

clean and in order, and you will be paid for it. On the same day and you will be paid for it. On the same day and you will be paid for it.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a list of nets, numbered for your use. You will require to attend to these nets, and to see that they are in good order.

CHATHAM, 23rd Jan. 77. DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a list of nets, numbered for your use. You will require to attend to these nets, and to see that they are in good order.

CHATHAM, 25th Jan. 77. DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a list of nets, numbered for your use. You will require to attend to these nets, and to see that they are in good order.

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CHATHAM, 5th Feb. 77. DEAR SIR—I was at Black Brook this morning, and find large quantities of tom cods are not being put back. You will require to attend to these nets, and to see that they are in good order.

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to you through the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE. I now send you a copy, not for your information, although, perhaps, Sir A. J. Smith and the Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, might want a sight of it.) It is as follows:—

CHATHAM, 30th March 1878. Mr. Amos Perley Esq. Sir—Enclosed is a copy of an order from Government as received by me. In reference to your duties ordered by me, I am to inform you that you are to put the Government to expense in going round looking after defaulters, when you put me issued no license, and I have heard that you collected from one of the fishermen his license tax for salmon. If this be true you, in a manner, took money fraudulently, as every fisherman that holds his license that license is his receipt. To save yourself trouble and the fishermen you had better return the money to the owner, as I hold the instrument in lieu of license which will be forwarded to Ottawa for collection on the 1st of April by that time.

Yours, Wm. Wyse, O. F. P. S.—Your answer to Government for letter of 22nd should be, "no license issued on the 22nd," and not "no license issued." Nothing more was necessary, the fishermen have enough of vexation without putting them in a further plight. W. W.

Now, Mr. Whitaker, you have got a good many proofs of my authority, and I could give you more if needed. What do you think Mr. W. V. Venning's report will let Sir A. J. Smith to endorse on it?—As these expenses were incurred without authority, they cannot be paid. Please inform me also, "how you like Mr. Wyse's letter, of 30th March, 1878. Has it not been very inconsistent on your part to write to me in the manner that you have done? You know that Inspector Venning's Reports were as false and rotten as his general character.

I am a poor man, but I would scorn to ask for anything that I did not work for, or had not a perfect right to get. You are aware that I have efficiently attended to a district of about 25 miles in length, for a great many years—some years before you or Mr. Venning had anything to do with the fisheries of the Miramichi. I never had a regular assistant, and had not much trouble with the fishermen, until Mr. Wyse was appointed in my district, for what purpose I cannot tell unless it was to fill his pockets with the public money, truck with the fishermen, advise them to fish illegally and to create trouble. You must know this. How is it, that now there are three and sometimes four officers in the same district, travelling with horses, and some of them carrying revolvers, when going among their neighbors? Is this policy of Inspector Venning good government?

In 1877 I registered 50 smelt-bag-nets worked by about 80 men. The number of lbs caught was 180,000, the value \$2,000.

In 1878 I licensed 159 smelt-bag-nets worked by nearly 200 men. The number of lbs of smelt caught was 236,718. Value \$4,189.25.

In 1879 I licensed 187 bag-nets for smelts, worked by over 200 men. The number of lbs. caught was 425,034 and the value \$4,990.90 cts.

I sent returns of all this to the Inspector, according to orders. My travelling expenses for 1879 have been paid. For the other two winters, my expenses have not been paid. My claim for 1877, is \$59.00, which \$39 is, for smelt service, and the balance for bass service and some of the summer service. My claim for 1878, is \$50.31. These, with some interest charged, and part of my half year's salary will make the amount I claimed in my last letter.

If I had one hour's interview with Sir A. J. Smith and the Hon. J. C. Pope, I could inform them of matters that would astonish them. These I would not like to put upon paper, transactions by Mr. Venning since Mr. Wyse has led him astray, and by Mr. Wyse, himself with the fisheries, for the last 5 or 6 years. But all I want is my money that I worked hard for. My account is still open for settlement, although Mr. Venning set a trap for me. Please by this before the Minister, that he may consider it, and see with what confidence, he can accept of the reports of an Inspector, or of Mr. Wm. Wyse of Chatham, in future.

In conclusion I beg to ask if it would not have been as just, if you had instructed me, last winter, to give up the seized smelt-nets to the owners, instead of delivering them to Overseer Hogan? You know that Overseer Russell was instructed to deliver up some of the nets he seized to the parties whom he caught fishing illegally. If it was on the score of poverty that the parties got back their nets, I may say that I seized a net from a boy who was without father or mother. Why did he not get his net back, instead of Overseer Hogan putting it to the hammer? Poor boy! perhaps he had no friends at Ottawa to intercede for him.

Respectfully yours, AMOS PERLEY.

Merchants will find their advantage in placing advertisements in the ADVANCE. During the season of trade depression which, we hope, has passed its worst stages hereabout, our business men have allowed their announcements to either fall altogether, or contracted to their very much. This is a poor, short-sighted policy. Owing to an improved feeling in the British and Continental lumber markets, the people's purchasing inclinations will be greater with the approach of, and during the next business season than they have been for some time.

Merchants and dealers ought to realize the importance of turning these inclinations to account. The people read the ADVANCE and expect to find information which only advertisements can convey in it. Its editorials, and local and general news, are we venture to assert more full and complete than can be found in any other North Shore journal. To produce such a paper involves a corresponding outlay of money and time. Our aim is to represent the best thought, the most intelligent phases of public sentiment, and the most advanced business enterprise of the Miramichi. This may be done, for a time, without the claims which such objects establish being recognised in a practical way. We think, however, that the time has come when all parties will agree, that the ADVANCE invites their support as a business enterprise deserving encouragement, in the interests of the section of country in which it is published. Besides, it is every good citizen's duty to contribute to the revenue and support of the best local paper, and it is by advertising patronage, chiefly, that newspaper publishers are enabled to exist. Owing to our large circulation we place the price of the paper at one dollar a year, when paid in advance. This is a decided advantage to advertisers and we put it to our business men that many of them have not done their duty in the immediate past to the journal that has always aimed to reflect credit on the community in which they live. All we ask is that they decide for themselves then before the country, and his speeches in that session are alike able and interesting. At that session it was resolved to drop for the time the F. & N. A. Railway. Indeed, in the depth of winter, Messrs. Huicks, Tache, and John Young came down here from Canada and they went to Halifax with Mr. Chandler, reaching an agreement to build the Intercolonial at the joint expense of the three Provinces, the road to be built through the valley of the St. John. When, however, the delegation went to England they were refused assistance, the ground that the road should be a military road, and that it could not be by the valley of the St. John. Then Mr. Chandler took up in England with the offer of Jackson & Company to build all the railroads New Brunswick might require for certain subsidies. Out of that arrangement grew the Railway from St. John to Shediac, although the original agreement was for a road from St. John to Amherst and from St. John to the American frontier. St. John was crazy with delight when the contract was signed and Major, now Colonel Foster got out his battery and fired a salute from Chipman's Hill. But when the people began to look deeply into the scheme they did not like it, and the Province subsequently undertook to carry out the work. In 1854, preparations were being made for the Reciprocity Treaty and here again Mr. Chandler's knowledge, his skill and his business habits were taken advantage of, and he played an important part in the preliminary proceedings, going to Quebec for that purpose. Mr. Crane, who represented Westmorland, died during the session of 1853, and Mr. A. J. Smith was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Smith came in as a Liberal in Opposition to Mr. Chandler's Liberalism. The House was dissolved in 1854, Sir Edmund Head went home, and the House of 1855 introduced a new Government; but the episode of the Liquor Law turned them out, and it was really 1858 before the Liberal party, with Fisher at its head, was firmly installed in power. From 1853, with the rising of Mr. Smith's star, and the coming of a new generation of men upon the stage, Mr. Chandler's mere political influence declined; and it was not until after a good many years that each of these men recognized the merits of the other, and discovered that the country was large enough for both. After the advent of the Liberal party to power Mr. Chandler was no longer so actively engaged in public work, although he still continued to give the country the benefit of his experience and of his ability as a member of the Legislative Council. In 1854, with the proposal to unite the Maritime Provinces, he was again called to active work and remained in that work until after the close of the London Conference, which he attended in 1866, and which practically settled the Confederation of the latter with nineteen members of the Government, including the Hon. Mr. Obletz (this was before the days of responsible government). These gentlemen resigned not because the appointment was made without the concurrence or advice of the Government, but because the appointment could not be defended in the Legislature, inasmuch as Read's character, services, and claims to preferment were unknown in this country. Read was Governor Colebrook's son-in-law, which accounted for his appointment. The Province floated along for nearly a year with only two or three members of Government. In the session of 1845, Hon. Mr. Hazen announced a re-constitution of the Government was constructed of five members, Attorney General, Peter C. B. St. John, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Hugh Johnson. These gentlemen had gone into office on finding that the Resale matter would not embarrass them, the Colonial Secretary having condemned and disallowed it. These five members constituted the Government until 1847, when Mr. L. A. Wilnot and two others of the Liberal party went over to it, and took seats, justifying the act on the ground of duty, and this Government, with, of course, some changes, really continued until 1858, being continually assailed by the Liberals like Ritchie, Fisher, and subsequently Chapman, Tilley, Smith and others; although at that interval Fisher himself resigned, and the Government, but after Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Hugh Johnson. These gentlemen had gone into office on finding that the Resale matter would not embarrass them, the Colonial Secretary having condemned and disallowed it. These five members constituted the Government until 1847, when Mr. L. A. 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Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, FEBRUARY 12, 1880. The British Parliament. Her Majesty, the Queen opened the British Parliament in person on Thursday last week. The people were very enthusiastic in their greetings of the Queen as she proceeded to the House of Parliament. Lord Cairns was the reader of Her Majesty's speech, which was as follows:— My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice of my Parliament. My relations with all the Powers are friendly. The course of events since the prorogation has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of European peace on the principles of the treaty of Berlin. Much remains to be done to repair the disorder the late war caused in many parts of the Turkish empire. A convention for the suppression of the slave trade has been concluded with the Sultan. At the close of the last session I expressed the hope that the Treaty of Goundaham terminated the hostilities between my Majesty with her retinue was honorably received and entertained by the Amer at Cabul. While engaged, however, in their duty he and the emissaries of treacherous and treacherous numbers and after a heroic defence almost all were massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement and my troops, which were withdrawn, were ordered to return. The skill exhibited in the rapid march upon Cabul and in the advances upon the other lines of action raised to the highest point of glory, whose bravery shone with wondrous lustre in every engagement. The abolition of the Amer and the unshaken condition of my Majesty's empire are the result of the possible for the present, but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged and while determined to make the frontiers of the Indian empire strong, I desire to be in friendly relations alike with rulers and people of Afghanistan. My anticipations as to an early peace in South Africa have been fulfilled. The captured position of the Zulul King and the breaking up of the military organization which his dynasty had maintained, relieved my possessions there from the danger which impeded their advancement and consolidation. In Basutoland a native outbreak of considerable magnitude has been effectually quelled by the Colonial forces, while Transvaal has been freed from the depredations of a powerful chief, who, although he has successfully resisted the government of the country, had persistently rejected attempts at conciliation. I have reason to hope that the time is approaching when an improved feeling will be made towards the establishment of a union, or confederation, under which the powers of self-government enjoyed by the colonies of Cape Colony, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, and other subjects in other parts of South Africa. Papers on these and other matters will be forthwith laid before you.

Death of the Lieutenant-Governor. On Friday last Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, died at Government House, Fredericton, about 3 o'clock p. m. He was in the 80th year of his age and had been Lieutenant-Governor about eight months. The history of Mr. Chandler's life when fully written will show that he was closely identified with the politics of the country for more than half a century and that the part he took in public affairs was one which reflects credit on his memory. No public man has ever, in this province, served the people so long, and though he accumulated an ample fortune it has never been charged that it was secured at the expense of the public interests. We take from the St. John Globe a sketch of Mr. Chandler's public career:— He had in his early family prestige on his own side and he connected himself with a powerful family by marriage. He was known to possess considerable ability, and when quite a young man, he was called to perform an important work. When he was thirty years of age he possessed an unbounded influence in the County of Westmorland. Indeed he was only twenty-seven years old when he sat for that County, which then included what is now known as Albert County, in the House of Assembly. He was only thirty-three years of age when he went to England as a Provincial delegate to secure for the Province the control of the Canal and Territorial Revenues, which, however, was not really granted until 1837, and one result of that mission was the separation in 1834 of the Executive Council from the Legislative Council and the formal constitution of the latter with nineteen members of the Government, including the Hon. Mr. Obletz (this was before the days of responsible government). These gentlemen resigned not because the appointment was made without the concurrence or advice of the Government, but because the appointment could not be defended in the Legislature, inasmuch as Read's character, services, and claims to preferment were unknown in this country. Read was Governor Colebrook's son-in-law, which accounted for his appointment. The Province floated along for nearly a year with only two or three members of Government. In the session of 1845, Hon. Mr. Hazen announced a re-constitution of the Government was constructed of five members, Attorney General, Peter C. B. St. John, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Hugh Johnson. These gentlemen had gone into office on finding that the Resale matter would not embarrass them, the Colonial Secretary having condemned and disallowed it. These five members constituted the Government until 1847, when Mr. L. A. Wilnot and two others of the Liberal party went over to it, and took seats, justifying the act on the ground of duty, and this Government, with, of course, some changes, really continued until 1858, being continually assailed by the Liberals like Ritchie, Fisher, and subsequently Chapman, Tilley, Smith and others; although at that interval Fisher himself resigned, and the Government, but after Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Hugh Johnson.

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others of the funeral party from the Capital. Many were deterred from visiting the west side by the announcement that the train had been 20 minutes late at Westfield, but the time was nearly made up, being at most 10 minutes late, when the express reached Carleton. The remains were brought in a special car, and were then transferred to the hearse in waiting, and the procession formed to the ferry boat, the Common Council proceeding.

THE PROCESSION. The cortege left the ferry boat and moved to the Court House in the following order:— 62nd Battalion Band, Charles J. Hayes, leader, Geo. Stockford, Hugh Constable, Conn. Emmerson, "Puffell, "Bisak, "Allen, "Hannington, "Maggie, "Raimie, "Common Clerk, "Major Rev. W. Armstrong and Collector Clark, "Dr. Bennett and John M. P. P., "Geo. Warner, C. W. Conroy and Mr. Bonney, "J. Murray Kay, Esq., view John and Maine Railway, "Chairman Jack, of Portland, and Mr. Geo. V. "Novlin, "Mr. Everett, of the P. O. Department, and Street "Inspector Lawlor, "Es. Mayors Kirk and Smith, "Pall Bearers.

Hon. J. J. Fraser, Hon. W. W. Waterbury, Hon. P. A. Landry, Hon. W. E. Perley, Hon. Robt. Marshall, Hon. D. L. Hanington, Hon. E. B. Chandler and Geo. W. Chandler, "Other Relatives of the Family, "Chas. H. Chandler and Jas. T. Kirk, "Col. Drury, and Capt. Hazen, "Lieutenant-Col. Manning, B. G., and Lieut. "Col. Maclean, B. M. P., "Messrs. Elder and Ritchie, M. P.'s, "Domestic Affairs of the House of Assembly, "supported by Messrs. Willis and "M. P.'s, "Messrs. Collette and Ritchie, M. P.'s, "Domestic Affairs of the House of Assembly, "supported by Messrs. Willis and "M. P.'s, "The cortege moved off the land played "The Dead March in Sanct, continuing "the bells of several of the city "churches were tolled. The route of march, "which was lined with people, was over "the following streets: Up Princess to "Prince William, along it to King, thence "via Charlotte street to the south side "of King street to Sydney street, where "the members of the City Council in "advance opened out and permitted the hearse "and mourners to pass through. The body "was taken to the Council Chamber and "many desired to view the remains, but "on being told that the Chamber would not "be opened for that purpose until 8 o'clock, "they quietly withdrew.

THE CASSETTE. The cassette containing the remains was placed upon rests covered by a black pall, in the centre of the Chamber. The Mayor's chair, the stand on either "side and the coat of arms behind, were "draped in mourning, while standing on "the dais on either side of the Mayor's "chair was a flag draped. The wall in rear "of the coat of arms was also draped in "black. The guard of two men was under "Sergeant Connolly, and was from Captain "Sturdee's company; the men took their "positions at the head and foot of the coffin "before the doors were opened. When the room was thrown open at 8 "p. m., the two men of the 62nd Battalion, "who acted as guard, were stationed at the "foot of the casket, facing the head of the "room. Another was posted as sentry outside "of the door, and Sergt. Connolly was "stationed at the retiring door. On the "southern and western sides of the chamber "were members of the city and Portland "members of the Government, including the "Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, "Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, "Hon. Wm. E. Perley, besides Hon. "Speaker Stevenson, Mayor Ray, and the "Common Clerk. The civic officials wore "crapes upon the left arm, and the Govern- "ment their sashes of crape. A line of "military officers was drawn up on the "northern side. They were: Lt. Col. "Blaine, Major Likely, Capt. Sturdee, Capt. "Hart, R. G. Engineers. The coffin was raised so that a good "view of the features of the departed was "obtained. The face presented the most "perfect repose, and looked much younger "than in life. The coffin was wreathed "with smilax and at the top was a profusion "of the plants in bloom at this season, the "variety comprising roses, carnations, "fuschias, heliotropes, primroses, geraniums, "etc. The head was fairly embelished in "flowers. The floral tributes were the gifts "of Hon. Isaac Burpee and T. W. Daniel, "Esq.

As the people entered they passed up "and in front of the officers and around the "side into the retiring chamber, thence out "into the hall. It is estimated that over a "thousand persons viewed the remains from "8 till 10 o'clock, a good many of them "being ladies, some of whom were affected "to tears. The guard remained on duty all "night. The remains were conveyed to Dorchester, "where they were duly interred on "Tuesday afternoon.