TEACHER WANTED.

A SECOND Class Male Teacher wanted, to take charge of No. 8 School.

JOHN STYMIEST,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Alnwick, April 21, 1876.

FRESH SEEDS!

1876. NEW IMPORTATION 1876.

A LARGE and well Selected Stock of Fresh Vegetable, and Field Turnip Seeds, Potato, Onions etc., in new varieties, from one of the first houses in the Dominion, for sale at

TRAER' STORE, WATER STREET,
CHATHAM.

1876.
INTERNATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SHIPPERS OF FISH FROM MIRAMICHI are hereby notified, that Steamers of this Line will make

Three Trips A Week,

from JUNE 15th until Sept. 30. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, arriving in Boston early the following day, and oftener should Business require it.

FRESH FISH

by our Line will receive every attention and be forwarded with despatch.

Parties before making any arrangements, would do we to confer with the undersigned by whom all information can be given.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
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IMPORTATIONS.

ENGLISH French and German FNCY GOODS
GOLD SILVERWARE;
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, quality warranted;
Ladies' and Gent's Fine Gold and Gem set JEWELRY;
English and Swiss WATCHES, in fine gold cases with the latest improvements. Warranted correct time keepers.
Parian and Bronze Figures and Groups.
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Further importations to arrive via Portland and Halifax.
Manufactured to order at the premises.
Engine and Gent's Fine GOLD JEWELRY, from London and Paris designs.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

☞ An Inspection of the Stock respectfully solicited.

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ROBERT MARSHALL'S
FIRE AND MARINE AGENCY.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Applications may be made to the following Representatives.

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OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital and Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 sterling

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.

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Capital and Assets $600,000. Its funds are invested in undoubted securities.

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Cash Capital and Accumulated Fund $2,000,000

Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, retained therein, insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates. Grist and Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER
March 12—3m

NEW GOODS

Per Hibernian and Sidonian:—

Season, 1876

THOS. R. JONES & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED:—

100 PACKAGES

Containing Dry Goods, Cloths. Tailors Trimmings, Clothing. Smallwares, etc.
—ALSO—
5 bales Cotton Herring nets.

All of which are offered to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS at unusually low prices to suit the times.

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Wholesale Warehouse,
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Scotch Sugars.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO. have received ex S. S. Tyrian, from Glasgow and Liverpool:—
49 Casks Scotch Refined Sugars;
100 Kegs Bi Carb. of Soda;
10 bbls. Scotch Oatmeal;
5 bbls. Finest Pearl Barley;
100 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 Boxes London Layer Raisins;
100 hf-chests, 97 chest Fine & also Congou;
2 cases Cheddar Cheese;
11 cases Nixey's Black Lead.

And from United States, &c.:—
60 boxes Pure Corn Starch;
50 bbls. White Beans;
20 boxes assorted Hops;
25 tubs Lard;
10 bbls. Cheese;
5 cases Fancy Soaps;
25 boxes Blue Mottled Soap;
5 cases Hearle's Extracts, assorted.

62 KING STREET,
SAINT JOHN.

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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.

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The ST. LAWRENCE ADVANCE having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers.

Address
Editor "St. Lawrence Advance," Chatham, N. B.

St. Lawrence Advance.

CHATHAM, FRIDAY MAY 19, 1876.

Read it Carefully.

We publish, on the first page in this issue, the conclusion of the Fishery Debate in the House of Commons last winter. Last week we gave Mr. Mitchell's Speech. It was somewhat longer than is the reply of Mr. Smith, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and it will be seen that Mr. [illegible] again after Mr. Smith had concluded. There are one or two points that are especially interesting in the debate, aside from the matter which is the germ of the whole controversy. One is that Mr. Inspector Venning recommended that the tax on Salmon be two dollars per bbl., while the Minister made it one dollar and afterwards reduced it to forty cents. Another point is the statement by Mr. Mitchell that the people—that is, the fishermen—did not know that he was coming down to the County last summer to instruct them in the fishery matter. He also said "I declare that I never induced a single person to get up in a meeting or influenced them in any way"—again, he says, "I excited no hostility to the powers that be." Dear, good Mr. Mitchell! How innocent he is of all the trouble raised in this County at the time of and after his visit last summer!

Mr. Mitchell said in the Commons that there was no appeal in the case of Rose *vs.* Belyea, but at a challenge from Sir John, Mr. Smith showed by Law Reports—evidence that even Mr. Mitchell dare not deny—that such appeal had been made and the judgment sustained against the position he has advised the fishermen to take in regard to riparian rights.

The debate also proves clearly that it was Mr. Mitchell himself who—without even asking an order in Council—imposed a salmon tax of from fifty cents to a dollar per bbl. on the fishermen of Quebec. What is his reply? That he was wrong but did not know it at the time, and he says that his successor should not have followed his example;—A fine argument, truly, for a gentleman who assumes to be so well informed on such matters, and is now the great champion of the new doctrine of fishermen's rights: The manner in which Mr. Mitchell's assertion that the taxes on nets, weirs, etc., in Northumberland prior to Confederation, were imposed under County regulations, was used up, shows how reckless he can be in his statements, and his discomfiture over his next assertion:—that the taxes went into the funds of the County, lets further light in upon his entire disregard for even written law and fact, when he hopes there will be no one able to pin him down to the truth by documentary evidence. No wonder he was silent when these absurd statements were scattered to the winds!

In recommending the fishermen to carefully peruse the official report of the Debate, we will say no more, just now, except to remark that there is quite a difference between discussing the fishery question in country halls and school houses and in the Parliament of the Dominion.

The Lobster Fishery.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has changed the order in regard to the close season for lobsters, and fixed a month later than was at first proposed. The season will be from the 10th of August to the 20th of September, instead of from the 10th of July to the 20th of August. We are still of opinion that if a close season for Lobsters is to be enforced it ought to be a discriminating one, made with due regard to the different conditions and interests of our long coast-line. The change, however, will be acceptable as an improvement on the order as first issued.

The "Times."

"To the statement of the *Advance* that the *Times* is an opposition paper, the editor retorts by saying "that it must be so, for the *Advance* says it is and the *Advance* don't lie. (We wouldn't like to hazard the same assertion about the Editor.")

It is a pity that papers published in respectable communities cannot discuss public questions decently. We happened to say, in effect, some time ago, when referring to the *Telegraph's* position on the Railway question, that we feared the *Times'* attitude would not have the good effect its merits deserved, because it was an opposition paper, and its motives might be construed as party ones. We have thought that the *Times* had been opposed to the present Local Government for some time, or we would not have placed it on that side. and if it will say, even now, that we are mistaken we will make the necessary correction, but we think it ought to have some better use for its columns than the prostitution of them to personalities which no gentleman would utter in a far less public place than the columns of a newspaper. The record of the Editor of this paper was so good before he located himself in Chatham that he received a business proposition from the Editor of the *Times* such as no honorable man would offer to a person unless he had entire confidence in his honor and integrity. Had the Editor of the ADVANCE accepted the proposition it is not probable that the *Times* would now enjoy the reputation of suffering defeat on nearly every important question it advocates, and it should, therefore, be the last paper in the province to refer, in adverse terms, personally, to a gentleman with whom its editor has simply close professional and business relations. So much for the *Times'* personalities.

A Wail from One without Office.

We believe that it was "Joe" Rymal who said, last winter in the Commons, that "the proverbial ferocity of the tigress deprived of her cubs is angelic mildness compared with the cold blooded vindictiveness of a Tory out of office," and an illustration of the correctness of his opinion was contained in last week's *Watchman*. We may mention, in the first place, that the editor of that paper was *once* in the service of the Government and is not so now. Well, the *Watchman* of last Saturday, in a very spiteful strain, proceeded to tell the stories of several way office keepers and other officials—including Mr. Stevens of the Moncton *Times*—who were dismissed by the Dominion Government. Of course, it says all these dismissals were made because the dismissed persons were politically opposed to the "Grit" government and it twists a portion of an article from the St. John *Globe* in order to show this was especially so in Mr. Stevens' case. Then it proceeds to say that:—

"The Chatham *Advance* takes up the parable and unhesitatingly threatens the fishermen of Northumberland with the consequences of opposition to the Government policy as regards their claim to "riparian rights." In this connexion it is proper to remark that so important did the claim of the fishermen to "riparian rights" appear even to the Mackenzie Government, and so strongly was it supported by *prima facie* evidence, that the Government was obliged to decide, and to announce to Parliament the decision, to allow a test case to be made up for the newly created Court of Appeal. It is under such circumstances as these that the *Advance* threatens the fishermen with the vengeance of the Government." * * * *

"Scarcely had the fishermen assembled and in good faith taken the preliminary steps towards the preparation of their case, than the local organ of the Government assumed a threatening attitude and sought to intimidate the fishermen from moving! The *Globe* tells the dismissed official that he lost his office because his friends were unable to protect him! The *Advance* tells the fishermen that if they venture to protect themselves in the Courts, according to the Government's agreement, and especially if they accept assistance from their County member, who happens to be in Opposition, they can not expect to be as well treated as if they had not placed themselves in antagonism to the Government!" The plain English of which is that the Mackenzie Government is the fountain of all rights and privileges, and that men who place themselves in antagonism to this source of power, or show the slightest spark of manhood or independence in urging what they believe to be their rights, will be made to suffer for it!"

We think it will occur to many of our readers that the above is very far-fetched. What we said on the subject was contained in a little item. It was as follows:—

If the fishermen get up a representative case *as Mr. Mitchell urges them to do*; if they actually go to law with the Government—and they are beaten; if they learn that they have really no right to the privileges the Department of Marine and Fisheries offered to protect them in and give them licenses for, without any charge whatever, can they expect to be as well treated as if they had not placed themselves in antagonism to the Government *at the instigation of Mr. Mitchell*? It is the fishermen who will suffer, and not Mr. Mitchell, however; so the result makes little difference to that gentleman.

That little paragraph has set the *Watchman* howling and has made it call this paper the organ and mouthpiece of the Government. Does the *Watchman* forget that when the new Fishery regulations were promulgated last year we attacked them at once, both on the ground of the excessive amount of the taxes imposed on Salmon and Bass and because we feared the introduction of a general licensing system would interfere with the riparian privileges of the fishermen? The *Watchman* chooses to forget that we then stood out against the government and its organs, such as the *News*, etc., and did not cease to urge the claims of the fishermen until the Minister of Marine and Fisheries publicly and in writing declared that *it was the intention of the Department to respect the privileges of the riparain proprietors*, and granted the prayer of their petition by reducing the fishery taxes to a merely nominal sum. We have no hesitation in saying that we know a very large majority of the fishermen were satisfied with the assurances given in respect to their riparian privileges and with the prompt and favorable manner in which their petition was responded to. The fishermen themselves know that they then made up their minds to pay the tax on their catch as honestly as they had ever paid that previously levied on their nets. We claim that the fishermen and the ADVANCE were then in accord and that we contended together against the government until what we claimed in these columns and asked for by petition was granted. The work was then accomplished—the trouble all over.

What was the next move? Did the fishermen, of their own motion, say they were not satisfied or was the question of riparian rights agitated by others? We state distinctly that Mr. Mitchell first wrote to some of his friends in the county raising the question, and next came here and before he held a meeting actually dissuaded men, who were entering the very doors of the fishery officers for the purpose of taking licenses and paying taxes, from carrying out their intentions. He next caused printed bills to be posted announcing that he would hold meetings and present his views and give his advice on the whole fishery question; he did hold these meetings and the direct result was that he made the fishermen believe that the Government was attempting to wrest established and vested rights from them.

It was in this matter—an entirely new one—that we differed from the fishermen, our reasons therefor being, first because of the assurance of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the privileges of the riparian proprietors would be duly respected. 2nd because we firmly believed—and still believe—that no occupation of a shore privilege, however long in duration, can give the riparian proprietor the exclusive right to fish the water in front of it, and 3rd, because we believe that Mr. Mitchell, being a lawyer and having once been Minister of Marine and Fisheries, knew the claims he induced the fishermen to make could not be established.

When the fishermen were induced to believe the claims they are now making were valid, and that there was a chance of having them established by the Dominion Court of Appeal, they were justified in seeking a decision of the matter, but *not as Mr. Mitchell urged them to do it*, viz—by placing themselves in antagonism to the Government. Instead of refusing to take out licences and to pay the reduced taxes—reduced at their own request, and upon their statement that they were not opposed to paying them—they should have made known their claims by petition and paid under protest. The question would then have gone quietly and properly up to the Court, and if it were shown that the Department had done wrong in introducing the license system, all the money paid would be refunded and good feeling would exist all round.

We request the *Watchman* to remember that we do not say the fishermen ought not to seek to have their rights established. We heartily wish their claims were valid, so far as riparian rights are concerned, but we have expressed our conviction that such rights do not exist under our laws, and even if they do exist the fishermen's course in defying the regulations has been wrong.

We regret that the *Watchman*, instead of discussing the merits of this question, thinks it right to attribute our position on it to unworthy motives. We have nothing to gain and much now to lose in adhering to principle in the matter, for we are well aware of the fact that our views, however sound, are not popular. We assure the *Watchman* that we speak neither in the hope of Governmental reward, nor impelled by "cold-blooded vindictiveness" born of remembrances of office once filled under the *regime* of the gentleman who has fomented the fishery question in this County. Our aim is to ascertain what is right and then to adhere to and esteem it above present popularity or gain. Such a course is the only one that can win the public respect and esteem which will outlive popular prejudice on any question.

"NEWS."—The *News* threatens that we had better not judge of its motives and anger again. The *News* is great on threats. We have judged the *News* several times and our cotemporary is as meek as ever. It had better remain so, perhaps.

THE SPRING FLOODS have been very heavy in some portions of the country. Much property has been destroyed, including bridges, lumber wharves, etc. The Ottawa was higher than ever known before. The waters are running off now, however, and the spring flood may be said to be over.

TEN YEARS LEASES.—We observe that the *Watchman* still adheres to its proposition that the lumbermen of the Miramichi be taxed $1 per M. stumpage and that ten years leases be given to them. That is all right as a proposition, and it is, perhaps, more reasonable than many other things created in the *Watchman* sanctum, but we still assure our cotemporary that the Miramichi lumbermen do not agree with it. We beg to say that the statement of the *Watchman* that a lumber tract equal to one third of the County has never been cruised, is very incorrect.

MIRAMICHI VALLEY.—At a full meeting of the Fredericton Board of Trade, held on Monday last, Mr. Z. R. Everett, moved as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the construction of the Miramichi Valley Railway would not only prove beneficial to the interests of the ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but would also add very materially to the trade of this city and county, and further

Resolved, That this Board urge upon our representatives to use their best efforts to forward its construction at as early a day as possible.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Akerley and carried, only Messrs. Inches and Lamont dissenting.

Continued from 1st Page.

has been informed that the increase in the rate of licenses, has been only on the new ones issued for the past two years; that the several applications for such licenses were made with a full knowledge on the part of the applicants that if granted they would be subject to the rate he complains of, and that in no case has any person objected to the same, or withdrawn his request.

Dr. Fortin has, moreover, been informed that the Minister did not contemplate at present applying any new rates to the old stands, until such time as a uniform system can be established and made applicable to the different sections of the Dominion, which subject it is proposed to carefully revise in connection with arranging some such uniform system as is above referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. WHITCHER.

For the Hon. Minister of Marine & Fisheries."

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — Who is that signed by?

Hon. Mr. SMITH — By Mr. Whitcher.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — That is right.

Hon. Mr. SMITH — Does my hon. friend repudiate that?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — Your hon. friend will tell you what he does when he stands up to reply.

Hon. Mr. SMITH — My hon. friend says he is not responsible?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL — I say nothing of the kind. I am responsible, but I will explain the matter.

Hon. Mr. SMITH — I will not detain the House longer; I have other records that I could cite to show the policy of my hon. friend. It is clear that it was to extend a uniform system throughout the whole Dominion. My hon. friend has said that I did not extend this to Nova Scotia. It is known that in New Brunswick we have a fishbreeding establishment on the Miramichi, placed there in his own county by my hon. friend. In Nova Scotia they had none, and I may add, the law of that Province, as it existed before Confederation, was in full operation up to last session. Wherefore the position of the two Provinces was not analagous.

The Inspector of Fisheries of New Brunswick, a protege of my hon. friend and an appointee of his own, recommended very strongly a tax $2 per barrel, and he knew very well the condition of affairs.

From the information I had, there were no such fisheries in Nova Scotia as those of the Restigouche and the Miramichi. Therefore the circumstances were to a large extent different. I believe this tax is necessary, not so much for revenue purposes, as a basis for the administration of the Department. It is not the intention of the Government directly or indirectly to interfere with the occupancy which these people have for so many years enjoyed. In deference to this feeling, I did not exact all that I had the power to do under this 19th Section of the Fisheries Act of 1868.

"The Governor in Council may from time to time make, and from time to time vary, amend or alter, all and every such regulation or regulations as shall be found necessary or deemed expedient, for the better management and regulation of the sea-coast and inland fisheries, to prevent or remedy the obstruction and pollution of streams, to regulate and prevent fishing, to prohibit the destruction of fish, and to forbid fishing, except under authority of leases or licenses, every of which regulations shall have the same force and effect as if herein contained and enacted, notwithstanding that such regulations may extend, vary or alter any of the provisions of this Act respecting the places or modes of fishing, or the terms specified as prohibited or close season, and may fix such other modes, time or places as may be deemed by the Governor in Council to be adapted to different localities, or may be thought otherwise expedient."

Now, my hon. friend has overlooked that altogether. I did not pretend to exercise the power thus conferred. I felt it would be less obnoxious to the fishermen to pay a tax on the amount of fish caught than a fee which would be exacted from them whether successful or not. It is no attornment, as is shown by the Law of New Brunswick. They paid a net tax while fishing off the land which they claimed as their own.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—They did not pay it.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—If the people of his own country were allowed to escape the payment of the tax, he is responsible. I believe some of them paid it while others did not.

I challenge the most complete investigation into the matter. I feel that I am not chargeable with acting in an arbitrary or tyrannical manner, but on the contrary I have treated the fishermen with the greatest consideration. I have convicted a warm friend of many inaccuracies, and he should frankly admit that he was under a misapprehension when he told the fishermen of Northumberland that the Government were exercising arbitrary powers. All these papers will be submitted to the House, and I should very much like to have this matter thoroughly discussed.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—The motives attributed to me by the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries are unjust and incorrect, and I trust the attempt which he has made to raise false issues will not succeed. He has attempted in the first place, to quote the decision of the Courts of Law to which I myself referred. The decision, as I have stated, was never appealed. I am not prepared to accept as conclusive the decision of a single Court on a single case in a matter of such importance as this.

I am not prepared to accept the decision in that case as final as to whether the people have riparian rights or not; my hon. friend did not pursue a fair course when he knew the position the people took on the question.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I did not know that.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—The hon. gentleman is very ignorant of public opinion in that part. I will ask my hon. friend whether Dr. Fortin did not urge and press the necessity of extending that tax, and it was then resisted by the people of the Maritime Provinces. The justification he makes is very weak, and he should be prepared to admit that two wrongs do not make a right. The illegality of increasing the tax in Quebec had never struck me during my administration of this office. Ministers rely to a great extent upon the subhead in their Department, and the gentleman who occupies that position in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Whitcher, is a man of great ability and thoroughly acquainted with the working of the system. The tax was made on the recommendation of the officers in charge of the district, backed up by Mr. Whitcher, and sanctioned by myself without giving much consideration to the matter as I ought, as it was not one affecting a principle but merely increasing the rate. But I am convinced now that I was wrong, and I am not ashamed of admitting of it. The hon. gentleman has no ground to stand upon when he justifies his acts by a mistake of mine.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I think there has been too much said in this debate of the opinions and views of some principal officer in the Department. That officer has no responsibility; no officer in the Departments has. It would be far better to avoid mentioning Departmental officers by name when referring to their opinions, as they have nothing to do with the House.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I thank the Hon. Premier for reading me a lecture, but it would have come with better taste if delivered half an hour ago when the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries began the reference to those officers.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I read from a paper.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Yes, and referred to the officers of the Department too. The hon. gentleman quoted the operation of the Act in New Brunswick, which states the tax is to go into the revenue; but I am not prepared to say that, because that portion of the Act escaped my mind that I have made any material error in the statement of the case to this House. The hon. gentleman said I went into my county for the express purpose of creating ill-feeling and inciting rebellion. That statement is not correct. The people did not know from me that I was coming down. I go every year, and they expected me, and had written me to come; and I declare that I never induced a single person to get up in a meeting or influenced them in any way. I committed no act of rebellion, and excited no hostility to the powers that be. I instructed them to the best of my ability, and gave sound advice as to their remedies.

I don't think the hon. gentleman has satisfied this House that he acted fairly towards the Provinces. I don't think he has made any case, or touched the question which I first started. The hon. gentleman has referred to the dissatisfaction in the county. I recollect the time when we were trying to carry Confederation, when the hon. gentleman predicted that if we united with Canada, our fishery rights, among other things, would be taken away, and that the people would be ground down. My hon. friend finding that his prophetic vision—

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I said nothing of the kind during all my speeches.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I can show the hon. gentleman speeches in which they appear.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—I challenge it.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Very well, I will endeavor to hunt them up. No more violent speeches were made than the hon. gentleman made, and to carry out the predictions and grind the people he has adopted this policy to verify his own prophesies. I don't propose to continue this discussion further, but I hope I shall have another opportunity to refer to it during the Session when the papers are laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. SMITH suggested that the hon. gentleman should strike out the word "arbitrary" in the address, and the papers would be forthcoming.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL struck out those words, and the motion was carried.

The House then took a recess.

A WARNING TO THE VENTURESOME.—The Halifax *Chronicle* says:—Matthew J. McLeod, of Sheet Harbor, was drowned at East River, near that place, on Monday, 8th inst., while river-driving for Messrs. Chisholm & McFarlane. He attempted to cross the swift-running stream on a single log, lost his balance, fell into the river and failed to reach the shore. He was the only support of a widowed mother.

Philadelphia Letter.

[We present to our readers to-day a portion of a letter written a few hours after our Correspondent's arrival in Philadelphia and also his letter on the opening of the Exhibition. His first letter reached us last week too late for publication.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6th, 1876.

(*From our regular correspondent.*)

On my arrival in Philadelphia, from Washington, I was surprised to find so great an improvement in

THE ATMOSPHERE.

It is purer and more invigorating here. My friend said it was because there is no Congress in Philadelphia, but Philadelphia is sanitarily superior to Washington. Here the young girls have brighter complexions, and the young men have not that hang-dog, hackneyed gait and mien peculiar to Washington adolescence. Perhaps it is because they are not government clerks and do not live in eternal dread of loss of office.

I propose to write a series of letters from this city during

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

A distinguished author has said that any one who will only write what he sees and hears with veracity will blunder into writing a good book; I hope to blunder into writing a readable letter by this rule. I shall not write in the interest of the Exposition or Exhibitors, but I hope to write letters that will contain useful and interesting information to those of your readers who will not, and be helpful to those who will come to the great show. To those who propose to spend less than two months in Philadelphia, I would earnestly say

DO NOT COME NOW!

The Exhibition will be inaugurated with much ceremony on the 10th of this month and the hotel keepers are very anxious to see you, but everything is in an immature state of advancement. At present there is one of the greatest exhibitions of scaffolding, boxes, lumber and dust the world has ever seen. At many points kosmos is rising out of chaos, but not for two or three months, yet, will the panorama reach its climacteric of beauty and order. For those who can come but once and spend only a limited time here, it will be found much better to defer the visit until September or October, or at least; until August. By that time hotel and boarding-house keepers will have learned that all the world and the rest of mankind are not tributary to their pockets. Better accomodations will be obtained at more reasonable prices and the Exposition will be seen to the very best advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10th.

The weather during the two or three days preceeding the opening of the Grand Centennial Exhibition was not such as to encourage visitors from the neighboring cities and states to come on for the occasion. The hot and sultry weather of last week was followed by a cold disagreeable rain which was not appreciated by the numerous visitors who had already arrived, nor by those who were *en route* from more distant places and if the streets of the city were in a muddy condition now, then, could the newly laid out, and poorly, and but half paved walks in the Centennial Grounds be expected to sustain the pressure of such a throng of visitors as was already in attendance in spite of all obstacles.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Yesterday the rain was almost incessant, yet every train that arrived in the city brought hundreds of officials and others to whom the invitation of the Centennial Commission had been extended to be present at the opening ceremonies. The President with family and the Cabinet arrived in a special train at noon, and the same train brought the Emperor of Brazil and suite, who occupied a special car. During the day the various military organizations of the country continued to arrive, most of them presenting a bedraggled appearance in spite of brass bands and new uniforms. The large up-town hotels having been already, for several days, taxed to their utmost capacity, it was, during the day and evening, not an infrequent sight to see new comers—ladies as well as gentlemen—wading through the street in the drizzling rain, in quest of accommodations. For

ABOVE THE MULTITUDE

from every top-story window the Star Spangled Banner was making an unsuccessfull effort to wave them a welcome; but after a while even the flags gave it up as a "bad job," and curled themselves up like other wet linen.

THE FIRST BELL.

This morning we were awakened by the chime of the old Liberty Bell, which in accordance with a proclamation issued by the mayor of the city, was rung for half an hour at sunrise. After it had ceased ringing the city relapsed once more into silence. But this did not last long. Soon the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard upon the principal streets, the cavalry was turning out. Presently the Infantry and various civil organizations were heard parading; brass bands were making the morning air lively with national music. The grand celebration had commenced.

A peep out of the window revealed the rather unpleasant fact that the weather was apparently threatening. The sky, however, was not obscured by clouds but was almost totally hidden by the millions of flags, which were floating in all directions. As early in the morning as 6 o'clock every conveyance running toward the Centennial was unpleasantly crowded, while those running in other directions were proportionately empty. By 7 o'clock the grounds were beginning to fill up, and long before nine the grand stand intended for invited guests was crowded, and the aids upon whom it devolved to keep order could only, with the utmost difficulty, keep the surging crowd within bounds.

AT FORTY MINUTES PAST NINE,

the President, with party, appeared upon the platform, their coming being signalled by prolonged cheering. They were received by Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, who conducted them to the seats set aside for their use. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock, Gen. Hawley appeared upon the Speakers' Stand and, by the waving of a white silk handkerchief announced

THE OPENING OF THE CEREMONIES.

The grand orchestra of 250 performers, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, immediately commenced performing the national airs of all nations, commencing with the Washington March, which formed the first part of the programme. At half past ten his majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, made his appearance, followed by his staff and various members of foreign legations. Shortly after his arrival the well known sound of Hail Columbia, the last of the national airs, broke upon the multitude, who answered by three tremendous cheers. By this time it is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people were upon the grounds.

With the last strain of the music Gen. Hawley reappeared upon the stand, formally introducing the President of the United States. The grand Inauguration March, composed for the occasion by Richard Wagner, the greatest of living composers, (for which he received the sum of $5000) then commenced, but unfortunately the rustle and hum of voices was so great that but little of the music could be heard. Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson followed next, it being succeeded by the Hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier, sung by a chorus of 900 voices, accompanied by the Grand orchestra and the organ in the main building. The buildings were then formally presented to the Centennial Commission by John Welsh, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, and then followed the grandest and most impressive part of the ceremonies, namely

THE GRAND CANTATA,

written by Sydney Lanier of Georgia to music by Dudley Buck of Conn., the basso solo being performed by Myron W. Whitney of Boston. Words cannot describe the effect of this grand masterwork. The multitude which had heretofore been noisy and demonstrative gradually subsided into a silence which was most impressive and made it possible to hear every note of the magnificent music. When Whitney performed his solo in his clear, deep, powerful voice, one might have heard a pin fall, the moment the last sound escaped his lips tremendous applause burst from the audience, never ceasing until he repeated his part.

When the sounds of the Cantata had died away, President Hawley arose, and presented the Exhibition to the President of the United States, who made a short address formally declaring the Exhibition to be open to the world. Gen. Hawley then gave the signal for unfurling the flag upon the main Exhibition Building, which was done amidst the pealing of cannon, chiming of bells, Hallelujah Chorus, accompanied by music of Orchestra and Organ, and cheering of over a hundred thousand representatives of all countries on the globe, at exactly twelve o'clock.

AN IMMENSE PROCESSION

of all connected with the exhibition, representatives of foreign nations, military and others was now formed, which, preceded by the President, passed through the main building into Machinery Hall, where the Corliss Engine was put in motion by President Grant, assisted by Geo. H. Corliss. This being the last part of the programme, no further formal order of procession was maintained, and the crowd was soon dispersed all over the buildings and grounds, viewing, with evident satisfaction, the various exhibits. The President with party adjourned to the Judges' Pavilion, in the great hall of which a reception was held, ending the formal festivities of the day.

The Grand Centennial Exposition of the United States being now thus opened, your correspondent will hereafter be enabled to devote himself to describing, by degrees, the numerous articles of interest now congregated, as if by a touch of the magic wand, in the "City of Brotherly Love."

Correspondence.

[We invite correspondence on all local subjects, and will be glad to publish anything that will advance the interests of our readers, individually, or of the communities in which they live. Local News Items, Notices of Improvements—either moral or physical—Reports of Meetings, Agricultural, Lumbering, Fishing, Mechanical and other industrial notes are especially welcome. We do not expect that all who desire to assist us in the above way are good writers, but that should not deter them from sending along their favors. We want the news and will see that it goes into the paper in proper shape.]

Notes from Boiestown.

"An obliging Boiestown correspondent sends us the following under date of 8th inst.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred at Taxes River on the 4th inst. whereby a man named Timothy McArthy lost his life. Deceased was engaged by Mr. James Fairley in "breaking" a landing of lumber on that River, when, having occasion to saw a stick of timber, he ordered the men to coat it up. As they were doing so he stepped in front of it to keep it from rolling, which he was unable to do, consequently he was thrown over the landing and the stick fell across his breast causing instant death. Deceased was brought down to Mr. John Fairley's, where the body was prepared for burial and taken to his mother's residence, about a mile below Boiestown, and the funeral was from that place.

Mr. John Pond holds the appointment of Coroner for the Parish of Ludlow, but refused to act, therefore there was no inquest held over the remains. The Government should recognize the necessity of appointing a person who will act when circumstances require it. I understand that two Justices of the Peace can act in the absence of a Coroner, but as we have only one qualified Justice in the Parish, I think the Government should favour us with another, and that at as early a date as possible.

LUMBER DRIVING.

Owing to the unusual cold weather for the season the prospects for brook driving, were very slim, but in view of the rising of the river by the late rain prospects have brightened up considerably, and it is now thought that all the lumber will be got out.

The change made in the mail arrangements between Fredericton and the Miramichi causes great delay in the receipt of the ADVANCE by your subscribers. We do not receive it until the Thursday following the Friday on which it is published. This is very inconvenient to us as we like to get the paper the week it is published.

Yours Respectfully,
LUDLOW.

[Respecting the last paragraph of our correspondent's letter we may say that as the ADVANCE is invariably sent to the Post Office in time for the Boiestown mail, which leaves here on Friday it ought to reach Boiestown some time on Saturday. If it does not do so we shall feel obliged if our friends in that section of the country inform us of the fact. If they do so the irregularity will be enquired into by us and remedied.—EDITOR]

Letter from Peter Esson, Esq.

To the Editor of the St. Lawrence Advance

Dear Sir:—In the issue of the Newcastle paper of the 3rd inst. there appeared a communication over the signatures, Dan'l Ingraham and John O'Brien, concerning the repairs of a public bridge privately sold. The last named person is not John O'Brien Esq., the County Councillor, but the one that is known as John'of the Semewagan Ridge, the other worthy I never heard of before. The Road Commissioner referred to in the Ingraham-O'Brien letter was nominated by Councillor O'Brien and appointed by the whole Council of the County and I have no doubt but that the whole Parish of Nelson is satisfied with the appointment. Messrs. Ingraham & O'Brien complain of the dismissal of D. Sheahan, he being an honorable man; that he is an honest man I freely admit, but for all that his accounts were not satisfactory to the Council.

John Sullivan, Esq. and I went together to examine the Bridge over Barnaby's River on the 17th March, as stated in the letter, but we did not give the job of repairing it to my favorite son, Isaac, but the Commissioner wrote to the representatives of the County who were then at Fredericton and described the state the Bridge was in. On the 27th March the County representatives wrote me from Fredericton and I received the letter in April about 8 days before the ice went out of Barnaby's River. The members said they were desirous of preserving the Bridge and that they were willing the Commissioner should expend such sum as might be absolutely necessary to preserve the Bridge and no more, the amount spent, in any case, not to exceed $100. Under these urgent circumstances the Commissioner had not time to advertise and I advised him to arrange with some trusty person to repair the bridge forthwith, as the only proper course open for him. I went with the Commissioner to try James and Richard Goggin, Patk. Bohan or Daniel Sheahan and some other persons who were capable of making repairs, but during that time my "favorite son," as the gentlemen of literary fame please to style him, was not consulted. I never told the Commissoner to employ my son. The Commissioner made it known in various places that the work was to be done, and no one came to see him about it but James and Richard Goggin, Patrick Bohan and Daniel Sheehan. They said that the ice would go before the Bridge could be repaired and if the Commissioner would not guarantee that he would pay for the iron that would be required for the purpose in case the ice would go before the repairs were completed, they would have nothing to do with it, as it would be a great risk. That such a job could be done for ten dollars if publicly sold, I leave the public to judge. I bought for the work 230lbs. of refined iron from Alex. Morrison, Esq., and fifty lbs. from Miller & Co., Derby, that had to be made into bolts, varying from 2½ feet long to 1 foot long and part of these had to be headed as well as pointed. The shears on each side of the bridge had to be bolted and the north side had to be sheathed with juniper plank 6 inches thick for thirty-eight feet long and 6 or eight feet deep. The cedar logs had