within the next few days. Only two army corps, embracing between fifty-five thousand and sixty thousand men would cross at Ibrail. The reason for sending so few troops into the Debrudscha was that because of the barrenness of the country, it could not be relied upon for furnishing

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CROSSING. An account of the crossing of the Danube from an eye-witness, says ;-"With the darkness, general Dragomiroff began his disposition. His first work was to plant in made emplacements, a row of field guns all along the edge of the flats, to sweep the opposite banks. This while infantry was being marched over Darkness and obstructions great that all was not ready until the first glimmer of dawn. There was no bridge but a nmuber of river boats capable of holding from fifteen to forty men each. These were dragged on carriages through the mud and launched in the darkness. Boats were put off singly rowing across for a little cove, and later little steam tug was brought into requisition. The Turks opened a smart fire on the boats and troops who were waiting to The leading boat contained Major-Gen. Yolchene, Turkish riflmen were in position about 50 yards from shore. H landed his handful of men and bade them lie down in the mud. He then opened skirmishing fire to cover the landing of the boats that followed one by one These landed their freights, who followed the example of the first boat load. At length enough had accumulated. Gen Yolchene bade his men fix bayonets, stand up and follow their officers. The Turks fired an effective volley but did not wait Gen. Yolchene's skirmishers followed them some distance up the slope but for a time could not press on from their base. Meanwhile the Russian guns from across the river, and Turkish artillery were firing briskly. Turkish shell kept falling in the water, whistling through the willows and bursting among the columns, on the flats. One shell from a monitor gun fell into boat containing two guns. Their gunners and the commandant of the battery and boat swamped and all on board perished This was the only serious casualty, but many Russian soldiers were falling on both sides of the river. Turkish gunners clung to their gnns with wonderful staunchness amid clouds of dust thrown up by shells which burst around them. A Turkish monitor had been hemmed by a cordon of torpedoes within the Channel south of the island opposite Vardin and Russian battery on Roumania side shelled her after their first repulse from the land irg place. Turks rallied and concentrated on the upper slopes in front of their battery and then came down on picquets of General Yolchene's brigade and made some headway but only for a few mo ments. Soon after more of the Russian infantry had crossed the heights. Turkish infantry detachment tried work round and down upon Sistova, but was thwarted by an intercepting skirmish-

A RUSSIAN DEFEAT. London, June 28.—The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs that "a Russian army consisting of 5000 horse, 16 battalions of infantry and 32 guns, attacked our camp at Zervin with the object of occupying Soghalum. The enemy opened fire from 10 guns in front of the entrenchments of our right wing. In the afternoon the Russian infantry and cavalry attacked the left wing, commanded by Chewkeh Pasha. The engagement lasted until evening, and resulted in the repulse of the Russians, who, however, recommenced the fight at night to no purpose. The Russians were routed and returned to their fortified camp. The Turks lost 400 killed and wounded. The Russians lost 3000. The HEAVY FIGHTING.

London, June 29.—A Vienna despatch of Thursday says: At Nikopolos and Sistova yesterday the losses on both sides were appalling.

The Czar is issuing a proclamation to Bulgarians announcing that his mission to secure to them the sacred rights of nationality, and to protect Christians from

The Grand Duke Nicholas crossed the river at Petrioceni, and declares that 50, 000 Russians now occupy the southern side of the stream

Mukhtar Pasha has been successful in his attack on the Russian entrenchments

at Kaliaz. A despatch from Galatz says bloody

fighting is going on at Pryzos on the Danube. The Russian troops are crossing en masse and engaging the Turks, who are making a desperate resistance. The slaughter on both sides is terrible. Turkish gunboats are also engaged. THE FIGHTING ALONG THE DANUBE.

LONDON, June 30 .- A great battle is raging below Sistova. The troops from Rustchuk hastened to reinforce the Turks. Detachments from Shumla and Rasgood are making a forced march to the scene of the battle. The breaking of pontoons by the Turkish gunboats at Matchin left eight thousand Russians isolated. They might have been slaughtered if the Turks had had a sufficient force.

The corps of Russians that crossed the Danube at Turnu-Maguerelli have joined the Grand Duke at Sistova, below which place a fierce battle is reported progressing. A Trebizond telegram says the Turks, on Friday, carried the Russian positions at Batoum, achieving a great victory. The Russians retreated with

Telegrams from various points on the Danube give particulars of the frightful bombardment at Rustchuk. The German consulate was destroyed by 24 shells, the French by 3, and the Austrian consulate was riddled. The military hospital, in the Jews' quarter, received 72 shells. U to Wednesday, the Turks had thrown 000 or 3,000 shells into Guirgevo, but not more than one house in every twenty or thirty were seriously injured.

At Oltenitza, General Ehrenworth was shot through the shoulder by a Turkish sharpshooter from the other side of the

Danube. AS YOU WERE! LONDON, July 4.—The news from the rival armies operating on the Danube is very conflicting. Both sides claim victories, and as it is almost impossible to send reports of actual occurrences from either camp, but little reliance should be placed on the statements published. One fact cannot be controverted, and that is that the fighting is very severe and the losses on both sides heavy. But whether either side has gained any decided advantage cannot be determined probably until after the relative positions of both armies can be satisfactorily ascertained.

The Post has a despatch from Bucharest stating that 2,000 Romanians have crossed the Danube at Cettala.

The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs that the Turks, on Monday, drove 10,000 Russians from their position at Kari-Kallisa. The Turks were too fatigued to pur-

ized into a force for their own protection. RECALL OF TURKS. It is believed that the troops despatched to Circassia will be recalled and sent to the aid of Dernish Pasha, who will assume

the offensive from Batoum. PEACE AGAIN. The Russian Ambassador has had a long

conference with Bismark. One of the secretaries of the Embassy left for Buchawith a special report for Prince Gortschakoff and the Czar. The opinion is growing here that diplomatists are trying to fix conditions on which peace negotiations will eventually be construc-

RUSSIAN FAILURE. Yesterday, it is said the Russians failed in their attempt to cross at Mentin, a few miles below Rustchuk.

BULGARIAN VANDALISM. LONDON, July 5.—The Daily News special from Sistova says after the defeat the Turks every Turkish house in Sistova was sacked and utterly wrecked by the Bulgarian residents.

TURKISH GUNBOATS GONE. The Times' Bucharest correspondent "Of eighteen Turkish gunboats monitors which were on the Danube at the commencement of the war, six are in a small bay in Sulina, two have been destroyed, three or four are aground at Matchin, two are at Silistria, one at Turtukai, two at Rustchuk and one at Niko The latter is reported to be sur rounded by torpedoes and is helpless. All on the Danube will fall in the hands of the Russians, unless destroyed.

A LAME EXCUSE. The Turkish account of the crossing the Danube at Sistova says there was only one Turkish Company at the front when the Russians landed, and the latter had established themselves before the Turks could concentrate to repel them.

TURNING THE TABLES IN ASIA. The report that the siege of Kars was raised is at least premature, but the de feat of the Russian field armies of the left and centre and of the investing force be. fore Batoum is beyond question, and altogether is likely to interfere with, if not terminate, operations against Kars. Latest Turkish news about Kars is that

the bombardment has materially slacken-Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian left wing is retreating in disorder in the direction of Bayazid. Fack Pasha from Van threatens their line of retreat north of Bayazid. Mukhtar and Moussa Pashas are within 12 miles of Kars. Three battalions of the Imperial Guards have reached Erzeroum from Tre-

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5,-The Gover nor of Erzeroum telegraphs, July 3rd, as follows :- "We have occupied Kerek. The Russians have abandoned Utchkeluseon, eight miles south of Kars; they have also evacuated the districts of Kars, Kilisson and Alashkerk."

LONDON, July 6 .- The battle fought yesterday in the vicinity of Biela, lasted twelve hours. The Russians were repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on Sistova.

THE DANUBE. BUCHAREST, July 6 .- Of the 120,000 Russians who have crossed the Danube at Sistova, 20,000 were cavalry, and there were 200 cannon. About 80,000 more Russians are concentrated between Simnitza and Turner Magurelli. The army which crossed at Sistova has been divided into three bodies, the principal of which marching on Rustchuk, and the other two towards the Balkans and Nikopolis

respectively. General Ignatieff has arrived at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas

VIENNA, July 7 .- Next week about 30, Russians are preparing for another attack." | 000 Turkish troops will embark for Trebizond, to reinforce the army in Armenia. In consequence of the remonstrances of England the Porte has sent imperative orders to the commander of the Black Sea fleet to render the blockade more efficient. THE TURK DISSATISFIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7 .- The arrival of the British fleet in Besika Bay is regarded with great dissatisfaction by influential Turks, who consider it simply a sign that England is preparing to seize her share of the plunder.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT. CONSTANTINOPIE, July 9.—Ismail Pas ha telegraphs from Erzeroum July 6, that the Arhakahat division, after a desperate engagement pursued the Russian force and compelled it to quit Ottoman territory near Messonguedik, which place was occupied

by the Turks. CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLIES. CHRISTIANA. July 9th.—The local Parliament of Norway has refused to vote an extra sum for maintaining Norway's neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey, and unanimously rejected a Royal proprosal to appropriate 1,500,000 crowns for that purpose on the ground that there is no apparent probable

need of the money. THE RUSSIAN FORCE AT KARS. ERZEROUM, July 9 .- Turkish official news says that the Russians have 40 battalions on the north side of Kars. The bulk of their army and heavy artillery has been withdrawn in the direction of Alexandropol.

The line between Mukhtar Pasha's head quarters and Kars was completely free from Russians on the 4th.

A RUSSIAN COLUMN DEFEATED.

The Russian column has been defeated

in its attempt to enter Ardauatsch. and was driven back on Ardahan, where great concentration of Russian troops is proceeding. Three battalions have been desfrom Delibaba to reinforce Mukhtar Pasha. THE RUSSIANS RETIRING

TEHERAN, July 9 .- The Russian expedition against the Turcomans is retiring from kazelarvat towards Krasnovodsk. TIRNOVA SURPRISED.

London, July 9.—The Czarowich tele graphs that the Russian cavalry and one battery surprised Tirnova on Saturday, capturing the Turkish camp, ammunition and baggage. The Turks retreated on Osman.

ABANDONMENT OF MONTENEGRO. The abandonment of Montenegro by the Turks is confirmed. Of 15,000 Bashi-Bazonks who entered Montenegro, 11,000 are dead or missing. CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE OCCUPIED.

It is stated that the Turkish Govern ment has information that the Russians intend to occupy Constantinople at all risks, unless the Turks anticipate by making peace on the Czar's terms. The effect of this and other intelligence has been to modify considerably the view taken of the crisis by certain members of the cabinet. THE SQUADRON IN BESIKA BAY.

It is reported that a powerful reinforcement is to be sent to the squadron in Besika Bay,

CHRISTIANS IN DANGER

The Sultan has declared to the British ambassador that he will not guarantee CALL FOR MORE RUSSIAN FORCES. protection to the Christians if the Russians All able-bodied Bulgarians have been continue to excite a rebellion in Bulgaria summoned to Russian camps to be organ- and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE' is published a Chatham, Miramichi, N B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of 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

the paper Advertising.

\$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion, LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland. Kent, Glouceser and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made herefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large gaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pur-

suits, offers very superior inducements to adver-tisers. Address Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

The People's Money-We have no doubt that a good many persons look upon the Savings Bank system of the Dominion as a good thing for communities where it offers places of safe deposit for the surplus money of certain classes of the people, but we cannot help thinking that, apart from the fact that it gives advantages to the Government by preventing, to a limited extent, the necessity of its securing loans abroad, it is a questionable kind of either public or private advantage. take it for granted that those who deposit their money in the Dominion Savings Banks are not led to do so from any other motive but that of having it removed from the possibility of being lost to them. quite sure that there is no special attraction in the four or five per cent interest of the Government over the same amounts obtainable in other necessary that the money temporarily absorbed by the latter should be any further removed from the control of its owners than if it lay in Government hands. So far, therefore, as the immediate interests of the depositor are concerned, it does not appear that they are any better ad vanced by the Dominion Savings Banks than they would be by the legitimate banking institutions of the country, or rather those of them which offer what may be considered undoubtedly good security.

But there is another phase of the question which presents itself. It is suggested to us by a financial article in an English journal, which, in dealing with the functions of bankers,

Abstractions of political economy are not necessary to enable one to comprehend the true position of a banker. The ordinary course of commerce reveals it at once. We see that the intervention of banking puts an end to the isolation of wealth, facilitates its diffusion, increases its power, and encourages its multiplication. It does this because the first thing a bank does is to gather the surplus wealth of the community into its coffers, and the next to lend what is thus collected to all who want the temporary use of money to enable them to utilize whatever marketable commodity they possess. By means of a bank the available funds of community are employed to the full for small amount of money helps the produc-tion and the movement of a large amount ing, therefore, that the public should be willing to trust the banker with their surplus wealth, that by his means they should be ready to turn a useless hoard into reproductive floating capital. The paramount duty of the banker is to keep the capital thus intrusted to him always floating. He has not merely to see that the securities he lends upon are good, but he has to see also that they do not lock the money long up or in a form not easily reco verable. At any time the original depositor may want his money back; at any time also a legitimate expansion of trade may banker's hands, as well as lead to a reduction of customers'balances by increased emhe have locked up the money he holds in securities that cannot be realized speedily without loss, or that do not run to maturity or a long period, he will find himself in a false position. For this reason it is that bankers have to be very careful and to restrict themselves in the range of stocks and bonds to which they commit superabundant capital in times when commercial demand for it is slack. For this reason, also, their loans, upon whatever security, are nearly always for short periods when they are doing sound business. Bankers are thus the centres round which the whole complex system of commerce moves. It is their business to prevent the floating capital entrusted to them from becoming fixed or unrealizable in any security except at the will of its true owner. But, besides this, a bank is not merely the instrument whereby private hoards may become generally useful for trade, it is also the means whereby the use of money can be econo mized by those who possess it, and its transfer effected rapidly and easily from one owner to another. A banker does not merely hold the money of one person to good. end it to another, but he keeps all his customers' cash, as well as the accounts of credit by which they can command cash, and through him these customers pay their debts, without rejuiring actually to transmit money. By the sale of so much produce one mar obtains the right to as much of the wealth of another as is represented by so many thousands of pounds, and that amount the debtor orders his banker to transfer from himself to his creditor by his check. Wealth of all kinds thus passes from one

A position of this kind is of the highest responsibility and honor. Bankers can lo incalculable good to a country, and also may do incalculable harm. If they lend rashly and cannot recover the capital lent when wanted, trade may stopped, and many persons involved in ruin; but, if they have a clear idea of their duties and abide by them, they can help prosperity beyond measure.

person to another without the interven-

On reading the above we were led to consider how much good our North Shore Savings Panks were doing the communities in which they operate. It is true they return to their depositors four and in some cases five per cent a year for the money that they have entrusted to them, but the effect of their existence is to lock up a large of fair play, to place his money where amount of capital, which might be it will benefit his neighbor and suremade of service to the country by be- ly improve his own chances of ining put in circulation and used with safety to its owners and advantage to those who, by its means,

amongst us.

or other industrial products-know there are what we call, "good times." our mechanics and farmers in reference to the business that is being done The advertisements in this paper are placed under now, in comparison with what was done some years ago, or might now be done, will hear them enquire why it is that more ships are not being built. or why we are not engaging in some of the new manufacturing industries which are enriching other parts of the Province and Dominion by taking advantage of the markets which our natural or acquired necessities and want of manufacturing enterprise oper to them. The true answer is that we require the money necessary to revive or call these industries into life. we had that we might have "good times" to our hearts' content. the mechanic or farmer will tell perhaps, that those who are using so much money in lumber operations, might spare enough to build a ship or two a year, or to establish a manufactory of some kind. Unfortunately, however, it takes a very large capital to maintain our immense lumber-manufacturing industry and the man who produces and exports his millions of feet of deals, has very little of either time or money to spare for the encouragement of shipbuilding or other business. Through the employment given by the large lumber operators, however, any sober, industrious and economical man may secure good wages and lay by something for a rainy day. By the same means, also, the farmer has a market provided for the products of his industry and he, too, finds that he more money than he absolutely quires for his personal wants. both of these classes of our people we would point out that it is by the illconsidered and selfish policy of locking up their spare money in the Savings-bank and other semi-permanent forms of investment that they are assisting to retard the progress of general business in their localities and tying the hands of those who might. otherwise, enable them to add their little stores of wealth

People are disposed to find fault with our banking institutions very often, because they are not more ready to supply money to customers, but it ought to be remembered that all legitimate business must be done on a well-defined basis and we should lose sight of the fact that the basis of a bank's operations is essentially one of money. A bank's usefulness in any community, therefore, will measured by the money placed in its hands and the ability with which it is administered. The success of leading bank in St. John, for instance, is due to the loyalty with which the people of that city have supported it, because it has been through the agency of the money placed in its coffers by its depositors that it has been enabled to make loans to the business men who have, we may say, grown up around it. No one, now, doubts that deposits in the general good, and a comparatively that Bank are practically as safe as if were in the Dominion Savings of wealth. It is of the essence of bank. Bank. We have a strong Banking institution doing business at the North Shore, also. We presume it will be conceded that its capital of twelve millions and its foremost position among the great monetary concerns of the world, places it beyond doubt, so far as the safety of its depositors' interests are concerned. does a legitimate banking business require an increased accommodation at the here and deserves the same support as if it were an entirely local bank, while public confidence in its stability is necessarily greater than it could possibly be in a merely local concern. Its power to accommodate its local customers ought to be governed mainly by the amount it receives from local depositors, yet we venture to say that its deposits bear no reasonable proportion to its discounts. This is not because there is no surplus capital in the community, for we find no less a sum than \$124,044.09 in the Dominion Savings Bank at Chatham. At Newcastle, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton there are amounts proportionate to the business of those places similarly locked updoing nobody but the owners any We have no doubt that more than \$300,000 in money belonging to the people, and for which they might obtain interest equal to that it now draws, and, at the same time, have it employed in the business of the communities in which they live, is thus kept in practical idleness. The which we have named, if placed the hands of the banker would, tion of money, merely by alterations in that extent, increase his power to lend on ordinary business securities. There are times when the most promising enterprises are either crushed before they are fairly proposed, or are forced into failure by the want of lending power on the part of banks, for no local bank can assist local enterprises without the use of local surplus capital, and no local agency of a bank abroad can reasonably be expected to do better in any community where it may be established. When. therefore, a bank is prepared to give both interest and good security to the depositor, the latter ought, as a matter

creasing his store. The matter we have thus endeavored to bring prominently forward will. would be enabled to increase the vol- | we hope, receive closer attention than

their labor—on the sale of their farm, not properly understood, or so much surplus money would not be diverted from its legitimate channels of investment into Savings Banks which, we are firmly convinced, were establish ed under the ægis of a mistaken policy and have injuriously affected the business prosperity of the country.

England and the War.

The New York Herald has had some

sensational despatches concerning the

war, the anxiety of the government

of foreigners from the arsenals etc., etc.

Great Britain has had many lessons on

the subject of being unprepared for

war, though it is scarcely possible that the long foreshadowing of the present strife can have been disregarded. The fact is, however, in modern times, it is almost as inconvenient to have an elaborate military organization or outfit as to be without one, as it is impossible to tell what may be the correct thing. This remark applies still more forcibly just now to naval affairs. The ponderous iron-clads which have been built at so much cost have been rendered almost useless, except as diving bells, by most modern guns, but especially by the torpedo. The French military organization was thought to be perfect, but the Crimean and German German military organization was acquired data; hence the success of Germany in its war against France. The "God of War" seems to have become a mercenary, mechanical character and seems fully alive to the necessities of

The Fishery Commissioner's Report.

The St. John Fire and other unlook

ed-for matters requiring attention have prevented us from keeping up our references to the Fishery Commissioners' Report in consecutive issues of the ADVANCE. Having dealt with the introductory portion of the voluminous public document, we come to the tables of which the appendices are mainly composed. These are, for the most part—and especially in matters in which a critical examiner would seek information-made up too much in bulk. instance, if one desires to ascertain the relative amounts expended at the differenthatching establishments he cannot do | ed before continuing the subject we are so, unless he is acquainted with the persons likely to be the recipients of patronage in connection with each. As nearly as we can estimate from the figures massed together, it appears that the direct expenditure in connection with the Miramichi establishment for the Fiscal vear ended 30th June 1876, was about \$1,800 reliable evidence in reference to results of the expenditure at Restigouche, but are aware of the fact that there was not a young salmon produced at the Miramichi establishment for companies desire. Insurance in comeach dollar expended and, owing to the fact that the fry were hurried from the same Hatching House this year before the proper time for placing them in the rivers, where they must take care of themselves, had arrived, it is reasonable to assume that something was wrong again, as in every preceding year. popular government that such establishments should be officially sealed to the the Department of Fisheries feels am- Government unseaworthy, some of ply justiffed in preventing the public from seeing the workings of the Hatch- vessels detained might have once carother Dominion Fish Breeding establishment. When we shall have secured struction. ies is of a less easy going disposition than the gentleman who now fills that distinguished position with so much satisfaction to himself, the fact that Mr. Samuel Wilmot made a blunder in selecting the site of the Miramichi Hatchery and that his nephew and the New Brunswick Inspector of Fisheries have, ever since, been engaged manufacturing cooked reports of success, will be acted upon and one source of fruitless public expenditure In looking over the disbursements of

some of the officers of the Department we find figures which seem large and are open to question. It is worthy of note, too, that the officers who notoriously neglected their duties during the past year are among those to whom the largest contingent expenses were paid. Thus, an officer who is justly looked upon by almost every right-thinking citizen of this section of the Province as the cause of much dissatisfaction and trouble among fishermen-who has notoriously deceived the Government, assumed the right to change Orders Council at his mere caprice, who has directed officers under him not to disturb the nets of certain persons who were fishing contrary to regulations and who has purposely destroyed the discipline and organization of the Department in this county-is supposed to have a salary of \$1400, but the Commissioner's Report shows that he received \$577.29 more than that sum. Of course he travels a good deal, but, outside of Railway fares, his expenses must be very light, as it is not probable that the fishery overseers with whom, we believe, he generally tarries, (and the ones thus honored are those who chiefly assist him in propagating dissatisfaction with the present Administration) would make any charge against so distinguished and powerful a guest for board and lodging. We have next the fidus achates of the officer to whom we allude, one who is the most favored in the way of salary last said:of all our Overseers, and who has lately vied with our Chatham Overseer in showing contempt for the Regulations. He is supposed to receive \$400 a year for the services he renders, but the Re-

seers of the Province. Yet it is a fact that in this officer's district, bass fishing was quite openly carried on on Sundays and after the commencement of the close season last Spring, while his zeal has since manifested itself in the wanton prosecution of citizens under trumped-up charges of law-breaking which he failed to establish. When enquiries were made for him, shortly after, it was found that he was away invading another Overseer's district, and by suspending the operation of an Order in Council destroying the influence of his chances of England soon being involved brother officer and creating dissatisfaction similar to that which the Chatham on the subject, and the jealous exclusion Overseer has created in the lower por-

tions of the County. Coming to the last named officer, who is supposed to receive \$200 per year for his services we find that he managed to take to himself \$110.37 more than that Of that amount however \$56.79 was for a boat and sail. Whither that boat has now sailed we do not know: at all events no use is made of it by the Overseer and if she ever had an existence, save in contingent expense account, we presume she has gone-A phantom ship

On a phantom trip similar to those "visits" which our

easy going friend, the Chatham Overseer reported that he made to Napan last year to collect the bass tax and secure an account of the catch of that Here we will leave the Report for the

present, as we have more than we can well say this week in connection with and adapted to the work in hand, on the Overseer and his trips-both imaginary and real-both within and bevond his district. In the meantime if any fisherman ever heard of him visiting Napan three times last year to gather will probably side with the longest fishery statistics or dun the fishermen purse and the newest thing in torpedoes. of that locality for their Bass-tax, we But, after all it does not seem that should like to be informed of the fact: we should like to know, also, if, any man, woman or child in Napan or Black rest assured do what is best for her own the trouble, in all the years he has held office, to witness the operation of a bassseine-a mode of fishing which he strongly urged should be prohibited. We make this enquiry because he put down in the Schdule as holding office for the purpose of acting as Overseer of "herring fisheries. Miramich Bay and Bass fishing in Napan and Black Rivers." It is currently reported that he has never taken the trouble. since his appointment, over four years ago, to find out by even once witnessing, the operation, how either herring or bass are caught. But before stating positively the duties he has omitted to do. and his official acts and their effects, we desire to ascertain whether he has been as negligent as we are led to believe. We therefore await the information ask-

now discussing.

How about your Insurance? The present condition of many Insurance risks, especially in the country, ought to teach those who have placed them that itinerant agents and their offers of low rates ought to be treated with suspicion. No really good company sends canvassers through the country looking for business, while we may also conclude that the business such panies of questionable standing is worse than money thrown away.

First Fruits of the Merchant Ship-

ping Act. This year during the 6 months ending March, 105 ships were detained as unseaworthy under Mr. Plimsoll's Meris hardly consistent with the spirit of chant Shipping Act. Of these 105 vessels, 91 were reported by Government outsiders. Only 11 out of 100 crews rebeen for some time, but we presume fused to sail in vessels declared by the It is rather strange, however, ried the "ancient mariner," the most such a course was pursued in no the rest gradually approaching more modern, though less substantial con-

Insurance Matters.

Our readers will not be surprised to earn that the Stadacona Insurance Company has been obliged to make a large call on its stock holders to en- for the Department. A disposition is able it to pay its recent losses.

The Provincial Insurance Company is, we may say, insolvent. It has suspended and will go into liquidation. The assets it has will be divided pro-rata among its creditors and there is very little prospect of those who are depending upon it for immediate relief realizing their

The Maritime, or St. John Mutual lost about \$75,000 by the Fire-enough to kill such a company-and we presume it is no more. Its patrons will probably get neither a statement of its affairs nor a settlement, even on paper,

The Central of Fredericton will, we fear, be swept out of business by the St. John fire. Its losses were about \$70,000, which it may pay in time, although it must be slow work.

The Canada Fire and Marine had not done business in New Brunswick very long (only some 6 mos.) yet it lost some \$60,000 by the St. John Fire. Its losses will, no doubt, be paid at once. The Citizens lost about 125,000, but

it also will pay up promptly. All the British and United States companies doing business in New Brunswick pay their losses promptly.

Well Done I

We congratulate the Daily News on the enterprise it has manifested in suming its old form and size so early after the great fire as Friday of last week. Indeed it is improved in mechanical appearance and is gradually working back from the daily sameness of contents which has almost necessarily characterised the St. John papers since the fire. The News, on presenting itself to its readers on Friday morning

"Two weeks ago our building, with all the presses and other plant, was wiped out in the conflagration, and to-day we issue the NEWS from the old stand. In these two weeks a mountain of hot bricks ment cleared ont, the walls run up one port shows that he managed to get storey, permanent floors laid, a temporary and wine bill could not be kept under £35 ume of business and employment it has done from those who have influence with our more thrifty people. it has done from those who have influence with our more thrifty people. it has done from those who have influence with our more thrifty people. five times the average amount received have been made to give the public a good a-month."—This was in country quarters, five times the average amount received have been made to give the public a good a-month."—This was in country quarters, five times the average amount received have been made to give the public a good a-month."—This was in country quarters, as in the managed to give the public a good a month. The army and a new press received from have been made to give the public a good a month. The army and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public a good are also as in the managed to give the public and a month. This was in country quarters, as in the managed to give the public and a month. The army and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as in the managed to give the public and a memory are also as a month. The army are also as a memory are also Persons who are dependent on We feel sure that its importance is as contingent expenses by other over- sized and readable paper again as soon as As showing the advance of teetotalism in Chatham, June 30, 1877 3926

cossible, as the fact that we have outin affliction shows.

We are also glad to observe that the Globe is again out in full size, we hope soon to receive the Telegraph, and Freeman in their customed form, although it is not probable that St. John will be able to give them all the support they were accustomed to receive before the fire. the Telegraph and Globe, however, can reduce expenses cennected with their former telegraphic arrangements and in other particulars, also, and, in that way assist Providence in tempering the wind to the shorn-lions.

We are glad to receive the Telegraph also up to full size just as we go to press.

WAR NEWS :- The war news, which had not received due attention in our last two issues is given quite fully in this weeks paper, so as to bring it up to the latest date. We commence its publication on first page.

DEATH OF THE REV. H. POPE.-The death of the Rev. H. Pope, Senr., took place at Halifax, on Friday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Pope was in his 89 year, and over 70 years ago arrived from England at Quebec as a missionary of the Weslevan Methodist Church.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL. On the 3rd inst. the Pan-Presbyterian Council assembled in Edinburgh. consists of delegates representing all the Presbyterian Churches in the world and is intended to promote not only Presbyterian unity, but that of Evangelical Christendom.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE COLORADO BEETLE is working great mischief among the potatoes in the vicinity of Quebec. THE ANGLICAN SYNOD of Toronto is said

to be divided on the "High" and "Low" Church question. GENERAL GRANT will visit the Nethe

lands, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, returning to London in August. NOT PROPERLY DRESSED. -Queen Vic toria has censured four women this year for appearing at Court in "unbecoming"

AMERICAN GUNS FOR ENGLAND, -The Colt Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, has received an order for 12 gatling guns from the British Government.

THE POPE. - A despatch from Rome says there is no apparent danger of the death of the Pope, notwithstanding rumours recently in circulation. "THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY" is to b

revived about the latter part of this month. It will reappear in the same style and size as at the time it succumbed t the flames. Well done, Bro. Finlay! EXPENSIVE SHOOTING.—At the last target firing with the eighty-ton gun, at Shoeburyness, England, the target cost \$30,000, and each projectile knocked to

LATEST PHASE OF THE OKA AFFAIR. The eight Oka Indians against whom indictments for trespass and riot proved a failure, are now bringing suits against those who eaused their arrest, for \$2,000

pieces one-fourth of it, or \$7,500 worth of

iron and steel.

THE PREMIER AT GODERICH. - Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie and Huntington met with a good reception at Goderich, Ont., on the 4th inst., and were presented with

NEW DRILL.—French soldiers are being exercised in railway manœuvreing. The troops are going through a new drill, the principal features of which tend to make the soldiers expert in embarking into and debarking from railway trains.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A young lady named McLellan, at Folly Mountains, N. S., had one of her feet crushed by a shunting train, on the 1st inst, and the injuries were so serious that the limb had to be amputated above the ankle. THE VICTORIA BRIDGE-The Victoria Bridge, Montreal, is undergoing several improvements in the interior, and ventilators are being put on it for the purpose of

letting out exhaust steam, which caused the iron to rust and gradually decay. SABLE ISLAND.—Capt. Purdy, of the government steamer "Newfield," which arrived last week at Halifax from the Gulf "Newfield" will sail this week for the Bay of Fundy.

THE OKA DIFFICULTY. -Mr. McNeill of the Department of the Interior, has recently been sent to Oka to obtain information manifested on both sides favourable to a settlement, and it is probable this will be based on justice to both parties. THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS, -The mail

steamer, Albert, which recently arrived from the Magdalen Islands reports the weather still continues cold and stormy to the great injury of the fisheries. Codfish are abundant, but it is found impossible to go out on the fishing grounds. P. E. ISLAND. -The Charlottetown E.

aminer says the hav crop throughout the Province will hardly be an average one this year, owing to the lack of rain the past two weeks, while potatoes have failed to come up in many cases, and in others. after coming up, have been eaten by large white grub, with a black head. AGES OF CELEBRATED MEN. - The Em

peror William of Germany is a hale old man of 80 years; Thomas Carlyle is 84. and has lately done much to influence English opinion on the Eastern Question: Mr. Gladstone is 68; Earl Russel is 81; Thiers, to whom all Frenchmen are looking as their leader is 80: Disraeli is 72. CHARLEY Ross, -Barnum's reward of

\$10,000 is said to have only "stimulated the search for the boy Charley Ross,-When boys are so plentiful it is absurd to think that anyone should refuse to part with one for \$10,000. If Barnum wants boys, let him issue free tickets and he will get a circus full, with enough outside to demolish the canvas; but give us a rest on Charley Ross.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RITUALIST. -The Rev. Arthur Tooth, a Ritualist, who was lately inhibited from his ministry, on Sunday, May 13th, obtained possession of the keys of the church at Hatcham in an improper manner, effecting an entrance through a window, and performed the service of the Holy Communion in all the illegal splendor of an embroidered chasuble, in defiance of all authority.

MESS EXPENSES IN THE BRITISH ARMY. -It is said that a movement has commenced among the officers at Aldershott towards the reduction of mess expenses. Some time since "the Father of a Cavalry Subaltern" stated in the Times that his son, who, had lately joined one of our best regiments, assured him that "his mess a-month."—This was in country quarters, as may be necessar

the service, it is stated that in stripped our enterprising contemporaries | Her Majesty's navy there are 166 Temperance societies, most of them under the control of "registrars" appointed by the men themselves. No less than 8000 of the crews, officers and men, are pledged abstainers. The training-ships, however, appear to be the peculiar hunting-grounds of the teetotal advocates, for in these vessels nearly 2000 of the boys have signed the pledge. In the Indian army, where, certainly, abstinence from fiery spirits is an unmixed good, there are

8,903 soliders who are tetotallers. MANCHESTER vs. LIVERPOOL. -Manchester men have determined to the that city a seaport for vessels of the largest size, capable of using the Suez Canal. This will require a canal seventeen miles long, following the valley of the Irwell to the estuary of the Mersey, a few miles below Warrington. Its cost is estimated at £3,500,000, and the receipts are expected to be £270,000 annually.

THE TRANSVAAL .- The Transvaal or South African Republic is solemnly protesting against annexation to Great Britain, and has sent a copy of its protest to the United States Government. The delegates bearing the protest to England were told by Lord Carnaryon on the 5th inst, that the decree of annexation could not be reversed, but that any representations on the part of the Government of the province would receive attention.

MR. JAMES CARMAN is doing good work on P. E. Island for the St. John sufferers. We find the following in the Daily Exuminer. Charlottetown:-

"Mr. James Carman will speak at a public meeting to be held in Malpeque Hall, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to confer upon the question of aid for the sufferers by the late great fire in St. John. The people of the surrounding district, it is hoped, will be present to ask any questions they may think necessary. Mr. Carman has, we understand, been very successful in his recent lecturing tour."

THE CALVIN CHURCH FIGHT.-In reference to the report in the Halifax Chroncle of the 22nd ult., of the Houston vs. Calvin School Trustees, &c. cases, Dr. Maclise writes to the Chronicle to deny, that in the third case, Houston vs Maclise, he made "ample apology and withdrawal" as stated. He says-

"I beg to say most distinctly that Dr. Maclise made no apology whatever, and no withdrawal of any word he ever uttered, and that he was never asked to make any apology or to withdraw any word he ever said, and that he had been so asked he would not have done so, as all the words ever spoken by him in regard to Mr. Houston and his prosecution of his ormer parishoners were true words and could by no possibility be apologised for or withdrawn.

"Unless this statement be controverted, it is all I deem necessary to say on the

WHAT THE HEATHEN THINK OF US .-After the long reports we, Christians, are apt to publish yearly, on the condition of the heathen, it is a little ungrateful in them to turn the tables on us with counter rritants of the same nature. The Hindoos are endeavouring to introduce their religion into Australia, and Hindoo missionaries have been, for a year, labouring in that country, One of them, Kabu Surajee, reports to the society that sent him on the condition in which he finds the Australians. The things he particularly notices are that drunkenness and profanity are frightfully common, that abject poverty and deep ignorance are the leading characteristics of the people, and that, as he thinks, the Christian religion degrades

instead of elevates. THE ORANGEMEN OF MONTREAL. - The Orangemen of Montreal have made an application to the Mayor of that for protection during the passage of their procession through the streets to-day. The Mayor replied that he could give them no support or protection as a body and expressed a hope that they would waive their

right of walking in procession. The course of the Mayor seems to be weak and erroneous. The Orange Procession is a matter that concerns only Orangemen themselves, but the right of dictating who shall walk in procession and who shall not, concerns everybody, and involves a principle which cannot be evaded in a free country. It is not only unfair to ask men not to walk when they are threatened with violence if they do what they have a legal right to do, but it is a childish truckling to those who set themselves above the law, and if acceded to, is always misconstrued by the opposite party. The Americans saw the imporof St. Lawrence, via Sable Island, reports | tance of deciding this question some years no wrecks, and all well on the Island. The ago and they did it in a manner which is likely to be remembered. The silly show which these societies make of themselves and the question of their taste in making it should not be taken into account by the authorities when an outbreak is feared because citizens do what they have a

legal, if not a moral right to do. BRUTAL ASSAULT. - The Borderer brings us an account of a wanton and brutal assault on a man named Charles Hillson, at Amherst Station, by a blackguard and rough named Charles Niles, who came to that place from Nappan (a station but a short distance from Amherst) on an excursion train. Niles had obtained a spade and as Mr. Hillson was approaching the train for the purpose of going to Moncton. Niles wantonly struck him a murderous blow with it on the side, from which it was feared he would die. His ante mortem deposition was taken and Niles, who had run off after inflicting the injury, was pursued and arrested. Niles appears to be one of those "plug-ugly" loafers who are in the habit of making themselves conspicious in public places, by asserting their ability to thrash others and otherwise rendering themselves fit objects for the very roughest handling which policemen and the law can administer. Such fellows should always be dealt with in a summary manner and where they are well known and begin to display their peculiar characteristics, some speedy and sure means of quieting them ought to at once be put into operation. It is not right to wait until they perhaps maim or kill some useful person out of mere brutal wanton. Communities ought to protect themselves from such characters mre

Administrators' Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

AT AUCTION. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

Saturday, the 4th day & August next, on the premises, for payment of the debts of the late Luther Williston, late of the Parish of Hard wicke, in the County of Northumberland for sonal estate of the deceased for that of Projection sonal estate of the deceased for the June Premission of Projection of Projec of said County, the following Lands anrly side A LOT OF LAND situate on the E Hardwick Bay du Vin River, in the Parishng One Funknown as Lot Number one, controne HOJSF dred Acres, more or less, with the said Lither thereon, formerly occupied Also, A Pice of Williston as the Homestea forming part of the LAND adjoining thereto, as last piece ontaining said Homestead Property in River, and on which 30 Acres, on said Bay dgs of the said Homestead the Barns and Outbuilt or parts of the said lands are situate, or such for the payment of the said