



General Business. JUST RECEIVED

Commercial House. CHATHAM, N. B.

Trimming Silks, Satins and Velvets, Plain and Watered Buttons, Braids, Linings, Moire Ribbons, Berlin Wools, Fingering and Fancy Goods, Working Canvas, Spools, Cardboards, Gloves, Corsets, Hair Braids, Switches, Hoisery, Etc., Etc.

BUTTRICK'S NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

W. B. HOWARD.

JUST RECEIVED,

60 CAADDIES

AND

BOXES

W. G. MACDONALD

TOBACCO,

"Napoleon."

"Prince of Wales,"

AND

"MARINERS."

DAILY EXPECTED,

40 DOZ

Brown's AXES.

John McLaggan,

Public Wharf,

Newcastle.

MYAER MOSS,

PRACICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and BANGLOR CORNER

Water Street - - - Chatham

Watch & Chronometer Work

Winter Fisheries.

Smelt and other Nets,

FISHERMEN

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO., BOSTON.

J. PHELAN,

Undertaker and Joiner,

St. Francis St., - - - CHATHAM.

Prescriptions filled at MODERATE RATES and property attended to.

Business Notices. BROWN'S AXES - Superior Quality

MASSACHUSETTS - Excursions for Delta

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE. CHATHAM, N. B. SEPTEMBER 21, 1882.

End of the Egyptian War.

The press despatches from Egypt and England - some of which were in our extra of last Thursday - show that the Egyptian rebellion is practically ended and lawful authority re-established in that country.

The stirring events of last week mark the close of another campaign in which Great Britain reasserts her undoubted position as the greatest military power of the world. It also gives an unequivocal denial to the too-much-believed assertion of Gladstone's disposition to allow England to lose her high place above the other powers in this respect, while it confirms the national recognition in Wolsley of the great military genius of the day.

The other powers more directly interested in the maintenance of peace and good order in Egypt cannot congratulate themselves upon the attitude which they assumed throughout this brief but brilliant campaign, while Turkey, the nation really responsible for the maintenance of good government and the protection of life and property in that country, is again before the world as a weak and unprincipled power, unworthy of the trust reposed in her and unfaithful and dishonest towards her allies.

The sentiment of the British people is one of impatience over the proposals made in some quarters for the re-admission - as a matter of right - of other powers to any appreciable control or direction of Egyptian affairs. British arms, at the cost of British blood and backed by British money, have crushed out a rebellion which threatened seriously to interfere with the commerce of a large portion of the world, and Great Britain will not be true to herself if she does not insist on retaining all the advantages involved in her great success.

The advantage of the victory, to the other powers, should be measured by what it has cost them and the responsibility they saw fit to assume when Arabi's rebellion menaced their interests equally with those of Great Britain. They cannot now interfere in Egypt until Great Britain invites them to do so, notwithstanding Russia's impudent intimation that England cannot be permitted to undertake the direction of Egyptian affairs alone.

Of Sir Garnet Wolsley's part in the campaign the London Times says - "It is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful and executed with so much mastery and energy."

The whole plan of the campaign was settled by General Wolsley, with the concurrence of his superiors and the hearty acquiescence of his chief advisers, before he left England. There never was any question about the best being the basis of operations. Before he left England he put his finger upon Tel-el-Kebir, saying there Arabi would stand and we should attack him on the 15th of September. We mention the circumstance to show that a great deal, which to the outside observer seems chance, is really foresight, planned, or allowed for. General Wolsley has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous."

A London despatch says - "The complete success won in Egypt throws a reflection of glory upon the ministry at home. Mr. Gladstone has regained at a stroke a good deal of the popularity which he had gradually lost since his return to power. What is stranger, he is actually looked upon with favor in martial circles, though only three months ago he was regarded with special distrust and aversion by military men. The army had not expected to see active service again during the administration, and, indeed, had hardly wished to do so. The impression prevailed that, in his foreign policy, the Prime Minister lacked resolution. It was thought that he had not pluck enough to fight a quarrel off as it appeared to be turning against him. In this belief the army officers, for once in a way, dreaded rather than desired a call to the field. They feared that the laurels would be few and the chance of discredit great. As to opinion in the ranks, the private soldiers openly denounced Mr. Gladstone as unucky. It must be admitted that the spell was broken in Egypt, the second pre-emptive showed an all but continuous succession of humiliations by the British arms. No doubt Gen. Roberts had struck down Ayoub Khan, but then Roberts had been placed in command by Lord Beaconsfield, and this solitary success was overbalanced by an unparalleled series of disasters, by the rout at Maiwand, the calamitous sortie at Candahar, the surprise at Boker's, and, above all, by the three defeats which the Boers inflicted upon Sir George Colley at Laing's Nek, Ingogo and Majuba Hill. The acceptance of repulse at the hands of a feeble people like the Boers had, indeed, been something worse than a humiliation to the British soldier. It had not only injured his prestige, but to an appreciable extent, it had sapped his confidence in his own prowess. Now Egypt has made ample amends for all. Both the army and the navy have had a chance to prove their mettle. The bombardment of Alexandria gave to the British war ships the most glorious opportunity that any European fleet has had since the sea fight at Lissa. The march from Lamalla to Cairo has lifted British generalship and soldiery to the old level of renown. At a stroke, England has recovered the ascendancy which Lord Beaconsfield had gained for her, but which it was feared his successor's irresolution had dissipated. She has obtained control of the route to India - she has re-established her pre-eminence at Constantinople. She has secured a substantially indisputable claim to remodel the government of Egypt at her will. What is more, she has shown to three quarters of the world that she is still a great power, and that discontent in Ireland has not in the least affected either her ability or her purpose to guard her eastern interests with the sword. All this has been accomplished at a comparatively moderate cost, whether in blood or in treasure. This, in an event which is connected to Gladstone's credit, by all parties and in all circles, excepting by the immediate adherents of Mr. Bright and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the irreconcilable followers of Mr. Parnell. Above all, it has won for the Prime Minister policy from the very classes which had been the most violent of his foreign policy. Beyond question his administration possesses a more general and solid popularity to-day than at any other time since the end of the first session of the new Parliament."

Gen. Wolsley made a personal reconnaissance this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Generals Lowe, Willis and Wilkinson. He returned after getting a clear idea of the enemy's position. This is the last reconnaissance before the battle.

A general order has been issued for a forward movement of the whole army. Tents and baggage will be transported by rail to the nearest point to the Egyptian encampment. No bugles will be allowed to be sounded after sunset.

The British army is now bivouacking at a point two miles beyond here along the line facing Arabi's front. Our most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian front.

The forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so that the force may reach fighting distance easily by dawn. Wolsley will attempt to get around Arabi's flank and destroy the railway in his rear, communicating with Zagazig.

The British are now marching on Tel el Kebir. The attack will probably begin before daylight.

The Khedive received a telegram from Sultan Pasha saying the British attack on Tel-el-Kebir commenced at 4.30 o'clock this morning.

The Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Alexandria correspondent announces that Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are in pursuit.

Arabi's force appears to be quite broken up. The British have not yet reached the Egyptian camp. The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2000 men. Our loss probably 200, including many officers.

The Highland brigade bore the brunt of the attack. The rest of the army followed.

The attack on Tel el Kebir began at 4.45 this morning. The main attack was directed against the enemy's extreme left flank. The British troops were supported by the Highland Brigade, the 2nd Division, and the Cavalry.

A heavy artillery and infantry force is now proceeding. The British troops are advancing rapidly and evidently are turning the enemy's flank. The British army has frequent communication with the Egyptian camp. The Egyptian force is being driven back towards the sea.

The fire of the enemy's guns is now silenced. The British are now in possession of the Egyptian camp. The Egyptian force is being driven back towards the sea.

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Government's sense of its own want of a respectable figure-head, and 2nd, Mr. Fraser's simple and unaffected kindness of heart and indifference to self-interest.

The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by Parson Purgiss's Pills. These pills make new rich blood, and taken one or two for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

From the "Advance" Extra, Sept. 14th.

ARABI ROUTED!

Surprised by a Night March!

2,000 EGYPTIANS KILLED!

3,000 PRISONERS!

Fleeing Across the Desert!

ARABI RUNS AWAY!

KASSABIN, Sept. 12. Gen. Wolsley made a personal reconnaissance this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Generals Lowe, Willis and Wilkinson. He returned after getting a clear idea of the enemy's position. This is the last reconnaissance before the battle.

A general order has been issued for a forward movement of the whole army. Tents and baggage will be transported by rail to the nearest point to the Egyptian encampment. No bugles will be allowed to be sounded after sunset.

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the rebels was very wild. It came from both infantry and artillery and passed over our heads, being disconcerted by the sudden attack. With daylight the rebels were improved and became like a hailstorm. Many men fell, but not for a second did our advance stop.

Our covering parties lay down and fired, while those in front pressed on. General Grahame made a noble charge, and nothing could surpass their cheer, which resembled a wild yell, and could be heard above the din of musketry as they charged up the steep slopes of the trenches. The Egyptians were terror-stricken. Many of them hid in the corners of the works, while others fled at their utmost speed, throwing everything that they saw. Our work, however, was not yet ended. A larger number of Arabi's left, well-manned and armed, still remained intact, but the British troops were not to be daunted; with another brilliant rush they were among the enemy, bayonetting the guns at their posts and capturing the heavy artillery. Thus we captured the key of the position. In 15 minutes from the first rush we were its masters. The rattle of the enemy's musketry ceased, while men foretook the camp, and picked off any rebels who still showed fight in their retreat. On the South the enemy stood a few minutes longer, but a quick volley from our right flank soon quelled their movements. In a few minutes our rushing stream of fugitives was making for Zagazig, flying out a high ridge and the camp, and General McPherson's Indian brigade burst upon the flying foe from the South and the rout was complete. The artillery coming up at a gallop unimpeded and sent the rebels, who were in a leading part in the confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flanks before the fight began. My previous estimate of the number of rebels captured was under rather than over the mark. The Egyptian losses and the number of guns captured are also greater than at first mentioned. It is believed that the bulk of the rebel force was captured, and that the bulk has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortifications had been carried by the time the Guard Cavalry came up. The British were now in possession of the Egyptian camp. The Egyptian force is being driven back towards the sea.

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are supposed to have gone to the Aboukir forts. The enemy's troops from Melahit, Aboukir and Kaf-el-Dwar will parade at the front here, those from Melahit on Sunday, when they will surrender arms, be stripped of their military dress and disbanded.

The Egyptian guns at Kaf-el-Dwar were cleverly concealed. Four were an eye not larger than the British guns, the resistance of the commander at that place originates from Stamford.

The Times says the punishment for the crime of rebellion is death, and notwithstanding it may be said that never was that punishment more richly earned than by Arabi and his chiefs.

Cairo, Sept. 18. - Arabi informed Gen. Lowe that he trusted himself to English honor as a soldier whose army had been defeated. General Lowe replied he could not discuss the questions of war. His only mission was to arrest him. Arabi considers that DeFesse's shameful betrayal of the national Egyptian party, who depended upon his assurance that he would prevent any landing of troops or war material by way of the canal.

Throughout the campaign the Egyptians had complete command of the Nile in Alexandria and Ismailia. The rebels expected that the British would attack Tel-el-Kebir at midnight of the 12th, and they remained in their trenches all night. This shows that the attack was not a surprise, and that the British were working quietly.

Alexandria, Sept. 18. - The surrendered rebel officers are interned in the Khedive's palace. Two squadrons of cavalry from Mariout, after having been disarmed, were marched into Alexandria yesterday. Saleman Bey, who is supposed to have instigated the burning of Alexandria, has been captured.

London, Sept. 18. - A despatch from Alexandria reports one of the participants in the June massacre was hanged to-day. It is reported that gendarmes and troops have been ordered to operate against Abdallah Pasha, who is still holding Damietta.

Train service on the railroad between Cairo and Alexandria has been resumed. All the stations will be occupied by English troops. The British have occupied Tanta.

Alexandria, Sept. 18. - The fact of the capture of Arabi and the scattering of his forces does not seem to have reached all points in Egypt, as is shown this morning by an attack made by natives in and around Kaf Zayat on a train load of Egyptian soldiers and some Egyptian officers.

London, Sept. 19. - The Times' Zagazig despatch says the Khedive sends a despatch commanding that all respect be paid to British troops, who come as friends, and urging all persons to return to their usual avocations.

London, Sept. 19. - A despatch from Cairo to the Chronicle says Gen. Wolsley and Admiral Seymour are concerting a plan for a simultaneous attack on Damietta by land and sea.

Alexandria, Sept. 19. - Abdallah Pasha, commander at Damietta, has requested that an officer be sent to inform him of recent events. This is considered as foreshadowing the surrender of Damietta.

Cairo, Sept. 19. - A large body of Egyptian infantry with four batteries, supposed to be from Sailyah, appeared at Tanta and surrendered to a battalion of Highlanders.

Alexandria, Sept. 19. - The Times despatch from Cairo says Abdallah Pasha has surrendered to a battalion of Highlanders.

London, Sept. 19. - From 10 o'clock on Monday morning until late in the afternoon, infantry, cavalry and artillery poured in from Aboukir and surrounded the city. There are many more to come.

A Fair Exchange. Will you exchange a chronic case of Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bilious Temperament - to give your torpid Liver activity, and thus strengthen your Digestion, regain energy, comfort, health and spirits, all for 75c? A single bottle of ZORZA will do this. A few doses surprise those who try ZORZA. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in their many forms ZORZA is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts speedily and pleasantly. Try a 10 cent bottle of it. MacKenzie Medical Hall, Chatham.

From "The Times." Editor Times: - Seeing an article in your paper last week from Arnold Parker, I was impressed with the earnestness with which he appeals to you to continue to enlighten the world in regard to the means by which it was so miraculously cured of rheumatism and hip-joint lameness by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. The article to which he alludes, by Dr. Bates, impressed me so favorably with the merits of this remedy that I tried it also for several blisters on my horse and found it the most perfect cure I ever tried for spavins and other blemishes, as is completely removed the enlargement in every instance by continuing its use for several days after the lameness had subsided. The perfect success I have always had with Kendall's Spavin Cure led me to use it on my own person, and for all the family with the very best results as a family liniment. While several of the cures made by it have been almost miraculous, none have been more satisfactory than several cures which I made with it of foot rot and also sore teats as well as warts on teats of cows. I consider it a sure cure for sore teats or foot rot in either cows or sheep. With the satisfaction this remedy has always given in every instance, I cannot refrain asking with my friend Parker that you continue to make known to the world this, the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century.

Yours truly, JAMES A. CAMPBELL. Herkimer, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1881.

The above letter, with one published last week, encourages us in our efforts to make our paper one of the most valuable journals in the country and to all our patrons, and we now ask of our readers who have been alike benefited by

the letter published one year ago from Dr. Bates, that they send us for publication, statements which they may wish to make for the benefit of others. - [E.]

S. Chadwick, of Acadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Electrolyte Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, nor any other year."

Fellow's Syrup of Hyphosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consumption.

H. L. Harding, Nelsonville, O.

General Business.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 Half brls. bulk Pickles.

1,500 lbs. Confectionery.

50 Boxes Biscuit.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS DIRECT FROM LONDON:

25 Chests BLACK TEAS,

(CHOICE QUALITY.)

Retail Prices 30 and 40 Cents per lb.

D. CHESMAN.

Chatham, June 8, 1882. WATER STREET.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered. It is a certain cure for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse.

Kendall's Spavin Cure. B. J. Kendall & Co., - - - - - This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be a most successful remedy for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse. I have used it on many horses, and have found it to be a certain cure for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse. I have used it on many horses, and have found it to be a certain cure for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

From the Ontario Press, N. Y.

Early last summer Messrs B. J. Kendall & Co., publishers of the Freezer for a half century advertisement for your setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time you secured from me a quantity of bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure and a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are giving to advance your interests to the Freezer as a premium.

From the Ontario Press, N. Y. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be a most successful remedy for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse. I have used it on many horses, and have found it to be a certain cure for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse. I have used it on many horses, and have found it to be a certain cure for all cases of Spavin, Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all other ailments of the horse.

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Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

HOUSEHOLD—good ones—continue to be in great demand.

A RIVER LOT has seemed a hard thing to secure in Chatham.

SEWERS AND CULVERS ought to be completed in the new city.

CHEEKERS are in good demand in Chatham and bring high prices.

OFFICERS are selling at very reasonable prices from boats at the wharves.

SMELTS AND BASS are now being shipped from Bathurst to the United States.

THE Roman Catholic Church, at Dalhousie, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

THANKS—R. E. Hutchinson, Esq., of Topoka, Kansas, has our thanks for papers from that city.

THE "New Era" still has where she can pick up the "Gleaner" on the evening of 7th inst.

A ROYAL Steam Saw Mill on Pokemouche River, Gloucester County, is offered for sale.—See advt.

A GOOD JOB has been made of the repairing of the first-class passenger car on the Chatham Railway by Mr. John Bell.

THE SALMON-TAX is to be abolished notwithstanding the assertion of the World that the editor of ADVANCE was its only person opposed to it.

ACCIDENT—Mr. James Connell, of Bathurst, had the misfortune to have his horse straddle on Friday, 8th inst., while going to the Little Baribouque Meadows.

WAGONS—Truck Wagons, double and single, Portage Wagons, second hand driving wagons, etc., are to be had at Mr. Alex. Robinson's factory, St. John Street, Chatham.

RAID MEETING—There will be a meeting of the 73rd Battalion Band in the Masonic Hall this Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp. A full attendance is requested.

A FIVE CENT "SHINE"—The World publishes some references to the "incid," "eloquent" and "witty" speech of Surveyor General Adams at Richibucto on Monday last.

LOST—A "Was that building ever struck by lightning?" asked a commercial traveller as he lighted at the rear wall of the Chatham Custom House and Post-office the other day.

THE BEST Early Rose potatoes we have seen this season are from the farm of Capt. Boncher, Tabernash. They were planted on 4th July and are large, dry and of fine flavor.

POOR COL. LEWIS was pitched into the water of the Battery score, but the Col. was entirely innocent of the charge, after all. It doesn't take much to make the jockal wild.

STORM—This section of the country was visited by a severe rain storm on Friday last which lasted until Saturday night and we had a gale of wind on Saturday and Sunday, although Sunday was a clear, but chilly day.

LADIES who suffer periodically from pains in the back will find immediate relief in a few doses of DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE. It was never known to fail. Try it at once. Your Druggist keeps it. Sold by D. R. F. Mackenzie.

THE "St. Louis"—Mr. Snowball's little Steamer is much improved in appearance by the bulwarks he placed upon her and the repainting done preparatory to placing her in Mr. Call's hands for service on the New Era's route between Chatham and Newcastle.

PERSONAL—W. J. Gilbert, Esq., of Shelburne, was in Newcastle on Saturday last. He was en route home from Quebec and remained over to argue an appeal for his Honor, Judge Wilkinson, at Bushville.

A. G. Blair, Esq., M. P., was in Chatham on Monday last.

ARTHUR Shirley Benn, Esq., arrived from England on Thursday last and visited Chatham yesterday.

Mr. Gordon Blair, of the Bank of Montreal, and lately Teller of the St. John Bank, has been appointed to Chatham on Monday night, on route for Portage la Prairie, where he has been appointed to the position of Accountant of the new Agency to be opened at that place on 1st of October. Although he will be located far from home Mr. Blair's change of position is in the way of promotion and increased pay, matters over which he is to be congratulated.

JOHN HOBAN LOSES \$200.—On Friday last, while Chief Parada was going west on the G. T. R., he learned that John Horan, of Restigouche, had been interviewed by a confidential operator, and fled to the tune of \$200. It was the old trick. An interesting stranger got up a conversation with Horan. The latter was going to St. John, N. B., in the morning. He was the stranger. He was going to see Mr. H. when he got there; so was the stranger. By-and-by, a rude stranger, No. 2, came up and commenced to abuse stranger No. 1. Because he had not paid freight, No. 1 took a roll of bills from his pocket and counted them. He was just \$200 short. He had a cheque for \$2,000 in his pocket, but the bank was too far away would Mr. Horan lend him \$200 and keep the cheque as security for payment? Mr. Horan did lend him the \$200, and kept the cheque. He soon found the train moving off and he learned that the man who had been interviewed by the confidential operator, and succeeded in giving him \$18. It was a warning, and he will remember it.—Montreal Witness, 11th.

There is a curious diversity of taste among smokers as to the kind of pipe they prefer. Some like the clay pipe, others prefer the briar root, others again the meerschaum, some must have their pipe well seasoned before they can enjoy it, and some like it when it is new and throw it away whenever it becomes a little old. But though this diversity of taste among smokers is a curious it is not at all curious that there is a substantial unanimity among them that the "Miramichi Navy brand of Messrs. Tuckett & Son is the genuine article."

Newcastle P. O. and Customs Building.

A rumor was circulated in Newcastle the other day to the effect that the Dominion Government had secured the proposed Bank of Montreal and adjoining premises as a site for the proposed new

A Brr is very appropriately termed "a fool's argument" and we think we will be able in next issue to convince the World that its "hundred dollar bet" is in violation of the rule. The World's whole course and all its late has seemed to us to merit only silent contempt, but it may, perhaps, be worth while to notice it "just a few bits."

We may say that application has been made at the World office for copies of its issue of certain dates—papers which afford evidence that its vanquished bet is in violation of the rule. There has been a little too much of that kind of thing done in Miramichi already. Let the people be well served, even if the political ornaments have to remain hungry.

In Memoriam.

The "old stone house" seems lonely now. Though the children have their play, the house is empty, and the garden is a little more than a wilderness.

And like a shower of non-day. So, our heavy hearts are lightened. By the good thoughts that come to us. Come all close beside me, children. In this our old quiet room. To the dark and silent tomb.

She left us at the harvest time. When the sun was in the west. And she grew weary of the sun. And we were left to grieve.

But I know her hands were laden With the goodly sheaves of wheat. And I know her heart was true. When the day grew faint with heat.

The tears wept over her silent couch. By the poor, the sick and aged. To the letter that words of mine. Of the heart she once made glad.

And I hope, dear little children, The years that you may live. May follow you as kindly. In the years that you may live.

The year that you may live. All her face aglow with light. Where the light of heaven shines. "In the world that she left right."

Chatham, Sept. 16th, 1882.

The 18th.

The annual matches of the Northumberland County Rifle Association took place on Friday last, at the Wellington Road Range. Although the day was a rainy one a large number of competitors assembled and the interest in the sport was as lively as if the sun were shining and it had been a good day for shooting.

There were two matches, the first of which was for the Provincial Association Medal and \$40 in cash.—Range, 200, 300 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. The second match was for prizes as follows:—

1. Sept. D. McGill, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

2. Bomb. F. W. Russell, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

3. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

4. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

5. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

6. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

7. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

8. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

9. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

10. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

11. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

12. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

13. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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15. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

16. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

17. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

18. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

19. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

20. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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30. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

31. Bomb. D. T. Johnson, 7th, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Post Office and Custom House, and that the Bank was to occupy the present Custom House building. Thereupon, a petition was circulated asking that the Government buy the property now used as a Post Office. The people of Newcastle are most deeply interested in this matter and it is to be hoped that when the Government seriously sets about the work of providing the Post Office and Custom House building so much needed, the expenditure will be devoted to the legitimate purposes and not to the enrichment of political favorites. There has been a little too much of that kind of thing done in Miramichi already. Let the people be well served, even if the political ornaments have to remain hungry.

Objectionable Caravans.

A certain character is in the habit of fixing dates by "the time when I was at Grand Lodge in Moncton." The Times of that town says:—

Thirteen weeks since visited by news paper agents and asked for advertisements consider the newspaper men as a kind of vermin, and in the opinion of the editor, make a certain course before being cured.

The reason is because some so-called newspaper men send out persons who have not legitimate qualifications for the position they assume. They smell of fish, tobacco, or bad whisky, speak ungrammatically, dress in a slovenly manner, are personally objectionable and offensive to people of good taste and are always ready to pander to the real or supposed prejudices of those whose patronage they seek. They often ask you to patronize the paper because they see your advertisement in the ADVANCE or some other good newspaper and intend to give you a good name for the paper. Why have you not your store or business well signified by their employers and "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts," who they represent you, when they might as well be asking you to patronize the paper? They are good many papers. Business men generally understand where their advertisements can be placed to the best advantage, hence their liberal patronage of the ADVANCE and the interest in the matter is as lively as if the sun were shining and it had been a good day for shooting.

The Local Government.

Every hour seems to darken the prospect of the Local Government. The reason is plain. It does not stand with the country. The people do not believe in Mr. Hanington's leadership, nor are they satisfied with Mr. McLeod's opposition. The people are satisfied with Mr. Morton of the Solicitor-Generalship in contrast to their expectations of that gentleman, and in disregard of the general feeling that that office should not be filled.

That the case of the Government party is becoming desperate is evident from the fact that they have abandoned argument and fallen back upon foul means. They are making themselves the laughing stock of the country. They are making themselves the laughing stock of the country. They are making themselves the laughing stock of the country.

There is considerable excitement among the Irish residents of Montreal over the discovery of an alleged shortage of \$1,128 in the Irish relief fund collected by the Evening Post newspaper. Over four thousand dollars was collected, but Eagan, Treasurer of the fund, says he did not receive that amount. Planning late in the day that the department had to be made up, the Toronto Globe states, says he handed over the funds as collected, to Whelan, proprietor of the paper. A meeting of subscribers is talked of. Whelan denies that there is anything wrong with the funds, and says he can account for every cent received.

At Colborne, Ont., a few days ago, a mother applied a piece of bread with butter and then covered it with Paris green, intending to poison some annoying cats. She carelessly left the bread on the kitchen table and went out of the house on other business. Her child, a girl of three years found the poisoned bread and ate it. When the mother returned and discovered what had occurred and her absence, she was crazed with fright and ran for the nearest physician. Fortunately the little one began to vomit soon after eating the bread, and under the care of the doctor is recovering.

The conditions of the lease of the E. & N. A. Railway by the Marine Central are published as follows:—The Marine Central takes the European & North American as it stands, in perpetuity, including all its property, assuming whatever liabilities there may be and the entire accounts since April 1, 1882. It agrees to pay the annual interest of \$60,000 due the city of Bangor for \$1,000,000 advanced to build the line, and in 1884 to provide for the maturity of this debt, now a first mortgage on the road from Bangor to Winn, 51 miles; and further to pay annually five per cent, on the stock of \$2,000,000. Provided the road is not maintained in its present condition, and these obligations are not paid, it reverts to its stockholders.

An English writer states that the range of small arms has so greatly increased of late years that the government in many instances have found it necessary to change the practice ground. The school of musketry at Hythe is to be transferred to other quarters, and a tract of ground near Dungeness has been selected for this purpose. As some rifle-buffs on Hounslow Heath near London, used by both regulars and volunteers, a single example of the long range of the Martini-Henry rifle was given some time ago. A soldier of the Seventh Foot accidentally discharged his rifle while at a slight elevation. The squad was firing at the 1,000 yard range, and the errant bullet passed over the target and struck the front door of a gentleman's house exactly one and one-fourth miles beyond the target.

St. John, most properly, proposes to celebrate, next year, the Centennial of the Landing of the Fathers of Our Country, the Loyalists, by an Industrial Exhibition. The Local Government have agreed to make the necessary provisions on that point, and the Centennial is expected to aid the project substantially. A May meeting of the citizens called at the Mayor was held at the Mechanics Institute, Wednesday evening, 12th, and speeches were made in furtherance of the project by Mayor Jones, James Palmer and King, William Elder, M. P., P. P., Messrs. James Harris, John MacGeorge, Stewart, Seniors, Boyd, and others. Resolutions were passed and a strong committee was appointed, composed of leading citizens and representing the interests of the manufacturers, farmers, mechanics

and merchants, to put the machinery in motion for bringing about such an exhibition of industry and art as the Maritime Provinces have never yet seen.

There was a party of gentlemen the other day on a train on one of the roads coming into Miramichi, and some of the party being strictly temperance men, one of the crowd suggested a drink. Another wanted to know where to get it. All seemed willing, but the day was warm and very warm. As last the fourth man in the party said he had a bottle of fine "cocktail," which he would furnish if anybody would get it. A fellow passenger remarked he would do that if they would share with him. He left the car and came back with plenty, which was duly used. As a matter of course, in a short time another drink was proposed and the ice man kindly requested to furnish that necessary article to a cocktail, but with his mouth watering for a drink, every look one of longing, he said: "Gentlemen, I will not drink, and I could furnish the ice, but I am afraid if I take any more of the ice it will spoil." To say that the crowd felt, feebly expressed it, from a sense that they did not wear mentally but purely—E. R.

One of the witnesses of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, fell on 14th, killing four women. They were completely decapitated.

The wife of D. A. Radcliffe, banker, Dunville, Ont., died in a dentist's office there a few days ago while under the influence of chloroform administered for the purpose of having teeth extracted.

Recent letters from Rome report the health of Pope Leo as very good. He takes his dinner in the afternoon at 6 o'clock, and on fast days celebrates Mass before large congregations of foreigners, to which he gives communion with his own hands.

The Chief Justice of one of the West India Islands, of good name and family, highly connected at home, and well known in London circles, has just married a black cook. The alliance has caused much surprise in the colony, and some admiration among the Judge's friends, who want his courage, or rather his defiance of the social code.

Among those who were before the Ottawa Police Court recently for drunkenness was Miss Landry, daughter of the late barrister of Lunenburg, Eng. This young woman was sent to the country by her friends to see if her appetite for liquor could be overcome. She is an accomplished, bright, and pretty girl, and has been in the country since her arrival twelve months ago, and has just served six months in the Mercer Reformatory. The Magistrate sent her back for six months more.

There is considerable excitement among the Irish residents of Montreal over the discovery of an alleged shortage of \$1,128 in the Irish relief fund collected by the Evening Post newspaper. Over four thousand dollars was collected, but Eagan, Treasurer of the fund, says he did not receive that amount. Planning late in the day that the department had to be made up, the Toronto Globe states, says he handed over the funds as collected, to Whelan, proprietor of the paper. A meeting of subscribers is talked of. Whelan denies that there is anything wrong with the funds, and says he can account for every cent received.

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Short-Sighted.

'Why else do you suppose we'd shut him up?' 'But Miss Rexford! she will be killed,' cried Mr. Elsiey, pointing to the figure in the distance which still stood solidly regarding them both.

'This is outrageous—I will go to her rescue!' 'He had already begun to climb the bare with heading back, when the lady in the black silk dress stepped forward.

'Man alive, said she, in quick, abrupt accents, do you take that scowling for a woman?' 'Mr. Elsiey steeled, still hanging on the top bar of the fence.

'I'm Miss Rexford,' said she, and that is the scowling that the farmer dressed up last night to keep the birds out of the young corn!

'I beg your pardon, ma'am,' said Mr. Elsiey, 'but there was no one at home, and I came out here, supposing, of course, that that was Miss Rexford.'

'I'm Miss Rexford,' said she, and that is the scowling that the farmer dressed up last night to keep the birds out of the young corn!

General Business.

General Business. The 'Imperial Wringer.' Wash-tub Stand. Clothes Forks, etc.

General Business. BEST REFINED IRON. Lowmoor, Swede, Londonderry and English.

General Business. CAST STEEL. Thos. Firth and Son's Extra Axle, Tool and Drill Steel.

General Business. Spring, Sleigh Shoe & Tire Steel. ALSO—ROUND MACHINE STEEL.

General Business. Tinplates, Sheet Iron, Charcoal and Coke.

General Business. LIVERY STABLE. THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a LIVERY STABLE on the corner premises adjoining the residence of Dr. J. S. Brown.

General Business.

General Business. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. READY-MADE CLOTHING!

General Business. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, NEWCASTLE. PURCHASED FOR PROMPT CASH!!

General Business. NEW GOODS!! J.B. SNOWBALL'S. Just received per late Steamers from the Manufacturers.

General Business. New Ulster Cloths, Boys' Woollen Knickerbocker Hose, German and Canadian Cloths and Promenade Scarfs.

General Business. Irish Frieze, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Moscov Honespun, Costume Cloths, Wool Serges, French Cashmeres, French Merinoes, Black Seicillians, Black Green-Corals, Colored Cloth Debeques.

General Business. ENGLISH BLANKETS, Canadian White Blankets, A few pairs of Super Extra BATH BLANKETS, at reduced price.

General Business.

General Business. DRY GOODS, MILLINERY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.

General Business. JOHN HAVILAND, HARNES AND COLLAR MAKER. Collar Making.

General Business. GARRIAGE TRIMMING. TAILORING, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, ETC., ETC.

General Business. CANADIAN TWEEDS. English Costings, Broadcloths, Doeskins, etc.

General Business. GENTLEMEN'S HATS, CHAMPAGNE. THE PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOUSE, owned by F. A. LALON, Esq., ON ST. JOHN STREET.

General Business. GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE. NO CURE! NO PAY! THE SMITHE MEDICINE CO. MONTREAL & TROY, N.Y.

General Business.

General Business. SAMPLE ROOMS. For Commercial Men.

General Business. For Sale. THE PROPERTY AT 'DE' VIN, known as the 'BAY DU VIN MILL PROPERTY.'

General Business. DIPHTHERIA. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease.

General Business. MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country.

General Business. COFFINS & CASKETS. The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment of ROSEWOOD & WALNUT FINDINGS.

General Business. COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES, WM. McLEAN, Undertaker.

General Business.

General Business. LONDON HOUSE, CHATHAM, N.B. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell off the Balance of his stock of Fancy Goods at the Greatest Reduced Prices.

General Business. SUGAR, FRUIT, ONSONS, & C. LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO. Have Received—45 BBL EXTRA C SUGAR.

General Business. Public Notice. PURSUANT to the provisions of 'The Dominion Elections Act of 1874,' I hereby give notice that the following is a statement of the Election expenses incurred on behalf of the respective candidates.

General Business. Public Notice. R. B. for the Electoral District of the County of Bathurst, 5th Sept. 1882.

General Business. Public Notice. F. R. MORRISON, AGENT. Next to Ulloch's Stable.

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