

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!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

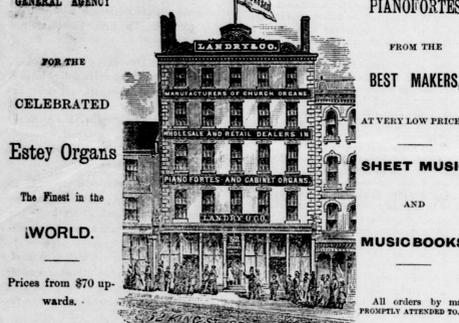
MORE NEW GOODS!!!

NOVEMBER, 1877.

J. B. SNOWBALL begs to announce to the Public that he has received an additional Stock of New Goods from England...

LANDRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS.

PIANOFORTES AND CABINET ORGANS.



NEW WAREHOUSES. 52 KING STREET. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Charlotte St., ST. JOHN. (OPPOSITE KING SQUARE)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES in the new Stock of Goods, completely filling the spacious Warehouses...

NEW DRESS GOODS & WINEYS.

A LARGE STOCK! AND GOOD GOODS!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WALNUT GOODS.

FOR sale at the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, a well selected assortment of WALNUT WALL POCKETS...

Miraculous Pens.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Tuesday morning...

Advertisements are placed under classified heads.

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...

The award of five million and a half of dollars is awarded solely for the privilege of fishing within three miles of our shores...

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed under Articles 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May, 1871...

The United States Commissioner is of 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...

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 credit to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries...

Notice of Assignment.

WILLIAM H. NIDDRIE, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, having this day assigned his Estate and Effects...

Silver and Gold PERFORATED CARD BOARD.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE

FROM THE ST. JOHN "TELEGRAPH" OF TUESDAY, 27TH.

The special despatches to the Telegraph, published yesterday morning, from leading journals, some of which have not yet come to hand, left no doubt that the United States Government would be sustained by the country in paying the sum found due by the award.

The Boston Journal makes the astounding and, we are sorry to add, incorrect statement that "the more one knows of the merits of the case the greater will be his astonishment" [at the result of the award]...

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The undersigned Commissioners, appointed 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 Article 18 of the said Treaty...

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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. Referring to the event the New York Herald says:—

The capture of this renowned 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 the accomplishment of an extremely 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 campaign on the bare, storm-swept plateaus and ridges around the fortress, or a retreat was the alternative which the Russians would be forced to accept. Hence this sudden, daring and successful rush on the fortifications by which the key of Armenia is once 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 masters of Kars. Under cover of the darkness the two most accessible fronts of the place—namely, that of the entrenched camp on the south, flanked by Forts Hafiz Pasha and Sawari, and of the old English line on the north—were simultaneously attacked by the Russians led by Lazareff, Grabbe, Komaroff, Rood and other subordinate commanders. General Lovis Melnikoff directed all the movements for the Grand Duke Michael. "The dominating forts of the Kars system—namely Arab Taba and the great work on Kara Dagh—were the last to be captured, and this fact alone shows how desperate were the chances against the Russians. Had the attack been seriously checked during the assault, the accumulated stores of food and munitions of war, three hundred pieces of cannon, most of Krupp guns, arms, standards—in fact everything the place contained, is seized by the victors. But we are glad to learn that in the moment of triumph the Russian soldiers spared the persons and property of non-combatants. The slaughter of the garrison has, however, been heavy, for the defence was obstinate. It is estimated that about five thousand Turks and two thousand seven hundred Russians were killed and wounded during the attack, but that fully ten thousand of the Sultan's soldiers are prisoners. To the inhabitants the fall of Kars must come as a blessing; to the Turks it is an irreparable disaster; to the Russians a glorious victory."

The following is the section of the law referred to:— Chapter 60, Consolidated Statutes "Of Justices' Civil Courts." Sec. 4. "Every Justice shall keep a book in which he shall enter all processes issued by him, and when issued, all causes brought before him, the name of the parties, and the judgments rendered by default or otherwise; it shall also be his duty to take fully the evidence on trials, and to read over to each witness the evidence given by him, and the witness shall subscribe his name thereto; that he may transmit the same to a Judge of the Supreme Court or County Court when called upon to do so."

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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 telegraph, and has demonstrated its practicability. His manner of operating has been endorsed by many scientists. It consists of running a wire to a certain altitude, reaching a particular current of electricity, which, according to Professor Loomis, can be found at various heights. At a distance away, this current can be reached by a similar wire, and communication can be had immediately. The apparatus necessary to bring about this wonder is very simple and inexpensive. Professor Loomis has 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 string, 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 to the 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 things of the past.

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 Knapfield. 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 be occupied by the geological specimens and such agricultural produce as may be contained in bottles. Festoons of rope, etc., are to be hung from the gallery above. The third stage will be devoted 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 gallery, a grouping of fishing nets, spears, lacrosse paddles, buffalo robes, and Indian work. Four large buffalo heads will surmount the doorway, and the larger kinds of corn brooms and miscellaneous articles will decorate the side of the lower doorway. The roofing will exhibit specimens of Canadian staves and shingles.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIGHTING STREETS AND DWELLINGS.—The DeGouin system of illumination has lately been shown at the Waverly House, St. John, by Mr. George Winter. The system consists simply in the use of kerosene or paraffine oil, so arranged in lamps or chandeliers as to enable it to be delivered in a supply of combustion, 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 pipe, and when it is stated that for no 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 2000 lamps with the necessary quantity of air. Part of Jersey City, N. Y., is lighted by this system, and the apparatus is now being fitted for lighting Newburyport, Mass.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—The P. E. Island Patriot says this boat is ready to go to sea at a moment's notice, and much better fitted for hard work than she was last season. The saloon has been enlarged, as well as the state rooms and thoroughly refitted. A snug ladies' cabin has been built abaft the saloon, containing 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 oak has been placed in her. This steam is of such a nature as to come in contact 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 to the keel. The plates are so ingeniously fitted in to the overlapping stem-plate that they cannot be torn off by the ice. An iron shoe an inch thick has been placed under her keel along the whole length. The bow has besides been greatly strengthened with timber and iron knees. Amidships four new beams have been put in her. These beams are in good condition, and have been removed and four others were removed and stronger ones put in their places. These have been all iron knees. She has been provided with 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 leaden one in which the screw formerly worked; in fact neither mow nor pains have been spared to fit the boat for her work, and Capt. Finlayson is hopeful that she will prove a complete success.

LITTLE'S LIVERY. The success of this sterling livery is owing to the fact that it enables one to supply a small outlay of time and money, to keep pace with the best thought and literature of the day. Hence its importance to every reader. The ablest living contributors to periodical literature are represented in its pages, some of whose names will be found in the prospectus published in another column. 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 immediate 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 desiring to keep well informed in the best literature of the day.

FOR 1878, an extra effort is made to all new subscribers; and reduced clubbing rates with other benefits are also given by which a subscriber may at remarkably small cost obtain the cream of such home and foreign literature. Those selecting their periodicals for the new year, would do well to examine the prospectus. In no other way that we know of can a subscriber be put in possession of the best which the current literature of the world affords, so cheaply or conveniently.

THE REV. G. M. GRANT

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, marked of esteem and affection.

Nov. 23, 1877.

THE REV. G. M. GRANT