

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY. Clarke's Periodical Pills.

This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases t which the female constitution is subject. It mod erates all excesses and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on. In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurt-Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. JOB MOSES, New York.

\$1.00 and 12 1-2 cents for postage, enclosed t Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agen for the Dominion, will ensure a bottle contain over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by Dr. J. Pallen Chatham. Oct. 10, 1875



A UTHORIZED Discount on American Invoice until further notice, 5 per cent. J. JOHNSON. Commissioner of Customs.



PUBLIC WORKS

CANADA. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at St. John, N. B., and endorsed "Tender for Shippagan Works," will be received until

FRIDAY, 28th day of SEPTEMBER, for the completion of the present Breakwater at Shippegan, Gloucester County, N. B., according to Plan and Specification to be seen on application o Hon Win. Taylor, Shippegan, from whom forms Persons tendering are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied; and, in the case of firms, except there is attached the actual signature, the nature of the

occupation and the place of residence of each member of the same. To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for carrying out the conditions, as well as contract. The Department reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender. .

HENRY F. PERLEY. St. John, N. B., Sept. 8th, '77. Engineer in Charge. 8r27

MISSFAIREY [Late of St. John, N. B.]

Intending to reside in Miramichi, informs the Inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity that she is prepared to give INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. Vocal and Instrumental. Terms on application at her residence, Upp Water Street, Chatham.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooners "SQUANDO," 49 tons, at present in Caraquet, and "AVA," 62 tons, now on her way to Halifax. Will be sold low for cash.

Miramichi Fish Market FRESH FISH.

Fox Island Salmon, Bradley Bank Codfish,

Miramichi Bay Mackerel,

Escuminac Herring. And other Fresh Fish in their Season.

Sait Fish, Country Produce, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Fraser's Wharf, next to Shipping Master's Office. 6rll

A Female Teacher

CAPABLE of teaching both French and English Languages, and holding a 2nd Class Certificate, will find immediate employment in No. 1, District, near the Church, Shippegan.

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS.

NEW STOCK.

VERY CHEAP, At the Miramichi Bookstore.

Ayer's Hair Vigor FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR



tion, all turn the hair AVER'S HAIR VIGOR that it stops the fall

ing of the hair immediately; often renews the growth and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to heathyl activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with ively expression; falling hair is checked and stabhair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft-

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued or the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. -PREPARED BY--

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

In the Matter of William S. Morris, an Insolvent.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Writ of Attachment has been issued in this A cause and the Creditors are notified to meet in my Office in Chatham on MONDAY the 24th day of September, instant, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit. Dated at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, this 8th day of September, A. D., 1877.

JOHN EL LIS, Official Assignee.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub-isher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for

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

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior ents to advertisers. Address Editor " Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

The Civil Service.

The picnicking gentlemen who desire to oust the present Government are making great ado about many things, but there is nothing in all their charges which better indicates the desperate straits they are in, than the cry that the Mackenzie administration has increased the Civil Service expenditure unduly since it came into office. From a return asked for by Dalton McCarthy last session and just published, showing the number of persons appointed to office between 1st of January and the 17th of November 1874, increases and decreases of salary during the same period, the following appears :-

The late Government during the three last days of power made 629 new appointments with aggregate salaries of | pose \$322,943 per annum. They also increased the existing salaries of 1381 officials at an annual cost of \$152,350a total increase of \$175,293. Persons so appointed have salaries since increased, under the Civil Service Act, about \$143,000. The reductions, effected by the present Government in these persons' salaries since November, 1873, has been about \$320,000, which gives an actual saving made by the present Government on Sir John's appointments of \$173,118 per year. The facts are official, but they belong to that class of political statistics which offers no attractions for the gentlemen whose mission it is to promote the "reaction."

The "Freeman" and our Fisheries.

The Freeman seems disposed to de fend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Inspector and those who are the due performance of the works embraced in the supposed to think as the latter does. It is, however, gratifying to know that in dealing with the important matters on which we have differed from its friends, the Freeman-unlike certain papers in St. John and elsewhere, which,

some time ago, undertook to oppose our views-shows that it can dispute the position of another paper and yet resort to nothing more objectionable than quiet sarcasm, which, after all, is a very good substitute for facts on which to base an argument. In order that all interested may have the full benefit of the Freeman's defence of fishery management on the Miramichi, we reproduce its remarks in their entirity, as fol-

The conclusion to which the Advance thinks it is driven, is to say the least of it, rash. When there is so much difference of opinion as to the best mode of managing the salmon fishing, bass fishing, etc., and so much contradictory evidence, the Minister of Marine may be pardoned for not accepting the theories which the Advance maintains. The Inspector, Mr. Venning, we believe, does not agree with the Advance, and we cannot think it possible he propounds views and theories so different, for the purpose of damaging the Government, whose servant he is. Venning, professes to be acquainted with the Miramichi fisheries, and others, we believe, agree with him. They may all be mistaken, but the Advance should en- with all the facts placed before the to render the Government unpopular, as deavour rather to convince the Minister erroneous, than to accuse him of either disloyalty or incompetency. It was a misfortune of the present Government that they found nearly all the places, in all the Departments, filled with the nominees of their opponents. Many of these officials continue to the present day to be strong partizans of the party by whom they were appointed, and bitter and almost avowed enemies of the administration now in office, yet they have been spared and treated with an almost excessive leni-

REV. J. TRUDELLE, P. P., HON'BLE WM. TAYLOR, Trustees. ency in some cases. II, home discharge their duty them have failed to discharge their duty chould be discharged. faithfully they should be discharged. The charge that Mr. Mitchell is doing something to render the administration of fishery matters as wretched as possible was we thought, well met by the Advocate, when it said that if what the Advance said last week was true, Mr. Mitchell must injure himself in hisefforts to render the Government unpopular, as he, also, which he made when Minister, or since

"We do not undertake to deny anything the Advance has stated respecting the management of the Miramichi fisheries, because we do not know which of the disputants is right, nor are we in a position to make any explanation which would relieve from the charges of fraud the officers complained of by the Advance. We can only express the hope that the Minister, if he is not thoroughly satisfied that the regulations are what they should be, and that the officers do their duty, will, as soon as he is relieved from his constant attendance on the Fishery Commission, cause strict enquiry to be made into these

If the space at our disposal permitted, we think we might succeed in convincing even the Freeman that we have not acted rashly in dealing with fishery matters, or arriving at the conclusion questioned by that paper. Personally, we know little of the Minister and have, therefore, only his official conduct to lished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray judge him by. For a long time we believed that he sincerely desired to direct fishery matters here and elsewhere with under which conditions, diseases of the scalp ar- an honest regard for justice to fishermen, on the one hand and the proper preservation of the fisheries on the other. Up to the end of last year we had no little faith in our Inspector of ed to discharge the duties of his responsible position, but we have had the ferent conclusions. The Minister knows that the Inspector has been proved guilty of falsifying his official returns. The Minister may not know,

wonder, then, that the Freeman says the | sion of leaps and bounds and unregulated | which had been attempted upon them Inspector does not agree with the Ap-

The Minister sent an officer to the Miramichi last spring to enquire into charges against the Inspector and others. sider the charges that no less a personcharges, and after seeing only the Inspector and others implicated, admitted in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the the facts to be undeniable and said, in the presence of certain gentlemen of the Miramichi, that he would so report on his return to Ottawa. Not only has no action been taken by the Department in that case, so far as is known to those who made the charges, but the latter cannot even ascertain, by repeated respectful addresses sent to Ottawa, whether Mr. Wilmot even made a report on the subject. Mr. Wilmot was here on that errand some four months ago, and we ask the Freeman, in all seriousness, whether it justifies the silence of the Department under the

Here is another case—the officer through whom the Inspector transacts nearly all official business in the lower part of the County, was charged, about two months ago, with having counselled several fishermen to violate a regulation of the Department, the adoption of which he had, himself, advised. the same time he endeavored to hire neighbors of those same fishermen to thus encouraged. Fortunately for those this matter laid before him and investigation has been asked, but to no pur-

More than two months ago the following case was laid before the Minister-A well known fisherman was told by the officer above referred to, to violate the regulations. The poor fellow did not know any better than to fall into the trap, so when he put the Overseer's advice into practice, the Inspector and two other officers were on the watch. These pounced down upon him and seized a valuable seine, which is still in the hands of an Overseer.

The Overseer who gave the above dishonorable advice to fishermen and then procured spies upon their conduct is well known to have been, for two years, engaged in selling nets to *fishermen to be used illegally and to be a buyer and trader in illegally caught

These are matters of public notoriety n the community and our own people wonder what kind of management it is that allows such things to go unpunish-We might give the leading facts of other cases which go to show the character of local fishery management, but the subject is not a pleasant one and there would be nothing new in anything we might say for the Department to hear. It is not an agreeable thing for persons in a community to become public accusers against those whom they meet and have business with every day, but these considerations will not deter us in the performance of what we look upon as

public duty. We assure the Freeman, when it intimates hasty conclusions on our part, that if it had made the enquiries we have made; heard the honest tales of most heartless political persecution we have heard; seen interest after interest destroyed through malicious restrictions; found that two or three officers were sustained in bullying all the rest of their associates on the river; detected the Representative of the County in advising the Minister to one course in Ottawa and writing in favor of the opposite course to the people here, and the Inspector managing the whole fraud, that paper would think it a hard matter if. Minister—as they have been—redress he also would be held responsible for recould not be had for the people whose interests it labored to serve. We know the facts as they exist, but we confess our inability to comprehend the position which some of the fishery officers

The Provincial Synod would be held responsible for regulations House, composed of twelve clerical and paying a salmon tax of forty cents per

Good sense expressed in good English, 1870 in which Mr. Mitchell saidin these days of slipshod writing and sensational emotionalism, is not a dish that districts, numerous fishery stations where enough to get it. The Bishop of Fredericton apologizes to his clergy for the crudeness of the charge which he lately addressed to them, his time and thoughts having been so fully occupied by the overwhelming calamity that befell the chief city of his diocese. But the hurried words of Bishop Medley are-well, without making invidious comparisons, we may safely say, well worth reading. After thirty-two years of faithful and hard work, the good Bishop can look over his Diocese and give a most encouraging account of the condition of the Church in New Brunswick, and even after the appalling occurrence at St. John, he can thank God and take courage, quietly pointing the moral of the visita-"doubtless intended to remind Fisheries, also, as an officer well qualifi- many that what has been irrevocably lost might have been laid up in the book God's remembrance, where none of would have perished." One of the most is the reception into the Church of whole colony of Dainish immigrants and the ordination of one of their school teachers as Deacon. Towards the Church the Princess of Wales sent a contribution of Twenty Pounds. The Bishop speaks very but we say, with all the meaning that plainly concerning the Cumminite schism, the assertion implies, that he ought to and makes some wise and much needed fronted with his own expressed intenknow that the same officer has both observations on Missions and Revival tion of extending the Quebec system of Services, warmly appreciating the good

successes, rather than of daily and humble progress in continual dependance on the invisible assistance of the promised Spirit | justice, the electors probably forgot, was

Synod assembled in their Hall for He, instead of Mr. Smith, the present So important did the Department con- the transaction of business. Up- Minister, would, doubtless, have enforcon the assembly of the House the ed the "injustice" but for that little age than Mr. Samuel Wilmot of New- Metropolitan, delivered his charge, unpleasantness known as the Pacific castle, Ont., was commissioned to in- after which the House proceed to elect | Scandal-with this difference that the vestigate them. That gentleman, with- their Prolocutor, their choice falling rate would have been \$2 per bbl. as upon the Venerable Archdeacon Whit- urged by Inspector Venning, but reduced taker, who presided over the delibera- to \$1 and, subsequently to 40cts. by the tions of the session, (which lasted seven present Minister. days) with great ability, courtesy and Coming to what is not just yet a mat-

and cancellations of appointments since | vised by friends not to violate the law | with great courtesy, as well as ability,thorough churchly and conservative feeling was exhibited on all sides of the House, and that there was a general desire to guard the House of Bishops from having any doubtful person, or one of unsound faith thrust upon them.

The marked feeling of the House was evidently on the side of sound churchmanship, avoiding extremes, either on the one hand or the other. A warm and unmistakeable attachment to the Church, her doctrine, her ordinance and her Prayer Book-an unflinching determination to resist everything that would add to, or take from, or alter in any way the rites, ordinances or doctrines of the church-was mani-

by the House, but we have not space to refer to them at the present.

meeting of the Synod, was the presence of a delegation from the Church in the United States, headed by the Right Reverend Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. This prelate took leave of the House on Saturday 15th, in a speech of marked ability, courtesy and kindness and was replied to, on behalf of the House, by the Venerable Prolocutor, in a speech characterized by elegance of expression and exquisite taste, the House standing during the whole time, and paying the departing prelate, cordially and heartily, all the honor it was possible for them to do.

The meeting of the Provincial Synod may be regarded as a Red letter Day in the annals of the church in the Dominion of Canada, and we have no doubt that each member returns to his diocese strengthened and cheered with the prospect of the promising future which lies before the church, and looking hopefully forward to the next meeting of the Synod, which will take place in

How it is to be Done.

The Freeman says: "The charge that Mr. Mitchell is doing something to render the administration of fishery matters as wretched as possible was, we thought, well met by the Advocate, when it said that if what the ADVANCE said last week was true, Mr. Mitchell must injure himself in his efforts gulations which he made when Minister, At the risk of giving our readers too

much "fish" we must explain to the Freeman. Mr. Mitchell seems to be one of those men who trust in short memory and credulity in the part of their friends for much of their political success. The Freeman, however, ought to be ac-The Provincial Synod of the Church quainted with that aspect of the hon. of England within the Dominion of gentleman's character, for its editor Canada, comprising-first the Upper knows how inconsistent Mr. Mitchell is, House or House of Bishops—composed and also how difficult it is to "corner" of the Bishop of Montreal, (or Metro- him, when he is thoroughly started on politan) the Bishops of Fredericton, the manufacture of facts with which to Nova Scotia, Quebec, Toronto, Huron, support himself. It will be remember-Niagara, Ontario and the Missionary- ed that after he stirred up some of the Diocese of Algoma-and the Lower fisherman of Northumberland against twelve lay members from each diocese, 200 lbs., and tried to make them bemet in the City of Montreal on Wednes- lieve that his successor in office had day 12th inst., at the School House ad- attempted to wrest their shore rights joining the Cathedral and walked in from them, he got up a discussion on procession,—the bishop and clergy be- the subject in the Commons. In a long ing in their official robes-to the cathe- speech he claimed, among other things, dral, where, after Divine Service and a to believe that the owner of the soil had sermon by the Bishop of Fredericton, a legal exclusive title to the fishing privthe Holy Communion was celebrated. | ilege opposite his property. The pres-Of the sermon of the Bishop an ex- ent Minister at once confronted him

with his own report to Council, made in "There are doubtless, in the Maritime

is every day set upon the tables. Perhaps | the parties have been in peaceable occupafor that very reason we appreciate it the tion for a long time and being in some inmore highly when we are fortunate stances riparian proprietors, THEY THINK they have acquired a sort of PREFERENCE by such prior occupancy. Mr. Mitchell could not go back on his

own record, of course, and in a subsequent debate on the same subject when Mr. Blake said-"The fisherman have some rights, the

hon. gentleman [Mr. Mitchell] asserts," Mr. Mitchell backed down and said-"I did not assert it-the fisherman as-

So the poor fisherman were left by their champion to cut a sorry figure before the Parliament of the country. That was in the early spring of 1876 and, yet, it is a matter of local history that Mr. Mitchell came down to the County best of reasons for now acting upon dif- pleasing incidents mentioned in the charge a few months after and succeeded in making a good many fishermen believe that there was something in his "riparian rights" absurdities, after all.

It was during the same debate that Mr. Mitchell was silenced by being con-

by his successor in office. That insimply a policy which Mr. Mitchell had Immediately after the Service the committed himself to carrying out

ter of official record, we have the best Many important matters were of authority for stating that during the brought up and discussed before the last session of Parliament Mr. Mitchell House, the most noteworthy being a strongly urged upon the Minister the Canon to provide for the consecration | necessity of prohibiting the use of seines of Bishops-elect, which was sent down in the gaspereaux fishery. This was in from the House of Bishops, for the con- accord with the expressed views of the currence of the Lower House. The Inspector and two or three of his pet matter was ably debated for two days, Overseers-all very strong political and after amendments, were made, in friends of Mr. Mitchell, to whom they accordance with the views of the Lower owe their appointments. If Mr. Mit-House, it was unanimously adopted. chell believed it was right to prohibit The Canon, as it now stands, while gaspereaux-seining, he should be comguarding the rights of the Diocesan | mended for the advice he gave to the Synods and the rights of Bishops-elect, Minister, but it was not honorable for carefully provides that the Bench of him, at the same time, to write to fish-Bishops, shall not be obliged to conse- erman in the County, saying he regretcrate any person who may be elected | ted he could not secure for them relief Bishop of any Diocese if any lawful im- from the prohibition, as the Governpediment exists, such as teaching false ment were now a majority and could doctrine, being deficient in learning, or do as they liked; he was not who has been guilty of any immoral now in the position he was when he conduct. The Canon is a most wise was Minister and could take the responand judicious one, and seems to settle, sibility, etc. This Mr. Mitchell did. in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, If he admits that he was the advocate of watch and detect the very violations he | what has heretofore been considered a | one policy in Ottawa and another—the "vexed question." The debate on opposite-in Northumberland, the most for whom this trap was laid, they were ad- this important subject was conducted thick-and-thin supporters he has, will condemn his inconsistency, but he will the latter date to the fifth of March last, and the advice was taken. The Minis- and it must have been cheering to all make no such admission. Indeed he ter has had names in connection with friends of the Synod to know that a was confronted, while here, recently, with the charge that he had favored the prohibition referred to in Ottawa, as we have stated, but he declared, in terms more forcible than elegant, that it was The Freeman will, therefore, per-

ceive how it is that Mr. Mitchell is interested in having fishery administration as wretched as possible just nov. He has not only an Ottawa policy that differs from his Northumberland policy, but he sub-divides his County policy to suit the prejudices of the several districts. We have very good reason for believing, however, that our people are begining to understand their interests in the matter very fairly, but even the Freeman would be surprised to witness Many other matters were dealt with the power which the hon. gentleman still has over certain friends in the remote corners of the County where it is One most pleasing feature of the his boast that he still retains the confidence of the "faithful few."

Raison d'Etat.

The Moniteur Acadien, instead of dealing intelligently with our references to fishery management, attributes them to motives which have always been assigned to them by the Inspector for the Province. We were not prepared, however, to find that a paper so well known to be the exponent of the Minister's views, as is the Moniteur Acadien, should be so impolitic as to undertake the task of answering facts by such a weak resort as the second-hand defence of a notoriously inefficient officer. When the Moniteur Acadien gets so far out of leading-strings as to venture on the expression of a manly opinion, based on independent and intelligent enquiry, it will, probably, be in a position to do itself some credit by assisting in the work of reform in the Fisheries Department, so far as its discreditable management in this County is concerned. It seems rather singular that two papers in Westmoreland and the two local papers controlled by the ex-Minister and his friends, are the only ones in the country which defend the persecution of Miramichi fishermen by the Department. Of course, it is all for love of the present Dominion Government!

DEATH OF AN M. L. C.—Hon. Chas. Perley, a member of the Legislative ly exaggerated by the Turks. According Council of this Province, died at Wood- to the information received at Vienna, stock on Monday last. He had been in | they were drawn battles and the forces enill health for quite a long time, and his death was, therefore, not unexpected.

ENCOURAGING reports from the Grand Trunk Railway show revival in trade. The traffic receipts for the week ending September 15th, were one hundred and forty thousand dollars, an increase of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, on the corresponding period last

P. E. ISLAND.—At the Orangeville day. demonstration Mr. Mackenzie, referring to the absurd boasts of the Opposition about their prospects in the Lower Provinces, said he was not a betting man, but he would not mind making a wager that at the next election in P. E. Island the Conservatives would lose the single member they now have, and that the entire Island delegation would be supporters of the Government.

THE WAR A despatch of 20th, says :-- A corres-

pondent, writing to London Times from Bucharest, says: "A second campaign is much feared by Russian diplomacy. It is feared that the Powers, whose commerce and interests would be very much injured by the prolongation of the war, will endeavor to bring about peace, which can only be, until the Turks are completely crushed, a lame and unsatisfactory one, and that they, therefore, very much dread the idea that the war should not be finished this year. The fact is better known to those who are in a position to feel the pulse of the people and the Russian army, that no such peace is possible. This war has become a dynastic one for the Romanoffs as much as the Franco-Prussian war was for the Napoleons. If the Emperor entered Moscow after concluding an unsatisfactory peace, it would have to be at the point of the bayonet. This is why no such peace is possible, and this fact should be as well known abroad as it is in Russia. This war must be fought through to a successful issue for Russia, even though it takes five years, and the result should be bankruptcy and ruin."

The Times Constantinople correspondent answering the enquiry as to how the Turks contrive to find money for carrying on the war, says a partial explanation of for him has contradicted it. It is no Christian life appear to consist in a succest reminding the electors of the injustice as it is, suffices for the moment for such druggists.

wants as are supplied from abroad and which must be paid for in cash; but the anxious question comes, "What will happen next year, with short crops, no taxes, and all credit exhausted abroad?" The condition of the working and lower classes, even in the capital, is becoming a subject

of great anxiety; while in the provinces there is want and privation more than most other persons would patiently endure. When winter comes it is feared there will be much misery and suffering, and it is fearful to contemplate what may be the results when the country has been utterly drained of all its resources.

A correspondent whose despatch is dated at Russian head quarters on 21st says :- "The feeling here is not so gloomy as I expected. Military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks. There is not the slightest mination and a final successful issue is not doubted. Every preparation is being made for the winter campaign. A military railway from Girgrevoa to Simnitza will be constructed which it is hoped will be ready by the end of October. Steam ice-boats have been ordered in view of the freezing of the Danube." A great Turkish victory was reported

as having been achieved at Biela on Friday last. Later despatches, however, do

A despatch of 23rd says :- Nothing has been received from Biela contradictory or confirmatory of the reports of the battle there. A Russian official bulletin dated Gormy Studen, on Saturday, says "Turks renewed bombardment of Shipka Pass position on Friday from 14 mortars. At one o'clock in the afternoon they began an assault on the right flank, but were repulsed; they then attacked the left and entre and were likewise repulsed. Fightng lasted until night, and it is thought the attack will be renewed on Saturday.' Osman Pasha attacked the Grivica reoubt on Thursday night, but was repulsed with heavy loss. No official intelligence has yet been received from either side concerning the reported battle at

Biela on Friday. Signatieff is suffering from fever. passed through Bucharest on Friday night to rejoin his family at Krieff, where he will remain until recalled by the Emperor. A special from Bucharest, on Saturday,

says, "There has been severe and indecisive fighting for two days between Czarewitch and Mehemet Ali. The Russians still hold Biela." Further intelligence concerning the Biela action on Friday, states that Mehe-

met Ali attacked the Russian position be-

yond Bouga Lom. The Russians were intrenched in the valley along the river. A Constantinople despatch of Sunday last says: Mehemet Ali telegraphs to-day to the Porte: "Weather prevented operations until noon on Sept. 21 when engagement took place. We advanced to enemy's entrenchments. Darkness stopped the fighting. Enemy's losses were twice

as great as ours. A telegram from Bucharest says persons arriving from headquarters of the Czarewitch at Delme think the Turks will not renew the attack of Friday but will endeavour to cut a route to Tirnova.

Chevket Pasha telegraphs from Creharvie, on the 22nd, that Hitsi Pasha, commanding convoy of provisions for Osman Pasha, arrived at Dubuik after two hours march from Plevna, having defeated fifteen Russian battalions on the way. Osman Pasha has been requested to make a sortie to establish a junction with

A Russian official despatch admits the loss in Schipka Pass, on September 17th, of 31 officers and 1000 killed and wound

OILS, Despatches of Monday state that "the Austrian Ambassador at a private inter- | OILS, view with the Sultan is reported to have spoken about the probability of Austrian mediation and urged the greatest moderation upon the Sultan, pointing out the necessity of saving Russians amour propre, because Germany would not be indifferent

"Twenty thousand men under Chefket Pasha reached Osman Pasha with a fresh supply of ammunition."

"The encounters of Thursday and Friday near Biela are said to have been greatgaged not large." "The reported Turkish victory at Biela

on Friday proves to have been the reverse. An eye witness of the fighting states that Ottomans, under Mehemet Ali, made five or six different attacks on the Russian positions, in each of which they were repulsed with heavy loss, the Muscovites holding their ground at the close of the day's struggle." "The engagement was not renewed on

Saturday, both sides being greatly fatigued by the desperate contest of the previous

"There has also been some fighting at Kudickler by a division of Ahmet Rjoub's | \$10 pays for one year, Sundays included corps and at Verbatza by two battalions detached by Mehemet Ali, but the Turks were unsuccessful at these places also. The whole action is totally different from what it should have been. A feint had been turned into an attack, and the real attack. had not been carried out." A Russian despatch dated Gorney Stu-

den, yesterday, says Turkish attack on Tzercovua. 21st inst., was decisively repulsed, and not renewed. On 22nd the Turks retreated. Our loss was 20 officers and 400 men placed hors de combat, and that of the enemy at least 1000 men. Our cavalry on the road between Plevna and Sofen have made two reconnoisances to learn the strength of the Turkish relief troops. On the 20th, Adjutant Count Itrackelberg dispersed three Turkish squadrons near Raschita, but withdrew, as the infantry were seen coming up in rear. Our loss was five men killed and two officers and eleven men wounded. On the 21st ten battalions with artillery and two regiments of cavalry entrenched near Temin. By opening an artillery fire upon the Turks he stopped their further advance, and afterwards withdrew his troops to post of observation.' Chevket Pasha telegraphs to the Porte

from Orchanie, Monday, as follows: 'Hifsi Pasha's division of twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries and a regiment of cavalry, have entered Plevna with fresh supplies of provisions and ammunion. This is an important announcement.

Debility and Nervous Headache. Chronic, sick or nervous headache is

generally dependent on, or accompanied by, impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centres vitiatit is offered by the fact that the Govern- ed. The Peruvian Syrup, by reinvigormisrepresented and suppressed the re- that may be done on such occasions by taxing the catch instead of the nets, all mentis not paying its officials their salaries, ating, the digestive powers, lays the axe will leave St. John and Boston, every ports of fishery officers on the Mira- men of sense, judgment, and loyalty to over the Maritime provinces, yet it is that the army lives on the country it oc- at the root of the tree; the brain is only Monday & Thursday Morning, michi. We stated this some time ago the Church, but at the same time keenly only a few weeks since he was going cupies, and payment of its foreign debt nourished, the nervous system cease, and and neither the Inspector nor anyone gionism which would make "the whole about the lower portions of the County is left in abeyance. The income, reduced the headache disappears. Sold by all

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Received per late Steamer from England.

100 pieces of Black Lustre and Brilliantines.

The above are thoroughly finished on both sides and all dyed a beautiful rich BLACK expressly to BLACK SCICILLIANS AND SNAILLICICS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS MATERIALS. This article is comparitively NEW in this Market, and unquestionably surpasses all other materials now in use, for APPEARANCE and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Black " Imperial" Crape Cloth,

Black Italian Cloths (very fine,)

sign of hesitation or weakening of deter- New Black Ribbons, (all widths,)

Black Cashmeres,

Black "Sedan" Cords,

Black French Merinoes,

Chatham, Sept. 18th, '77

New Colored Ribbons, (Fall shades.) PLAIN & CORDED SASH RIBBONS CHECK SASH RIBBONS,

100 doz. LADIES & GENTS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &C. J. B. SNOWBALL.

The Subscribers have just received a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND

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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. See Circular, Th

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Just arrived per Acadia, from London. HDS. Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN; 250 green cases Dekuyper & Sons Geneva GIN; 50 green cases, 2 dozen pints, Dekuyper & Sons casks Richard Davies Finest

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