Medical.

Vegetine.

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor. VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has

permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most protound attention of the medical faculty, many of

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in

Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful suc in the cure of this class of diseases

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will cer tainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGE TINE.

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to

inveterate cases of erysipelas. Pimples & Humors on the Face. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood puri-

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores fectly sound, have been selling at very are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a catharic to debili-

Piles. VEGETINE has restored thousands to who have been long and painful sufferers. health

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters, which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a Female Weakness.

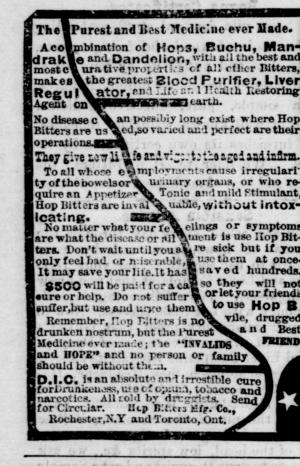
VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs

General Debility In this complaint the good effects of the VEGE-TINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

Spring Medicine

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. responding period of 1880 are as fol-



R. C. PRAYER BOOKS.

A varied assortment of ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, just received at the BOOKSTORE.

WILL BE SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES. Chatham, June 14, 1881.

Teacher Wanted A second class teacher for District No. 6 Douglas-

A second class teacher for Apply to field, parish of Chatham. Apply to John McDonnell, In the Estate of Alexander

Ferguson. All persons are cautioned against settling any ciaim or paying or handing over any property of

h Jestate to James Robinson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto. WILLIAM FERGUSON. HUGH FERGUSON. CHRISTINA FERGUSON,

JESSIE PARKET. MARGARET PARRER. Derby, 9th May, 1881.

SHOP

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,

SHEET-IRON,

GAS-FITTING. Granite Ware, Japaned Stamped and Plain.

TINWARE always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS. Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells which draw out for cleaning purposes. Those wishing to buy cheap would do well t

Shop in rear of Custom House. To

A. C. M'LEAN.

ChathamJuly 22

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURS., THE 10TH DAY OF NOV., next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Custom House, in the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, for payment of the debts of the late Philip Gallichan, of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the said deceased, for

that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court of Probate for the County of Glovcester, the Lands and Premises following. which the said Philip Gallichan resided in his lifetime, situate and being in the Parish of Caraquet,

the rear line of Caraquet Great Grant, measur- sions, it will be necessary that those bishing in width, thirty three yards and containing ops, in concert with Monseigneur the tribution of experience or thought to the tribution of experience or the tribution of exp thirty-three acres more or less.

JOHN JAMES VIBERT,

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - OCTOBER 20, 1881

The Liverpool Timber Trade. In their trade circular of 1st inst. Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of Liver-

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 46 vessels, 29,548 tons, against 78 vessels 63,685 tons during the corresponding month last year. Business during the month has been very inactive; there has been a small import, whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their and the consumption has been correspondingly small, as is invariably the case when there is little landing .-Stocks generally are ample, Baltic Fir and Spruce Deals being almost the only exceptions, and these are unusually

CANADIAN WOODS.

OF PINE TIMBER the import has been chiefly Waney Board, the stock of which is rather large; for both this and Square Pine no corresponding advance in price can be obtained at present to that ruling at Quebeo; therefore holders are inclined RED PINE: Sales have been quite

OAK: The consumption has been rather small, but prices for prime quality have been fairly maintained; Planks for Wagon Building, unless well cut and por-

ELM AND ASH have been in fair demand. at fair prices. PINE DEALS: The stock is about double that of last year; there has been a fair demand, and prices are unchanged. PIPE AND PUNCHEON STAVES are more inquired for, and prices are advancing.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA SPRUCE

AND PINE DEALS. tate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, ena-Notwithstanding the light import and bling each to perform the functions devolving upon quent on the dulness in the building trade in the manufacturing districts around; therefore it is hoped the imports will still continue moderate.

PINE DEALS: The demand is limited. and prices are low. BIRCH meets with ready sale on arrival, and prices are well maintained.

The tables showing the supply, consumption, etc., of wood goods are very full the following being some of the items of supply from 28th January to 1st. October, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of the previous

ar.	IMPORT OF		1000	10
cing	Quebec PineI	ogs.	30,064	17.
the	St. John Pine	do.,	2,154	
the	Pitch Pine	do.,	51,169	60
	Baltic and European	TO THE	ONL SEE	4.6
	Timber	do.,	28,022	5
	New Brunswick, &c.,		45 May 1997	AP ALL
	Deals,	Pieces.	4,637,601	3,107
	Quebec Deals,	do.,	1,258,167	960
	Baltic Deals	do.,	366,080	213
	Norway Floor'g Boards	do.,	1,436,372	1,530
	Pitch Pine Planks	do.,	27,934	55
e.	Some of the ite	ems	of const	mpt
	for the period from	n 1st	Februar	y to
	October, 1881, con			

Quebec Deals ...

partnership, after uniting to defend the Other Ports Pine..... 57,000 Pitch Pine, Hewn...1,198,000 1,299,000 Dantzig, &c., Fir.... 512,000 "
Swedlsh & Norway Fir 11,000 " N.B., &c., Spruce Deals \ 54,919 stds \ 53,277 std 15.641 " Baltic Red Deals, &c., 5,858 "
Norway, &c., Boards, 1,148 "
Do., Do., Flooring, 5,713 " It may be said that the business of the year, so far, has fallen far short of the expectations entertained early in the season by the trade on both sides of

recovered somewhat from the very low treated accordingly. figures that had been ruling during the Another Lesson. period of stagnation, the trade became too sanguine and many even anticipated something like the booming rates of eight or ten years ago. Buyers on the other side, too, were misled by reports going from unreliable quarters both in tended to prevent very large purchases being made in advance. Considering above table, it is fortunate that the prothe prospects of the future are it is not the Mother Country, owing to the troubles in Ireland. It is probable however, that prices will not fall, because the importing season is nearly closed and freights and insurance are higher than they have ruled during the The Archbishop of Quebec publishes

the following letter from the Cardinal Prefect at Rome in several papers in that Province. It is timely in view of the degraded use which the Conservatives there are constantly endeavoring to make of the Church to aid their party. The Holy See makes it very plain that its sympathy is not with those who condemn the Liberal-Reform Party, by endeavoring to confound its name with that applied to a class of religious or irreligious tenets contrary to the Catholic faith and practice. The letter also condemns undue interference in political matters by which the interests of the Church are sometimes injured by those to whom they are commit-

A Timely Letter.

former part of the season.

Cardinal Prefect :-To Monseigneur Alexandre Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

ed. The following is the letter of the

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord It has come to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. that in your Province certain members of the clergy and of the body of seculars continue to intermeddle in political elections by making use either of the pulpit or of the public newspapers or other publica-

It is equally to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation that a certain suffragan of Your Grace is actually trying to have recourse to Parliament with the object of having the election Laws relative to the so-called "undue influence" modi-

Now, concerning the first point, I hasten to call your Grace's attention to the instructions which the Supreme Congregation have already issued in the year 1876. It must be made understood by the Bishops of Canada that the Holy See recognizes the extreme gravity of the facts reported by them, and that particularly is to be deplored the damage being suffered as regards the authority of the clergy and their own holy ministry. Therefore, in order to repair such great evil, it becomes necessary to extirpate the root. Now the cause of so great inconveniences is to be found in the divisions existing be-

Another cause for the same inconveniences is found in the excessive interference of the clergy in political affairs without consideration for pastoral prudence. To

remedy properly this excess of zeal, it is necessary to recall to these bishops what was recommended them by this Supreme Congregation on the 29th of July, 1874, to wit: That on the occasion of political elections they must conform themselves in their advice to electors to what was decreed by the Provincial Council of 1868. It must be understood that the Church, in condemning Liberalism, does not mean to indicate each and every one of the political parties which by accident are called Liberal, because the decisions of the divines refer to certain errors opposed to the dectrines of the Catholic faith, and not to any political party whatever. And, in consequence, those do wrong who, without other foundation, declare condemned by the Church one of the political parties in Canada, namely, the party called Reform, a party heretofore warmly supported even by some Bishops. Finally, concerning the principal object of the doubts referred to, namely, what steps are to be taken relating to Catholics, who, on account of alleged undue influence of the clergy in political elections, have recourse to the civil courts, we cannot give on this subject a general rule for the bishops, and it will, therefore, rest with whomsoever may have the duty to provide in each case for the conscience of him who has applied; therefore, let the bishops take the necessary measures to guard the honor of the clergy, taking care above all to prevent as much as possible the necessity of ecclesiastical personages being obliged to appear before lay judges. Lastly, the bishops should be asked to observe the greatest

reserve in regard to political affairs, especially where there is danger of provoking violent war against the church, Protestants being already prejudiced and irritated against the clergy under the pretext of undue influence in political elections. Conformably to these instruction, Your Grace will make known without delay to your suffragans, to the clergy and to all whom it may concern, that it is the intention of the Holy Father, that the above mentioned precepts of the Holy Office be vigorously observed. In relation to the second point Your Grace will notify your very light stock the demand during the suffragans that each of the individual premonth has been very languid, and the lates is to abstain from agitation or causlate sales do not show any improvement | ing to be agitated either in Parliament or in value; there is still a great want of | in the press, the question of the modification of the law concerning said undue influ ence. Should it happen that the bishops

all decide that the proper time has arrived to make the above request, they will first have to apply to the Sacred Congregation to receive proper instructions.

In this belief I pray God to bestow on you all his blessings.

Rome, Palace of the Propaganda, Septem-

Your Grace's most obedient servant,

JOHN, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect. J. Masotti, Secretary. It is quite apparent that the good example of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, has not been followed by those of Quebec, even since the visit to them of Monseignor Conroy, who was specially commissioned by the Holy See to personally enforce the doc-

trine laid down in the above letter upon the Archbishops and Bishops in Canada. The insidious and deceptive character of Conservative tactics is significantly suggested in the fact that such a letter as that of the Propaganda is necessary at the present time. GIVING HIM UP :-- The Sun and Telegraph appear to have dissolved

poor Fisheries Inspector. The Telegraph's reason is, doubtless, because it ventured to assist the Sun without making sufficient enquiry, while the Sum does not care to pursue the subject further, knowing our statements respecting the utter rottenness of fishery management under its protege to be unanswerable. Both papers ought to know by experience that when a tramp professing to be "an old newspaper man" comes to interview the staff he the Atlantic. Last year, when prices has an axe to grind and ought to be

The delay in getting the steam fire engine to the fire on Sunday night is another reminder of the necessity for incorporating the town of Chatham. of very heavy operations in the woods Under our present system the town, with its varied interests, and having within Quebec and New Brunswick, which its limits about a fifth of the population of the County, has a very inadequate organization for the management of its the light consumption, as shown in the affairs. Every town in the Province now incorporated suffered as Chatham duction here was not excessive. What has done, until the necessity of tetter government forced itself upon their easy to forecast in view of the disap- people, although no other N. B. town ever reached the population Chatham hastainties of the future, complicated as some 5000—without being incorporated they are by the disturbed condition of It is impossible for the Municipal Council to afford the town the organization necessary to control all its local affairs to the best advantage, and the question of incorporatian ought to be taken up at once. Cannot all interests unite over the matter and consider it with the single purpose of arriving at a just and practical conclusion. We have plenty of men among us quite capable of taking a leading part in bringing about the desired end, and if a public meeting were called the result would, no doubt, be that Chatham would have a much more efficient control of its own affairs before this time next year than it now has.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Thursday, Oct. 6th. 1ST. SESSION, 10 A. M. The fifth annual session of the Institute opened at 10.30 a. m., in the Harkins Academy, Newcastle, Inspector Cox. President, in the Chair. After the meet ing was called to order, the President welcomed the members in a short and well chosen speech, in which he referred to the fact that the relations between himself and the Teachers of the County were quite different from those which existed be tween the teachers and his predecessor .-Now, there was apt to be a feeling of bitterness against the Inspector, on account of the power placed in his hands of affecting the Teachers' salaries. The Teachers should divest their minds of the idea that the part of their salary dependent upon the ranking of the Inspector was theirs by right. What was theirs by right was that sum only which was wholly independent

of the Inspectorial ranking, and the re remainder was, as it were, to be competed for. The teachers should strengthen the Inspector's hands, and give him consideration for the faithful discharge of duties which were sometimes unpleasant. It was unpleasant when he found himself unable to rank a school in the 1st divi sion, but it was winning something, and not by any means getting what was one's own by right, to be ranked in the second division, for instance. He begged that the teachers would look at these matters in their true light. He also begged that they would lay aside all timidity, and do their best endeavors that this meeting tween those bishops themselves in politi- might be made a success. He wished pied by Seraphin Lantaigne, and on the rear by the rear line of Caraquet Great Grant, measur- sions, it will be necessary that those bish-

conduct to be followed by us and each of to lay aside their nervousness and diffithem with regard to political parties. dence. He was under the impression that they could talk sometimes to some extent, and he would like to see proof of this here given. With free and unrestrained discussion on all points connected with school work, this meeting could not be otherwise than beneficial and instructive to all attending it.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved, and the Secretary. Treasurer also brought in an account of the expenditure and receipts of the Institute during the preceding year. An audit committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Miss Williston, Mr. Morrissy and Mr. Sivewright, who reported the accounts correct. Enrolment of members was the next

in all handed in their names, with the fee of membership. The Institute then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Philip Cox, Esq., B. A. was elected President, C. M. Hutchison, Esq., Vice-President, Charles G. D. Roberts, Esq., M. A., Secretary-Treasurer. and Donald McIntosh, Esq., Assistant Secretary; all these, being they who had held these offices during the preceding year, were elected by acclamation. Miss K. M. Williston was elected first additional member of the Committee of Management, and Messrs. Wm. Sivewright, J. Coyngrahame and J. McIntosh were nominated to fill the remaining vacancy. Mr. James McIntosh was elected.

The subject of Long Division was then taken up by Mr. Covngrahame, who said that it was difficult to lead the child into a comprehension of examples in this rule. He had found that even after much practice and drill the pupil would, on being brought face to face with some test case, show that he had been solving questions by a sort of happy-go lucky guess method, without feeling in any way sure of his ground. He was in the habit of employcertainty; a method which he found an which he would, in almost all cases, throw away when he had learned to do without

An example is here given, worked out as Mr. Covngrahame illustrated for the Institute on the black-board. It will readily be perceived how by this process the pupil cannot fail to set down the right figure in the quotient. Mr. C. would, of course, discard it after the pupil had

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Mr. Sivewright pointed some difficulties which he had met with in teaching this subject and showed the manner in which he had overcome these difficulties.

9 2079

Miss Williston expressed her hearty approval of Mr. Coyngrahame's original and clear method; and other ladies and gentlemen continued the discussion at some length. The meeting then adjourned till after dinner.

SECOND SESSION-2.30 P. M. The discussion of the subject of Long Division was continued for some time Mr.

Sivewright objecting to Mr. Coyngrahame's method on the ground of its being too mechanical. Most of the speakers approved of the method, however, as bean easy way out of a difficult place. Mr. perative that those subjects be studied,

the pursuit of which will most efficiently is at once both sword and shield, a clear, also have its place in our curriculums. discriminating, and comprehensive judgin the acquisition and imparting of facts. | the audience was not larger. It must be the effort of the Mathematician retire within the innermost recesses of his mind, remote from all distractions, from all external influences, there sleuthhound-like to follow up one trail to its one legitimate conclusion, oblivious to all else. The student of literature, on the other hand, while dealing with keenest subtleties of language and thought, is introduced to problems of life, whose threads may lead to a thousand widely varying but equally legitimate solutions, as they may chance to be deflected hither or thither by internal or external forces of ambition, passion, accident, or even a fit of indigestion. The keenest judgment, listening to the burning utterance of Marc Antony—as standing over the body of the the grief of the people, till the hot noon inarticulate rage-could it, with any cerof Actium? And who will be so rash as the History. to assert even now that this was the only legitimate conclusion to the life of

A mathematician cannot be expected to | school be tolerant of or susceptible to such way ward and half-defined forces as the classical student must be familiar with. The any idols of camp or cave or mart; and neither by the most violent passion nor by the effects of a lobster supper will the

swerved one hair's-breadth. The study of literature and language. unlike most other studies, is not only a study, and that the pupils should memomost potent means of development, it is in itself an end, the most desirable of n no literature lies embedded more wealth than in our own; and these veins are to interest themselves in it.

their entirety of the finest works of the easily understood, of "Imitativeness" affords the strongest subject. tions of beauty and power. The appreci- by the pupil was that the style was more | The Institute accepted gratefully Mr. ative teacher will shun the desecration of suited to the child's mind, and that pre. Oakes' kind donation, and tendered him a in said County, bounded in front by the waters of cal as well as on other questions which are everybody to lay the interests of the Incaraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by the lands of Caraquet Harbor, on the East by lands occu-

thoughts already wedded by a master as a means of acquiring knowledge, but effect by Mr. Roberts, the Vice-President hand to one immortal form, with which to tamper is profanity. To labour with elaborate care to render into elegant prose some lines from Shakspeare or Shelley, is -well, a funny proceeding. The mind unable to grasp the idea except through the medium of that process will lose little by remaining unenlightened.

After some discussion of Mr. Roberts' remarks, Mr. Hutchison read a paper Schools. Mr. Hutchison stated that the selection of this subject he was influenced by a promise made at last Annual matter in order, and forty five members moderate musical aptitude this exercise, in the Primary Departments presents few difficulties. But even then a knowledge of "sight singing" would materially assist in making selections for the class as well as afford considerable pleasure to the teacher in conducting the singing exer-

> Since singing is a part of our curriculum | present would follow the rules laid down teachers should, as far as circumstances and ability permit, qualify themselves for its satisfactory discharge. He thought that all who gave instructious in the practice of singing should be able to apply the "look and sing" method to the notes of a simple melody. He observed that in the study of tune,

the first thing to be understood is that in every tune there is a certain sound which governs all the other notes of that tune. A tune may be sung in a higher or lower pitch, but the relation between the notes and the governing tone or note is unaltered. He illustrated this principle by the voice referred to lessons on animal life being and on the organ in different keys or well calculated to call into activity the

He showed that the seven notes (the tion. In illustration of his method, he ing a method, which he found to tide 8th being a repetition of the first) may placed before his teachers a large type pupils over the difficulty with safety and | easily be acquired, and developed them in | picture of the cat. After dwelling upon their easiest connection, preferring sylla. the habits of the animal, he would allow admirable staff for the pupil, and one bles to figures. He dwelt at considerable the pupils to observe and state anything length on the mental effect of notes to key relation, and gave illu trations vocally He directed attention to the marked pecuand on the organ which was played by liarities in structure of the head, body and Miss G. Thomson of Newcastle. He held that the mental effect of notes in key relation is a valuable aid in acquiring the modulator or alphabet of tune.

ALPHABET OF TUNE. In key relation. Doh-Strong or firm tone-higher repli-

Se-Sensitive or piercing tone. Lah-The weeping or sorrowful tone. Soh-Grand or clear tone. Fah-Desolate or calm tone. Me-Steady or calm tone. Ray-Hopeful or rousing tone. Doh-Strong or firm tone.

He held that after a knowledge of the modulator, or alphabet of tune, was acquired simple melody in the old or established notation should form the basis of future instruction. He noticed that to teach the subject successfully it is necessary that the teacher should know it. Mr. Sivewright asked if the pitch of the

Doh alters the mental effect of tunes in key relation. Mr. H. answered that a slight difference might be experienced, but not so much as to affect the general principle. Meeting

then adjourned. THIRD SESSION, 7.30 P. M. Philip Cox, Esq., Inspector, delivered a lecture on Educational matters. The

Vice-President occupied the chair. The Chairman said that it was provided by law that a lecture on Educational Matters should be given in connection with the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute. The lecturer on the present occasion was a gentleman whose official position and experience well qualify him for the dutys He then introduced Mr. Cox, Inspector of

The lecturer dwelt on the duty incumbent on all to educate to the highest degree the youth of this Province in order to compete with the subjects of other Governments. He referred at length to Hutchison made some brief and pointed | the Educational Policy of the Government | ing how by means of simple illustrations to render the establishment of schools and by drawing the child's observation permanent and their support secure. He and thought to phenomena around him study of the English Classics :- It is im- gave an elaborate exposition of Reg. 41. and continually occurring, a knowledge of relative to School Inspection, &c. He this important and eminently useful subdwelt on drawing as a branch of instrucequip one for the battle of life with what | tion in our Public Schools. Botany should The thanks of the meeting were tendered ment. Science, in the main, is occupied to Mr. Cox, the Chairman regretting that

Friday, Oct. 7.

FOURTH SESSION-9 A. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History?" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditious- it it. ly taught by introducing it to her pupils in the form of a short story, and then carefully written paper on School Discigiving them the paragraphs sie had made pline. Mr. Moir said :- Students of inthem familiar with as lessons, to study at animate nature admire the wonderful and home that evening, and making them exquisite harmony which they everywhere reproduce the substance of their lesson in observe; but the student of human nature,

into convenient periods, 1st. taking a birds spicuous by its absence, until the benefit eye view of the whole, then the period of cent power of discipline has made itself discovery as in the book, but after that felt. The desired harmony can only be would take it up by topics, i. e., take up brought about with diligent and careful slain Cæsar he kindled to dreadful fury History of Wars, following them through labour, but if the teacher labour to make the period, then changes in Government, himself master of the study of child na. in the Forum grew suddenly loud with then History of places and men, as Port ture, and carefully applies his knowledge Royal, Quebec, Champlain, &c., and the when attained, the necessity for blind tainty of demonstration, have prophesied | topics covering all the important parts of | rules or for birch rods will soon cease to

Intosh, but as yet he gave his pupils their referred to the question of corporal punthe "plain, blunt man, that loved his lessons to prepare at home, and made ishment which was pretty thoroughly them reproduce them on their slates in handled. The more general opinion seem-

Mr. Grindly thought we wanted something new, but offered no suggestions. Mr. Moir gave the pupils some impor. resort. Binomial Theorem is quite unaffected by tant data, and allowed them to construct a history of their own.

Conquest of Quebec, little benefit could or solution of a problem from Wormel be would be derived from the division of it himself into topics; that Canada History could only be acquired by hard work and patient

finest minds. Plays of Shakspeare, single Mr, Cox said that his difficulty, when Mr. Wathen and others expressed their books of Milton, and other supreme createaching arose from his want of knowledge, hearty approbation of the method. tions are now being published in cheap we were well acquainted with English form, and the time of High School scholars | History and so we found it easy to teach, | tion from Inspector Oakes with regard to would be better occupied with them than Hence trouble arises from the want of a the chemicals and apparatus which he had with "Readers." The unerring faculty thorough grasp and familiarity with the left in charge of F. E. Winslow, Esq., on

sion upon pupils of the highest manifesta. that British History was so easily learned many kind expressions.

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Apostolic Delegate to be sent to Canada, agree and determine on a uniform line of teachers. Especially he begged the ladies of the wisdom of the local determine on a uniform line of teachers. Especially he begged the ladies of the wisdom of the local determine on a uniform line of teachers. Especially he begged the ladies of the wisdom of the ladies of the wisdom of the local determine on a uniform line of teachers. Especially he begged the ladies of the wisdom of the ladies of

also in conveying it to others, and such being the case, we should all strive to be good readers. He deplored the state of reading in our country among men that should be good readers, instancing the low standard of reading displayed by our

lawyers, clergymen, teachers and others. We must get the picture of what the writer had in his mind when writing the piece, and then seek by all available means, Sight Singing or Practical Music for so to render the reading of the piece that the true meaning may be communicated to the listeners, viz., we must grasp every thought and be in sympathy with the Meeting. It was sufficient for his present | writer, act as he acts, think as he thought purpose that Music occupies a place in and feel as he felt. He dwelt upon incourses of instruction generally, and flection, emphasis, articulation, accent, &c. that teachers are required to conform to He would not lay down any cast-iron their requirements. He observed that to | rules, as different pieces required different a person possessed of a musical voice and rendering, according to the sense desired to be conveyed.

> Messrs. Coyngrahame and Wathen thought the first requisite of good reading was audibility.

> Mr. Hutchison had listened with much pleasure to Mr. McIntosh's paper, and concurred with what he had said as he had touched the key note, and hoped all by Mr. McIntosh.

> Mr. Sivewright thought Mr. McIntosh's paper very good. A person cannot read well unless he thoroughly grasps the sub-

Mr. Sivewright read a very interesting

and instructive paper on color, animal and

plant life, and exemplified it by practical

illustration. He entered upon the subject

of animal life by stating that he would begin with those characteristics with which the pupils are most familiar. He would not begin a lesson on a new order or family with the scientific name. He pupil's powers of comparison and observawhich they might notice in the picture. limbs. Through these prominent parts, he showed adaption of structure to habits.

For comparison he distributed among the teachers smaller cards, leading them to observe that the principal characteristics of the type picture were similar to the different animals on the smaller ones. He here stated that the idea of classification would suggest itself to the pupils mind that the royal tiger, hunting leopard and A Second Class Female Teacher, to take charge jaguar would belong to the cat family from marked resemblances in each to the type

grouped into orders and families by their rm, structure, food and habits. Mr. Sivewright next took up the subject of color. He would first get the pupil to distinguish colors, then name them. illustrated his method of developing tint and shade. He showed how to develop tertiary colors from primary and illustrated his method of teaching the law of har-

picture. He said that animals were

He next took up the subject of plant life. He would indicate some of the principles which should be kept in view in teaching of plants. The study of plant life should begin by the direct observation of vegetable forms. The pupil should be told very little and from the beginning be sent to the plant to get his knowledge of the plant. If he was giving a lesson upon a leaf the following would be his method of procedure its parts, venation, margin, base, apex, lobes, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Sivewright's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

FIFTH SESSION, 2.30 p. m. The subject "How to teach Elementary Physics," (Hotze) not having been brought forward in any paper or essay, was dealt with simply by general discussion.

Mr. Coyngrahame ran rapidly through his own method of teaching physics, showject was easily imparted

We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to officials of the U.S. Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took lively interest. He thought that thos who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and wel sustained, many of the ladies taking part Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and

a short paragraph on their slates next day. particularly child nature, generally ob-Mr. James McIntosh would divide it serves that any degree of harmony is conexist. Mr. Moir's paper met with much Mr. Wathen concurred with Mr. Mc- approval, and many in this connection ed to be' that it was a salutary power in the teacher's hands, but one to be used only with discrimination and as a late

Mr. Donald McIntosh said in this connection, that to the maintenance of perfect Mr. Coyngrahame thought that from the control over a school, it was essential that a teacher should have perfect control over

Mr. Roberts then gave a brief explanation, with illustration upon the board of a system of merit-book and cards long in use in the schools under his charge or Mr. Henderson concurred with and supervision. He said that it had been acquisitions, a never-failing delight. But followed the same plan as Mr. McIntosh, originated by Mr. Oakes to avoid the ex-Mr. Morrisay could not get his pupils pense of the merit-book recommended by the Board of Education, and that, in Mr. Hutchison thought our present almost its original form, it gave the great-Those most important hours, the read. Canadian History was too detailed and est satisfaction to all that had adopted it. ing hours, should not be wasted upon difficult for pupils, involving too much | He was under the impression that Mr. fragments, however, excellently chosen, labour on the part of the teacher. A Oakes had introduced it, most successfully, but should be devoted to the mastering in | Canadian History should be plain and | in some of the schools in his present inspectoral district.

The President then read a communicahis departure from Chatham. These he of all arguments for the continual impres- Mr. Coyngrahame thought the reason | transferred in full to the Institute, with

was requested by the Institute to make

It was then moved and seconded that the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute be held at Chatham, on the Thursday and Friday immediately preceding the annual midsummer vacation. After a good deal of dissent and objec-

tion the motion was carried.

Set back 42 Years.

Meeting then adjourned.

"I was troubled for many years with kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive ; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and 1 have no doubt it will do as well for others of age. It is worth a trial.—(Fathe.)—Sunday Merucry.

General Business.

For Sale or to Let at Public Auction.

The Property belonging to Mr. George Robin son, in Newcastle, and lately occupied by Henry

Hall, will be offered for sale, or to let, if not sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER, inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon,

Dated 8th Oct., 1881.

Terms easy For further particulars enquire of R. CARMAN, Chatham

Public Auction.

To be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th

OCTOBER, at 11 a. m., at the farm of Whyte, Napan. 1 Mare, 8 years old 1 Mare Colt, 2 Milch Cows. 1 Fat Cow, 1 Steer,

Terms-9 months credit with approved joint WILLIAM KERR,

Napan, Oct. 13, 1881. Portage and Lumber Waggons for

At the Subscriber's Carriage Shop, St. John Street, good workmanship and material. 27 & 29 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN.

Teacher Wanted.

school District, No. 2, Parish of Chatham. Please state salary. Apply to

Miss Fairey having returned to Miramichi will be glad to receive Pupils for Instruction in Vocal

MUSIC.

New Leather & Shoe Store.

The Subscriber, having disposed of his tannery Leather, Boot, Shoe and Findings Store

In stock

LEATHER, AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER. ON WATER ST. CHATHAM. North side, west the Commercial Building,) where hopes to receive a fair share of the public patronage hitherto given to him.

Parties having open accounts with the subscriber

obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for MODERATE

PATENT BUSINESS EXCLU-

an those remote from WASHINGTON.

C. A. SNOW & Co.,

SOLE, UPPER KIPP, CALF INSOLE

Agent for Wilson's Wool Carding Mill, Derby DUNCAN DAVIDSON. New Goods. Chatham, Aug. 24th, 1881.

ELECTRO-PLATED

Also, on hand a large stock of

Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own state, or FANCY GOODS. PIPES. OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notice to Magistrates-Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, can obtain the Dominion Statutes for 1881, on application at my office. **JEWELRY** SAM'L THOMSON, Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

Executor's Notice.

Dated 26th Sept., 1881.

Water Street, Chatham. All Persons having any just Claim against the Estate of the late John Kain, Merchant, Nelson, are hereby requested to render the same, duly at

persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby noti-fied to make immediate payment to JOHN W. WALSH,

Apply ADVANCE Office.

Executor of the Estate, Nelson, Oct. 1, 1881

tested, within three months from date, and all

For Sale 1 17 ft. Single Scull Lapstreak Boat, outrigged patent rowlocks, sliding seat. 14 Guage Single Barrel Gun, Breechloader.

1 Scribner Trout Rod, 14 ft. long, nearly new,

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute will be held in Harkin's

Seminary, Newcastle, commencing at 10 a. m., on Thursday, October 6th, 1881. DONALD MCINTOSH. Secretary to Committee. Douglastown, Sept. 19th, 1881.

For Sale. REFUSE SPRUCE BOARDS. REFUSE SPRUCE DEATS. PINE BOARDS.

REFUSE SHINGLES.

JOHN FLETT. Nelson, June 21, 1881. Four Coat, Two Vest and

BBL. STAVES & HEADING.

Two Pant Makers WANTED. None but good hands need apply.

F. Θ. PETERSON, Tailor,

Chatham.

Lease-hold at Auction. The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on

Three Centrally Located Building Lots, on the corner of Duke and Wentworth Streets,

and apparatus should be placed in the Cunard Gorden property, and being desirable sites formerly owned by Duncan Davidson, Esq., is preeither for business or residence, will be offered for pared to furnish all kinds of stocklin his line of For further particulars enquire of W. WYSE, Auctioneer. Chatham, 10th Oct., 1881.

General Business.

LABRADOR HERRING

50 BARRELS,

To arrive No. 1 City Inspection.

BOTTOM PRICES.

CHESMAN'S WATER STREET.

Chatham, Oct. 12, 1881. Sale. For

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 22nd

inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Subscriber's Weigh Scales. 1 Bay Mare, part blood, is a nice carriage beast, good traveller, and kind in harness every way, also,

TERMS-3 months credit on approved joint notes. F. J. LETSON.

1 Milch Cow, 3 years old

Manchester,

Robertson,

& Allison, IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

> MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.

Gun for Sale. A new (used twice only)double-barrelled Remingon, centre-fire, shot gun, No. 10 bore (choke)-

steel barrels, rebounding locks-cost \$60; will be

sold for \$45-a splendid duck, brant or goose gun.

"ADVANCE" OFFICE. Wanted.

Secretary of Trustees. Gloucester Silver Mining Co.

OFFICE, BATHURST, N. B.

A Third Class Male Teacher for District No. 2.

New Jersey, Burnt Church.

Apply stating salary to

CAPITAL, \$25,000, 50,000 SHARES, Par Value \$5.00.

R. R. Call, John Sadler, Rev. Edward Hickson, John J. Adams, James Hickson, William A. Hickson, John Ellis. HAVE been authorized by the Directors of the Gloucester Silver Mining Co. to sell Dollars per share. For prospectus and further in

Directors:

undersigned. JOHN SIVEWRIGHT, Oct. 12th, 1881

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELERY

TOBACCO,

M'A DE TO ORDER.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Notice. All persons having any just claim or demands against the estate of the late Philip Wall, of Chat-

said estate, are requested to make immediate pay-ment to him, he being authorised to receive and collect the same.

Pated, Chatham, 10th Oct., 1881.

THOS. GAYNOR.

MILCH COWS AND HORSES.

AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, 22nd OCT., opposite my Auction 3 Milch Cows,

The Cattle can be inspected previous to Sale at he farm of Wm. Fenton, Esq., near Middle Island. TERMS-Approved joint notes, payable 1st. July,

Female Teacher Wanted Wanted a Third Class Female Teacher, to take charge of School in District No. 5½ Napan River.
Apply, stating Salary, to
SAMUEL T. McKNIGHT,

Sec'y to Trustees, Black Brook P. O. Napan, Oct. 4, 1881. DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Clothing, etc.,

sharp, will be offered opposite my Auction Rooms, 4 cases containing—Clothing, Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Glassware, etc., Coils rope, 1 cask Wool Oil, At 12 o'clock I will offer that new two storey house, owned by F. J. Letson, Esq., and situate on St. John Street, near the Convent buildings. The house is well built being counter plastered, stone wall all around the building, has a cellar under the

AT AUCTION.

W. WYSE, Auctioneer Chatham, 28th Sept., 1881.

Highest market price paid for hides. WILLIAM TROY.

Chatham, Sept. 26th, 1881.

ham, Farmer, are requested to hand in the same to the undersigned, duly attested to forthwith, or

1 Horse, 7 years old, 1 Horse, 4 years old, weight 1400 lbs

Chatham, 12th Oct. 1881.

On SATURDAY, 8th OCT., next, at 11 a. m.,

kitchen, and the plot of land it stands on, and its surroundings measure, 35x100, for a pleasant situation it cannot be excelled. TERMS-For the house, 20 per cent. down on the mount of purchase money, Balance, divided three equal instalments, payable in, one, two and three years with interest Other goods a credit of 3 months, with approved security for all sums of \$20,00 and over under

Notice.