it is entirely correct, and while we are re-

savored of a spirit unbecoming a Sena-

AN OVERSER 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

the Inspector in the matter. They

protested that they had no hand in i

and no sympathy with the order,

declared that it was all the Inspector's

work and that he had represented to

general feeling in favor of the order

among a majority of the Fox Island

fishermen, themselves, and on the main-

land. Overseer Wyse was asked if he

would sign a memorial to the Depart-

ment against the order and he said h

would and that Senator Muirhead would

also sign it, but that it would be better

to get the signatures of the fishermen

nor deemed it desirable for either the

promotion or protection of the fisheries.

Overseer Wyse requested that the me-

morial 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 vet

until another way of getting over the

it was understood that the fishermen

were to set their nets as usual, although

the uninitiated were given to under-

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 negotia-

tions and doings referred to lead up in

the most natural manner to what the

Sun is instructed by the Inspector to

conounce! "a tissue of falsehoods"

We quote from the ADVANCE of the

uch pressure was then brought to bear

on Senator Muirhead and his friend

Overseer Wyse, that Inspector Venning

hastened to Miramichi in May last t

n Friday, 21st May, Senator Muirhead

Inspector Venning and Overseer Wyse

went, on the Andover to Hardwick.

There they were met by Overseer Wil-

liston 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

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,

The fishermen, very properly "pleased'

the Inspector and his mentor, enjoined

made the long set 250 fathoms.

bag-nets in the smelt fishery.

THE PROPER TIME WAITED FOR.

antecedent to the practical quashing of

what they pleased.

out they were to be allowed to com-

assist in arranging the difficulty.

week before last, viz.:-

stand that the long sets were to

the Department that there was

General Business.



MT. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY Sackville, N. B.

REV. D. KENNEDY, D. D., Principal. ONE of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion tembracing Courses of Study from the primary to the degree of B. A. Departments of Music and Fine Arrs under direction of Specialists. For particulars send for

NOTICE.

catalogue. First Term opens 21st August. 7.R.25

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 JohnShirreff, 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

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

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

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 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. Pallen, bounded on the East by Queen street, on the West by King street, and in front or South, by Howard street. Also all thet Land situate in Chatham, lying tween 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 Also, that field on the North side of Napan River in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McEllveeney. deceased, containing about eight Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M. Dwyer aud 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 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,

sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season For further particulars apply to A. H. JOHNSON. J. D. McCULLY. Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

W. C. McDONALD'S TOBACCO.

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water St., Chatham.

TO 6000 A YEAR, or but only six members and one of the them know that they are being punished \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to ever, the functions of Privy Councillor make money fast. Any one can do the work. You 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 pleasent 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 ed by the Upper Chamber. This very Council, at July Sittings, 1879. Parish Licenses. Term. Tav. W sale.

NELSON—				
Matthew Carrol,	61	mos.	"	
Joseph Hays, NEWCASTLE—	6	"		"
James Doyle,	6	"	"	"
Patrick Farrell,	6	"	"	
Charles J. Maltby.	6	"	"	
Jane Wheeler,	6	"	"	
Stephen V. Mitchell	,6	"	"	
James B. Russell,	6	"	"	
Alex. Stewart,	6	"	61	
John Faye,	6	66	"	
John F. Jardine,	6	"	"	
Vernon Graham,	6	"	"	
Dennis M'Evoy,	6		66	
Joseph Hays,	6	"		"
CHATHAM—				
Michael Hickey,	6	"	66	
Michael Brennan,	6	"	"	
John Meehan,	6	"	"	
William Mills,	6	"	"	
John Donalds	6	66	"	

George Traer, John Currie, James Clowrie, John M'Gowan, James M'Carthy, Daniel Desmond, Roger Flannagan " up. store " John Johnston, John Johnston,

The Council then adjourned till 12.30 Mr. Speaker took his seat shortly before SAM'L THOMSON

Miramichi Advance - - - SEPTEMPER 11, 1879.

cision arrived at by this honourable House on the motion made by me on Monday

last, the House of Assembly thought proper

that harmony which is so desirable under

Hon. Mr. Ross said the Government had

was apparently nothing in the statement

would approve of their action.

of the adjournment of the Assembly, and

regretted that the Government had no

been permitted to at once become law.

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m.

the circumstances

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 a	re as follows:—
	ST. JOH	N.
	1879.	1878.
Destinati	ion. S.ft. Deals, e	tc. S.ft. Deals, etc.
Liverpoo	1 4,050,66	01 15,084,843
Continer	it 1,046.9	
Dublin	1,370,30	07 1,702,028
Other Po	orts 1,461,8	61 9,408,201
Total	7,929,7	21 28,337,085 oments St. John

exported as follows in August:-

7	Timber (tons)	1,219	761			
5	Palings (pcs)	45,000	88,000			
•	MIRAMICHI.					
		1879.	1878.			
	Destination S. ft. Deals. etc. 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			
9	Liverpool	476,000	1,988,360			
	Ireland	4,953,515	4,741,482			
f	Garston Dk.	257,130	479,407			
t	Wales	243,287				
	Fvshm. Ck.		289,429			
	Total	9.892.473	14 182 658			

Miramichi also shipped as follows in day's proceedings of the Legislative Coun-Palings (pcs.) 154,000

accomplishing. The end of the present In the main, the result is deadlock is not easily foreseen; but Mr. factory, for nothing but a lessening Joly will not resign while his Government of the stocks held abroad could prehas the confidence of the Lower House and of the people, and the Council alone vent the utter demoralization of the will be responsible for the suffering and market, and bring disaster upon those destitution that must follow to the offiengaged in the trade. It is quite well cials of the civil service and the education. known that when the lumber market | al and charitable institutions of the Pro began to decline, there was an expecvince, which can receive no further payments from the Government until the tation 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

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 lar-

ger than at the corresponding date

last year, showing that the demand is

still weak and the long-looked-for ral-

ly still delayed. The moral is ob-

vious and it is to be hoped that the

coming season will be marked by a

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

Privy Councillors.

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 Council-

lors, who sometimes "advise" Her Ma-

jesty what to do. A Committee of the

Council is invested with some power,

board. For all practical purposes, how-

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

The Quebec Deadlock.

On Tuesday of last week the Quebec As

sembly 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 Legis-

with the Lower House, having been reject-

proper move on the part of Mr. Joly caus-

ed no little commotion among the conser-

vative old gentlemen whose action had

clogged the Government machinery

Hon. Mr. Ross said before moving the

adjournment, he wished to know if the

deadlock. The Lower House had adjourn-

ed last night for two months without tak-

ing any action toward a settlement of the

difficulty, and he hoped some explanation

would be given by the hon. Speaker as to

the adjournment of the Lower House. He

asked that the Council adjourn till one

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville thought that

the intention of the Government in ad-

to reconstruct the Cabinet and to afford

time to hold the elections of new Ministers

Hon. Mr. Ross doubted the charitable

sult with his colleagues.

before the House reassembles.

the action of the Government.

Upper House on 2nd inst, shows :-

he thirsts for power and fame.

from acting upon.

Council votes the supplies. The Quebec Mercury referring to the conduct of the Opposition, says the attitude of Mr. Chapleau is certainly the ne excessive production which has been man told his hearers in the strongest terms a feature of the business during the power of the Lower House as the only repast three years, even in the face of a ality in the Constitution, either of this or constantly discouraging market. the Mother Country, and he now calls on Mill-owners and shippers have, at last, the Government to yield to the condembeen forced to act upon the logic of nation of the Upper House. He told the people that if the House of Commons votevents. They have learned that the ed Queen Victoria's death she would have great commercial depression prevailno option, but to flay her head upon the ing in Europe, as it has in this country block. Now it seems omnipotence has for several years, could not justify the passed to the body which does not represent the people, which does not corresreckless over-production and over-expond to the English House of Commons, is. portation in which they have indulged. and which could not, therefore, arrogate and that the lesson of the hour, though to itself those beheading and dethroning they learn it far too late, is extreme powers which Mr. Chapleau, when it suitcaution in and a positive curtailment of ed Mr. DeBoucherville, attributed to the Lower Chamber of that body of which our operations. There is not a great deal House of Assembly is the transcript and of lumber to go forward, we believe, by

The Montreal Star of 3rd inst., has the following on the Quebec crisis :-From a private source, which should b reliable, we learn that the two months adjournment has been granted by the Government to admit of the Legislative Coun- ly, at the instigation of fishery ofcil 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 terested, being allowed to know what 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 recklessness can prevent our operators | 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 From twelve, the original number, 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 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

clerks are necessary to constitute a 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." capitals, just as the Inspector wrote them in the little paragraph. It is so however, cause him to abandon his delative Council, suggesting a conference like the Inspector! When a fisherman | signs on the Fox Island nets, but by retells him a fact which does not tally presenting to the Minister and Comwith his particular bias at the time, he missioner of Fisheries that he had such is in the habit of bawling out some pro- petitions and that their prayer was enfane, blasphemous or insulting reply, dorsed by Overseer Williston, he obin keeping with his character and cal- tained authority to order that officer to as the following report of proceedings in the culated to show that he is incapable of issue special licenses by which the Fox carrying on a discussion as a gentleman | Island long sets were to be reduced to and public officer ought to do. In the 150 fathoms. This was in the Spring Government had any communication to case above referred to the Inspector of 1878,—instead of 1877, as we inadmake to this House about the existing prompts the Sun to deny that Senator | vertently stated in previous references Muirhead, Overseer Wyse and himself went to Bay du Vin in the steamer Andover on Friday, 21st May last; that fore the Minister, the result being the the course the Government intended to they were there met by Overseer John visit of the Commissioner, himself, to Williston, held a private meeting at Mr. Bay du Vin in July 1878, when from Hon. Mr. Starnes said he had had no Robert Noble's and that, in consequence the fishermen of the locality and Overcommunication with his colleagues since of said meeting the fishermen were al- seer Williston he learned that the relowed to set their nets from Fox Island o'clock to give him an opportunity to con- just tha same as they always did, not- had obtained the order were "a tissue withstanding the order obtained by the of deliberate falsehoods" and he im-Inspector by which some of the nets | mediately suspended it. journing the Assembly was to enable them | were to be as much as six hundred feet shorter than before. The fishermen of Fox Island who were present at the untrustworthy character and frequentmeeting and those who afterwards, talk- ly discreditable conduct of the Inspecconstruction the hon, gentleman put upon ed the matter over with the Inspector, tor that his powers were considerably Senator Muirhead and Overseer Wyse, restricted, even after the result of the

tested his great friendship for the fisher- Pope, that the Inspector's advice was to seer Wyse were constrained by political men, even though he was "maligned" by be taken in all things pertaining to the fear of the fishermen, whose rights and to adjourn and the Government hopes that the adjournment will contribute towards 'I want the fishermen to catch ten meets the eye of Mr. Pope, Mr. salmon where they only caught one be- Brecken, and Mr. Jed. Carvell of fore," will realise how much of "delib- P. E. Island, Mr. Peter Mitchell and ailed to take proper means to establish harmony between the two houses. There erate falsehood" there is in our state- | Senator Muirhead they will know that |

ust made on their behalf to justify their WHY THE "SUN" DENIES THE FACTS. ction in adjourning the House of Assembly. The advisers of the Lieutenant-Several of the fishermen who saw and Governor had not so far, at least, complied conversed with the parties named, at with the request contained in His Honor's Noble's and who are opposed to us poreply to the address of this Chamber. heir conduct did not seem to be that of litically, have told us within a few days an Administration which aimed at the public good. He proposed the following 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 complete the considerable legislative labours i which both Houses of the Legislature had con curred, 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 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.

Hon. Mr. Starnes said every impartial WHY THE "ADVANCE" GIVES THE FACTS. person would admit that the motion he made the other day, suggesting a confer-The fishermen interested were nearly ence with the Lower House. showed how all supporters of the protectionist party anxious the Government was to arrive at in the late Dominion election and several a solution of the difficulty brought about by the action of this Chamber. The Govof them whom we have seen have asked ernment had no doubt that the country what good can at present come out of Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville disapproved our exposing the doings of Senator Muirhead and the Inspector on 21st May last. We reply that our desire advised the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction the Bills which had passed through and aim is to have all matters relating both Houses. He read a list of Bills of to so important a public interest as the an urgent character which should have Miramichi Fisheries, conducted in the broadest public light and with the great-The motion was carried: - Yeas, 13; est freedom from political intrigue Experience in this province proves that when the general good is to be accom-The Toronto Globe's correspondent at plished the people readily make conces-Quebec says:-Notwithstanding the efforts sions, provided they are properly conof the Government to re-establish harmony sulted, and it has, therefore, always between the two branches of the Legislaseemed unnecessary that the system of ture, it will be seen by the report of todealing with our fisheries which has been in favor with the department, cil that that body has undertaken to through its Inspector, should be resortblame the Government for leaving undone what it effectually prevented them from ed to.

THE SECRET SYSTEM.

We pass over the "Fishery Regulations for the County of Northum berland," 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 In spector. Unfortunately, his real and plus ultra of inconsistency. That gentle- 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 fisher-

men's master, as he often boasts he now

It is quite well known that an ide 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 privateficers, (and often carried about for signatures by them) without the general public, or others even more closely inwas 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. the subject. Work can hardly be stopped | 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 be continued, but the officials of the Courts Inspector with a view of having the sets and many other departments are to wait off Huckleberry Island, as well as those for their pay until matters are settled, the near the mouth of Black River and policy of the Government being to let 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 in-The Sun puts the last four words in | sulting language. The failure of his

seer Wyse handed back the memorial to the fisherman who had left it with him, saving "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 petitions among the fishermen did not, 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 to the matter. The fishermen interestwaited until after the 15th August, ed caused their grieviences to be laid bewhen 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 presentations on which the Inspector 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 A RUSSEL HOUSE CONCLAVE. evil of his system referred to above. So convinced was the Department of the

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 who had the refreshments on the boat Dominion elections was known, until right and probable disgust over the Inwith certain members of the party, who early last spring, when an arrangement spector's misrepresentations, to publicly tacked by overwhelming numbers. Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld Hon. Mr. Starnes said—After the de. heard the whining speech made by poor was effected between certain party man- suspend the order in 1878. Senator London, Sept. 7.—At a late hour on knows this from experience in his own in. | gentle and continuous current of Electricity that nearly man- suspend the order in 1878.

suspend the order in 1879. They endeavoured to make the fishermen believe they were under obliga-

ferring to that particular interview (we | Conservative party and were recipients had almost said junket) we may take of great favor at their hands in being occasion to say that the assertions made | allowed to fish 250 fathoms of nets, as by the two gentlemen last named con- they and their predecessors have done cerning the editor of the ADVANCE were | for more than half a century without was a stranger to some of the party, as Senator Muirhead, W. H. Venning

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 con-Fox Island long sets. Political friends | verted into "privileges" to be granted of Overseer Wyse and Senator Muir- or witheld as a matter of political head, who were interested, complained | caprice.

to them and blamed them for assisting 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 settlednot 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 Cholmsford on His Dofence.

A memorial signed by Fox (London Times, August 22.) Island fishermen and a very large A public address from the Capetown majority of those of Bay du Vin citizens was presented to Lord Chelmsford (not one to whom it was presented reat Government House, acknowledging his fusing to sign it) was therefore presented services and congratulating him on the by a Fox Island fisherman to Overseer successful conclusion of the military opera-Wyse for his signature early in May to the misrepresentations of his conduct of It set forth that those whose the war which appeared in a portion of names were attached, - having heard the English press, showing that party that an order for the shortening of the feeling and political bias had warped the Fox Island nets to a maximum of 150 judgment and coloured the writings of fathoms had been obtained from the some newspaper correspondents, who from Department, on the representation that the moment of their arrival in the country the fishermen interested deemed it seemed bent upon finding fault with everydesirable and had asked for it-desired thing. He continued :to assure the Department that they

"I have been publicly accused of hesitahad neither asked for the restriction tion 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 gard 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 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 mence setting 50 fathoms from the stated that I always reckoned upon recei-

shore and to fill in the 50 fathoms from ving direct assistance from the coast the shore to the place of beginning with column, and the advance upon Ulundiwas, consequently, a desperate undertaking, made against the express orders of my galto fill in the 50 fathoms just as they had always done-with nets-and these, tolant friend and successor, Sir Garnet gether with the 200 fathoms allowed, Wolseley. The difficulties of our advance on Ulundi by the coast roads had been Overseer Williston knows these nets were continued and were in their usual places brought to my notice soon after my arrival until the fishing ceased on 15th Aug. in Natal by those who know them well. These precious fishery regulators, or rather I therefore never calculated that the column would receive more than indirect supthat the matter was to be kept from the knowledge of the editor of the ADVANCE port from the troops on that line, and I -and certain of the Fox Island Fisherfelt quite satisfied that the former would men were to help the Inspector next be strong enough to carry out the task bewinter in his crusade against tho use of fore it. I need scarcely tell you that I received no orders forbidding me to advance. After the crushing defeat inflicted upon the We may add to our statement of facts Zulus at Ulundi and their subsequent complete dispersion, there would have been no the order by the Inspector and Senator, advantage gained by endeavouring to pene that when the party reached Bay du trate the difficult country lying north of Vin in the Andover on 21st May, Overthe 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

has reached Alikheyl with news that the British Embassy at Cabul has been attackthe escort of the Embassy are defending been despatched to Generals Roberts and Stewart to advance on Cabul.

Letters from the Ameer confirm the re-

past haste; reached Ali Theyl from Cabul | ship! and informed Major Connolly, the British the Advance and got off his stock phrase: Miramichi Fisheries. If this statement privileges were threatened, to secretly political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several AN ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK FISHERMEN. Afghan regiments, which had assembled demanding arrears of pay, and that the military escort of the Embassy were detions to Senator Muirhead and the

The Viceroy immediately ordered the 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 purely slanderous, and being made the leave of these gentlemen. Let these Candahar. All the British forces on the Candahar. The forces in the Khyber and William Wyse are that they, the Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jellalabad. Major Connolly telegraphed on Friday

> from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which mutinied 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 at tack on the British Embassy continued through Wednesday, when fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says

> e is in great distress and himself be ieged The Vicerov of India is at present gnorant 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

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

reoccupying Candahar.

asked for British aid.

Major Conolly reported all quiet yesterday to and beyond Shutagarden pass. SIMLA, Sept. 7-6 p. m. - According to authentic information from Ali Khevl. 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

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 beseiged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the Envoy, for "Subscriber's" veracity whether he was killed in his quarters or

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 desperatly, 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 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" 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; know. ing, as I do, that the "saddle is on the right horse" this time. If a man, in reply to statements and

sorts 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. Mc-SIMLA, Sept. 6.—The fourth messenger | Leod, Esq., to the Dominion Parliament Not all the legal acumen he can command. nor all the forensic ability he may display ed by several Afghan regiments and that | can bring these two points together. The opportunity to have a fling at our last M. themselves. The troops at Alikheyl have P., was however too good to be allowed been ordered to move instantly on the to pass. A "Whipper In" of the late Shutargarden pass, and instructions have Gov't., was he? Now, we have a "stickin-the-mud." representative, who can be fashioned and moulded to any purpose by a clique whose office is not at Buctouche. port of the revolt. He was completely | One word more: Mr. "Not Brown" says surprised. The populace joined the mu- it is "quite evident that the vicious and

questions addressed to other parties, re-

Venning on the beach, in which he pro- agers whom we could name, and Mr. Muirhead Inspector Venning and Over- Thursday night, a messenger, travelling dividual person, or simply from co-partner. 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 troops at Ali Theyl to move instantly upon | 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. privately of an absent gentleman who men ask themselves who such persons Candahar line will be concentrated at Matters by which public interests are affected are proper subjects for ne spaper correspondents to discuss. Personalities, however, only weaken the cases of those who employ them. Comparrisons benight the substance of the letters received tween the present and late M. P., for Kent seem altogether out of place. In justice to ourselves we think it right to state that we have no sympathy with "Not were joined by the populace. The Ameer's | Brown's " ungracious fling at Mr. McLeod who so worthily represented Kent in the late Parliament.—EDITOR.]

Fair Play " Replies to " Subscriber.

POKEMOUCHE. August 30th, 1879. MR. EDITOR :- Without prefacing my emarks by dictating to you who should appear in your columns when a public juestion is discussed, I proceed at once to correct "Subscriber's" errors. First as to Supervisor Walsh "putting \$600 in his father's name for dressing lumber." I can find no such entry in the Public Accounts, but I find James Walsh sr. charged with \$600 for replacing lumber used in building Cody's Bridge. Why this entry should be construed thus, I ask "Subscriber" to explain, especially when we remember there are two others besides the" old gentleman" bearing that name. "Subscriber" well knows that a quantity of bridge material was on hand by the Supervisor, and when the Cody bridge was let to himself to build, this lumber was made use of. The following winter the replacing of this lumber was let at public competition and the contract taken by James Walsh, who got the lumber and

Next on the list are those "4 spruce poles" costing \$154 which "Subscriber" says could be done for \$100. Perhaps he could remember seeing some half dozen men engaged in collecting and securing bridge lumber that was broken loose in a storm: its immediate collecting being necessary to prevent its being entirely lost, Well, this expenditure is classed with the repairs of the bridge which really cost only some \$12. Again \$1000 for repairing the same span. Don't this look dreadful or could it be just possible this money was paid for building that new bridge at Mr. Sewell's though classed as repairs?

was paid \$600 for it-hence "Subscriber's"

Last comes the charge of having put \$130 in his report against Michael Landry who denies having received it. When this change was first made by correspondent "Sam" I saw it flatly contradicted by Mr. Landry in the columns of the Advocate, and I afterwards heard Mr. Landry admit in "Subscriber's" presence having received this money. So much

My previous letter aroused "Subscriber's " honest indignation, to calm LONDON, Sept., Sth.: The Standard's which he resorts to poetry, his fancy carrying him among the fleas (where he seems to be quite at home.) He unwittingly characterizes himself flea in the lot-viz, one of the bite em." Or perhaps he pretends to follow the advice of that" Good Book" he refers to which says "He that humbles himself shall be exalted." Well now for

> We read in history of an Irish king who was driven from his kingdom for carrying off another king's wife. After a time he induced an English Earl to assist him in the recovery of his kingdom, by a promise of his daughter in marriage. We may liken "Subscriber" to this deposed king, as he is fighting for the office from which he was driven. By making promises similar to those made by Dermod to Strongbow, he succeeded in securing the services of a literary young man to write his effusions and clothe them in proper language. How he will succeed in this good fight time will tell, but I fear he is the leader of a forlorn hope.

> Want of space forbids me doing justice to his noble cause, but perhaps in a future letter I will show this quondam "Subscriber to be really no Subscriber at all. Now Mr, "Subscriber" while awaiting your apology for garbling extracts from the Public Reports, for misrer penditures legally made and for persisting in false statements, which you saw contradicted in the columns of the Advocate; I again subscribe myself. FAIR PLAY.

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