General Business.

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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 Shirreff, 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.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable properties, consisting of farms, building lots, etc.

That desirable business stand on the North side of Water street, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Esq., with the two storey building thereon.

Also, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acres situate in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Gragan and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now being sown with oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover Seed.

Also, that desirable building lot in Chatham, near the residence of Dr. Fallen, bounded on the East by Queen street, on the West by King street, and in front or South, by Howard street.

Also all that Land situate in Chatham, lying between St. John and Cunard streets, and fronting on Church street, with buildings thereon.

Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on the North side of Upper Water street known as the Coulson property, with the buildings thereon and wharf attached.

Also, the farm in Chatham, fronting on the Miramichi River, lying between the Lands of Messrs. Fenton and Wells, respectively, being Twenty Rods in width and extending to the rear of said lot.

Also, that field on the North side of Napan River in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McElIveney, deceased, containing about eight Acres.

Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M. Dwyer and the Chatham Branch Railway track.

Also, that Lot of Land in Glenelg, known as the McCully Meadows, containing about

350 Acres,

about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder having a quanity of valuable lumber and Cedar growing thereon.

Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Glenelg parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRae and D. McGraw, known as lot No. 11, and containing about

200 Acres,

part of which is under cultivation, having been sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season.

For further particulars apply to
A. H. JOHNSON.
Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879. J. D. McCULLY.

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.

LIST OF
Wholesale and Tavern Licences.

GRANTED BY

The Northumberland County Council, at July Sittings, 1879.

Parish	*Licenses.*	*Term.*	*Tav.*	*W sale.*
NELSON—				
Matthew Carrol,	6	mos.	"	
Joseph Hays,	6	"		"
NEWCASTLE—				
James Doyle,	6	"	"	"
Patrick Farrell,	6	"	"	
Charles J. Maltby.	6	"	"	
Jane Wheeler,	6	"	"	
Stephen Y. Mitchell,	6	"	"	
James B. Russell,	6	"	"	
Alex. Stewart,	6	"	"	
John Faye,	6	"	"	
John F. Jardine,	6	"	"	
Vernon Graham,	6	"	"	
Dennis M'Evoy,	6	"	"	
Joseph Hays,	6	"		"
CHATHAM—				
Michael Hickey,	6	"	"	
Michael Brennan,	6	"	"	
John Meehan,	6	"	"	
William Mills,	6	"	"	
John Donalds,	6	"	"	
George Traer,	6	"	"	
John Currie,	6	"	"	
James Clowrie,	6	"	"	
John M'Gowan,	6	"	"	
James M'Carthy,	6	"	"	
Daniel Desmond,	6	"	"	
Roger Flannagan,	6	"	"	
John Johnston,	6	"	up. store	"
John Johnston,	6	"	lo. "	"
Robert Bain,	6	"		"

SAM'L THOMSON
Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, - - - - SEPTEMBER 11, 1879.

The Lumber Trade.

The effect of the over-production of former years and of the continued dulness of general trade abroad, appears in the figures representing the shipments of lumber from the two principal lumber ports of New Brunswick — St. John and Miramichi.—The Shipments from St. John, and Miramichi for the last fiscal year fell off very considerably, but hardly to the extent expected by those not immediately identified with the trade, while the falling off during the month of August 1879, when compared with August of last year, is a surprise all around, and especially so in St. John. The figures are as follows:—

ST. JOHN.

Destination.	1879. *S.ft. Deals, etc.*	1878. *S.ft. Deals, etc.*
Liverpool	4,050,601	15,084,843
Continent	1,046.952	2,142,013
Dublin	1,370,307	1,702,028
Other Ports	1,461,861	9,408,201
Total	7,929,721	28,337,085

Besides the deal shipments, St. John exported as follows in August:—

	1879.	1878.
Timber (tons)	1,219	761
Palings (pcs)	45,000	88,000

MIRAMICHI.

Destination	1879. *S. ft. Deals. etc.*	1878. *S. ft. Deals. etc*
Bristol Channel	2,025,423	3,165.353
Continent	1,663,411	1,752,151
Clyde	273,707	1,577,244
Liverpool	476,000	1,988,360
Ireland	4,953,515	4,741,482
Garston Dk.	257,130	479,407
Wales	243,287	
Fvshm. Ck.		289,429
Total	9,892,473	14,182,658

Miramichi also shipped as follows in August:—

	1879.	1878.
Timber (tons)	2	
Palings (pcs.)	154,000	594,000

In the main, the result is satisfactory, for nothing but a lessening of the stocks held abroad could prevent the utter demoralization of the market, and bring disaster upon those engaged in the trade. It is quite well known that when the lumber market began to decline, there was an expectation on this side of the Atlantic that there would be a corresponding rally within a reasonably short time, and a spirit of speculation, which anticipated a rise in prices, prompted the excessive production which has been a feature of the business during the past three years, even in the face of a constantly discouraging market. Mill-owners and shippers have, at last, been forced to act upon the logic of events. They have learned that the great commercial depression prevailing in Europe, as it has in this country for several years, could not justify the reckless over-production and over-exportation in which they have indulged, and that the lesson of the hour, though they learn it far too late, is extreme caution in and a positive curtailment of operations. There is not a great deal of lumber to go forward, we believe, by the "fall fleet," and a reduced export for the season is now assured. The discouraging fact, however, remains that stocks in Liverpool, London and other ports which control the European Lumber market, are larger than at the corresponding date last year, showing that the demand is still weak and the long-looked-for rally still delayed. The moral is obvious and it is to be hoped that the coming season will be marked by a still further restriction of operations, both in the woods and at the mills. It is only folly to ignore the lessons of the last four years, backed up, as they are, by facts of which we all feel the force and which only business recklessness can prevent our operators from acting upon.

Privy Councillors.

From twelve, the original number, the Privy Council of England has been increased to over two hundred and fifty gentleman, whose mission is, in most cases, to do nothing. Privy Councillors take precedence next after Knights of the Garter. The emoluments are *nil*, and politicians who look upon honor as the end-all of their existence often find a refuge in the circle of Privy Councillors, who sometimes "advise" Her Majesty what to do. A Committee of the Council is invested with some power, but only six members and one of the clerks are necessary to constitute a board. For all practical purposes, however, the functions of Privy Councillor are now more honorary than real. Sir John A. Macdonald, who has recently been made one of the two hundred and fifty, will enjoy the distinction, because he thirsts for power and fame.

The Quebec Deadlock.

On Tuesday of last week the Quebec Assembly after passing a vote of confidence in the Joly Government, adjourned for two months, an effort by Hon. Mr. Starnes, representing the Government in the Legislative Council, suggesting a conference with the Lower House, having been rejected by the Upper Chamber. This very proper move on the part of Mr. Joly caused no little commotion among the conservative old gentlemen whose action had clogged the Government machinery as the following report of proceedings in the Upper House on 2nd inst. shows:—

Hon. Mr. Ross said before moving the adjournment, he wished to know if the Government had any communication to make to this House about the existing deadlock. The Lower House had adjourned last night for two months without taking any action toward a settlement of the difficulty, and he hoped some explanation would be given by the hon. Speaker as to the course the Government intended to follow.

Hon. Mr. Starnes said he had had no communication with his colleagues since the adjournment of the Lower House. He asked that the Council adjourn till one o'clock to give him an opportunity to consult with his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville thought that the intention of the Government in adjourning the Assembly was to enable them to reconstruct the Cabinet and to afford time to hold the elections of new Ministers before the House reassembles.

Hon. Mr. Ross doubted the charitable construction the hon. gentleman put upon the action of the Government.

The Council then adjourned till 12.30

Mr. Speaker took his seat shortly before one o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Starnes said—After the decision arrived at by this honourable House on the motion made by me on Monday last, the House of Assembly thought proper to adjourn and the Government hopes that the adjournment will contribute towards that harmony which is so desirable under the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Ross said the Government had failed to take proper means to establish harmony between the two houses. There was apparently nothing in the statement just made on their behalf to justify their action in adjourning the House of Assembly. The advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor had not so far, at least, complied with the request contained in His Honor's reply to the address of this Chamber. Their conduct did not seem to be that of an Administration which aimed at the public good. He proposed the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That we learn with regret, by the declaration of the hon. Speaker of the Council, that the Government has induced the Legislative Assembly to adjourn for a protracted period without having obtained the means necessary for the legal and the constitutional administration of public affairs, without having adopted measures to complete the considerable legislative labours in which both Houses of the Legislature had concurred, and without having given effect to the desire expressed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that the Government would find means to re-establish harmony between the two branches of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Starnes said every impartial person would admit that the motion he made the other day, suggesting a conference with the Lower House, showed how anxious the Government was to arrive at a solution of the difficulty brought about by the action of this Chamber. The Government had no doubt that the country would approve of their action.

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville disapproved of the adjournment of the Assembly, and regretted that the Government had not advised the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction the Bills which had passed through both Houses. He read a list of Bills of an urgent character which should have been permitted to at once become law.

The motion was carried:— Yeas, 13; Nays, 3.

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Toronto *Globe's* correspondent at Quebec says:—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to re-establish harmony between the two branches of the Legislature, it will be seen by the report of to-day's proceedings of the Legislative Council that that body has undertaken to blame the Government for leaving undone what it effectually prevented them from accomplishing. The end of the present deadlock is not easily foreseen; but Mr. Joly will not resign while his Government has the confidence of the Lower House and of the people, and the Council alone will be responsible for the suffering and destitution that must follow to the officials of the civil service and the educational and charitable institutions of the Province, which can receive no further payments from the Government until the Council votes the supplies.

The Quebec *Mercury* referring to the conduct of the Opposition, says the attitude of Mr. Chapleau is certainly the *ne plus ultra* of inconsistency. That gentleman told his hearers in the strongest terms at his command that he regarded the power of the Lower House as the only reality in the Constitution, either of this or the Mother Country, and he now calls on the Government to yield to the condemnation of the Upper House. He told the people that if the House of Commons voted Queen Victoria's death she would have no option, but to lay her head upon the block. Now it seems omnipotence has passed to the body which does not represent the people, which does not correspond to the English House of Commons, and which could not, therefore, arrogate to itself those beheading and dethroning powers which Mr. Chapleau, when it suited Mr. DeBoucherville, attributed to the Lower Chamber of that body of which our House of Assembly is the transcript and image.

The Montreal *Star* of 3rd inst., has the following on the Quebec crisis:—

From a private source, which should be reliable, we learn that the two months' adjournment has been granted by the Government to admit of the Legislative Council reconsidering its determination to refuse the supplies. Should they not at the expiration of that time have done so, then will be added a dissolution, and Mr. Joly will again appeal to the country. Meantime the Premier and his friends will hold indignation meetings in the country and lay before the people their case, and protest against the abuse of power by the Quebec Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor is understood to have declared that he will on no account dismiss his Ministry while they have a majority of the people's representatives. An intrigue is said to be in progress to keep Hon. Mr. Chapleau in Quebec—Mr. Caron's name being mentioned as the successor of Hon. Mr. Masson in the Dominion Parliament. This is said to have been desired by the member for Terrebonne, who having boasted that he was determined to redeem Quebec will have a chance to do so. It is not known whether the public works will suffer, as nothing has yet been said to the Government engineers upon the subject. Work can hardly be stopped upon the Hull Bridge, as iron has risen much in price and labour may also become dearer. The asylums and gaols are to be carried on and all other offices that must be continued, but the officials of the Courts and many other departments are to wait for their pay until matters are settled, the policy of the Government being to let them know that they are being punished by the friends by whom most of them were appointed.

Further Light on a Vexed Question.

The *Sun*, after a silence of more than a week, practically confesses its inability to deal with our charges concerning the Fox Island nets. It says:—

We simply repeat our original statement that the *Advance's* "charges in reference to the Fox Island Net Question" are "a TISSUE OF DELIBERATE FALSEHOODS."

The *Sun* puts the last four words in capitals, just as the Inspector wrote them in the little paragraph. It is so like the Inspector! When a fisherman tells him a fact which does not tally with his particular bias at the time, he is in the habit of bawling out some profane, blasphemous or insulting reply, in keeping with his character and calculated to show that he is incapable of carrying on a discussion as a gentleman and public officer ought to do. In the case above referred to the Inspector prompts the *Sun* to deny that Senator Muirhead, Overseer Wyse and himself went to Bay du Vin in the steamer *Andover* on Friday, 21st May last; that they were there met by Overseer John Williston, held a private meeting at Mr. Robert Noble's and that, in consequence of said meeting the fishermen were allowed to set their nets from Fox Island just tha same as they always did, notwithstanding the order obtained by the Inspector by which some of the nets were to be as much as six hundred feet shorter than before. The fishermen of Fox Island who were present at the meeting and those who afterwards, talked the matter over with the Inspector, Senator Muirhead and Overseer Wyse, who had the refreshments on the boat with certain members of the party, who heard the whining speech made by poor Venning on the beach, in which he protested his great friendship for the fishermen, even though he was "maligned" by the ADVANCE and got off his stock phrase: "I want the fishermen to catch ten salmon where they only caught one before," will realise how much of "deliberate falsehood" there is in our statement.

WHY THE "SUN" DENIES THE FACTS.

Several of the fishermen who saw and conversed with the parties named, at Noble's and who are opposed to us politically, have told us within a few days that they cannot understand how the *Sun* can be so reckless as to deny the facts, but it is probable the *Sun* neither knows nor cares anything about the matter, further than it is instructed by the Inspector, and if it can help that official in misleading the public at large it thinks it can afford to allow the score or two of fishermen and others who personally know the facts, to think as meanly of it as it really deserves.

WHY THE "ADVANCE" GIVES THE FACTS.

The fishermen interested were nearly all supporters of the protectionist party in the late Dominion election, and several of them whom we have seen have asked what good can at present come out of our exposing the doings of Senator Muirhead and the Inspector on 21st May last. We reply that our desire and aim is to have all matters relating to so important a public interest as the Miramichi Fisheries, conducted in the broadest public light and with the greatest freedom from political intrigue. Experience in this province proves that when the general good is to be accomplished the people readily make concessions, provided they are properly consulted, and it has, therefore, always seemed unnecessary that the system of dealing with our fisheries which has been in favor with the department, through its Inspector, should be resorted to.

THE SECRET SYSTEM.

We pass over the "Fishery Regulations for the County of Northumberland," printed by the Department under date of "May 1875," and which are simply a source of amusement to both intelligent officers and fishermen, and need refer only generally to the several restrictive and regulating "orders," which have since been made and, particularly, to this Fox Island business, for the purpose of illustrating the evils of the system in favor with the Inspector. Unfortunately, his real and only practical experiences of our fisheries were gained on the fluvial portions of some of our rivers, in services which rendered him most of the time simply an observer of angling sport by the gentlemen who employed him—a very good school, so far as it went, but not one fitted to qualify him to deal with the outside, or even inland net fisheries. He was, it is said, a good anglers' servant, and it is a matter of regret that he was spoiled as such by being made a fisherman's master, as he often boasts he now is.

It is quite well known that an idea of restricting, or regulating a fishery never originates with him, but is, generally, the suggestion of some interested party. Were it otherwise, new regulations, or changes of existing ones would not be made in the secret manner they invariably are, for it is a well known fact that petitions affecting the fisheries of different parts of the County have generally been circulated privately, at the instigation of fishery officers, (and often carried about for signatures by them) without the general public, or others even more closely interested, being allowed to know what was being done. A little reflection will show this to be all wrong, for what affects the fisheries of any one part of the Miramichi is the business of the people of the whole river, and all the laws and regulations, or changes made therein, should be based on general and not local considerations.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The history of the Fox Island question shows that in 1877-8, Inspector Venning, aided by Overseer Wyse, made an attempt, privately, to get up petitions among some of the Island fishermen not interested in the "Long Set," and others residing between Bay du Vin and Point Cheval, asking the Department to order that no net be set off Fox Island longer than 150 fathoms. Some of the fishermen of the mainland and Huckleberry Island entertained the Inspector's proposition, but when it was found that a few persons further up the river were being worked upon by the Inspector with a view of having the sets off Huckleberry Island, as well as those near the mouth of Black River and along the shore all the way up to Napan Bay, similarly dealt with, the petitions received not one signature, and their circulation was abandoned. The Inspector took the defeat of his absurd plan with very bad grace and was more than usually blasphemous and profane during his short visit to Chatham, on that occasion, as several of our fishermen remember, although it was not the same time that he acted the part of a brawler and fighter in his shirt sleeves on the street in Newcastle and received a thrashing for using profane and insulting language. The failure of his petitions among the fishermen did not, however, cause him to abandon his designs on the Fox Island nets, but by representing to the Minister and Commissioner of Fisheries that he had such petitions and that their prayer was endorsed by Overseer Williston, he obtained authority to order that officer to issue special licenses by which the Fox Island long sets were to be reduced to 150 fathoms. This was in the Spring of 1878,—instead of 1877, as we inadvertently stated in previous references to the matter. The fishermen interested caused their grievances to be laid before the Minister, the result being the visit of the Commissioner, himself, to Bay du Vin in July 1878, when from the fishermen of the locality and Overseer Williston he learned that the representations on which the Inspector had obtained the order were "a tissue of deliberate falsehoods" and he immediately suspended it.

A RUSSEL HOUSE CONCLAVE.

So convinced was the Department of the untrustworthy character and frequently discreditable conduct of the Inspector that his powers were considerably restricted, even after the result of the Dominion elections was known, until early last spring, when an arrangement was effected between certain party managers whom we could name, and Mr. Pope, that the Inspector's advice was to be taken in all things pertaining to the Miramichi Fisheries. If this statement meets the eye of Mr. Pope, Mr. Brecken, and Mr. Jed. Carvell of P. E. Island, Mr. Peter Mitchell and Senator Muirhead they will know that it is entirely correct, and while we are referring to that particular interview (we had almost said junket) we may take occasion to say that the assertions made by the two gentlemen last named concerning the editor of the ADVANCE were purely slanderous, and being made privately of an absent gentleman who was a stranger to some of the party, savored of a spirit unbecoming a Senator and ex-Minister.

AN OVERSEER AND A SENATOR CORNERED.

But to proceed. Almost the first use the Inspector made of his power under the compact referred to was the revival of the order for the shortening of the Fox Island long sets. Political friends of Overseer Wyse and Senator Muirhead, who were interested, complained to them and blamed them for assisting the Inspector in the matter. They protested that they had no hand in it and no sympathy with the order, declared that it was all the Inspector's work and that he had represented to the Department that there was a general feeling in favor of the order among a majority of the Fox Island fishermen, themselves, and on the mainland. Overseer Wyse was asked if he would sign a memorial to the Department against the order and he said he would and that Senator Muirhead would also sign it, but that it would be better to get the signatures of the fishermen to it first.

A memorial signed by Fox Island fishermen and a very large majority of those of Bay du Vin (not one to whom it was presented refusing to sign it) was therefore presented by a Fox Island fisherman to Overseer Wyse for his signature early in May last. It set forth that those whose names were attached, — having heard that an order for the shortening of the Fox Island nets to a maximum of 150 fathoms had been obtained from the Department, on the representation that the fishermen interested deemed it desirable and had asked for it—desired to assure the Department that they had neither asked for the restriction nor deemed it desirable for either the promotion or protection of the fisheries.

Overseer Wyse requested that the memorial be left with him, in order that he might obtain Senator Muirhead's signature to it and it was so left. When the fisherman who left it called again Mr. Wyse said it would not look well for him to sign it as he was an officer of the Department, and that Senator Muirhead thought it would be best for him not to sign it just yet, until another way of getting over the difficulty was resorted to. Meantime, it was understood that the fishermen were to set their nets as usual, although the uninitiated were given to understand that the long sets were to be seized.

WHAT THE MEMORIAL LED TO.

What we have stated above may serve to assure certain interested parties that their course in this whole matter has not been unwatched by us, and it will be perceived that the little negotiations and doings referred to lead up in the most natural manner to what the *Sun* is instructed by the Inspector to pronounce "a tissue of falsehoods"—We quote from the ADVANCE of the week before last, viz.:—

Such pressure was then brought to bear on Senator Muirhead and his friend Overseer Wyse, that Inspector Venning hastened to Miramichi in May last to assist in arranging the difficulty.

On Friday, 21st May, 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.

The result of the meeting was that the Fox Island Fishermen interested in the "long set" 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.

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 set 250 fathoms.

Overseer Williston knows these nets were continued and were in their usual places until the fishing ceased on 15th Aug.

These precious fishery regulators, or rather the Inspector and his mentor, enjoined 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 bag-nets in the smelt fishery.

THE PROPER TIME WAITED FOR.

We may add to our statement of facts antecedent to the practical quashing of the order by the Inspector and Senator, that when the party reached Bay du Vin in the *Andover* on 21st May, Overseer Wyse handed back the memorial to the fisherman who had left it with him, saying "this business can all be fixed quietly, only you must stick to *us*"—and it was "fixed."

We may say to the fishermen interested and who assure us this exposure of the Inspector and his friends may lead to the enforcement of the order next year, that the matter is entirely at their own disposal, if they have but the pluck to deal with it. On the 22nd May we were informed of the understanding that was arrived at in Bay du Vin the day previous, but refrained from exposing the transaction, because we knew the Inspector would think nothing of ignoring the whole arrangement and might, perhaps, to save himself, cause the fishermen trouble, so we waited until after the 15th August, when the salmon net-fishing season closed, but gave the facts as soon thereafter as possible, so that the question might be openly and fairly set at rest before next season. There is no necessity for any secrecy in the matter. Had it not been that the Inspector resorted to falsehood for the purpose of obtaining the order, in the first place, it would not have been given. This shows the evil of his system referred to above.

THE ORDER DECLARED INOPERATIVE UNDER THE HONEST, AS WELL AS UNDER THE SECRET SYSTEM.

The Canadian Fishery Commissioner was, himself, constrained by his sense of right and probable disgust over the Inspector's misrepresentations, to publicly suspend the order in 1878. Senator Muirhead Inspector Venning and Overseer Wyse were constrained by political fear of the fishermen, whose rights and privileges were threatened, to secretly suspend the order in 1879.

AN ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK FISHERMEN.

They endeavoured to make the fishermen believe they were under obligations to Senator Muirhead and the Conservative party and were recipients of great favor at their hands in being allowed to fish 250 fathoms of nets, as they and their predecessors have done for more than half a century without the leave of these gentlemen. Let these men ask themselves who such persons as Senator Muirhead, W. H. Venning and William Wyse are that they, the proprietors of the soil to the water's edge, whose rights as citizens and subjects are established by the record of years before these would-be magnates became so much better than other people, should have their rights converted into "privileges" to be granted or witheld as a matter of political caprice.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ATTACK ON THE FOX ISLAND PRIVELEGES.

Who caused the attack upon the Fox Island nets? Was it not the Inspector—the friend and political partner of Senator Muirhead? Then let these fishermen assert their rights and demand that the question be at once settled—not by a private understanding such as that of May 21st, by which the fishermen were forced to become the partners of a set of corrupt politicians in violating Departmental orders—but by an absolute repeal of the order which has never, for a moment, been enforced during the two years it has existed.

Lord Chelmsford on His Defence.

(London Times, August 22.)

A public address from the Capetown citizens was presented to Lord Chelmsford at Government House, acknowledging his services and congratulating him on the successful conclusion of the military operations in Zululand. In reply, he referred to the misrepresentations of his conduct of the war which appeared in a portion of the English press, showing that party feeling and political bias had warped the judgment and coloured the writings of some newspaper correspondents, who from the moment of their arrival in the country seemed bent upon finding fault with everything. He continued:—

"I have been publicly accused of hesitation and vacillation, and it has also been stated that I have completely lost the confidence of all but my personal staff. As regards the last charge, I am proud to feel justified in meeting it with a distinct denial, and I am confident that it never had the slightest foundation. With regard to the charge of hesitation and vacillation, I can only assure you that it is equally groundless. I made up my mind at a very early date that I would endeavour to reach Ulundi by the route which I eventually took, and I never swerved from that determination. Before advancing to the relief of Ekowe I left instructions as to the distribution of reinforcements about to arrive, and that distribution was not altered. The soundness of my plan of campaign is of course, open to criticism; but I have no hesitation in saying that had I the work to do over again I should make no change in my arrangements. My demands for supplies and transport on the northern line of advance were such as to tax severely the energies and resources of the commissariat. Those demands were met to the fullest extent, and I was thus enabled to carry out my plans to a successful issue. Charges of extravagance have been brought against the commissariat and of extortion against the inhabitants of Natal with regard to the transport difficulty. When every day's delay, however, was a matter of serious moment, it would not have been wise to haggle too closely about prices, and I believe that on inquiry it will be found that the laws of political economy relating to supply and demand furnish a satisfactory defence to the sweeping accusations brought against the Natal colonists. In every community men, no doubt, will be found who are ready to sacrifice anything to their greed for gain, but it would be unfair to condemn the many for the fault of the few, and I am glad of this opportunity of vindicating the character of the people of Natal. I am also anxious to remove some slight misapprehensions which appear to exist regarding my movements before and after the battle of Ulundi. I have seen it stated that I always reckoned upon receiving direct assistance from the coast column, and the advance upon Ulundi was, consequently, a desperate undertaking, made against the express orders of my gallant friend and successor, Sir Garnet Wolseley. The difficulties of our advance on Ulundi by the coast roads had been brought to my notice soon after my arrival in Natal by those who know them well. I therefore never calculated that the column would receive more than indirect support from the troops on that line, and I felt quite satisfied that the former would be strong enough to carry out the task before it. I need scarcely tell you that I received no orders forbidding me to advance. After the crushing defeat inflicted upon the Zulus at Ulundi and their subsequent complete dispersion, there would have been no advantage gained by endeavouring to penetrate the difficult country lying north of the King's kraal, even had the state of supplies permitted it. While, therefore, one portion of the force retraced its steps towards the Blood River, escorting the sick and wounded and taking with it all the empty waggons, the other moved *via* Kwamagwasa to St. Paul's, and there completed the chain of strongly entrenched posts which now extend from east to west across the centre of Zululand, at intervals of about twenty miles. I must apologize for having detained you by these lengthy explanations, but I was anxious to remove any misconceptions that may possibly have existed regarding the present military situation in Zululand,"

In conclusion he said:—

"I shall watch with anxiety the progress of events in South Africa. I trust most sincerely that the blessings of peace may shortly be restored to it in every part, and that the time may soon arrive when its separate colonies will be welded into one powerful confederate whole."

Revolt and Bloody Work in Afghanistan.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.—The fourth messenger has reached Alikheyl with news that the British Embassy at Cabul has been attacked by several Afghan regiments and that the escort of the Embassy are defending themselves. The troops at Alikheyl have been ordered to move instantly on the Shutargarden pass, and instructions have been despatched to Generals Roberts and Stewart to advance on Cabul.

Letters from the Ameer confirm the report of the revolt. He was completely surprised. The populace joined the mutinous regiment and the Embassy was attacked by overwhelming numbers.

London, Sept. 7.—At a late hour on Thursday night, a messenger, travelling past haste; reached Ali Theyl from Cabul and informed Major Connolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, which had assembled demanding arrears of pay, and that the military escort of the Embassy were defending themselves.

The Viceroy immediately ordered the troops at Ali Theyl to move instantly upon the Shutargarden Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to the Peiwar Pass and advance on Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All the British forces on the Candahar line will be concentrated at Caudahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jellalabad.

Major Connolly telegraphed on Friday night the substance of the letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers. The Ameer declares he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshak to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but General Daoudshak was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son, with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British Embassy continued through Wednesday, when fire broke out on the premises.

The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress and himself be ieged.

The Viceroy of India is at present ignorant of the fate of Major Cavagnari and the other members of the Embassy. Gen. Roberts has already started for the Peiwar pass. The advance on Cabul will be made very speedily and will be strongly supported. The Viceroy's military secretary accompanies General Roberts.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—The troops of all arms have been recalled from Pishin and are reoccupying Candahar. Yakoob Khan asked for British aid.

Badshath Khan, who holds a country beyond Shutargarden pass, has offered his services to the British.

Major Conolly reported all quiet yesterday to and beyond Shutagarden pass.

SIMLA, Sept. 7—6 p. m.— According to authentic information from Ali Kheyl, some of the natives have come in and reported that they have seen the dead bodies of British officers at Cabul. It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the escort escaped.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Intelligence from the India office is to the effect that an attack on the British embassy was begun by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others.

The Ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after stoning the officers, rushed to the British embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were fired from the embassy in return, as the second letter from the Ameer dated Sept. 4th, says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I, with five attendants, were besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the Envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured.

LONDON, Sept., 8th.: The *Standard's* correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent were noticed at Cabul some time ago. The bearing of the population toward the Embassy had been defiant. The force defending the Embassy numbered 79. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the Ameer's son was injured. A number of mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the embassy were fired the survivors held out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed, including Major Cavagnari. There is intense excitement throughout India. It is believed at Paris that the outbreak was due to Russian intrigue.

The *Times*, on the revolt says:—"Our duty is to act with firmness and courage. What has happened by no means creates a new situation. It does not supply a single new argument for annexing Afghanistan, and our policy, however, modified in details, will be to keep steadily to the lines already traced with the approval of public opinion."

Correspondence.

Kent Railway.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

In your last issue I observed a communication signed "Not Brown," the *unavowed* object of which was to silence enquiry respecting the $1,600 alleged to have been paid by "Brown & Co., or Brown" for the expenses of the survey of the Southern line of Railway in Kent Co., and the appropriation of the said money. I think another object is apparent, namely, the desire to calumniate the character and reputation of *two* of our public men, rather than give any answer to "Enquirer."

Mr. "Not Brown" asks why personal enquiry was not made of some of those referred to. It was unnecessary. The proofs are not wanting. Nobody blames "Brown & Co., or Brown" for paying that money. That was their own affair. What was done with the money?—to what purpose was it applied?—did that application meet the requirements of the payment?—*these* are the questions which would have been answered, of course, by any of the parties interested! Nobody cares whether the contractors for the Kent R. R. answer a "worthless scribbler" or employ a "worthless scribbler" to write for them. Everybody cares, however, whether the man who is employed on a public mission, and is entrusted with funds for a specific purpose, exercises his trust honestly. Was that trust so exercised? *That* is the point which "old time," so feelingly alluded to by "Not Brown" will assuredly develop. And *for* that time, I, with others, can wait; knowing, as I do, that the "saddle is on the right horse" this time.

If a man, in reply to statements and questions addressed to other parties, resorts to personalities, he must look for a like return. Will Mr. "Not Brown" explain what connection there is between the subject of "Enquirer's" letter, and the election or non-election of Geo. McLeod, Esq., to the Dominion Parliament? Not all the legal acumen he can command, nor all the forensic ability he may display can bring these two points together. The opportunity to have a fling at our last M. P., was however too good to be allowed to pass. A "Whipper In" of the late Gov't., was he? *Now*, we have a "stick-in-the-mud." representative, who can be fashioned and moulded to any purpose by a clique whose office is *not* at Buctouche. One word more: Mr. "Not Brown" says it is "quite evident that the vicious and diseased state of "Enquirer's mind results from abuses of the body," I wonder if he knows this from experience in his own individual person, or simply from co-partnership!

NOT MCLEOD.

Bouctouche, Sep. 6th, 1879.

[We regret very much that "Not Brown" thought it necessary to resort to personalities as he did. His letter was so offensively and unnecessarily pointed in that respect as to cause us to hesitate about publishing it. Should correspondents desire to ventilate the above subject further in the ADVANCE, we shall require them to deal only with the points at issue barring the personalities. If they depart from this one requirement on our part, we shall take the liberty of eliminating their personalities before publishing their favors. Matters by which public interests are affected are proper subjects for newspaper correspond