General Business.

LONDON HOUSE.

THE OFFICE will be found at the rear residence of James H Moran, Union street. Will be ready for customers and orders early next DANIEL & BOYD.

MESSRS. E. PEILER & BRO. HAVE opened a temporary Office at their Residence in Paradise Row, a few doors from Main street, Portland. They are prepared to undertake at once the repair, etc., of damaged Pianofortes.

J. & W. F. HARRISON

HAVE OPENED AT THEIR

---ON----

OLD STAND

Portland Bridge. Saint John, N. B.

HARDWARE.

To Our Friends and Customers.

TATE are still in existence, and will be prepar

HAYING TOOLS at our Warehouse, Paddock street, corner of Water loo street. Also, will immediately have a full as sortment of Shelf and other Hardware, and will b able to accommodate all, wholesale and retail.

Lordly, Howe & Co. HAVE opened at 203 Union street, up stairs opposite Archibald Sinclair's, near Golder

W. H. THORNE & CO.

J. & A. M'MILLAN Booksellers, Stationers, &c., CAN be found at the Counting Room of Messrs. Robinson & Ralston, corner of Union and Car-

RESURGAM.

Wortman & Spencer, Laundry and Toilet Soaps and Patent Medicines,

Formerly at 12 Church Street, having leased the new building erected by James Harris, Esq., on Paradise Row, where they will resume business in a few days,

the orders of our friends will be gratefully re-WORTMAN & SPENCER

TO THE FARMERS OF MIRAMICHI

We have been Manufacturing IRON FRAME MOWERS For the last four years, and are now offering to the

farming community this, the

BEST MOWER plicity together with greater durability and entire eliability for all the requirements of the field, than any other Mower extant. - In construction they are similar to the celebrated Walter A. Wood's Iron Frame Mower, and the Richardson Buckeye, both American Machines. Of the former there are over 200,000 in use, and the extraordinary number of 20,000 were manufactured and sold last season, b the Wood Company of United States. We have over 500 of our manufacture now in use, every one of which (no exceptions) stands as a monument of the grand and unprecedented success of home nanufacture and our enterprise. A list of ou Agents in this section of the Province will be found appended, and farmers are requested to ask information of them relative to our Mowers in use in their respective localities, which will establish beyond doubt their unquestionable superiority over any other mower to be had in our market. The facility of procuring all parts or pieces with-in a nominal length of time must show beyond the shadow of a doubt the claims such an enterprishas upon the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

For the coming harvest of 1877 we will man facture LARGELY in excess of our numbers of last season, and trust that our grow ing enterprise may find such inducements held out to it as will be commensurate with its merits. Let it be remembered we have no hesitation at all times, in entering into a friendly competition in the field with any other machine in our market. WEGUARANTEE OUR MOWERS TO BE INFE-RIOR TO NONE. Farmers would do well to enquire prices and terms before purchasing els

AGENTS: Campbellton-MALCOLM PATTERSON. Dalhovsie-DAVID RITCHIE. Bathurst-Charles Ross. Newcastle-Stephen Y. MITCHELI Doaktown-Robt. Swim & Son. Richibucto-WILLIAM WHETEN. Buctouche-B. Foley.

M'Farlane, Thompson & Anderson. P. S.-Various patterns of the most improved HORSE RAKES to be had of our Agents, CHEAP. Fredericton, June 5, 1877.

ROYALHOTEL

King Square.

T HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have sed the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTI-Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

St. John, July 9, 1877. L. H. DeVEBER & SONS ON and after Monday, 25th instant, will be found at Lawrence's Building, head of King street, and at No. 18 Charlotte street, where they will be happy to meet their customers from town and

LADIES' PRUNELLA BOOTS

Corsets, Gloves & Hosiery,

A. J. LOGGIE & CO'S.

PAINTERS' REQUISITES

JAPAN VARNISH. PAINTS, in 2, 3 & 5lb. Cans. GOLD LEAF.

BRUNSWICK BLACK. PATENT KNOTTING.

DRY COLORS, &c., &c. -FOR SALE LOW BY-

Robertson & McAndrews. SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. Water Street, Chatham.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO

Grey, White and Printed Cottons,

-ARE SHOWING THIS WERK A NEW LOT OF-

Cheaper than they have ever before been offered

New Books.

IN A WINTER CITY, by Onida—paper 75 cents; ARIADNE, do., paper \$1 00; cloth \$1.25; EVERGREEN LEAVES, by Toofie, paper 75c at the Miramichi Bookstore. Chatham, July 10, 1877.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 14th, 1877. THIS is to certify that I have, this day, sold my patent right of the "Ellis Patent" Gas Burner, Shade and Holder for the Towns of Chatham and Newcastle, to James Gray, of Chatham.

ELLIS & McLEAN.

Parties requiring the said burner, shade and holder will be supplied by the subscriber. JAMES GRAY,

Magazines for August. HARPER'S and YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, for August, at the Miramichi Bookstore.

Chatham, July 18, 1877

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' is published a Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morn-It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MOS .the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for

Advertising. The advertisements in this paper are placed under

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

TRANSTENT RATES. \$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertiser

the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Glouces advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES. which are as low as those of other weekly papers The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed among communities en gaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pur-

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

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

The Crown Lands.

It is not often that we can agree public matters and we are, therefore. the more pleased to have an opportunity offered us, this week of approving of some of its utterances on a subject which affects North Shore interests very materially. Referring to the management of the public lands, the Farmer says:-"We favor long leases upon such conditions as are best calculated to serve the interests of the Province and the operators. The advantage of long leases to the operators is that they thereby become

can regulate their business accordingly. Of course they are as much pro- a part of the country. It is a politically prietors, strictly speaking, under a yearly lease as under a ten years lease; but it means a vast difference to the holder of any description of property how long he is to retain it. Take the ment of streams, which are the highways of a great portion of the business of the Province. If an operator holds a lease of lands for any long period he has some protection if he lays out money in cleaning out the streams, and what is to his advantage is a benefit to the whole country. seven years leases were granted and the Province would undertake the work of improvement, the operators would cheerfully consent to an in-

cient to repay all outlay." While the Farmer is, no doubt, right in reference to long leases, it is not so clear that Government should undertake the work of improving streams. The establishment of that additional charge upon the Government would, in all probability, be a fruitful source of dissatisfaction. Every lumber operator in the country would want more or less, of the work of "stream improvement" carried on for his particular benefit, and the public would hear no end of real imaginary cases of favoritism on the one hand and neglect on the other. We can imagine our friends the representatives of Kent, for instance, ringing the changes on the impassible roads and rivers in that fine county and the consequent, crippling of her agricultural and lumbering interests, while their fervid fancies would picture lumber driving on the Miramichi and its branches as having, by Government favoritism, been made more easy and pleasant, almost, than plying gondolas on the Adriatic. The state of the lumber trade at present does not seem to warrant any advance in the rate of stumpage and MENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the 'ROYAL" always had the repuvernment to content itself with in-

It does not appear that very seriou objections can be urged against in creasing the rate of mileage, provide the long-term principle is adopted There is no doubt that some of ou large lumbering concerns bid in mor lands at the Crown Lands sales tha they require and that fact has give rise to the idea that the large opera tors desire to secure a monopoly for themselves. Increased mileage wou operate against monopoly to a greextent, for few men would care bid in tracts of land at considerable cost, unless they intended to mak use of them. Practically, however. nobody suffers from the monopolies complained of, for the smaller operators find no real difficulty in obtaining all the lands they require and we find that the so-called monopolists and those who are supposed to suffer by them generally understand each other to their mutual advantage. It is now time that the Crown Lands Department gave some sign of moving in the matter of its land sales, for operators all round ought to be acquainted with the intentions of the Government in reference to the next sales and the terms on which

they are to be made.

Dominion Savings Banks. The Dominion Savings Banks have grown into great absorbents of capital, which, through their agency, is diverted from its legitimate field of | Canadian, 8 | 3,170 | 464 | 5,070 | 72 | 50 | Foreign, ... | 32 | 15,406 | 596 | 27,682 | 366 investment and prevented from exercising its proper functions in the communities to which it belongs. In a recent number of the ADVANCE we referred to the desirability of placing the surplus capital of the people in regular banking institutions rather than in the savings banks, in order that the trading capital of the country License, Foreign,.....

perfect security would be enjoyed by the depositor. But there is another phase of the question which constitutes even a stronger argument against the operation of the Savings Banks. It is one that affects both the moral and material interests our communities and whose force cannot be denied. A very large proportion of the depositors of our Government Savings Banks belong to that class of the people who earn their In order to secure the advertising patronage of living by daily labor. Having accumulated more money than they re quire for their immediate wants they naturally seek investment for it and the Savings Bank, being the most readily available, is resorted to. Were it not for that institution, however, these people, while seeking the ordinary Bank, to some extent, would mainly invest in real property and, thereby, become better qualified to realise the responsibilities and discharge the duties of citizenship.

The figures presented by the Go-

vernment Report of its Savings Bank with the Farmer in its ideas respecting | business embrace suggestive material for our politicians. We find that the balance due to depositors on 30th June, 1877, was \$2,639,937. This means over two and a half millions of the people's money diverted from its proper use without any corresponding benefit to them; it means the placing of twenty-five or thirty thousand persons in such a position that they care little about the country in which they live, while, by allowing them to invest their money in the ordinary way of such people, they would proprietors for the time being and led to procure for themselves homes, settle down and feel that they were cal axiom that fixed property in community is a guarantee of good citizenship on the part of its owners. It is therefore the duty of the Government to see that it maintains nothing which, in principle, tends to affect community interests injuriously. That Government Savings Banks do this and are, therefore, a positive injury to the general interests of the country, we are firmly convinced. We, therefore, hope to find influential persons opposing and agitating against them until they cease to exist altogether. Our country, is young, and capital is so much needed in building it up that Savings Banks should be treated an evil which should not be encouraged.

crease of stumpage more than suffi-NORTH SHORE TRADE RETURNS. We are indebted to the Customs Officials at the North Shore ports named below for Returns of Trade for the fiscal

year, ending 30th June, 1877 :-

1876. 1877.	IMPORTS. \$114,535 166,279	DUTY. \$29,565.30 33,651.92 8HIPPING		
		Seaware	l.	

No. | Tond. | Men. | No. | Tons. | Me

44 19,393 471 43 19,201

Canadian,	47		511		28.676		
Foreign,	128	62,448	1,466	133	64,321	1,504	
Total,	219	107 618	2,448	221	112,198	2,493	
		Coas	twise.	234			
	Inwar			Outwards.			
Under	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	
Transire, Und. License	194 45	19,708 5,557	1,094 228		10,405 7,423	603 410	
Total,	239	25,265	1,322	175	17,828	1,040	
	5 67	SUM	MARY.			-	
			No.	Tons.		Men.	
Inwards from sea,			219	107,618		2,448	
Outwards for	r sea,	. String	221	112,198		2,493	
ALASSIA STATES	Militari		-	7.5 -			
Total,			440	219,816		4,941	
Inwards—Coastwise, Outwards "Total,			239	25,265		1,322	
			175	17,828		1,040	
			414	43,093		2,362	
Total Seewand			440	91	910 916 4		

Amount on deposit, 1st July, 1877, Port of Richibucto

SAVINGS BANK.

414

43,093

262,909

2,362

Coastwise

Deposited during year,

Grand Total,

creasing the term for which lands are	Port of Richibucto.					
held so as to encourage operators in improving rivers and making roads, for themselves, as well as husbanding the great lumber resources of the Province.	Trade Returns for year ending June 31, 1877:— Imports,					
It does not appear that very serious objections can be urged against in-	Exports-Produce of the	Fisheries	5, 56	,632.00		
creasing the rate of mileage, provided	Vessels— Total, .		\$373	,142.00		
the long-term principle is adopted. There is no doubt that some of our	Inwards from sea, Outwards for sea,	Vessels. 52 78	Tons. 20,618 29,703	Men. 524 731		
large lumbering concerns bid in more	Total,	130	50,321	1,255		
lands at the Crown Lands sales than	Coastwise Arrived, Departed,	338 288	20,837 12,598	1,227 941		
they require and that fact has given	Total,	626	33,435	2,168		
rise to the idea that the large opera-	Total in and out,	756	83,756	3,423		
tors desire to secure a monopoly for						
themselves. Increased mileage would operate against monopoly to a great	Balance due Depositors, 1st, 1876, Deposits from July 1st, to June 30th, 1877,	1876,	5,898.88 9,404.00			
extent, for few men would care to	Interest on closed acco					
bid in tracts of land at considerable	during year, Interest added to oper	ac-	102.77			
	counts on 30th June,		1,073.98	450.00		
cost, unless they intended to make	Withdrawals during ye	ar \$1	5,501.43	,479.63		
use of them. Practically, however,	Interest paid "		102.77			

---- 15,604.20

Port of Newcastle. Imports for the year, ending 30th June

Duty. S. M. Fund \$16,426 27 \$585 48 \$70,950 00 Manufactures, Vessels Entered from Sea. Quantity of Freight. Tons No. of Regis- Tons Tons V'sels tered. W'ght M'm't. Crew British, ... 5 1,386 372 5 2,499 968 10 3,885 1,340

27 3 1,060 23 11,148 Foreign, .. Total, .. | 53 | 24,255 Grand Total. 63 28,140 1,340 67 30,627 1,060 56,779 724 Coasting Vsssels Entered.

Vessels. Tons. Crew. Cleared. might be, by so much, enlarged, while

Palance due Depositors, 1st July, 1877, ... \$96,593 60 Port of Dalhousie. Imports, year ending 30th June, 1877...

14,744 outwards for sea, . inwards coastwise outwards do SAVINGS BANK. Deposited for year ending 30th June, '77, \$39,903 00 nce due Depositors, 1st July, 1877,

Port of Bathurst.

year ending 30th June, 1877 :-

Trade Returns, etc., of Bathurst, for the

Value of Imports, ... Value of Exports, . ..\$6,267.35 363 74 \$6,631 09 No. of Vessels in from sea. Do. outwards for sea. Tons reg'r. Crew. No. Tons. Crew 21 6,317 163 108 Tons Reg. Crews. SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

Deposits from 1st July, 1876. to 30th June, 1877,..... Interest on closed accounts Int. added to open accounts on 30th June, 1877, 1,404 20 .\$11,186 51

Balance due Depositors, 1st July, 1877,...\$39,363 53 Year's interest on balance due Depositors, 1,570 76

The Dalhousie Collector, in a note which accompanied his returns, directed attention to the fact that most of the goods consumed at that port are obtained in St. John, Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, which makes the direct import very small. The export represented, also, is only the export by sea, as the returns of that by Railway, which, by a recent order are now made up, are not perfect for the whole year and it would, therefore, not be worth while to include them. These observations apply also to all our North Shore Ports. It will be observed that the Dominion Savings Banks of the ports named above have no less a sum than \$401. 901,45 on deposit. The money thus locked up through Government means belongs to the trade of the country and might do much good in these dull times if invested legitimately. There are many other things in connection with these returns to which we would like to refer, but as a portion of them did not reach us until yesterday we are obliged to withold comments for the present.

Orange Parades.

The Irish World, published in New York, tries to give utterance to very liberal sentiments in connection with the Orange question. It says:-

Men, after all, are little more than fullgrown children. A love of brilliant display and jubilant noise is common to both. Rarely does this instinct lead to any but consenting companionship and hilarious good-will. Rarely indeed? And it is a pity that ever it should lead to anything Our own civil contest has left behind it no exultant feeling on the one side, no rankling hate on the other. Over the hero graves of the brave foemen, survivors, North and South, clasp the hand of brotherhood and peace. The grass has hardly time to grow on those gravestears that bedewed them to dry up-when a gush of returning good-will does honor to the whole land, and gives fortaste of a

long, close, peaceful and prosperous union Why should it be otherwise with the children (or their children) of unhappy Ireland? Why? Has not the landlord ligarchy driven the Protestant forth from his native fields as relentlessly as his brother the Catholic? Lives there an aristocrat, who would stay his bull-dog or his bailiff from worrying out rent or "possession' from the Protestant as well as from him of the primitive creed? A common succession drove the children of either from their own green homes to front the long snow blasts of Canada- It was dissension

at home that enabled the land thief to exile both. Why, in God's name, carry that dissension over with them to the exile's home? WILLIAM fought JAMES and JAMES fought WILLIAM. Each wanted to be a King. Each dragged in religion to help him. Their apologists presented it indeed as the cause of the whole trouble. Both

pretended to teach Christianity by the sharpness of their respective swords. They did not tell you-perhaps in their blind passion they did not know-that true religion has never gained the slightest aid from that weapon. They did not tell you -perhaps they did not know-that the Divine Founder of Christianity had laid down quite another kind of law. The quarrel of those two men and their lives brance cease. It never was a quarrel for round-house of the Pennsylvania R. P. the people. Whoever won, the king and the aristocracy would keep and divide the spoils. Christianity it is not; common sense it is not. Enlightened men are abandoning it, are feeling that in matters of belief men must be left to God and their own conscience. We might here draw a distinction between the Green and the Orange-one a day and an emblem of Ireland's conversion to the Christian faith, a national day and a national color, in which all classes, Protestants as well as Catholics, the Lord Lieutenant as well as Archbishop McHale, meet to honor it; the other a memory of the quarrel between two men for the English throne,

under the assumed guise of a religion whose voice is peace, whose world-wide victories are all bloodless. If the descendants of one of those royal

factions choose to celebrate its victory. they do so in ignorance of its true merits The descendants of the other should not resent; they should pity such an illjudged parade.

There is such an off-hand mixture of fact and fiction, in the above as to render it open to adverse criticism, although it is evidently published with a very proper motive. There are many persons who deprecate Orange parades and are yet far from accepting the ance due Depositors, 1st July, 1877, .. \$30,875.43 | World's ideas concerning the issues between James and William. Many intelligent students of history who properly value civil liberty far above the success of any particular creed-Catholics as well as Protestants-appreciate the advantages which they believe were secured to them by the success of William, but they do not recognise the right of the Orange Society in this country to make personal and political capital out of what they look upon as a great victory gained on the side of our common citizenship. There are few citizens of this country who are not ready at any time to fight for the political principles and stand by the liberties of which William was the exponent, but very many are unwilling to countenance the celebration of an event which reminds one class of their fellow-citizens of an inglorious defeat in a bad cause. Good taste is opposed to any display that is offensive, and especially suggests that all parades of a sectarian religious character should be made only before those who are voluntarily present to witness them. They should not be poked under the noses of those who may be

> offended or exasperated by them. 945 -the inventor of the steam whistle. | FIRING THE TRAINS, SHOPS AND BUILDINGS

LOSSES OF THE DOMINION TREASURY by the St John Fire. - The Dominion Treasury has suffered a great loss by the St. John Fire. The handsome new Post Office and the Custom House will probably take \$300,000 or \$500,000 t replace them. On the other hand it i estimated that the additional duties or goods needed to replace those destroyed will probavly amount to \$250,000.

The Fishery Commissioner's Report

The late arrival of important current news and other matter which cannot well go unnoticed, or be held over, obliges us to forego the continuation of our remarks on the Fishery Commissioners Report in the present issue. We are obliged to our friends for information sent by them to assist us in our work and we will lose sight of none of the points suggested.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

(From the Telegraph.)

THE RAILROAD STRIKES. TERRIBLE RIOT AT PITTSBURG-A BLOOD BATTLE BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND THE

MOB-TWENTY KILLED AND 29 WOUNDED-SHERIFF FIFE AMONG THE SLAIN-GENERAL PEARSON MORTALLY WOUNDED-THE TROOPS BESIEGED IN

THE DEPOT-THE TOWN AT THE

MERCY OF THE MOB-A GEN-

ERAL MASSACRE FEARED.

NEW YORK, July 21-. A very serious strike has taken place on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad among the firemen. On the 15th Vice-President King, telegraphed from Baltimore Governor Matthews at Wheeling, for military assistance. On the troops arriving they took charge of a west bound freight train, and on being fired on by the of the finest houses in the city. strikers, replied with a volley that killed one man and wounded many others. Pas- of architecture, was considered one of at Pittsburg, and the railroad employees

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 22. A dreadful riot occurred yesterday, at the outer depot of the Pittsburg Railroad, wherein over fifty persons were either

killed or wounded. At 12 o'clock, on Friday night, Sheriff Fife of Alleghany County, visited the strikers at 28th street and ordered them to disperse. They refused, and the Sheriff remained until after 3 in the morn-

HIS AUTHORITY WAS DEFIED. He was informed that no trains should go out if they could prevent it, and that they | before the fire reached them. did not care for any troops he could muster. Finding the strikers not disposed to yield obedience to the civil authority, the railroad authorities decided to call upon the military.

THE PHILADELPHIA TROOPS left Union depot for 28th street crossing, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon marching out along the track preceded by Sheriff Fife and his posse. Expecting to fail in his effort to disperse the strikers, the Sheriff would endeavor to make arrests and would call upon the military for required assistance. This was understood to be the plan of action, and a conflict was expected. They arrived shortly be

fore 5 o'clock and found the Railroad COMPLETELY BLOCKED WITH STRIKERS. The Black Hussars of Philadelphia were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but not being able to do so another company was ordered to their assistance. The mi- pany. litary advanced with fixed bayonets but were met with a shower of stones and missils from the crowd.

on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession, when the crowd retreated toward East Liberty. At 5.30 the crossing was in possession of

THEY OPENED FIRE

At nine p. m. the excitement was in

composed of laborers, iron workers and strikers. A large mob visited Johnson's factory, and armed themselves. Other gun stores were visited and gutted by the THREE PIECES OF KNAPP'S BATTERY

were also captured. A number of citizens .124,044.09 are long since ended. Let its remem- visited the soldiers quartered in the ed Eastern Militia. and begged them to leave the city. FEARING A GENERAL MASSACRE. They were unable to do so on account of the arrival of the mob, who were

> who attempted to slip out singly were lying at Norfolk, have been ordered here shot and instantly killed. About mid- to protect Government property in case of SHERIFF FIFE'S DEAD BODY was brought in from the outer depot Major Gen. Pearson was mortally wound-Mob law reigned supreme during the

swarming about the place. Three soldiers

night. The summing up of the riot at 28th street, shows that twenty rioters were killed and twenty-nine wounded. Second Despatch. When Philadelphia troops sent to suppress the strikers fired upon the crowd,

the mob became terribly exasperated, and in less than an hour THOUSANDS OF WORKING MEN from the Rolling mills, coal mines and

various manufacturing establishments. hurried to the scene of conflict, determined to have revenge on the troops and railway authorities. By this time the military had withdrawn from the Railroad crossing at 28th street, where the first conflict took place and were ordered to one of the round houses where they would find better protection. About ten o'clock in the evening, the mob numbering several thousands had congregated about the round house. They had previously captured guns belonging to Hutchinson's Battery and planted them so as to command the round house.

SEVERAL SOLID SHOTS were fired at the building and a breach made in the walls, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building, the military were ordered to fire. volley of musketry that followed and rumor that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into requisition caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares. The rioters were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance they returned to attack. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building THEY RESOLVED TO BURN THEM OUT.

Such an order was issued, and carried into execution with fiendish alacrity by the firemen quit their engines. No trains of rioters. The tracks for miles were covered with loaded trains, many of them oil cars, Pennsylvania R. R. There is no possible and these were fired by the rioters and pushed down to the round-house, finally. ROASTING OUT THE TROOPS

GONE-A man who has caused a great | through the streets, leaving their dead and | three pieces of artillery. deal of noise in the world, recently dying on the sidewalks as they harched died at his residence Merthyr Tydvil, along. The strikers who did not join in Wales. His name was Adrian Stevens | the attack on the troops buisied themselves

fire had extended from Milville Station to 20th street, and enveloped hundreds of cars, extensive machine shops, the roundhouses at the depots, and the office of the Union Transfer Co., blacksmith shops. stores, houses, and the numerous other buildings making up the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporation. In the round-house there were

125 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES housed in consequence of the strike, and these were totally destroyed, but even the immense loss sustained in this item is but a trifle in the damage done

From the time the troops were defeated up to three o'clock p. m. no effort has been made to check the riot other than the meet. ing of citizens. The mob worked very quietly. At 3.30 o, clock a burning car was run down the grade under the sheds SURROUNDING THE UNION DEPOT.

Up to this time it was hoped that the building would escape, but a mass of fine lumber used in shedding over the tracks was soon a sea of flames. While the fire was raging here the mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway which is in close | night. vicinity. Boxes of freight received for shipment were broken open and their valuable contents carried off. After

PLUNDERING THE DEPOT for an hour, and when the flour, hams and all kinds of provisions had been carried away a torch was applied, and soon the vast depot and all the Company's general offices adjoining were a mass of flames. The Union depot was a large four story building, had a frontage on Liberty St., about 70 feet and extended back about 200 feet. The lower floor was used as waiting rooms, ticket offices and company offices. The upper floor was occupied by the Keystone Hotel Company, and was one

The whole building was of modern style senger trains were not interfered with, the best arranged depots in the country, are uniting with the citizens generally on Thomas F. Keary, but some other freight trains were stop- and was finished about seven years since. ped. The strikers became so riotous that In the rear of the depot, and extending United States troops had to be called out back 500 feet, were lines of neat pine and took positions at various places along sheds covering different tracks. It was under these the burning car was run. A NOBLE STRUCTURE.

> The freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rrailroad extended from Washington street to 7th Avenue, fronting on Grant street. The company's general offices were in a four storey brick building, fronting on 7th Avenue. These were totally destroyed, as was also the depot of Adams' Express Company, located on Grant street. The books and valuable papers had been removed from the Union depot and the offices as well as from the other buildings,

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of the city continued on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the Railroad company. They consequently directed their efforts to saving private property on the north side of Liberty street. In this they were mainly successful, although six dwellings and a sash factory located near the round house were destroyed. THE RAILROAD BUILDINGS DESTROYED

were as follows :- Two Round houses, one Machine shop. Superintendent's office, Car repair shop, Blacksmith shop, and there or four Oil houses, Union Transfer depot and offices, Pullman car company's foundry and offices; despatcher's office, Powder House, Union Depot and hotel, Pan Handle Rail Road engine house, and office and freight depot of Adams Express Com-

Third Despatch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 22. About five o'clock the fire from the Union depot communicated to the immense grain elevator at the corner of Grant and Washington streets. This was built of huge timbers and covered with slate. It contained a large quantity of grain. The destruction of these buildings seemed to satisfy the rioters, as they began to disperse while they were burning Most of those who deserted the crowd, loaded themselves down with plunder and wended their way homeward.

THREE HUNDRED SOLDIERS WOUNDED. PHILADELPHIA, July 22-8 p. m. A gentleman who arrived from Harrisburg this evening says he saw a train at Harrisburg coming east from Pittsburg which carried some three hundred wound-

is feared the unemployed men may make sunk on the night of the 18th by the an attack on the Government buildings. Revenue Cutter, Grant off Boon Island. About 600 sailors and marines from the Her crew and passengers were saved. men-of-war Swatara and Powhatan, now an outbreak.

BALTIMORE, July 22. The police throughout last night acted in the most gallant manner and exhibited great personal bravery. They met, faced, and overcame the rioters at every point. But for their nerve and pluck the city might be at the mercy of the mob.

Major Gen. Hancock has assumed command of all the United States troops in this vicinity. Four hundred regulars arrived this morning. Matters are quiet, but a most excited

feeling exists. NEW YORK, July 21. Besides the ten rioters killed at Baltimore last night, twenty persons were

wounded, several fatally. In addition to the United States troops already on the ground, several regiments of militia in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio have been ordered to quell the disturbances in these States. As yet no conflict has occurred at PITTSBURG, July 23, p. m.

Rumors regarding renewal of hostilities induced the proprietors of the mercantile and other establishments to suspend business. Some have organized their employes into companies and have tendered their services to the Mayor. The 14th Regiment tendered its services in suppressing the threatened disorder and the offer was promptly accepted. At a meeting of the City Council, the city was pledged to furnish all rations needed to meet all other expenses incurred. day, the strikers seem universally dis-The railroad authorities distinctly in-

formed the strikers there could be no compromise whatever, and when this became known all the passenger engineers and any kind go out this evening on the hope of a compromise, and the officials declare such shall not take place.

The rioters at 28th street crossing surand compelling them to fight their way rendered their arms to-night, including on the Miramichi); Richard Pinder (one

Railroad stocks are demoralized. OTTAWA, July 23.

of the railroad, the main efforts of the mob railway are still dissatisfied at the state of during the night being directed to this affairs, and it is freely hinted that unless object. By 7 o'clock this morning the the men are reinstated in pay they will

inaugurate a general strike. ALBANY, July 23-p. m. At a meeting of the employes of the Central & Hudson River Railroads, tonight, a resolution was adopted demanding 25 per cent, on wages of employes, and a committee was appointed to communicate with President Vanderbilt, and in case the demand is not complied with they will strike to-morrow. They will then meet again at 10 o'clock and proceed to the West Albany shops and

demand that the men strike. NEW YORK, July 23-5 p. m. The employees of the Western Union Pacific road have been notified that orders for the reduction of wages have been resended. is thought they will not strike, The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad

employees struck at noon, but no violence or destruction of property is anticipated. All the shop and train men of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad quit work this noon. No disturbance thus far.

NEW YORK, 24th. - Five ring-leaders of the riot in Philadelphia were arrested last

A conflict occured in Reading between the troops and the mob, in which the soldiers fired on the crowd, killing five persons and wounding twenty-five, some mortally. The police who were drawn up to restrain the crowd received the main force of the firing and many of them were injured. This infuriated the crowd and a

state of anarchy succeeded. Last night the mob broke into armory of the Reading rifles and captured their guns and they have taken all the weapons from a gun store.

They threaten vengeance upon military and further trouble is feared. The mob is now engaged in tearing up the railroad tracks.

The insurrection is effectually quelled the side of law and order. At the close of a mass meeting in San Francisco last night to sympathize with

houses in the Chinese quarter, and fought the police, but were driven off by the Strikes are extending in all directions.

Provincial Notes and News. THE HALIFAX CHURCH CHRONICLE has

A NEW HOTEL FOR HALIFAX. -The Halifax Herald is urging the necessity of providing Halifax with a first class hotel. RELIEF FROM PICTOU FOR ST. JOHN. The Town Council of Pictou passed a reso lution granting three hundred dollars in aid of sufferers by the St. John fire.

THE "FREEMAN" will be revived in few weeks. An office has been secured, presses and type ordered and other ar rangements made for the publication of the paper. It will be issued daily, instead of tri-weekly. -Globe. HALIFAX TAXES.—Halifax is exercised

pating a handsome deficiency every year. It is urged it is no use putting the matter off; it is certainly no use putting the taxes on if people don't or wont, pay them. ANTHRACITE COAL.-Messrs. C. F Clinch & Sons report that they have found a vein of anthracite coal not far from the line of railway at Musquash. The coal

about its arrears of taxes, and is antici

found at Lepreaux seems to be of fair quality, from the specimens shown. THE NEW BRUNSWICK LOAN AND MORT-GAGE COMPANY. - The necessary notice of an intended application for Letters Patent for the organization of "the New Brunswick Loan and Mortgage Company" of St. John, will shortly be given in the

A New Ship of 1526 tons, called the 'Beaconsfield," was launched from the shipyard of J. H. Jones at Digby on the 10th inst. She was built under the superntendence of Mr. W. L. Oliver, and is owned by Messrs. Guy, Stewart & Co., of

KILLED BY A RAILROAD TRAIN. - A despatch from Halifax dated the 23rd states that the Annapolis train ran over and killed Benjamin Wier, of Newport, near the Three Mile House that evening. The driver saw him and whistled, but he took no notice of the warning.

Loss of the Schooner Dom Pedro. - A The excitement here is intense, and it the schr. Dom Pedro for St. John was The vessel is valued at \$6,000, cargo at

MEMRAMCOOK BRIDGE.-It is stated that one of the abutments of the bridge incourse of construction by Mr. Killam, between Dorchester and Memramcook has been carried two miles up stream by the tide, and that a portion of the temporary bridge opposite Memramcook school was also carried away. RELIEF FOR PRINTERS. -On Saturday evening the printers of St. John held a

meeting in Sparrow's Hall to consider the

manner in which the contributions sent

to the aid of the craft who were burnt out should be distributed. The sum was about \$500, and a large committee was appointed to distribute it. THE PRESS VISITORS TO BE ENTERTAIN-ED BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR-His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Tilley have intimated a desire to entertain the Press Visitors at Luncheon in the Government House on the occasion of their visit to

doubt be heartily accepted. THE NICTAUX AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. -The progress of the Nictaux and Atlantic Railroad is causing considerable stir throughout Lunenburg County N. S. The first sod at the Lunenburg end of the road is expected to be turned within a few days, and it is held in contemplation to have a grand demonstration on the occasion. Unfortunately small pox is said to have invaded the town of Lunenburg it-

Fredericton-an invitation which will no

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A RAIL-WAY CONDUCTOR. - Last week a case came before Chief Justice Allen at Hampton in which a Miss Hall of Penobsquis claimed posed to assist the law-abiding citizens in damages from Conductor McFadzen. saving property from the thieves and the The lady was leaving the Sussex Station, by the train, but unfortunately fell between the cars and was badly hurt. The plaintiff's claim was that the train was in motion when it should have been standing still. The jury awarded the plaintiff \$1,000, but it is said the case will be taken Sail Canvas, Cotton Duck, Fishing before a full Bench of Judges. A Pig Case.-Mr. Jas. L. Beverley of

Fredericton made a complaint last week before the Police Magistrate of that city against Robert Kedey (who is well known of our Provincial Rifle Association Marksmen); Robert Sutherland, Jr. (who has an inside track on cabinet maker's work for the Legislature) Wm. Livingston and The employees of the Great Western Alf. Edgecombe for feloniously taking

and carrying away a pig for which the owner had "great respect." There was a trial at the Police Court and Ir. Beverley failed to prove that the prisoers took the pig, although it appears sole of them had been going "te whole hog" on a

good time the night he raid wa made DEATH OF MR. PETER ICCORMACK St. John .- The death of Ir. Peter Me Cormack of St. John the early on

last Thursday mornis been failing the last ye he first came to St. John the Custom House building, and many o the finest edifices which adorned the City before the fire owed much to his taste, such as the Commercial Palace, the residence of John Boyd, Esq., Queen Square; the Savings Bank, the Christian Association building, Wiggins Orphan Asylum, Victoria School House, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, and new Market Buildings. He was a native of

General Business.

Wholesale & Tavern Licenses Tavern. Wh'sal Stephen Y. Mitchell, Newcastle, Alex. S. Templeton, Chatham, Allan McIntyre, Newcastle, Mary McLean, Parish of Northesk, 12 Michael Hickey, John Lyons, James McCarthy, Timothy Daly, Nelson, Dennis McEvoy, Newcastle, Thomas Flanagan Chatham,

Roger Flanagan, John Fay, Newcastle, James Fennety, Chatham, William Irvine, Newcastle, John Noonan, Chatham, C. J. Maltby, Newcastle, W. O'Brien, Derby, strikers, the mob demolished several F. H. Jardine, Derby, James White, Newcastle, James Clowrey, Chatham, Cyrus Brown, Michael O'Keeffe, Robert Bain, Jos. Hayes, Newcastle & Nelson, Dennis Ryan, Newcastle, Alex. Stewart, Thomas Kingston, Chatham, John Mulhall, Newcastle,

Patrick Farrel.

James B Russell.

Catherine Crane.

John McGowan,

William Mills. Chatham.

Angus Murphy, Alnwick,

Matthew Carrol, Nelson,

William McAllister, Northesk, 12 SAM'L THOMSON, Secretary - Treasurer, Co. Northumberland. Newcastle, July 16, 1877.

WANTED. For the Dry Goods Trade, A SMART BOY.

-APPLY AT ONCE TO-

WM. H. NIDDRIE, - - ARGYLE HOUSE,

Снатнам. MISSFAIREY. [Late of St. John, N. B.] Intending to reside in Miram forms the Inhabitants of Chatham

Vocal and Instrumental. Terms on application at her residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham. Bathurst, N. B., July 14, 1877.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC

BONDED WAREHOUSE NO. 8: 14 casks Scotch Whiskey, 11 O. P.; 62 Cases do do 11 casks Holland Gin; 96 eases do do 8 casks French Brandies, Vintage 73;

43 cases do do

4 puns. Demerara Rum, 39 O. P.; 17 boxes Black Tobacco, 12s.; 58 chests Congou Tea; 15 puns. Molasses all of which are offered for sale at low prices for

K. F. BURNS.

THE following Fall Sailings of the above Line

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

FROM LIVERPOOL

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

> FROM LONDON: "ACADIA,"

- - 18th August. (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances). For Halifax, N. S., and Saint

FREIGHT AS PER AGREEMENT. PASSAGE --

Saloon, - - - - 13 Guineas

John, N. B.

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

29 King St., (Up-Stairs. NEW GOODS!

BEG to announce that I have my usual full Assortment of SHELF HARDWARE,

British, Canadian & American. A NICE ASSORTMENT OF IRON BEDSTEADS. -A large Stock of

Iron, Steel, Sheet Lead: Fine-Cut, Wrought & Pressed ails. ROPE, CORDAGE,

Lines and Twines. A LOT of COTTONS, CHEAP! FLOUR, MEAL,

PORK, TEA, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, &c. At the Lowest Market Rates.

Chatham, 21st June, 1877.

F. J. LETSON WATER STREET