little angry at first, but not violent.—When I saw them coming I thought they were all having a good time. Campbell seemed in good humor. Hache appeared somewhat sober. It seemed a kind of a joke when Campbell took hold of the reins. When I heard the revolver shot I ran a step or two. Hache did not seem hurt. He seemed out of temper. I never saw Hache drunk on the road. I did not see Campbell strike him. The girl did not appear the least afraid. The revolver might have been pointed upward when it went off. I did not see any revolver when I got down to them.

Mr. Tweedie said he would forego calling Mr. Gaudet, a witness who was present when the whole matter was settled between Hache and Campbell, as the matter was so trivial that he could not believe it would be sent to the Grand Jury. He thought the Court could readily understand how the whole trouble was caused. He repeated his offer to plead his client guilty of assault.

The magistrate said the evidence had not established the charge that the revolver was aimed at Hache; it was quite clear that it was pointed upwards. Although Hache had sworn that it was pointed at him, the other witnesses, who were called at his request, testified differently. It was evident that the case was not one that it was necessary to send up to either the County or Circuit Court and it had already cost the County a good deal of money. He must, however, say that the conduct of Campbell, while not so bad as charged, was very wrong towards both the driver and the young woman. He had no right, whatever, to conduct himself as he had done, especially when there was a female passenger in the wagon, the presence of whom ought to have acted as a restraint upon him. No person who was actuated by a proper sense of what should guide a man would conduct himself so badly in presence of a lady, and the fact that it was done through drink did not excuse it, as a man should be manly in this respect whether he were in liquor or not. There was therefore no justification for the assault.

The first complaint was then dismissed and Campbell was, *properly*, arrested for assault for which, after pleading guilty he was fined $20 and costs.

The Magistrate directed attention to the law relating to the carrying of revolvers and warned Campbell, as well as others against the practice.

To the Constable the Magistrate gave a reprimand for not bringing his prisoner directly to Chatham instead of handing him over—without any direction to that effect—to the Justice at Tabusintac.

Comment on this case seems to be almost unnecessary, its lessons are so obvious. Substantial justice has been done, and the highest money penalty that the law allows for a common assault, inflicted. Had Campbell acted as stated by Hache, the latter, having but one arm and being, therefore, unable to cope with him, physically, should have secured aid before passing the Lower Newcastle Post Office and had his pistol from the wagon. All the circumstances go to show that it was the old, old story, "two's company" etc., the cause of the trouble being, as usual, not so much a mated over the matter as the other two. The girl seems to have acted very sensibly through the whole affair and Campbell would probably have caused no trouble to the driver, save that of mind, had it not been for the liquor he had taken. It is quite evident to everyone who saw Campbell that he is quite a different man when sober from what he is when in liquor. Knowing the change that comes over him when he drinks to excess he should avoid drinking entirely. If he does not, and is led into committing illegal acts he has only himself to blame if the law punishes him. If the mail driver had had a revolver on the occasion of the assault and, fearing that Campbell meant to shoot him, had killed the latter, no jury would say he did wrong. It is for such reasons as these that the Statutes make no difference in regard to the felonious acts of men whether they are drunk or sober.

It is to be hoped, that we shall hear no more of such attempts to meddle with justice as that involved in the detention and liberation of the prisoner at Tabusintac. Whatever the motive may have been the course pursued, was calculated to bring the law into contempt. It is much better for the prisoner, as well as for the constable and Justice Fayle, that the case was heard in Chatham before the magistrate who issued the warrant.

General Business.

Government House, Ottawa.

THURSDAY, 12th day of July, 1877.

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th and 55th sections of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs." His Honor, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Ingonish Harbor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and it is hereby constituted and appointed to be an Out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; and that the said Out Port be and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Baddeck.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the Matter of William R. Taylor, an Insolvent.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has been issued in this case, and the creditors are notified to meet at my Office, in Chatham, on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an assignee if they see fit.

Dated at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, this First day of August, A. D., 1877.

JOHN ELLIS,
519 Official Assignee.

Government House, Ottawa,

TUESDAY, 17th day of July, 1877.

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 9th and 55th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 10, and intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs."

His Honor, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Kentville, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and, it is hereby constituted and appointed to be an Out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; also, that the said Out Port of Kentville be and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Cornwallis, in the said Province of Nova Scotia.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

HAVE removed to Stewart's Building, Germain street, north side of Country Market, St. John.

MISS [illegible],

[Late of St. John, N. B.]

Intending to reside in Miramichi, informs the Inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity that she is prepared to give

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental.

Terms on application at her residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham.

General Business.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI.

We have been Manufacturing

"IRON FRAME MOWERS

For the last four years, and now offering to the farming community this, the

BEST MOWER,

combining greater excellence of mechanical simplicity together with greater durability and entire suitability for all the requirements of the field, than any other Mower extant.—In construction they are similar to the celebrated Walter A. Wood's Post Prairie Mower, and the Richardson Buckeye, both American Machines. Of the former there are over 300,000 in use, and the extraordinary number of 40,000 were manufactured and sold last season, by the Wood Company of United States. We have over 500 of our manufacture now in use, every one of which (no exception) stands as a monument of the grand and unprecedented success of home manufacture and our enterprise. A list of our Agents in this section of the Province will be found appended, and farmers are requested to ask information of them relative to our Mowers in use in their respective localities, which will establish beyond doubt their unquestionable superiority over any other mower to be had in our market.

The facility of procuring all parts or pieces within a nominal length of time must show beyond the shadow of a doubt the claims such an enterprise has upon the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

For the coming harvest of 1877 we will manufacture LARGELY in excess of our numbers of last season, and trust that our growing enterprise may find such inducements held out to it as will be commensurate with its merits.

Let it be remembered we have no hesitation at all times, in entering into a friendly competition in the field with any other machine in our market. REGUARANTEE OUR MOWERS TO BE INFERIOR TO NONE. Farmers would do well to enquire prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

AGENTS:

Campbellton—MALCOLM PATTERSON.
Dalhousie—DAVID RITCHIE.
Bathurst—CHARLES ROSS.
Newcastle—STEPHEN Y. MITCHELL.
Doaktown—ROBT. SWIM & SON.
Richibucto—WILLIAM WHITEN.
Buctouche—B. FOLEY.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

P. S.—Various patterns of the most improved HORSE RAKES to be had of our Agents, CHEAP.

Fredericton, June 5, 1877.

EVERITT & BUTLER

BEG to state that, through the kindness of Messrs. Gilchrist, Golding & Carney and Mr. O. H Warwick, they are again at

THEIR OLD QUARTERS,

61 & 63

King St., - - - St. John,

Where, having been fortunate enough to save all their Books and Papers, they are carrying on Business as usual.

OUR MR. BUTLER

Has just returned from the American and Canadian Markets, where he has purchased

OVER 100 PACKAGES

—OF—

Staple Dry Goods,

Which we are now opening, and will be Sold at

BOTTOM PRICES

AS USUAL.

Everitt & Butler,

Wholesale Warehouse,

61 AND 63

KING STREET, - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.

(UP-STAIRS.)

JUST THE GOODS

—FOR—

WARM WEATHER!!!

—I HAVE A—

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

French Grenadines,

FOR COSTUMES,

—ON—

Black and White Grounds,

WITH COLD STRIPES & FIGURES,

The Original Prices of which were from

30c. to 60c. Per Yard.

I AM NOW OFFERING THEM AT FROM

5C. TO 15C. PER YARD.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and See Them.

—AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S.

CHATHAM, JULY 10th, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following Fall Sailings of the above Line have been arranged.

FROM GLASGOW. FROM LIVERPOOL.

"ASSYRIA,"

Saturday, 11th Aug. Wednesday, 15th Aug.

"SCOTIA,"

Saturday, 25th Aug. Wednesday, 29th Aug.

FROM LONDON:

"ACADIA,"

Saturday, - - - 18th August.

(unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances)

For Halifax, N. S., and Saint John, N. B.

FREIGHT AS PER AGREEMENT.

PASSAGE—

Saloon, - - - - - - - 18 Guineas.
Steerage, - - - - - - 30 Dollars.

For further information apply in Glasgow, Liverpool or London to HENDERSON BROTHERS; Halifax, to T. A. S. DEWOLF & SON; in Chatham, to D. G. SMITH, or, in St. John, to

SCAMMELL BROTHERS,

29 King St. (Up-Stairs.)

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,
50cts. 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, AUGUST 9, 1877.

The Premier in the Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Premier of Canada, is at present on a visit to the Maritime Provinces, having passed over the Intercolonial, *en route* for Prince Edward Island, on Friday last, accompanied by Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Brydges, and his private Secretary Mr. Buckingham. On the announcement of the Premier's intended visit being made, J. B. Snowball, Esq., of Chatham, addressed a letter to him conveying an invitation for a visit to Chatham. The hon. gentleman replied through his Secretary, expressing thanks for the invitation and saying if it could be so arranged that the trains would permit of his stopping for a short time to visit his friends here he would do so. Mr. Snowball received a telegram on Friday morning from the Premier, at St. Thomas station, in which he intimated that he would pass Miramichi that night and come into Chatham on the way. Mr. Snowball consulted leading men on both sides of politics, who agreed almost unanimously that the occasion was a fitting one to present an address to Mr. Mackenzie, as Premier of Canada. Other preparations for the reception, embracing an artillery salute, etc., were being perfected, when, just as a call for a public meeting to consider an address was about being made by the Town Clerk, Mr. Snowball was informed that the Premier would not stop on the way down. This was, of course, quite disappointing to the public generally as well as to those who were preparing to pay suitable honor to the great Statesman.

The explanation of the mistake, as given by the Premier, is that the telegram placed by him in the hands of the St. Thomas Operator, (who is a Frenchman not well versed in English) stated that he could *not* visit Chatham on the way down. The blunder was the Operator's

Mr. Mackenzie has expressed his willingness to visit Chatham on the return trip and it is [illegible] that he would, if requested, address the people of the Miramichi on the public questions of the day. We observe that he is having fine receptions everywhere he goes. At the public reception meeting in Summerside, on Saturday evening he spoke an hour and a half, an address, in which citizens generally joined, having been presented to him. He was to address a public meeting at Charlottetown on Tuesday evening. A despatch to the *Globe*, relating to the Charlottetown reception says, "Great preparations are being made for his reception, both political parties joining in it heartily."

The Halifax *Chronicle* has words of hearty welcome for the Premier and says that on Friday next (to-morrow) he will be present at a pic-nic in the West of Nova Scotia. The camp meeting ground at Berwick has been chosen as the place for the holding of the first of the Reform pic-nics in that Province.

We are not a political pic-nicking people on the Miramichi, but we believe that the public generally would join heartily in any legitimate measures for securing an address from Mr. Mackenzie on the questions which form a part of the active politics of the country. Our County representative, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, is visiting his constituents and there is no good reason why he and his friends should not join with those who may not agree entirely with him and them in politics, in inducing the Premier to tell us something of what he knows about many public questions which are not generally understood hereabouts. Mr. Mitchell would, no doubt, let us hear from him in Chatham at the same time, for it is hardly fair that our cousins in the country should have the exclusive privilege of enjoying his eloquence. A speech from the Premier, at all events, could not fail to be productive of political good.

Overseer Mowat and the Restigouche Indians.

In dealing with fishery matters on the North Shore we regret to say that we have found more to condemn than praise. We have been unwilling to believe that the system by which Inspector Venning manages affairs under his unfortunate control, has made general the inefficiency and dishonesty which, to a certain extent, characterise the fishery organization on the Miramichi. For that reason we have been careful to reject many charges against fishery officers which were not well authenticated, knowing that if the Inspector could bring home one misstatement to us, he would not fail to make such capital out of it as would tend to convince his too-willing superiors at Ottawa that all charges were of the same character, for bluff and swagger and "official record" go for a good deal in certain quarters. Nothing, therefore, but the public position of the writer of the following would have induced us to publish it without enquiry:

RESTIGOUCHE, June 18th 1577.

MR. EDITOR:—In connection with your remarks on the Fisheries Report would you enquire how, in the matter of the Restigouche Indians, a few barrels of bad flour is made to represent the four hundred and forty dollars they, according to the Commander's Report, were supposed to receive. The local Overseer, might explain if not too much engaged with S.—

ALPHA.

We may say that, apart from a lot of trashy twaddle concerning smelts, written by Overseer Mowat, and published last winter to assist Inspector Venning in meeting our position in a controversy with the Inspector on that subject, we had a very good opinion of the "local Overseer" alluded to, and determined that he should have fair play. We were therefore, glad when we received the following-

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of 18th June. "Alpha" wants to know how a few barrels of bad flour "is made to represent $440." If "Alpha" will sign his real name, not "S" I will publish the name of every Indian and Squaw "who received the flour, and the quantity," also the names of every gentlemen who contributed to Mr. Fleming's fund and the sum, but I will answer no anonymous communications "whatever."

JOHN MOWAT, Fishery Overseer,
Restigouche Division.

In publishing the above we called upon "Alpha" to accept Mr. Mowat's offer, observing—"We know that some "of our prominent fishery officers are "unworthy of public trust, and their "conduct must materially affect the "official character of others. We have "every desire, therefore, to protect "honest officers when it can be done."

In response to Mr. Mowat's offer "Alpha," who is Arch. McKenzie, Esq., M. P. P., sends the following:—

RESTIGOUCHE, Aug. 1st, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—The terms Overseer Mowat offers are fair to himself and honest to the public, and such as any whose only wish is an explanation of a public account, may fairly accept in justice to all, therefore "Alpha" accepts them.

A. MCKENZIE.

It is now Mr. Mowat's turn to publish the promised particulars, so that the portion of the public who are interested in the matter may judge for themselves in reference to a subject which has no doubt caused no little talk on the Restigouche.

LATE WAR NEWS.

LONDON Aug. 7,—Mehmet Ali and Osman Pasha are said to have defeated the Russians at Tirnova with 15.000 killed and wounded. This is not confirmed.

Suleiman Pasha has recaptured Kasanlik at the southern mouth of Schipka pass.

At a Conservative demonstration lately held at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury intimated a policy of non-interference on the part of England.

The Strikes.

The strikes in the United States, though generally subdued, still hold their own, with riot, in some places. Scranton Pa., has been the scene of considerable violence and the Mayor got his jaw broken. A vigilance committee had a fight with the mob in which four or five of the latter were killed. As far as known the riots through the country resulted in about 100 killed, and 160 wounded. In Chicago the loss of life was doubtless much greater than reported, as the rioters snatched up their fallen friends, and carried them off whenever they could do so after the shots took effect, and it was impossible to trace them.

New Party Paper.

[illegible] we were contemplating the establishment of a daily paper for the Miramichi out comes the Moncton *Times* with the positive announcement that it has completed arrangements for issuing a Daily Edition, which will make its appearance, for the first time, to-morrow or next day. Nobody will be surprised to learn that "In politics the DAILY TIMES "will be independent, understanding "independence at the present time to "signify opposition to the Mackenzie "Government, as we believe that no "really independent paper can be otherwise than opposed to an Administration that has had a fair trial and "proved itself incompetent, inefficient "and corrupt."

We will be glad, professionally, to welcome the new-comer in the field of popular patronage. We are convinced, however, that the establishment of party papers such as the *Herald* of Halifax, the late *Watchman* of St. John, the *Daily Times* etc.,—all of which profess to be independent and, yet, seem to deem it their special mission to laud one set of public men and make the grossest attacks on the public character of another, cannot lead to any good result, so far as the people are concerned, while it must have the effect of lessening the respect of the public for the leading men of the country and lowering the character of Canada at home and abroad. According to the *Times*, *Herald*, *Watchman*, *Mail*, and some half a dozen other papers of their class, the Mackenzie Government is "incompetent, inefficient and corrupt." These charges are not new or original, so far as the papers are concerned, for they have been made in modified form in Parliament during the past three years, but that body, which, it must be admitted, is composed of gentlemen as competent and honest as the editors of the party journals, has said the charges are not true.

On the other hand there is a set of politicians in the country who, by the verdict, not only of the press, but of Parliament and the people has been declared, in a constitutional manner, guilty of such corruption as to render it unfit to be longer trusted with the Government of the country. The gentlemen who were the acknowledged leaders of this set at the time did not wait for the honest men of both parties to record their verdict, formally, but, so well convinced were they of the corruption in which they had been detected that they resigned the Government of the country and acknowledged the right of more worthy men to take their places. But, now, party papers are being established in the hope of proving—what? Not that the late Government was not corrupt but that the present is more corrupt still, and therefore the latter must give away to the former. The height of the ambition of these papers is to prove that all the public men of Canada are corrupt.

We hope that the sentiment of the country is not yet so generally debauched as to accept the doctrines such journals would teach.

"TO THE METAPEDIAC"—A very interesting continuation of Mr. Forbes' papers on a trip, "From Weldford to the Metapediac" is unavoidably held over—having reached us too late for this week's paper. Mr. Forbes presents the scenery of the Nepisguit and Bay Chaleur, gives his observations relating to Campbellton and its people, the Restigouche and the Indians, in his usual incisive and interesting style, so our readers have a treat in store for them next week.

The Fishery Commissioner's Report.

We promised, last week, to show, this week, how the Chatham Overseer had encouraged the violation of both the Fisheries Act and the Regulations for this County, meddled with matters outside of his district and harassed fishermen, producing discontent and breaking up the discipline of the Department among them. The ground embracing all these matters is, we fear, too extensive to admit of our going over it thoroughly, but as the Overseer has publicly hinted that he will reply at length to our various charges, we will endeavor to furnish him with sufficient to enable him to attempt the clearing up of some of the more serious matters of mal-administration with which he is now believed to have been connected.

In giving notice of his reply this officer makes a personal reference to the editor of the ADVANCE, using a term originated, we believe, by one who often [illegible] before the ADVANCE was established to close the "Left Centre" printing establishment in Newcastle and bring the plant and intellect connected [illegible] to Chatham, provided he was [illegible] thousand dollars for leaving behind his old friends. Mr. Wm. Wyse uses the term. "Manager." It does not matter very much to us what such persons call us, but, in his case, we give notice that we shall not permit him to do so again without such a reproof as may remind him of the time when he was a manager and managed certain things very well. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with his style of writing to enable us to determine whether he can use as foul language as his friend, the Inspector, but judging from his little public effort last week, in giving notice of his intended reply to us, he seems both able and willing to do so. We suggest to him, however, that he had better respect his present position and use only the language of a gentleman, calling persons and things by their proper names. If he chooses not to be advised by us we will not be to blame for fighting him with his own weapons, hereafter.

But, to continue our references to the official doings of Overseer Wyse.—We said he had encouraged the violation of the Fisheries Act and the Regulations of this county. It is quite well known that the Act provides that fishing with bag nets shall be illegal, save under special license. Notwithstanding this fact Overseer Wyse not only allowed the use of bag-nets within his district for two years without saying a word about the special license, but he was, himself, largely engaged in importing and selling them to the fishermen. In fact, the net seized at Napan Bridge last winter was one of those imported by this officer. For the present we will say no more on this point. Having given [illegible] of his [illegible] the violation [illegible] we leave the [illegible] to show that he did report the illegal nets and [illegible] them.

Respecting the Overseer's encouragement of violations of the Regulations we have much to say, but shall only refer to a case or two; if he can deny our charges successfully, we shall say no more, hereafter. He, himself, has reported to the Inspector that small bass and other fish were illegally caught at Napan by fishermen hauling seines for bass. He made the same complaint in reference to gaspereaux seining and, yet, during his whole life—including, of course, all the years he has been an Overseer of Fisheries—he never took the trouble to be present at the hauling of either a bass or gaspereaux seine. This neglect of duty would, certainly, tend to encourage the Bass and Gaspereaux fishermen to violate the Regulations by capturing fish of illegal kind and size.

We also charge that after seining for Bass and Gaspereaux was prohibited on the recommendation of Inspector Venning—endorsed by no other Overseers of the Miramichi save Messrs. Wyse, of Chatham, and Hogan, of Newcastle—the Chatham Overseer advised fishermen to steal a haul with their seines, now and then. This was directly advising violation of the Regulations. But what will be said when we state that after he had thus advised fishermen to break the law, he offered money to their neighbors to watch and detect them. It will therefore be in order for the Overseer to show in his reply, that he knows from personal observation, *something*, concerning the hauling of bass or gaspereaux seines; that he did not advise fishermen to steal a haul now and then with their seines, and that he did not offer to pay men for watching their neighbors for the purpose of detecting them in the illegal fishing he advised.

We also charge that this officer, notwithstanding the distinct direction of the Order in Council regulatiug salmon fishing licenses, and providing that they shall be issued by the local Overseers, retained the licenses for the fishermen of all the lower parts of the County in his store, where fishermen's supplies are sold. This violation of the law was shared in by Inspector Venning who played into the hands of the Chatham Overseer, covering the latter's infraction of the Regulations by orders which he had no right to give and which Mr. Wyse, as an intelligent officer, must have known would have been productive of discontent among the fishermen. When many of the latter refused to travel distances from five to forty miles further than the law required, and asked their local Overseers for their licenses, they were unable to procure them. This state of things, being known to the Chatham Overseer, he still persisted in retaining the licenses in his own hands, determined that the other Overseers should be prevented from doing their duty. Finally, he obtained the authority of Inspector Venning to travel into other Overseers' districts for the purpose of inducing the fishermen to take licenses from him, falsely representing to them that he alone was authorised to deliver licenses and threatening to seize property of fishermen, and even that of widows, unless they took licenses from him and not from their local Overseers.

Such proceedings on the part of the Overseer constituted meddling with matters outside of his district, harrassing the fishermen, producing discontent, while Mr. Wyse's assurances that the local Overseers were superseded by him, had the effect of breaking up the discipline of the Department in the localities which he visited. It is to such men as Inspector Venning (with whose statements in the Commissioner's Report we shall deal in good time) and Overseer Wyse, that the unsatisfactory condition of fishery matters in the Miramichi district is due. Facts in support of all our charges against these officers are now, and have been for some time, at the call of the Department, whose action has been sought, but sought in vain, for the correction of what is so glaringly wrong. If men, whose duty it is to assist in the administration of any Department, prostitute their offices in the private service of their political friends and themselves, the Government that sustains them, after it is informed of their wrong-doing, shares in the odium which attaches to it. Such mal-administration, carried on in the open day and brought to the very doors of the people, weakens or destroys their respect for those in authority, and it is the duty of everyone who desires the true advancement of the country, the protection of its industries and the well-being of its people to join in demanding that Reform of which we hear so much and experience so little.

The Battle of Plevna.

It appears that the Battle of Plevna, fought on 30th June and following days, was the greatest battle of the war, and a most decisive victory for the Turks. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000; they occupied a series of positions which are naturally strong and also artifically fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the river Vid. The Russian force consisted of the 9th army corps, under General Krudener; the 30th division and the 30th brigade of the 2nd division, under Prince Schackosky; with three brigades of cavalry and 16 guns. It was arranged General Krudener should attack the Turkish centre at Grivisa, and the northern flank of entrenched position over Rahova, while Schackosky attacked Radigevo, and Gen. Skobedeff held in check a strong Turkish force at Loocka, which was the extremity of the line. Krudener began the battle at half-past nine; after a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivisa, but could never expel the infantry from the earthworks; he spent the whole afternoon unavailingly in endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark without having gained anything material, and having himself suffered considerable loss. Schackosky about noon carried Redigevo, and planting four batteries on the ridge beyond, bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was in earthworks armed with cannon, in front of the entrenched village; after an hour's cannonade he silenced the [illegible] infantry, after a [illegible] carried the earthworks and village. The second Turkish position, consisting of a redoubt and series of entrenched vineyards, strongly held, was then attacked and ultimately carried, but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire; the Russians moreover were unable to utilize the captured position. About 4 o'clock a reserve brigade was brought up and an attack made on the positions immediately covering Plevna. The attack continued till nearly sunset; the Turkish infantry was in great force, in a continuous line, under the shelter of trenches; despite the most stubborn efforts no impression could be made on that line. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches and entered Plevna, but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade, which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled to soon evacuate the hazardous spot. At sunset, the Turks made a continuous forward movement and re-occupied their second position; the Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands and died like heroes. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall; with darkness the Bashi-Bazouks took possession of the battle field and slew all the wounded. The Russians held the heights about Radigevo, but the Bashi-Bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in Radigeva and a retreat was compelled in the direction of Bulgaria. The contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who was with the Russian Army, gives the following account of the closing scenes of the Battle of Plevna:

"Prince Schackosky had not a man left to cover his retreat, and the Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once, and were determined to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their first original position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Kadistova, and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded."

"The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ledge were incessant, while those badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later in the darkness the Bashi-Bazouks swarmed over the battle field and spared none. Lingering there, on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below the cries of pain and entreaties for mercy, and the yells of blood-thirsty fanatical triumph."

"The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flashes of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of the shells as they tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. About nine o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osma. There had been talk if his troops had been fresh of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation, but we had no troops to attack with. A moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our three brigades."

Crown Lands Lumber Rates.

The *Royal Gazette* of last week announces that the Stumpage payable upon all Logs, Timber, Trees, or other Lumber, and Bark, cut or made upon Crown lands shall be as follows:—For Spruce and Pine Saw Logs, per thousand superficial feet, 80 cents; for Pine, Hardwood or Hacmatac Timber, wherever cut, per ton, 80 cents; and for all descriptions of Lumber, Trees, and for Bark, twelve and one-half per cent. of the market value thereof at the Mill, place of shipment or place of consumption in the Province. The Licensees are also entitled to four successive renewals, which means that the term of leases is extended to five years, instead of three as formerly. Our Northern members of Government were, we believe, in accord with the feeling of the operators and opposed to any advance in the stumpage rate on logs. Others were of opinion that the rate should be advanced to $1 but it was finally agreed to make it 80 cents, which was a reasonable compromise that will be satisfactory, the extension of the time for which leases are held being a fair equivalent concession.

PRESBYTERY:—A Report of the meeting of the Presbytery of Miramichi at Bathurst on Wednesday which reached this office yesterday is unavoidably held over until next week. It is very full and interesting.

THE MEETING OF THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE has been fixed for Tuesday the 28th inst. and, being an emergency meeting, called chiefly for the purpose of passing certain St. John bills, it is probable the Session will last only a few days.

General News.

SAMUEL WARREN.—The author of the celebrated novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," is dead.

A BLUE COAT School boy recently committed suicide in that institution, London, England, in consequence of which there is to be a government enquiry into the conduct of the School.

THE CROPS.—The news from Ontario respecting the crops continues excellent. A large amount of fall wheat has been sown which promises well; Spring wheat and root crops are also doing well. Hay, however will be rather light.

DID THEIR DUTY.—Two trackmen on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway, received mortal wounds while opposing the tearing up of the rails by the rioters on the approach of a passenger train. Their names are Dooney and Reno.

A TWO FOOT GAUGE RAILWAY.—A two feet gauge railroad between Billerica and Bedford in the United States will soon be finished, the road is 8½ mile long and will cost $50,000 or less than $6,000 per mile, being one-eighth the cost of an ordinary railroad.

THE REV. GEORGE MULLER.—It is probable that during the present Summer both the United States and Canada will be visited by the Rev. Geo. Muller, manager of the famous Orphan Asylum, Bristol, England. This institution is supported by "prayer and faith" alone without solicitation of contributions.

AN ANTI-ORANGE MOVEMENT.—The Irish National Society of Montreal is very wrath with the Orangemen, and proposes even to prosecute them before the courts, contending that their's is an illegal society and has no rights. The movement is not a very wise one, as it will not only defeat itself, but produce a reaction.

ELECTION RIOT IN ENGLAND.—On Wednesday last an election riot took place at Grimsby, England, a mob of 6,000 wrecked the hotel where Mr. Watkin, who was elected to Parliament for that place, stayed, and tried to burn it. Three persons were seriously injured by the mob. Troops were sent to the scene from the garrison at Sheffield, and twelve rioters were arrested.

THE OKA INDIAN DIFFICULTY:—The Toronto *Globe* is of the opinion that this matter cannot be settled by the law courts. It states the land in dispute has now attained a value never anticipated when the grant was made, and that its object no longer exists. The question, therefore, becomes rather one of equity or public policy, as to what may be deemed a proper compromise.

PITTSBURG AFTER THE RIOTS.—"Pittsburg is dead as to all trade" is the confession of one of the newspapers of that city, and it continues:—"From the huckster in the market to the head of our largest iron firms the experience of the effects of the troubles is identical. Manufacturers suffer particularly from the want of fuel, as well as from the impossibility of getting rid of manufactured goods."

MACAULAY'S LETTER:—Prophets are generally at a discount until the evils they predict have actually overtaken people and they have seldom the opportunity of enjoying their own predictions. Macaulay's letter predicting the probable overthrow of the American Republic in a contest with its own working classes, is now much more appreciated than formerly, even in the States, but the end is not yet.

A TRAIN WRECKED ON THE G. T. R.—Last week a train was wrecked on the Grand Trunk near New Liverpool. The train was going at 25 miles an hour, and was turned off the main line by a misplaced switch. The engineer and fireman jumped and only received slight injuries, but none of the passengers were hurt. The engine was badly smashed and several cars, the whole having run down an embankment and the wonder is there was no loss of life.

MISSING VESSELS:—It is known that a large proportion of missing vessels are laden with coal and there is every reason to suppose that they are destroyed by spontaneous combustion of their cargo. It is estimated by Mr. Cobb of the *Globe* Marine Insurance that the known and unknown losses through spontaneous combustion have amounted during the last four years to 70,000 tons of shipping and 107,000 representing a value of £1,250,000. stg.

VANDERBILT AND HIS EMPLOYEES.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt as President of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Company has issued an address to the employees of the company numbering 12,000, stating that less than 500 had shewn any disposition to embarrass it. He further orders $100,000 to be appropriated to those engaged in working the line, excepting the executive department.

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AN INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC LEAGUE.—A cable despatch to the New York *Herald* announces that a new International Roman Catholic League has been formed with the object of restoring the Papal temporal power by force, if necessary, and all bishops, priests and Catholic organizations throughout the world are commanded to work in harmony to that end. Catholic newspapers are to be established in all the principal cities, and all "calumnies" of opposition papers are to be met by prosecution.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKERS.—Where property has been destroyed in the United States the municipalities are likely to have large bills to pay to Railroad and other concerns and the large railway workshops will in all probability be removed to smaller towns and their example may be followed by others, so that the localities of the riot will have to meet increased taxation with lessened industrial resources. The people of the United States have made the pursuit of wealth for the first time in the world's history an absorbing object, and the golden calf has turned on them like the bull in the China shops.

THE REIGNING BELLE IN LONDON,—The correspondent of the New York *World* states that London has gone wild lately over a wonderfully beautiful woman. "And who is she? Well, really, nobody knows much more about her than this—that she is a lady from Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, that she is married to a gentleman named Langtree, and that she has been plainly and quietly brought up, in a manner becoming a gentlewoman. She only came over here with her husband for a little holiday, and everybody made a dash at her at once, as goldhunters grasp at some huge nugget. And now she is all the rage and people climb up on chairs or stand wedged in on a staircase merely to get a glimpse of her."

THE HOME RULERS AND SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION:—The House of Commons on the 31st went into Committee at 6 o'clock p. m. on the South African Confederation Bill which was opposed at every stage by the leading Home Rulers. The struggle lasted all night with relays of officials, members and policemen. The bill was not completed in Committee till 2.10 p. m. next day. Other lively scenes followed and the House finally adjourned at 6.10 in the evening. The Liberals who have, in the main, had the Home Rulers acting with them, joined with the Government, determined to put the latter down. Some of the language used by liberals and Home Rulers was very strong. Butt repudiated the conduct of some of his associates and in reply to a remark from a prominent