls, which will be built in the same way as the front wall, will be 25 feet square. The two tower buttresses will be 25 ft. apart, outside

PROPOSED CHATHAM CATHEDRAL.

Since the great fire of 14th February, 1878, by which the Pro-Cathedral, residence of the Bishop, Christian Brothers' College, &c., were destroyed, it is quite well known to most of our readers that great efforts have been made by the Cathedral Congregation and Diocese, assisted by friends at home and abroad, to restore what was lost on that occasion. We have no doubt that were it not for the great depression of trade existing for the past few years, His Lordship would now be occupying his new episcopal residence, but though he has managed to restore the Pro-Cathedral and finish the portion of the new building now used by the



From plans by P. C. Keely, Brooklyn, N. Y. Corner Stone laid by Bishop Conroy, Apostolic Delegate, June 29, 1878.

of which will join that of the main building. THE WINDOWS. The walls of the main building will be pierced, between the buttresses, by nine windows on each side in the basement and a like number in the main Cathedral. The Vestry will be lighted by twenty-two windows, including basement, and the Chancel by five. The front will have three Gothic windows, one of which will be in the centre of the tower piers and the other two tall narrow windows on either side. The basement and Vestry windows will have low Gothic heads and those in the front and sides of the Cathedral, as well as the Chancel windows, which latter will be 30 ft., above the level of the Cathedral floor—will be pointed Gothic. There will be a large Gothic bellry tower, rising to the top of the four faces of the tower and above these will be clock pediments at the base of the spire, and the spire will be pierced by eight small windows arranged in two stories at proper intervals.

MATERIALS OF THE EXTERIOR.

All the walls of the building are to be of white stone, which is known in architecture as "broken ashlar work." At the corners and joints are to be chiseled, and the stones to be cut perfectly square, with "rock faces." The roof is to be slated and the spire shingled, and the roof of the main building will be covered with galvanized iron and surmounted by an iron cresting of chaste and appropriate design. The exterior of the building will be absolutely fire-proof. THE BASEMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL. The lower Chapel, or basement will be 14 feet in height, but seven feet of it only, will show above the ground. It will be entered from the front by a flight of steps near the corners. There will also be a private entrance by way of the Vestry. The choir floor will be in the end opposite the Chancel, and the floor of the lower. There will be three aisles extending the whole length, the middle one being 6 ft. wide and the side aisles 4 ft. There will be 184 seats in the Chancel, and the building will give the basement Chapel seating capacity of over 1100. There will be a single altar in the Sanctuary, and a double altar in the Chancel, on each side, outside of the main altar.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, ALTARS, &c.

The interior of the Cathedral will be gained through the front, by three large Gothic doors, as shown in the engraving. The Chancel will be reached by six steps, which lead to lanterns. From these two additional steps, which reach the level of the main vestibule floor. The Vestibule is 14 ft. 8 in. wide, and extends across the whole breadth of the Cathedral. A flight of seven additional steps, which extends the whole length of the vestibule, leads up to the main floor of the Cathedral. The Cathedral is entered through doors corresponding with those in front. The aisles are three in number and of the same width as those in the Chancel below. The pews number 214 and the seating capacity is 1200. The Sanctuary rail is approached by three steps and extends across the whole breadth of the Chancel. The Chancel has a clear breadth of 35 ft. and a depth of 22 ft. 6 in. The Organ Gallery will be 14 feet above the main floor, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, leading up from the main vestibule. Of the design and finish of the interior we will say very little at this stage of the undertaking. It may be stated, however, that the plans and specification which we are informed, are to be faithful reproductions of the matter of dimensions and proportions—provide for everything that correct and refined taste can suggest, without excessive ornamentation or display. The Gallery front will be double between small columns and supported on ash pillars of chaste finish. The Pulpit is of the most handsome design imaginable. There will be three Altars, viz., the High Altar, in the centre, and two side Altars facing the respective aisles. The High Altar will be 10 ft. high, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, the table being 10 ft. long, and the height from the Chancel floor to the top of the altar will be 15 ft. 3 in. The Altar on the Gospel side will be 10 ft. high, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, the table being 10 ft. long, and the height from the Chancel floor to the top of the altar will be 15 ft. 3 in. The Altar on the Epistle side will be 10 ft. high, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, the table being 10 ft. long, and the height from the Chancel floor to the top of the altar will be 15 ft. 3 in. The Altar on the Gospel side is Gothic, in keeping with the general features of the Cathedral, which is to be erected for the Diocese of Chatham. It is begun, but when it will be finished He alone in whose honor and for whose worship and glory it is to be built can tell. It may take ten, or twenty or more years, but it will depend entirely upon the contributions which may be realized. We are quite sure that we only express the sentiments of all who are interested in the work, when we say we hope he may live to see the great work fully completed.

measurement, will project 4 ft. 3 in. from the main front wall and 2 feet from the front of the tower wall, and have faces of 3 ft. 6 in.

The Vestry side walls will be 30 ft. from corner to corner and project 2 ft. 11 in on each side, beyond the walls of the main building. The rear wall of the vestry will be 77 ft. 4 in. long, broken by a central projection of 4 ft., which will be 3 ft. beyond the line of the rear corners.

The Chancel walls, octagonal in form, will be built within the Vestry wall. They will rise to a height of 68 ft., and be surmounted by an octagonal roof, the apex

of which will join that of the main building.

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THE BASEMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The lower Chapel, or basement will be 14 feet in height, but seven feet of it only, will show above the ground. It will be entered from the front by a flight of steps near the corners. There will also be a private entrance by way of the Vestry. The choir floor will be in the end opposite the Chancel, and the floor of the lower. There will be three aisles extending the whole length, the middle one being 6 ft. wide and the side aisles 4 ft. There will be 184 seats in the Chancel, and the building will give the basement Chapel seating capacity of over 1100. There will be a single altar in the Sanctuary, and a double altar in the Chancel, on each side, outside of the main altar.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, ALTARS, &c.

The interior of the Cathedral will be gained through the front, by three large Gothic doors, as shown in the engraving. The Chancel will be reached by six steps, which lead to lanterns. From these two additional steps, which reach the level of the main vestibule floor. The Vestibule is 14 ft. 8 in. wide, and extends across the whole breadth of the Cathedral. A flight of seven additional steps, which extends the whole length of the vestibule, leads up to the main floor of the Cathedral. The Cathedral is entered through doors corresponding with those in front. The aisles are three in number and of the same width as those in the Chancel below. The pews number 214 and the seating capacity is 1200. The Sanctuary rail is approached by three steps and extends across the whole breadth of the Chancel. The Chancel has a clear breadth of 35 ft. and a depth of 22 ft. 6 in. The Organ Gallery will be 14 feet above the main floor, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, leading up from the main vestibule. Of the design and finish of the interior we will say very little at this stage of the undertaking. It may be stated, however, that the plans and specification which we are informed, are to be faithful reproductions of the matter of dimensions and proportions—provide for everything that correct and refined taste can suggest, without excessive ornamentation or display. The Gallery front will be double between small columns and supported on ash pillars of chaste finish. The Pulpit is of the most handsome design imaginable. There will be three Altars, viz., the High Altar, in the centre, and two side Altars facing the respective aisles. The High Altar will be 10 ft. high, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, the table being 10 ft. long, and the height from the Chancel floor to the top of the altar will be 15 ft. 3 in. The Altar on the Gospel side will be 10 ft. high, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, the table being 10 ft. long, and the height from the Chancel floor to the top of the altar will be 15 ft. 3 in. The Altar on the Epistle side will be 10 ft. high, and will be reached by a flight of stairs on either side, the table being 10 ft. long, and the height from the Chancel floor to the top of the altar will be 15 ft. 3 in. The Altar on the Gospel side is Gothic, in keeping with the general features of the Cathedral, which is to be erected for the Diocese of Chatham. It is begun, but when it will be finished He alone in whose honor and for whose worship and glory it is to be built can tell. It may take ten, or twenty or more years, but it will depend entirely upon the contributions which may be realized. We are quite sure that we only express the sentiments of all who are interested in the work, when we say we hope he may live to see the great work fully completed.

Political Notes.

If having decided their friends is calculated to lead a party to suicide the protectionists ought to go and hang themselves.

False prophets were destroyed in olden times, but the Protectionists still live on the country.

Grip dejects the "Ham of Industry" under the Protectionists in the familiar and appropriate form of a "bug." Go up to the head, Grip!

The St. John Sun says the Protectionists ought not to be blamed for the closing of our saw mills. If the Sun were to affirm that its political friends were "fraud" when they promised us "good times" should they be allowed to manage the country instead of the "Grits," it would be a little nearer the truth.

The latest style of public administration is not to deal with the people's interests on the ordinary and just principles of merit and promotion of public interests, but for the promotion of the dominant party's tenure of office.

Sir John declares he can hold on to office during the present parliament, no matter what may be said to the contrary. After that he does not care who rules, as he will not be in active politics. From the manner in which he is conducting the affairs of the country it is evident that he believes what he asserts.

This from the Telegraph, shows how the N. P. works in St. John:— Several importers, including two book-sellers, have brought us invoices of goods and details of duty paid thereon, to show the impossibility of doing business. We have not dealt with the cases because the people have no way of getting any present relief. One or two cases of the same kind have, however, just been referred to by the Freeman and the Globe. If the figures are correct, as no doubt they are, they tell their own tale. An entry was made on the 5th of May of this year. The value of the goods was \$1,922.48; the amount of duty paid on the package was \$350.99, which is \$194.64 more than would have been under the old tariff. In this lot, a package of cotton sheetings, which cost £61 14 3d. paid \$108.42. Under the old tariff the duty would be £25.00. The increase in the rate of duty on these was over a hundred per cent., the specific and ad valorem duties amounting to 36 per cent. A package of cotton containing 802 yards, 28 inches wide, and invoiced at £7 18s. 8d., or \$38, paid: 802 yards at \$2.25 total, \$18.48; \$30 at 15 per cent., \$4.50; total, \$22.98. On this package the duty was about 47 per cent. A package of woollen cloth which cost \$24. 6s. paid \$27.42. Under the old tariff it would have cost \$20.33. In this case the increase in the rate of duty was nearly 60 per cent. It takes a good deal of money to handle those goods, and still more to purchase them.

Mr. Chas. F. Bourne of Newcastle, has come into his reward for preaching the doctrine of protection, in Northumberland during the canvass of last year. He had received the appointment of clock regulator and cleaner on the Intercolonial Railway—salary said to be \$600. The salaries of a few engine-cleaners discharged will make up that of the clock-cleaner taken on—and thus, economy is promoted.

THE ST. DOMINGOANS are fighting among themselves like Kilkenny cats. The ferocity of their differences is only equalled by that which marks the divergence of opinion among Halifax Protectionists in reference to the sugar duties.

Nearly all the papers of Canada have been asked by the Dominion Government to advertise for tenders for fifteen thousand tons of steel rails, five thousand tons of which are to be delivered Oct. 1st 1879; another five thousand June 1st 1880 and another five thousand Oct. 1st 1880. The government composing the same Government to believe that Premier Mackenzie had bought enough of steel rails to last the Dominion ten years, or more, or else the rail contracts just entered into form huge "Steel Rails Job" by the Macdonald Government.

The Editor of the Telegraph recommends that the editor of the Sun have ice applied to his head to keep him cool. Ice, however, would be wasted on such a subject. Nothing cools the Sun man like money. When that's gone he cries until somebody gives him some more. His "tuffy" is a hard cash; his policy to "get money."

THE EDITOR of the Telegraph recommends