

GENERAL BUSINESS.

VICTORIA HOUSE!

NOW OPENED—

A Full Assortment of New Goods FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, Water Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscribers have just received a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

which will offer at prices that cannot fail to attract.

It will be to the advantage of every buyer to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

MORE NEW GOODS!!!

VIA HALIFAX, N. S.

NOVEMBER, 1877.

J. B. SNOWBALL begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received an additional

stock of new goods from England, comprising the following Seasonable Goods, viz:

SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS—ALL COLORS, IN 4 & 5 PLY, "ALLOA" Yarn (heavy)

For Mens' and Boys' Hosiery,

in REAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE and OXFORD.

This is the most desirable Yarn now made, and deserves a trial—SHEPHERD YARNS, "ARDA-

LEIGH" YARNS, BERLIN WOOL—Plain and Shaggy, BROWN COMB CANVAS, "ZAZ" CAN-

VAS, "PERNOLP" CANVAS, BERLIN WOOL SLIPPER PATTERNS, OTTOMAN, &c.

A large and beautiful Stock of NECK FRILLINGS

(in LIME and TABLET).

75 PER CENT OF SOURED SCOTCH WINEYS,

(EXTRA VALUE)

NEW SILK FRINGES, in leading shades. PINK, CARDINAL SKY and NAVY

BLUE SAXONY FLANNELS, TAFFETTY and WOOL STAIN CARPETING; WOOL DAMASKS.

FRENCH MERINOES, BLACK CASHMERE, BLACK SCICILLIANS,

Black and white, the most profitable material yet produced.

SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAP-

KINS, TABLEING, BERLIN WOOL, HANDKER-CHIEFS and OPERETTAS.

LANDRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES AND CABINET ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENT

FROM THE BEST MAKERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CELEBRATED

Estey Organs

AND SHEET MUSIC

MUSICBOOKS

AND

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

NEW WAREHOUSES:

52 KING STREET, (OLD STAND), SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Charlotte St., ST. JOHN.

(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling

the spacious Warehouses—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion, and the

best of Materials and Construction, never before exhibited in any City on the Continent. The

assortment is so extensive, and the prices so low, that we are enabled to offer a

very large and beautiful Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Dressing and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot

be found in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and

CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

AND SIXES, EAST CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE

TABLES, PARLOR TABLES, WALNUT PAINTED TABLES, CHINA CABINETS, GLASS

GLASS CHINA CABINETS, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING

GLASSES, CHINA AND BRASS TABLES, and all kinds of CHAIR FURNITURE, FLOOR & EXCELLENCE, and

MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, TERMS LIBERAL.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW DRESS GOODS & WINEYS, A LARGE STOCK! AND GOOD GOODS!

There is not a Cheaper or Better Assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

in Miramichi than to be had at the

PEOPLE'S HOUSE

NEWCASTLE,

and if you want to buy your money out to the best advantage, you had better call and see.

—ALSO—

Boots, Rubbers & Overboots, Groceries and Wines, Glass and Hardware.

JAMES BROWN.

Nov. 27, 1877.

"SHILOH ONY SETHLIVN" STIMVS MEN

WALNUT GOODS.

FOR sale at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, a

well selected assortment of

WALNUT WALL PAPER, in great variety, SIDES & CORNER BRACKETS,

LAMP BRACKETS, GLASS BRACKETS, STEREOGRAPHIC CASES,

FLOWER STANDS, FLOWER FRITTING DESKS, TOT

TOWEL RACKS, SLIPPER RACKS, TOILET BOXES & RACKS,

BLINDS and BIRD, just opened.

These goods are of particularly good value, and having been bought at low prices, will be sold at corresponding rates.

Chatham, Nov. 15th, 77.

Miraculous Pens.

Fresh stock of this convenient article, in BLACK, BLUE and RED, just opened.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, Chatham, Nov. 21 77.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, New Brunswick, on Tuesday mornings.

It is sent to every address in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere, as follows:

For \$1.50 a year, or 75 cts. for six months—money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified heads, and are charged as follows:

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of five dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement, made therefor with the Publisher.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line (nonpareil, or eight lines per inch) for the first insertion, and four cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having the large circulation distributed principally by the Commission of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, among committees engaged in Lumbering, Fishing, and other mercantile and other superior inducements to advertisers. Address Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Fishery Commission, which has been sitting in Halifax for nearly

six months, brought its work to a close on Friday last by the announce-

ment of its award. Two of the three Commissioners have faced the differ-

ences of value between the fishery privileges accorded to each other by the British and Americans, respectively,

under the Washington Treaty, at five and a half million dollars in favor of Great Britain—or, actually,

in favor of Canada, less a sum to be paid to Newfoundland. While the sum of the award falls short of what was claimed for Canada, it is greater than the Americans appeared to think it would be. Judge Kellogg, the American Commissioner, refused to

assent to the decision arrived at by the other two Commissioners, chiefly, it is said, on the ground that a just value had not been placed upon the coast fisheries of the United States, thrown open to our fishermen and our fish and oil being admitted duty free into the American market.

Telegrams of Friday last give the following as the record of the closing proceedings of the Commission:

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed under Article 18 of the Washington Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May, 1871, to determine, having regard to the principles of justice and equity, the amount of any compensation which in their opinion ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty as stated in Articles 19 and 21 of said Treaty, the amount of any compensation which in their opinion ought to be paid by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article 18 of the said Treaty, having carefully and impartially examined the matters referred to them according to justice and equity in conformity with the solemn declaration made and subscribed by them on the 12th day of June, 1871, and the hundred and seventy-seven, award the sum of five million five hundred thousand dollars in gold to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in accordance with the provisions of the said Treaty.

Signed at Halifax this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

MATTHEW DELFOSSE, A. T. GALT.

The United States Commission is of opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington are greater than those conferred upon the United States by the said Treaty, and he cannot therefore con-

clude in the conclusions announced by his colleagues. And the American Commissioner deems it his duty to state further that it is his opinion that the United States is competent for the Board to make an award under the Treaty except with the unanimous consent of its members.

(Signed) E. H. KELLOGG.

Judge Foster, agent of the United States Government, then said:—

I have no instructions from the Government of the United States as to the course to be pursued in the contingency of such a result as has just been announced, but if I were to accept of the award, it would be signed by two Commissioners it might be claimed hereafter that, as agent of the United States, I have acquiesced in making it a valid award. Against such an inference it seems my duty to guard. I therefore make this statement to show my desire to have placed upon record.

We reproduce articles from the Halifax Chronicle, the St. John Telegraph and other papers, which give a full understanding of the question, and it is not, therefore, necessary for us to enlarge upon it further than to give due credit to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has worked so assiduously during the past six months, directing the course of the Canadian case. S. R. Thomson, Esq., of St. John, is also done Canada's great service by his masterly conduct of the leading Commission on the British side. Mr. Whitaker, our Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, also brought to the aid of our side an extensive knowledge of Canadian, as well as American and British fisheries. He, too, therefore, deserves mention amongst those who assisted materially in securing what may be characterized as a satisfactory measure of justice for Canada. The articles following will be read with interest.

The Fishery Commission's Award.

(From the Halifax Chronicle.)

The award of five and a half millions which was delivered by the Commission appointed under the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, marks an important era in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Now that the trial is ended it will not be out of place to offer some observations, from time to time, on the interesting subject of the Commission.

During the proceedings of the Joint High Commission at Washington, it was understood to be the strong desire of Great Britain and the United States for the time being United States fishermen should have the privilege of our inshore fisheries—some four thousand miles in lineal extent. The question was to give us an equivalent. The protocols of the Conference show that the United States offered one million dollars for the use of their citizens, view and to be taken by the British Commissioners declined. The United States then offered to admit for the period of twelve years their market fish, oil, coal, salt, and lumber, free of duty, as an equivalent

for the use of the fisheries for the same period. This offer was declined on the part of Canada. It was afterwards agreed that for twelve years United States fishermen should have access to the fisheries in common with Canadians; that Canadian fishermen should be allowed to fish on the United States coast, and that fish and oil should be admitted free by each country from the other. As this arrangement was considered by Canada as throwing the balance of advantage in favor of the United States, it was agreed to submit the question to arbitration. It has been contended on the part of Canada, that the advantage of the free admission of fish is just as great to the one country as the other, and that in point of fact we should be paid the full value of the advantage to the United States for the right of their fishermen to enter at all times for twelve years our waters and coast fish, and also to enter our ports and procure bait, ice, and supplies, and to tranship their cargoes. For this the Canadian claim was stated to be twelve millions of dollars, exclusive of Newfoundland, which claimed two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

During the discussion of the question and the submission of evidence, the United States Agent, as has already transpired, contended that the great value of Washington did not provide for any privileges to United States fishermen, except the right of catching fish within the limit, and demanded a decision from the Commissioners excluding all claim for compensation for the advantages of the United States waters for such a period as was proposed for the shipment. After argument the Commissioners unanimously decided this point in favor of the United States. That decision formed an important and almost as marked an event as the final award.

A sum of five millions and a half of dollars was awarded solely for the privilege of fishing within three miles of our shores for a period of twelve years, five of which have passed. Or, perhaps, to state the matter more correctly, it is a sum found to be due for the balance of advantage to the United States of the free use of our waters for such a period as was proposed for the shipment. After argument the Commissioners unanimously decided this point in favor of the United States. That decision formed an important and almost as marked an event as the final award.

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Miramichi and the North Shore.

The river continues open. The Derby...

IF IN THE MIRAMICHI—For some time past the river has been visited by seals...

M. C. CLARK, DENTIST, can be found in Newcastle at Mrs. McAllister's residence...

THE STORM DREW.—The Storm Drum was lighted at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning...

THE MURKIN.—We do not seriously object to the Advocate copying our fishery statistics...

SCHOLARSHIP.—A correspondent writes from Carleton on the 19th inst., stating that the schooner Bell, Parrymore...

AN ECUMENICAL WEDDING.—A correspondent writes—"Quite a large number of persons of different denominations attended the Roman Catholic Chapel at Ecumina on Monday last to witness a marriage of Professor Duffly and Edith Hamer...

REPTILES.—An obliging Resolute correspondent writes—"The Presbyterian congregation of London Brook and their pastor, Rev. Thomas Nicholson, were most sincerely to thank J. B. Snowball, Esq., of Chatham, for the gift of a large number of claspboards for the Church in the course of erection...

THE WEATHER IN REPTILES has been for a long time exceedingly fine for the season, which is very favorable for the lumber operations, which are being carried on to a considerable extent.

REPTILES OF THE DUTCH REFORMERS.—On Tuesday evening at 7.30, the Dutch Reformers held their usual weekly meeting in the Masonic Hall, which was well attended on the occasion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"NORTH SHORE MAN," St. JOHN.—Thanks for your note. We had already dealt with the matter referred to.

"CITIZEN," BERTOWN.—Your letter came too late for this issue.

Correspondence.—We invite correspondence on all local subjects, and will be glad to receive and publish the interests of our readers, individually or collectively, in the columns of this paper, on condition that the contributor will be held responsible for the contents of their communications, and that they will not be published unless they are signed by their authors.

Notes from Harwich.—SATURDAY, Nov. 21st, 1877. DEAR ADVANCE.—I have been going to visit your readers here from our section of the country, for a long while, but I have not had time to do so yet.

Provincial Notes and News.—THE DREDGE, "ST. LAWRENCE."—The Dredge St. Lawrence, lately at Sydney C. B. is again to be employed in St. John Harbor, near the harbor wharf.

THE DREDGE ON MONTREAL TO ST. JOHN.—The sum of \$5,000.00 received at the office of the Mayor of St. John on the 20th, from Montreal, makes the whole amount given by that City \$15,377.28.

HALIFAX TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Temperance Hall, Halifax, was damaged by the late fire to the amount of \$2,000. It was insured for \$12,000 and the sum of Temperance had \$1200 on their furniture.

THE ALLAN LINE STEAMERS.—A. M. Payne, Esq., Secretary of the Importers' Association, Halifax, has received a cable telegram stating that on and after Thursday the Allan Line steamers will run to Halifax instead of Portland.

THE FIRST WINTER MAIL.—The first winter mail, to be forwarded to the Upper Provinces from Halifax, arrived in the S. S. Morton on the morning of the 20th. The mail was a very large one. The Morton had a rough passage of ten days.

SHIP-BUILDING AT BATHURST.—J. C. O'Brien, Esq., of Bathurst, will build another vessel this winter at that place. She will be about 1000 tons burden, and will be named after Messrs. S. H. Dever & Co. of St. John.

THE P. E. ISLAND CABLE.—Mr. J. W. Golder by means of the P. E. Vanguard has successfully removed the P. E. L. submarine cable from the dangerous bank here it was laid four years ago to deeper water. About a ton and a half of new cable was put in, and it is believed there will be no further danger of interruption by ice.

Mr. D. BANKS MCKENZIE.—Mr. D. Banks McKenzie, the temperance reformer, who is holding meetings in St. John, and lately cast some aspersions on the police, in pointing the gun, and shot the wrong eye. The jury brought in a verdict that the defendant pay six dollars and costs and keep the pig.

The smelt fever has begun down here, and it is feared, will spread, if there is not some strong disinfectant used. I hear that about 2 tons have been caught in Ed River in two days.

We hope, soon, to hear of beneficial results following the visit of the Hon. A. J. Smith, such as allowing us to fish for Bass from the 1st of September, as formerly. We would not catch any Bass at all if we did not get this privilege and we never catch a salmon in the Bass nets, as falsely stated by interested parties in a certain section of our County, who are jealous if any Bass are taken at any time the year round.

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We also captured two guns and a number of prisoners.

A despatch dated Vienna Nov. 23rd, says "The Turkish Ambassador here recently interviewed Count Andrassy on the subject of mediation and expressed his opinion that mediation was inopportune and would be disadvantageous to the Turks."

REKROK.—A despatch dated Nov. 24th, says that General Melnikoff, when commanding Mukhtar Pasha to evacuate Erzerum, informed him of the capture of Karas, and that he resisted he would be attacked by eight thousand men, with overwhelming artillery. Mukhtar replied that he would hold Erzerum to the last.

GREEK.—The Ministry in Greece has resigned but the Government refuse to accept their resignation, and a crisis was the result. The people are much excited by the fall of the Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A despatch dated Constantinople, Nov. 15th, says an order has been issued calling out 150,000 civil guards in Constantinople and the provinces, to maintain order during the possible absence of the regular forces. Christians are summoned to participate in this levy.

GOERKO ACROSS THE BALKANS.—A despatch dated New York, Nov. 25th, states a cable special says a Russian expedition, composed of two fresh divisions of the Imperial guard, and all regular cavalry and Cossacks of the guard, the whole numbering about 150,000 men, have crossed the Balkan into Rumania.

OSMAN PASHA.—A London despatch of the 25th, quoting a Pera despatch of the 22nd, intimates that it is doubtful if Osman Pasha can organize an army of relief. A doubtful report prevailed in Constantinople on Saturday night, that he had forced the Russian lines.

REMOVAL OF MEDIATION.—Mr. Layard, the British Minister, has received instructions not to take the initiative in the matter of mediation, but to wait until Austria's intervention is requested.

AN AMBASSADOR ENFERMED.—A despatch dated London, Nov. 27th, states the Russian preparations for wintering in Bulgaria have been countermanded, as it is expected that after the fall of Plevna, an armistice will be concluded.

CAPTURE OF PRATZ.—The capture of Pratz, which the Russians threaten Mehmet Ali's communications, should be attempted to force the Orhanie and Vienna route.

A Turkish fleet of ironclads and transports is expected at Antivari.

MONTENEGRO WAR.—A despatch dated London, Nov. 26th, says "The Times' estimate despatch says the clash at Antivari is not out, encouraged by assurances of relief coming by sea."

Another despatch from Cetinje says the Montenegrins captured, after several hours desperate fighting, two forts commanding the entrance to the bay of Spizza. The Montenegrins now hold the whole of the territory to Bogova, except the citadel at Antivari.

CAPTURE OF ESTEROL.—A despatch dated London, Nov. 26th, states that the Russians on Saturday captured the fortified town of Estropol, twenty miles north of the Balkans, with trifling loss. The Turks fled in disorder.

EVACUATION OF ORHANIE.—The Russian evacuation of Orhanie, a telegram from Sofia states that the Turks evacuated Orhanie on Saturday.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—A New York despatch of the 26th, says that the Sultan has expressed an intention to treat with the Russians on Saturday. He abandons all idea of applying to any foreign power for mediation. The Russian newspapers profess a strong desire for peace, and the talk of the probability of an early settlement daily grows stronger.

GENERAL NEWS.—THE OTTOMAN LEGATIONARY.—It is expected, will meet on the 10th of January.

THE LATE REV. W. H. TILLEY.—It is proposed in London, Oct. 1, to raise a testimonial to the late Rev. William H. Tilley.

ANOTHER MONTREAL FAILURE.—W. S. Wood & Co., silk and woollen manufacturers, of Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities amount to \$72,000.

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Bunting. A large amount of capital is said to have been more embarked in the enterprise.

TROUBLES OF THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Chinese in California are such grave apprehensions of a raid being made upon them by their white brethren, that they have requested the protection of the President of the United States which will, no doubt, be granted.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR LECHE.—ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR LECHE.—A despatch dated New York, Nov. 24th, states Gov. Cuchan has arrived at Winnipeg. He was met at the border and presented with an address; but there was no demonstration or opposition. Madame Cuchan, who was seriously ill, is reported better.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A despatch dated Charleston, S. C., Nov. 24th, says a passenger train on the Charleston and South Carolina broke through a trestle bridge at Fishing Creek late yesterday afternoon, all but the locomotive falling through. About twenty passengers were on the train, most of whom are killed, drowned or injured.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—The Mark Lane Express says the former tone which prevailed in foreign wheat markets, in English wheat having turned out badly in quantity and condition. It thinks a recovery of the war world, in setting free an accumulation of grain in the Black Sea, portends something like a panic in the wheat market.

COMPETITION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.—The Sheffield Telegraph says that the competition between the iron masters of the North of England and of Belgium is unusually severe. Bars from the English are better offered in the monthly delivery in London at considerably less than the lowest quotation in the same market for English bars.

THE OMA INDIAN DIFFICULTY.—The OMA Indians seem at first inclined to accept the proposition of the Dominion Government, namely, that a sufficient quantity of good land should be given them in satisfaction of their claims. They have now an idea that the Seminary will be disappointed in the matter, and that in such case, matters would swing out much more to their advantage.

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WAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A despatch dated Norfolk, Va. Nov. 25th, says—"The United States steamer Florida, with 134 souls, went ashore on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock off Life Saving Station No. 7, near Oregon Inlet, on the North Carolina coast. Wrecking steamer Hesperia was dispatched to her assistance. Admiral French sent to the U. S. steamer Swallow and the tug Fortuna under assistance. Later information says she had gone to pieces under an unusually heavy sea. Many bodies were washed ashore; 34 persons saved."

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.—One of the first acts of the Democrats of the U. S. in getting into power was to repeal the bill for the resumption of specie payments on the 14th July, 1876. This repeal bill had passed the Senate, but the matter has been revived this session, and on Friday last the Resumption Act was repealed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 133 to 129. All who voted for the repeal, with the exception of 28, were Democrats. There will probably not be time for the bill to pass the Senate this session, but the sense of Congress on the subject is now a matter of fact.

A CANADIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY.—A Canadian National Society has been formed in Montreal, with the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, M.P., as its president. The object of the society is to raise a testimonial to the late Rev. William H. Tilley.

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DARWIN AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—On the 17th inst., the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon Charles Darwin, at Cambridge University. The clerical powers had hitherto opposed any honors to Mr. Darwin, and consequently the occasion was a great triumph for the anti-clerical party. There was the usual amount of hoisting and chaffing by the undergraduates, and at a critical moment in the proceedings, an effigy of a clergyman, clothed in an undergraduate's gown was lowered into the middle of the hall from the most prominent point in the gallery. This effigy bore a legend in large letters, "The Missing Link." In the evening Dr. Darwin was further honored by a public dinner, but delicate health prevented his attendance, and Prof. Huxley responded on his behalf.

INTERNATIONAL AMBASSIES.—The Vancouver Service Gazette states that for many years past the camps of the teams sent by the Dominion of Canada, to represent that important portion of "Great Britain" at the Imperial Rifle contests on Wimbledon Common, and the regimental camp of the London Irish Rifles have been pitched side by side, the result of this proximity being a constant interchange of hospitalities, the Canadian officers being year by year constituted honorary members of the British Rifle Association. In acknowledgement of this, the Canadian officers have presented a handsome piece of plate to their "brethren in arms" made of Canadian silver and workmanship, mounted on a stand of maple wood, with the figure of a snuff-box, in the shape of a large, shallow five inches high, entwined with maple leaves, while on the cover is placed the emblem of Canada, a silver beaver, holding a branch of maple in its mouth. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Colonel Gzowski, President of the Dominion Rifle Association, at a lunch given 19th July, 1877, by the Canadian Team, the beaver will be placed in the hands of Colonel Gzowski, in token of the Dominion Government, namely, that a sufficient quantity of good land should be given them in satisfaction of their claims. They have now an idea that the Seminary will be disappointed in the matter, and that in such case, matters would swing out much more to their advantage.

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