\$10 fee oftener.' HON ATTORNEY GENERAL said that was true, but the benefit to the younger members of the Bar would still be greatest and there was a unanimous feeling on the subject among the profession in St. John, no dissent yet having been expressed from the provisions of the Bill. The bill was

MR. ELDER introduced, with a Petition, a Bill relating to Highways in Lancaster, Simonds, St. Martins and Musquash, St.

MR. AUSTIN presonted a Petition of the Portland Town Council against the Fifth Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 7.

After Routine Mr. O'LEARY introduced a Bill to vest in the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, Kent, the title to certain Lands in Weldford Kent and to authorise them to dispose thereof, with a Petition of said Trustees asking for the enactment of said

MR. AUSTIN presented the Petition of A. R. Ferguson and others praying that the boundaries of the proposed Fifth Ward, Portland, may be so changed as to include Spur Cove road. MR. O'LEARY introduced a Bill to alter the time of holding the County Court of

MR. BARKER committed a Bill to empower the Inhabitants of St. Mary's, York Co., to assess themselves for Fire purposes and procuring a supply of Water. Agreed

MR. COTTRELL gave notice of a Motion for a detailed Statement of the Travelling Expenses of the Executive for the fiscal years ending the 31st of October, 1875 and 1876.

MR. COVERT'S motion relating to Papers, etc., connected with the claim of John Glasier, reported upon in 1868 by Messrs. Harding & Dawson, being moved and amended by Mr. McLeod to include papers, etc., on a similar application by Hon. Benjamin Beveridge was withdrawn, the Secretary promising papers in both cases without the usual formalities. MR. JOHNSON from the Address Com-

mittee for a Statement relating to Licenses Kent reported that his Honor promised the information asked. Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD introduced a Bill to abolish Preferential Claims for Rent

upon Goods and Chattels seized under Recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Messrs. Austin, Burns, Dow, Mckay, BUTLER. SMITH and TWEEDIE were apincorporate the St. John and Maine Rail-Constables.

Mr. Burns gave notice of a motion for a Statement showing the amounts to the debit or credit of every Department of the Government with the Dominion Government, People's Bank, or other Banks, Agents or persons on the 31st October, 1874, 18th February and 31st October, 1875, 24th February and 31st October, 1876, and 8th February and 31st October,

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Reports of the Provincial Assayer, Deaf and Dumb Institution (St. John), and Tracadie Lazaretto; also, Returns, Reports, etc., connected with the St. Martins & Upham Railway.

FRIDAY, March 8.

THE CLERK, this morning, announced the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, and Dr. Dow, Deputy Speaker, took the Chair. After routine

MR. ELDER introduced a Bill to amend Portland Incorporation Act, so far as it reletes to Indiantown Ferry, with the petition of the County Council in favor thereof; also, a Bill to amend the Assess ment Law, so far as it relates to Lancaster, Simonds, St. Martins and Musquash, St. John Co., with like Petition.

MR. RYAN (Albert) gave notice of a motion for a Statement showing the amount paid on account of Small-Pox in 1874 and 1875, to each person; also, a John losses. Statement of amounts in detail paid to members of the Government on delegations during the years 1872 to 1875 inclusive.

SCHOOL LANDS DISTRICT NO. 2, NEWCASTLE Mr. Davidson committed a Bill to au thorize the Trustees of School District No. 2. Newcastle, to sell and convey certain land. Mr. McLeod in the chair. The mover explained that the piece of Land was about a quarter of an acre, situated just below Haviland's Ferry, which, until lately, had a building upon it, used for up-wards of fifty years as a School. The rear parts of the river lots having become set-tled, it was agreed that the School Building should be moved in that direction, and now the Trustees and people of the District asked, by Petition, for the passage of this Bill to authorize the sale of the Lot, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the District for School purposes.

There was quite a long discussion on the matter, Hon. Mr. Crawford claiming that there was nothing to show how the Title was vested, and that as, under the present law, such Lands were held in trust for the benefit of the Districts by the Municipa Councils the Petition and Bill should em anate from the Municipal Council of Northumberland, instead of from the Trustees

and people of the District.

MR. ROGERS said it might be that the person who originally gave the Land did so only for School purposes; if that were so it ought, when not used for those purposes, to revert to the original owner. HON. MR. CRAWFORD said it seeme that the title to the Land was acquired by trespass, committed forty years ago, and the Bill was to legalize said trespass.

Mr. Tweedle said that no member had brought more "rotten" bills before the Legislature than Mr. Crawford. His Bill relating to Probate matters, was one, and the Maritime Mutual as well as other Bills, to effect suits of Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley, were evidence of the hon. member's efforts in that direction. So it did not come with good grace from him to charge others with seeking questionable legisla tion. He styled Mr. Crawford's speech the greatest effort yet made by him in the Legislature and said it was only a little \$20 or \$30 matter that was calculated to bring forth all that gentleman's powerful

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD said he was a lit tle surprised at Mr. Davidson, with his conservative views in such matters, advocating such a Bill, but Mr. Tweedie's doing so was no surprise to anybody, it being a matter of absolute indifference, both to that gentleman, himself, and every one else, what his course was. Of one thing the House was well aware, the hon. gentleman, since he held a seat in the Assembly, had not troubled it with a single measure affecting either the Law or any other public interest, and the Statute would be searched in vain for any trace left by him of his ever having changed or added to them in any way. Perhaps the country was much better off because it was so; at any rate, it did not seem to complain. He (Mr. Crawford) contended for a matter of principle, in what he had advanced in reference to the Bill. The principle was the same whether it was in \$20 or a larger matter. So far as Mr. Tweedie's assertion in reference to his seeking legislation for personal ends was concerned, he challenged him to advance any

MR. TWEEDIE said that Mr. Crawford had brought in a Bill relating to Easements which was intended, as shown at the time, to affect a case then pending in St. John. The hon. member could not say that the Maritime Mutual legislation was not of personal interest to him. It effect a great deal by his course in the House, but he could say that what he did was of his own motion, and not suggested or dictated by others, and it might be

well if all other members could say the | in the same manner, They were, however, required by the then tion by the Government.

younger lawyers would receive the great- The Maritime Mutual Insurance Company. est benefits, the older ones having more or | while doing business, had not been barren less good Libraries of their own. The younger ones would also enjoy the Library longer than their elder brethren.

of benefits to the people, aithough it had met misfortunes like other Companies. Said wharf, would be brought down, together with other papers on the subject is onger than their elder brethren.

The House had approved of his Bills, as a rule, and it was a reflection upon it that its action was thus impugned.

MR. SMITH was willing that the Bill should pass, as it provided that the proceeds of the sale should go for School purposes in that District. MR. PHILLIPS said the land should revert back to the original owner, now that it was not to be used for the purposes for

which it was given.

MR. BUTLER favored the Bill, but said that such small matters ought to be placed, by a general Bill in the hands of the Municipal Council.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY cited the law relating to the title of School Lands. and said that, under the circumstances

explained by Mr. Davidson, he thought it would be best to pass the Bill. Mr. Swim gave the history of the old School House property, arguing that no one but the Petitioners were interested in it, and that their wishes ought to be com-

plied with MR. McKay expressed himself as being pleased with the cross-firing between Messrs. Crawford and Tweedie, and said it was well to proceed cautiously in dealing with the Bill, after so quiet a time as there had been since the opening of the session, because of the principle involved. The Bill was agreed to.

MR. ELDER introduced a Bill to incor porate the New Brunswick Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company, with the Petition of R. Cruikshank, James L. Dunn, W. H. Tuck, and others in favor thereof. MR. AUSTIN presented the Petition of the Town Council of Portland, praying that no Act may pass to place Indiantown Ferry under the control of the County

MR. ROBINSON committed a Bill to authorize York County Council to sell and convey certain lands in Canterbury, Mr. McKay in the chair. Agreed to after an explanation by the mover.

AID FOR SUFFERERS BY THE ST. JOHN FIRE. MR. JONES committed a Bill. Mr. Cottrell in the chair, to authorize the County Council of Carleton to aid persons rendered destitute by the St. John Fire. He explained the measure as one embracing the same provisions as that which passed the House in September last, and was amended in the Legislative Council. The amendment was not acceptable and the matter was dropped, as those interested in the Bill did not care to accept it in the amended form. The amendment exempted those who suffered from the Woodstock fire in May last, a provision which was not asked so far as he was aware by any resident of

Mr. Butler said many persons suffered by the Woodstock fire to as large an extent individually as others in St. John by the Great Fire in that City, and it would seem hardly fair that these should be called upon to pay assessment for those who had been no more unfortunate than them-

MR. Jones said it was a Councillor from the Parish of Woodstock, which included the Town, who moved the Resolution in the Council to make the donation - that the Resolution having been passed in June. and the Bill having been before the House in September, and another Resolution having been passed by the Council in January requesting the passage of the Bill, the proceedings having been published and there being no petition against it, it was evidence that it was desired by the people. If there were people who had lost all their property by the Woodstock fire they would pay little or nothing towards the assessment, the poll-tax being only three cents per head. He did not argue that it was just to tax losers by the Woodstock fire, but it was difficult to discriminate, besides

which no one had spoken to him asking MR. SMITH said he did not think it right that losers by the Woodstock fire should be obliged to pay to make good similar osses of others in St. John MR. McQueen said he had an amend

ment placed in his hands providing that losers by the Woodstock fire who were insured in the Provincial Insurance Company should be exempted from assessment under the Bill, the reason in favor of the amendment being that no insurances were paid by that Company. He believed it a hard matter that those who lost by the Woodstock fire and failed to get their in surance should be obliged to pay for St.

MR. JONES claimed that the amendmen was a blind one, because it would be difficult to know before the assessment was made who had been insured in the Provincial. He had no objection to having any names inserted in the Bill for exemption. In fact he knew of only one gentleman. and he belonged to the Upper House who claimed the exemption. He said further that the amendment proposing to exempt persons insured in Provincial was unfair and unreasonable as it did not also exemp

persons who were not insured at all. MR. McKay said he understood that the Assessment List was made out previous to the May fire in Woodstock, and parties who were assessed on properties subse quently burned were refused relief from taxation on such properties when they apolied to the Council therefor. MR. Jones said that the statement wa

MR. RYAN (Albert) thought the County Council were the best judges of their own

MR. WILLIS said Hon. Mr. McQueen's amendment belonged to the worst kind of class legislation, and he could not understand why persous who lost insurance by Provincial Company should be exempted any more than others who might have had pany's Act. MR. O'LEARY favored the Bill as

Mr. Johnson claimed that when the representatives of the people affected were agreed to the measure it ought not to be interfered with by members from outside Counties, especially in such a case as this when the amendment was not backed up by a Petition from even one Ratepayer the County affected.

MR. McKay repudiated the idea ad vanced by Mr. Johnson and said if that were to prevail hon. members might as well meet in their own Counties and pass their local measures without coming to the Legislature at all. He thought as the Bill was brought in by suspension of the Rules Hon, Mr. McQueen also urged against

the principle enunciated by Mr. Johnson. MR. MURCHIE favored the Bill, and said that he and others owning property in York did not grudge paying part of the assessment in that County for a similar ourpose, although they were heavy losers y the St. Stephen fire

MR. SMITH, referring to persons not being assessed because they might have lost their property by the Woodstock fire, said that persons who owned properties and had large families to support were sometimes as badly off as those who had no property, for they had much difficulty in paying their taxes. MR. JONES said it was the first time had heard it stated that persons owning

croperty were poorer than those who had PICKARD said that persons who were insured in the Provincial Company might also be insured more largely others, in which case there would not be much force in the exemption under the

The amendment, being put, was lost and the Bill was agreed to.

MOTIONS FOR ADDRESS, ENQUIRIES, ETC. MR. McLEOD, pursuant to notice, moved for an Address for statements of expenses facts to show that he had sought Probate on Immigration; Mr. Willis for statement legislation to affect a case in which he was of Travelling Expenses of the heads of Departments; Mr. Davidson for Statements of Returns of Stumpage in Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche-all of which were promised by the Hon. Provincial Secretary without Address, and the

motions were withdrawn. In reply to Mr. Jones's inquiry, the hon. Provincial Secretary said the Conmight be that he (Mr. Tweedie) did not | solidated Statutes were already furnished to Parish Courts' Commissioners free of charge, and it was the intention of the Government to furnish them also to Justices of the Peace and other Public Officials

In reply to Mr. Jones' inquiry, whether HON. MR. CRAWFORD said the enact- it was the intention of the Government to ments sought by him in the matter of ascertain the length of the By-Roads in Easements were certainly not calculated the Province, the hon. Provincial Secrechange the law relating to Probates. | tary said the matter was under considera- | long period was associated with Mr. Ellis

the hon. Provincial Secretary said the full report of the Engineer on the Albert gether with other papers on the subject without address. The motion was withdrawn.

BILLS. ETC. The Chatham Driving Park Association Bill was committed by Mr. Tweedie, and agreed to after an explanation by the

Recess. AFTER RECESS HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities with the petition of the York

County Council in favor thereof. MR. BARKER committed a Bill to authorise York County Council to assess eleven thousand dollars on the County to redeem certain Debentures, Mr. Willis in the chair. Agreed to after explanation by the

MR. MARSHALL introduced a Bill to amend the Act to widen and extend certain Public Streets, in St. John with the Petition of Amos P. Barnes and forty others in favor thereof. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th

Dr. Dow, Deputy Speaker, resumed the chair this morning. MR. THERIAULT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt capital invested in Mills and Manufactories in Madawaska from Taxation for ten years. The Bill was withdrawn, the rules not having been fully complied with prior to the motion. MR. THERIAULT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the election of two members of the Assembly in Madawaska: ruled inadmissible as involving a charge on the public revenue without a

recommendation of the Government.

MR. MARSHALL moved that the petition of A. P. Barnes, Jas. Lawton and others, in favor of a Bill to amend the Act to widen and extend certain Streets in St. John, be read at the Clerk's table, which was done.

MR. MARSHALL introduced a Bill for the protection of Mechanics and Material

MR. O'LEARY committed and explained the Bill to invest certain land in Weldford, formerly granted to St. Andrew's Church | Telegraph :when in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and to enable the said Trustees to dispose of the same, Mr. McKenzie in the Chair. Agreed

The Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Marine and Fire Insurance Company was referred to Messrs. Elder, Crawford, Covert, Davidson and Marshall, as a Select

MR. Jones gave notice of motion for detailed account showing how \$6,081.50 crecited in the Receiver General's Account. 1877, is made up; also showing particularly the number of Marriage Licenses issued by each Issuer, and the amount received by each therefor.

MR. Jones also gave notice of motion for a detailed Statement showing the par-ticular Public Works or Buildings to which accidents happened in the Fiscal year 1877. which required immediate outlay for repairs thereof and for which there was no legislative provision; also a Statement showing the particular occasion when an expenditure not foreseen or provided for by law was urgently required in said year; also any Reports made by the Auditor General that there was no legislative provision for such outlay for repairs or expenditure; also the Reports made by the Provincial Secretary or other head of Department that the necessity for such repairs or expenditure was urgent; also copies of any Special Warrant or cheque issued and signed as provided by Section 19, Chapter 9 of the Consolidated Statutes, showing how, to whom or for what service, and at what time the amount of said Warrant so drawn under Sec. 19 was

MR. ROGERS gave notice of motion for a letailed Statement of all Lumber seized as cut in trespass on Lands in Albert County, with the names of the trespassers and the amounts of the Stumpage and expenses on the same from 31st October. 1876, to 26th February, 1878. MR. MURCHIE introduced a Bill to am-

end the St. Stephen Incorporation Act, with a petition in favor thereof. MR. COTTRELL moved, pursuant to notice, for copies of the proceedings and a Return of the expenses, etc., of the In vestigation of charges against H. E. Herbert, J. P., and J. E. Knapp, Clerk of the

Peace, Westmoreland HON. MR. McQUEEN said the initials of Herbert's name were S. E. HON PROVINCIAL SECRETAY said the in formation would be furnished without an Address, and the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Jones moved, pursuant to notice, for papers connected with Stock purchases, Sales, etc., which were promised without

Address and the motion was withdrawn. MR. BARKER introduced, with Petition Bill to authorize the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church. Fredericton, to dispose of certain Lands. In laying the papers asked for relating to the Grand Southern Railway on the

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said ! did not have copies of the Plans prepared because the expense involved in the work would be greater than the House would care to authorize. The originals would, however, be submitted for examination at equirements and that the Bill ought to any time. The papers submitted did not request last year, but were merely those coming into the hands of the Government since that time

> and continue the Richibucto Railway Com-HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY again referred to the tardiness with which Private Bills seemed to be sent forward, and said that he feared some of them would be too late to receive attention at the present

> session. He gave notice that he would be prepared to submit the Estimates early In reply to Mr. Burns Hon. Provincial Secretary said that most of the Financial information asked for by several members was contained in the Statements promised in the Lieut-Governor's Speech and such details as were not contained therein

would be furnished as soon as they could In reply to Mr. Covert the Secretary said information respecting School Books was being prepared in the Chief Superintendent's Office, and would be brought in as soon as possible.

Adjourned. (Special to the Advance.) FREDERICTON, March I3.

MR. BURNS gave notice, this morning. for detailed statement of travelling expenses of members of the Executive, to 31st October last. showing what amounts

A long discussion was had on Mr. Davidson's bill to authorize Parishes in Northumberland to vote pay to Councillors, nearly all the members taking part. The hardships of Councillors in having to travel long distances to attend meetings, paying their own expenses and losing time was argued in favor of the measure and there seemed a desire in the House that whatever was done should be for the whole Province, not for one county. There was division of opinion as to whether the remuneration should take the form of mileage, daily pay, or a combination of both. and whether the parish or county should bear the charge; some also argued that payment of Councillors should be compulsory. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson presented a petition from Charlotte County Council favoring payment of Councillors, out of county Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to incorporate Albert Southern Railway, and Hon. Mr. Stevenson a bill in respect of

Library Association and Mechanics In-

Mr. Rogers' motion relating to Crown Land trespasses in Albert County. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to incor-Reformers Hall Company.

DEATH OF C. ARMSTRONG ESQ.-It is with much regret that we chronicle the 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

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pubisher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for

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 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 The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu tion distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Que-

bec), among communities engaged in Lumbering Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior ents to advertisers. Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

CORRESPONDENTS who wish to communicate directly with the editor of the ADVANCE will, during the Legislative Session, address him at Fredericton.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

The Richibucto Railway.

We earnestly hope that the Govern ment of the Province will lose little time in doing justice to Kent County in the matter of her Railway, and not, by unnecessary delay, cause the loss of opportunity which the Company now has of obtaining the loan of Rails promised by the Dominion Government. That there is danger of this loss appears from the following taken from the Ottawa correspondence of the St. John

"I may mention what has probably been sent by telegram, that in reply to several inquiries upon the subject of old Rails, which are now quite in demand. Mr. Mackenzie has stated that there are no more of these at the disposal of the Government, the total quantity on hand sufficient to lay some seventy miles of Road having been promised to the Central Railroad and the Richibucto Branch, in proportion to their respective mileage, and it will only be in case of these Roads failing to put under construction within a reasonable time, that the disposal of these Rails in another way can come up for

consideration. The Northern, or Richibucto Rail way Company were foremost among those who took steps to secure the advantage of the Subsidies Act of 1874 They were quite as well prepared to undertake the work as other Companies with whom! the Government made Contracts, when the friends of what was known as the Shore Line succeeded in having the application of the Northern Company held in suspense until the Line running from Kingston via Buctouche, etc. was tested. That having been done, both Companies were before the Government with their claims and the latter decided in favour of the Richibucto Road.

By this time the Government were sensible of the fact that the Province was in danger of becoming seriously involved on account of its Railway expenditure. and, with the evident intention of securing delay and perhaps imposing upon the Richibucto Company a condition which they could not fulfil, the latter were required as a necessary evidence of their ability to carry out their Contract—to show that they had a guarantee of a loan of Rails from the Dominion Government. The Company secured a guarantee of sixty per cent of the Rails required and again applied to have their Contract signed, but the Government still refused on the ground that forty per cent of the Rails were yet required The Company then proceeded to negotiate with Mr. Domville for the balance of Rails required and it was while these negotiations were pending that they were officially informed that Government claimed it inexpedient to enter into a contract.

There had been no reason, whatever, to doubt that the Government would keep faith with the Company in the matter, and upon the strength of the official promise that the Contract would include those brought down by a similar | be signed, as well as the personal assurance of members of the Executive. the Contractors under the Company grave charge upon its face but when the MR. O'LEARY introduced a Bill to revive | had cleared out several miles of the pro- subject is penetrated to any depth-and posed line to full width, built necessary shanties for men, placed plant and ary to trouble its mind in that direction implements on the works and done considerable grading, when the Government announced a change of Railway bered that if there is any virtue in artipolicy. Since that time work has been hung up on the Richibucto Railway to the direct loss of the Company and

portant section of the North Shore. It was not because of anything the Richibucto Company had done or left of destruction than our migratory fishes undone that Government refused to carry out its understanding, but simply fishing areas of our inland waters in proportion to the population of the because of a change of Government General Railway policy. No change of | Provinces in which they are located. general policy, however, could justifiy the course pursued. It was because of the Government's promise and the knowledge that they were fulfilling conditions imposed thereunder that the

Company commenced the work. Kent County was very badly treated when the route of the Intercolonial Railway was determined, for nothing save indifference to her interests on the part of those who could influence the local direction of that Road, prevented it from passing on to Richibucto via our parishes of Nelson and Glenelg. It was the duty and it should have been the policy of the Provincial Government to do all in its power to relieve so important a section of New Brunswick upon it; and, above all things else, the 845 for the same service. If, however, and we are glad to give emphasis to the promise made, and under which the construction of the Road was commenc- vinces were to be as much larger, proed, should have been observed. We say nothing concerning the comparative claims of the Richibucto Company and they should have an expenditure of others who were differently treated by \$21,683 instead of the \$18,845 of which the Government, for such references can affect the question in no way at this | be said, population is not a fair basis on Papers were promised in response to Richibucto of securing her Railway, the it is fairer than what the Advocate adpledged faith of the Government that the Contract for it would be signed, porate the Chatham Dutcher Temperance | the fulfilment of all the conditions on which the Government's promise was made, the awkward financial position of the Company and Contractors, caused bursements on Fisheries Account are event of his again entering political life, visitors is kept, and a Library of reference death of C. Armstrong Esq., who for a by the Government's unfulfilled assur- paid. As Fishery expenditure is great- he is found equal to the duty of avoidances, and the fact that prolonged delay er than Fishery income, the general, as ing a too close association with Sir John, considerable sum of money to get this Tupper, Sir John and others concerning

own pledges.

the unnecessary restrictions placed up-

on our fishermen, but we have, in the

last issue of that paper the repudiation

Advocate further says :-

"tion."

"in the Province."

his old portfolio.

"as seemed to call for official explana-

We had almost expected that our co-

temporary, instead of finishing the last

sentence as it has done in the above,

would have given expression to a be-

circles and, in place of the last five

words said "indicate that the charges

emanated from an official source with-

Gentlemen in Northumberland who

have, of late, become objects of the not

very dignified attention of the Advocate

are, of course, made to appear as im-

plicated in the charges referred to and

the ADVANCE is put on the defensive in

connection with the real or supposed

sins of the gentleman who prevents-as

our contemporary puts it-"our Repre-

sentative from being induced to resume

As to the attitude assumed by our-

selves towards the Department in the

matter of the Regulations which, as the

Advocate now confesses, have given so

much dissatisfaction, we have nothing

to say, save to give expression to our

regret that the injudicious counsels of

the Inspector, the Advocate, Mr. Mit

chell and others in the interest of the

latter gentleman's political party pre

vailed in bringing about the very

changes which our contemporary nov

condems. But the facts connected with

all these subjects have been kept suf-

ficiently before the readers of our Coun-

ty papers to render further reference to

them unnecessary at this time, so we

pass on to the introduction of the gra

vamen of the Advocate's leader of last

week. The article in question was en

titled, "The Minister of Fisheries and

his Annual Report," and it appeared

that in working itself up to "this

frame of mind" in which our contem-

porary gravely informed its readers

was when it received the Minister'

Annual Report, the subject announced

had almost been forgotten. However,

the Report was reached at last and the

first charge launched at the "Grit

successor of the patriot who presided

over "the old state of things" was in

connection with the Dominion Fish

Breeding Establishments. The com-

plaint was that out of an expenditure

of \$24,037 for current expenses of Hatch-

ing Houses, only \$5,192 were expended

in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the

but \$1,388. That looks like a very

we by no means expect our contempor-

-the prima facie unfairness will en-

tirely disappear. It must be remem-

ficial Fish Breeding for commercial pur-

poses our inland waters need such assis-

tance to a much greater extent than

those of the Maritime Provinces: first.

because the fishes thus propagated in

But, we must admit that the Provin

ces of Ontario and Quebec are entitled

to a larger expenditure on fishery ac-

count than the Lower Provinces, as

matter of simple equity, because of their

consequently larger contributions to

the general Revenues of the Dominion

their contributions directly to the Re-

very much larger than those of the

population as a basis we find that New

absorb \$5,192 as Fish Breeding Expen-

the Advocate complains. But, it may

and on the still stronger ground that

which prevails in well-informed

Repenting of an Old Evil and Enture on that basis. The next items to gaging in a New One. be considered, then, are the relative contributions of the Upper and Mari-The "leading Liberal Conservative time Provinces to the Fishery Revenue. journal" of the North Shore appears to For the year ending 30th June, 1877. be driving ahead at a fair rate as a cam-New Brunswick and Nova Scotia conpaign sheet, and has set itself vigoroustributed \$2,809, and Ontario and Quely about the task of crying down everybec, \$10,554 to the Fishery Revenue. thing and everybody whose course and It needs only the rules of simple proutterances do not tally with the doctrine portion to demonstrate that if \$5,192 that destiny has ordained Canada to be were apportioned to New Brunswick governed by Sir John A. Macdonald and Nova Scotia for Fish culture. Onand Dr. Tupper, while that small portario and Quebec should have had \$19, tion of the country in which we live 507 according to the status of the reshall forever remain in the hands of Mr. spective divisions of the country in the Peter Mitchell. We have been accusmatter of contributions to our Fishery tomed, heretofore, to observe that the Revenue, instead of the \$18,845 which Advocate was entirely in accord with is so grudgingly spoken of by the Advothe Fishery officers and the Minister in cate. It ought to be borne in mind, also,

of that idea and the declaration that its benefits are divided between the two "for the last three years it cannot be Provinces, while all its expenses are "denied that the several changes made charged to the latter Province. "in the Regulations affecting the modes We say nothing at this time concern-"of fishing and the close seasons for ing the conduct of those who have been "fish have caused considerable dissatisguilty of so scandalously misrepresent-"faction in the County." That is what ing the work of some of our Hatching we have been contending for all along Houses, for that will come up where and we are glad, even at this late day, we desire to use proofs of what we have to have our views on the subject enheretofore stated in that connection. dorsed by a journal which has so long We had intended to refer to other points and so unfairly opposed them. The brought up in the Advocate's article on the Fisheries Report, but we will re-"A contemporary in St. John has serve our remarks thereon until next "recently made some serious charges week. In the meantime we may say 'against the Minister for having, in that the superficial and erroneous char-"several cases, used his authority to acter of its researches are easily demonshield violators of the law from the strated, and we can promise so lucid an "consequences of their acts. Several expose of its misleading figures as will "instances were given, with such deconvince any fair-minded reader of its "tails of time, place and circumstance,

that the Hatching House of the Resti-

not received their fair share of expendi-

The Fisheries Award

questions.

unfitness to deal justly with public

It appears that Mr. Blaine, of th United States Congress, is endeavoring to bring about the repudiation of the Fisheries award of \$5,500,000 in favor of Canada, and the New York Herald is assisting the doughty Maine politician. The Telegraph, thereupon, takes it for granted that the United States will be mean enough to refuse payment and

"It would be a fitting sequel to the imposition of a duty on fish cans, the silver bill and the election of a President by fraud and forgery. If the people of the United States are willing to write ference to the sanction to be given to themselves down a nation of swindlers and repudiators, that is their own concern; they always were a cheap people and this last illustration of the extreme and Occidental Railways. For all these cheapness at which they hold their reputation will hurt them far more than it does us. We lose a sum of money will lose what is of far more value, their reputation as an honest people and the respect and confidence of the civilized

We think the Telegraph goes a little too far in attacking the United States so unreservedly, because it may turn out, notwithstanding the position taken by Mr. Blane the Herald and the Telegraph, that the award will be paid. It is scarcely logical, after making reference to the Fish Cans, Silver Bill, and election of the President by Forgeryall done by a "cheap people"-to say that such a matter as cheating us out of \$5,500,000 could hurt them more than us, for we want the money badly enough, it is justly due and it is a sum not to be despised. We will, certainly, never get it by abusing our neighbors after the petulant fashion of the Telegraph, which is almost as undignified in its treatment of the subject as Mr. Blaine and the Herald are mean-spirited and void of national pride and honor. We incline to the hope that the Maine Senator and the big newspaper do not represent the intentions of the President or the feel-

Political Leadership of the Maritime Provinces.

The Hamilton Times correspondent at | said Ottawa states that Sir John A. Maclonald has been virtually deposed from the leadership of his party. The correspondent appears to be quite at home and off-handed in reference to the details of the position and among other

things says:-"He [Sir John] was recently waited upon by a deputation of the U. E. Club wire-pullers who informed him respectfully but firmly that he would be ex- average cost per head was \$10.83, instead pected to resign the leadership after the next election and give place to Dr. Tupper, who, from his manner in the House, is clearly manifesting a power and an importance with which he was never invested before. The reason for this is said to be two-fold: (1) Sir John. the non-tidal waters are non-migratory who is rapidly growing infirm and not and therefore exposed to greater danger to be depended upon, is fast losing his sides these there is another fact which they influence over his baker's dozen of lieuand, second, because of the smaller per refuses to serve any longer under him after he has been used for the purposes of another election. Mr. Tilley, the Allan Steamship Company, and this is who is to be a candidate, declined to be one unless he had assurances that Sir John should not lead the party in the next Parliament. This assurance has been given, and as Mr. Tillev has declared he will not serve under Dr. Tupper, it is to be arranged that the latter is proportionately larger population—and o represent the western section of the Tories, while Tillev leads the contingent from the Maritime Provinces.'

presenting a rather improved programme Maritime Provinces. Thus, if we take party of New Brunswick. It has been Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a pothe solid sentiment of the country repulation (Census of 1871) of 673,394 volts against those who set themselves up as champions or apologists of the diture, while Ontario and Quebec, with once astute, witty and sagacious Sir a population of 2,812,367, absorb \$18,the expenditure of the two Upper Profact—that Mr. Tilley, whatever his confidences with his former political associates in Dominion politics may greater than the two lower Provinces, be, is not prepared to father and attempt to condone the disgrace which ticians of his stripe brought upon Canada. It gives some assurance of the fact which to base the argument. We hold that'the Maritime Provinces Representatives are to have at least, an able leader in whose record of the past there is every We will turn, then, to what is the reason to justify the hope of an honortrue basis, and that is the contributions able course for the future. It will be of the respective sections of the country | to the credit of Mr. Tilley's well known to the Revenues out of which the dis- power to resist temptation if, in the

tant matter, to Kent County and its all over the country and, as we have hand, Mr. Tilley should choose to come shown above, the Upper Provinces have forward as the champion of the present so-called Liberal-Conservative Party, he will find very many of his old friends sadly disappointed and reluctantly obliged to abandon one so long looked upon as their political standard-bearer. We dismiss, as not being worthy of belief, the conjecture in the above that Mr. Tilley would so far forget his principles as to lead any contingent of "Tories," and expect, if he is a candidate at the next Dominion election, to find himself in accord with the honest sentiment of his old supporters, who, however, are not prepared to wander

The Eastern Question.

The treaty of peace has been already ratified by the Sultan and on the 10th gouche is on the River that divides inst, was sent to the Czar at St. Peters-New Brunswick and Quebec and that burg for signature. Raouf Pasha, it is said, is to try and obtain a reduction of the indemnity. The latest despatches represent Russia as maintaining that only questions of European interest

interfere jointly in the affairs of Egypt and both have sent strong remonstrances to the Khedive, on financial matters. Austria will probably support Great Britain in the demand that Greece shall be admitted to the congress.

The Quebec Difficulty.

On the 8th inst., the members of the new Quebec Ministry were sworn in

they are as follows :-H. G. Joly, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Pierre Bachand, Prolier. Commissioner of Crown Lands : D A. Ross. Attorney General: Alexander Chauveau, Solicitor General: Henry Starnes, President of the Legislative

Ministeral explanations in the Quebec Legislative Council showed that the Governor wrote Mr. DeBoucherville complaining that his recommendations infringed by the introduction of bills about which he had not been consulted, ending as follows :- "The Lieut .- Governor after mature deliberation cannot accept the advice of the Premier in rethe railway bill intituled, an Act relating to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa reasons therefore the Lieut,-Governor cannot consider his memorandum with which, although considerable, is, in a out expressing to the Premier the regret national point of view, not large; they which he feels in being no longer able to retain him in his position contrary to the rights and prerogatives of the

The Premier briefly replied that he had no other duty to perform beyond submitting to his dismissal from office reiterating his profound respect for the rights and prerogatives of the Crown.

The House voted confidence in the dismissed ministry as an amendment to

the supply bill. The new Cabinet abandoned the obnoxious bill and propose to meet the obligations of the Province, and to carry out their undertaking for the execution of which the public faith has been pledged, by a system of economy and retrenchment, which will render unnecessary the laying on of new burthens upon the

The Assembly was prorogued on Saturday, until April the 8th, by the Lieut. - Governor

That "Public Document."

In his Newcastle references to Mr Senator Macpherson's Pamphlet, Mr. ings of the American people in the mat- Mitchell made a comparison of the cost of bringing Immigrants to Canada under the present and late Governments. Referring to this subject in his speech at Galt in September last the Premier

> The gentleman who wrote Mr. Macpherson's Pamphlet (laughter) states that the total cost of Immigrants per head in 1873 was \$7.76, and he calls that year the last of the late Government. You will not find 1873-4 there at all. Then in our first year he says that the cost per head was \$18 90, and in our second year \$26.55. Now, the Secretary of the Department states that in 1875-our first year-the of \$18.90, while in 1876 the cost per head, instead of \$26.55, was only \$10.82. Now. the cost in their last year was \$6.37, or as near as may be \$4 per head less than during our second year, when the number of immigrants was diminished by the causes -unavoidable causes-mentioned; but beare very careful not to mention. In 1873, just before they went out of office, there was, I am informed, an additional payment of \$5 per head practically given to added, of course, to the expenditure in our second year, but does not appear in the expenditure for their year. (Hear,

The total expenditure in 1873, accord ing to Mr. Macpherson's Pamphlet, was \$277,368; the Secretary of the Department says it was \$304,000. Mr. Macpherson tells us that the total expenditure in We interpret the above as, after all, 1875-our first year-was \$302,770; the Secretary of the Department tells us it was \$296,692. The expense of agents' salaries, and other expenses, not including the London office, was, in 1873, \$70,487; in 1874, \$60,453; in 1875, \$61,450; in 1876, \$51, 935. The cost of the London office was in 1873, \$138,119; in 1874, \$149,078; in 1875, \$177,000; and in 1876, \$136,000; so that in our last year this item was \$2,000 less than in 1873, and \$13,000 less than in 1874. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The year 1875 was the largest of these years. because in 1874 we thought it desirable that the Canadian Government should have something in the shape of a London office for general purposes, and we rented a larger house in a better part of London than before, and we appointed Mr. Jenkins agent. And speaking of that gentleman, I an bound to say, in the interests of truth and justice, that while he acted as our Agent he was most indefatigable in promoting the interests of Canadian emigration. But, besides, we formed a Canadian Library, so that any Canadian going to London can have access to spacious rooms where the leading Canadian newspapers are to be found, where a list of Canadian on Canadian affairs. It necessarily cost a They were, however, required by the then existing state of the law, as he found in his experience, and not to meet any particular case in which the Firm of Solicitors to which he belonged was interested.

They were, however, required by the then existing state of the law, as he found in his experience, and not to meet any particular case in which the Firm of Solicitors to which he belonged was interested.

They were, however, required by the then loss of sixty per his disconnected with land taken for the St. John Globe. In reply to Mr. Rogers' motion for the Rails required for the work, was an expenditure that I consider not only a wise one, but one we were bound a point and do justice, in this important members of the Rails required for the work, who are now engaged in party guerrilla to which he belonged was interested. a point and do justice, in this impor- same sum per head from our population warfare at Ottawa. If, on the other to make in the public interest, even if it complaint made by those who are in-

was a larger amount than the London ffice had previously cost. (Cheers) On the question of Travelling Expenses, of which a good deal was said by Sir John A. Macdonaldthe Premier. speaking at Orangeville on 18th September last said :-\* \* \* \* Sir John Macdonald has ventured within the past few days to speak in a somewhat personal manner of an of-

fence alleged against myself. He told the people of Amherstburg that when I went to England in 1875, I went there for recreation, but that you had to pay the expenses of the journey; and another gentleman, Mr. W. H. Gibbs, stated that as my wife accompanied me, I must have paid too far from the principles which they her expenses also. (Laughter.) This is have always enabled him to represent the style of speaking indulged in by these gentlemen, who call themselves the leading statesmen of this country, and I sincerely condole with the Conservative gentlemen present who are induced to follow through Coventry such leaders as these. But, sir, it might be worth while, as Sir John Macdonald has questioned this matter, to tell you the real state of the case. I endeavour invariably to avoid doing anything that would be personally offensive to my political opponents. I respect Conservative opinions when l ought to be brought before the coming know they are honestly held. I respect a Conservative leader who tries to give effect France and England have agreed to to those opinions by legislation, and who tries to argue Liberals into a belief in Conservative principles. But, sir, when any person occupying the position of leader of the Conservative party travels outside of the record, as Sir John does in this in stance. I think it but fair that I should show the contrast between the travelling expenses of his Administration and those of the present Administration.

another in 1868-9; two others in 1879-70; another in 1871, and another in 1873-4. These five visits to England are shown by the Public Accounts to have cost \$20, vincial Treasurer: F. G. Marchand, 040.80, or an average of \$4,008.16 per Provincial Secretary; Francois Lange- visit. Under the new regime there have been four visits to England, at an entire cost of \$5,461.72, or an average of \$1,820 per visit. (Cheers.) You can see from the evidence who has been burdening the country by visiting England. Besides, I was not visiting England on private affairs. I had none to attend to there. My health was as good then as it is now; and I may say to them that I feel perfect confidence that my health will be quite strong enough had been neglected, and his prerogatives for a good many campaigns in the future. (Cheers and laughter.) I went to England on public affairs, and neither my wife nor any one else connected with me ever touched a dollar of the public money. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) These gentlemen will perhaps give an account of their own expenses when they next visit Orangeville, and I hope you will ask them to explain these figures. It is their funeral-

In 1868 one of them visited England

SENT GOVERNMENTS, CONTRASTED.

\* \* \* \* But I must pass on to other topics, and shall first refer to some state. ments made at the Conservative gatherings regarding the increase of taxation by the present Administration. It has been stated that some of those increases in the public expenditure were such as we could very easily control. Now, I will read you from official papers what the expenditure has been for the Civil Service of the Government-that is, for the offices connected with the Government Departments and the outside services of Customs and Excise. Take Civil Government first :- In the year 1873-4 (the last year of the late Government) it cost \$883,685.53 to pay those salaries. In our first year, 1874-5, it rose to \$909,265.73. You know that my opponents have always claimed that they were not responsible for the year 1873-4. Although they were the governing party-although they introduced the estimates and provided the works for which the money was to be spent, vet. because they went out of office rather suddenly, when that little unpleasantness arose about the Pacific Railway in November, 1873, they claim that they are not responsible for that year. We say they are wholly responsible, unless, indeed, it be the item for a general election in January. 1874-an expenditure which I am sure all my Reform friends will consider to have been a perfectly justifiable and very necessary one. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It will be seen from the figures I have given that our expenditure was about \$25,000 higher the next year. That increase we are bound to explain, and I am prepared to explain it. In the first place, the late Government before going out of office made some large increases to the salaries or bounties, and made many appointments in view of their early retirement from office, many of which were wholly unneces sary in the public service-many of which

were cancelled at a later date. SUMMARY OF OFFICIALS APPOINTED BY AN EXPIRING GOVERNMENT. Let me read you a short summary of what had been done in this way from January 1st, 1873, to the date of their final departure from office, viz., the 7th of Nov. of that year. They appointed during that time 629 officials, having salaries of \$322,-943. (Hear, hear.) They increased the salaries of 1,381 officials by an aggregate of \$152,350.47. Amongst the other engagements for which they are responsible was one which gave an increase of \$50, after a certain period of service, to all the clerks in the Civil Service of the Government. The increase under their own Act during this year, by the statutory increases of \$50, amounted in round numbers to \$14,000. Then there were some creations of office in connection with the Presidency of the Council, amounting to \$3.857.51.— There was paid in that year, for new appointments made by our predecessors in 1873-4, a sum of \$21,618.80. The total amount paid under these heads, and included in the sum of \$909,265.73, was

SAVING EFFECTED IN CONTINGENCIES AND Then, sir, we saved in contingencies during that year the sum of \$14.096 11. which makes up the difference between the total amount of \$39,676 31, and the apparent increase of \$25,580 20 of 1874-5 over their last Year, 1873-4. So that an apparent increase of salaries by us turns out to be a real decrease of \$14,096 11 from their last year, as you will see by a consideration of these figures. Then in 1875-6 we decreased the expenditure to \$841 .-905 39, or \$42,000 less for these salaries than during the last year of the late Administration. (Loud cheers.) These figures are obtained from official sources. and are certified by the proper officers of the Department. We are really carrying on a vastly increased system, while we are expending less money than was required to perform a much smaller amount of work during their last year of office. (Loud

We do not suppose that there is any enlightened elector of New Brunswick who believes the stories told by Dr.