Governor, and had a reception which was attended by nearly three hundred.

The city is all illuminated, presenting a beautiful appearance; bonfires are burning; bells ringing; rockets sky high; and general joy; the firemen are now escorting the party to the wharf in torchlight procession.

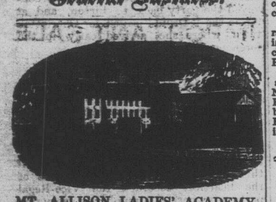
On Saturday last a trip was made to Rustico Beach, the Princess, being slightly indisposed and unable to accompany the party which consisted of the Local Govt. Lieut.-Governor and other notables.

The Marquis, with the Minister of Fisheries, Major DeWinton, R. R. Fitzgerald, and a number of others, visited Churchill's fishing establishment. His Excellency enquired into the mode of fishing and curing, and he and the Minister of Fisheries entered into a lengthy discussion with Mr. Churchill about the habits of mackerel—where and how they were got, etc., the Marquis displaying a large amount of specific information upon the subject, but Mr. Churchill proved rather too able for the Minister.

The party returned to Charlottetown and on Sunday morning at six o'clock the *Druid* with the Vice-Regal party on board left for Campbellton accompanied by the *Bellerophon*, *Tourmaline* and *Grifin*, men-of-war.

CAMPBELLTON, Aug. 18.—The steamer "Druid" with His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. on board arrived here at noon. It is stated that the steamer with the Royal party will leave immediately for New Richmond, Que.

General Business.



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Departments of MUSIC and FINE ARTS under direction of SPECIALISTS. For particulars send for catalogue. First Term opens 31st August. 7.R.25

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by over one fourth of Electors qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member for the House of Commons in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Second Part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County may be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will be deposited in the office of John Shirroff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, on Thursday 31st day of July, inst., for public examination by any parties for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State as required by law.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada.

Sir,—We the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland request you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General, namely:

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council.

The petition of the Electors of the County of Northumberland qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in said County.

Respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878" should be in force and take effect in the said County.

Whereupon your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety Sixth Section of the said Act, to declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said County.

And your petitioners will ever pray &c.

And that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition.

Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

BACK AGAIN.

T. R. COLPITTS,

Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.

I have commenced business, and after the arriva of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, and every style of Pictures that are made at the present day, as can be produced in any part of the world.

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments—I have taken care to note all modern improvements in the art of Photography, and have obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have attained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times.

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. All orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangements with for that purpose.

MY FRAMING DEPARTMENT being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different tastes of my customers, so every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department, and after a few moreweeks in my Studio, I shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and German streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you cannot have as good taken, but come right upstairs and if I fail to give you better than those, I will make you a present of a dozen.

T. R. COLPITTS,
Proprietor.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S

TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St., Chatham.

$1,500 TO 6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

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CHATHAM, N. B

BASE BALL GUIDE FOR '79.

At the Miramichi Bookstore—a few copies—12cts each. The work is official and contains all information relating to the game that can be desired is Illustrated Sent post paid by all, on receipt of Price

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 day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR—unless the money accompanies the order for the paper, in which case a reduction of one third is made in the price.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

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 inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, - - - - AUGUST 21, 1879.

Canadian Credit Abroad.

Referring to Sir Leonard Tilley's last loan the London *Standard* says:—

The applications amounted to £3,162,000 and tenders above the minimum price, £95 per £100 bond, will receive in full. The fact that the amount of the above issue was so barely covered is ominously significant of the impression which widely prevails in this country that the monetary obligations of the Dominion are already more than sufficient to tax her resources for an indefinitely extended period. This is rendered still more apparent when it is recollected the accumulation of British capital at present seeking safe and profitable investment is so enormous, and that loans recently issued by certain Australian Colonies were covered several times over.

It is also a fact that while the Canadian 4% loan brings only 95%, American loans of the same class bring par. This test by the world's money market is an unmistakeable indication that Canada is being recklessly managed.

The Press and the Vice-Regal Visitors.

There appears to have been a misunderstanding between the Railway authorities at St. John and Major DeWinton in reference to the members of the press going on the same train from St. John to Shediac with the Vice-Regal Party after the return of the latter from Fredericton. It seems that Mr. Coleman, on the part of the Railway, informed the press representatives that a car would be provided for them and a number of reporters were about to board the train when Major DeWinton directed that they be not allowed to do so, as the train was a private one. The gentlemen of the press were then informed by Mr. Coleman that they might ride in the baggage car, but this they, very properly, refused to do. The *Sun*, commenting on the matter says:—

"It is not improbable that the newspapers are themselves to some extent to blame for the snubbing which they have received in this instance. They have probably been at too much pains to describe all the circumstances and details of the visit. The competition among them has been such that reporters have been obliged to interview members of the Vice-Regal party pretty freely, and Major DeWinton has probably mistaken the eagerness with which reporters have sought details for their newspaper readers, for subserviency and want of spirit in the Press itself. Proceeding on this misapprehension, he seems to have assumed that he could either conciliate or discard the Press as he pleased—that he could say to this man "come, and he cometh," and to that man "go, and he goeth." He has failed to observe that the Press was purely representative; that its efforts were directed entirely for the information of the people; and that whatever of privilege or information was accorded to the press was really extended to the people. A moment's consideration might have convinced him that in excluding representatives of the Press from the Vice-Regal train he was only throwing difficulties in the way of preparing for the people a more accurate and extended report of the progress of the train than could otherwise be obtained."

If we do not mistake public sentiment on the subject, we are justified in taking the ground that entirely too much was made, by the press, of very many incidents of the Vice-Regal visit. The strong points of the receptions at St. John and Fredericton were not reported with an intelligent view of bringing them into prominence, but were so surrounded by details of trifling import in themselves, as to cause busy people to avoid reading the accounts given altogether, and those who might, otherwise, have read them, to abandon the effort on account of the wearisome and poorly written descriptions of the merest commonplaces. To the distinguished party, who were obliged to smile upon and approve of everything, the magnifying of a chinese lantern over a door or a row of candles in a window into the same dignity as a Royal salute by a Battery of Artillery must have seemed absurd. Then, there were two-column descriptions of ladies' toilettes, in which more diamonds than are, probably, in the Maritime Provinces, were represented as being worn at a single reception. Well-informed people know all about these little tricks of "brass and glass" and well-bred ladies are not anxious that their dresses should be described. At all events, it seemed out of place that Her Royal Highness should be "pitchforked" or, rather, "goose quilled" in among a conglomeration of other women and dry goods, as if the purpose of the receptions was to advertise the bankruptcy-producing men-milliners of so-called fashionable society, instead of giving our ladies an opportunity of paying proper respect to the Governor-General and Princess. It is quite probable that Her Royal Highness valued the efforts of the papers none the more highly because they thus truckled to the ostentatious vulgarity of the few, to the disgust of the many. Neither the Marquis nor his wife could esteem the taste which converted reporters into mere makers of inventories of female apparel. The "eagerness" which the *Sun* is pleased to attribute to the reporters was, in too many instances, entirely misdirected and not only appeared like subserviency and a want of spirit, but also want of good manners. There are proper subjects of enquiry for reporters and on these they can inform themselves on great occasions without the risk of appearing either "subservient" or "eager," and whenever a newspaper editor requires his reporters to go beyond the domain of good manners in his eagerness to obtain details for the public, we think he mistakes his "purely representative" position. The unfortunate reporters are, too often, forced into false positions by the ill-conceived exactions of their principals, and there appears to have been an indignified emulation among the St. John dailies during the Vice-Regal visit, each to outdo the other in obtaining particulars which the public neither required nor were interested in. It is, therefore, quite probable that Major DeWinton acted under a sense of corrective duty when he threw "difficulties in the way of preparing for "the people a more accurate and extended report of the progress of the "train than could otherwise be obtained."

Pope vs. McDonald.

When the Premier and Sirs Charles Tupper and Leonard Tilley left Canada for Great Britain, it was said they left only two talented men behind to represent the Dominion Government. These were Mr. Jas. McDonald of Pictou, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Pope of P. E. I., Minister of Marine and Fisheries. These two have now got at loggerheads as the following, from the Halifax *Chronicle*, shows:—

There is an order excluding American cattle from the Dominion. A lot of such cattle were brought into the Dominion—to an island which is owned by the Dominion Government, and which, we are informed, constitutes a part of Halifax county. The Government made no objection. They waived the Order in Council. They set the cattle to browse on Government fodder. They took control of the cattle. They caused a public auction to be held at Halifax, under the authority of the Royal arms and the name of the Minister of Marine. They sold these cattle "as they were on Sable Island," to the highest bidder. Not a word was said about any restrictions respecting the disposal of the cattle. The purchaser of the animals chartered a vessel at a heavy cost and sent her to bring them to Halifax—that is, to bring them from one part of the Dominion to another. After the vessel had been sent on her mission, Mr. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, suddenly awoke to the fact that there was an Order in Council prohibiting the importation of American cattle, and at once notified the buyer that if he attempted to move these cattle, which the Government had sold to him, from one part of the Dominion to another, they would be liable to forfeiture and destruction. The cattle are now on board the vessel lying in our harbor, and the question is, what is anybody going to do about them? Shall Mr. J. C. Pope be dismissed from the Marine Department for admitting cattle into Canada and selling them in violation of the Order in Council? Or shall Mr. James McDonald be dismissed from the Department of Law for officially stating that a vessel bringing a load of cattle from one part of Halifax County to another comes within the scope of an Order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States to the Dominion?

Now, we ask any ordinary business man to calmly consider what he would think of such a transaction as that shown up by the *Chronicle* if he had purchased the cattle which were on Sable Island. Poor Mr. Pope, who never was a success, as his more recent undertakings on P. E. I., prove, is to be "finished" by the masterly policy of his "rival" in the Government, Mr. Jas. McDonald. But, the exhibition of executive incapacity by those two makeweights is sufficient to hasten the return of their absent and more able colleagues, who are doing a fine stroke of business abroad in the way of personal parade.

Miramichi Salmon Fisheries and their Management.

The season for salmon fishing on the Miramichi with nets has closed. The catch, this year, has not been a good one, owing to various known local causes, to which the attention of the Department and public ought to be more effectively given than it is or has been. It would be a waste of time on our part, just now, to give such particulars as are in our possession respecting the wanton destruction of breeding salmon in our upper waters, not only by some of the people who take advantage of and trade on the inefficiency of the protective force employed by the Department, but by the Fishery Officers themselves, whose conduct, under any system but that still continued in Canada as it was borrowed at Confederation, would ensure their dismissal in disgrace. With some of the officers of the Department, as well as others, engaged in disturbing and destroying parent salmon, after they have reached the up-river pools, preparatory to spawning—the incapability shown by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Government to prevent American fishermen from killing Salmon and other migratory fish seeking the fresh water, by means of their destructive purse-seines—added to the pollution of the waters at the entrance of our river by these Americans being allowed to lie in the channel and throw overboard hundreds of barrels of offal—it is only reasonable to expect that our salmon fishery should continue to wane. It is not necessary—and, indeed, it would be useless—for us to state our views of the only remedy for so unfortunate a condition of things, for there is no way in Canada, as there is in England, to reach those who are responsible for the neglect and offenses which are working the ruin of this great industry, or rather to overcome official incapacity, through investigation by independent and intelligent authorities not connected with or purchasable—with either money or more subtle bribes—by Government or party. The improbability of even securing the reference of our fishery questions from the baneful control which is now gradually and ignorantly destroying some of the most important branches, leaves little prospect of the Salmon fisheries continuing to be even as productive as they now are. To put the matter briefly they are being destroyed by the pollution of the waters of the Bay and Straits by American fishermen and by the net-sweeping and spearing of poachers and Departmental officers in the upper waters.

Whenever these facts are likely to be brought to the notice of the public it is the habit of the Inspector for the Province to make an effort to lead the Department astray in reference to the cause of the existing state of things. Instead of recognizing the facts as they exist, and acting upon them, we hear of a nibble being made at a net here and there for the purpose of shortening it and sometimes a great out-cry is made and regulations promulgated at Ottawa merely for effect and without any intention of actual application of them being enforced. Under the late Government the Minister and Commissioner of Fisheries were deceived, for regulations were made in good faith and when they were not put in operation it was with the connivance of the Inspector and his pliant subordinates, the Inspector standing between the latter and "all harm," they being only required to allow him to manipulate their reports and shape the statements they were supposed to make. The new Minister, however, is different from his predecessor. He does not profess to know what is being done, but he simply does as he is told, looks upon the Department as an organization established to promote the political interests of his party, his controlling functions being apparently exercised by individual members of the party generally.

To show how the powers conferred by the Fisheries Act are made, under Mr. Pope, to serve party purposes we will state some facts which are well known to many of our readers: For fifty years, or more, stands of nets of certain lengths have been set by various riparian proprietors from Fox Island. Those at the lower end have extended out a length of 250 fathoms, or some 50 fathoms less than several nets further up the river. For many years before, and seven years after Confederation, these nets were not disturbed nor was any attempt made to interfere with them. About two years before the last Dominion election, however, the Inspector for the Province, acting apparantly under the direction of the late Dominion representative of the County, secured departmental orders for the restriction of the Fox Island and other fisheries with the evident intention and purpose of creating dissatisfaction with the Reform Administration. So successful was he in carrying out his instructions for the undermining of the Government, whose officer he was, that the fishermen of the eastern end of Fox Island were on the eve of having their fishing business ruined, when Mr. Whitcher, our Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, was induced to visit the locality and be convinced, by actual observation, of the misrepresentations by which the restrictive orders were secured. The result of his investigation was that he directed the local Overseer and, subsequently, Inspector Venning, not to enforce the shortening of the nets referred to.

The matter stood in this position until the present season, when Mr. Pope was induced to renew the order referred to. Again the fishermen whose rights and privileges were attacked, memorialised the Department, but they were told the nets must be shortened from 250 to 150 fathoms. Nearly the whole of them were adherents of the Tory; protectionist party and their remonstrances, at last, assumed the form of threats. The Overseer of the district, Mr. John Williston, who is a fair representative of the class of officers preferred by the present Government, did not dare to enforce the regulations, and it being announced that the *Andover* was to visit the Island with a sufficient force to seize the nets set in defiance of the order, such a pressure was brought to bear on Senator Muirhead and his friend, Overseer Wyse, that they sent for Inspector Venning, who hastened to the Miramichi. On Friday, 21st May, therefore, Senator Muirhead, Inspector Venning and Overseer Wyse went on the *Andover* to Hardwick. There, they were met by Overseer Williston and a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Robert Noble, the doors being closed against the fishermen who were supposed to sympathise with the "Grits," until a decision was arrived at. To sum up the result the Fox Island fishermen interested in the "long sets" were given to understand that 200 fathoms would be allowed them, instead of 150, as the order stipulated, but they were to be allowed to commence setting 50 fathoms from the shore and to fill in the 50 fathoms from the shore to the place of beginning with what they pleased. It transpired that the fishermen, very properly "pleased" to fill in the 50 fathoms just as they had always done—*with nets*—and these, together with the 200 fathoms allowed, made the long sets 250 fathoms. To make the matter plainer it was well understood between Senator Muirhead, Inspector Venning, Overseers Wyse and Williston and the fishermen interested that precisely the same nets as were always set at Fox Island were to be continued and Overseer Williston knows they were continued and were in their usual places until the fishing ceased last week. The only stipulations made by these precious fishery regulators, or rather by the Inspector and his mentor, were that the matter was to be kept from the knowledge of the editor of the ADVANCE and certain of the Fox Island fishermen were to help the Inspector next winter in his crusade against the use of bagnets in the smelt fishery.

We have refrained from exposing this contemptible business up to the present time because we felt that the Inspector would not hesitate to sacrifice Overseer Williston and to confiscate the nets which he directed that officer *not to see*. An attempt to shorten these nets should never have been ordered by the Minister, but instead of a private arrangement being made for their continuance as before, and the placing of the fishermen under a hypothetical obligation to Senator Muirhead, Inspector Venning and Overseer Wyse, the order should have been rescinded when the purposes for which it was secured were made apparent.

The Department knows that its order has been treated with contempt; that while it has led the public to believe the Fox Island nets have been restricted to a maximum length of 150 fathoms the usual 250 fathom and other sets have been fished; it has received the tax on 200 fathoms when it had full knowledge that 250 fathoms were used, but Mr. Minister Pope, having handed over his powers to those who placed him where he is, in order that they might make use of him, has neither the courage to recall the order, nor the honesty to enforce the collection of the tax. It ought to be remembered that the fishermen interested are quite willing to pay the tax on the nets they fish, so long as it is legally levied. They are also not to be blamed for the hocus pocus the party managers have been obliged to resort to after their attempts to interfere with their privileges. They will agree with us now, that the restrictive orders by which they and other fishermen have been harrassed of late should never have been issued; they will realise that we were right in contending against the constant changes and restrictions which have characterised the Inspector's rule for the last four years; they will not bow down to the scheming clique who, having first secured to themselves the power to annoy them, would now have them believe they are indebted to them for mercies extended and violations of their own orders conveniently "winked at;" they will, all the more fully realise the necessity of having their interests placed under the control of those who are above trading upon them and who are ready and willing to befriend them without asking any sacrifice of their independence or any of their partnership in violating the law; they will, we hope, contend for the rights they have so long enjoyed as men who are free and know their position, not as the cravens that Senator Muirhead, Inspector Venning, and Messrs. Wyse, and other leaders of the defeated party in this County would make of them.

In conclusion it may be as well to say that whenever we have had occasion to mention Senator Muirhead's name in connection with such transactions as that above referred to, his more immediate personal friends appear to assume that a great outrage has been committed upon that gentleman. This we cannot prevent. In the case under notice we have made a very plain statement of facts giving day and date, with results, etc., in all their completeness. In going to Bay du Vin he went as the emissary of the Government and was recognised as such among the fishermen by the Inspector for the Province. His acts were public acts and his conduct the business of the public. We have always refrained from dealing with him in any other way than as a public man and even for this he is not grateful. He will naturally feel ashamed of having people, generally, know that he keeps the political company of those who were his *confreres* on 21st May last, but that is his business, not ours. He ought to be above lending himself to the purposes of such men as those referred to, even though in doing so he may fancy he is strengthening his political influence among a few fishermen who lead him to believe that they look upon him as one to whom they are under obligations. If it is right that some of the Fox Island nets should be shortened let the order to that effect be carried out, but it is dishonest and unfair to the fishery interests of the river that any man—be he Senator or M. P. — should have the privilege of authorising men to violate Departmental orders, so that their political support may be thereby retained. It is such administration that brings the law into contempt, that prevents honest officers from performing their duty, that makes of one of our greatest resources a constant bone of contention from our rivers' heads to the sea and that causes even our fishermen to wonder how it is that officers can be paid large salaries made up out of their over-taxed labor for knowing and caring so very little about the real promotion of the fishery interests.

Another Success (?)

The correspondent of the St. John *News*, which is a paper extremely careful to publish nothing which might reflect upon the absolute perfection of everything done by the Dominion Government, thus refers to the Conservative gentleman who was, a week or two ago, appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island:

"Lieut. Governor Haviland is looked upon by the people here as utterly disgraced by the course he has pursued with regard to the reception. It is to be hoped that when all the facts of the case are made public there may be shown some extenuating circumstances. After three cheers had been given at the Colonial Building to-day for the Marquis and Princess a man in the crowd proposed "Three cheers for our fifty cent Governor," and three yells of derision were given by the crowd."

Governor Haviland ought to have been a "Grit." It is only the "Grits" who are unpopular, you know.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

The Parliament of Great Britian was prorogued on Friday afternoon last. The attendance was very small, Her Majesty not being present in person. The Speech contained the following paragraphs:—

I am happy to be able to relieve you from your laborious duties. My relations with the other powers continue cordial, and my influence with them will be employed in maintaing the obligations imposed by treaties promoting and consolidating public peace. The territorial arrangements stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin have been faithfully executed and the delineation of the new frontiers is nearly completed. The Balkan Peninsula has been evacuated by the Russian army in accordance with the treaty; and under the unanimous sanction of signatory powers suitable provision has been made for the Government of Eastern Roumelia.

I have with great satisfaction given my sanction to the election of a Prince of Bulgaria. The calamaties of the late war have hitherto precluded the adoption of those reforms by the Government of which it has acknowledged the necessity, but I have urged and shall continue to urge the importance of a timely compliance with its engagements in this respect. At the suggestion of my Government, in conjunction with that of France, a change has taken place in the Vice-Royality, of Egypt which the past misgovernment of that country rendered necessary.

The treaty concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan, which has been laid before you, has happily terminated the war which his predecessor compelled me to undertake. By it my friendly relations with Afghanistan are re-established, guarantees for its peace and safety are given and the frontiers of India strengthened. The ability displayed by those in command of my troops and the gallantry and endurance of the troops themselves well deserve the thanks bestowed upon them by both Houses. My acknowledgements are especially due to the many native princes who offered their assistance, as well as to those whose forces were actually brought into the field. I recognize in such zealous co-operation their attachment and good will to my Indian Empire.

Since I last addressed you my forces have been engaged in a serious conflict with the most powerful native ruler in South Africa. While I have pleasure in thanking them for vindicating the honor of the British arms, I must mourn over the sacrifice of many precious lives. I trust that the decisive success which has recently attended their operations will lead to an early establishment of peace on an enduring basis, and that my subjects in that part of the world being thus relieved from a danger to which they have hitherto been exposed, may readily join in such arrangements as may best secure their safety and prosperity in future.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED!

Canon seized and planted for use by the mob.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SCORES WOUNDED.

Mob rule and a City disgraced.

Law and Religion outraged.

The deplorable results of labor combinations.

[Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 16th]

Yesterday riot and bloodshed held high carnival in Quebec, and for a time had such sway in the city, that the more timid of our people fled from the scene of trouble in fear and dismay. Even some of the boldest held their breath, and for a while the populace seemed paralyzed with terror. Unfortunately the streets of Quebec are no strangers to such scenes, and those which were witnessed yesterday almost equal those more formidable trials through which our citizens have passed in years gone by. The proceedings were marked by great determination and stubbornness on the part of the rioters, who with a dash worthy of a better cause, fought until the streets were dyed with blood and many bodies lay prostrated to the earth.

The facts of the disturbance were not easily obtained, in consequence of the many exaggerated rumors that prevailed throughout the city. However, the following may be considered trustworthy. A party of men numbering probably 1,800 set out yesteaday morning, from the direction of St. Sauveur to parade along St. Joseph, Paul, Peter and Champlain streets. Capt Trudel, Chief of the Water Police, was warned at 10.45 that a number of the residents of Champlain street, in the vicinity of Allan's and Martin's wharves, intended to oppose the passage of the processionists. His deputy, Mr. Cunningham, told him also, that these people had placed four cannon in position on the street, at Martin's wharf. As he had only 14 men, the usual number on duty at that time, at his command, he knew it would be only madness to attempt to prevent the advance of the crowd by force, and so when 15 minutes later the procession appeared in sight, he gave orders to his deputy not to expose the men, but to await his return. He then went out and with outstretched hands, attempted to reason with the men in the procession, imploring them not to attempt to force a passage through the street, as bloodshed would undoubtedly occur. For his pains, he was jeered at by the greater number of the crowd, and attempts were made to beat him. Mr. Miller, Shipping Master, also attempted to prevent the advance, but all in vain. "Onward" was their cry, and on they went. Not far, however. When opposite a grocery, a little this side of Allan, Rae & Co's wharf, stones were thrown at them from the store and in an instant a miniature battle was in progress. Revolver shots followed one another in quick succession, showers of stones were hurled and in a few minutes the procession was in full retreat, the banners, which had been proudly waving a little before, now being dragged through the mud by the panic-stricken crowd. They did not all thus leave that spot, however, for a dozen men lay prostrate in the street disabled by pistol shots. These Capt. Trudel took charge of and sent them to their homes. In this work he says he was not at all molested by the attacking party, who even assisted him in his humane endeavors. There was one, however, who lay where he had fallen and who made no response to the question of the Chief, who gave orders to have all that was mortal of Pierre Giroux, taken to the station. A swift messenger had entered the brain of the man and bidden his soul to appear before his Maker. At "Martin's wharf," Champlain street, stood a large ship's cannon, one of the four which had been placed there that morning to belch forth destruction to the processionists had they forced a passage through the first rank at Allan's. Here and there on the sidewalk near the fatal spot were blood stains marking the spot where the bullets and missles of the rioters had found their resting place. At the fire station the firemen were willing to tell all they knew, but had not themselves witnessed the onset. Near Kinchella's wharf were two more cannon loaded, as a by-stander remarked, up to the muzzle with scrap iron. At Cape Blanc, about 12 o'clock, a number of French-Canadians entered and sacked three houses, destroying the furniture and frightening, and in one instance, ill-using the inmates.

The killed, so far as known are:—

Pierre Giroux aged about 40, shot on left side of head, dead. He leaves a wife and eight children.

Fleurie, of Indian Cove, a young unmarried man, shot in left lung, died at 4.45 yesterday afternoon at his home.

About twenty-five are known to have been wounded.

Detective Skeffington, who, while the fight was going on, was standing at the door of Messrs. Allan's office, remarked that nearly all the firing and pelting was done from the rock above the street, and from the upper windows of houses. Women assisted in the combat, hurling stones, and in some cases throwing boiling water upon the men below. He thinks that the number wounded was very large as he noticed several parties carrying and assisting injured friends from the scene. Captain Trudel is according to him, and with his opinion every one concurs, deserving of very great praise for his action yesterday.

* * * The first excitement over a rush was made for the hardware stores, and whatever weapons could be found were hurriedly taken away. * * * *

A mass meeting which was largely attended, was held at the Jacques Cartier Hall in the afternoon, after which about 800 men, most of them armed with rifles, shot-guns or revolvers, went up by way of Crown street steps to the Plains of Abraham, whither a large number of their sympathisers flocked. When the number there amounted to about 1,200 men, a rush was made for the city. Screaming like men possessed of demons, they dashed through the streets of Montcalm Ward, to a running accompaniment of revolvers and gun shots, driving all before them and smashing an occasional window on their way. No one attempted to stop their progress, and the few boys and women they met in their path turned and fled with all due deference to the stronger party. Some few of them went so far as to use their axes upon doors and windows, but finding that dull sport, contented themselves with running a muck through the streets. Others visited Dufferin Terrace and rolled down masses of stone upon the innocent women and children in Champlain street, making locomotion below decidedly unpleasant and also dangerous.

A meeting of magistrates was held in the afternoon, Owen Murphy, Esq., in the chair, to consider as to the best means of preserving the peace of the city. The Mayor expressed his wish not to act as Chief Magistrate for the nonce, and his place was accordingly taken by Mr. Murphy as an ex-Mayor. It was decided to organize a citizens' patrol, for the protection of Upper town if possible, and to call out "B." Battery, the Hussars, and the 8th and 9th batallions of infantry. The troops were arranged for the night as follows:—The 9th Bivouac in the Drill Shed, the 8th in the Skating Rink, the Field Battery and Garrison Artillery, with the two troops of Cavalry and the "B" Battery are at the Citadel. Mr. W. D. Campbell, J. P., acting magistrate for the night, is with the troops at the Citadel. The men of the Battery say they can be in any part of the city within twenty minutes.

The mob, in the course of the morning despoiled the apple woman, who sits on the corner of Eustache street and the Gande Allee, of her little store of fruit. A rumor was current last night that in St. Roch's men had congregated to the number of 15,000, and intended to go down to the scene of the morning combat, and clean out the houses there. Detective Skeffington, a week ago, warned the authorities at the Citadel to remove all arms from the Armory, which was done. Thanks to him, also, four nine-pounders were removed from the Drill shed the day before yesterday.

An old man, badly wounded, who was sent home from the scene of the morning's conflict by Captain Trudel, was pitched out of the caleche at the Mountain market, and badly beaten by a crowd of young men.

Reports of the day's doings, which found their way out of town, appear as usual, to have been grossly exaggerated, and all kinds of sensational enquiries were received by telegraph during the day.

We regret to have to state that in some instances, probably by mistake, parties were interfered with on the street who have nothing however to do with the existing difficulties.

[Press Telegrams.]

QUEBEC, Aug. 16, 2.30 p. m.——Things are quiet in the Cove; no fighting at this hour; all are armed though, in readiness. A mass meeting is called for 3 p. m. in St. Roche by the Union Canadienne Society for the purpose, they say, of walking through the Cove. All the military are still under arms and ready at a moment's notice if called on. Places of business are closed, and excitement is still at a fever heat. The fear of the military kept the rioters within bounds during the night, though there were occasional fights and acts of spoliation in the way of raids on houses and small shops. The police report scarcely any trouble, though pistol shots were heard now and then, and a good many men were about the streets.

The Government's policy in refusing to call out the troops, and making that act a municipal one, is generally praised by both sides of politics.

Over 20 families from Champlain street crossed the river for safety to Levis last evening. The children of a number of other families were placed in the water police station, so as to be out of harm's way.

The Parliament House adjourned last evening at 6 o'clock on account of the disturbances in the city, and all approaches to the building were barred and fastened.

Bourbeau, who is supposed to be fatally wounded, received the last rites of the church last night.

A gentleman named Faucher, residing in Champlain street, while superintending the removal of some wall and stone from the yard of his property was struck on the head by a large piece of rock falling from the cliff. His head was badly cut open, and he was conveyed to the hospitable in an insensible condition. It is not expected that he will recover.

Last evening a gang of Frenchmen went through the streets in St. Lewis suburbs smashing windows. Grocery stores were ransacked, and the mob made a raid on the whiskey. Women and children were the ones who suffered most, the men not having returned from their work.

The express train on the Q. M. O. & O. railway, which arrived here at 10.45 p. m. was stoned from the moment it entered St. Sauveur until reaching a point between Bridge street and the Palais station. A priest in the first class car received a bad cut on his forehead from a large stone thrown through the window, and one of the second class passengers was also very badly injured on the head. There was quite a panic on board. The windows of the cars were badly smashed.

QUEBEC, August 17.— Owen Murphy, ex-Mayor, and Mr. Sharples, will address this evening a meeting of the Ship Laborer's Benevolent Association on the Priests' Wharf. The situation will be fully discussed, and measures taken to secure a return of peace.

Soldiers are patrolling the streets and the first sign of disturbance will be instantly checked.

There was no evening service in St. Patrick's Catholic Church to-night, the Rev. Fathers deeming it unsafe for the congregation to attend.

Several city pastors referred in their sermons to-day to the deplorable riots and their results.

Supplies are being taken by armed parties across the Cove fields to the French colony at Cap Blanc, which lies between the main Irish settlements.

A French carter named Trudel was badly beaten while carrying a message to Cap Blanc.

The result of the inquest on the body of Giroux is that he had been killed by blows of a boat hook.

The city is really in the hands of the mob, law and order being almost unknown. Cabs are openly stopped by armed men of the Ship Laborers Society in certain quarters, and only allowed to proceed to their destination on furnishing satisfactory answers.

The trouble is wholly confined to a certain locality; that of lower town. The upper part of the city is quite safe, and residents there feel no danger whatever.

The Knights of St. Patrick's pic-nic was advertised to take place to-day, Sunday, but was postponed, rumors of an attack having reached the picnicers.

Your correspondent cannot verify a report that two hundred stand of arms were captured at Point Levis to-day, belonging to the 17th Batt., and 40 from Lorette.

Mr. Kenny, M. P. P., and the By-Road Money.

In a letter from Dalhousie, published in *The Daily Sun* of the 11th inst., there occurred the following statement in reference to Mr. Kenny's alleged manipulation of the Bye-Road monies:—

His removal to Andover made it necessary that he should close his business in Dalhousie, and it is in this "winding up" that he has made his position of member and Government supporter subserve his interests as a tanner and general dealer going out of business. During his business career Mr. Kenny has, of course, given considerable credit, and has a number of small debts due him throughout the County. Not long ago, moreover, he disposed of the balance of his stock at auction and credit was given to many of the purchasers. It has now leaked out that Mr. Kenny has taken a novel way of collecting many of his debts, and that inducements of a peculiar nature were held out to some, at least, of the purchasers of his auctioned goods. The County bye-road grant for the present year had been apportioned by him and his colleague, and the money duly expended, so that Mr. Kenny could not very well operate upon that. His genius, however, was not long crippled. Seeking the Bye-Road Commissioner for a certain district he is said to have handed him, without any consultation with his colleague, a list of names in that district, with the amounts of their indebtedness to himself, and to have instructed the Commissioner to give to these people pieces of road to build or repair, sufficient to cover the amount of this indebtedness, payable from next year's bye-road appropriation, but to be retained by himself. The Commissioner did as he was directed, and the road-work was given to the persons indicated by Mr. Kenny, without competition of any kind. When these persons were told that a protest would be made against payment being made to them for the work out of the bye-road appropriation, they said it would make no difference to them, as they held for their work Mr. Kenny's receipt for amounts due him to the extent of their labor. It is also publicly said by some of them that they were induced by the worthy M. P. P. to attend the auction sale of his stock and make purchases, by promises that they should have bye-road contracts to the extent of their accounts. Nor are these the worst features of what is a matter of public talk here. It is asserted that there are accounts on Mr. Kenny's books of a more doubtful nature than these already referred to, and which he hesitates to submit to the usual means of testing the validity of disputed accounts. Some of those, it is said, to whom accounts have been rendered, say that the goods charged were for services r