

Island having been closed by a dam between it and the opposite mainland, the construction being similar to that of the breaker, which consists of layers of breakwater and ballast confined by piling 10 feet distant and held together by cross ties...

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, by the printer, J. M. Ruddick.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries in North-west.

Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, accompanied by W. F. White, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, arrived at Chatham by the Express train on Tuesday morning of the present week, taking rooms at the Bowser Hotel.

Newcastle Police Magistrate and Overseer Hogan—will be made permanent. Respecting the use of gasperaux seines, the Minister did not express his decision, but we have no doubt that the unjust prohibition, which gave rise to so much dissatisfaction last spring, will be removed.

The course pursued by Overseers Wyse and Hogan in going into the districts of other Overseers, issuing salmon licenses therein and otherwise interfering with fishery matters outside of their districts, was brought up and a justification was attempted by the first named officer, Mr. Hogan not being present, just then. The Minister was of opinion that such unauthorized exercise of power beyond their own districts was subversive of the discipline of the Department and he promised that care would be taken to prevent its recurrence.

Overseer Wyse, becoming sensible of the fact that his course and position, as developed during the proceedings of the day, would justify his dismissal, forestalled the Minister by requesting that he be allowed to remain in office until the end of the year, when he would resign. Under the circumstances he may, therefore, be allowed to remain as Overseer, with powers considerably restricted.

Matters of detail were not gone into to any great extent, owing to the Minister's stay being so short. It was however arranged that Mr. Henderson's seine, which was illegally used last spring—pursuant to advice to that effect by Overseer Wyse—and seized by the Inspector, be restored to him, he paying a fine of two dollars. Two bag-nets seized by Overseer Wyse last winter at Napan, one belonging to Mr. Brimmer and the other to Mr. Joseph Goodfellow—were restored to them without fine, Overseer Wyse explaining that they were not actually engaged in fishing when seized and that the owners were not responsible for the alleged fishing with them.

Respecting the charges made in connection with the Hatching House on the Northwest it transpires that the report of Mr. Wilmut, which did not reach the Minister until July, was an honest one, bearing out the charges. At the proper time, however, we shall, doubtless, refer more fully to that matter. At present we await the due publication of the Report, which we believe will show that Mr. Wilmut did not shrink from the unpleasant duty of officially exposing the gross misrepresentations of the work of that establishment, which were first brought to the notice of the Department last Spring, by the gentleman who has been so unsparingly abused by those responsible for the present administration of fishery matters in the County.

It is only fitting to say, perhaps, that had we known the Minister would have been induced to visit the Miramichi without the ADVANCE saying some pretty hard things against him for not doing so, we would have refrained from recourse to constructive charges against him which we made a short time ago. His visit has proved that he is desirous of administering his Department in the true interest of our people, and we think he went away at an early hour yesterday morning, feeling that he had not done in vain, nor yet a day to soon.

Scottish Herring Fisheries.

In our issue of the 18th ult. we referred to evidence taken before the Imperial Commission—Messrs Frank Buckland, Spencer Walpole and A. Young—appointed to enquire into the condition of the Scottish Herring Fisheries, and said that it developed a good many facts of interest to our fishermen. We give below, some extracts from the evidence and, no doubt, our fishermen will find them both interesting and suggestive.

The evidence published in the Northern Echo embraces a page and three quarters of that paper and, although there are differences of opinion manifested in reference to matters which, we presume, you, from their nature, remain open questions, yet there appears to be an entire absence of that spirit of opposition to fishermen's rights and privileges, the indulgence of which, in Canada, seems to be a constant source of irritation. This state of feeling, we are inclined to believe, arises from the fact that the principal officers are selected because of their qualifications for the work they are expected to perform, the result being a practical study, on their part, of all the interests involved.

This naturally leads them to enter fully into all the bearings of the fishery business and to arrive by a judicial, rather than a partial or prejudiced process, at the determinations by which their official acts and utterances are governed. They appear to keep in view the correct idea that the theory of governmental control of the fisheries, locally, is to secure the best possible results to the country through those engaged in that important branch of industry. In giving effect to this theory they seem to hold the balance evenly between protection of the fish, with a view to necessary reproduction, on the one hand, and protection of the fishermen from unnecessary governmental restrictions on the other. How much better does such a policy as this appear than that which is acted upon by many fishery officers, who seem incapable of appreciating what the purposes of their office are, and who, by their administration, publish our communities that protection of fishermen means protection of the fisheries. Having an abiding faith in the institutions of the country, however, we expect to live long enough to see a different feeling existing between officers and fishermen from that which has existed so long and with much justice against many of the former. This is neither the time nor the place to suggest how the desired change may be brought about, however, so we will pass on to

the evidence taken before the commission. We first make extracts from the evidence of Capt. Samuel Macdonald, of the Fisheries Cruiser "Egmont". I have commanded the "Egmont" about 20 years, and was 20 years in command of a revenue cruiser, and had many opportunities of examining all the fisheries over the whole of the coast. The "Egmont" has paid special attention to the herring fisheries of Scotland for 20 years, and has been over all the east coast. The farthest north is Shetland, and the farthest south, 320 miles. The herring fisheries are

DECIDEDLY NOT FALLING OFF. I never saw more fish than this season. In the first of the month and the Moray Firth there have been fallings off on the west coast, but the fact is not the scarcity of herrings, but the fact that the fishery is not prosecuted. There are several varieties of herrings, the most common being the Scotch herring, which is the herring we eat locally. The principal cause of the failure last year and this year was the weather, but the weather is not the cause of the failure as regards weather, the catch would have been equal to any former. There are several varieties of herrings in the herring fishery. I believe the herring we eat locally is the Scotch herring, which is the herring we eat locally. I believe the herring we eat locally is the Scotch herring, which is the herring we eat locally.

There are two spawning seasons, one in February and March, and the other in August and September. The herring is taken in large quantities of spawn in these months. The spawn adheres to the bottom, and is generally from 1/2 in. to 1 in. thick on the bottom. The herring is taken in large quantities of spawn in these months. The spawn adheres to the bottom, and is generally from 1/2 in. to 1 in. thick on the bottom.

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came in, large quantities of fish were lost in the lower lochs. Herrings deserted the spot, and have not yet appeared. I have up upwards of 1000 crabs of decayed herrings in netting in 1841 in that loch. Both halves of the loch were polluted before the fishing was over. In 1858, in Loch Brown, we had a heavy fishing in the upper part of the loch. Large quantities of fish were lost in Loch Kinnaird, immediately after which the herring deserted the place. I examined the water in the loch, and found it very turbid. Large quantities of fish were lost in Loch Kinnaird, immediately after which the herring deserted the place. I examined the water in the loch, and found it very turbid.

INDICATIONS OF HERRING. The fishermen discover the whereabouts of the herrings by indications of whistles, birds, and the appearance of the sea. Generally they go out on a boat, and I never saw a man of war that gave the slightest assistance to the fishermen, and felt ashamed at the utter want of interest shown by vessels in the protection of the fisheries. I have sometimes thought of resigning in consequence. Herrings are more or less scattered at first, but gradually form themselves into a vast solid arm. You may have too many nets in a district, and do injury to the fishing. Five hundred boats with a net of netting each might catch more herrings than a thousand boats with 1 1/2 miles of netting each.

In giving the above evidence of Capt. Macdonald we have omitted a few lines here and there relating to the fisheries, etc., not deeming his remarks on those subjects of any special importance to our readers. Capt. Macdonald seems to be one of the most intelligent fishing officers in the British service. An idea of the esteem in which he is held may be gathered from the following which we take from the evidence of John Mackie Esq., editor of the Northern Echo.

I think the early fishing disturbs and breaks up the shoals, and I never remember that no fish should be still after sunset. There would be no difficulty in enforcing a law of this kind. It existed before, and we only require a dozen Captain Macdonalds to enforce it again. Mr. Backland—Where will you find them? Mr. Backland—It would be difficult, but they could be got. I believe the fishermen of Scotland are not so well as they were before, and we only require a dozen Captain Macdonalds to enforce it again.

We shall refer more fully to the evidence of Mr. Mackie and others in a future issue. The Pinnies Over. The last of the Pinnies has been held for this season and we are not to have any in the Maritime provinces. As soon as Mr. Mackenzie promised to come to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in October, we heard the last of the intended raid of Sir John and Dr. Tupper, so the chieftains of both sides have "paired off," and will "let us alone." Perhaps the indisposition of Dr. Tupper has had something to do with the non-piepin policy of our Tory friends and Mr. Mackenzie's illness, brought on by really hard Departmental and other work, may have assisted in giving effect to a disposition on his part to "let well enough alone." We however, hope to hear the great leaders next year. At St. Thomas recently Sir John made one of those unfortunate exhibitions of himself which have, for a long time, caused his many friends and admirers to experience regret and disappointment. He was openly profane and otherwise unbecomingly in language. Such exhibitions when Sir John was leading the dominant party in Canada were laughed at by the crowd, but they now give rise to grave reflections among the people of all classes, who ask themselves, whether a gentleman so reckless of act and speech should be again allowed to get control of the affairs of the country.

The "Times" on the Canada Pacific Railway. A special despatch of 19th Oct. to the Toronto Globe says that the city Editor of the London Times in review of Sandford Fleming's book on the Canadian Pacific at length, recommends holders of Canadian Railway securities to read it, and says—"Mr. Fleming's report, maps, charts, and appendices will enable the reader to obtain an idea of the immense cost the line must involve. It is hopeless to make it a paying speculation within a reasonable period." The article concludes thus—"The districts surveyed are without inhabitants, with some forbidding features, so that the question for Canada, and for those interested in Canadian financial well-being, is: How long can the existing Provinces of the Dominion bear the dead weight of such an undertaking as the Canadian Pacific? Judging by past experience at a moderate estimate we may suppose that a generation will elapse before the Canadian Pacific will pay its working expenses. Is it worth Canada's while? Will it ever do any good to British Columbia or to Canada? We doubt it. At all events, it must be borne in mind that its construction means probably a burden of at least forty or fifty millions sterling added to the already heavy debt, before the line has been worked for five years."

The Trade vs. Protection. The London Times, referring to the trade relations between Great Britain and other countries—such as the United States, particularly, says—"Since the advantages of Free Trade are admitted to be lessened by commercial restrictions on either side, and since the foreigner—that great unanalysed entity with whom we are compelled to deal—shows no signs of being a convert to an enlightened trade policy, why should we not, it is urged, appeal to him in the only way he can understand? He is very anxious to sell his goods to us, however unwilling he is to receive ours in return. It is of no use to tell him that Free Trade is twice blessed, that it blesses the consumer even more than the producer, that it is only injuring himself by his endeavors to keep out goods which are cheaper and better than he can obtain at home. He is far too distrustful to be caught in this way, and he will not be so easily converted to a policy that is so much to his advantage. He is too anxious to be caught in this way, and he will not be so easily converted to a policy that is so much to his advantage. He is too anxious to be caught in this way, and he will not be so easily converted to a policy that is so much to his advantage.

It's Only a Cough? has brought many to untimely graves. What is a Cough? The lungs or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm bell, telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests, "Try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured, during the last half of a century thousands upon thousands of persons. As long as you cough, there is danger, for the cough is a Safety Valve. Use "Wistar" and be cured. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

in Canada, to adopt what they talk of as a retaliatory tariff, in order to "get square" with the United States, while they seem to forget the many who are consumers—the farmers, mechanics laborers etc.—upon whom they will, thereby, call to pay what will simply be a bounty to these manufacturing friends of theirs. If, in addition to making every man's food and clothing cost him more than it now does, they awaken the "retaliatory" feeling in Great Britain which the London Times refers to in the above, it is not difficult to understand that Canada will lose rather than gain by Protection. We shall have a British tariff on grain, lumber, fish, cattle, etc. which will make us wish we had let Protection alone. A protective tariff means dearer bread and dearer clothing for the people at large, in the interest of the few; it means restricted markets for the staple products of the country and a "jackknife trading" business among ourselves, which is entirely opposed to that national development on broad principles, which is the great aspiration of every true Canadian.

The Exhibition Building in Fredericton Burned. A fire was discovered in Fredericton about 12.30 on Tuesday morning in the Ticket office, near the track by Mr. Covel horsestrainer, who states that a bucket of water would have saved the fine Exhibition building, but there was none handy, and the edifice was soon in flames. The fire spread to a small house opposite, owned by Mr. McLaughlin, and thence to Mr. Terrence's house on Saunders Street. The wind was blowing a hurricane from the west and the fire spread from burning cinders alighting on shingle roofs. The residence of Mr. D. F. George, near the Cathedral, was at one time in danger, as were also the Park Barracks. So great was the alarm that owners of property repaired at once to their residences, and almost every house was ransacked, the parties having buckets of water. Great credit was due to the fire department under Chief Engineer Lipsett and his assistant Mr. Hatt.

The Exhibition building which was destroyed cost \$40,000 and there was no insurance upon it, or on the two houses which were burnt. There was also a number of sleighs belonging to different people burned in the Exhibition building; and a barn and outhouses on Charlotte Street. Fredericton seems to have every reason to be thankful for a narrow escape.

New York Shipping and Trade. Advices of 23rd October from the New York Maritime Register office bring the following:—"Very few arrivals of grain from the interior, and resulting depression in prices, chiefly of Wheat, tend to stimulate the outward movement. A Liverpool grain has been reported for room for Grain on berth and charter, with rates, in this connection, quoted decidedly stronger, on a materially reduced offering of accommodation for early use. Several vessels yet to arrive have been placed under contract for the Grain trade, mainly to load here, at full figures. Of the business of the week were a number of vessels for Grain, chiefly Corn, for Mediterranean ports. Speculative manipulation of Spring Wheat in the local market tended toward the close to impede export operations. The shipments of Barley hence to the United Kingdom have assumed important proportions already and give promise of further increase. Tonnage for Lumber and general cargo has been in comparative quietness, and quoted as a rule, quite firm. Vessels for Petroleum have been in moderately active demand, but at rather easier quotations. Less call has been noted for tonnage for Cotton and Tobacco; and vessels for Naval Stores have attracted very little attention. Tonnage for Coal has been more freely sought after for the Coastwise trade. In the berth freight line, apart from Grain shipments, a fair movement has been reported in Cotton, Flour, Hops, Provisions, and other general cargo, mainly for British ports, with rates, at the close, quoted as favoring shipping, and exterior and interior freight in the news. The past week's clearances hence for European ports included 5,211 bales cotton (4,546 bales Liverpool) 21,204 bbls. Flour, 1,281,200 bushels Wheat, 397,650 bushels Corn, 104,500 bushels Eye, 1,574 bushels Peas, 84,600 bushels Barley, 27,400 pkgs Oil Cake, 1,375 pkgs Tallow, 4,694 bales Hops (mostly for the London market), 361 pkgs Pork, 1,570 pkgs Beef, 7,762 pkgs Lard, 2,715 boxes Cheese, 5,711 pkgs Butter, 25,615 boxes Bacon, and 4,495 hds Tobacco."

Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co.—The contract for conveyance of mails between New York and Venezuela, has been duly executed, and the Gulf Ports Company will dispatch their first steamer from New York to Port Capello, Venezuela, calling at St. Thomas, St. John Porto Rico and La Guaira, Venezuela, about the middle of December.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of 28th ult. gives the following:—"Private negotiations between Japan and England, and Russia and Japan, embrace the following results, viz. England insists on sharing all Japan's advantages in opening Corea, and Japan refuses to concede. Russia consents to support Japan's refusal to any extent, if Japan will waive her claim to a northern port of entry and choose one further south.

A SCENE of great enthusiasm and of open-handed liberality, such as perhaps never before witnessed in these provinces, took place at the new Methodist Church opening at Moncton, on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Ives of New York, whose fame as a baptist of church deeds is almost world-wide, preached. It is said that this reverend gentleman has raised subscriptions to liquidate debts on not only scores but hundreds of churches. The success of his appeals to the higher and better feelings of the congregation may be gauged by results. Only \$5,300 was asked to pay off the debt. The congregation responded at once with a subscription list of more than nine thousand dollars, and later additions to the list on the same day raised the total to \$10,480, and to pay off the debt, pay for a \$1,700 organ that has been ordered, and leave a balance for furnishing.—Post.

W. W. OLIVER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, Opposite Mr. Muirhead's Store, CHATHAM, N. B. Desires to inform the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for FINE WATCH REPAIRING. Clocks, Jewels, Spectacles, and Meerschaum Pipes, &c. &c. Mr. Oliver has had a large experience in the above and will give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. All work promptly and neatly done. Chatham, Oct. 26th, 1877.

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IMPORTANT. To all members and ex-members of the WORKING MEN'S Benevolent Association, of Chatham, N. B. In accordance with resolution passed at last Monday's Meeting, Members who will be due and lines, are requested to attend at NEXT MONTHLY MEETING of the Society, at 7 o'clock, next, as a resolution will be made, to dissolve the Association and distribute the funds to the Members. SAMUEL WADDINGTON, PRESIDENT. JOHN COLEMAN, SECRETARY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

FINGERING YARNS!

J. B. SNOWBALL'S. Received by last mail Steamer via Halifax. One Case of SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2, in 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/4, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/4, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/4, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/4, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/4, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/4, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/4, 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/4, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/4, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/4, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/4, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/4, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/4, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/4, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/4, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/4, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/4, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/4, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/4, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/4, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/4, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/4, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/4, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/4, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/4, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/4, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/4, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/4, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/4, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/4, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/4, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/4, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/4, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/4, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/4, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/4, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/4, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/4, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/4, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/4, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/4, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/4, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/4, 47 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