e Fur Mart of St. John.

NSDOWNE & MARTIN

Take this opportunity to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now completed their importation of

Rich Furs,

for the winter of 1874, and are now in a position to assure purchasers that their Stock of

FURS

this season is very much larger and finer than any yet shown in this Province.

The variety consists principally of MUFFS, in all the leading FURS;

TIES to match MUFFS;
Ladies' Real South Sea Seal Jackets, all sizes;
Ladies' Astrachan Jackets;
Ladies' Mock Ermine Jackets;
Childrens Mock Ermine and Miniver Jackets, in four sizes;

A Special Set, consisting of a very handsome BRONZE OTTER JACKET trimmed with deep Sea OTTER, and a MUFF to match, undoubtedly the most elegant Set in the Dominion;

Gents' and Ladies' Real South Sea Seal Caps;
Gents' fur Gloves and Mits;
Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mits;
FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds.

L. & M respectfully solicit an inspection of their

Fur Stock, Specially.

5¼-52

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY

WATER STREET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

GENERAL IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Boilers,

And Mill Machinery of every description.

SHIP, STOVE AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, ETC.

Prompt attention given to all orders, and first class work guaranteed.

H. J. MARSHALL,
MANAGER.

2-52

G. A. BLAIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Always on hand a large and select assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS,

Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.

Gentlemens' Apparel,

Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ REMEMBER THE STAND.

Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallens's,
Water Street, Chatham.

-52

A. S. TEMPLETON

CHATHAM,

DEALER IN GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

CANNED GOODS, ETC.

Has now on hand a well selected stock,

to which purchasers' attention is called.

3-52

G. B. FRASER,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

CHATHAM N. B.

☞ OFFICE—Over the Bank of Montreal.

September 1st, 1874.

1-52.

Thomas Vanstone.

BUTCHER.

CHATHAM, - - - - MIRAMICHI,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & LAMB,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Steamers and Vessels supplied on the most reasonable Terms. Ice kept on hand; also, Potatoes and Vegetables.

STAND, - - - - WATER STREET

1-52.

Livery Stable.

The Subscriber begs to announce that he has established a LIVERY STABLE on his premises

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

And is prepared to furnish first class outfits at short notice and at reasonable rates.

D. T. JOHNSTONE.

3-52

Just Landed,

EX., Stmr. "SIDONIAN," LIVERPOOL

40 Hhds. Scotch Malt Whiskey,
60 Qr. Casks Scotch, do. do.
400 Cases Scotch Whiskey Quarts,
200 do. do. do. Pints,

Also Landing direct from Demerara,
40 Puncheons Rum (Strong Proof),

Also Landing from Stmr. "Alps" L'pool
150 Cases Dublin B Wiskey,
500 do. Hennessy Brandy,
50 Qr. Casks do. do.

Daily Expected by Ship "Cambria"
100 Cases Red Heart Rum,

ALSO:—

By British Queen:
300 Cases Brandy,
25 Hhds. do,
40 Qr. Casks do.
300 Cases Bass's Bottled Ale,

JOHN HORN,
DIRECT IMPORTER
12 & 14 Water St. & 35 Prince Wm. St.
St. John N. B.

4-5/

LONDON HOUSE,

SEPTEMBER, 9TH, 1874.

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS, WHOLESALE, comprise New Goods in Every Department, received per steamers Tyrian, Caspian, Sidonian, Hibernian, Assyria, Delta, Thames, etc.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

In immense variety; Trimmings, Trimming Silks, Millinery, Laces, Ribbons, Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hoisery, Velvets, Linens, Lawns, Muslins. CLOTHS—Fancy Coatings, in Pilots, Beavers, Bear Cloths, Muscovias, Black and Blue Broads, Cassimers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, Silesias, Italians, Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Bed Ticks, Denims, Canvas, Shirtings, Flannels, Blankets, Cotton Warps, Linen and Cotton-bags. In our Ready-Made Clothing Warerooms will be found a varied assortment, in style and finish and price for all classes. Haberdashery and Smallwares complete in every line. Our Buyer remains for a time, and will be sending New Goods by every steamer. DANIEL & BOYD,

2-52 SAINT JOHN.

E. PEILER & BROTHER,

64 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY & SONS,
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HAINES BROS

PIANOS,

GEO E. WOODS & CO.
TAYLOR & FARLEY,

ORGANS.

Music, Music Books, and Musical Merchandise of all descriptions.

Address

E. PEILER & BROTHER.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

3-52

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, FRIDAY, DEC. 4th 1874.

Miramichi Exports for 1874.

The last vessel from the Miramichi for Great Britain cleared at the Chatham Custom House on Saturday and went over the bar on Monday 30th November, carrying our last deal cargo for the present year. Although much has been said about the contraction of our lumber operations during the past season, the fact remains that the shipments have been thirty-six per-cent in excess of those of last year, and while there seems to be considerable talk about fewer men and teams going into the woods for the present winter, late quotations show an improvement in the price of our wood staples in Great Britain. The British wood market, however, generally assumes a brightened complexion about the time the ice closes our ports, when holders of heavy stocks know that the supply will be restricted for a few months. The following is a summary of the shipments by the different manufacturers of the Miramichi.:

Shippers.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	S. ft. deals	Scantling.	Boards.	Deal Ends.	Palings	Timber.
Guy Stewart & Co.,	82	34,267	26,775,832	350,294	584,750	865,789	1,747,250	95 tons
G. E. Snowball,	51	27,324	20,150,473	850,843	479,946	903,398	540,724	1274 "
Alex. Morrison,	32	12,764	9,246,615	368,000	558,000	415,533	72,000	1365 "
Wm. Muirhead,	30	14,229	11,078,186	856,557	105,563	474,453		638 "
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.,	30	12,265	9,572,086	719,482	351,095	420,351	79,500	403 "
Gilmour, Rankin & Co.	15	8,523	6,603,000	262,000	none	173,360	8,300	633 "
Geo. Burchill.	4	1,797	1,489,423	71,000	39,000	55,500	10,275	14 "
	244	111,109	84,915,620	3,473,176	2,098,354	3,326,383	2,458,049	4,562 tons

Last season the figures were as follows: Ships, 165; Tons, 78,917; Deals, 69,175,385; Timber, 1971 tons. By another mode of making up the returns, including under the head of deals all our wood shipments for 1874, excepting palings, laths and square timber, (a few items not being enumerated in the above) we have 94,060,131 feet, besides the timber, and over a million laths,

The 244 cargoes have been sent as follows:—

Liverpool, 32.
Belfast, 26.
London, 22.
Penarth Roads, 15.
Hull, 12.
Barrow, 11.
Irvine, Grimsby, each, 7.
Glasson Dock, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, each, 6.
Gloucester, Swansea, Garston Dock, each, 5.
West Hartepool, Maryport, Silloth, Warrenpoint, each, 4.
Bristol, Troon, Dublin, Queenstown, Newcastle, Honfleur Aberdeen, each, 3.
Ayr, Cardiff, Sharpness Point, Glasgow, Bristol Channel, Marseilles, Antwerp, Londonderry, each 2.
Menai Bridge, Limerick, Douglas, Portaferry, Greenock, Lynn Dock, Clyde, Hare Island, St. Malo, Stranraer, St Servain, Sunderland, Aberdovery, Great Grimsby, Valencia, Bruges, Llanelly, Port Rush, Grangemouth, Garlieston, Newport, Portmadoc, Guernsey, Plymouth, Milford Haven, Dundalk, each, 1.

Liverpool took 15,918,563 feet of deals, boards, etc., and over 1,000,000 palings and laths; Belfast took 12,687,986 feet deals, etc., and London 9,645,824 feet. Barrow took 1,000,000 feet more than Hull although one cargo more went to the latter than to the former port.

Besides our lumber business the fish shipments to Great Britain have been large. The following was sent away by the three houses who do most of the business in canned fish:

J. B. Snowball,	6,117	boxes
W. Muirhead,	560	"
Gilmour Rankin & Co.,	410	"
Total,	7,087	

These figures represent 340,176 lbs., chiefly of Salmon and Lobsters, with a few Mackerel. Our home market for lumber is very good and large quantities of fish are shipped to Canadian and other markets. Our cod, mackerel, herring and other fisheries for the local market employ a good many men.

Regarding the prospects of business for the next year we have no fears, notwithstanding the general complaint that the lumber business has been overdone and the assertion that unless lumber operations are restricted the country will almost be ruined. We are not quite in a position to state how many men and horses were in the Miramichi forests in winters past, but careful estimates by competent authorities show that some three thousand men and about six hundred and twenty pairs of horses represent our lumbering forces for the winter camp operations of 1875.

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The Reciprocity Treaty.

A despatch of 27th states that a deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain waited on Lords Derby and Carnarvon the day previous, to present objections to the proposed Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. One of the deputation said that under the proposed Treaty the manufacturers of England were placed at a great disadvantage, compared with those of the United States; the Treaty was unfair in principle and exceedingly so in practical effect. He wished to submit as a general principle that in any place where a British Colony independently negotiated a treaty with any foreign country, England should not be placed in a worse position than a foreign country. Mr. Baring, representing Leeds, said that he did not desire to have a protective clause; he only wished Canada not to grant to the United States anything more than to England. Mr. Behrens, representing Bradford, stated that there was a party in Canada so powerful that it might take action prejudicial to England if the treaty was not clearly worded. To prevent this he asked for the insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce.

Lord Derby in reply said:

"I do not know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we so entirely concur. Your case is, in substance, agreed to absolutely and entirely. All agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of the kind it is the duty of the Government to see that English trade and commerce are not placed at a disadvantage as compared with those of foreign countries. We should fail most grossly in our duty if, for any consideration, we allowed imposition of differential duties against our own manufactures; that never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty, as we understand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn that apprehensions are entertained on the subject with some surprise. As regards the difficulty of defining articles mentioned in the schedules with sufficient clearness, something must be allowed for the good sense of Governments charged with the interpretation of the treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feeling between England and Canada, if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty, I am firmly convinced that no such provisions exist and I agree that did they exist they would have created bad feeling. There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States; We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of freest commercial relations between the two countries. If, for any supposed interest of our own, we objected to a treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial Government, who I believe immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks forward to the United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose that this treaty establishes differential duties in favor of America is that duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas the duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is that the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with any foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to impose differential duties, the Gov.-General would be competent to reserve such act for the consideration of the Home Gov't. I make the statement clearly and distinctly that there is nothing in this Treaty which, considering the relations of the mother country with the Colonies, would make it impossible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favour of the United States.

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing duties discriminating against England.

◆

Nova Scotia Politics.

The General Assembly of Nova Scotia has been dissolved and the writs are out for a new election. Thursday Dec. 10th., will be Nomination day, and Thursday Dec. 17th Polling day.

The ... and the direction in which public sentiment is drifting, there, is not very satisfactory to the local Executive, who hope, by bringing on a general election now, instead of after the session of the coming winter, to effect a better patching up of their wavering ranks than would be possible after an election in 1875. The Annand Cabinet had a backing in 1867 greater than any of its predecessors since responsible government was introduced into the colonies. The secret of its strength, although lying, to a certain extent, in the personal ability of its members, was in the anti-confederate sentiment of the Province, the error of which, being of late admitted, leaves the Cabinet to stand more on its merits as an administrative and Executive body. The Provincial Secretary left its ranks to accept the more lucrative position of Dominion Minister of Militia; Mr. Annard, Treasurer, it is said, is about to accept a Dominion Immigration agency in London. Mr. Smith, Attorney General, is to be placed on the bench. These changes, together with the outgoing of Mr. Wilkins and the death of the late Mr. Garvie, will alter the *personnel* of the government and so reduce its strength that, when taken into account with the dying out of the sentiment and excitement of anti-confedracy, it will leave Nova Scotia politics "at sixes and sevens" and as their is no real live issue on which the people are called upon to pronounce it is difficult to predict what the result will be. It seems that Mr. P. C. Hill, who has always been an uncompromising conservative and staunch Unionist, has abjured his former political professions and is willing to take the place of one of the outgoing Ministry, while Mr. Henry, a gentleman of similar record, has experienced a like change of political faith for the same reason. It is to enable these gentleman to enter the Executive that the Assembly has been dissolved and a new election ordered. How far the people will justify this course remains to be seen. It is a kind of shuffling that would not be very much admired here.

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St. Andrew's Society of St. John had a grand ball on Monday night at the Victoria Hotel. The large dining room was used for dancing, the stone tiles being covered with wood. It was magnificently decorated and the ladies present were magnificently dressed. Governor and Mrs. Tilley were amongst the guests and the opening was by the following *promenade* set:—James Milligan, Esq., President, and Mrs. Tilley; General Warner, U. S. Consul and Mrs. Luke Stewart; the Mayor and Mrs. Milligan; the High Sheriff and Mrs. Anglin; L. R. Harrison, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, and Miss Dever; Dr. Christie, Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society, and Miss Josephine Stephenson; Col. Saunders, A. D. C., and Miss Fennell; Captain King, A. D. C., and Mrs. Capt. Chisholm.

◆

"Boss" Tweed, through his counsel, has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him before the courts to have his sentence reviewed, it being claimed that the sentence of twelve successive terms of one year each is illegal. As the Democrats have got the upper hand now in political affairs among our American Cousins why should Tweed not be disposed of ... from it? He has been a first-class Democrat all his life.

How It Is.

There has been such a surprising increase in the receipts of the Custom House at Charlottetown, P. E. I., since the advent of the new Government, that it is thought the returns under the old regime could not have represented the actual business done. In July, August and September, 1873, the receipts were only $22,234. In the same months of this year they were $67,326—more than three times as much.—

The above is from the London *Advertiser*, and would lead most people to suppose that the increase of Customs receipts referred to was legitimate, but it will be remembered that a great deal of rum was sent to the Island just before it became a part of the Dominion, the shippers being under the impression that after it had paid the low rate of duty then levied they could re-ship it to any part of Canada after the higher Dominion tariff was laid on. Our Ottawa Parliamentarians, however, blocked the little game, and there was a great deal of rum in Prince Edward Island that it would not pay to have removed. It is probable that it has been selling cheap and passing rapidly out of a state of semi-bondage, by paying the difference between the former Island tariff rate and that at present levied. We have no doubt that the "New Government" has done very much that deserves praise, but our London contemporary will understand that as it is, in the main, composed of temperate men and tee-totallers, it is not very directly responsible for the great increase of P. E. I. Customs receipts referred to.

As Others See Us.

We reproduce, below, a continuation from last week's number of notices of the ADVANCE that have appeared in contemporary columns. It is always pleasant, when good work is done, to have the fact recognised in capable and disinterested quarters. Our friends of the Press, will, therefore, realise, when we say we are grateful, that we mean all the sentence implies. The ADVANCE will in the future have greater care and more effective labor than was possible at the commencement bestowed on its production, in both editorial and mechanical departments, and it will be the aim of the management to conduct it in a manner worthy of the confidence of patrons and the continued praise and good wishes of the Press:—

We are in receipt of the first number of the *St. Lawrence Advance*, Mr. D. G. Smith's new paper, just established at Chatham. It is large, well filled, and we trust this inaugural number is but an index to a large measure of success which shall reward the publisher and its patrons alike. —*Sentinel*, Woodstock.

The first number of the St. Lawrence "Advance" has been received. This is Mr. D. G. Smith's new paper, published in Chatham, N. B. Mr. S. knows how to run a paper, and this venture ought to succeed. The copy received is well filled and neatly printed, while the advertisements augur well for its prosperity.—*Express*, Halifax.

We have no doubt that many expressions of the good will of our contemporaries have not reached us. We have missed the notices of the *Freeman*, *Globe*, *Tribune* and some other papers of St. John, whose opinions we value, as well as those of journals with whose managers the Editor is not so well acquainted personally. Cheering congratulatory letters have also reached the Editor from brother journalists in St. John, New York, Prince Edward Island, and Halifax, to whom we take this opportunity of returning our warmest thanks.

"St. Lawrence Advance," the new Chatham paper is received. Its ... type is new and the general appearance of the paper is highly creditable, and promises to be of real and substantial benefit to the North Shore Counties in making their natural capabilities known, and aiding in the development of their resources. The business men of the North who appreciate the value of a live local newspaper, ought to, and will no doubt give the *Advance* their strong support.—*Post*, Sackville.

The *St. Lawrence Advance* is the title of a new journal started at Chatham, N. B. It contains 32 columns, filled with good reading, original and selected, and is a model of typographical skill. The editor and proprietor is Mr. D. G. Smith, a gentleman of considerable journalistic experience, being formerly connected with the St. John *Daily Telegraph*, the St. Stephen *Courier*, and latterly with the defunct *Quip*.—We wish Mr. Smith the most abundant success in his journalistic enterprise, and hope that Miramichi may *advance* and give him a cordial support.—*Chronicle*, New Glasgow Nova Scotia.

ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE.—The second number of this paper has reached us, and we gladly add it to our list of exchanges. Mr. D. G. Smith, Editor and Proprietor, is a gentleman well qualified to conduct a newspaper; and his long connection with the weeklies and dailies at St. John, has given him such experience, as he can now turn to most profitable account. The *St. Lawrence Advance* is a well printed paper, in size 27 x 39, and ably conducted. We are pleased to see that it has already a good advertising patronage, and we hope to hear of its obtaining a large and widely extended circulation, particularly in those Counties whose interests it especially represents. We wish Mr. Smith every success in his new enterprise.—*Farmer*, Fredericton.

Mr. D. G. Smith's new weekly, published at Chatham, the *St. Lawrence Advance*, has made its appearance. It is a large, well filled sheet. The type and everything else about the establishment are entirely new, and the paper gives promise of a long life of usefulness. In politics it is to be independent, and in its treatment of most subjects, in this initial number it is remarkrbly so. A description of the Government Fish Hatching establishment, on the Miramichi, fills several columns with most interesting details of the mode of fish propagation. The original story on the last page ought to make it sought after in St. John, the names of whose citizens receive conspicuous mention. The *Advance* finds encouragement for its enterprise in the fact that within a radius of six miles of its office there are 10,000 people to support a paper, and it holds Bonaventure and Gaspe and the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick tributary to the same good end. We are glad to see so favorable a beginning, and we hope to find prosperity attending the steps of our youthful contemporary.—*Telegraph*, St. John.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE.—Mr. D. G. Smith's new paper just established at Chatham, Miramichi, has placed its initial number before the public. It is a large four page, thirty-two column paper, and presents a very neat typographical appearance. Its leader is moderate in tone and independent in spirit, and its local matter is fully up to the mark. We are glad to see that it is liberally patronised by St. John advertisers, and although it has a good list of local advertising, yet the business public of Miramichi will have to support it more liberally in this way if they desire their interests to be maintained by a paper of the high tone and character which we ... the *Advance* will ... same under Mr. Smith's management. A respectably conducted local newspaper has a right to look to the business men of its locality for this class of patronage, because they not only receive full value for their money in the publicity thus given to their business, but because a good newspaper contributes to the commercial importance of a place, improves the value of property, and increases local business in a thousand ways, which the man who can only see the distance of his own nose ahead could never realise. The *Advance* has a fine field to cultivate in the North and we expect to see its proprietor grow gray, venerable and rich in the public service in that flourishing section of the country.—*Courier*, St. Stephen.

The first number of the *St. Lawrence Advance*, has been received. It is one of the neatest, most intelligent and interesting newspapers published outside of St. John. Under the editorial management of Mr. D. G. Smith, we did not expect less, and we are not disappointed. We are satisfied, from the evidence presented in this number, that the *St. Lawrence Advance* opens up a new era for the North Shore. Such a paper is calculated to make the inhabitants of that large and interesting section of the province read. Indeed we can guarantee to the people of *all* sections of New Brunswick—not even excluding St. John itself—fund of information, through the columns of this paper, that will command for it universal patronage. The experience that the editor has had, during his long connection with the press of this city, and his natural genius for the work, enable us to speak positively on this point. At present the *Advance* announces political neutrality. It is almost impossible, from the nature of things, that it can remain so, long; and yet we feel justified in stating that whatever position it may assume in politics by and bye, it will be the result of mature judgment and honest convictions. Besides the large quantity of interesting news matter which the first number contains, there are instalments of Marryatts' great story, "Mr. Midshipman Easy," and The Jacknife or the "Ugly Mugs of St. John,"—in which many of our city's ugly men, such as Collector Ruel, Squire Keans, Chief Magistrate Gilbert, J. Hegan, G. J. Chubb, Geo. V. Nowlan, &c. &c., figured prominently. We earnestly hope the *Advance* will be largely and well patronized.—*New Dominion*, St. John.

◆

OUR STAPLES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Messrs Singleton, Dunn and Co's wood circular of 12th November shows that the arrival of deals in the Clyde from America from 1st January 1874 to date, is more than double what they were for the corresponding period in 1873. They quote New Brunswick woods as follows:—

Pine deals, £9 @ £9.10/ per standard,
Spruce do, £8.5/ @ £9.5/ " "
Scantling, £8 @ £8.5/ " "

Referring to the condition of the market they say "a large business has been done recently, though prices are still much under cost, and the feeling amongst importers is, that stocks are too heavy yet to admit of a stand being made for remunerative rates. Besides, in antagonism to the present stocks imported at the high freights prevailing in the spring, are those cargoes now in and to arrive at something like half the rates of freight paid on the earlier shipments. During the past week or two, in consequence of advice from QUEBEC of advancing prices for Wood Goods and higher freights, a more hopeful spirit has prevaded our trade, the extreme anxiety shown a short time ago to realise at almost any price is greatly modified, and more confidence in the prospects of the market is distinctly asserting itself. That prices now current may be maintained we think probable; but we are not sanguine that any considerable advance will be made, because though the consumption at present is quite as large as it has been this year, the outlook for the winter is not so promising, and our market is weighed with a very heavy stock of Wood Goods generally. To all appearances the Fall Imports will be unusually light, and when these are completed, and it is found that the accessions to present stocks are very moderate, the dealers and large consumers who have refrained from buying (except for instant want) will act with less hesitation, and though this may not enhance values much, something will be gained if more activity and confidence is infused into the trade. North of Europe Woods are held more firmly, thus assisting our Canadian trade."

The Quebec legislature opened yesterday (3rd inst) The Speech was a very commonplace affair.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret that some very interesting matter from Douglastown reached us too late for this weeks paper. It will all appear next week.

THE HALIFAX "REPORTER" will oblige us by remembering that this paper is the ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE and not St. Lawrence "*Advocate*." We believe, however, that its error was unintentional.

BURIED IN THE SNOW.—A press despatch says:—A frightful Mountain disaster is reported to have occured on the Great St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in the snow, all of whom are supposed to have perished. No further particulars have been received.

THE "CITY OF BERLIN" is the name of an iron screw steamer recently launched at Greenock for the Inman Line. She is, perhaps, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, the largest merchant vessel afloat. Her dimensions being as follows: Length over all, 510 ft. 6 in.; length of keel and fore rake, 476 ft. 6 in.; length on load waterline, 473 ft. 3 in.; breadth (moulded) 44 ft.; depth to spar deck, 36 ft. 3½ in.; gross register tonnage, 5,000 tons.

THE LEPINE CASE.—A special of 27th inst., to the *Telegraph* states that on Thursday night of last week a mass meeting was held in Toronto, presided over by the Mayor. A series of resolutions were passed to the effect that, as Ambrose Lepine has had a fair trial, and was found guilty of the murder of Thomas Scott, and as the innocent blood was still unavenged, the Federal executive clemency ought not to be shown to Lepine. The speakers at the meeting were nearly all Orangemen. The *Globe* had an editorial on the subject next morning, and still holds that Lepine's sentence ought to be commuted without interfering with justice.

◆

A special despatch to the *Tribune* states that a deputation of Ottawa lumbermen waited on Premier Mackenzie on 25th to demand from him an explicit interpretation of the clause in the Reciprocity Treaty respecting manufactured lumber. The meeting was private and the result has not transpired. "Sewell, of Quebec, submitted his scheme for the winter navigation of the lower St. Lawrence, yesterday, to the Premier, and asked for a bonus of $24,000 towards the construction of his vessel. He was asked to submit his case in writing. The Government would take the matter under consideration and give him an answer in a few days."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Half Breeds of Red River.

THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

By our Ottawa correspondent.

OTTAWA Nov. 27th.

Manitoba, includes Red River, with its vast territory of prairie, and rolling, and mountain land; soil so uncommonly fertile stretching away into almost boundless extent, that the description of its wonderful fertility, reads very much like romance—and yet, practical tests in hundreds of instances on thousands of acres, have proved those seemingly marvelous descriptions to be simple and sober truths. That, such a great expanse of country, lying under the protecting and fostering care of British laws and goverment, should hold out to immigration the strongest inducements cannot be wondered at; and, as the deep and earnest attention of the enquiring emigrant will reasonably be directed to this Dominion Eldorado, everything in connection with its history and its people, will be eagerly looked for, and read with avidity. The present description therefore of the origin habits and customs of the "half beeeds" of Red River, cannot prove altogether uninterresting to; the people of New Brunswick and in the belief that, it will not, the writer sends it to the ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE for publicity.

In preparing this little sketch of the Great Western prairies of the Dominion, the writer does not intend to play the *role* of a plagiarist; but frankly confesses that he has drawn liberally from a neat little publication entitled—*The Canadian Monthly*, to which he is indebted for dates names, and circumstances.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In the year 1811, LORD ALEX. SELKIRK obtained a grant of land from the Hudson Bay Company, in the Assinibonie territory. The following year a small party of settlers arrived from Scotland, and erected houses for themselves, and those who intended to follow them into this, at that time, wild region of the North west. In 1814, the number of Scotch emigrants had increased to nearly two hundred, As might have been expected, they endured many hardships, and underwent many reverses, so much so, that, notwithstanding the pertinacious fortitude characteristic of Scots, they, on two occasions, gave up their farms and left the settlement. Not satisfied they returned, and with a spirit of perseverence, determined to conquer—they conquered, and attained to a posteriety which will descend to their prosperity. It was owing to the success of this Scotch settlement, thus started by Lord Selkirk, that a few straggling families of French half-breeds took up their abode on the banks of Red River.

INDIAN WOMEN,

"Squaws," as we call them, were very prone to camp adjacent to the several trading ports of the Hudson Bay, and North-west Companies; and the employees of the Companies, for lack of fairer favourites, did not hesitate to—"take unto themselves, wives" of the daughters of the red men of Red River. Indeed, the history of those days, quite clearly demonstrates that, the marriage rite could not be conveniently obtained there, and as a matter of course, a union was consummated on the political reciprocality of—"Caw me, Caw you," principle! Those aboriginal helpmeets, proved very generally, faithful to their lords of the pale face caste, and, instead of trapping or skinning mink or beaver, or muskrat or porcupine, ... companions, assisting to till the soil on the beautiful banks of the Red River, and rejoicing in their quiet old age, at seeing growing up around them, a numerous progeny of half-breeds,

THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

It was not only the men in the low ranks of the Company's service who intermarried with the Indian women—but the officers of the Companies—those receiving large pay and occupying, not only good, but the highest positions—the chief traders, and the chief factors did the same thing. When those persons retired from the service, they, many of them, found themselves surrounded with large families of half-breeds, looking up to them for support. They could not cast them off—they could not take them home with them to the "old country"—what then? why, they decided on settling and remaining where they were; and unrecognized, and perhaps forgotten by those far away, they settled down in Selkirk Settlement, and its vicinity.

In a statement published in 1818, of the Selkirk Settlement, the half-breed population was thus spoken of:—

"Technically termed in that country, Metis, Bois Brules, or half-breeds. These are the illegitimate progeny, chiefly of the Indian traders and others in the service of the North-west Company, by Indian women."

I find, Mr. Editor, that I cannot do justice to this sketch in hand, in one letter, unless I trespass too much upon your columns; consequently, I must now close this with the origin of the half-breeds, leaving their Habits and Customs, for my next letter. I will therefore terminate this epistle by quoting the quotation used by the late lamented Mr. Needham, to John T. Smith, Esq., deceased whom he met on Queen Street, Fredericton,—the man of 5 feet 5 inches looking up at the bent head of the anakite of 6 feet 6 inches—and saying—"To be continued."

Yours &c.,
JUNIATA.

◆

THE GUIBORD CASE.—It is said that the Bishop of Montreal will appeal to the House of Lords in the Guibord case, in regard to the question whether, under the treaty ceding Canada from France to England, the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic Church are not infringed by the late decision.

SEIZURE FOR SCHOOL TAXES.—A carriage which was presented to Bishop Sweeney of St. John and some books and other articles belonging to two other Roman Catholic Clergymen at the Bishop's residence, were seized on Saturday last by Constable Hancock for non-payment of their owners' School Taxes. The *Freeman* seems entirely too much excited over the matter and it is to be regretted that those who oppose the School Act on conscientious grounds do not take a course that would secure to them what they require and enable them to pay taxes without the necessity for calling the aid of the law to compel them to do it.

A NEW COLONY.—Bayard Taylor, in his letter to the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the Faroe Islands, under date of July 25th:—"Half way between the two lies Fair Isle, upon which 200 inhabitants live in a miserable way, supporting themselves by fishing and knitting, or weaving the wool of their sheep. As the island has no harbour, and landing is only practicable in good weather, the people are sometimes half famished before supplies can reach them. It is now proposed to remove them in a body to New Brunswick, and leave the island without inhabitants.

FLANNELS.

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CLEEKHEATON,

ALABAMA MIXTURES,

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TWILLED AND PLAIN UNION,

(For Ladies' and Childrens ware)

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For Men's Drawers) and a great variety of

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☞ The above includes many entirely NEW MAKES, introduced for the first time this season.

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5¼ 26

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Newcastle, Dec, 2 1873

11-52

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which he garrantees will be performed in first class style, and at reasonable rates.

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ALEX. ROBINSON.

1-52.

Chatham Debating Club.

Will meet at its own Room, on TUESDAY evening, 8th inst,, at 8 o,clock.

A. RIDLING,
Secretary.

1-41

MILL GEAR.

FOR SALE

2 SETS OF PATENT FRICTION FEED GEAR

For Gang Saw Mill. A Superior Article.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Nov. 25, 1874. 1-4.

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WHISKIES,
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SYRUPS.

English Ale in Wood and Glass;
Halifax Ale 35 gall kegs;
Cigars, 50,000, various brands.

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Shop on HENDERSON STREET,

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☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—CHARGES MODERATE.

2-46

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50 Barrels Labrador Herrings,

IN BRLS. AND HALF BRLS., ALSO,

30 DO. CANSO HERRINGS.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Chatham, Nov. 18th, 1874.

1-1

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WM. JOHNSTON, - - PROPRIETOR.

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VICTORIA	" 26TH.
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Halifax, to - - - - - - T. & S. DEWOLF & SON,
Water Street.
Or in Chatham, to D. G. SMITH.
ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE Building.

7-52

PROBATE COURT.

County of Northumberland.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County—Greeting:

(Copy.)

WHEREAS, George Burchill and George A. Blair, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George J. Parker, late of Chatham, in the said County, merchant, deceased, have filed an account of their Administration on the Estate of the said deceased, and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed,

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in Newcastle, in the said County, on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said Account of Administration on the said Estate.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SAM. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates for said County.

(Sgd.) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates for said County.

4ins

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T. B. Barker & Sons

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:—

42 CASES DRUGS, SPICES and CHEMICALS;
13 casks and bbls. Druggists' Sundries;
9 cases Perfumery, Soaps, etc;
60 dozens Lubin's Genuine Perfumes;
20 cases (60 doz.) Finest Axle Grease;
20 barrels Metallic Paints, assorted colors;
5 cases Warren's Cough Balsam;
15 packages Pickles, Sauces, etc.

ALSO

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21-2-52

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4-52

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2-26

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Physician and Surgeon,

CHATHAM N. B.

1-52

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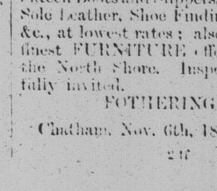

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Chatham.

6th of Nov. 1874.

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2-6