

General Business. GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT THE ARGYLE HOUSE. W. H. NIDRIE, August 25th.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY. Clarke's Periodical Pills. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Imports until further notice, 5 per cent. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at St. John, N. B., and enclosed in a Tender for Shipyard Works, will be received until FRIDAY, 28th day of SEPTEMBER.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. Vocal and Instrumental. Terms on application at his residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham.

FOR SALE. THE Schooner "SQUANDO," 40 tons, on tow in Carriquet, and "AVA," 42 tons, now on her way to Halifax. JOHN YOUNG, N. B.

Miramichi Fish Market. FRESH FISH. Fox Island Salmon, Bradley Bank Codfish, Miramichi Bay Mackerel, Escumineac Herring.

Salt Fish, Country Produce, ETC., ETC. FRASER'S Wharf, next to Shipping Master's Office, 6711.

A Female Teacher. CAPABLE of teaching both French and English Languages, and holding 2nd Class Certificate, will undertake instruction in No. 1, District, near the Church, Shippan.

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS. NEW STOCK, VERY CHEAP. At the Miramichi Bookstore, Chatham, August 22, 1877.

Ayer's Hair Vigor FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR. TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR. Advancing years, care, the approach of old age, and the ordinary predisposition, all tend to deprive the hair of its natural color.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the Matter of William S. Morris, an Insolvent.

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BUSINESS NOTICE. The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for dispatch by the earliest mails of that day.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877. The Civil Service.

The picknicking 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.

The late Government during the three last days of power made 629 new appointments with aggregate salaries of \$322,943 per annum. They also increased the existing salaries of 1381 officials at an annual cost of \$152,350—a total increase of \$475,293.

The Freeman and our Fisheries. The Freeman seems disposed to defend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Inspector and those who are 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 his 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 sarcasm, which, after all, is a very good substitute for facts on which to base an argument.

How it is to be Done. The Freeman says: "The charge that Mr. Mitchell is doing something to render the administration of the fisheries as wretched as possible was, we thought, well met by the ADVANCE said last week was true, Mr. Mitchell must injure himself in his efforts to render the Government unpopular, as he also would be held responsible for regulations which he made when Minister, or since advised."

The Provincial Synod. The Provincial Synod of the Church of England within the Dominion of Canada, comprising—first the Upper House or House of Bishops—composed of the Bishop of Montreal, (or Metropolitan) the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Toronto, Huron, Niagara, Ontario and the Missionary Diocese of Algoma—and the Lower House, composed of twelve clerical and twelve lay members from each diocese, met in the City of Montreal on Wednesday 12th inst., at the School House adjoining the Cathedral and walked in procession—the bishop and clergy being in their official robes—to the cathedral, where, after Divine Service and a sermon by the Bishop of Fredericton, the Holy Communion was celebrated.

Good sense expressed in good English, in these days of slipshod writing and sensational journalism, is not a daily commodity. It is every day upon the tables. Perhaps for that very reason we appreciate it the more highly when we are fortunate 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 Poirer are—well, without making inviolable 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 incident as "doubtless intended to remind many that what has been irrevocably lost might have been laid up in the book of God's remembrance, where none of it would have perished." One of the most pleasing incidents mentioned in the charge is the reception into the Church of a whole colony of Danish immigrants and the ordination of one of their school teachers as Deacon. Towards the close of the Twenty-ninth, the Bishop speaks very plainly concerning the Committee scheme, and makes some wise and much needed observations on Missions and Revival Services, warmly appreciating the good that may be done on such occasions by men of good sense and true piety, yet it is only a few weeks since he was going about the Lower portions of the County reminding the electors of the injustice

wonder, then, that the Freeman says the Inspector does not agree with the ADVANCE. The Minister sent an officer to the Miramichi last spring to enquire into the charges against the Inspector and others. So important did the Department consider the charges that no less a personage than Mr. Samuel Wilnot of Newcastle, Ont., was commissioned to investigate them. That gentleman, without calling upon those who made the charges, and after seeing only the Inspector and others implicated, admitted 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. Wilnot even made a report on the subject. Mr. Wilnot 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 circumstances.

Here is another case—the officer through whom the Inspector transmits 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. At the same time, he endeavored to hire neighbors of those same fishermen to watch and detect every violation he thus encouraged. Fortunately for those for whom this trap was laid, they were advised by friends not to violate the law and the advice was taken. The Minister has had names in connection with this matter laid before him and investigation has been asked, but to no purpose.

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 fish.

These are matters of public notoriety in the community and our own people wonder what kind of management it is that allows such things to go unpunished. 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 a 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, with all the facts placed before the Minister—as they have been—redress could 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 occupy.

It was during the same debate that Mr. Mitchell was silenced by being confronted with his own expressed intention of extending the Quebec system of taxing the catch instead of the nets, all over the Maritime provinces, yet it is only a few weeks since he was going about the Lower portions of the County reminding the electors of the injustice

which had been attempted upon them by his successor in office. That injustice, the electors probably forgot, was simply a policy which Mr. Mitchell had committed himself to carrying out. He, instead of Mr. Smith, the present Minister, would, doubtless, have enforced the "injustice" but for that little unpleasantness known as the Pacific Scandal—with this difference that the rate would have been 82 per bbl. as urged by Inspector Venning, but reduced to \$1 and, subsequently, to 40c., by the present Minister.

Coming to what is not just yet a matter of official record, we have the best of authority for stating that during the last session of Parliament Mr. Mitchell strongly urged upon the Minister the necessity of prohibiting the use of seines in the gaspereaux fishery. This was in accordance with the expressed views of the Inspector and two or three of his pet Overseers—all very strong political friends of Mr. Mitchell, to whom they owe their appointments. If Mr. Mitchell believed it was right to prohibit gaspereaux-seining, he should be commended for the advice he gave to the Minister, but it was not honorable for him, at the same time, to write to fishermen that he could not secure for them relief from the prohibition, as the Government were now a majority and could do as they liked; he was not now in the position he was when he was Minister and could take the responsibility, etc. This Mr. Mitchell did. If he admits that he was the advocate of one policy in Ottawa and another—the opposite—in Northumberland, the most thick-and-thin supporters he has, will condemn his inconsistency, but he will make no such admission. Indeed he 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 untrue.

The Freeman will, therefore, perceive how it is that Mr. Mitchell is interested in having fishery administration as wretched as possible just now. 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 beginning to understand their interests in the matter very fairly, but even the Freeman would be surprised to witness the power which the hon. gentleman still has over certain friends in the remote corners of the County where it is his boast that he still retains the confidence of the "faithful few."

Raison d'Etat. The Monitor Acadie, 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 Monitor Acadie, 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 Monitor Acadie 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 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. Charles Perley, a member of the Legislative Council of this Province, died at Woodstock on Monday last. He had been in ill 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 fifty thousand five hundred dollars, on the corresponding period last year.

P. E. ISLAND.—At the Orangeville 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 dispatch of 20th, says:—A correspondent, 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, and 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."

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 vitiated. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, by reinvigorating the digestive powers, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is only nourished, the nervous system ceases, and the headache disappears. Sold by all druggists.

Signalet is suffering from fever. He passed through Bucharest on Friday night to rejoin his family at Krieff, where he will remain until recalled by the Emperor.

A telegram from Bucharest, on Saturday, says: "There has been severe and indecisive fighting for two days between Carewitch and Mehmet Ali. The Russians still hold Biela."

Further intelligence concerning the Biela attack on Friday, states that Mehmet Ali attacked the Russian position near Bouga Lom. The Russians were entrenched in the valley along the river.

A Constantinople despatch of Sunday last says: Mehmet 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 Government at Biela think the Turks will not renew the attack on Friday but will endeavor to cut a route to Timova.

Chevet Pasha telegraphs from Carewitch, on the 22nd, that Hiti Pasha, commanding a corps of provisions for Osman Pasha, arrived at Dubnik after two hours march from Plezna, having defeated fifteen Russian battalions on the way.

Osman Pasha has been requested to make a sortie to establish a junction with this force.

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

Despatches of Monday state that "the Austrian Ambassador at a private interview 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 among people, because Germany would not be indifferent to Russian humiliation."

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

"The encounters of Thursday and Friday near Biela are said to have been exaggerated by the Turks. According to the information received at Vienna, they were drawn battles and the forces engaged not large."

"The reported Turkish victory at Biela on Friday proved to have been the reverse. An eye witness of the fighting states that Ottomans, under Mehmet Ali, made five or six different attacks on the Russian position, in each of which they were repulsed with heavy loss, the Muscovites holding their ground at the close of the day's struggle."

GENERAL BUSINESS. Scicillians! Snaillics!! 100 pieces of Black Lustre and Brilliantines. Direct from the Manufacturers. BLACK SCICILLIANS AND SNAILLICIS, FOR FALL AND WINTER DRESS MATERIALS.

New Black Ribbons, (all widths), New Colored Ribbons, (Fall shades). CHECK SASH RIBBONS. PLAIN & CORDED SASH RIBBONS. 100 doz. LADIES & GENTS. HEMMED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &C. J. B. SNOWBALL. Chatham, Sept. 18th, 77.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY. A. J. LOGGIE & CO. Chatham, Sept. 18th, 77.

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GIN AND WINE. GENUINE BARGAINS. VICTORIA HOUSE. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, GENERAL DRY GOODS, ENORMOUS REDUCTION!

LAND PROPERTY FOR SALE. 50 ACRES. STOVES! STOVES! ETC., ETC. SUPERIOR COOKING STOVES, SQUARE & PARLOR STOVES. EVERITT & BUTLER. International Steamship Company. A quantity of Salt & New Dry Codfish selling low. PINE LUMBER. F. J. LELSON.