TUESDAY, 27TH.

declares that 'any sum of money which

the said Commissioners may so award

shall be paid by the United States Gov-

by a majority is held to be the award

take such a position, as it probably

The New York Herald, which published

'The award of the Fishery Commission

tains the following.

Kellogg's partial protest.

subject is given below : -

States over \$15,000,000."

GENERAL BUSINESS.

HOUSE

-NOW OPENED-

A Full Assortment of New Goods

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, - - - - Water Street.

STAPLE AND

FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

which we will offer at prices that cannot fail to suit. It will be to the advantage of every buyer to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Corner Store "Gleaner" Building Sept. 12th, '77.

MORE GOODS!!

VIA HALIFAX, N. S.:

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 lines, viz: SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS-ALL COLORS, IN 4 & 5 PLY, "ALLOA" Yarn (heavy)

NOVEMBER, 1877.

for Mens' and Boys' Hosiery,

This is the most durable Yarn now made, and deserves a trial—"SHETLAND" YARNS, "ANDA-LUSIAN" YARNS; BERLIN WOOLS—Plain and Shaded. HONEY COMB CANVAS; "JAVA" CAN-VAS; "PENÉLOPE" CANVAS; BERLIN WOOL SLIPPER PATTERNS, OTTOMANS, &c. A large and beautiful Stock of NECK FRILLINGS (IN LISSE AND TARLETAN.)

75 PIECES OF SCOURED SCOTCH WINCEYS.

(EXTRA VALUE) NEW SILK FRINGES, in leading shades. PINK, CARDINAL, SKY and NAVY BLUE SAXONY FLANNELS. TAPESTRY and WOOL STAIR CARPETING: WOOL DAMASKS. FRENCH MERINOES.

BLACK SCICILLIANS, The newest and decidedly 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.



WAREROOMS:

52 KING STREET.

(OLD STAND.)

FROM THE

MAKERS.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Charlotte St.,

(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

TATE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms-which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those irous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of WALNUT BEDROOM SETS with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot

albe Resides these we are showing. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and is not, therefore, necessary for us to CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS,

And SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, -

· · · · TERMS LIBERAL. Canadian case. S. R. Thomson, Esq. STEWART & WHITE

W. OLIVER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Opposite Mr Muirhead's Store

CHATHAM, N. B.

Desires to inform the inhabitants of this place

and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all

-ALSO-

Pipes, &c, &c.

WILLIAM H. NIDDRIE, of Chatham, in the

County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, having this day assigned all his Estate and Effects, to us the undersigned, for the benefit of such of his Creditors as

shall within one month sign the Trust Deed: We

therefore require all the Creditors of the said

one month sign the said Trust Deed which is left for

that purpose in the office of the undersigned Allan

A. Davidson, Esq. . in Newcastle, and all persons

neglecting to execute the said Deed within the said time are by its terms precluded from participating

PERFORATED CARD BOARD

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1877.

Silver and

NEW STOCK

Chatham, Nov. 21

Niddrie to file their claims and within

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON. J. F. SEELY.

All work promptly and neatly done. Chatham, Oct. 9th, '77.

NEW DRESS GOODS & WINCEYS. A LARGE STOCK!

AND GOOD GOODS! THERE is not a CHEAPER OF BETTER as-

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS PEOPLE'S HOUSE ? NEWCASTLE,

best advantage, you had better ALSO-Boots, Rubbers & Overshoes. Groceries and Wines,

Glass and Hardware Nov. 8th. '77

NEW SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTHS.

TOR sale at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, WALNUT WALL POCKETS, in great variety, SIDE & CORNER BRACKETS. LAMP BRACKETS. CLOCK BRACKETS. STEREOSCOPIC VIEW CASES, FLOWER STANDS, WRITING DESKS,

TOY BEDSTEADS & TABLES, TOWEL RACKS, SLIPPER RACKS, TOILET BOXES & RACKS,

These goods are of particularly good value, and having been bought at low prices, will be sold at corresponding rates. Chatham, Nov. 12th, '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 Chat-am, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning It s sent to any address in Canada, the United

States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub-isher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS— Advertisements are placed under classified head

son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each 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 The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circuec), among communities engaged in Lumbering Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior communities engaged in Lumbering,

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

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 announcement of its Award. Two of the three Commissioners have placed the difference 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, 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. BLACK CASHMERE. thrown open to our fishermen and our fish and oil being admitted duty free into the American market. Telegrams of Friday last give the

> proceedings of the Commission: pointed under Articles 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May. 1871, to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by 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 the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under of the inshore waters to the American 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 15th day of June, one thousand eight 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

following as the record of the closing

SHEET MUSIC and seventy-seven. MAURICE DELFOSSE, A. T. GALT. The United States Commissioner is o opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages conferred upon the United States by the said Treaty, and he cannot therefore concur in the conclusions announced by his colleagues. And the American Commis-All orders by mail

sioner deems it his duty to state further that it is questionable whether it is competent for the Board to make an award under the Treaty except with the unanimous consent of its members. E. H. KELLOGG. Judge Foster, agent of the United States Government, then said: I have no instructions from the Govern ment 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 in silence the paper signed by two Commissioners it might be claimed hereafter that, as agent of the inference it seems my duty to guard. I therefore make this statement, which I 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 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 of St. John, has also done Canada great service by his masterly discharge of duty as leading Counsel on the British side. Mr. Whitcher, 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 characterised as a satisfactory measure of justice for Canada. The articles following will be read with

The Fishery Commission's Award.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING. [From the Halifax Chronicle.] The award of five and a half millions Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and Meerschaum of dollars, delivered by the Commission Mr. Oliver has had a large experience in the above appointed under the fishery clauses of business in the principal cities of the United States and late in the celebrated Waltham Watch Factory, the Washington Treaty, marks an imand will give satisfaction to all favouring him with portant era in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Now that the trial M. Delfosse, the President of the Comis ended it will not be out of place to offer some observations, from time to Notice of Assignment. time, on the interesting subject of the fitted to preside over so important a

During the proceedings of the Joint Washington, and was the common High Commission at Washington, it choice of both the great nations who was understood to be the strong desire | selected so peaceable a mode of settling of Great Britain and the United States that for the time being United States | Alexander Galt is known to all our fishermen should have the unrestricted readers. Hon. Mr. Kellogg, the Ameuse 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 of national tenacity which prevented that the United States offered one mil- him from concurring would have in lion of dollars for the use by their citi- duced Sir Alexander to look at the Gold zens of these enormous fishing grounds matter from a purely Canadian point of in perpetuity. This, of course, the Bri- view and to have awarded an amount Commissioners declined. The more in accord with our own feelings. United States then offered to admit for But we must take the decision of His VERY CHEAP! the period of twelve years into their Excellency the President, at any rate, markets fish and oil, coal, salt, and as a fair one, and trust it will be accept-

lumber, free of duty, as an equivalent | ed by the United States Government.

for the use of the fisheries for the same period. This offer was declined on the part of Canada. It was afterwards published yesterday morning, from leadagreed that for twelve years United ing journals, some of which have not yet States fishermen should have access to come to hand, left no doubt that the fisheries in common with Canadians. United States Government would be susthat Canadian fishermen should be altained by the country in paying the sum lowed to fish on the United States found due by the award. The papers re coasts, 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 catch fish, and also to enter our ports and procure bait, ice, and supplies, and

tranship their cargoes. For this the

Canadian claim was stated to be twelve

millions of dollars, exclusive of New-

foundland, 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 Treaty 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 procuring bait and supplies and of transshipment. 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

This sum of five millions and a half of dollars is 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 Canadian waters for fishing over and above any advantage we may gain in the right of access to United States coasts, or in the arrangement for reciprocal free markets. Canadians do not fish in the United States waters, and our opinion is and has been that The undersigned Commissioners, ap- the admission of fish free into the United States markets is of much greater advantage to the people of the United States than to our own people. Except in the case of No. 1 mackerel, the United States is not our market for fish. Our market is almost wholly a foreign

one. Whatever we have received United States of \$5,500,000, will be to should be pure and simple for the value

The rights to procure bait, ice, and supplies, and to trans-ship, which have been exercised for the last four years under the Treaty, form necessary incidents to the free and full enjoyment of the Gulf fisheries; the most valuable part, therefore, of the British claim was rejected. It was well understood that the view taken by the Commission on that branch of the question would largely reduce the compensation to be awarded. Consequently the fact that the award is far below the amount of the claim will not excite any surprise. Some persons may have expected that. even in the changed position of the question, a large sum would be award. ed. We think, however, that the gen-

eral opinion in Canada will be that the award is a pretty fair one for the privi- graph published in Monday's Telegraph, leges which the Commissioners made namely:the basis of their proceedings. Considering the difficulties surrounding the unfortunate Treaty of Washington, it will be admitted that on the present occasion, Canada has not come out of the

The case on the part of the United States was entrusted by the government ST. JOHN. United States, I have acquiesced in treat- of that country to most experienced and ing it as a valid award. Against such an able men. Mr. Foster, the United States Agent, who retired from the Massachusetts Bench, is an ornament to his profession. He is still a young man, comparatively, with a large and lucrative practice in Boston. Mr. Dana, who was associated with him as counsel. is an older man, with a world-wide reputation. Mr. Trescott, another of the distinguished United States counsel was formerly in the diplomatic service and was afterwards connected with the Confederate Government. Before the war he had an estate in the South. He

rican Commissioner, was, it is to be

presumed, conscientious in his dissent

is now a resident of Washington. Mr. Foster, jun., the son of the United States Agent, and an able and rising young gentleman of the profession, has been constantly at work. An enormous mass of evidence was produced by the United States, and each of these gentlemen, we are informed, exhibited masterly grasp of the various questions which arose. From the first they must have felt that the value of our fisheries had too often been misrepresented in New England. The British Agent, Mr. Ford, an entire stranger at first to the country and the fisheries, has been unremitting in his zeal. Hon. Mr. Smith, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has been since the month of June present with an able staff from Ottawa, has guided the course of proceedings throughout. The award which been delivered is the best certificate which we can offer as to the legal gentlemen who were selected by the Minister to prepare the documents and conduct the proceedings. His Excellency mission, has been represented by the American counsel as a gentleman well

Newfoundland is specially interested. We believe we are fully warranted in saying that the facts in the British case more than established it, and were brought tribunal. He has been long resident in home by unanswerable arguments in which the Maritime counsel, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Davies, took a leading part, the latter also having produced witnesses a matter of grave concern to both. Sir whose testimony was invaluable. There is little doubt that the other side was of a very different character and that the U. S. facts and arguments adduced on the side ing views. No doubt the same feelings of Canada. In short there never was a than that which has been decided in favor of Canada. Of course it must and will be promptly and honorably met by the United States. When the money is paid

during which the fishery portion of the The special despatches to the Telegraph, Washington Treaty is to be in force. The money, we presume, will be divided between Canada and Newfoundland Although it is understood that the Treaty requires the award to be unanimous, we can scarcely think that the Govern- facilities and have other advantages ment of the United States will decline ceived last evening contain very little in addition. The Boston Journal makes the to accept a decision reached after such a careful and thorough investigation. Our own Minister of Marine and Fisheries is to be congratulated on the result

astounding and, we are sorry to add, inof the award]; and in the case of the Ca energy and knowledge, and to the great nadians, who know both sides, their elacare he has taken to have the interests tion over the decision cannot exceed the of Canada fairly presented. Among all astonishment. The Journal prefers to the Canadians who took part in the argue the case from an ex parte view, as if discussions none of the legal gentlemen the Commissioners who heard all the eviequalled S. R. Thomson, of this city, dence did not know more about the matter whose final presentation of the English than all the newspapers of New England claim was one of the most effective rolled into one. It makes the point that legal arguments made before the Compossibly the award, not being a unanimous mission, and was alike remarkable for one, is not obligatory. We quote : --"Article 22 of the Treaty of Washington its breadth and scope as for the effective

ernment in a gross sum within twelve Justice's Civil Courts. months after the award shall have been made.' This is somewhat vague, and the question will naturally arise if an award

A valued correspondent directs our made by the majority, or two of the three members of the Board, is an award of the attention to a new section of the Justices' Act, passed at the late Session of the Commissioners. It the award agreed upon Legislature and embodied as part of sioners, the Government has the Consolidated Statutes, and very no appeal. That this is the case is estabproperly asks us to direct public attenlished by numerous precedents, most nottion thereto. The section is one that able among which was the refusal of Lord Cockburn, one of the Geneva arbitrators makes a very important change in trials to sign the report awarding the United before Justices of the Peace, and in the the accomplishment of an extremely manner in which such trials shall be We are amazed that the Journal should conducted. Heretofore, the testimony given in many cases, was taken by the aware that the United States virtually ap-Justice in a loose, careless manner, and, pointed two of the Commissioners. That in some instances, not taken at all. By Power appointed the Hon. Mr. KELLOGG the new section, it becomes the presidas their Commissioner, and it asked England if the Government would consent to | ing Justice's duty to take down the evithe appointment of M. Delfosse. If the dence fully, and read it over to each majority award is not binding on the witness who is required to subscribe to United States, and if the consent of the it. In this way, errors that may have to accept. Hence this sudden, daring etc., are to be hung from the gallery United States Commissioner thereto is re- been made in the hurry of taking down quired, then, of course, it is impossible for the testimony are corrected, and when Canada to get any return for the fisheries. such testimony is required for the Su-We were glad to find very different opinpreme or County Courts on review, the ions expressed in other leading newsfacts elicited at the trial will appear as nearly correct as possible. We believe that this enactment will very much a despatch announcing the amount of the lessen Review cases from Justices' Courts award, merely announces the fact. withand confine the trial of causes to such out comment. Its Halifax despatch con-Justices as feel themselves competent "The Canadian counselare of the opinion to transcribe the evidence with sufficithat the United States will accept the ent accuracy to enable the Court of Reaward, as the evidence offered as to the view, when called upon, to give an insmall value of the American concession is considered full. Great Britain's prompt telligent judgment. Another, principle payment of the Alabama damages, in spite is established by the section, and one of of Chief Justice Cockburn's protest, will, vast importance to suitors, viz-that it is expected, lead the United States to accept this award in spite of Commissioner | the Justices may transmit the same evidence when called upon by the Judge The entire article of the Tribune on the to do so; that is, they are to transmit the same evidence as taken down and subscribed by the witnesses, without any at Halifax, giving damages against the alteration or change whatever. In this most people in this country a disagreeable way the testimony, as elicited from the surprise. True, the Canadians claimed witnesses, will form the ground work damages to nearly three times that amount, on which the Judge will be called upon fixing their estimate, by a curious cointo decide, and not the conclusions of the Justice who tried the cause. The following is the section of the law

cidence, at just about the figures of the Geneva award for the Alabama claims. But it was generally supposed here that the somewhat shadowy damages set forth by the Canadians would be dissipated under a careful analysis, or balanced by Chapter 60, Consolidated Statutes our counter-claims. Our energetic fishermen will have to bestir themselves in the 'Of Justices' Civil Courts." See 4. most lively way, if they are ever to catch "Every Justice shall keep a book in enough mackerel and cod off the coasts of which he shall enter all processes issued the Dominion to make a surplus profit by him, and when issued, all causes equal to this award. The convenience of brought before him, the name of the going ashore occasionally with their fish was part of the claim, including the privilege of buying bait and curing fish on the duty to take fully the evidence on trials, coast. It will be an interesting problem, which may be recommended to the matheand to read over to each witness the matical classes in our public schools, to evidence given by him, and the witness calculate how often our sailors can make shall subscribe his name thereto; that a landing, how many codfish they must he may transmit the same to a Judge of salt down on the shore, and how much the Supreme Court or County Court bait they must buy of the Canadians, to when called upon to do so.'

damage (?) them to the extent of-say two out of the five and a half millions. After this followed the important para-Lumber Trade.

umber trade :-

few weeks ago, when the river, for miles

below Newcastle was filled with ships

was one of great activity, and seemed

to be still more active because the

looker-on was conscious of the fact that

tributaries have been stripped.

would be almost correct to say that the

virgin state. True, lumbering has been

(indeed before it was carried on to any

extent on the St. John) in an easy-going

into the enterprise. There has been a

change of late years, however. Better

systems of doing business have been in-

troduced, better machinery has been

employed, and skilled labor from the

St. John has been engaged to teach the

operatives. The result is really mar-

Miramichi River are active, energetic

and thriving, and we are destined to

see, in that part of New Brunswick, a

far more rapid development than in any

The above is, no doubt, written in a

friendly spirit, but some one has, 'surely,

been taking "a rise" out of our cotem-

porary by leading him to believe that

we owe our successful prosecution of the

vellous. The communities on

other part of the Province."

"The decision of this question of the fishery claims was left open in the Alabama treaty for a future commission. That commission has done its work in accordance with the general rules of arbitration the lumber trade along the Miramichi to which we have heartily subscribed. It would be exceedingly improper for us to fray without reasons for congratulating object to the verdict, however much it may surprise us. There is really nothing to be done but to accept it, and pay with as much grace as we can command. Pro-

to England the unexperded balance of the "icy embrace of winter"—a marked glorious victory." Geneva award will never be raised again.' The Sun treats of the award as "A Set off for Geneva." It begins its article

"It is a surprising despatch from Halifax | taking in cargoes, and where the scene that the United States Government has been fined \$5,500,000 by the Fishery Commission in session there. This sum has been awarded to Great Britain.

ington Treaty, etc., and concludes "The Canadian Commissioner, Sir John A. Macdonald, was understood at the time to maintain that the decision of the arbitrators must be unanimous in order to

"The arbitrators-Sir A. T. Galt for Canada, Judge Kellogg for the United States, and the Belgian Minister at Washington, M. Delfosse, as President-have forests of the Miramichi are still in a now given their decision, and it is not unanimous. The majority award Great Britain (Canada) \$5,500,000. The American carried on in them for many years

"The award is a disagreeable surprise to both parties in interest. The Canadians have been talking confidently of from \$9,- and quiet way, too often to the positive 000,000 to \$12,000,000, while it has not loss of those who put capital and labor been supposed in Washington that the

damages in any case would go over a mil-The Sun is mistaken in thinking that any of the parties who signed the Treaty of Washington held or believed that the Halifax Commissioners must bring in a unanimous award, for the Treaty in question, as we showed, on Saturday, bears internal evidence to the contrary. when the Sun states that the Canadians expected a much larger sum, and had their just claim for the privilege of the buying and selling of bait been found to be provided for by the Treaty, they would, no doubt, have got nearly all the indemnity asked, but their own Commissioner not being able to support the claim under the wording of the Treaty, and acting as an independent and honorable man, joined in deciding the claim of taking bait, in which

lumber trade to ideas imported from St. John. The Globe ought to know that it would be difficult for St. John to teach our people how to work machinery which was never worked in St. John. If the Globe will take the trouble to enquire it will find that the Miramichi has, for a long time, led the province in conducting its lumber operations with the very best modern appliances. These, having been successful-Counsel were fully alive to the impregnable | ly worked have, afterwards, found their way to St. John. The Globe ought to enquire of such gentlemen as Messrs. more honest claim or one better made out Murray, Davidson, Woodman, Baker, Barnhill, Randolph and others well known as among its best millowners, who having visited our Miramichi mills for the purpose of studying their suover, we shall have something to say as to its proper disposal.

FROM THE ST. JOHN "GLOBE"

FROM THE ST. JOHN "TELEGRAPH" OF eries is, we presume, for the ten years first steam saw-mill in New Brunswick was built-the same mill being able yet, to hold its own with some of the modern St. John mills. It is true that we have some excellent St. John mechanics working in our mills, but they prefer to do so because they are provided with better here which they cannot find at home. In a few years St. John's mills may be equal to those of the Miramichi, but the latter will then have taken a stride in advance, leaving the little metropoli--a result that is largely due to his zeal, tan County where it is now-sitting at our feet acquiring knowledge of milling

The Fall of Kars.

We promised our readers an account

of the Capture of Kars in the present

issue but are obliged to disappoint them because there has been quite an unusual delay in the forwarding of details to the press. We hope, by next week, to be in possession of the particulars. Refermanner in which he presented the facts ring to the event the New York Herald mon which England rested her claims." says:-"The capture of this ronowned fortress by the Russians on the night of the 17th marks a period in the history of the war and gives the victors an enormous advantage over their enemy. The manner of the capture, by a direct assault at night and with scarcely one man more than the defenders could muster. furnishes one of those exceptional instances where combined courage, skill and good luck operate harmoniously in dangerous and difficult undertaking. It is evident that the Russians felt the necessity of doing something desperate toward closing the siege by the capture of Kars, for a winter encampment on the bare, storm-swept more in the hands of the Czar and the prestige of his army restored. The details of the night assault are not yet to hand, but enough is known to indicate that a prolonged and bloody struggle took place before the Russians were of the place-namely, that of the entrenched camp on the south, flanked by the old English line on the north-were led by Lazereff, Grabbe, Komaroff, Roop and other subordinate commanders. movements for the Grand Duke Michael.

been seriously checked during the night so as to afford the gunners of the chief forts a chance to open fire on the assaulting forces exposed on the open, a bloody repulse might have resulted. But the measures to insure success taken by the Russian commander were carefully considered, intelligently understood by the leaders in the assault and most brilliantparties, and the judgments rendered by ly executed by the troops. Kars has default or otherwise; it shall also be his fallen, all its garrison are prisoners and tains, is seized by the victors. But we Mass. are glad to learn that in the moment of The St. John "Globe" on Miramichi | triumph the Russian soldiers spared the persons and property of non-combatants. The slaughter of the garrison has, how-The St. John Globe has the following "The extraordinary development of seven hundred Russians were killed and wounded during the attack, but that Valley is one of the most remarkable fully ten thousand of the Sultan's things that has ever happened in this soldiers are prisoners. To the in-Province. The season is now over, the habitants the fall of Kars must come as ships have departed and in a very short a blessing; to the Turks it is an irrepabably, however, the question of returning time the river will be locked in the rable disaster; to the Russians a contrast with the condition of things a

Farewell Demonstration to Principal Grant.

magnificent tea service of seventy pieces. mostly solid silver, costing \$700, and bearing the following inscription.

Presented THE REV. G. M. GRANT The Congregation of St. Matthew's Church,

mark of esteem and affection. Nov. 23, 1877. The reverend gentleman responded af fectionately and emphatically disclaimed

that he was seeking honor by accepting a

position at Kingston. The Chairman presented Mrs. Grant with an oil painting-a sketch of a tavourite scene on the North West Arm, Halifax. The Hon. Jas. McDonald responded for Mrs. Grant. The Rev. Mr. Heartz spoke for the Methodist brethren; Dr. Burns followed; Mr. Townend, the Garrison Chaplain, bade farewell in the name of the soldiers. Rev. E. M. Saunders, Baptist, said farewell and expressed deep sympathy with the Presbyterian congregations, especially with Mr. Grant's. Let-

ters were received from Bishop Binney,

Mayor Richey and Canon Cochrane, re-

gretting their inability to be present, and

expressing their high appreciation of Mr.

Telegraphing Without Wires. The Washington correspondent of the Hartford Times states that Professor Loomis has been for some months in the mountains of Virginia, experimenting with his aerial telegraphy, and has demonstrated its practicability. His manner perior points and learning why they do this current can be reached by a similar do well to examine the prospectus. In no so much better work than their own, wire, and communication can be had im- other way that we know of can a subscrican speak intelligently in reference to mediately. The apparatus necessary to ber be put in possession of the best which "The award of five and a-half mil- them. The same paper should remem- bring about this wonder is very simple the current literature of the world affords, lions of dollars to England for the fish- | ber that it was on the Miramichi that the | and inexpensive. Professor Loomis has | so cheaply or conveniently.

telegraphed to parties eleven miles distant by merely sending up a kite, at each end of the distance, a certain height, attached to which, in place of the ordinary spring, was a fine copper wire. When both kites. though eleven miles distant from each other, touched the same current, communication was had between them both and messages were sent from one end other by means of the ordinary Morse instrument in connection with the instrument invented by Professor Loomis. Professor Loomis has a scheme now on foot for a series of experiments from a point on one of the highest peaks on the Alps, in Switzerland, to a similarly situated place in the Rocky Mountains on this side of the world. If this succeeds, of course his invention will rank in importance with that of the electric telegraph itself, and be even greater than that of the telephone; Ocean telegraphs will then, if the Professor is right, become one of the

The Canadian Trophy at the Paris Exhibition.

An Ottawa telegram to the Halifax Chronicle thus describes the Canadian Trophy to be erected in one of the towers of the Paris Exhibition Building. The design has been approved of and the construction will commence immediately. The frame alone will be prepared in Canada, but all materials for completing it will also be sent. The whole will be shipped from Halifax by steamer Newfield. The Trophy is of wood. The frame is divided into five stages and will reach the height of about one hundred feet. As the precise nature of many of the exhibits is not known, the description must be limited to the following. Canadian wild flowers. exhibits of wheels, gas fittings and such small articles as do not need to be covered. around the front of the gallery.

The shelving upon the second stage will plateaus and ridges around the fort- be occupied by the geological specimens ress, or a retreat was the alternative and such agricultural produce as may be which the Russians would be forced contained in bottles. Festoons of rope, and successful rush on the fortifications above. The third stage will be devoted by which the key of Armenia is once to lumberman's tools and agricultural implements, fittings to hang around the tower. Over the door-way on each side of the tower, four fine specimens of moose and elk heads will be placed or suspended from the gallery above. There are to be some good specimens of Indian canoes. and in the centre of each side of the galmasters of Kars. Under cover of the lery a, grouping of fishing nets, spears, darkness the two most accessible fronts | lacrosse paddles, buffalo robes, and Indian work. Four large buffalo heads will surmount the doorway, and the larger kinds Forts Hafiz Pasha and Suwarri, and of of corn brooms and miscellaneous articles will decorate the side of the lower doorsimultaneously attacked by the Russians | ways. The roofing will exhibit specimens of Canadian slates and shingles.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIGHTING STREETS AND General Loris Melikoff directed all the Dwellings. -The DeGuinon system of illumination has lately been shown at the "The dominating forts of the Kars Waverly House, St. John, by Mr. George system-namely Arab Tabia and the Winter. The system consists simply in great work on Kara Dagh-were the the use of kerosene or parafine oil, so ar. last to be captured, and this fact alone ranged in lamps, brackets or chandeliers shows how desperate were the chances as to enable it to be delivered at the points against the Russians. Had the attack of conbustion, where it is brought in contact with air forced through ordinary gas pipes and converted into gas of great brilliancy. It is stated that light for from 2000 to 3000 lamps distributed over a city. can be supplied with the necessary quantity of air through a two inch pina and when it is stated that for any number of lamps less than 100, even clock work may be made to drive the air to the points of combustion, it will not be difficult to understand how trifling the expense would be to supply a force sufficient to supply the accumulated stores of food and mu- 2000 lamps with the necessary quantity of nitions of war, three hundred pieces of air. Part of Jersey City, N. Y., is lighted cannon, mostly Krupp guns, arms, stand- by this system, and the apparatus is now ards-in fact everything the place con- being fitted for lighting Newburyport,

THE NORTHERN LIGHT. - The P. E. Island Patriot says this boat is now ready to go to sea at a moment's notice, and is much better fitted for hard work than she ever, been heavy, for the defence was was last season. The saloon has been ento say in reference to our river and its obstinate. It is estimated that about larged, as well as the state rooms and five thousand Turks and two thousand thoroughly refitted. A snug ladies' cabin has been built abaft, the saloon, cortaining four berths with washroom and closet. A cabin has been fitted up below the saloon for officers and engineers, and the men's quarters have been improved. A new steam of live oak has been placed in her. This stem is cased where it comes in contract with the ice with an iron plate three and a half inches thick. The bow, over the greenheart sheathing, is covered with iron plating three-fourths of an inch for sixteen feet from the stem and down A splendid demonstration was given to the keel. The plates are so ingeniously at St. Matthew's Church Halifax, on fitted in to the overlapping stem-plate Friday evening last on the occasion of that they cannot be torn off by the ice. the farewell to Principal Grant. Tea An iron shoe an inch thick has been placed It then recites the facts of the Wash- a few weeks would produce a complete was served in the vestry at 8 o'clock; the under her keel along the whole length. change of scene. Second only to the Church was filled by the congregation The bow has besides been greatly strength-St. John in size the Miramichi is now and many distinguished guests. Sir W. ened with timber and iron knees. Amidreally capable of doing a large lumber Young presided. Dr. Hill. Rector of St. ships four new beams have been put in business, because in a great measure Paul's, paid a most cordial tribute to where there were none before, and four the forests along the St. John and its Principal Grant, and deeply deplored others were removed and stronger ones that the laws of the Church of England put in their places. These have been all forbade the exchange of pulpits. The iron kneed. She has been provided with Chairman presented the testimonial, a a new rudder post of solid iron, eight inches by six, and a new rudder double the size of the old one. The new tiller is massive and very strong. The whole steering gear has been greatly strengthened and improved. The engines have been overhauled, the boilers are in good condition, and have been bulk headed in with plate iron as a protection against fire and to keep the heat in. A new stern pipe of copper has also been substituted for the eaden one in which the screw formerly worked; in fact neither money nor pains have been spared to fit the boat for her work, and Capt. Finlayson is hopeful that

> she will prove a complete success. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1876 .-- The success of this sterling periodical is owing to the fact that it enables one, with a small outlay of time and money, to keep pace with the best thought and literature of the day. Hence its importance to every

> The ablest living contributors to periodical literature are represented in its pages, some of whose names will be found in the propectus published in another

It has always stood at the head of its class, both in the quality and quantity of the reading furnished; and in fact it affords, of itself, so thorough and complete a compendium of what is of immedate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to render it an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money. In the multitude of periodicals of the present time, -quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies, -such a publication has become almost a necessity to every person or family de-

literature of the day. For 1878, an extra offer is made to all of operating has been endorsed by many new subscribers; and reduced clubbing scientists. It consists of running a wire rates with other periodicals are also given up to a certain altitude, reaching a par- by which a subscriber may at remarkably ticular current of electricity, which, ac- small cost obtain the cream of both home cording to Professor Loomis, can be found and foreign literature. Those selecting at various heights. At any distance away, their periodicals for the new year, would

siring to keep well informed in the best