General Business.

COAL.

—Daily Expected—

80 TONS best Albion Mines, Pictou, BLACKSMITH COAL, for Sale from the vessel on arrival.

J. W. FRASER.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

St. John, Miramichi, Campbellton, &c.

1877.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1877.

ON and after MONDAY, MAY 7th, until further notice TRAINS will run as follows :—

FROM ST. JOHN.

Express leaves St. John at 8.10 a. m., arriving at Weldford at 2.15 p. m., Chatham Junction at 4.20 p. m., (at Chatham about 35 minutes later) Miramichi at 4.40 p. m, Bathurst at 7.10, and Campbellton at 11.35 p m.

(The above is Accommodation North of Moncton.)

Night Express leaves St. John at 10 p m., and reaches Weldford at 3.15 a.m ,Chatham Junction at 4.28 a. m., (Chatham about 35 minutes later), Miramichi at 4.40 a. m., Bathurst at 6.08 a. m,, and Campbellton at 8.15 a. m.

FROM HALIFAX.

Express Passengers, who leave Halifax by 7.25 p. m. train, reach Weldford, Newcastle, Chatham and other points North at same time as those leaving St. John by 10 p. m. train.

FROM POINTS NORTH.

Passengers taking the Accommodation (or day) train at Campbellton at 2 a. m; Bathurst at 6.10 a. m.; Miramichi at 9 a. m.: (Chatham at 9.05, St. John time), Chatham Junction at 9.25 a. m., and Weldford at 11.50 a. m., reach St. John at 7.25 same evening.

Passengers taking the Express train at Campbellton at 7.45 p. m.; Bathurst at 9.51 p. m.; Miramichi at 10.10 p. m., Chatham Junction at 11.23 p. m., (leaving Chatham at 11.10 p. m.) and Weldford at 12.40 a. m., reach St. John at 6.25 next morning.

All points in above on Northern Division (from Moncton North) Quebec time, which is 20 minutes slower than St. John time, is used; Chatham alone being excepted, the train on the Branch Railway running on St. John time.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Supt. of Gov't Railways

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, A NICE —LINE OF—

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of:—

HATS, CAPS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

GARDEN, TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEEDS,

Also—A choice assortment of LIQUORS always on Hand.

☞ A quantity of CHEAP PLOUGHS on hand.

ROGER FLANAGAN.

Chatham, April 24, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED!

One Car-Load Fish.

Grand Bank Cod	$6.00 per quintal.
Shore Cod	5.00 "
Bay of Fundy Cod	4.00 "
No. 1 Split Herring	5.00 per barrel.

ALSO FOR SALE—

1000 Bushels Oats,
Cornmeal,
Flour, Pork,
Lard, Butter,
Potatoes,
Salt Pork,

and other articles for Household use.

E. A. STRANG,
Snowball's Wharf

WORTH KNOWING!

Where to Get the Best Bargains in

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Slippers, Rubbers,

GROCERIES,
WINES, &c.,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES.

GLASS AND HARDWARE.

Gold Jewelry & Electro Plate,

Paraffine Lamps and Oil.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEWCASTLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES BROWN

Newcastle, Feb. 15th.

Just Received.

LADIES NEW HATS,
LEATHER, SCALE and ELASTIC BELTS
BALL KNITTING COTTON—
White, Drab & Brown.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK

DRESS BUTTONS.

Cashmere and Wool Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY.

New Spring Dress Goods with Trimmings to Match.

LADIES' LINEN AND LACE

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Tooth Brushes,
Combs,
Braids,
Switches
and Pads.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN PAPER COLLARS, DONE UP IN TIN PAILS.

☞ Call and Examine! ☜

W. B. HOWARD,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

BASS' ALE.

JUST RECEIVED ex-Olympia, from Liverpool:—
25 Hhds. Bass' PALE ALE.
For Sale low by
M. A. FINN,
Water St., St. John.

AGENTS and everybody who want to make money should send for the Agent's Receipt Book, just published. It contains full directions for making and selling 100 articles that are in universal demand. Sent, securely packed, by mail, for 50 cents. Address F. W. Kimball, Auburn, Maine, U. S. A.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

We have a thousand wants, which a thorough business education will aid us to satisfy. I wish it were possible to give every young man who is going to take charge of a farm, or a factory, or a mechanical establishment of any kind, or to enter into commercial pursuits, the elements of a business education. Business colleges mean that there are wants which pre-existing institutions were not shaped or calculated to meet. I say prosperity and success to business colleges.—*Horace Greely.*

OUR course is interesting and instructive; and is adapted not only to the educated, but to those whose training has been neglected.

CIRCULARS,

containing full information as to terms, course of studies, time required, etc., mailed free, on application to

EATON & KERR.

ST. JOHN, Mar. 24, 187

WANTED.

A Kitchen Maid and House Servant Wanted Immediately.

☞ None but competent servants need apply.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, April 26, 1877.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 5 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published a Chatham, Miramichi, N B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 a YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MOS.—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion,
35cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.

LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements 20% more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

Special Notice.

The Publisher is about to effect some business changes by which he hopes to render the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE even more acceptable to the public than it is at present. He will require every dollar that is due him to enable him to carry out his intentions. Hundreds of persons owe him small amounts and permit their indebtedness to continue, more from inattention, perhaps, than any other cause. Though these amounts are small their aggregate is large and there is no good reason why every dollar due (except in cases of insolvents, dead persons, and those who have run away from the country) should not be remitted within a few days. Persons who owe us and do not respond promptly to this notice must not, under the circumstances, be offended if they are put to costs. It is unpleasant to be obliged to make so peremptory a demand, but those who get the paper must pay for it, in accordance with our terms,

War Map.

A little map of the seat of the war in the East will be found on our first page. It indicates, approximately, the position of the belligerent armies and the Railway systems of Turkey and Southern Russia.

New Harbor Master.

We learn that Captain John Brown is to succeed Mr. William Johnston as Harbor Master of Chatham. The appointment will, doubtless, commend itself to the community generally and especially to shipowners and pilots. Captain Brown is an old pilot, and as the pilots have always claimed—and with good reason—that one of their profession should hold the office, they will feel that their wishes in the matter have been duly recognised, and a worthy man chosen to fill a responsible position.

New Salmon and Bass Regulations.

A set of new Salmon and Bass Regulations for the four Northern Counties will be found in another column, where they are published for the information of the fishermen. Briefly stated, they require that persons who desire to fish for Salmon shall furnish the local Overseer with a memorandum in writing, setting forth the length of their net or nets, and the places where they intend to set them, at the same time paying, in advance, a tax of three cents per fathom; if they set their nets before complying with the above the nets will be seized and they themselves will be obliged to pay fines and costs.

Bass fishermen are required to register their nets and pay a dollar for each net to the district Overseer before fishing.

These regulations take the place, so far as the tax is concerned, of those issued in 1875. It will be remembered that the Inspector recommended a tax of two dollars per two hundred pounds on salmon to be collected *after* the catch was made, and that the Regulations issued by the Minister, made the tax one dollar per two hundred pounds. The fishermen, by petition, subsequently succeeded in getting it reduced to forty cents per two hundred pounds, and were satisfied until Mr. Mitchell set up his absurd "Riparian Rights" claims, which, as we predicted at the time, he has allowed to remain in abeyance. That the new Regulations will be no more acceptable than the former ones, we are well assured, but they are the outgrowth of the fishermen's opposition to what we always believed, and still believe to have been the best system of registry and the most satisfactory mode of levying the tax that has yet been proposed, and as they have been strongly recommended by those who set up the "Riparian Rights" claims, we presume that they will not grumble. At all events the Minister has done his best to please them.

We understand that the Inspector has directed some of the Overseers to issue certificates, only, and then direct the fishermen to apply for their licenses to another Overseer, but we cannot think the Minister has authorised such a complicating addition to the Regulations. At all events it will be found unnecessarily annoying, and to involve too much of a tax on the time and patience of the owners of nets.

The Gaspereaux Fishery

The Minister of Fisheries was communicated with last week and informed of the anxiety with which the gaspereaux fishermen awaited his decision in reference to relief from the prohibition of gaspereaux seining, so unjustly sprung upon them in March last. The reply was that he still adhered to the prohibition. The principal reasons for the course pursued by him lie, we are informed, in the assertions that there are but five seines on the river and not more than a dozen men are depending on gaspereaux seining for a livelihood; that the seines are used to catch bass and salmon under cover of fishing for gaspereaux, and that the gaspereaux fishery can be prosecuted with nets as profitably as with seines. It is represented to the Department, also, that large quantities of young bass are destroyed by the seine-fishing and other illegal practices pursued by the fishermen. These representations are made to the Department by the Inspector of Fisheries for the Province and, also, by others who should, and probably do know how absolutely false most of them are and how little truth there is in the remainder. Honest efforts have been made to induce the Department to inform itself correctly on the subject, but the task seems to be an almost hopeless one. The influences at work against the interests of the fishermen are too strong and subtle to be overcome in time to save them from the losses which stare them in the face this season.

We are credibly informed that some of the fishermen wrote to our county representative, Mr. Mitchell, asking him to lend his aid in having the unjust regulation relaxed. We are assured, however, on the best authority, that Mr. Mitchell did not remonstrate against the prohibition of gaspereaux seining, but, on the contrary, strongly urged its necessity upon the Minister. How he will answer, satisfactorily, for this course we do not know, but it is evident that he has thrown his influence in the wrong direction. We are not surprised at the course taken by the Inspector, for the vindictiveness of his nature leaves no ground on which to rest a hope that he will ever allow an opportunity to persecute our fishermen to go by without taking advantage of it. The fishermen, however, have a right to expect different treatment from Mr. Mitchell—at least they hoped that when he was made aware of the losses they would suffer by the carrying out of the advice he gave to the Minister, or which he encouraged the Inspector in giving, he would assist in an effort to obtain relief for this season at least.

We believe that even the people of the Northwest who were, to some extent made to believe that the prohibition of gaspereaux seining in the Main and Southwest rivers was necessary in the interest of their over-worked bass fishery, are now in symyathy with their fellow-fishermen of those places, having learned of the hardships which the new regulation entails upon them. When they understand all the bearings of the matter more fully we believe they will regret having lent their influence to aid in working a great wrong upon others in the community whose interests are not opposed to, but identical with their own. It is asserted by many who ought to understand whereof they speak that the oppression of the gaspereaux fishermen has been brought about for the purpose of influencing the fishermen against the present Minister. It makes little difference, however, what the original design in the matter was; the people will hold all concerned responsible, as far as they are implicated, and we hope the time is not far distant when they will have an opportunity of showing that they are prepared to mark their disapproval of the men who have sacrificed the public interests for the working out of their private plans, and the accomplishment of their personal ends.

A Great Conflagration.

On Monday last a destructive fire consumed fully one half of the business portion of the thriving town of St. Stephen in this Province. It commenced about the middle of the town, on the street next to the St. Croix River, and swept down it for a quarter of a mile, ceasing, apparently, only because material to feed it was exhausted in that direction. It also ran up King Street, consuming large stores, hotels, dwellings, livery stables, etc. located in that quarter. The loss cannot be less than a quarter of a million of dollars, about one half of which is covered by insurance.

Two great lessons are enforced by the disastrous event. One is the dangerous policy of erecting large wooden buildings closely together in towns, and the other, the necessity of protection by insurance. When such events occur a certain amount of property must be swept out of existence. If it were not for the insurance system the losses, being concentrated in the communities where they occur, would be ruinous and when large very apt to paralyse or entirely destroy the local interests affected. By taking advantage of insurance the loss is distributed all over the country, which is thus made to contribute indirectly to the restoration, or rather replacement of what is destroyed. We wish, for the sake of our many friends in St. Stephen that their insurances were larger than they are, but, even as it is, we expect to hear of them rising, equal to the occasion and, like their Calais neighbors, after a similar visitation a few years since, replacing their losses with something even better than what they had before.

A Sad Day.

Referring to the sad case of drowning at Pokemouche, particulars of which are published elsewhere another correspondent writes:—

"A mournful event occurred here on yesterday—Ascension Thursday—which, while it cast a dark shadow on the joyous festivity, filling the hearts of all with pain and sorrow, will make it a day of especially sad memory to three worthy families. After having assisted at the offices of the Church, Stephen Arsineau and his sister Susan, with Eugene Robichaud, all belonging to the Island of Pokemouche, as well as Peter Poulin of Caraquet embarked together in a canoe to return to their respective homes by crossing the river at Sewell's ferry, and when but a short distance from the shore, owing to the heavy swell occasioned by the North-east gale which prevailed at that time, the canoe upset and all were drowned. Their brief struggles for life were witnessed by several, including the aged and afflicted, distracted mother of the two Arsineau's, from both shores, but, alas, no aid could be rendered them, as no boat was at hand and in a few moments the relentless waters closed over them and their mortal career was ended. Almost immediately after the accident the solemn tones of the bell of the Church hard by, tolling the death-knell, conveyed the sad intelligence to the surrounding inhabitants, and profound grief for the ill-fated young persons, thus cut off in the bloom of their youth and deepest sympathy for their bereaved families, were evinced upon all sides."

RECONSTRUCTION.—Some of the party papers are very busy reconstructing the Dominion Government. Whatever may be the country's necessities in the matter, however, there is no well authenticated announcement of any proposed Cabinet Changes just yet.

ELECTIONS TO THE COMMONS.—Mr. Currier of Ottawa was elected by a majority of 1,253 on Wednesday last. The full returns were not obtainable up to the hour we went to press last week, and the telegraphers underrated his majority. Mr. Norris was elected in Lincoln by a small majority. Mr. Currier is a Conservative and Mr. Norris a Liberal.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.—The Berlin papers announce that leading Polish politicians, at a secret meeting, resolved on the establishment of recruiting bureaus all over Poland with the hope of raising an army of 80,000 men. Six thousand have left already for Turkey. The national committee has appointed Count Raczinski as a delegate to Constantinople.

DR. TUPPER'S SPEECH, which was a rehash of the Opposition party speeches delivered since the Pacific Scandal took proper effect, is being reproduced in the Halifax *Herald* and such of the country papers of the Maritime Provinces as are not in a position to refuse to publish it when directed or requested to do so. We presume the people of Maritime constituencies are growing tired of the speeches of great men who do little else besides abuse others and laud themselves and their party.

The War in the East of Europe.

TURKISH GUNBOATS SILENCED.

LONDON, May 10th.—A Bucharest telegram says two Turkish gunboats bombarded Ottenitza four hours to-day. The Roumanians replied; it is reported they silenced the gunboats and ignited Tustxkai on the opposite bank of the Danube. There was no loss in Ottenitza.

RUSSIAN REBELS ETC.

A Vienna report is to the effect that the Turkish bombardment of Ibraila, Wednesday, destroyed some large grainaries. Shops are closed and the town deserted. It is announced that 2,000 Caucasian rebels are under arms in the Southern Provinces of Russia.

Telegrams from Odessa report the Russians unable to force Soghaule Pass, and they are waiting for reinforcements.

LONDON, May 11th.—Turkish boats are actively bombarding all these points. The Russians are erecting batteries to defend themselves.

A despatch from Bucharest says that the Russians are preparing for crossing the Danube at different places, viz: At Kalafat, at Nicopolis and at a point between Reni and Galatz.

IMPORTANT TURKISH VICTORY CLAIMED.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes an extra containing a Pera special, which says intelligence has been received from Sulina, that on Wednesday the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni, a town at the confluence of the Danube and the Pruth. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by the Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by three gunboats. The bridge was broken, and a large number of Russians were killed and captured. The Russians were completely defeated.

A later despatch says the Russians encountered great difficulty in the attempt to cross the Danube. It does not confirm or deny the *Telegraph's* special, and further particulars are looked for anxiously.

A RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

A Russian battery hitherto masked by a vineyard, opened fire on the Turkish monitors near Ibraila. An hour after the commencement of the action a shell struck a large three-masted iron clad and sank her with a crew of three hundred. Hussan Bey was also on board.

TURKISH MONITOR SUNK.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Times* Bucharest correspondent confirms the sinking of a large Turkish monitor in the attack on the Russian batteries at Ibraila on the Danube, Friday afternoon. A shell entered her magazine, when she blew up, and suddenly sank with all on board. Hassan Bey, her commander, and most of the crew of three hundred men, were drowned.

ROUMANIA *vs.* TURKEY.

A later telegram from Bucharest, giving the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday and the statements of Ministers, shows a vote of the Chamber passing a resolution declaring that as Turkey has severed all bonds between herself and Roumania by outrages along the Danube, the Ministry shall be empowered to take any steps they may deem necessary. This is equivalent to a formal declaration of war.

THE TEXT OF ROUMANIA'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, May 13. The following is the text of the Roumanian resolutions passed by the Chamber on Friday, virtually amounting to a declaration of independence: "The Chamber, seeing that Turkey, by her aggressive conduct, has severed the ties uniting Roumania to Turkey, and considering that Turkey has commenced hostilities, and that the Roumanian Government cannot have already replied to the Turkish declaration of war, relies on the sense of justice of the guaranteeing powers which assured Roumanian political development in the Treaty of Paris, and empowers the Government to adopt all such measures as will secure the existence of Roumania and enable her on the conclusion of peace to take up a well defined position, rendering it possible for her to accomplish her historical mission in the East unfettered by any dependence."

THE TURKS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE DANUBE.

BUCHAREST.—May 13.—The following news is official: The Turks endeavored on Saturday night to effect a landing at Oltenitza, and the attempt was frustrated by the gallant resistance of the Roumanians. General Mann has asked for reinforcements. Prince Charles has gone to Oltenitza.

A GREAT TURKISH VICTORY.

LONDON, May 14.—A Batoum special of Friday says that about five o'clock this morning the Russian forces, largely augmented, advanced with powerful batteries and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum. The land side was occupied by Bashi-Bazouks, while Ottoman troops were entrenched upon the slopes and ledges of the hills, from which, they opened a fire of cannon and musketry which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths, and they fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish position, during their attempts to make way against their fire.

A body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column, and effected a great slaughter, the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians; but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards mid-day their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew.

The London *Telegraph's* Batoum despatch, dated Saturday, says the victory was won by extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks.

The dead and wounded of the Russian side exceeded 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khelim Bey, a major of the irregulars.

Great Britain and the East.

ENGLANDS' POSITION DEFINED.

The London *Times* says that Mr. Cross gave the following as a clear statement of the Government's policy:—Not to sanction oppression or tyranny in any part of the world; to preserve treaty engagements, and set an example which, if followed by other nations, would materially add to the happiness of the world; deeply as we regret war, to maintain the strictest neutrality between the contending nations; outside the necessities of this actual war, to maintain as they ought to maintain, and as any British Government would maintain, those interests of England which ought to be maintained. We have no thought of fear or gain, and before the face of the House of Commons it will be declared, and before the face of England, of Europe, and of the world, that the Government is conscious of the honesty of its own purpose. They are conscious of their strength. They will not use their strength improperly, but wherever opportunity may offer to stay this war, to heal these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of these Christian populations in any way which will really improve them, the Government will give their services.

"DON'T MENTION IT."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—The Sultan has sent a letter of thanks to the British Government for Lord Derby's answer to Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Powers.

The Turks are quite enthusiastic over Earl Derby's despatch, and see in it a proof that Great Britain distrusts the motives of Russia, and holds herself free to interfere when the proper moment arrives.

RUMORS.

COLOGNE, May 11.—The *Gazette* says British officers have been sent to select a position for an entrenched camp at the entrance of the Suez Canal.

EDINBURGH, May 11.—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says:—"The army clothing factory, Grosvener road, Pimlico, is running day and night. The general conviction is that we are on the immediate brink of war."

DICTATING TO EARL DERBY.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Rutland criticized the strong language of Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff. He said the reply was liable to be misrepresented as a departure from strict neutrality, and asked whether it was submitted to be approved by other powers before being sent.

Earl Derby replied that the suggestion that the reply should have been submitted to other powers was unprecedented, and denied that the reply was inconsistent with neutrality. "We are not bound," he said, "to abstain from expressing our opinion, which we were invited to give on the merits of the quarrel."

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the official contradiction of the statement that Lieutenant-General Sir John Linlon Simmons would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of an expeditionary force is incorrect, only because there is no such thing as an expeditionary force; nevertheless, he is most thought of in high places, should certain things happen. And so, it is, says the *Gazette*, of some other matters which have been announced; they may never come to pass, and were at best contingent. There is no truth in the statement that English officers have been sent to the entrance of the Suez Canal to select site for a camp.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS EXPECTED.

LONDON, May 11.—The differences between England and Russia relative to the Eastern question are increasing, and an open rupture is probable. Should this occur England's neutrality could no longer be maintained, and it would, it is believed, lead to general European war.

A St Petersburg despatch says: "It is definitely decided that Count Schouvaloff will not return to London. All the fort garrisons of the Baltic ports are made up to their full strength. The mobilized army of the north is concentrated on the Baltic coast. The Finnish merchant fleet will not leave the Baltic this year."

LONDON, May 14.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were rejected by 354 to 223, and the non-committal amendment was adopted without division.

General News.

BRIGHAM YOUNG STARTLES SALT LAKE.

The *Herald's* Salt Lake despatch says Brigham Young, in the Tabernacle, on Sunday, arose at an unexpected moment and broke forth in an address to the saints and sinners, giving the latter to understand if they wanted blood they could have plenty of it. Discreet Gentiles are quietly arranging for the removal of their families at the first sign of an outbreak.

The grand jury meets May 21st, and subpœnas have been issued for a formidable number of witnesses in criminal cases, principally those of murderers who have had immunity for years, are summoned from the mountains and along the borders, where they had secluded themselves.

LUMBER ON THE OTTAWA.

The water continues to fall in the streams emptying into the Ottawa, and the *Nouveau Monde* believes that a great quantity of the lumber will remain in the rivers.

RELINQUISHING PLUNDER.

At the annual meeting of the Northern Railway Company, held last week, it was decided to pay to the Canada Government $27,450, in accordance with the resolution of Parliament last session, it being the sum fraudulently taken from funds belonging to the Government, for expenditure for illegal purposes in the elections of John Beverly Robinson, F. W. Cumberland, Sir Francis Hincks and others. The sum of $2,000 is also to be restored to the Government by order of the High Court of Chancery, England, being money improperly retained by Haws & Co. in furnishing steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway.

EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, May 12.—Telegrams say the town of Iquique, Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake, on Thursday, May 10th.

[NOTE.—Iquique is a small seaport town of South Peru, department of Arequipa, and opposite an island of the same name. Population about 1500.—ED.]

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The County Court House at Rockland, Ill., an elegant and massive structure in course of erection, fell in to-day with a tremendous crash, owing to the crumbling of the brick wall which supported the dome, 120 feet high. There were 25 to 30 workmen on the building at the time. All but four or five who jumped from the windows were buried in the debris.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS SAFE.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer City of Richmond reports meeting the long delayed steamer City of Brussels on Tuesday last, about 1300 miles this side of Fastreal Light The Brussels had broken her shaft April 23rd, and proceeded under sail. All were well. She will probably arrive at her destination on Thursday or Friday. The beef shipments abroad were worth $30,000, and will probably be a loss because of the short ice supply.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. STEPHEN.

SAINT STEPHEN, May 14.—A fire broke out at half-past two o'clock to-day in Ganong's stable, in rear of his store, on Water Street. The wind was blowing heavily from the N. W. The fire spread quickly and caught Mark's building, going from there down to the Watson House corner, up King street and down Water street.

About seventy buildings were destroyed and about forty-three families turned out. Besides the Watson House hotel, Breen's boarding house and Toal's are gone.

Three steam engines and two hand engines were quickly at work. Scarcely anything was saved from the stores on Water street, as the goods were burned after removal from the buildings.

Three men from Calais, Curry, Buckley and Jackson, were hurt by the falling of chimneys, the two latter badly.

The total loss is estimated at $250,000, half of which only is covered by insurance.

The Safest Hotel in New York.

The Chicago *National Hotel Reporter* of 22nd. Feb. last refers to Earles' Hotel as follows:—

"Of all the caravansaries in New York City, it may be confidently asserted that EARLES' HOTEL, Earle Brothers, Proprietors, Canal Street, corner of Centre, is the safest in case of fire. The fire department is wonderfully complete in all its details. Side pipes have been put up to connect in case of need with steam fire engines; large rolls of canvass hose are in all the halls buckets of water stand at all points ready to be used; patent fire extinguishers have been provided in the kitchen, office, halls and elsewhere; there is a tank of water on the roof, and a large fire bell has been put up for the purpose of arousing the guests and servants at night. Special watchmen are kept constantly on duty, and the entire house has an air of safety about it that is very pleasant to the guest. The department is under the control of Mr. Charles Beck. The rate at this house has been reduced to $2.50 per day."

"The house has been enlarged and greatly improved throughout, additional accommodations for one hundred guests have been added to it. For comfort, convenience of location and moderate charges it is ahead of any Hotel in New York."

SEWING MACHINES.—The expiration of a number of sewing machine patents on Tuesday has caused considerable excitement in sewing machine circles, and had the effect of bringing down prices on certain classes of machines fifty per cent. The manufacture of sewing machines is now free to every one, although a large number of patents on non-essential details and attachments will continue in force. The prices of three of the first-class machines on the market here have already been reduced $30 each; that is, a $60 machine will be sold for $30, a $70 machine for $40, and so on.—*Boston Advertiser.*

MONSTER TROUT.—We were shown yesterday, by Mr. Daniel Ross, Fishery Inspector, a quantity of magnificent lake trout, which, had been illegally taken with night lines out of the waters of Lake St. Charles, in the neighborhood of this city, and which he was about to distribute among our local charitable institutions. The lot was composed of nine fish, eight of which weighed respectively either four or five pounds, while the ninth was a beauty and a monster—if the two terms are reconcilable. It weighed twenty pounds and might certainly be characterized after Fenimore Cooper as a "sogdollager."—Some years ago, we believe, another patriarch of Lake St. Charles was summarily removed from his watery lair, weighing twenty-seven pounds; but such overgrown inhabitants are undoubtedly so scarce that their capture forms an event worthy of note in the piscatorial history of that beautiful sheet of water.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES, HAMILTON, ONT., 30th April, 1877.

[CIRCULAR TO AGENTS.]

DEAR SIR:—To enable Agencies at a distance to get forward and fully complete heir business, which it is desired should share in the past year's profits, we have to keep open our lists TILL MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH OF MAY, so that if you can send us any further applications by that time, THEY CAN ALSO ENJOY THAT IMPORTANT PRIVILEGE.

Our new assurances in Canada this year, already exceed any previous year in the history of this or any other Company. They amount to more than those of all the other six Canadian companies combined, and are nearly half as much as done by all the thirteen American companies combined.

Such facts will, I have no doubt, encourage and materially aid you in the further active prosecution of our business.

Yours truly,
A. G. RAMSAY,
Managing Director.

J. W. Marling General Agent for Maritime Provinces, 140 Hollis St., Halifax N. S.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents' worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF ECCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

SPECIAL FISHERY REGULATIONS

AFFECTING

SALMON AND BASS FISHERIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Monday, 23rd day of April, 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act,"—His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that that part of the Revised Fishery Regulations for the Province of New Brunswick, adopted by the Governor General in Council on the 28th of April, 1875, relating to the registration and marking of Salmon nets, and imposing a tax on the catch of Salmon and Bass, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows: that is to say—

County of Northumberland.

SALMON FISHING.

Sections 4, 5 and 6, are repealed and replaced by the following:—

4. Before any Salmon net shall be used the owner or person interested in such net shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, the length of the net, and its intended location, to be filed with the local Fishery Overseer who, if no valid objection exists, may, in accordance with instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, issue a Fishery License for the same; and any net used before such License has been obtained, and any net used in excess or evasion of the description contained in such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the fish caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be also subject to fine and costs under the *Fisheries Act.*

5. The owner or owners of any net or nets used for the purpose of taking Salmon, shall, on receiving such License, pay an annual License fee of three cents per fathom for each fathom of net so licensed; which License fee shall be paid to the local Fishery Overseer for transmission to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

6. All Salmon nets shall have the name of the owner or owners legibly marked on two pieces of wood or metal attached to the same; and such mark shall be preserved on such nets during the fishing season in such manner as to be visible without taking up the net or nets, and any net used without such mark shall be liable to forfeiture.

BASS FISHING.

The last paragraph in Section 11 is repealed and the following substituted in its stead:—

The owner or owners of nets used for the purpose of taking Bass shall first obtain License therefor and pay an annual Licence fee on each net legally in use, of one dollar; which fee shall be paid before any such net is used to the local Fishery Overseer, for transmission to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

County of Restigouche.

SALMON FISHING.

Sections 2, 3 and 4, are repealed and replaced by the following:—

2. Before any Salmon net shall be used the owner or person interested in such net shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, the length of the net and its intended location, to be filed with the local Fishery Overseer, who, if no valid objection exists, may, in accordance with instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, issue a Fishery License for the same; and any net used before such License has been obtained, and any net used in excess or evasion of the description contained in such License, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the fish caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be also subject to fine and costs under the *Fisheries Act.*

3. The owner or owners of any net or nets used for the purpose of taking Salmon, shall, on receiving such License, pay an annual License fee of three cents per fathom for each fathom of net so licensed, which License fee shall be paid to the local Fishery Overseer, for transmission to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

4. All Salmon nets shall have the name of the owner or owners legibly marked on two pieces of wood or metal attached to the same; and such mark shall be preserved on such nets during the fishing season in such manner as to be visible without taking up the net or nets, and any net used without such mark shall be liable to forfeiture.

BASS FISHING.

The last paragraph in section 6 is repealed and the following substituted in its stead:—

The owner or owners of nets used for the purpose of taking Bass shall first obtain a License therefor and pay an annual License fee, on each net legally in use, of one dollar, which fee shall be paid before any such net is used to the local Fishery Overseer, for transmission to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The Special Fishery Regulation for the Province of New Brunswick, adopted in Council on the 22nd of July, 1875, relative to a tax on Salmon and Bass Fishing, is hereby repealed.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

General Business.

NOTICE TO PILOTS

For Port of Chatham.

YOU are hereby required not to take vessels to LANE'S WHARF until necessary repairs are put on said wharf to prevent the ballast falling into the River.

WM. JOHNSTON
HARBOR MASTER.

Chatham, MAY 7, 1877.

WANTED.

A THIRD-CLASS TEACHER,

For District No. 6, Tabusintac.

HUGH MURRAY, JR.,
2y-17 Secretary to Trustees.

EARLE'S HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

First Class Accommodations for Four Hundred Guests.

ROOM AND BOARD REDUCED TO $2.50 PER DAY.

Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated. Contains a Grand Exchange, Gentlemen's Parlor, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Office, Telegraph Office, First-class Billiard Room. Located conveniently to Business and Places of Amusement.

EARLE BROTHERS,
PROPRIETORS.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his Tailoring Business to the shop owned by Caleb McCulley, Esq., and formerly occupied by Mr. David Webster.

F. O. PETTERSON.
Chatham, May 1st, '77. 1in3E28

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of *NIDDRIE & WILSON* was dissolved by mutual consent on April 27th.

☞ All debts owing to the Firm will be collected by Messrs. Johnson & Fraser.

WM. H. N