

A Speech by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

It is a good while since we have given our readers the views of any prominent Liberal on political matters. We, therefore, give a portion of a speech made recently by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie at West Toronto. He said:—

"He remembered very well endeavoring to enforce upon the people that the policy of the then Opposition—and the present Government—was a fallacious one, and one certain to bring disaster upon the country. He did not propose to take any other ground now. (Loud cheering.) In the first place, because he was a believer in consistency; in the second place, because he believed that multitudes of people in the city of Toronto were convinced that he was right then. (Applause.) He was not disposed to quarrel with those who took an adverse view from his. It was always right that there should be advocates of both sides of a great political question. He had always assumed that the right policy was to make Canada an attractive country to immigrants, and to make it—to quote the words of his own, which had been often quoted and not infrequently misinterpreted—to make this a dear country to live in. That it was in the interests of the working classes to sustain a protective system, because the more manufactures were protected the greater would be the abundance of labor, and our farmers would have a better market for all their products.

They had had nearly two years' trial of this system, and he knew that not a dollar had less purchasing power by 20 per cent. than in 1878. They had to pay dearer for almost everything they purchased, and they had no more money wherewith to make the purchases. Now, Canada was a country exceedingly democratic in all its institutions. Nineteen-twentieths of the people were engaged in agriculture, and the rest were engaged in various occupations in the cities and villages throughout the country. He had yet to learn that farming was not a manufacture, just as making stoves, or clothing, or anything else. The farmer required as much application to his business as any of the manufacturing interests, and unless the farming community were prosperous the cities and towns which depended so largely upon them could not possibly hope to be prosperous. (Applause.) In 1878 a very considerable number of farmers were led to believe that if a duty of 20 cents was put upon foreign wheat coming into Ontario, it would enhance the price of wheat at home by that amount. Now, in the country the farmers, at least to a man, wished they had another opportunity of recording their votes against the policy which had raised the price of everything they had to buy without raising the price of anything they had to sell. (Applause.)

He pointed out in 1878 that what was in the interest of the great mass of the people in Canada must ultimately be to the interest of any small class of the people. The manufacturers of Canada were prosperous—if prosperous at all—simply because the country generally was prosperous; and if a Government attempted to bolster up manufacturers by protection, as they had done at the present time, it would simply make a few of them prosperous for a short time and bring ruin upon them in the long run. Sir John Macdonald, a few days ago in London, ventured upon the statement that in 1878 the exodus of mechanics was so tremendous that they had to shut up every manufacturing in Canada (laughter), and that there was nothing but stark ruin staring them in the face if he had not come to their relief. It was alleged by Sir John's friends during the election and since, that the only way to procure wealth was to promote manufactures, because they exported an immense amount of manufactured goods. They had had two years of protection and there was absolutely less manufactured goods exported last year than the year before the present Government came into power, and how could it be otherwise. The fact was that up to 1878 they exported more goods *per capita* than they did in the United States, which was so highly protected. The result was that on the other side they were now falling away from protection, and in the course of a year or two they would have either a revenue tariff or something like it, and the increase of their exported goods would soon be apparent. He was a believer in the doctrines of Richard Cobden and John Bright—(cheers)—and a follower of William Gladstone—(renewed cheers)—and there was nothing more absolutely ridiculous to him than to find Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley on a mission to England to enlighten those great English statesmen on questions of trade and finance. (Laughter.) They were only making themselves absolute laughing stocks in the Old Country. Within a few years after Richard Cobden and the policy of the Liberal party became triumphant—he should not say the Liberal party alone, because the people had good cause to remember with deep gratitude the name of a leading statesman on the Tory side who did not hesitate to forsake his party when he found that its policy was bringing ruin and disaster upon English liberty and English laws, and he continued in his adopted party through the remainder of his life—(cheers)—these great Liberal statesmen carried their policy into effect by legislation. The prosperity of the country had increased by the same ratio. Laborers' wages before that time had been down to the lowest possible living point, whereas now they were double the amount they used to be. In Canada our population consisted mainly of the farming community, although the laboring classes were pretty largely represented among us. But legislation must be for all classes, and anything more than justice to any class was an injustice to every other class. As he had said in 1878 to a Toronto audience, it mattered but little whether Mr. Mackenzie or Sir John Macdonald was Premier of the Dominion, but it was of the greatest importance that those Liberal principles that have made Canada what it was, should continue in force. (Applause.) He had no doubt that the working and farming classes were deluded by the specious promises of Sir John Macdonald in 1878. When at Parkhill he told

the farmers, and through the newspapers the people of the whole country, that as soon as he was elected wages would go up, the price of stocks would increase, and a reign of prosperity would set in. It was about as visionary as Mr. Wright's scheme for paying money with a press and a paper mill. Bank notes might be printed, but who would take them? promises might be made, but how were they to be kept. How were these promises realized in 1878? Why, instead of stock going up they went down. On the 18th of September, 1878, Bank of Montreal stock was sold for 17 1/2, and one year afterwards, when the new Government was inaugurated, the price of this stock had fallen to 15 1/2, a decrease of 20 per cent. Some of the Toronto banks fell only 30 per cent., and some went poorly, and some of them did not go at all, for they stopped altogether. The Hochelaga cotton mills before the advent of the present Government were paying 18 per cent. dividends, and those at Valleyfield were also paying a large return. It was said that the Cornwall mill was not paying, but when a man built a mill different from any that ever was built before, when he put in poor machinery and entrusted the work to incompetent men, he could not expect to make money, and if he failed to make a profit was it fair to ask the people to make up his loss. Referring to the sugar monopoly, he was surprised that the grocers were not up in arms against it. Every grocer and sugar-consumer should be a supporter of Mr. Ryan. The Government policy had been most destructive of Ontario interests. There was actually a higher duty imposed upon all sugar into Ontario through the United States than it came by way of the St. Lawrence, for in the former case a duty was imposed not only on the sugar, but on the hoghead which contained it. This had the effect of closing out entirely the trade in sugar into Ontario through the States. They would not allow the article to come into the country except through the hands of the Montreal monopolists. Where were the grocers? (A Voice—Here they are.) (Laughter.) Mr. Mackenzie said he was glad they were here. (Cheers and laughter.) He had talked with many of them, and until they read the tariff they could hardly believe it was possible that such an iniquity would be permitted. A farmer had called upon him a short time ago, and in answer to a question as to how the N. P. was working in West York, where he came from, he said that little was heard of it from the men who had voted for it in 1878. If the people had another chance they would defeat the Government candidate by a much larger majority than that by which Mr. David Blain had been defeated. The farmer continued:—"There is very little preserving of fruit done by the old women this year." (Applause and laughter.) Notwithstanding that they were paying more for woollens, cottons, sugar, ironware, blankets—

Voices—And coal—coal. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie said he was reserving that to the last. Ontario imported last year about 1,225,000 tons of coal, on which was imposed a duty of at least \$610,000, so that nearly the whole coal tax was borne by Ontario. The wonderful thing about this duty was, that while it was intended as a protection to the Canadian coal interest, less coal has been taken out of the Nova Scotia coal mines than last year, so that it appeared that the tax really offered no protection. In order to bring the coal to Toronto an additional ten cents was put upon the imported article. But it would require at least \$1,50 per ton to enable the Nova Scotia coal to be brought to Toronto, and he had no doubt that our reckless Government would be willing to consider even that. Their maxim was that protection, to be of value, must be sufficient to prohibit the importation of the article protected. If this doctrine were carried to its legitimate conclusion there would be no importations, and then there was the revenue to come from. The late Government were accused of increasing the expenditure of the country. They had found the expenditure twenty-three and a half millions, and had left it, on the same items, twenty-one and a half millions. Since the advent of power of the present Government, the expenditure had gone up to between twenty-four and twenty-six millions. But even putting it at twenty-two millions, that money must be raised from some source. They were hardly prepared to have the Dominion collector come round to them close upon the footsteps of the collector for the city, demanding money to keep up the Federal Government. Mr. Wright, of course, would make short work of it, for he would make the money with a press and pay the collector in Short order. He was afraid, however, that this money would not pass current on the London Exchange, and what would not pass there was not of much value elsewhere. From his own correspondence with prominent men in other Provinces and in Ontario, he had no hesitation in saying that if there was a general election to-morrow the Liberals would return a majority quite as large as that which supported them in 1874. (Loud applause.) The present Government had not in one single instance redeemed its pledges to the country. Instead of economizing they had enormously increased the public expenditure. In the Post-office Department alone the increase was \$100,000, and in every other branch of the public service some proportionate increase had taken place. The people of this city had been deluded by them. (Mr. Mackenzie did not accuse Sir John, or Sir Charles Tupper, or Sir Leonard Tilley of ignorance, but of far worse—with having wilfully aimed against the truth by deliberately adopting a policy which they knew to be false, and promising to the people that if that were made the policy of the country it would bring prosperity. What were they to do with them? (A Voice—Turn them out.) In 1878, 12,000 people left by the port of Sarnia for the United States; in 1879 the number rose to 29,000; and in 1880, up to the present time, 70,000. Such an exodus of the bone and sinew of the people was never known before. It was something terrible to think of, that so many men valuable to the country should be driven out to seek employment elsewhere by the iniquitous policy of a Government

which knew that its promises had been born in falsehood and brought forth in iniquity. They should, as honorable men, knowing that they had utterly failed in their promises, dissolve Parliament, call a general election, and see how their policy should be dealt with. He most heartily approved Mr. Ryan's candidature. There were two other men, their Chairman and Mr. Bethune, and he would have been glad to support either one of the three. Attempts had been made to injure Mr. Ryan's prospects on account of his religious faith. No true Liberal could let such a consideration influence him in the least. It was a sham and a disgrace for Canadians to proclaim their religious toleration and liberty, if one considerable part of the community was to be deprived of its political standing on account of its religious opinions. Though he himself belonged to a small denomination, it had never been considered either a hindrance or an advantage to him. He was glad to know that Catholics such as T. W. Anglin, Dorion, Lafontaine, Hon. R. W. Scott, and many others whom he could name, had proved themselves staunch and consistent advocates of the best interests of the country. He had no doubt whatever that the electors at the polls would ratify even more strongly than this meeting would, do the selection of Mr. Ryan. (Loud applause.) He closed by moving the ratification of the choice of the delegates. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

There are women who make up their minds to become beauties from the first, and are beauties in consequence. No matter what their features or their figure—though, of course, actually misshapen people seldom come to this determination—they manage it somehow. They think about it, practice and manage so that what were defects become charms. They know their colors. They make no mistakes about styles. They begin early—when they are quite little girls, and soon you find people speaking highly of their looks. "Rosetta pretty?" you cry. "Why, she was the ugliest little thing, and, besides, her name is Rosanna!" You see it all the girl refused to have any but a pretty name. Dress and grace have so much to do with a woman's determination to be charming, so much more; and what we live for we get. So Effie, really beautiful, passes with little remark. She was not so anxious to be admired. She did not know how to make the most of herself. For nature only does half. Art, fashion, coquetry do the rest, and there is hope in that for girls foredoomed to "grow up ugly" by their relatives.

NORTROP & LYMAN'S
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.
For the Prevention and Cure of Coughs, Colic, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Scrophulous in various forms and all affections pertaining to Consumption.
Its effects have been in a great many cases, wonderful. In Pulmonary Complaints its beneficial results have been specially noted not only in increasing flesh and strength, but in allaying the irritation, subduing the morbid condition and healing the affected parts. The HYPOPHOSPHITES contain the active principle of Phosphorus, the most Heating Power of the Blood, and a vital element in the tissues of the Body, Brain and Nervous System, and the Lime and Soda, which constitute the Strengthening Properties of the Bones, form an invaluable Agent, in supplying through the Blood, to the System, the material essential to Life and Health. This preparation we give to the public under its original and simple name in order to convey as accurate an impression as possible of its real qualities. **EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA** discloses in its name alone all its mysteries, pure and simple. To Physicians we would say, this preparation is so compounded that a dose for an Adult contains two grains each of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by **NORTROP & LYMAN**, Toronto.

STEAMER LORNE.
To be sold by private contract. The Steamer "Lorne" 4 tons burden and nine horse power. Her dimensions are 45 ft. keel, 7 ft. beam and 3 ft. draught. She is built of iron, and is propelled by a screw. She is new and in perfect order, and is well adapted for service. She was launched last spring, and may be seen on application to the undersigned.
WILLIAM CARPENTERS, Derby, N. B.

CARD.
T. M. HARRINGTON,
Teacher of
THE PIANO AND ORGAN
would respectfully announce that he is prepared to give MUSIC LESSONS on very reasonable terms.
SPECTACLES!
EYE GLASSES,
COQUILLES,
SPECTACLE CASES,
OPTICAL GOODS,
—AT—
MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.
Agency for Lazarus and Morris' "Perfectio Spectacles."
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
Have Received:—
45 BLS EXTRA C SUGAR: 25 cts per lb.
10 Boxes ORANGE: 10 cts per lb.
5 " LEMON: 10 cts per lb.
10 BLS ASTORIA OIL: 10 cts per lb.
150 BLS LAYNE Lard, Loose Muscadine and Dehona Raisins.
2 Cases BUNNETT'S EXTRACTS: 2 cts per lb.
25 NEW AMERICAN OIL, &c., &c.
78 and 80 King Street, St. John.

Gazette of British North America.
CONTAINING the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 7,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North West Territories, and other general information drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., of over 1,800 Lakes and Rivers; a Table of Routes, showing the distances between the principal Stations, and Sea Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c., in the several Provinces, and a Table of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by P. A. CROSBY, assisted by a corps of Writers. Subscribers respectfully solicited. Agents wanted.
Price 85 Cents per Copy.
JOHN LOVELL & SONS, Publishers
Montreal, August, 1880.

Removal.
The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Andow, near Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either place will be punctually attended to.
The bread wagon will run as usual.
JOHN WYSE.
Chatham, Aug. 17th, '80.

Traveler's Column.
D. J. JOHNSTONE.
Chatham Livery Stables.
Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.
Office and Stables—101 Water Street, Chatham.

1880. TIME TABLE. 1880.
Steamer "New Era,"
CAPTAIN. CHARLES CALL.
Until further Notice the above Steamer will run as follows:—
Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon.
Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 12 noon.
Leave Chatham for Newcastle, 5:30 p.m.
Will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On Saturday evenings the Steamer will leave Newcastle at 6:30 p.m., instead of 5:30 p.m., and Chatham at 7 o'clock.
Newcastle, N. B., May 8, 1880.
R. R. CALL.

1880. TIME TABLE. 1880.
STEAMER "ANDOVER,"
CAPTAIN. PURSER.
On and after MONDAY the 10th inst., and until further notice, the above Steamer will run as follows:—
MONDAYS, Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m.
TUESDAYS, Leave Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon.
WEDNESDAYS, Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 12 noon.
THURSDAYS, Leave Chatham for Newcastle, 5:30 p.m.
FRIDAYS, Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m.
SATURDAYS, Leave Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1881, and every alternate Wednesday, the Steamer will leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7:30 a.m., and Chatham for Newcastle, 12 noon, and will call at Longueville, every trip, and go to St. John, N.B., 12 noon and 5:30 p.m. Trip from Chatham