General Business.

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.

NOTICE.

5th APRIL, 1877.

FROM the above date the Subscriber will sell his large and varied Stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Leather, etc.

At a small advance on cost. Sale to continue until TUESDAY, 8th day of May next, after which the balance of Stock will be sold at Auction, the Auction Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY.

☞ All accounts due over one year will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

GEO. WHITTAKER.

Kitchen & other Household UTENSILS, TINWARE, &C.

The best place to purchase HOUSE KEEPER'S REQUISITES for the Kitchen or the Dining Room is at the well-stocked Establishment of James Gray, George Street, Chatham, who being both an

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

in the above line, is prepared to furnish almost anything that may be required by those who favor him with their patronage

ANGLERS AND OTHER SPORTSMEN

will find all the utensils they require for

CAMP OUTFIT

at this Establishment.

JAMES GRAY,

George Street.

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, BOXES 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.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds

FOR SALE AT THE

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE!

—VIZ:—

Peas, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Raddish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, Turnip Seeds,

Also, a great assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS!

E. LEE STREET, *Proprietor.*

Newcastle, N. B., April, 1877.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at 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 MON.—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 10, 1877.

England's Eastern Policy Attacked.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone moved one of his resolutions in the British House of Commons condemning the policy of the Government in not taking a more active part in endorsing the policy of Russia towards Turkey. The Rt. Hon. gentleman had prepared five resolutions, but as they threatened to completely demoralise the Liberal party, if moved, he abandoned two of them. A press telegram summarises the resolutions as declaring in effect that England had just cause of complaint on account of the conduct of the Porte. They refer to Lord Derby's depatch of last September relating to the Bulgarian massacres, and proceed to declare that until there is a change of conduct and guarantees are given for better Government the Porte has no moral or material claim to the support of the British Crown; "that, in the midst of complications and with war actually begun, the House earnestly desires that the influence of England in the Councils of Europe be employed for the effectual development of liberty and self-government in the disturbed provinces; that the House further desires that the influence of England be addressed to the promotion of harmonious action among the European Powers, with the view of exacting such means of government from Turkey as are necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual defence against intrigue, and for the security of the peace of the world."

These resolutions appear unobjectionable to the ordinary reader, no doubt, and they certainly reflect the deep "religious and christian sentiment of Russia," but the Statesmen who, fortunately, are guiding the political affairs of Great Britain in the present crisis are not blinded by the anti-Turkish zeal that inspires Mr. Gladstone and which, if carried to its legitimate conclusion, would strike at the preservation of England's control of her great Indian Empire. They see through the flimsy excuse of a desire to secure "Christian protection" and "improved Turkish rule," with which Russia probably seeks to cover her designs upon the Turkish Capital and are prepared to keep an eye on the quarrel which has been forced upon Turkey. Russia has asserted that she has no desire to acquire Turkish territory, but will be satisfied when she has forced the Porte to institute reform. It is almost amusing to find Russia in the *role* of a defender of the oppressed, but while she may be taken at her word, no one can complain if Great Britain allows Turkey and Russia to fight it out, as matters now stand between them. She ought to interfere only when Russia abandons her stated policy and interferes with British interests at Constantinople.

We are not surprised, therefore, that Sir Harry Wolfe has moved an amendment to Mr. Gladstone's resolution. It is, in effect "that the House decline to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the Government in its maintenance of general peace and the protection of British interests, without indicating any alternative line of policy."

Sir Harry Wolfe is a staunch Conservative and supporter of the Government and the amendment moved by him is said to have been prepared by Sir Stafford Northcote. The Home Secretary, Mr. Cross, in the course of a reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech said that gentleman dare not tell the House or the country that he was prepared to go to war against Turkey as an ally of Russia, and yet that was the point to which his policy would tend. The very basis of the Constantinople Conference was that the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be maintained, and it would have been a gross breach of faith if it had been declared, as Gladstone thinks it should have been, that the decision of the conference would be enforced by war. Sir Stafford said "Turkey's reply to the protocol was blind and foolish, but she was now suffering for her folly. There was nothing, however, to justify Russia in holding the protocol like a pistol to her head, and acting in contravention of the treaty of 1871. The power responsible for breaking the united action of Europe was Russia. Turkey, he said, was now engaged in a death struggle. God alone knew what might be the result, but the whole efforts of the British Government must be directed to localise the war, and preserve neutrality. If the Czar would keep his word, pledged to Lord Loftus that he had no intention to take Constantinople, but only to obtain the amelioration of the condition of Christians in Turkey, there would be no question of interference with British interests."

It is evident that the policy of the British Ministry is the only safe one, under the circumstances in which England is placed, and that it will result in maintaining her in the position which has long been hers—that of the foremost nation of the world, both in commerce and all else that constitutes power, and commands respect.

The New Post Office.

We hope the Government will lose no time in fitting up the portion of the Dominion Building at Chatham which is intended to be used as a Post Office. We took occasion, several months ago, to give expression to the public's disapproval of the Government's tardiness in the matter and are glad to know that the building is, at last, to be used.

The Price of Bass.

We observe that a statement of the Inspector of Fisheries to the effect that the bass caught in Napan and Black Rivers are so worthless that "they bring only 2 cts. per lb., while fish in good condition in winter readily bring on the ice 10 and 12 cts." is published in the *News*. Our cotemporary may learn, by making proper enquiry, that Bass bring no more than from seven to eight cents per lb. in the winter. In the Spring they are not sold by the pound, but the price in Chatham is 25 cts., per fish, the average weight being about four and a half pounds. This would make the price per pound more than five cents. Bass can be shipped abroad in winter in a naturally frozen state, and the expense of putting them into the markets of the cities of the United States is therefore small, compared with what it would be were the fish to be iced and sent away. Bass bring no more in Boston or New York city markets in April or early in May, than they do in January, February and March, and any of our readers will readily understand that while it might pay very well to ship the fish without icing during the frosty months it would be quite another matter when to expense of icing is to be added the increased cost of freight in proportion to the weight of the ice and the heavier package necessary to hold it.

It is to be regretted, for the sake of the interests of both the people and the Department, that its chief officer in the Province is so unfortunate as not only to be constantly misrepresenting facts, such as those in reference to the relative prices of bass in Winter and Spring, but also incapable of ascertaining and taking into account the conditions which go to explain what puzzles himself and the Department, and is yet so plain to the people who suffer from their official misconceptions. We hope, however, for a better state of things, in this respect, by and by. Such organized falsehood and stupidity must, in time, die of its innate rottenness.

Three Mails a Week on the Valley Road.

We are glad to be informed that the Postmaster General has been induced to comply with the prayer of the petitioners who asked for the restoration of the tri-weekly mail on the road between Chatham and Newcastle and Fredericton. It was at first thought that no additional cost would be entailed by giving the increased accommodation if the route were divided, but that was found to be a fallacy and the Department deserves thanks for restoring the old arrangement in the face of the extra expense, which, we believe, is about $400.

Official Information.

What do the Miramichi gaspereaux fishermen think of the fact that the Department of Marine and Fisheries is officially informed that there are only five gaspereaux seines on the river. We know the names of owners of fifteen such seines, and we presume many of our local readers can count more than that number. We ask, in all seriousness, whether high officials who *act* on such false information are fit to deal with the important matters under the control of the Department at Ottawa. We thought that after our exposure of the Miramichi Hatching House frauds the Minister would not allow himself to be hoodwinked any longer, but we have to regret that we were apparently mistaken as to his disposition to protect the public against the impositions they are now forced to put up with under the baneful rule which is fast rendering fishery administration in Northumberland worse than a farce. There is no excuse whatever for the ignorance or malice which has led to the official misrepresentations concerning the number of gaspereaux seines on the Miramichi.

HELD OVER:—Owing to advertising pressure on our columns we are obliged to hold over quite a large quantity of matter, including an article on Miramichi Steam Navigation.

Provincial Rifle Association.

The Council of the Provincial Rifle Association met at Fredericton Junction on Thursday last. Ten members were present, and Captain Perley, President, occupied the chair. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Captain Hazen, and some other members of Council, including Lt. D. G. Smith and Ensign Loggie, of Northumberland, were unavoidably absent.

THE FREDERICTON JUNCTION RANGE.

One of the principal objects in holding the meeting of Council at Fredericton Junction was to enable members of Council to see the proposed Range at that place. We are indebted to the *Telegraph* for the following, in reference to the meeting and its proceedings:

From a report made by Capt. Hazen, of St. John, and Ensign Loggie, of Fredericton, the range was shown to be distant from the Junction by highway road half a mile on a south-easterly course. It is situated on a plat of high meadow land from the 200 to the 1000 yards range, the remainder from the 200 yards to the targets being partly fallow ground and partly light and sandy; the soil could be easily cleared of very light scrub and at a small cost. The range from the 200 yards to the 600 yards is perfectly level; the rest to a 1000 yards is on a gradual incline, the latter distance being not more than 20 feet higher than the targets. The ground at the line of butts is available for trenches, and free from the water lodging in them. They did not consider it necessary to erect mounds behind the targets as the balls penetrate a forest. Lumber can be procured within a quarter of a mile. Sufficient accommodation could be procured by competitors at the Junction. Accompanying the Report was a plan of the Range, showing the roads leading to it and the grounds surrounding, which had been prepared by Ensign Loggie.

THE SUSSEX RANGE.

Colonel Beer wrote in regard to several places in and near Sussex, that had been examined by him. He had found none more suitable than that heretofore used, except the old one used in 1867 and the following year, and the only advantages that range has over the Stockton range are the direction or line of fire, and its nearness to the railway, together with shade trees. It is a question whether this range is as safe as the Stockton range, as the back ground is not as high. Mr. Stockton offers his range on the same terms as heretofore, except that he will charge an extra $10 if the 1,000 yards range is used. Should it be desired to alter the construction of the butts he will make no extra charge, and if butts are built behind targets to receive the bullets, he will leave the matter in the hands of the Association, providing always that should the Association give up the use of the range at the expiration of the lease, that all ditches, trenches or butts shall be filled in or levelled. The range cannot be open at all times for practice, but upon notification of matches, authorized by the Provincial Association, being held, permission will be granted to parties having a permit from the President, upon a notice being given of a day. An estimate of the cost of changing from the hill butt to the trench, and also for building new butts or trenches on a new range, was given in the report.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON FREDERICTON AS A SUITABLE PLACE.

A report prepared by the President was next read, with reference to the City of Fredericton. In the selection of a locality for a permanent range, he held that they should be guided by five essentials, as follows:—Facility of transport; telegraphic service; accommodation; centrality; the range—all of which he explained, and compared the three ranges presented.

Sussex, forty-four miles to the eastward of St. John, is served by five trains from the westward and four from the east, daily, benefitting those living between Moncton and St. John. East and north and west of these points the service does not exceed two trains a day. The transportation service to and from Sussex may, therefore, be deemed good; telegraphic service good and accommodation sufficient.

The transportation to Fredericton Junction and the telegraphic facilities were spoken of as good, but there was not sufficient accommodation.

Fredericton, next to St. John, possesses the greatest amount of facility for transport. The range is in many respects an admirable one.

As regards centrality the localities stand in the following order, with regard to convenience for the following named Active Militia found within a certain radius:

Fredericton, first	1,400
Fredericton Junction, second	1,160
Sussex, third	1,000

He thought if Fredericton range could be obtained for a term of years, at a moderate rental, it would prove sufficient for the requirements of the Association.

An adjournment of nearly two hours was had, to enable the Council to view the range and have dinner.

NO PERMANENT RANGE DECIDED ON.

When the Council met after dinner, remarks were made in explanation by the presiding officer; then Major Parks, Col. Beer and Captain Cropley spoke, the latter showing that Fredericton was a most desirable place. Then Lieut. Ewing, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Marsh, moved the following resolution:

That, lacking the necessary information to enable them to do so, this Council is not prepared to recommend to the Association the adoption of any particular range as a permanent one.

Col. Marsh stated that there was no information as to the expense of the range at Fredericton Junction, and he was not certain about that at Fredericton. This was his reason for seconding the resolution.

The resolution passed.

THE COMPETITION THIS YEAR.

In regard to the range for this year, Lt. Ewing said a resolution had been passed at the last annual meeting of the Association that Sussex be the place selected. The President did not remember having put such a resolution, but Col. Beer and Major Parks thought there had been a discussion in regard to that subject. Before closing his remarks, Major Parks believed that a good permanent range could be had at St. John and wanted it to be taken into consideration. To settle all dispute he moved that Sussex be adopted for this year's competition.

Qr.-Master Lipsett said it had been the endeavor to bring out young shots, and he said they had been unfavorable to Sussex on account of contrary winds, and he wished this to be favorably considered. He desired them to understand that he was not wedded to Fredericton, but on account of the reason above stated he wished to have a change made.

Captain Cropley favored Fredericton, advancing the same argument that he had done in the discussion on a permanent range in regard to favorable winds and other advantages, and he was supported again by Qr.-Master Lipsett.

Colonel Beer favored Sussex for the reason that everything was on hand.

Colonel Marsh could not support the motion for Sussex range, as he had heard complaints from York County men; but as he was not bound to support Fredericton as a site for a range, he would favor some place near St. John.

Major Parks, referring to what Quarter-Master Lipsett had said about young shots, said that there were plenty in other counties besides York, whose interests were to be considered as well.

Major Staples spoke against Sussex on account of its winds.

An amendment was moved by Colonel Marsh, seconded by Capt. Cropley, that the competition take place at Fredericton. The amendment was carried.

A COMMITTEE

was named to appoint the time of the annual competition. Wimbledon targets and scoring are to be used.

It was resolved that the Association affiliate with the National and Dominion Rifle Associations.

Paid register keepers are to be employed at the forthcoming Competition.

The Council then adjourned.

Later.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

SIR,—I have received the following message from Ottawa:—

"Government grants six thousand dollars for Wimbledon Team this year."

This will, no doubt, prove to be very satisfactory to the marksmen of Canada, as it also insures the selection, during the ensuing season, of the team for next year.

THE PRESIDENT,
N. B. Provincial Rifle As'tion.

May 4, 1877.

NEXT MEETING TO BE AT SUSSEX.

Secretary Arnold writes as follows to the *Telegraph* of Tuesday:—

The following settles the matter as to where the annual matches of the Provincial Rifle Association will be held this year, having been taken from the minutes of the annual meeting of the Association, held in 1876:—

"On motion of Ewing seconded by Fowler, resolved that the Stockton range be secured for the year, failing the procuring of a permanent range. Carried.

"O. R. ARNOLD,
"Secretary N. B. P. Rifle Association."

News from all Quarters.

A TERRIBLE LAND SLIDE

is reported on the bank of the river Viellet, a tributary of the Batiscan, in the parish of St. Genevieve, one hundred miles east of Montreal. At the point where the slide occurred the bank is eighty feet high.—Over an acre of land moved, burying a saw and grist mill and a house at the foot of the hill and turning the course of the river. It is asserted that ten persons were buried alive.

ARCHBISHOP POISONED AT MASS.

The Archbishop of Quito was poisoned on Good Friday while celebrating mass, by means of strychnine introduced into the sacramental wine. There is intense excitement and indignation over the sacrilege, but the perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

NOMINATION AT OTTAWA, ETC.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The nomination for the vacancy in the Commons, for this city, took place at noon to-day when Mr. John P. Featherstone and Mr. J. M. Currier were the only two nominated. There was a pretty large attendance of voters, but no speeches were made. A mass meeting was held to-night by Featherstone.

The Minister of Customs leaves for St. John about the middle of the present month.

Nothing doing here now but the election contest, which is very exciting.

CANADA'S SOLDIERS.

OTTAWA, May 3.—A cable telegram to the *Globe* announces that the *Daily Telegraph* has a flattering editorial upon the offers of military aid from Canada to Great Britain in case it should be wanted.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has left for the West. Mr. Cartwright accompanied him as far as Kingston.

Hon. Mr. Smith, Minister of Marine, is acting for Mr. Mackenzie during his absence. Mr. Smith also acts for the Minister of Justice in that gentleman's absence.

Hon. Mr. Blake has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to attend to his office to-day. He leaves to-morrow for Toronto, and will take a week or two respite.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FOR HALIFAX.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Information has been received here that three British iron-clads and the 42nd regiment, Colonel Cameron's, will shortly proceed to Halifax.

POLITICAL.

The present Parliament does not end till the end of March, 1879. There will be two more sessions before the next general election comes off. The election contest here proves hotter every day. The public meeting last night was followed by several personal conflicts, and some street fighting.

A SENSIBLE AMENDMENT.

In the British House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Elcho, offered the following amendment to resolutions by Mr. Gladstone:—"That the House, while anxious to promote the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and of all races under his rule, condemns the interference of a foreign power by force of arms in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire; and this House is satisfied that Her Majesty's Government, while maintaining neutrality as long as our interests are not affected by the war which Russia is urging against Turkey, will not fail to take such steps as would enable them, should occasion arise, promptly to protect our interests and maintain our Empire in the East."

CHURCH AND STATE.

LONDON, May 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies, at Versailles, on Thursday, Minister Simon, replying to Leblond's interpellation relative to Ultramontane intrigues, said neither the Government nor any political party could be held answerable for the attacks on foreign governments in the newspapers. The petitions for the re-establishment of temporal power were the work of a feeble minority. The Government had put a stop to these petitions and would not tolerate any attack on Catholicism, which it sincerely respected, and which now enjoyed unprecedented liberty. All parties must respect the law, and the Government would protect the clergy while they confined themselves to their spiritual duties, but would deal firmly with them if they encroached on the civil power. The Government has hitherto pursued a conciliatory policy, but desired peace in France and Europe, and would henceforth act with resolution.

SIMILAR SENTIMENTS FROM AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A letter from Pesth says that the Hungarian and Austrian Governments will make practically identical replies to the interpellations introduced in their Parliaments on Eastern affairs. The replies will urge that Austro-Hungary will best fulfil her European mission and consider her own interests by doing all in her power to ensure localization of war, and thereby bring about a possibilty of sooner opening the way to mediation.

Two students were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for taking part in the recent Anti-Catholic demonstration.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Gambetta said the Clericalists sought to induce France to break with Italy. He said clericalism was an enemy to France. This last statement was greeted with prolonged applause by the Left.

Minister Simon indignantly repudiated the assertion that his speech of Thursday was dictated by President McMahon. He repeated his declaration of the Government's determination to make the law respected. They would do so with all the more energy, as advantage might be taken, if impunity was enjoyed, by certain persons (probably meaning Bishops) to prejudice good relations with Italy.

M. Mun, a recently elected clericalist deputy, denied that the Catholics desired war with Italy.

The Chamber by a vote of 361 yeas to 121 nays adopted an order of the day, presented by the Left and accepted by the Government, declaring that the Chamber considered that these Ultramontane manifestations constitute danger to peace at home and abroad.

LUMBER BURNED.

NEW YORK May 4.—A fire at Wallacelow, Clearfield Co., Penn., destroyed three million feet of lumber and a large quantity of shingles; loss $20,000.

PILGRIMS AND THE POPE.

LONDON, May 5th.—A Rome despatch says 1,500 French pilgrims were received this morning at the Vatican. The Pope entered Ducal Hall, where the pilgrims gathered, accompanied by twelve cardinals and many distinguished prelates. Viscount Dumas read an address, and presented the rich offerings of the faithful. His Holiness delivered an eloquent speech. He addressed the pilgrims in affectionate terms, and blamed the Governments who consider as revolutionary these religious manifestations of the people who demand liberty for the head of the Catholic Church. After the audience the Pope sent beautiful bouquets to the lady pilgrims.

TURKS ORDERING ROUMANIAN TROOPS AWAY.

LONDON, May 5.—A despatch from Bucharest says that some Turkish monitors arrived on Friday before Oltenitza, and insisted upon the withdrawal of the Roumanian detachments.

[Note.—Oltenitza is a town on the Danube, 35 miles S. E. of Bucharest. Here the Turks defeated the Russians in November, 1853.—ED. TEL]

THE PRUTH SWOLLEN.

The Grand Nicholas telegraphs from Kischeneff as follows: "The passage of Pruth is retarded by the unusually swollen condition of the river. All necessary steps, however, have been taken that the concentration of troops will not be interfered with."

LONDON, May 7.—Gladstone's motion, which comes up for debate Monday night, promises to be the most momentous in the history of Parliament.

The War in the East of Europe.

LONDON, May 2.—The Turks abandoned Bayazid, a fortified town of Armenia, 150 miles E. S. E. of Erzeroum and on the borders of Persia, on Monday, and it is now occupied by Russian troops.

SIGNIFICANT!

The London *Telegraph's* leading article points to the omission from the declaration of neutrality issued by the British Government, of a paragraph which appeared in the declaration issued at the outbreak of the Franco-German war. The declaration then published contained the following:—We are firmly purposed and determined to abstain from taking any part directly or indirectly in the war now unhappily existing between those sovereigns, and to maintain peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them." The *Telegraph* says this omission can hardly be accidental, nor under the exceptional circumstances of the present war could the government be expected to bind itself to an unconditionally pacific course.

EGYPT TO ASSIST THE PORTE.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Patrie* publishes a text of the Khedive's speech to the Egyptian notables. He says it is important that Egypt should send troops to Turkey. The notables have been convoked so that the Minister of War may know the strength of contingent he can send. The estimates do not admit of our furnishing the full number required, and it is necessary to resort to exceptional resources.

KALAFAT.

BUCHAREST, May 3, evening.—The Roumanians have taken possession of Kalafat with 9000 men and 25 Krupp guns. They will fortify and hold the position against the Turks.

TURKISH GUNBOAT INJURED.

There has been more firing at Ibrail. One Turkish gunboat has been injured and retired.

It is stated the Russian batteries at Barboski fired upon a gunboat and forced it to retire.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

It is rumored that the Turks have burned and abandoned Tultcha.

PRIZES CAPTURED BY TURKS.

Several Russian merchantmen have already been captured by the Turkish fleet.

AUSTRIA WON'T INTERFERE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—Andrassy has assured the Turkish Ambassador of the pacific intentions of Austria, and declared that Austria was not mobilizing her troops.

A SMALL AFFAIR.

GALATZ, May 4.—About fifty shots were exchanged between the Russian batteries at Ibrail and a Turkish turret ship and gunboat. The Russian batteries and town were uninjured. The apparent object of the Turks was to ascertain the strength and position of the batteries.

The blockade of the Black Sea may be declared at any moment.

A Russian prize was brought into Constantinople with a cargo of salt.

REPORTED BATTLE NEAR KARS.

The Russian official report of a battle near Kars says:—

General Melekoff, with the object of supporting his cavalry, left camp on April 20th, accompanied by twelve battalions, fifteen pieces of artillery, and a large force of Cossacks. His cavalry reached Vizinkoff on the evening of the 30th. After two hours' artillery engagement, eight Turkish battalions with field artillery, issued from the fortress of Kars and occupied a position protected by the fortifications. The Russian artillery fire dismounted one of the Turkish guns. General Melekoff, on the 1st of May, leaving a body of cavalry at Vizinkoff, returned with the remainder of his forces to the camp at Ziama. The Russian loss was one killed and five wounded. The Russians took over one hundred Turks prisoners.

NO BATTLE AT KARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—The Turkish Official Journal states that no important battle has been fought in Armenia. The Russian Vanguard has only made an appearance at Batoum.

LONDON, May 4.—Reports are current of a Turkish defeat at Kars, and the capitulation of a Turkish corps, but the Turkish Minister of War is understood to have contradicted the rumors.

MORE KARS.

BERLIN, May 5. — Intelligence from Odessa states that Kars is completely surrounded. The Russians have 24 seige guns in position, and the bombardment will begin immediately.

[Kars seems a point around which the Russians delight to weave warlike stories. Our readers will remember that a bogus story of a battle, in which the Turks were defeated near Kars, has already been reported.—ED.]

RESIGNATION OF THE RUSSIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, May 5.—A St. Petersburg despatch reports Gortschakoff about to resign. He will be replaced by Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Orloff, at present ambassador to France, will succeed Schouvaloff, at London, and Ignatieff will replace Orloff at Paris.

BOMBARDMENT BY TURKS.

VIENNA, May 5.—*Political Correspondence* publishes a telegram from Bucharest containing the following: "The open town of Reni was bombarded on Friday, by Turkish monitors, for three hours. All the inhabitants of Reni, Ibrail and Oltenitza fled."

[NOTE.—Reni or Reny is an unfortified Russian town at the confluence of the Danube and the Pruth, 106 miles S. S. W. of Kisheneff,—population 7,500.—ED. *Tel.*]

RECENT FIGHTING.

ERZEROUM, May 6.—The Russian column, numbering 12,000 men, operating east of Kars, attempted to force Couquanle pass at Yarishan and was repulsed. The Russians twice assaulted Kars but were repulsed with heavy losses. Abdullard, the famous Kurd chief of Van, is about to start with 10,000 Kurds for the Russian frontier.

ANOTHER VERSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The Russians have taken Kars. The Russian attacking army numbered 50,000, and 17,000 troops were captured.

ROUMANIAN ACTION.

BUCHAREST, May 6.—The Senate on Saturday adopted an address in reply to the Prince's speech. The address declares that the Senate will never countenance any hazardous or dangerous policy, still less any attack on Turkey, which would be an unpardonable act of thoughtlessness, and concludes, "nevertheless we will defend our hearths if attacked."

[There is nothing of importance in the later despatches, the Turks appearing to hold their own very well. An engagement is hourly looked for.—EDITOR.]

The Closing Scene in the Dominion Parliament.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Star* gives the following account of the closing scenes in the House of Commons on Saturday last:—The moment having arrived at which the Black Rod was expected to knock. Mr. Irving, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, rose in his place and said:

THE ANGLIN CASE.

"Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections," at the same time handing a written report to a page who, on a motion from the Speaker, gave it to Mr. Bourinot, the Clerk-Assistant. Immediately cries of

"READ, READ!"

arose from the Opposition benches, but just as the Clerk-Assistant stood up to read it, the Black Rod gave the three momentous knocks at the door. The Clerk-Assistant sat down amidst cries of "read, read!" "go on!"

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

now got up, and, in a very excited way, said, "Mr. Speaker, the doors should not be opened. I ask that the report be read. So important a report as that of the Committee on Privileges and Elections should be read. Mr. Bowell, and Mr. Gibbs, of South Ontario, also jumped up and asked that the report be read, when a general paused ensued.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,

who was advancing toward the table to take up the Mace, stopped short, while everybody stood looking at the Speaker, at the Clerk and at Sir John Macdonald, who all seemed to hesitate or to insist. The bewilderment, however, soon came to an end.

MR. ANGLIN

made a sign to the Sergeant-at-arms, who at once shouldered the Mace, and, going to the door, admitted the trim little Mr. Kimber, who made his official bows, delivered his message and retired, leaving the Speaker to follow, with such of the members as chose to obey the summons of His Excellency. As soon as they had left the Chamber, a scene of confusion followed. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bowell and others made for the table to get possession of the report; but the Clerk, before leaving had slipped it into a drawer and locked it up.

THE "LEADER OF THE LEFT CENTRE"

was in a frightful rage, as were also Mr. Bowell and Mr. Gibbs. The former called for Mr. Patrick, the Clerk, to return and sent messengers after him, while others called out to smash the drawer open; finally Mr. Bourinot, the Clerk-Assistant, returned, and was at once pounced upon by the malcontents, Mr. Mitchell shaking his fist at him. At last the document was handed to him, and he undertook to read it to the Opposition; but as he did not do this to the satisfaction of Sir John, the latter took the paper from the representative of the Left Centre and read it himself.

THE REPORT

declared that the Committee found that Mr. Anglin had vacated his seat. To Sir John Macdonald the report was known, as he assisted at the meetings of the Committee, and it is known that there was

A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION

in regard to the course that should be taken in the matter, so that much of his indignation must have been got up for effect.

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the Winter, I took cold, which as usual settled into a severe cough, which continued to increase as the season advanced, although I made use of all the cough remedies I had knowledge of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself, became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in consumption. While in Boston, during the Spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me; in ten day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to health and strength. I have ever since kept the BALSAM in my house, and whenever any member of my family has a cough or cold, it is immediately resorted to. No family should be without it."

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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 EXCORIATED 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.

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I am now showing the first portion of my

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Lace Curtains, 45 and 52 inch;
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