

General Business.

CHRISTMAS. On hand, a fine assortment of Goods for the Holiday Season, consisting of...

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens. Home Made Preserves of all Kinds.

CANNED GOODS. Home Made Preserves of all Kinds. GROCERIES, of every description, usually kept in a first class Grocery.

CONFECTIONERY. BREAD, BISCUIT & CRACKERS, of all Descriptions. Wedding Cakes Made to Order.

Christmas is Coming. To close Consignment of Apples & Onions. I will sell on the 23rd inst., at the hour of 11, a.m. 25 Bbls (Ontario) Winter Apples...

COAL SCUTTLES, JAPANED AND GALVANIZED. COAL SHOVELS. Tubular Lanterns, Zinc Stove Boards.

Mrs. Pott's Irons, PLAIN AND NICKLE PLATED. Direct from Manufacturers AND SELLING AT LOWEST PRICES.

FISHERMEN!! Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc. NETTINGS, of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at lowest prices.

Pocket Book Lost. Lost, between Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart's Office, Newcastle, and Ericsson's Hotel, Ferry, on Saturday 20th November, a calf skin pocket book...

MANCHESTER HOUSE. JUST OPENED. 25 Doz. Doz. Ladies' Bonnets, and Hat Shapes.

Horse Found. The Subscriber has in his possession a stray brown Horse. The owner by proving property and paying expenses can have the same.

Soiree. The Members of Chatham Head Lodge, U. T. A., intend having a Ten Soiree, on Thursday evening, Dec. 23rd, in their hall, should the weather permit...

Administrators' Notice. All persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late Michael Harris, merchant, Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the subscribers, within three months from this date...

Miramichi R. Tract Society. BOOKS. Received at the Depository of the Miramichi Religious Tract Society, in Chatham, direct from London.

Wanted. For District No. 6, Newcastle, a Second Class Female Teacher. JAS. HENDERSON, Secy. to Trustees. Douglastown, Dec. 14, '80.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

The Pacific Railway. In last week's issue we gave the text of the Contract between the Government and the Syndicate for the construction of this great work, and now, propose laying before them a few facts and figures connected therewith.

It will be remembered that in the spring and summer of this year several members of the Government at picnics and such gatherings were loud in their self-laudations in the matter of a completed contract, which was to relieve the Government and the country of the incubus of building the road, going so far as to intimate that more than one advantageous offer had been submitted from which to choose.

The intimations made by Ministers were that the country was to be relieved of the building of the road, Sir John going so far as to say that the road would not cost the country ONE CENT. What are the facts? Why, the Contract tells us that the Government are to hand over to the Syndicate "free gratis, and for nothing" 706 miles of road built and yet to be built at a cost to the country of over \$30,000,000, 215 miles of which lie between Kamloops and the Pacific Ocean through the heart of the British Columbian Mountains.

The subject is one which, after it has been given to our best and most mature thoughts, presents the widest field for contemplation, gratitude and joy. We can never, here, fully realize the purposes of God in revealing the second Person of the Holy Trinity in the flesh, but His mission, as developed in the Christian doctrine of man's Redemption, has been, at once, to thousands of millions of the human family, the most comforting proof of the Creator's love, and the repository of a faith in our future which is the cardinal secret of Christian happiness.

The account, therefore, stands thus:—Direct Government Expenditure on the road, \$31,000,000 Cash to Syndicate, 25,000,000 25,000,000 acres of land at \$2 an acre 50,000,000 Total \$106,000,000

For a road which was not to cost the country a cent, and which, with so much public money spent on it, is not even to belong to the country not even in the running of which is the country to have a voice.

The contract further provides that the Syndicate are to have the privilege of importing, duty free, for many years to come, supplies needed for the Railway works.—Shades of the N.P.—And yet, not a single Conservative, man or newspaper, raises a voice in protest. These poor manufacturers, for whom, whilst in opposition, our immaculate Tory friends professed such love and for whose special behoof and benefit the N. P. was brought into existence, may now go to the wall. Their usefulness is gone.

Nor is this the end of the indictment. The entire roadbed plant, stations &c. of the company are to be forever exempted from all and every kind of taxation. Nor does it end here, for the millions of acres of land of which the Company are to have their choice in the whole Northwest, are to be exempt from taxation for 20 years or until sold.

To a body of men—skilful financiers and large capitalists—the borrowing of money on these lands will be an easy matter, and holding their lands unsold, the whole burden of the local and Municipal Government of the communities which within the next decade may be expected to spring up in that vast region, the cost of opening up roads etc, will fall on the occupiers of lands purchased from Indians half-breeds and the Government and the lands of the Company will be thereby enhanced to double and treble the value at present put on them, without their bearing a cent of the cost in bringing about the improvements which result in such aggrandisement to themselves. No guarantees have been taken for the running of the road, and the settlers in this respect are left completely at the mercy of the Company.

This is the contract which the Government wish to saddle the country. They have called the people's representatives together and insist that a subject involving such vast interests—a subject which involves the future weal or woe of this vast country—shall be discussed and irrevocably fixed in ten or twelve days. The Government even demanded to the threat that unless Parliament should prove docile and follow the lead of Ministers they should be "kept in" like naughty school boys and get no Christmas holidays. No

condemnation can be too strong for such a course and it is earnestly to be wished that the hands of our present opposition may be so strengthened by such an expression of opinion in the country as shall compel the Government to pause and amend the many objectionable and ruinous features we have indicated above and which are contained in the the contract as at present before Parliament.

Our Ottawa Letter. The session of 1880 like that of 1867 begins in the closing months of the year. In the former year Parliament convened on the 6th November, adjourned on 22nd December till March, when it ran through its usual course. The special cause of an early meeting then was the consolidation of the Union, the passing of the necessary legislation to make the customs, post office and criminal laws applicable to the whole Dominion.

Christmas. Saturday next is Christmas Day. There is an impulse of joy in the thought, for of all the days of the year Christmas is the one around which gather our most happy personal memories. It is especially dear to the young, who look forward to it with the most ardent anticipations of enjoyment. It is, to them, the holiday of holidays—a day all their own to enjoy, from the early morning, when their hearts are gladdened by the gifts of Santa Claus, on through the day of play and feasting in which it is so natural for them to delight, until, by the very excess of enjoyment, they tire into condition for happy childish slumber and dreams.

To many of maturer years Christmas is chiefly dear because of its retrospective enjoyments, for through the pleasures of anticipation are among the greatest of human life, there is, also, a charm in the memories of bygone years, when time, season and other circumstances enable us to call them up. Numberless homes, too, are reconstructed on Christmas, by the gathering together of the scattered members, who make this day one of reunion and general assembly around the family board and hearth.

It is, however, in its religious and moral aspects that the day is important and joyous. It commemorates the birth of Christ—the beginning of the new dispensation of forgiveness and love. However imperfectly His mission may be understood by those who teach in His name, and however weak an imitation of His professed followers are able to produce, humanity may well, at this season, re-echo the song of the angels on Bethlehem's plain. If we are different from the Pagan world in all that elevates and tends to develop the good and suppress the evil within us, we are indebted to the teachings and example of Christ for it, and when we realise how entirely our civilization and advanced national condition is based upon the principles of Christianity, we may understand how it is that Christmas Day is esteemed the greatest of all the year's feasts and holidays. The subject is one which, after it has been given to our best and most mature thoughts, presents the widest field for contemplation, gratitude and joy.

We can never, here, fully realize the purposes of God in revealing the second Person of the Holy Trinity in the flesh, but His mission, as developed in the Christian doctrine of man's Redemption, has been, at once, to thousands of millions of the human family, the most comforting proof of the Creator's love, and the repository of a faith in our future which is the cardinal secret of Christian happiness. The season which commemorates the dawn of such an era—the birth of One who, in all His words and acts, was an example to which it should be our constant striving to approach—ought to be characterized by special works worthy of Him. It is a time for joy, but in our joy we should not forget those whose path in life is harder and more difficult than our own. Our own happiness can be much enhanced by assisting, as far as we can, to make others happy. The poor around us have special claims upon our bounty at Christmas time. Let us not forget them. There may be many, too, who do not need our material gifts, but who still have claims upon us. We may not have been as thoughtful as we ought through the year of friends at home and abroad, and it is fitting that we should let them know that we think of them now. There are many ways in which this may be done and it should not be neglected. The time is a fitting one for self-examination. How many of us are there who profess to enter upon the joys of Christmas, without realising the meaning of what we do. We celebrate the birth of Him who preached the Sermon on the Mount, who commanded us to love one another, who condemned the self-righteous, who reproved those who would stir up strife among men, who commanded us to be reconciled to one another before we lay our gifts upon the altar. Let us endeavor to think of these things so that our celebration of Christmas may be understood by those around us, while it is also made to promote our moral well-being. It is not the province of the ADVANCE to preach sermons, so we will not further enlarge upon a theme which is much more inviting than other current topics. We wish all our readers a MERRY CHRISTMAS and hope we shall long be enabled to repeat to them and they to read, in these columns, the same greeting.

A Huge Fraud. Professor Hind has published a pamphlet entitled "Falsified" "Departmental Reports," which is addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General. The work has been on our table for a fortnight and we are sorry that an opportunity of reviewing it has not presented itself, yet. It shows how fraudulent statistics were introduced into the Canadian Trade and Navigation returns and charges that these were used in the case of Canada before the Halifax Fishery Commission under the Washington Treaty. We regret that Mr. Commissioner Whitcher is seemingly involved in Professor Hind's charges. The matter as represented by Prof. Hind challenges the attention of the Government and House of Commons. In this connection it may not be amiss to enquire whether it is true that a secret printed document, containing a key to the alleged frauds is in existence? We have heard that such is the case, and, if so, the whole matter is one that presents a revolting feature of Canadian statecraft. As Professor Hind has entered upon the subject so earnestly and as he must know of the existence of this secret document, perhaps he will favor the public with some statement in reference to it. We fear that rottenness of our Fishery management, from end to end, is very great and calls for thorough pulling down and

rebuilding. It seems to have been formed in fraud and iniquity at Confederation and so continued to the present time.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER SHIPMENTS. The following is our usual annual statement of the lumber shipments of New Brunswick to the United Kingdom Continent, etc., for the year just closing. All of these with the exception of the Miramichi distribution table and the St. John Shipments have been already published in the ADVANCE at different times. We are indebted for the St. John table of shipments and Miramichi distribution to the annual circular of J. B. Snowball, Esq., which is just received. All the figures are corrected and presented in collective form for the convenience of our many readers in the trade. In the case of St. John the statistics are for the twelve months beginning Dec. 1st 1879 and ending Nov. 30th 1880.

Miramichi. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS. Table with columns: DESTINATION, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

St. John. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS. Table with columns: DESTINATION, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

Dalhousie. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

Bathurst. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

Richibucto—Including Buctonets and Cocagne. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

Carquet. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

Shediac. Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

Sackville—(Including out-port of Sack Verté). Table with columns: SHIPPERS, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Sup. ft. Deals, Palings, Laths, Tons Birch, Tons Pine.

PORTS. 1880. 1879. Table with columns: Miramichi, St. John, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Richibucto, Carquet, Shediac, Sackville.

The total shipments of the year 1880, compared with those for 1879, at the different ports were as follows:— The increase for 1880 is, therefore, 111,594,953 superficial feet, or nearly equal to the total shipment of Miramichi for 1879.

A Question of Right. The people of this or any other country ought to be equal in their regard of the Government, so long as they remain good citizens; and the administration of the laws should be even-handed and free from partiality.

When it was understood on the Miramichi that there was to be no fishing until Dec. 1st, a few of the larger shippers, who are buyers or speculators rather than fishermen, acquiesced in the order, but when it applied to Kent County as well, but when they found that the cream had been taken off the market by their neighbors, their views changed very materially.

The tilters of those who planned this unfair scheme against the Miramichi fishermen are quietly endeavoring to explain it away in the interest of the Department, although the Advocate, which contained an article in favor of the order just as it was about to be promulgated, is now silent on the subject. It is, therefore, in order for us to ask those who secured the prohibition—and they live among ourselves—how they can justify such treatment of people who are their political supporters and business customers. We ask the Advocate to ascertain from its friends why they influenced Inspector Veuming to urge the necessity of this discrimination against the Miramichi fishermen. This is not a light matter, for it has deprived a good many families of home-necessaries at a season of the year when no other source of supplying them was available. The fish were in the river in abundance, and there was a splendid market for them in the United States. No official hand restrained fishermen elsewhere from taking and selling them. But on the Miramichi alone, the brutal hand of Departmental unfairness held the fishermen and others stepped in and supplied the market.

It is not our custom to mention names, but Senator Muirhead is a public man, and it is his custom, of late, to assure those who come in contact with him that it is to him the Government at Ottawa looks for advice in all matters affecting the Miramichi. We ask him, therefore, to explain why he secured this obnoxious order, or, if he did not secure it, why he did not advise against it. It seems, unfortunately, however, that his whole influence has been exercised in strengthening the hands of those who have made a study for years of annoying and harassing our fishermen. We do not charge him so much with malice in the matter as a blindness to every other consideration when he thinks party interests are to be promoted. During the session of 1879, at Ottawa, when the Minister of Fisheries was disposed to make such changes in the administration of Miramichi affairs as we had urged and the fishermen desired, he and Mr. Mitchell stepped in and succeeded in having Inspector Venning's authority continued in Northumberland. Senator Muirhead could not have believed this to be in the interests of the Miramichi, but, as he put it at the time, (in the Russell House junk) he would injure the interests of the Miramichi party with the fishermen. Let us now know, how long these considerations are to be made a reason for injuring a large, industrious class composed of both Liberals and Conservatives in this County. The Senator must know it is wrong. If the Government chooses, let them follow the advice of those who counsel the oppression and persecution of their political opponents, but public decency protests against the wholesale cutting off of a country from privileges which adjoining and other sections of the country are permitted to continue in the enjoyment of.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce gives prominence to the views of John Bright respecting the constitution of the Dominion Senate, at the time when the B. N. A. Act was before the Imperial Parliament. It says:— The question of a nominated, instead of an elected Senate was discussed by Mr. Bright, who undertook to reply to the Member who had charge of the bill, and who had contended that Canada "had a right if they pleased to go back to an elected Council to a nominated Council." Mr. Bright, in reply, said: "I would 'nobly deny' that, but nobody pretends that the people of Canada prefer a nominated Council to an elected Council." And he added that the clause enabling the Governor-General and his Cabinet to put seventy-two men in that Council for life, inserts into the whole scheme the germ of anarchy which will spread, and which before very long will require an alteration of this Act, and of the Constitution of this new Confederation.

It is an unquestioned fact that the people of Canada care little for the Legislature or Government of the country. The reason is because it is composed, mainly, of political invalids and nobodies. There are a few men of undoubted political ability in it, also some men of mark in mercantile circles, but more than one half of them could not be elected by the people in

any constituency for which they might offer, and it is, therefore, evident that they do not, in any popular sense, represent the people whose money is wasted in maintaining them as if they were an important Legislative body.

The Emerson News says:—In Manitoba ladies dress much more reasonably than they do in Ontario, especially in the winter season. On the streets here very stylish women and girls are noticed wearing buffalo coats, fur caps, and moccasins, the consequence is they look cheerful contented, and comfortable, and have not the red ears, blue noses, and shivering aspect which characterizes city ladies in Ontario. The activity of women in Manitoba seems greater than in the States and other parts of Canada; few men can overtake or pass a lady in the street here; in towns of Ontario slow walking women are in every man's road.

Young Chapman, of Fort Lawrence, Westmorland County, scared into insanity by young men coming from a graveyard covered with white sheets, died a short time ago without recovering his reason for a moment.

East of Oak Lake, about two hundred miles west of Emerson, there is a settlement of Nova Scotians, who have been in about two years; the little colony contains about seventy families. Good health is impossible when the blood is impure, or when it is thin or cold. Under such conditions one disease after another is developed. Boils, pimples, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., are the result of impure blood, and the wisest course is to make the blood pure, rich and warm by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

French Plate, Leo and common Hand Mirrors. Dressing Cases, Silver Capped Snelling Bottles, Cigar Stands. Metallic Hair Brushes, (inlaid and plain Backs), etc., suitable for Xmas Presents. Also, Cleaver's Genuine TOILET SOAPS, in the following varieties, Honey, Crown Windsor, Glycerine, Jockey Club, Almond, Almond-Glycerine, Cast Soap.

TOILET ARTICLES, are constantly being replenished. At the NEW DRUG STORE, MACKENZIE, & CO., 257 DENVER ROOMS UP STAIRS. Chatham, Dec. 21, '80.

1881. Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED. This Periodical, by its able and scholarly discussion of the current events of the day, as well as by its illustrations, which are prepared by the best artists, has always exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind. The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and reform.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year..... 4 00 HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year..... 4 00 HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year..... 8 00 THE THREE above publications, One Year 10 00 Any TWO above named, One Year..... 7 50 HARPER'S FREE TO-LEADERS, One Year..... 1 50 (Single Copies 50c per copy in the United States and Canada.)

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number of January each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order. The last eleven Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (except the cost of the paper), unless one dollar per volume, for \$7.00 each.

Parish Returns and County Accounts. All Parish Officers have not yet made their returns, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby notified to render the same to my office on or before the 15th inst. Dated at Newcastle, 21st December, 1880. SAM'L THOMPSON, Deputy Clerk of the County.

Gas. NOTICE. Gas. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Gas Light Company will be held in the office of James Ferguson, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January next, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as shall be legally brought before the meeting. JOHN PALLEN, Secy. to Co. G.L.C. Co. Dec. 21st 1880.

BRIDGE NOTICE. Seal's Tenders, in Form of Tenders for Memorandum to plan and erect a Bridge over the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until MEMRAMCOOK. Tenders to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful execution of the contract, and to be present on day of opening of bids, at 10 o'clock, or by agent authorized to accept of other parties, and to be present on day of opening of bids. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN PALLEN, Secy. to Co. G.L.C. Co. Dec. 21st 1880.

Fraudulent Note. I hereby warn any person from accepting or negotiating any note or bill bearing date Dec. 21st 1880, and payable in eight months. Said note having been given by W. S. Brown under false representations made to me for so doing. It is not my intention to collect or in any way trouble the parties in reference to said accounts. (Signed) THOMAS HILL, South Esk, 18th Dec, '80.

WARNING. I have been informed that W. S. Brown, now of Newcastle, but formerly of Red Bank, has been endeavoring to collect certain accounts due me, and other parties, by means of a set of resolutions from my establishments at Red Bank on a "Dominated Council." Mr. Bright, in reply, said: "I would 'nobly deny' that, but nobody pretends that the people of Canada prefer a nominated Council to an elected Council." And he added that the clause enabling the Governor-General and his Cabinet to put seventy-two men in that Council for life, inserts into the whole scheme the germ of anarchy which will spread, and which before very long will require an alteration of this Act, and of the Constitution of this new Confederation.