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Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in

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Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

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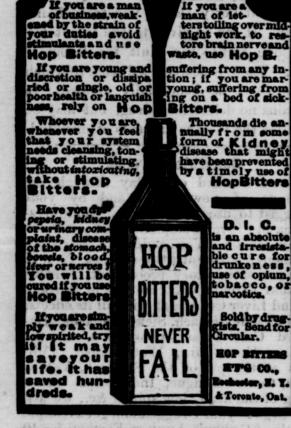
VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation. General Debility In this complaint the good effects of the VEGE-TINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the

to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the

VEGETINE

Spring Medicine.

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THE Proprietor of the Derby Carding Mill begs to announce that he has appointed Mr. to announce that he has appointed Mr.
Duncan Davidson, Chatham, and Mrs. W. Stothart,
Chatham Ferry, agents for receiving Wool to be
Carded at his Mill.
Wool left with either of these parties, will be

R. D. WILSON, Proprietor

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

I have just opened a large assortment of fine ELECTRO-PLATED WARE!

Also, on hand a large stock of

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Watches, Clocks & Jewelery REPAIRED.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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

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In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any ciaim or paying or handing over any property of half to be be be be been been settling any ciaim of the Courts in reference thereto. WILLIAM FERGUSON. CHRISTINA FERGUSON. JESSIE PARKET. MARGARET PARRER.

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TWELVE GOOD STONE CUTTERS at the St. Croix Cotton Mill. Good wages and steady employ-ment given to competent men. Apply on the BUSINESS NOTICE.

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cester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quecommunities engaged in Lumbering. bec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nducements to advertisers. Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

The New Crown Lands Deal

When we objected, on 8th inst., to the proposed sale of Crown Lands in Kent County, we had only the Gazette's announcement thereof before us, and were not aware of the fact that the people whose interests are more nearly affected were quite alive to the disadvantages and threatened evils involved in the Government's new departure. is difficult to understand the Government's motives for resorting to the large sale referred to, in view of the conflicting statements that we have heard and read during the past two weeks in connection with the subject. We published a letter last week from an influential and well-informed gentleman of Kent, who took strong public grounds against the threatened monopoly. He agrees with our position, as outlined last week, and sees discouragement for settlers, destruction of revenue and danger to our lumber interests in policy. The members of the legislature for Kent-and, especially Mr. Johnson who takes so great an interest in the French settlementscannot afford to be idle or indifferent, while the Government persists in thus endangering the interests of the coun-

We have excellent authority for saying that Messrs. Miller,-who were mentioned by our correspondent as the real applicants for the lands advertised -did not apply to have the sale made. One of their representatives has informed us that they had determined to build an Extract Factory on the Richibucto river, a short distance from Weldford Station, whether the lands were sold to them or not. They desired to buy, however, and assured us that those interested in lumbering, as well as the people, did not object to the Government selling the lands in question, because they would give bonds to charge only the same amount of stumpage on lumber as is now levied by the Department and open the lands for settlement on precisely the same terms as are now

offered by Government. On the other hand, we have assurances from other quarters representing the lumber and general public interests, that the feeling among the people is decidedly against selling these lands and creating a monopoly where the hemlock industry should be left unhampered, as it has been in other parts of the Province. A copy of a petition has been forwarded to us which is as follows :-

To His Honor Robert Duncan Wilmot. Lieutenant-Governor.

o the Honorable the Executive Council of the Province of New Brunswick. The Petition of the undersigned, innabitants of the County of Kent, humbly

1. That they have heard, with alarm, that the Government proposes to sell large lots of Crown Lands within this County, for the alleged purpose of encouraging the erection of a Hemlock Bark Extract Fac-

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the proposed policy of locking up large lots of Crown Lands in this manner. is highly objectionable, and must prove most disastrous to the Lumbering Business in this County, -in the prosperity of which we are all so much interested,—an interest of much greater importance than the establishment of any Hemlock Bark

Extract Factory can possibly be. if the large number of Mills in this County continue to be operated, they must, of necessity, depend on the Hemlock logs to manufacture, -the supply of Spruce and Pine being so nearly exhaust-

4. That, if these Lands are locked up by sale to private individuals, the very large amount of capital invested in the numerous Mills within this County will be utterly destroyed, and the employment which the inhabitants have hitherto enjoyed will be taken from them, and the market which the Lumbering Business has afforded the Farmers will be very much curtailed

5. That a monopoly of the Crown Lands in the hands of private individuals, (such as will result if the proposed policy is adopted) has proved disastrous in other countries, and will diminish the area for settlement for our young men who desire to acquire land for the purpose of making is only a secondary one, so far as our

6. That your Petitioners are decidedly of epinion that the Government will realize far more from the stumpage on the Hemlock Bark and Logs than they can possibly obtain by an absolute sale, and that by adhering to this policy of stumpage, the Mill Owners and all others terested in the Lumbering Business, as well as those who desire to settle upon the lands hereafter, will receive impartial and

7. That your Petitioners firmly believe that the object of the parties seeking to get control of large tracts of land in this County is not for immediate use, but to lock up the lands for years, and use the possession of them as a lever to lower the price of Bark which they may desire to purchase from the Farmers in the coun-

That your Petitioners believe that in the course of a few years there would be large Tanneries erected in this County. which would be much more advantageous than the mere manufacture of Extract from Hemlock Bark; but if this land is sold as proposed, there will be little probability of any one investing in Tanneries, when such a monopoly in these lands would be held by parties in the Hemlock

Bark Extract business 9. That your Petitioners are of opinion that this policy of selling such large tracts of Crown Lands is a new departure from that which has hitherto prevailed, and which your Petitioners believe was the true and impartial policy in the gen eral interest of the people of this Pro-

That your Petitioners were hopes that the Government would not have acted upon the new policy of selling such large tracts of Crown Lands to speculators, but, having learned that sales have recently taken place, your Petitioners feel that their only safety lies in praying the Government to reconsider, without delay, the adoption of such a dangerous policy, and refuse any further applications; or, if already accepted, they pray that the same may be cancelled.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound,

ton on 7th July last, and the second more numerously signed, on 18th August. Upwards of one thousand of the inhabitants of Kent had signed these petitions. Had time permitted nearly every man in Kent would have signed them. So large a number of people ought to have been treated with some show of courtesy, at least, by the Gov ernment, to say nothing of the check ents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each which their representations ought to have placed on a body of men realising their accountability to the people. The petition had no effect, however. only was its prayer not complied with. but the petitioners were treated with the most galling kind of contemptsilence! The only reply vouchsafed came through the Surveyor-General. It was in the Royal Gazette of 7th inst. in the form of an advertisement announcing that 6,679 acres of land in Kent would be sold on the 27th inst! This seemed like a defiance of the people's wishes and a punishment to them for presuming to petition.

> It has been suggested that as all the above acreage was selected out of the lands under license to George McLeod. Esq., the sale was resorted to by the Surveyor-General for the purpose of carrying into effect his elegant threat to "have satisfaction out of McLeod" for exposing the bogus Crown Lands sale of last November. There may be some truth in this, and color is given to it by Messrs. Miller's statement that they were not the applicants for the so-called Hemlock Lands, although Mr. McLeod and other lumber operators were no opposed to their becoming the purchasers. If the latter aspect of the case be correct, it shows that the Surveyor-General's motive for the sale is also to make the revenue of the Department appear large, although, in doing so, he manifests an absolute and insulting contempt for over a thousand people of Kent County, besides pursuing a aiserably short-sighted policy.

From the lumbermen's side, however we learn that they are opposed to th Bark interest being allowed to absorb these lands, and Mr. McLeod and others deny that there is any understanding between them and the bark men in the matter. They express the conviction that the Government has an interest beyond that of the public welfare in desiring to sell these lands. In proof of this we are informed that when Mr. McLeod was making extensive re pairs to his Kouchibouquae mill and desired to secure a log supply not sub ject to the treacherous contingencies of the Government leases, he applied to the Crown Lands Department, asking that some of these very lands be put up for sale, but was refused. Why, then should the Department now attempt. unasked, to sell these lands? Messrs. Miller say they did not apply for the sale. It must, therefore, have been brought on to annoy and cause loss to Mr. McLeod, or to replenish the Pro vincial exchequer, which has been im poverished by the reckless mismanagement of the Government.

As we affirmed on 8th inst., this

policy of selling the Crown Lands of

income of say \$100,000 a year, net. The present Surveyor-General, in order to make the revenue of his Department appear large, is selling the public domain and spending the money as he goes. By some infatuation, which they would have denounced in others five years ago, the present Provincial Secretary, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and others in the Government allow this wasteful course to be pursued, as if there was no future, or they cared not what became of the Province and its interests after they had played their brief parts as members of its Executive If an Extract Factory is to be built at Weldford, let its proprietors be reward ed for their enterprise by long leases of such lands as they really require with reasonable distance of it, for hemlock purposes, only, because there ar the ordinary lumber and settlement interests-both of great importancealso to be served. The Lumber interest should be the first to receive considera tion at the hands of those entrusted with Crown Lands management be cause of its great importance as the leading industrial resource and support of the people. Every other industry in the Province depends very largely it. It brings Shipping to our ports, is the main support of many of our Foundries and Machine Shops creates a market for the Farmer and large local demand for the products o the Fisherman's toil. Our Factoriessuch as we have—are largely dependent on it, and it directly supports a greater number of our working population than any other industry. The bark business

former is, therefore, not an intelligent We often hear of demagogues who, in seeking legislative honors-men who, perhaps, never possessed the business capacity to succeed n any legitimate calling-denouncing our lumber operators as monopolists who were grinding down "the poor back settler," etc. but they never ask these same poor back settlers and others to consider what they, or even these same demagogues, perhaps, would do, but for the lumber industry and the enterprising men who have applied their capital, energies and business capabilities to its development fulfil the words of the singer, and make and maintenance. We have been told, within a few days, that the Surveyor-General of this Province makes his boast of the fact that he has engaged "men of straw" to bid at the sales of Crown Lands under lease to lumber operators, for the purpose of compelling the latter to buy just when they would be compelled, by their investments under their leases to do so, in order to save themselves. The integrity and best interests of the country protest against such shameless proceeding. Such a Surveyor-General is but a political foot-pad, who presumes upon a public position where he is much out of place, to gratify instincts which would make highway robbery his most congenial occupation, were he enjoying the

Lands policy that would foster the

latter to the discouragement of the

are adopting, and thereby force them to recede from it. If our Crown Lands are to be sold, let it be done under a general Act, so that all interests may stand alike and no class or individuals be selected for the bestowal of favors, or as objects of personal spite. Let the money realised not be squandered, but that it may yield revenue each year in Builder, his time had come, and place of the land parted with. At all events let us be saved-and that quickly-from the regime which makes open boast of treating one of our greatest in-

Government ought to respect. At the sale at Fredericton, on Tuesday, only 2,574 acres out of the 6.679 advertised were sold. The purchasers were Messrs. Miller, who bid in the land at the upset price of \$2 an acre Surveyor-General Adams did not put men of straw to bid against Messrs. Miller, as he did against Messrs. Mc-Leod, Walker and others last November. We shall refer further to this matter, as the subject needs thorough ventilation.

dustries as if it had no rights that the

very judicious zeal in the effort of

Mr. Mitchell's increasing interests in the West will, probably require all his attention, as they did before and since his defeat in 1878, while the other aspirant may consider himself fortunate if he escape the lowest place on the poll in the General Assembly Election of next year. Better judges of public sentiment than the Advocate believe that Mr. Adams has so conducted himself since his election in 1878, as to court deserved defeat when he next submits himself to the ordeal of an

the Province, piece by piece, is one which the people should rise against at Influence vs. Merit. once. Our Crown Lands are worth an those who are heads of the Administhe principle that promotion in the Civil Service-on our Railways, Canals, in the Departimental Offices, etc. - must be the reward of faithful attention to duty, regardless of political influence. We are not of those who hold that men in power should distribute all kinds of public patronage regardless of political preferences, but when once a man has entered the employment of the public. and that of his family-to the most efficient discharge of his public duties. that is possible to him. If this principle be not insisted on and public serin the line of their legitimate duties the neglect of the latter to the extent of the attention they must give to secure the influence they require, must inevitably result in damage to the public interests. Holding these views, we are sorry to learn that favoritism is being shown in the promotion of employees on the Intercolonial Railway, the old hands, in experience and no better natural abilities or education-are advanced, because management in their favor. If ever the Railway is to be worked up to the highforests are concerned, and the Crown operate it, from the youngest brakesman to the chief superintendent, must be made to realise that that they will be appreciated in proportion as they excel in their efficient performance of altogether of whether they are recomown unaided efforts to be employed.

So says one of the great poet sons have passed away are more fitted

Were a motto wanted for the life the late President, it might be found in these words of the "Wise Man," "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do. do with thy might." To human view his life may appear short and lack the rounded perfection of finished work, sum of a man's life, for

We live in deeds, not years, In thoughts, not breath, In teelings, not in figures on a dial; We should count time by heart-throb

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Two Unlikely Candidates. Of late, the Advocate has appeared very faithful to the Surveyor-General, sharing with its usual humble and not few interested ones to convince Northumberland that he is the kind of man fit to represent its interests. It has been remarked, in our hearing that the Advocate is now nearly as zealous in fawning upon Mr. Adams as it was in condemning him in 1874, and as Mr. Adams was in abusing Hon. Peter Mitchell when the latter gentleman endeavored to defeat Hon. Richard Hutchison. It is well known that Mr. Adams has frequently expressed the oinion, that Mr. Mitchell ought no to be the Dominion Representative of Northumberland, and that the present Surveyor-General was just the man for the position. The Advocate, however, says that Mr. Mitchell is going to try his chances here again, and it, therefore, must feel towards Mr. Adams some of the sentiments it entertained and expressed in 1874. The Advocate had better look the fact squarely in the face that Northumberland has had enough of both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams, and that neither of them will receive sufficient encouragement from the people to warrant them in interfering with our present representative's unopposed

If we are ever to have the work for which the public are the pay-masters performed with proficiency in Canada, tration will have to recognise had passed away full of years and that he should be encouraged to give his whole time and talents, that is, outside of caring for his own personal welfare vants are taught that in order to secure promotion, it is absolutely necessary some cases, being kept back, while younger men in the service-with less they have friends who can influence the est point of efficiency, the men who the duties assigned them, regardless mended by a Crown minister or their

President Garfield. Lives of Great men all remind us. We can make our lives sublime.

And departing, leave behind us. Foot-prints on the sands of time-America, and few lives of those who his song a living verity, than that of the late President of the United States. Beginning life with none of the adventitious aids to success which fortune and birth give, he had attained, through untiring work and perserverance, the highest gift in the power of his countrymen to bestow on him, and a position which, as a man, a statesman, and a patriot, he was well qualified to adorn. In the prime of life, with, to all human ken, long years of usefulness before him, in which his keen intelect and vigorous power could be used for the benefit of his country, he is stricken down by the hand of an obscure assassin and his life's work is ended. It is not for us to question the orderings of the Providence which has seen private life and obscure position to fit to remove him. Even as once be-

tention than they have already done to quiesce, but there remains the lesson of his policy, if they were disappointed at ligious services were conducted by Rev. the policy which our Fredericton rulers his life to the children of his country in his firmness and honest independence of Charles J. Young, of Long Branch, at the Directors will retire, and their places will whose service he died.

funded, and the interest only used, so but in the eves of the all-wise Master is not years alone which make up the

He most lives

Judged by this standard, when the ife of President Garfield is written, it will be found that in his fifty-one years he had compressed a life of thought and action which it is given to few to accomplish. Continuously in public life since 1859, and occupying many and onerous positions in his country's service through the dark days of the war and the scarcely less troubled times that succeeded, it would be hard to find one who, amidst the dubious tactics of American party political strife so completely exhibited in all his ways, "the white flower of a blameless life," manliness that brooked nothing that was mean, or base, a chivalry that could never be ungenerous, and a wholesouledness that made him a friend to be desired. A ripe scholar, a keen thinker, his speeches on the great questions and events of his day, are masterpieces, and, in reading them, one ceases o wonder that he should have vielded such a power and influence in his State

and party; and should these speeches

be collected and published, they will

be the means of giving a powerful im-

petus to all that is upright and many and true in the natures of those who read and ponder them. Feelings which are stirred by such an event as the death of President Garfield, do not come and go without leaving an imprint on the heart of a nation. any more than on that of an individual. and as the American people have bent over the bier of their beloved dead and laid him away in his tomb, to them have come the loving words and kindly sympathies of the great Mother Land, and from our own people the heartfelt expression of a fellow feeling in their sorrow, and we may not say that all these softened and softening influences have been buried with him .-Nav. he would not have wished it so. but rather that these feelings may live and draw into closer bonds of friendship and fellowship the brotherhood of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that through this common sympathy in woe, there

"It is not all of life to live, nor of death to die" and to the people who have sorrowed for President Garfield's untimely end, his death, as his life, tells that "the end is not yet"-and whilst his career is eminently fitted to point the way in the world's work to the aspiring youth, it does not lack the beauty and perfection of the Christian faith to exalt and adorn it. And cannot doubt but that the manner his removal will attract a more general notice to his life and history, than if he thus in the teachings of the higher life also he, being dead will yet speak.

may grow up a common fellowship in

Among the many pulpit tributes to the memory of the late President none are more appropriate than that contained in the sermon delivered on Sunday evening last, in St. Mary's Church, Chatham, by the Rector, Rev. D. Forsyth. The text was from 2 Chron. 35th, 23rd and 24th verses,-

"And the Archers shot at King Josiah; and King said to his servants, Have me away for I am sore wounded. His servants, therefore, took him out of that chariot, and put him in the second chariot that he had; and they brought him to Jerusalem, and he died, and was buried in one of the sepulchres of his fathers. And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah."

The rev. gentleman briefly sketched the life and character of Josiah and his unfortunate death, drawing such parallels President Garfield as the circumstances warranted. He then proceeded as follows: Having thus considered the event

which the sacred narrative of our text brings to our notice, it is easy to understand how natural and reasonable is that universal feeling which has been called forth from the hearts of millions by the late sad end of the President of neighboring nation. Human nature is not different from what it was when the death of Josiah called forth its noblest sympathies and made manifest its higher qualities. And, now, as then, it has declared that the loss of a faithful and wise ruler, or of one who even promises to be such, is a calamity which every good citizen of any nation must severely deplore, particularly, when, as in the great tragedy just enacted, there are circumstances which must necessarily intensify the national and domestic sorrow. In Josiah's time, the death of a King in battle or by assassination, must have been a matter of frequent expectation, and that sovereign could hardly have been an exception, when he had been such an active and uncompromising reformer of abuses. And the expectation of a loss is considered lessen its severity when it comes, the death of Josiah, occurring under circumstances which would make it ordinarily, not considered strange, the manifestation of sorrow which the sacred historian has mentioned, affords the strongest testimony in his favour. Then, the manner of his death-in battle, in personal defence, as he supposed, of his country, made it glorious, and must have afforded a melan. choly consolation to those near and dear to him, as they thought of him dying at his post. These are considerations which

must have tended to mitigate the general sorrow of those who mourned for the King of Judah But, alas, they are absent from the cir cumstances under which the respected head of our neighboring nation has fallennot in the midst of great national unrest death. or party strifes; not on the battle-field. fighting bravely for his country, as he had proved himself capable of doing; not when leading his regiment towards the zenith of his military glory on the field of Chickamanga, did President Garfield die. He was treacherously struck down by the ruthless assassin in the midst of the quiet and honourable discharge of the duties of that high office to which the nation had chosen him. It was in the time of his

character, his determination to discountisms and political manœuvring and trickery, which have disgraced many an administration, in order that he might raise the constitution of a wonderful nation in the estimation of the world: even at such a time, men might at least accept the situation and follow the course of all true and law-abiding citizens. But, notwithstanding these facts, the atrocious crime was rendered yet more atrocious by its deliberate and treacherous committal. Thus to take away the life of an unpopular leader would be a crime from which every right thinking mind must recoil; but when, thus, the life is taken away of one whom a world had learned to respect. who in private and public had manifested the qualities of a noble man, whose steady and laudable perseverance in overcoming all the difficulties which humble and narrow circumstances ordinarily place in

"Who breaks his birth's invidious ba And grasps the skirts of happy chance, And breasts the blows of circumstance, And grapples with his evil star.

the way of men rising to distinction, and

which made it true of him that he was as

Who makes by force his merit known And lives to clutch the golden keys, To mould a mighty State's decrees. And shape the whisper of the Throne.

And moving up from high to higher. Becomes on fortune's crowning slope The pillar of a people's hope, The centre of a world's desire.

When, thus, the life is taken away one whose strong domestic affections, patriotic zeal, and high political character. as shown in his connection with the national administration, as a Representative, Senator and President, had made him universally beloved and esteemed, it is, then, a crime difficult to surpass in atrocity, worthy to be held in universal abhorrence and detestation, and for which its miserable perpetrator should receive deserved punishment.

It is easy, therefore, to see why sympathies should be united with those of all the world for an afflicted nation. and for those whose homes have been thus lawlessly desolated, -for the nation. prived, through vile treachery and causeless revenge of the priceless blessing of an honourable, wise and virtuous chief magistrate; for the widow and the fatherless; and for the mother of 80 years. bereft of a justly beloved son. It is easy to see how our prayers and sympathies should be united with those of thousands as, on the morrow, the remains of the honored dead, are borne to their rest in the Lake View Cemetery of Cleveland, mourning land.

every true friend of all that that is good, and noble and lawful, honest and upright, all that that is agreeable to morality and true religion, should unite in manifesting an eternal abhorrence of that baseness and criminality which has caused this evil thing to come to pass. For this cause, it is not without propriety, that, as no doubt, will be done from a thousand pulpits today, the voice of the messengers of the Gospel of God's righteousness should proclaim the praise of such as have done well, and thus encourage them to the following of their example of godly quietness, nobility, and steady discharge in the fear of God, of the duties of the state of life to which He has been pleased to call them, and in obedience to the laws of God and man; and that the same messengers of the Gospel of peace should raise a voice of exhortation and warning against all unbridled indulgence of those base passions of humanity which may cause a man to raise his hand against his brother, without law, without provocation, without justification, without anything but the unre

strained viciousness of a reprobate mind! The sad event which has now so occupied the public attention, is not without its solemn instruction. It teaches us the blessedness of all who, however they may suffer for it on earth, yet adhere to those facilitates or cheapens the interchange of eternal principles of righteousness which secure to all who are governed by them. the precious inheritance of a good and honourable name-who use their talents in such a manner, that when they depart fort and happiness. Whatever, on the from this world, it will have been profited by their influence in it, and many will feel how exalting and ennobling their examples have been, and with what difficulty

their places are supplied. This sad event teaches also the awful warnings and instructions graciously given to men to restrain them from the course of evil indulgence of their passions. It shows the folly of covetousness, and of that greediness which will not be satisfied unless, rightly or wrongly, its wishes are granted. It shows how true are those awful words of our Lord's warning that Whose hateth his brother is a murder. er." when hatred is cherished until, in defiance of all law and righteousness or re-

apon whom this great affliction more He has hidden behind the cloud, the careers. shadow of which it is natural that we should be willing to share with our mourning brethren. May He teach us to appreciate more and more those holy principles of His religion and righteousness following which our "Light shall shine brilliantly before men," and we be kept from the evil of unrestrained desires and passions which bring eternal disgrace and ignominy upon their victims. And let us pray that we, together with the people who have in their hour of trial been blessed with the peaceful accession of him to whom the nation looks to fill the place of the llustrious dead, may ever enjoy the plessing of wise and pious rulers, so that all things may be so ordered and settled upon by their endeavours upon the best and surest foundations that, whatever trials may come, peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us and them for all

From the press telegrams, we learn the following respecting the deposition made of the lamented President's remains after

After the President's death on Sept-19th, at 10.35 p. m., the body was proper ly arranged by Dr. St. Boynton. Telegrams were immediately sent to the resident's mother in Ohio and to the sons, Harry and James, now at Williams College; as also to Vice-President Arthur and other prominent public men.

Mr. Morris, the undertaker of the vil lage, had charge of the remains. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, which his abuses of public power should consider this developments of his career. It was at a consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners as in duty bound, which his abuses of public power should consider this developments of his career. It was at a consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning to the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners as in duty bound, which his abuses of public power should consider this developments of his career. It was at a consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning to the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners are consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning to the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners are consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning to the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners are consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning to the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners are consign him. We hope our lumbermen beginning to the Cabinet and their families, Chief Justoners are consign him. We hope our lumbermen developments of his career. It was at a consign him to remove that the Bank if the Sank On the 21st, half past nine, members of mactor, Milltown, M.B. warded to the Government at Frederic- and people generally, will give more at- of his days, we can only bow and ac time when, even if they disapproved of were closed to visitors Very brief re- ment—Mr. Maclellan, however, remaining

close of which the party entered the train tenance all pernicious systems of favouri- which at ten o'clock departed, moving Troop & Sons, Jeremiah Harrison, of J. slowly. The passage from Elberon to Washington was one of continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow.

LYING IN STATE. On the 22nd large numbers of people assembled at the Capitol waiting in line to view the remains of the President.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES. On the afternoon of the 23rd the funeral obsequies of the late President took place in the Capitol, in the presence of a vast assemblage and were very impressive. At their close, the casket containing the remains was slowly borne from the build. ing to the hearse, the immense multitude in front of the Capitol waiting silently cession was then formed, the hearse being was transferred to the funeral train which left Washington at 5.16 p. m., for Baltimore, followed by a second with Senators and Representatives at 5.40.

At Baltimore the train was received by about 50,000 people at the Union Depot, and during the rest of the route at various points the same manifestions of respect prevailed. On the afternoon of the 24th the train arrived at Cleveland, and the remains were conveyed to Monumental Park, every avenue of approach to which was covered by masses of people anxious to view the body as it lay in state.

At dark, electric and calcium lights illuminated the scene, and people were allowed to go through all night. The line of people waiting their turn to enter the park stretched westward about half a mile. Perfect order prevailed, everybody seeming to be imbued with a sense of the solemnity of the occasion. Hundreds wept as they gazed upon the casket. coffin was not opened, it being Mrs. Garfield's wish that the face should not be exposed on account of its unnatural appearance, but visitors looked, instead, at the features of the dead as depicted on the portrait placed just above the head.

At 5 o'clock, p. m., it commenced to rain, and at the close of the shower an unusually bright rainbow appeared. The fact that a rainbow appeared while the body of President Garfield lay in state at Washington, and again at Cleveland, had a tendency to create the impression that it was an omen of good.

THE FISHERY PROSECUTION CASE-W. H. Venning vs. J. DeWolfe Spurr, of St. John-was heard before D. G. Maclachlan, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, at Bathurst Court House Thursday last, L. R. Harrison, Esq., of amid the tears and respectful tributes of a St. John, appearing for the plaintiff and C. W. Weldon, Esq., Q. C., of St. But not least of all, is it easy to see how John, for the defendant. The case was dismissed, with costs, against Mr.

Our report of the arguments and judgment in the above case are held over until next week on account of other matter claiming space this week.

GEN. ARTHUR'S ARREST :- A good story of General Arthur's arrest is told in another column by our Bathurst correspondent. It is especially interesting just now, when the momentary prisoner has become President of the United States.

Tariff Notes. When a community adopts the protec tive policy, it commits itself to the in dorsement of the principle that the development and propagation of obstacles is equivalent to, or the surest method of, developing or propagating riches.

The highest right of property-says David A. Wells-is the right to freely exchange it for other property. Any system of laws which denies or restricts this right, for the purpose of subserving private or class interests, reaffirms in effect, the principle of slavery. Whatever commodities or services-good roads, the locomotive, the steamship, or the telegraph-promotes abundance, and consequently the aggregate of human comother hand, restricts or makes costly the exchange of commodities or services-be it in the nature of bad roads, high mountains, tempestuous oceans, swamps, deserts or restrictive laws-increases scarcity. and consequently the aggregate of human overty and discomfort.

The Times on Manitoba.

Friday, Sept. 23. A Times editorial apropos of Lord Lorne's progress strongly recommends Manitoba and the North-West to the British farmers as the best country to emigrate to. It describes the Canadian North-West as the wonderful windfall which made its appearance to fill the cup ligion, it determines the destruction of a of British colonial riches. Possessions fellow-being, and stops not short of a like these are currents of vitality, ventilacrime which would almost shock a nihilist | ting shafts, which may be depended upon for a constant supply of fresh vigour to May God who "bringeth the light out the nation. While Manitoba calls out of darkness," while He reveals to those for hundreds of thousands of settlers, no Englishman with love of land, but withespecially has fallen, the mystery of His out a desire to forswear English prefervisitation, -may He reveal to us, also, the ences, need be at a loss to choose where gracious purposes which, unquestionably, to seek new homes and carve out new

Maritime Bank.

THE SHAREHOLDERS DECIDE TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Maritime Bank held on the 10th of Aug. 1880, the following resolution was

"Resolved, That it is expedient that any new business should be undertaken by the Directors, but that the Directors " are hereby required to take the necessary steps to bring the business of the Bank to a close and distribute the assets among the stockholders, and that the Directors are hereby authorized to apply to the next Parliament of Canada for the necessary legislation for that pur-

At a meeting on the 3rd of June last the above resolution was adhered to .-Recently, however, a desire has been manifested that the Bank should continue in business, and a special meeting of the shareholders was called for to-day to make arrangements to effect that object. The meeting was held at the Bank office King Street, Mr. Thos. Maclellan in the chair. Out of 7380 shares 6081 were represented. The meeting was unanimously in favor of continuing in business, and the resolutions to the contrary were repealed. It was decided to make the ninth and tenth calls on the shareholders, with the understanding a satisfactory arrangement will be made with those who may be unable to respond to the call. A clock. A fall attendance is requested resolution was also passed authorizing the Directors to apply to the next session of Parliament to reduce the capital stock of

as President. The present Board of be taken by Messrs, H. D. Troop, of & W. F. Harrison; Robt. Cruikshank, of Jardine & Co. ; Dr. LeB. Botsford ; John Tapley, of Tapley Bros., and John H. Parks, of Wm. Parks & Son. The "old stand" in the "Domville" building has been rented, and business will be commenced immediately under favorable auspices .- Globe.

BLASTING WITHOUT DRILLING. - Experiments have been lately carried out by Major Lauer, of the Austrian Engineers. at Krems, on the Danube, to show the value of his new method of blasting rocks under water. The chief feature of Lauer's system is to employ a hollo cylinder. with uncovered heads. An imposing pro- like a gas pipe, and to place the dynamite artridge, not as hitherto in a hole bored drawn by six iron-grey horses led linto the rock to be blasted, but in the colored grooms. At the depot the casket | cylinder in question. The cartridge only touches the surface of the rock which it is desired to shatter. The explosion of the dynamite is effected by means of electricity, and the effect is said to be greater than with the usual cartridge in a hole bored in the rock. The rock is shattered into fragments so small that a fair stream is able to wash them away without help whereas in the case of gunpowder, the rock is only split up into blocks more or less large and troublesome to remove. The Lauer system is calculated to effect a saving of fully 40 per cent. as compared with the old system.

NIAGARA FALLS. - According to a special correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, the next sacrilege at Niagara is to take the shape of factories at the foot of the cliff by the water's edge. This will involve cutting away the remaining trees and digging down part of the cliff, with the charming accompaniment of dams built out into the river. As for Goat Island, it is not yet quite decided whether it shall be used for an enormous summer hotel, as proposed by the late Jim Fisk. or for a circus, or a national race-course, or a great camping ground for Uncle Sam's army. The correspondent alleges that on the death of the present owners, a large part of the island will be offered at public similar enterprise will find an opportunity for development, Truly we of the Western world are poetic peoples.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy."-Philadelphia Press.

Beautiflers. Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters.

A trial is certain proof. - Telegraph. Since vitality or nervous strength is en gendered most speedily by the use of Fellows's Syrup of Hypophosphite, it is the remedy calculated not only to mitigate the violence of wasting diseases, and induce a rapid recovery, but also to protect such as use it from being attacked by epidemic maladies.

As Alcohol, Tobacco, Opium, Indian Hemp, Chloroform, Hashish, Absinthe. &c., prevent the good effects of Fellows Hypophosphites, so Fellows' Hypophosphites is an antidote against all these narcotics and sedatives, and will restore to health such as have been injured by

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, by restoring strength to the nerves and muscles of the stomach, cures dyspepsia, which is but the result of loss of nervous

strength, followed by muscular relaxation. Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became

apparently hopeless from Tubercular Con-H. L. Harding, Nelsonville, O.

Notice of Sale.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :-Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power gage bearing date the sixth day of December, A. D. 1876, and made between John Stevens, of Canobie in the Parish of New Bandon, in the County of er, and Nicolena, his wife, of the one part, and John W. Lowe, of Cliffton, in the Parish, County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, which Mortgage was duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the said County of Gloucester, on the sixteenth day of December, A. D., 1876, as numb r 268 in pages 416, 417, 418 and 419 of the 25th Volume of the Records of the County of Gloucester, and the said Indenture of Mortgage having been assigned by the said John the fifteenth day of June, A. D., 1880, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, in pursuance of the said power of sale, default having been made in the payentthereof, be sold at public auction in front of the store of Joseph Read & Co., in the said Parish day of OCTOBER next at two o'clock in the afteroon, the LANDS and PREMISES described in aid Indenture of Mortgage as follows :- " All that New Bandon, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, described as follows, that is to say, beginning at a poplar tree standing twenty-seven, granted to Timothy Savage in the thence East fifteen chains, and thence North. sixty-seven chains to the place of beginning, conbie, which said Lot of land was granted by the Crown to the said John W. Lowe by Letters "Patent bearing date the seventeenth day of "August, A. D., 1875, and was subsequently conveyed by him to the said John Stevens by deed

bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred Dated the twelfth day of September, A. D , 1881. JOSEPH B. READ, Assignees of Mortgage, EMERSON & READ, Solicitors.

Weigh Scales.

The Subscriber has erected a

Public Weighing Scales

adjoining his store, Cunard Street, Chatham, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Coal, Animals, etc., and hopes by careful attention to receive a fair

THOS. FLANAGAN. CUSTOM HOUSE

FORMS. The New Forms Coming into use, ARE FOR SALE AT

The Miramichi Bookstore. **Notice**

A special Meeting of Miramichi Council R. A., No. 441, will be held in Council Chamber, Masonic

Hall, Chatham, this Thursday evening at 8.30 o'-

A. D. SHIRREFF, Secretary.