Holiday Advertisements.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Go to CARMICHAEL BROS. and get the worth of your money. They are prepared to sell during the

Christmas Holidays

the following goods at unrivalled prices.

TEAS, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, LARD,
TOBACCOS, SOAP,
and choice TUB BUTTER.

London Layer Raisins,

in Boxes, Half Boxes and Quarter Boxes.

CURRANTS, FIGS,
NUTS, SPICES,
COFFEE, SAUCES,
PICKLES, MARMALADE,
CITRON & LEMON PEEL.

The following Canned Goods are FRESH and of a quality not usually to be had:

PINEAPPLE,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
BLUEBERRIES
CRANBERRIES,
LOBSTER,
SALMON,
TOMATOES,
& OYSTERS,

Biscuits.

Fancy and plain of all qualities and descriptions, from 5 cents to 50 cents per lb., to suit even the most fastidious taste.

Splendid Light.

Let there be light! There will assuredly be light, if you go to Carmichael Bros., and buy one Gallon of Kerosene Oil, which they are selling at 18cts per gallon, over one gallon 10 per cent. discount.

Provisions.

Now is the chance our friends, if you want to purchase any of the following:—

American Plate Beef,
Pork, Ham, Sausages,
Geese, Partridge,
Chickens, Ducks,
Labrador Herring,
Shad, Mackerel,
Codfish, pkl'd & dry,
Finen Haddies.

Confectionery.

Just arrived from Toronto, a large stock of Confectionery, Fancy and otherwise. Parents remember the Christmas festivities and don't fail to purchase your little ones one pound of those pure and wholesome sweets, you will never miss the 20 cents, and if you should wish more than one pound, we will make a reasonable discount.

—A Choice lot of—

Apples,

GRAVENSTEINES,
PIPPINS, AND
BALDWINS, &c.

Also arriving a complete stock of

Crockery & Glassware.

Bargains may be Expected.

COME ONE,
COME ALL,
COME EARLY,

And avoid the rush.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

☞ Remember the stand, corner Duke and Cunard Sts. ☜

DURING THE

HOLIDAYS,

VISIT THE

STUDIO OF ART,

Opposite Masonic Hall
Chatham.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

—OF THE—

Finest Finish

—AND MOST—

Delicate Shade,

—AND—

Pencil Touch,

Done by an Artist of Great Experience.

☞ See specimens at the door.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

MOULDINGS

For Picture Framing, etc.

T. R. COLPITTS, Photo.-Artist.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher wanted in District No. 1, Escuminac. Address, stating salary

M BRANSFIELD,
Secretry to Trustees

Escuminac, Oct 29, 79.

SPECTACLES!

EYE GLASSES,
COQUILLES,
SPECTACLE CASES,
OPTICAL GOODS,

—AT—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

Agency for Lazarus and Morris's "Perfected Spectacles."

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher at the following rates:—

If paid in advance,	$1.00.
" " after 1 month	$1.50.
" " " 6 months,	$2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

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

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

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - JANUARY 8, 1880.

Miramichi Shipping.

Since the year 1828, when the Port of Miramichi was made a Port of Registry for shipping, 993 new vessels have been placed on the register, the aggregate tonnage of which was 313,-180 tons. Nearly all these were built in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Restigouche and Gloucester. Last week we gave a statement of the particulars of new vessels registered at the port during the year ended 31st December, 1879, and as an exhibit of the shipbuilding statistics since the port was established will, no doubt, interest quite a large number of our readers, we give it herewith. We are indebted to the Custom House for the figures.

Year.	No	Tons.	Year.	No	Tons.	Year.	No	Tons.
1828	12	1,490	1845	12	2,033	1862	25	8,783
'29	21	2,387	'46	17	3,617	'63	27	16,163
'30	12	1,511	'47	8	2,122	'64	32	20,733
'31	12	1,306	'48	21	2,865	'65	21	10,904
'32	5	1,059	'49	20	5,174	'66	24	7,354
'33	11	1,887	'50	22	6,144	'67	23	6,603
'34	16	2,472	'51	17	6,459	'68	20	6,087
'35	18	3,931	'52	22	5,481	'69	11	4,845
'36	13	3,620	'53	28	8,239	'70	6	1,673
'37	30	6,717	'54	19	9,156	'71	14	1,934
'38	23	5,679	'55	14	11,772	'72	19	1,847
'39	30	10,244	'56	28	18,102	'73	11	1,960
'40	31	9,907	'57	36	14,409	'74	33	1,674
'41	35	13,411	'58	19	9,383	'75	11	2,629
'42	23	6,526	'59	23	7,657	'76	11	2,125
'43	13	2,482	'60	23	10,870	'77	9	3,067
'44	19	5,304	'61	14	6,019	'78	16	3,577
						'79	7	1,784

The particulars of vessels registered during 1879, as given last week are:—

Vessels.	Reg.	Tons	Where built.	Owners.
Zulu.....	Stmr	10	Chatham,	John Stewart, St. John
Lorne.....	"	4	Derby.	John McDonald Derby.
Derby.....	"	9	Chatham,	J. C. Miller, Derby.
Lorne.....	Schr.	19	Bathurst,	Wm. Mann, Bathurst.
Pathfinder..	"	66	Kingston,	John Walker Kingston.
Boroma....	Bk.	804	Kingston	J. & T. Jardine, Kingston.
Clandeboye	"	872	Chatham,	H. A Muirhead Chatham.
7 Vessels.	....	1,784	.....	.....

During the year 1878, the total number of vessels remaining on the Registry Books of the port increased by one, but the total tonnage decreased by 705 tons as compared with the previous year. The number and tonnage of the vessels on the Registry Books for each of the two years are as follows:—

	31st. Dec., 1878.		31st Dec., 1879.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Barks,	19	12,924	18	12,246
Bktn.,	1	347	1	347
Brig,	1	256	1	256
Brig'tns,	3	798	3	798
Steamers,	9	508	12	531
Schrs,	135	3,417	134	3,367
Sloops,	1	13	1	13
Totals,	169	18,263	170	17,558

For Intending Settlers.

A pamphlet "issued at the instance of the Government of New Brunswick" the facts in which "are compiled from the most reliable information now on file in the Crown Lands Department" has been printed at the office of the *Star*, Fredericton and is now being circulated. Its purpose is to give necessary information respecting our public settlement lands, which for the past ten years, have received much more attention from the Government than formerly. The pamphlet is, undoubtedly, calculated to do good if properly circulated. It is in the present Surveyor General's favor that he is fairly continuing the good work begun by his predecessor and it is a matter of regret that he sometimes allows his time and attention to be diverted from the course marked out for him, to the prejudice of the important interests which the pamphlet under notice is calculated to promote and for the care of which he is especially responsible.

Besides information needed by intending settlers in reference to the outfit they require for establishing themselves on new land, there is much in the pamphlet respecting the geography of the province, with statistical matter that assists the reader in comprehending its area, population, agricultural products etc. The yield per acre of wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., in several of the new settlements is given, together with the market price per bushel in the several localities. Several of the acts governing Crown Lands are also published for general information. As part of his kit the settler on new land is advised to take the following:—

One axe and one grub-hoe. These two articles are indispensable. In addition to these he should be supplied with—1 cross cut saw, 1 hand saw, 1 one-inch auger, 1 one and one-half inch auger, 1 hammer or hatchet, 1 peevy.

For cooking purposes he will require—1 tin bake oven, 2 tin pails, cups and plates, frying pan, knives, forks and spoons.

With these articles he can manage very well for the first season. If he has a horse he will require to take eight or ten harrow teeth, to supply a *crotch* harrow, which he can himself make from some forked hardwood tree, the crotch required being in the form of V. As his operations progress he can add such farming implements as he may find necessary or advisable.

Sound advice is given in reference to the selection of land. Many an industrious settler has been defeated in all his plans and his life rendered one of poverty and constant drudgery by the cardinal mistake of selecting unsuitable land for farming. When it is considered that there is plenty of good land, as well as of bad or inferior, any one will readily realise how much depends on the intending settler availing himself of a good choice of soil as well as of location. If he be not a good judge of land with its lumber or other growth upon it, he should obtain the judgment of others more experienced before deciding this important point. The pamphlet says:—

"To determine the quality of the land by the growth of its timber requires considerable experience. Land timbered with maple and birch (hardwood land) is acknowledged to be the best for farming purposes; but land timbered with soft wood is frequently good, especially when the growth is hemlock and the land rises from large knolls to small hills, or undulates. The latter kind is apt to be somewhat damp in the spring and cannot be worked early, but is generally free from stone and easily cultivated. Land timbered entirely with spruce is seldom fit for cultivation, although some, under favorable circumstances, is fair land. Cedar swamps, when properly drained, frequently give the best grass crops the farmer has. The reader is referred to Prof. Johnston's report for an extended description of the different soils of N. B."

We have no doubt that any person desiring a copy of the pamphlet may obtain it by addressing the Crown Lands Department, Fredericton.

Crying Down our Industries.

The St. John *Sun* protests with more vigor than reason whenever any of its city contemporaries publish facts concerning the damaging effect of the tariff upon shipbuilding and other industries, but it does not hesitate to publish most absurd statements respecting our fisheries. For instance, it informed its readers on 2nd inst. that some of the Miramichi shippers of smelts had been "badly bitten by late sales in New York." This is absolutely untrue and the object of its publication is to mislead the Fisheries Department in reference to the smelt fishery. The writer, however, more fully develops his motive for misrepresenting our smelt business by the following paragraph:—

It is to be hoped that the smelt business will not, like most other businesses with us, be overdone; with proper method and judgment this can be avoided.—Bass are now worth on the ice 12c. to 15c. per lb. These fine fish are golden at these prices. Fishermen, if they only average a half dozen per night, are in pocket $3 to $5—which shows that the young fry are worth protecting. Some of the lucky ones in a single night make $40 to $100."

It has become amusing to read this correspondent's opinions respecting overdone business. The only fishery that is overdone is, without doubt, the winter bass fishery, which the *Sun* and its interested correspondents appear to make their special care. They ought to know however that bass do not bring 15c. per lb. here and that the weight of half a dozen bass of average size would be only about 21 to 24 lbs. which at the maximum price, 12c. per lb., would bring less than $3. When the bass fishermen read the last sentence which we have quoted from the *Sun*, they will "smile audibly." We know that some $9,000 have been received in cash from the United States for smelts, so far this season, by the shippers from *Chatham Railway Station alone*—a pretty snug sum to be distributed among a hard working and mainly, poor class of people, as even the *Sun* ought to admit. It may not please the *Sun* to know that there has been a good margin of profit to all the shippers, but such is the fact. Those acquainted with the subject know that owing to the unrestricted licensing of nets on the Northwest the authorities are responsible for the threatened extinction of the bass fishery. In its best days however it never attained to a tithe of the value that the smelt fishery is to the country, and it is, therefore, well that neither the *Sun* nor the Departmental officials can change the facts as they exist. The policy of the Department has given a death blow to the bass fishery, because the officers were ignorant of its nature and extent. The smelt, on the other hand, is a fish which will take care of itself and so long as our waters are not poisoned the supply will continue equal to any drafts made upon it for market purposes.

Ex-Overseer Perley's Claims.

Mr. Amos Perley, who was dismissed by the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries from the position of Overseer of Fisheries at Chatham, has addressed a letter to Mr. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, through the ADVANCE, and we make room for it in the present issue. We are satisfied that any promises made to Mr. Perley by Mr. Whitcher, were made in good faith and that they would have been kept, but for the interference of the Inspector for the Province, who has pursued Mr. Perley with a vindictiveness that has been simply brutal. By a certain arrangement made in the Russell House, Ottawa, last winter between the Minister and Hon. Messrs. Muirhead and Mitchell—the recently appointed Senator Carvell and Mr. Brecken of P. E. Island being also present—it was agreed that in certain matters the Inspector's advice was to be taken without question. This course, the Minister was assured, was the only one by which "the party on the Miramichi" could be kept together. To that arrangement, rather than Mr. Whitcher's bad faith we think Mr. Perley may attribute the gross injustice he has been made to suffer. Of this, however, he may be assured, that when the present Minister is forced from the high office he has never properly filled his successor will see that justice is done in the matter complained of. We believe with Spenser that

It often falls in course of common life
That right sometimes is overborne of wrong;
But justice, though her doom she do prolong,
Yet, at the last, will make her own cause right.

ST. JOHN'S DEAL SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of deals from St. John in December reached 9,654,465 feet, against 10,928,565 feet in the corresponding month of 1878.

ST. JOHN UNDER THE N. P.—The St. John *Telegraph* says, "the trade of St. John for the past year, which closed on Wednesday, was the smallest in the history of the port since Confederation."

ECONOMY.—The men in the Moncton Railway shops are required, now, to work only 8 hours, instead of ten hours per day—to *save gas*, the *Times* says.—Those who are not afraid say what they know assert it is because there is little work left to be done in the Moncton shops, most of the repairs and new work being either sent to the Halifax shops or let by contract to outside parties. The Campbellton shop has been done away with entirely in the interest of Halifax and to promote the "hum" there. It is well known also that under the present management, rolling stock is allowed to depreciate very fast for want of repairs at the proper time. This is to enable the management to cook up an apparent saving in "running the Intercolonial."

FARING BADLY.—The Conservatives have been faring badly in the election courts. Dr. Bergin, M. P. for Cornwall, was lately unseated for bribery by agents, and may have a hard contest for the seat at the election shortly to be held. The Conservatives have suffered in two local election cases lately tried in Ontario. Mr. Carpenter, member returned for South Wentworth, has been unseated, and the seat has been given to his Liberal opponent, Mr. Awrey. Mr. Robertson, Conservative member for West Hastings, has been unseated for bribery by agents and a new election ordered. In this case the bribery and corruption exposed were on such an extensive scale that the judge resolved to make a special report to the Speaker. "Our friends," says the Toronto *Mail* sadly, "have been singularly unfortunate." Upon which the Hamilton *Times* observes: "That is a mild way to put it. It would have been nearer the mark had the organ cried out that they had been singularly rascally in their method of conducting their campaigns."—Halifax *Chronicle*.

The Scottish Railway Disaster.

Very little that is new in connection with the great Tay Bridge Railway disaster has reached the press on this side of the Atlantic since our last. A London account says:—The consternation and amazement with which the news of the calamity at Tay Bridge in Scotland was received at London was deep and universal. It was almost the only subject of conversation. Thousands of people who either knew they had friends on board the train or had reason to think they had, besieged all places where the latest intelligence from the scene of the disaster was to be looked for. Bulletins were surrounded by crowds eager for the least scrap of information. A tremendous gale was blowing at the time the train ran upon the bridge, but no fears were entertained for its safety.

The bridge across the Frith of Tay was completed in 1878, having been in process of construction for several years. When finished it was pronounced one of the strongest and most trustworthy pieces of railroad bridge engineering in the world. The bridge is at the highest point 92 feet above high water and 78 at its lowest. The superstructure consists wholly of wrought-iron girders. For a mile and a half the bridge is perfectly straight, but there is a curve of about a quarter of a mile radius at each end. The gap created in the bridge, through which the train from Edinburgh was precipitated, is not less than half a mile in length. It includes 11 spans of 245 feet each and one of 145 feet. The great height from which the cars fell, together with the fact that the passengers were all locked up in them, according to the practice on British railways, rendered certain the destruction of all on board. The depth of the water at the scene of the accident is considerable, and great difficulty will be experienced in raising the cars if the operation is attempted. Whether the fall of the bridge is due to the action of the wind and waves alone or the jar produced by the train upon the structure, weakened by the storm, is a matter of speculation on which diverse opinions prevail, although the probabilities are believed to be that the fallen spans gave way under the shock of the train passing over. Passengers were formerly transferred from a point near Newport, across the Frith to Dundee in steamboats, which means of transporation was superseded by the bridge. The Frith is always a stormy piece of water, and receives the in-flow from all the streams of Perth, and a large proportion of those from Forfarshire, and is navigable for vessels of 500 tons burden to Perth. A despatch from Dundee states that the excitement at that point was very great, and that people poured in from all directions to the Tay bridge station, with almost one object of obtaining news of friends thought or known to be on the train. A strict investigation will be made, and an attempt to fix the blame, if any, where it belongs.

Edison's Electric Light.

(From the N. Y. Herald)

The laboratory of Mr. Edison at Menlo Park was brilliantly illuminated last night [Dec. 27th] with the new electric light, the occasion being a visit of a number of the inventor's personal friends. Forty lamps in all were burning from six until after ten. The various parts of the system were explained by the inventor at length. As a practical illustration of his method of subdividing the electric current he had two copper wires of about an eighth of an inch in thickness leading to the generating machines placed side by side on cleats along tables nearly the entire length of the laboratory. To these he connected lamp after lamp by merely fastening little wires to each of the parallel supply wires and then attaching them to the lamps. The illumination or extinguishment made not the slightest perceptible difference in the strength of the current.

Twenty electric lamps burned with the same brilliancy as did one when the other nineteen were disconnected. The light given was of the brilliancy of the best gas jet, perhaps a trifle more brilliant. The effect of the light on the eyes was much superior to gas in softness and excited the admiration of all who saw it.

A new feature, shown by the inventor for the first time, was the method of regulating the strength of the current to be used at the central stations. By moving a little wheel the assistant in charge of this branch of the system was enabled to readily vary the strength of the electric lights from the merest glimmer to a dazzling incandescence. When the latter point was reached the little horse shoe paper presented the appearance of a beautiful glow of fire. The method of obtaining the vacuum in the little glass bulbs of the lamps was also explained and proved highly interesting.

Some of the questions put to the inventor furnish a sample of the character of those constantly showered on him by persons whose scientific knowledge is considerably below par. Said one spectator, as he curiously examined the little bulb in process of being exhausted, "but Mr. Edison, how do you extract the vacuum?

The general laugh that followed put a quietus on further interrogatories from the inquisitive sight-seer. Another spectator solemnly observed that the inventor ought to devise some way to close up the pores of the glass, and he seemed at sea when it was explained to him that glass was homogeneous. All sorts of suggestions, and of the most ridiculous character, from would be scientists, are among the inflictions which the completion of the electric light has brought upon Mr. Edison. Letters are pouring in upon him from all over the country, suggesting every modification for the horseshoe filament, from a knitting needle to a small crowbar. Asbestos paper is, however, the favourite. About sixty persons have already urged its substitution for the carbon, forgetting that asbestos is a non-conductor of electricity. The little motor for running sewing machines and doing other light work was also shown, and created much interest. The electricity consumed for the operation of a sewing machine is equal to that required to give out an illumination of the brilliancy of an ordinary gas jet.

The effect of the exhibition was to convince those present who before were sceptical that Mr. Edison had in reality produced the electric light for household illumination.

No day is yet set for the general public exhibition, but it is quite probable that inside of a week everything will be in readiness to be seen by all who desire to visit Menlo Park.

The New Brazilian Tariff.

The new tariff which will go into operation on the 1st January next will show a notable increase in many articles. Although it is claimed that it will simplify the collection of duties, it will still continue the "50 per centum addition;" and many of the peculiar classifications which are constantly causing trouble between the merchants and the authorities. There will be a general advance in cotton goods, though many lines will remain unaltered. The manifest tendency will be to further increase duties as a means of protecting home industries, as in the case of stearine candles where the duty will be further advanced in the interest of one manufactory, in spite of a general protest from the "consulted merchants." On boots and shoes, felt hats, saddles, beer, spirits silks, blank books, butter, flour, pine lumber, and many other articles, there will be increased duties. Music publishers and printing offices are to be protected by prohibitive duties. As it is the policy of the Government to bring the new tariff into operation on short notice, no announcement for the purpose of giving merchants time for preparation will be made.—*Rio News.*

Latest Press Despatches.

NEWARK, New Jersey, Jan. 5.

A fearful explosion occurred in the converting room of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company, by which three men were instantly killed, and two so badly burned that they cannot survive. The workmen were in their accustomed place when, without premonition, and from an unknown cause, the boiler suddenly exploded, destroying one story of the brick building, with all its contents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Parnell, to-day, received a number of addresses and invitations to visit very many of the cities in the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.

All of the Irish societies of this city have appointed committees to make arrangements for a mass meeting on behalf of Ireland and will invite Parnell to address it. Similar action was taken in Troy.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—The Viceroy, speaking at a State banquet on New Year's day, said the new year opened under happier auspices and with more hopeful auguries than the old one; but the soldiers' work in Afghanistan is not yet over, nor could it be relinquished or given up until the object sought was completely attained. That object was not the acquisition of territory, but securing the future peace of India and solid guarantees for the good behaviour of India's Afghan neighbours.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 6.—A fund has been opened here for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

The Bank of England has voted £500 towards the fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the distress in Ireland, which fund now amounts to £3,000.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The vote yesterday by the citizens on the grant of $10,000 for the relief of the Irish sufferers, resulted in its defeat as follows: for the grant, 2,302; against, 4,279.

Municipal elections throughout Ontario passed off quietly. The following are elected Mayors for the respective cities:—Toronto, Jas. Beatty, Jr., Q. C.; Ottawa, C. H. Mackintosh; London, John Campbell; Hamilton, J. E. O'Reilley; St. Catherine's, H. Y. Carlisle; Kingston, Robert Carson; Guelph, Geo. Sleeman; Belleville, R. S. Patterson.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—There has been a heavy rain the past two days swelling the streams to flood height. The Great Miami, Little Miami, Scuto and Muskingum Rivers are all full and are still rising. If the rain continues great damage is expected. The head waters of the Ohio are also rising rapidly, so that high water may be expected in Ohio River.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 6.—Despatches from Del Norte state that twelve Utes and an escort, on their way East, have arrived. They are objects of much curiosity, especially Ouray and Jack. All preserve a dogged silence and receive the homage of public curiosity with stolid indifference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Further accounts of the fight in Galway, Ireland, state that it occurred between peasantry and constabulary protecting men serving eject ment processes. The fight was commenced by the peasantry throwing stones at the police officer commanding. He ordered his men to fire on the crowd. The peasantry were not cowed but rushed on the police, who used their bayonets vigorously. The crowd disarmed the commanding officer. Many were wounded on both sides—one woman mortally. Large reinforcement of constabulary are being sent to Galway, as several rent disturbances are anticipated.

Presentations to Capt. Perley.

[St. John Sun—Tuesday 6th inst.]

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. Perley, of the N. B. E., met Major Parks, Lt. Col. Blaine, Capt. Hall, Dr. Daniel, Capt. Hazen, Lts. Simonds, Hunter, Shives and Hartt, and Lt. Col. Macshane, B. M., who presented him with an address and an elegant testimonial in the shape of a handsome edition of Shakespeare's works in eight vols. The presentation and address were on behalf of the riflemen and members of the active militia.

The Brigade Major read the following address:—

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 5, '80.

Capt. Perley, New Brunswick Engineers:

DEAR SIR:—As you are about leaving the Province to take the position of Engineer of the Department of Public Works, at Ottawa, we desire, as a few of your friends connected with the Militia of New Brunswick, to express to you our regret that the ties which have connected us for the past few years are now about to be broken.

We cannot express too highly our sense of the importance of the services which you have rendered to the Provincial and County Rifle Associations, and to the Militia Force in general—services which few could have performed so efficiently, and none more willingly, than they have been done by you.

We would ask you to accept, as a small token of our appreciation of your worth as an officer and a gentleman, the accompanying edition of Shakespeare; and wishing to yourself, Mrs. Perley and your family happiness and prosperity in your new home, we are, dear sir,

Yours, very sincerely,

Lt. Hunter, N. B. E.;
Color Sergt. Maclauchlan, 62nd Batt;
Lieut. Col. Beer, 74th Batt.;
Lt. J. M. Kinnear, 74th Batt;
Lieut. Shives, 62nd Batt;
Major O. R. Arnold, 74th Batt.;
Capt. Earle, 62nd Batt.;
York Co. Rifle Association, per Lt. Loggie;
Major McGee, St. George;
Capt. Sturdee, 62nd Batt.;
Capt. W. C. Drury, Prov. A. D. C., 8th Cav.
Capt. Fred. Hartt, 62nd Batt.;
Lt. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G.;
Lt. Col. Macshane, B. M.;
Major Parks, R. M.,
Lieut. Col. Blaine, 62nd Batt.;
Capt. McLean, Adjt.; 62nd Batt.;
Lieut. Sorell, 62nd Batt.;
Capt. Farren, 62nd Batt.;
Capt. Hall, 62nd Batt.;
Dr. Daniel, N. B. B. G. A.;
Major McCully, 73rd Batt.;
Capt. Hazen, 62nd Batt.:
Lt. Simonds, 62nd Batt.

The Brigade Major in reading the address stated that besides the services mentioned therein he thought Capt. Perley had rendered a very important service to the Active Militia in showing that a man may be an efficient and most zealous officer, performing all the duties required of him in the only military service of the Dominion, without trenching on the duties required in the pursuit of his own avocation, which he (the B. M.) conceived to be the greatest service any man could render to the Active Militia. It was too often supposed that the discharge of one's duty in the active force made it necessary to neglect the duties of one's own station in life. This was a great mistake, and when any officer or man of the Active Militia showed there was not necessarily any antagonism between the performance of the two duties, that man had done the militia the greatest service. He (the B. M.) could mention many others, he was happy to say, not unlike Capt. Perley in this respect, in the militia service of New Brunswick, and he made mention of this that it might be disseminated, so that it might be generally known that the worst enemy of the militia service was the officer or man who should neglect the duties pertaining to his own station in life.

Capt. Perley replied to the address in a brief, but feeling speech, thanking them kindly for the unexpected pleasure.

Capt. Perley leaves to-day,

This address will be handsomely engrossed and illuminated on parchment by Mr. G. A. Brown, and forwarded to Capt, Perley.

Capt. Perley was also the recipient of another address and presentation from the employees of the Public Works Department in this city, eight in number.

Correspondence.

Persecution by the Fisheries Department.

CHATHAM, MIR., N.B., Jan. 2nd '80.

To W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR:—Not having received an answer to my last letter, of September 17th I presume that you do not intend to pay me the balance of my account. I therefore place this before you for you to consider, asking you a few questions and making a few remarks.

In the first place, when I appealed to the Minister, against Mr. W. H. Venning for not paying me, you wrote me back that it would receive early attention, but there was nothing done about it. I saw you in Chatham the next summer,—1878—and you said you had no money with you, but you would attend to it when you went up to Ottawa, and by your conversation at that time I could understand that the Minister had not seen or known any thing about the affair, as you told me that the Minister did not bother himself about such things.

I then waited patiently for the fulfilment of the promise you made me at that time, but I got no word about it until a few days after the elections and the Government then in power came to an end, and then you wrote me at once that as these expenses were incurred without authority, the account could not be paid. This was the balance of disbursements for 1877. I offered to prove the authority, but you did not want it. When I sent the abstracts of diary for 1878 to the Inspector you knew all about it, and there is no need of going into those details at present.

In March 1879 I was suspended from office and I had seized some bag-nets which I detained on account of the balance due to me from the Department, and you wrote me that until I had delivered up those nets into Overseer Hogan's hands, you could not lay my claim for balance of account of disbursements for 1877, etc. before the Minister. I then delivered up the nets to Overseer Hogan on the good faith that I would be paid for 1877, but I was deceived by you, and it seems that from first to last of this affair you have not dealt fairly with me. Having the power to pay me and knowing the malice of the Inspector against me you are responsible to me, morally, for the loss of about $132 of honestly earned money.

If the balance of disbursements of 1877 was incurred without authority as you stated, why bring it up in 1879 of your own accord, when I had those nets in possession, and lead me to believe it would be paid? When the Inspector likewise refused, to pay the balance of disbursements for 1878, I appealed to him to pay me, as I had his authority for incurring them, the same as the year before *in his own hand-writing*, having followed strictly the orders of the Department; and he wrote me in one of his letters that he had no power to increase my salary, or my allowance; that I would have to apply to the Minister, although he had given me the power to exceed the allowance in circular and I had acted on it before 1877. I then appealed to the Minister, explaining every thing clearly, and you wrote me for the Minister, that the Government devolves upon the Provincial Inspectors to allow these charges or not.

Now, sir, here are the Inspector and the Commissioner of Fisheries, for the Minister, writing in opposition to one another. Please explain how this is?

In May 1879 I was discharged from being an Overseer of fisheries, and the Department sent the full amount of disbursements from 1st January to 10th March 1879, stating that this was the amount due me as a final settlement leaving the balance of 1877 and 1878 etc., with part of my half year's salary unpaid; and I would not accept it as a final settlement, but receipted only the amount received. Your last letter to me intimates that any other expenses, besides what I had received payment for were unauthorized and unnecessary. This you say is from the report of Inspector Venning.

Now, will you please explain what better right I had to be paid my disbursements for the winter of 1879 than I had for the winters 1877 and 1878. What more authority had I this last year than I had for the other two years? Or; how is it that after 16 years of service, the winters of 1877 and 1878 did not require my services as well as 1879? And how was it that the services of the Overseer on the north side of the river were required and that he was paid for them, although he had not one half the number of nets to attend to that I had, and also, if there was so little to do in my district how is it that the services of three Officers are now required on the same ground? Please explain the reason of all this.

How is it, If I had no authority in the winters of 1877 and 1878, that you communicated with me so often by letters and by telegraph and invited me to apply to Ottawa for any instructions I might require about the smelt fishing or any other of my official duties, and it should be promptly and cheerfully given me on application? And how is it, if I had no authority and my services were unnecessary in 1878, that Mr. Venning sent me smelt licenses to issue, of which I issued 159 and attended to it throughout the season, giving returns of fish etc.? And how was it that you wrote me in March 1878 to go the rounds of my district to defaulters, and collect the salmon tax of the year before, as Mr. Wyse did not do, and send it to Ottawa? I am astonished, sir, at the way you have written to me on the report of Mr. Venning,—"*services unauthorized and unnecessary*," when in the abstract of diary which was placed in your hands you found—

"March 28th 1878, collecting salmon "tax from defaulters of 1877, by orders "of Mr. Whitcher for the Minister, "Travelled with horse to Miramichi Bay "and home again, 15 miles each way, 30 "miles with horse, charge $3" Please explain was this on authority, or was it a pleasure trip of mine, for a day and a night.

You will remember that after you wrote to me in March 1878 to which I have already called your attention, Mr. Wyse also wrote to me forbidding me to obey the Minister's orders, and threatening me if I did, and I sent his letter to Ottawa. And you know also that you were informed how he advised the fishermen to fish illegally. You were present with the Minister at the meeting at Mrs. Bowser's, Chatham, when those whom Mr. Wyse so advised proved it, and his promised resignation was accepted. How is it that he should be again appointed as one of three in my place, and I dismissed and remain unpaid?

Mr. Whitcher, I have been the victim of a deep laid plot, carried on for some three or four years, by several persons, headed by the Inspector, and reaching down to the lowest grade of creatures hereabouts; for the purpose of making room for Mr. Wm. Wyse of Chatham and for my dismissal from the service, after being 16 years in office. The assertion of incompetency, or any neglect of duty on my part is only a sham and you know it. The keeping back from me, the amount due me was the lever by which Mr. Venning carried on the plot, and I had no means to perform my duty faithfully, at the last, on account of the *pittance* being withheld, having worked three winters without receiving one cent for it at that time, which he very well knew would accomplish his base design, and *render me powerless*, and his pets in Chatham and Newcastle with others hungry for office hounding me and by falsehoods and misrepresentations, effected that which the Inspector so much desired.

I have often read about a man, who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among *thieves*, who stripped him of his clothes, and inflicted some serious wounds upon his person, Well; I don't know whether that man was served worse than I have been, by you, sir, and Inspector Venning. When I think of the two winters I travelled through frost and snowstorms, by day and by night, with horse and on foot on Miramichi River and Bays, attending to the smelt fishing; bass fishing etc., without receiving one cent for it, and then being dismissed without any just cause, and left without one dollar to pay the bills, contracted, while attending to that service, I realise how even Government officials may lend themselves to the work of personal persecution.

But Mr. Venning will require to be in the service three or four years longer, before he has been as long as I have been, and by the end of that time (perhaps long before it) he may find himself in the position that Dives found himself when he looked across the gulf and insisted that a poor man, might be sent to him, if it was only to dip the tip of his finger in water, to cool his tongue, but was denied.

And now, Mr. Whitcher, I have to congratulate *you* on the position *you* hold. You have no malicious enemy to *lie* against *you*, and no man in office higher than the Inspector, that would listen to *his lies, to rob you* out of *your* money, after *you* had honestly earned it. Yours truly,

AMOS PERLEY

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

This may certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some 52 years, caused by taking cold in the month of June, 1825. The attack at that time was so severe that the doctor and my friends thought I must die. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been a burden to myself and friends. It is useless for me to say how many doctors I have tried, how much medicine I have taken, during all these years of endless suffering, but those who suffer as I have suffered will know that I never ceased to look for relief, and to try every remedy that promised it . . . .

In September, 1876, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH No sooner did I begin to use it than my symptoms changed. It cleared my throat, it cleared my head, it cleared my mind. It operated on my system in a way that nothing ever before given me by doctors had done. How rapidly I improved under the influence of this wonderful medicine those who have known me for years can testify. And now, sirs to make a long story short, I will say I would not exchange the good it has done me for the whole world and all it contains. My memory, which was nearly all gone, has returned again, and I could tell of afflictions I have endured, too great for some people to credit. I can with a clear conscience and the strongest faith attest to this on the Holy Bible. God bless the man that found out this remedy.

SAMUEL SPINNEY.

Meadow Vale, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. Nov. 23, 1877.

SWORN TO BEFORE ME.

This 23rd day of November, 1877.

GEORGE MUNRO,
Justice of the Peace.

This is to certify that Samuel Spinney, Esq., is an old and respected citizen of Annapolis County. His reputation as an upright and truthful man is beyond reproach.

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