daylight, and notice amongst a multitude of its kind, that must have been constructed under pressure, as to what must be done with those "three yards of silk." (or anything else), looks as unhappy, as a child with three large apples, and only two hands, and as much out of place as a turnip field. An occasional coiffure will set his thoughts wandering over northern France to Ghent and thence up the valley of the Meuse, through Lorraine Franche-Comte; and the next moment, he will be recalling to mind certain traits of the Orkney fishwife, as a small tartan shawl wound around the head of a stalwart Amazonian, catches his eye. He cannot help wishing that the buxom dame with such ample width of skirt, would make up her mind to trade the moiety of a hat, with her Swedish neighbour, and thus harmonize her dress, by associating those eighteen yards of calico, with a becoming width of brim. The ex-inhabitant of Calmar could hardly fail to be the gainer also. At present she looks as bare and top heavy, as a cocoanut tree, with her narrow, clinging skirts, terminating at the calf of the leg, and lengthened tightly fitting waist.

As we scrutinize this throng (the female portion) we are forced to the conclusion, that the greater part of them are sincere. It is hardly necessary to say that their belief cannot be one of intelligence. A submission to doctrines, which daily outrage all the finer feelings of human nature will be sullen or fanatical, and is often a combination of both. In either case, the subject is a mere machine, running fast or slow according to the degree of force applied, and ever moving in the same grooves or bearings. It is so with these women. In the hands of Brigham and his cohorts, they are, as the potters clay. They are taught that the more crosses there are in this world, the greater shall be the future reward. They can do nothing of themselves. In Eve, they have been cursed, and by man only, can they be saved.—When so great an end is to be attained, they would be worse than the infidel, or even the gentile (looking at us) if they did not willingly bear a trifling mortification of the flesh. "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his soul:" said the Prophet. "There is no doubt," added he, "but that this is meant to apply to women also. We in our enlightened policy, grant, that they have souls, and admit them to the full communion of the Church, though this privilege was denied then by the ancients, and even the early christians. What a fearful position they occupied before that prophet of God, Joseph Smith, published the new revelation? (the women groan in sympathy, for those who died before the new dispensation.) How thankful they ought to be, for the privilege of living in such an age, and to those self-denying men, who are braving danger, and persecution for their sakes, (they make much effort to appear radiant, with indifferent success, and we are expected to make a note of it.) Not more than a few weeks ago, pursued Brigham: that Saint and Missionary Elder Softheart, had been stoned in the native State of the Prophet, (groans from the whole congregation); yes, stoned for doing the Lord's work, but it was so with Stephen. The good man had been eminently successful. Many sisters had chosen to tread in the paths that lead to rest, forsaking their heathen husbands and children, with all their abominations. Several virgins (you remember the parable of the seven wise virgins) had also come out from Sodom, and might be expected some of these days, the Missionary not desiring on the score of domestic economy, to marry the whole of them, (the Elder's under the Prophet's wing, stick up their ears like a terrier, who has just got a sniff of a rat); there will be a fine field for those who desire to direct the unexperienced, in ways of righteousness."

It is about time we had something to say about the leader of the Saints. He is what might be called a solid looking man, hale, hearty and well preserved. His looks betoken a fair share of intelligence, with firmness, as a prominent characteristic. As he stands before us, we note, that about five feet ten inches would approximate to his height, though his corpulent body and broad shoulders, might lead a person to put him down as something less. A full, florid face, prominent chin, mouth heavy, but firm, ample but shapely nose; massive forehead, and cold grey eyes, make up a countenance which, on the whole, is far from disagreeable. His eye would, of itself, indicate that the possessor is no ordinary man. With one glance, he seems to read you as an open book, and the next moment it retreats under the shaggy eyebrows, passive and a blank, as far as revealing anything which is passing within the man is concerned.

In conversation he is very agreeable. He did me the honour to enter into quite a protracted conversation on the street. Noticing that I was a stranger, (he knows every man for forty miles around), he ventured the supposition that I belonged to the immigrants on the square. Finding this to be correct, he enquired where I came from; the number of my immediate relations! my personal acquirements! the financial status of the people; and their opinion of mormonism! what I thought of the country and people, and if I did not intend to remain, or did not think I might according to the old proverb, go further and fare worse! Not, believing in the divine powers of the Prophet, our answers were wanting in candour; especially where they bore on a point so delicate, as our opinion of the saints, and their polity; Leaving the main points in abeyance, we duly enlarged on the kindness of the people and their thrift, industry and evident prosperity. Giving us a kindly parting "shake" he expressed his sorrow that we had not concluded to remain in the holy City. In our next we will review the Prophet in the pulpit and elsewhere.

TO BE CONTINUED.

GLASGOW HOUSE.

The above Establishment is full of

NEW GOODS!

Just Opened!

—From the Best—

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND Canadian Markets.

Prices Reasonably Low!

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Chatham, May 9th, 1877.

General Business.

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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANOLLES: The fortunes of a Partizan of '81 by John Eaton Cooke—price 75c.
The Black Hills, by H. N. Maguire—(Lakeside)—price 10c.
Practical Hand Book and Guide to Manitoba and the North West, by Alex. Begg—price 25c.
Old Times on the Mississippi, by Mark Twain—(new edition)—price 30c.
The Dark Colleen, by the Author of the Queen of Connaught—price 75c.
Resine, by J. G. Whyte Melville—price 75c.
Juliet's Guardian, by Mrs. J. Lovett Cameron—price 75c.
Dr. Ox's Experiment, by Jules Verne—price 10c.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, Chatham, MAY 15, 1877. } D. G. SMITH.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

The Latest Summer Styles.

PRICES:

11c., 12c., 13c., *and* 14c.

These are the most economical Dress Goods ever produced.

NO TRIMMING REQUIRED.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,

SAINT JOHN.

Canned Goods, Nuts, Prunes, etc.

Logan, Lindsay & Co.,

Are receiving to-day:—
40 CASES Preserved Peaches; 15 cases do Pine Apples; 10 cases do Baking Beans; 3 cases do Lima Beans; 25 cases do Yarmouth Corn; 2 cases Tomato Soup; 35 cases Tomato Ketchup; 3 cases Clams; 3 cases Apples; 10 cases Corned Beef; 1 case Asparagus; 10 cases Strawberries; 2 cases Potted Beef and Ham; 2 cases Alderney Milk; 40 bags Walnuts; 40 cases Prune; 12 cases Castor Oil; 7 barrels Cream Tartar; 50 boxes Sultana Raisins; 30 Castana Nuts; 50 bags Filberts, etc., etc.

62 KING STREET.

St. John, May 22, 1877.

Welland Canal Enlargement

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY next, for the formation of a new line of canal from Marlatt's Pond, at Thorold, to Allanburg, including the construction of a lift lock, guard lock, several culverts, and piers and abutments for swing bridges, &c.

Also, the enlargement of about two miles of the canal, from the Junction downward, together with the construction of an Aqueduct over the Chippawa River, a lock between the canal and the river at Welland, piers and abutments for bridges, &c.

And, the enlargement of the canal from Ramey's Bend to port Colborne, including the construction of a guard lock, weir, and supply race, &c.

The works will be let in sections of a length suited to circumstances and the locality.

Maps of the different localities, together with plans and specifications of the works can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg, can be seen at the resident Engineer's office, THOROLD; and for works south of Port Robinson, plans, &c., may be seen at the resident Engineer's office, WELLAND.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque or other available security for the sum of from one to five thousand dollars, according to the extent of work on the section, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of Tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required, by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the Contract, of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th May, 1877.

LOOK HERE!!

HAVING enlarged our Store and fitted it up newly we are better able than ever to supply our numerous customers with

Cheap and First-Class Goods.

We have just received, per S. S. "Nova Scotian," via Halifax, a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

which will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.

Also—Just received from best Canadian manufactories—a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and BOOTS & SHOES.

Also—A large variety of AMERICAN HATS.
Shelf & Heavy Hardware, Glass & Earthenware.

We intend giving special attention to the

GROCERY & PROVISION BUSINESS,

and are now receiving a well selected Stock of Fine Groceries, Selected Teas, Choice Brands PLUG AND CUT TOBACCOS, Pails, Brooms, Nests Tubs, etc.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

—ALWAYS ON HAND—

Flour, Meal, Pork,
Beef, Butter, Cheese,
Lard, Molasses, Sugar, etc.

The public will please accept our thanks for the patronage received in the past, and we trust it will be continued for the future.

A. & R. LOGGIE.
BLACK BROOK.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

NOW OPENING:

A Large and Varied assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Imported direct from markets of Great Britain.

A DETAILED ADVERTISEMENT will appear in our next,

GEO. I. WILSON,

Gleaner Building, - - - - Chatham.

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.
A 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, JUNE 7, 1877.

Mr. Gladstone and the Cretans.

The Cretans, like the frogs in the fable, have asked for a prince to rule over them in place of the Turk, and have pitched upon Mr. Gladstone as the future Prince of Crete. The Cretans have always had a pretty hard reputation, even from the time of the Apostle Paul, and don't seem to have improved as their nationality grew older. Like certain Canadian politicians, they are celebrated at the present day for active and daring vindictiveness and venality, and like a good many other people their christianity is more a matter of theory than practice. Probably this is the reason they selected Mr. Gladstone to rule over them, and if he has any taste for reforming robbers and pirates, he would find a wide field for his talents. Crete lies at the entrance of the classical Ægean Sea, and is advantageously situated as regards the Black Sea, the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, but as Mr. Gladstone generously gave the Ionian Isles to Greece, he is not very likely to accept Crete from the Cretans, even as a personal favor, and they will probably have to find consolation some day in a paternal British Governor, backed by a strong mounted police force, and a gunboat or two.

Departmental Management.

Although the Regulations for the Salmon fisheries in Northumberland have been published in the County and are supposed to be in operation, the Licenses provided for have not yet been placed in the hands of the local Overseers, and fishermen who have submitted their "memoranda" as directed, and offered to pay the tax called for, have been told that the Department will wait until June for the money, provided it is then carried exclusively to the Chatham Overseer. We had the highest authority, over a fortnight since, for stating that the Minister intended to have the regulations carried out, as published, and that it was his desire that the "Local Overseers" should issue licenses. This was to save the fishermen the trouble of travelling long distances to Chatham. The Minister, however, seems to permit the Inspector to trifle with Orders in Council as he pleases. It is high time the Government, as a whole, took an interest in these matters. If they are of sufficient importance to call for Orders in Council the Orders issued should be obeyed and not impertinently changed in vital points by any, subordinate officer—especially one so notoriously unreliable as the present Inspector for this Province.

We have only to counsel the numerous fishermen who have applied for a decision between the Regulations as published by Government and those said to be authorised by the Inspector, that if they conform with the requirements of the former and their Local Overseers fail to give them licenses as therein provided, they will not be required to go outside of their own districts. The Inspector has no right, without the Minister's permission, to direct them to be sent to what he calls the "Central officer," no such officer being known to, or recognised by the Department. Such an appointment, we are told, is eagerly sought for, but it is not made—just yet. We have asked Mr. Wyse, the Chatham Overseer, why blank licenses which lay in his office some three weeks ago, and may be there yet, were not divided up among the Overseers of the County, and he said the Department had not furnished enough to supply all and, besides, he was authorised to give the fishermen time to pay the tax, which would not be required of them until June, or later.

The question why enough licenses to supply the different local Overseers were not furnished from Ottawa is one not easily answered. The fact that they were not supplied is not a very creditable commentary on the present system of management in the Department and it is an additional proof of neglect for which the Minister will be held responsible, wherever the actual fault may lie.

Respecting the matter of giving the fishermen time to pay the tax it may be said that there is no objection to such a course, but is it a fact that there is but one Overseer in the County qualified to dispense Government leniency in that connection? We think not. If all the Overseers who are practically acquainted with the fisheries are to be officially declared but mere registering machines for the one least qualified in that respect, let the Department say so by its Regulations. If not let the Minister turn over a new leaf and give a positive assurance to officers, fishermen and the public, alike, that he controls the administration of affairs over which he is paid to preside and that he is not afraid to require, of even so great a personage as the Inspector of Fisheries, respect for Orders in Council, as well as for his "good intentions towards the fishermen," which have grown to assume the character of a delusion and mockery.

An Important Ecclesiastical Judgment.

A very important judgment has lately been delivered by the Lord Chancellor in England in the Folkstone Ritual case. The case arose out of an appeal by the Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, incumbent of St. Peters, Folkstone, against a decree pronounced by Lord Penzance, as Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, in 1876.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives the points as follows:—"The four matters in which the appeal complained of Lord Penzance's judgment were these:—1st. The wearing during the service of the Holy Communion of vestments known as alb and chasuble. 2nd. The saying of the Prayer of Consecration in the service of the Communion, while standing at the middle of the west side of the Communion table, in such wise that the people could not see the officiating clergyman break the bread or take the cup into his hand. 3rd. The use in the Holy Communion of wafer bread or wafers, that is, bread or flour made the form of circular wafers, instead of bread such as is usual to be eaten. 4th. The placing and unlawfully retaining of a crucifix on the top of a screen separating the chancel of the church from the body or nave."

It will be sufficient to say that from the tenor of the judgment given on these points, a very great deal has been gained by the opponents of Mr. Ridsdale and those of similar ideas. Ceremonial vestments have at last been curtailed and doubtful objects of veneration or adoration have been tabooed, among which is the Crucifix, etc. The judgment has been published in full in the majority of English newspapers, and has created considerable sensation. It is not easy to divine the policy of the High Church party in the English Church. If it is to bring back the Church of England to the Church of Rome by gradual and underhand means, it is not a very respectable one. But granting, as no doubt is often the case, that these men of Alb and Chasuble are sincere; that their love of peculiar vestments, ceremonials and church furniture is so absorbing, why indulge in a surreptitious and childish mongrel imitation of what is done in another Church, honestly, openly and with all the prestige of ancient authority and long usage, and, we might add, with far superior adjuncts and better taste. Their predilections may be innocent enough, but the consequences to the church are quite another thing.

War and Commerce.

The New York *Shipping and Commercial List* discusses the question of the benefits of war to commerce in a very able article, which, no doubt, will do something to dispel the popular delusion on this subject. It asserts, in the first place, that the commerce of the world has been suffering for the last five years from the American War, which, to those engaged, involved disaster and an enormous waste of life and property, together with a heavy burden of debt. It admits that war is a great moral evil, though at times a necessary one, as a remedy for others that could not be reached in any other way. It asserts that though the war in Europe had a stimulating effect on some lines of business on this side the water, particularly in breadstuffs, that the excitement has died out, and that the profit will be more than absorbed by the losses. The writer then goes on to show the results in the following plain language:—

"Not only will the reaction come in the future, and the depression be felt which is the inevitable result of industries overthrown, wealth destroyed and commerce deranged, but even with the temporary advantage to certain branches of business, will come corresponding drawbacks. High prices for food and supplies in foreign markets mean high prices at home. And if high prices for certain commodities have a tendency to produce high prices for others, and high prices for commodities to increase the wages of labor, on the other hand increased wages enhance the cost of production and restrict our ability to compete in the markets of the world. There is compensation in all things and a continual tendency to equilibrium. Loss and destruction cannot be turned to profit."

The Potato Bug.

Considerable apprehensions seem to be felt this season concerning the Colorado or Potato Bug, which has already threatened the crop in Canada. Col. Rhodes, a prominent farmer of Lower Canada, writes to the Quebec *Chronicle* requesting that any of these insects which are found, may be forwarded to him or the Minister of Agriculture, so that their course may be noted and due warning given. If the potato crop in Quebec is affected by this pest, it is quite likely that New Brunswick will not escape. Our farmers, therefore, should be on the watch.

The Crops.

At this season, the question of the coming crops is one of great interest. The following facts have been gleaned, and are given as briefly as possible.

In Canada the winter wheat promises a large crop, and a larger quantity than usual of spring wheat was sown and is looking well; the only Canadian crop, there is any doubt about is that of potatoes which have been retarded by frosts in some places and threatened with the Colorado Beetle in others. The fruit crop promises well.

In the United States the result of enquiries seems to be as follows:—In Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Middle Tennessee, North Alabama and Southern Kentucky, the wheat crop is highly promising; the same remark applies to North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. In Texas the crop is large and out of reach of the grasshoppers, and in Michigan the promise is good. In Minnesota the crops promise well, the only complaints being from Kanzas and California, notwithstanding which the latter expects to have a large export of breadstuffs. The corn crop is generally good, but the cotton crops is not so good as usual, and in some instances has rotted in the ground. The fruit crops promises well everywhere. The prospects at present appear to indicate one of the largest harvests ever seen on this continent.

The Commissioner of Fisheries' Report.

The Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1876, is at hand, and we regret that owing to it reaching us but yesterday we are unable to refer particularly to it this week. It shall have attention next week. We think those controlling the Public Printing Department at Ottawa might manage to place such documents in the hands of the Press of the Country with less show of preference for particular papers than under the present arrangement. Some of the Press of the Province received this Report a week before it reached this office. If we thought the documents were forwarded by the Fisheries Department we could comprehend the delay as a usual thing in that direction. "Better late than ever," however, and in due time it shall have proper attention.

Enormous Artillery.

The celebrated Prussian artillerist, Herr Krupp, is just completing a monster piece of ordnance, evidently designed to show that guns of cast steel can be produced on a scale to vie with the wrought-iron ordnance of Woolwich and Elswick. The weight of the new Krupp gun is almost exactly that of the great Frazer gun which has lately distinguished itself at Shoeburyness. It thus falls short of the huge proportions of the 100-ton Armstrong guns which are being manufactured for the Italian navy. But a steel breech-loading gun of 82,000 kilogrammes, or 80 English tons, is, nevertheless, a production of a very marvellous and interesting character. The length of the gun, including the breech-piece, is 29 feet 6 inches, the breech-piece itself being 6 feet 4 inches in length. The calibre of the gun is 15¾ inches. The weight of the projectile will be 750 kilogrammes, or 1,650 pounds, and the powder charge will be 396 pounds.

FISH-CULTURE—A FRAUD.—The Inspector of Fisheries has the brazen impertinence to report that he placed 320,000 salmon fry in different rivers this season from the Miramichi Hatching House. We are prepared to prove the statement a falsehood, and the Department is aware of the fraud. Such glaring impositions are simply a disgrace to the Government of Canada, and particularly to the Department which fathers them.

News from all Quarters.

THE DEGREE of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred by Mount Allison College upon the Rev. H. Pope of St. John.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Miall has been appointed Secretary of the Fisheries Commission, which is to meet in Halifax.

DR. CONROY the Delegate Apostolic, had an imposing reception in Montreal, on the 2nd. He was present at services of the *Fete Dieu.*

PILGRIMS TO ROME.—On the 3rd inst. the Pope received 5000 pilgrims, this being the 50th anniversary of his elevation, to the episcopate.

THE Governor General, it appears will leave Ottawa for Manitoba on July 25th and great preparations are being made at Winnepeg for his reception.

THE CZAR is said to have wept while the declaration, of war was being read by a bishop of the Greek Church, to the army intended to invade Roumania.

A LETTER from Rio says the French barque *Bayadere* spoke the whaling ship "Ringold" about 40 miles south of Trinidad, which had had three of her boats stove in by a sea serpent. The animal is said to have been secured.

SUICIDE.—The Rev. Mr. Mordea shot himself on the street in London, Ont., on the 2nd inst. dying instantly. He was sunstruck some time ago, and lately disappointed in love. He was evidently insane, when he committed the act.

SUIT AGAINST A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for delaying a message has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, although the Telegraph Company claimed that the delay was caused by an accident.

BESIKA BAY.—A recent letter from Besika Bay states that the Templar lodges located on board H. M. ships in Besika Bay hold their meetings on the Plains of Troy. On one occasion, while the lodge was in session, the candidates for initiation were employed lighting fires and preparing a tea.

THE ENGLISH DERBY came off on the 30th ult. The winner "Silvio," is the property of Lord Falmouth, though nominated by Mr. G. Erke. He was Lord Falmouth's selection for this race, though many horsemen considered him too light an animal to stand the extra half mile of the Derby. Mr. Sanford's "Brown Prince," the American representative in the race, came in the sixth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND WAR.—It is reported that the British Columbians are not a little exercised over the fact that there is a considerable naval force flying the Russian flag near their coast, and that it seems probable war between that power and England may ensue. They complain, and with much show of reason, that there is nothing like an adequate British force at hand for their defence. The defences of Vancouver's Island and the mainland have moreover been declared by General Smyth to be worth nothing.

CRUEL TREATMENT.—Capt. B. B. Bustin formerly of the *King Cerdic*, complains that on the passage from Bombay to Liverpool, his wife was very sick with dysentry, and he put into Mauritius for medical assistance. He gave his word there was no contagious disease but no doctor would come on board though they offered "to look at the patient from a distance and prescribe." The only alternative was 30 days quarantine, or another port, and Capt. Bustin, who is a St. John man, chose the latter, but his wife died the next day.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—The following colonial appointments were made to this Order on the Queen's Birthday. Knights Commanders:—Gen. McDougall, formerly adj. gen. of the Militia of Canada and Major-General Smyth at present commanding the Militia of Canada. As ordinary members or Companions are, the Hon. Joseph Trutch, lately Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia; Alex. Murray, director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland; Sandford Fleming, engineer of the Canadian Pacific; Jno. Palliser, lately commander of the expedition sent by the Government of Canada to the Rocky Mountains; Major Cameron, lately chief officer of the boundary commission of Canada, and Capt. Geo. Arthur French, formerly commissioner of the North West police.

A DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE.—A despatch from Panama dated the 21st ult., states a tidal wave visited the entire coast from Callao to Chili about midnight of the 9th, causing great destruction of property at various ports. At Callao the docks and piers of the Muelle Darzena were the principal sufferers, together with some stores along the shore line, which were completely carried away by the water. Vessels made fast and lying outside the outer walls of the dock were lifted fully eight feet, but were not damaged. Most of the steamers riding at anchor in the bay slipped their cables, fearing further danger, and some of the larger vessels stood out towards the offing. It is though that the loss of property at various points, must be enormous, and some 700 lives have been sacrificed.

MUTINY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—A despatch dated London, June 1st reports a serious *emute* on board Her Majesty's iron armor-plated ship *Alexandra*, flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron. In consequence of the stringency of the discipline and the unusual severity of the punishment, the whole of the first watch refused to do duty, and threw the gun sights overboard. Three insubordinates have been sentenced to 42 days imprisonment, and were sent home in the *Monarch* to undergo that punishment.

A telegram from Athens, May 31, gives an account of another and apparently more serious mutiny, while the *Alexandra* was lying at Pieræus. The mutiny was quieted by marines summoned from other vessels of the fleet. The mutineers were arrested and a court martial convened. The cause of the second outbreak is stated to be dissatisfaction because of the refusal of shore leave, whereupon they rendered the *Alexandra's* guns unserviceable. It was deemed necessary to send the *Alexandra* to cruise in the Mediterranean until further orders.

Provincial Notes and News.

PORTLAND, ST. JOHN is exercised about the appointment of a Chief of Police.

THE BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE (colored) has been holding its sessions in St. John.

NEW BRIDGE.—Mr. Joseph Killam intends to commence the bridge on the Memramcook, near Black's, on the 7th of June.

MACKEREL.—Nearly 1,000 barrels of mackerel were recently taken in the fish traps of Yarmouth Harbour and at Cranberry Head.

AFFRAY IN THE ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.—A short time prisoner in this institution recently attacked two officials and wounded them with a knife.

YARMOUTH celebrates its birthday on the 9th of June with great festivities. The history of this town shews what unity and co-operation can effect.

GREAT MACKEREL CATCH.—During the past week, three or four thousand barrels of mackerel are said to have been caught in two nights at Digby Basin and in the Annapolis river.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Great preparations are making in Halifax for the reception of the 300 commissioners whom it is believed will be present at the Presbyterian General Assembly.

ST. STEPHEN.—Friends in Calais and Chicago have sent $700 to aid the poorer inhabitants of St. Stephen, who have suffered by the late fire. It is probable that St. John will also contribute.

HERRING AND LOBSTER FISHERY.—Down the Bay of Fundy the lobsters and herring seem very plentiful. Fishermen at Lubec have taken from six to eight hundred lobsters a week since the season opened.

SUICIDE AT ST. ANDREWS.—On Thursday morning the 31st ult. Mrs. Dolly of St. Andrews while in a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by severing arteries in her leg which caused her to bleed to death.

LAUNCHES BY MOONLIGHT.—the new barque *Cedar Croft* 1150 tons, from Mr. Lynch's yard Portland, and the *Mary A. Kersten* from the Old Fort Carleton St. John, were both launched by moonlight, on the morning of the 29th.

WOODSTOCK.—The people of Woodstock are shewing great energy after their late disaster, and many of the citizens are already rebuilding and others preparing to do so. The N. B. Railway Co. are building a comfortable station house.

A CAMP MEETING IN NEW BRUNSWICK in connection with the Methodist Church is to be held in a Maple Grove a short distance from Cardigan Station on the Riviere du Loup Railway. It is to be held at the close of the N. B. and P. E. I. conference.

NICTAUX AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—The contractors have commenced on both the north and south sides of the Annapolis river, and have about fifty men and twenty teams at work. The first sod was turned on Thursday 24th ult., and considerable progress has already been made.

NOVA SCOTIA STATISTICS.—The Nova Scotia Report of Vital Statistics has just been published covering the year 1875, at the end of which year, the population is set down at 413,387. In four years there has been a gain of over 25,000 entirely due to the excess of births over deaths.

ELIHU BURRITT ON THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—The *Canadian Monthly* has a very interesting article by Elihu Burritt in which he speaks in high terms of the resources, industries, and prospects of the Maritime Provinces. In the same number is also republished Goldwin Smith's article on the Political destiny of Canada, the key note of which is the exploded idea of annexation to the United States.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MONCTON.—About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. a fire broke out in T. & E. Taylor's store and spread quickly to the large dry goods store of J. & C. Harris. Both buildings were totally consumed. T. & E. Taylor did nor save any of their stock. J. & C. Harris saved a small part of theirs. Taylor was insured about $9,000; Harris $13,500 on building and stock.

SAFES IN THE LATE FIRE.—The safes in the Stephen fire have most them been unequal to the test. Most of them were of the Tilton & McFarlane make. Out of six in the fire, five turned out very badly, and one in fair condition. There were two of Hall's safes which came out in very good condition. One of J. & F. Taylor's burned its contents very badly. There were one or two of other makes which came out badly.—*St. John Telegraph.*

EXCURSION TICKETS BETWEEN ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.—Arrangements have been effected between Mr. Brydges, Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. James, Manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and Messrs. Small & Hatheway, proprietors of steamer *Empress*, for the issue of round trip excursion tickets between St. John and Halifax, which will enable purchasers to travel by one route and return by the other.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPS LOST.—The ship *Prince Eugene*, Gerkin, captain, loading at Papellon de Pica for Europe, was totally wrecked by a tidal wave, prior to May 12. She was built at St. Martins in 1867, registered 1328 tons, and was owned by J. H. Moran, Esq., of that place.

The Barque *R. A Chapman* Rutherford, captain, reported at Pabellon de Pica, April 30th, loading for Hampton Roads, was also lost at the same time.

The *R. A. C.* registered 982 tons, and was built and owned by R. A. Chapman of Dorchester. She was launched in 1874.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Quite a smash-up took place on the Intercolonial Railway between Maccan and Athol Stations on the 28th ult. It appears that the train despatcher at Truro gave the right of way on the same track to two freight trains going in opposite directions. As the trains approached each other, it happened to be on a straight line, but each was on a down grade and there was not time to avoid a collision. Simultaneously the conductors set the breaks, reversed engines, and every man on each train, except one Conductor, jumped. The engines came together with a frightful crash, and were completely wrecked. The damage including freight, etc., must have been some $20,000.

THE GILBERT-SIMONDS CASE.—The great St. John law suit which is dragging its slow length along may be thus summed up:—A gentleman died eleven years ago, and bequeathed his fortune to Thomas Gilbert. Several relatives of the deceased who have been in Europe and elsewhere, claim imbecility on the part of the testator, brought on through drink. Several lawyers have been engaged on the case, which has been in progress three weeks, and bids fair to last much longer. A day or two ago the defendant's case commenced. It seems as if Gilbert would be successful.

PREMIUM LIST FOR THE EXHIBITION.—The Secretary of Agriculture (J. L. Inches, Esq.,) is busily engaged preparing a premium list for the forthcoming exhibition; $5,000 cash will be offered in premiums. Prizes will be awarded on stock of all descriptions, agricultural and horticultural produce. Manufactures and mechanical inventions will receive large amounts in premiums. The premium list will surely give satisfaction to all, as nothing will be overlooked of the growth or manufacture of the Province. Mr. Inches will distribute the lists freely, as he understands thoroughly the advantages of a liberal use of printers' ink.—*Tel.*

The Rawdon Murder.

This case is now attracting considerable interest in Upper Canada. It is one in which a farm help, named Glenn, poisoned his master Papheus Fradette, whose wife was also thought to be implicated in the crime and was arrested. The Fradettes lived in the township of Rawdon, and the man died on Sunday May 20th, Glenn leaving immediately after his death. Mrs, Fradette denies any complicity and says that Glenn told her he administered a dose to her husband in a mistake, but Glenn had threatened her husband's life. The case is parallel to the Sombra and Missouri murders, in Canada, and farm helps, are becoming rather a perplexing institution to the "old man" in Ontario.

A Murder at Castleton, Ontario.

A murder is supposed to have been committed near here on Friday evening, the 25th ult. As soon as the news that Miss Alberta Wade was missing leaked out, a large number of men turned out and searched the woods in the vicinity, and after searching nearly all this morning succeeded in finding the body about three miles north of here. She was partially buried under a fallen tree top, and the grave was covered with leaves, and so well did the villains imitate the mossy carpet of the woods, that the grave would have escaped detection, had not one of the party just happened to see a fresh break in a rotten pole that was thrown carelessly near the grave. Coroner Gould empanelled a jury, who, after viewing the body, considered a *post mortem* examination necessary, which is now being held in the Town Hall. Two arrests have been made.

The Thousand Island Camp-meeting Association.

The object of this association as detailed in their illustrated paper, containing maps and plans, is to obtain one of the Thousand Islands, near the entrance to Lake Ontario on the St. Lawrence. They have purchased 1000 acres at the head of Wellesly Island, in the neighborhood of Kingston a beautiful location, belonging to the State of New York, and in proximity to the Canadian Shore. This is to be laid out in cottage lots for summer residences, free from watering place fashion and frivolities and provided with profitable religious privileges, including one or two camp-meetings every summer.—The enterprise is reported to be undertaken "for the promotion of the religion of Christ," but the methodical way in which the lots in this paradise are laid out on the plan, remind one of an earthly land speculation, combined with special means of grace. At least it will, doubtless, have a tendency to gravitate that way.

Scarcity of Good Horses.

The disturbed state of the horse market in Europe and the difficulty of obtaining them in the Netherlands have prompted the Belgian Government to a novel course. Last week a steamer arrived from Buenos Ayres freighted with more than a hundred wild horses. The animals had been captured with the lasso in the prairies of La Plata, and were brought over in charge of two gauchos. No losses were reported in the course of the voyage, and, except that two of the horses jumped into the Scheldt when the steamer came alongside, and from which they were taken out alive, the whole herd was safely disembarked. Other ships are expected with similar freight, and the animals will be at once put in training for the Belgian cavalry. Every day the bullock is on the sea he loses weight and value, whereas probably the journey across the Atlantic—if it can be effected with safety—takes its part in the programme of training a horse fresh from the prairie.—*London Globe.*

Another Marine Lunatic.

It is pretty difficult to sympathize with people who risk their lives and spend their powers of endurance, in enterprises which are not only useless in themselves, but which have even lost the charm of novelty, as more original hare-brained people have long since demonstrated their possibility. Capt. Crappo of New Bedford is one of these individuals: he proposes to cross the Atlantic in a whale-boat of 19 feet keel, with leg of mutton sails, and to live on canned provisions. Capt. Crappo has, however, made one improvement on this class of expedition: instead of taking some unfortunate dog, he takes his wife, and if they quarrel all the way (as people at sea are apt to do) and get safe to the other side, everybody will be ready to admit that the gallant captain and his wife have distanced their predecessors. We are told that most of the weight on board will be the boat's store of fresh water, about 130 gallons in six kegs, which will be stowed fore-and-aft, three on each side. Her provision and water will weigh about fifteen hundred pounds. The *New Bedford* is a shorter boat than has ever crossed the Atlantic, but Capt. Crappo thinks she is superior as a sea boat to the little craft that made the voyage last year.

The *New Bedford* has no bulwarks, but will be rigged with life lines instead, and Capt. Crappo does not expect much water will come over her deck. The hatches will be arranged in two parts with hinges, and most of the time the forward half of each will be closed. The steersman will sit in the after hatchway, and will be provided with a canvas boot to fasten round the body in rough weather. Any time when the sea is too high for convenient running the boat will lie to with a drag. The captain and his wife sailed