The safe course, therefore, was to preserve the Rule intact. It would then be easy to observe it; otherwise doubts and discussions would constantly arise, and Bills of an undesirable nature not in a position to pay \$30, it ought not to seek the dignity of Legislative incorporation, but manage its affairs without. as might be easily done by many organizations which would seek incorporation only because they could get it for nothing and thus secure a cheap dignity. He looked tempts to seek cheap and unnecessary legislation, and hoped the Resolution would be negatived.

Church Bills would receive the benefit of Hon. Mr. Stevenson replied in the

and remembering the opposition to it to see it made a general one. which had to be gradually overcome be- Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD was in favor of with the same for the fiscal year, 1877. fore it was accomplished, he was entirely in accord with the Attorney General's views of the subject. He had seen the subject. He had seen the ferent Parishes should decide by vote at Address, and the motion was withdrawn. out unnecessary measures, and secured be paid, it made no provision for the fur- thorize the Revisors of Acadieville, Kent, that by which Bills of a Private nature nishing of the money. There seemed to to prepare a List of Electors for 1878. could come before the Legislature only be a general expression of opinion in favor after the payment of the \$30 Fee in the of payment, but it had come from the they should not trouble the Legislature. before deciding on a general Bill. He referred to the difficulty of discriminatwere still formed for charitable objects, and believe in a general Bill. There would be he urged the voting down of the Resolu- an election in a short time, and then

Hon. Mr. Stevenson argued again in favor of payment, if they chose. He favor of the Resolution, and said he had would not object to vote for a permissive cognise the justice of the Resolution. The Resolution was voted down.

MESSAGE, PAPERS, ETC. HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY submitted a message from the Lt. Governor, embracing Papers on Eastern Extension, Penitentiary, and Tracadie Lazaretto Claims. MR. WILLIS directed attention to the fact that a Paper which he had referred to at the last general Session, in connection with the Penitentiary Claims, was not among those submitted.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the paper referred to was, he supposed, one presented by the hon. member (Mr. Willis) to a member of the Dominion Government. He replied last session that it was not among the papers in his possession. He had, however, since obtained a copy of it which would be submitted. Mr. SPEAKER again referred to tardi

ness of Delegations, and others interested in Private Bills, in getting their measures in position for the House to deal with them, and said they were unnecessarily delaying business. HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY introduced

a Bill to remove doubts in relation to Marriages in certain cases. In reply to Mr. Speaker Hon. Provincial Secretary said it was not a Local and Pri-

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a Statement of Expenses of the Consolidation of the Statutes. MR. COVERT complained of the tardiness of the Government in bringing down papers

and information moved for, and promised. HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the hon. member had no right to complain, as papers were being brought down as fast as they could be prepared Mr. Willis enquired if an increase of

staff in the Departments would faciliate the bringing down of the information re-

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said it would not, as the work involved compilation and research, which could be best and most rapidly done by those now engaged Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

After Routine Messrs. Marshall, Swim, Wood, Company's Bill. 5TH WARD, PORTLAND.

MR. AUSTIN submitted the following reto set apart a portion of the Town of Portland as a Fifth Ward, beg leave to report that they recom-

the House, after amending the Fifth Section at A 6. In such Section insert the words, "in the said Fifth Wards," and strike out the Sixth Section. Signed-A. A. DAVIDSON, JOHN FLEWWELLING. ARCHD. MCKENZIE. HIRAM DOW. I beg to dissent from the for the following reasons: 1st. That it would unduly i

mend the said Bill to the favorable consideration of

2nd. That the promoters of the Bill have not availed themselves of the remedy provided in Section 155 of the Act of Incorporation of said Town. 3rd. That other Districts contribute largely to the Revenues of the Town and do not receive corres the Petitioners and will not remedy the evils com-

plained of.
5th That the proposed Ward will only be represented by Three Councillors instead of Twelve as at present which will have a tendency to create secti-

H. A. AUSTIN. The majority report indicates a change that a certain proportion of the amount raised in the District shall be returned to it for expenditure is struck out.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' PAY.

Mr. Davidson committed a Bill to enable County Councillors in the County of Northumberland to receive remuneration for their services, Mr. Leighton in the chair. He explained the object of the Bill which was to enable Parishes wishing to pay their Councillors to pay them out of their own funds, and pointed ont that in Counties where there were Parishes remote from the Shiretown, it was a great hardship for the Councillors to attend, that some really could not afford to travel, as they often would be required to do, many miles. He said this was not a compulsory measure, but only a permissive Bill to enable Parishes to pay Councillors \$1,50 per day for their expenses. Since he introduced the Bill a number of members had expressed a desire to make it a general one, and he had no wish to urge it on, but would give them an opportunity of having it amended so as to become a general Bill, provided there

was a strong desire to do so. Mr. Wood thought it was a hard case to compel men to go through these duties without payment, and was in favor of their being paid Travelling Expenses in the shape of Mileage.

MR. BUTLER thought it desirable to report progress on the Bill and to refer it to a Committee, such Committee to draft and submit a general Bill to the House. He considered it was better to pay the Councillors by Mileage instead of so much per diem, as otherwise, the man who came 50 or 100 miles would only get as much as the man who came one mile MR. TWEEDIE was in favor of a general

Bill. He thought it a very difficult thing for some Councillors to attend. If a man was elected he was bound to serve, and some could not really afford it. He thought it was worthy of consideration whether travelling expenses should be al-

MR. Swim thought that payment for actual attendance would hardly be payment at all, for while some councillors would have to travel from outlying Parishes a great distance at great expense, they would get no more than the men who lived near the shiretown, who could attend to their business at the same time. He

hoped the Bill would be amended so as to Mr. Burns said without attempting, at this time, to discuss the main features of should be left in the hands of the Municipal Councils because the working of the provision of the Bill would not tend to the interest of the Parishes. He thought ment Act. As explained by the mover,

the bill, he thought the matter of payment it might be advisable, if the principle of the bill provides that in cases of assessment paying Councillors were admitted to be on a non-resident who ought not to be ascorrect, that this should be a general Bill sessed or over-assessment of a ratepayer, applying to the whole of the Province when oath can be made that no opportumaking the payment compulsory. He nity was had to appear before the Valutan lived in New Brunswick they could not get into the Legislature. The Dominion the Councillors from remote Parishes if by law to claim relief, the Municipal Parliament was far more important and

in the form of Revisors' pay.

MR. COTTRELL agreed with the foregoing speakers that the Councillors should rewould be presented. If any Society was Travelling Expenses. He was also of opi- sitate the appearance of the applicant be. day general Bill, and thought there might be sought. another amendment incorporated in it. MR. SMITH said the Bill was a good and He thought the qualification should be necessary one, and the applicant could upon the Rule as a safe-guard against at- Estate qualification was too large, and matter in the hands of his Parish Councilthat the personal estate qualification was lors for presentation to the full Board. not considered, and thought there should

had come to a fair view of the matter, and fore the meeting of Council. He feared he had failed yet to hear any argument | the Bill would give rise to a good deal of Publisher. that it was not a system of injustice to unnecessary work for the Council. MR. WILLIS said as one who had assistask people to do certain duties at great ed in securing the adoption of the Rule. | this Bill had been introduced, and wanted | tracts and Tenders made for Bridges,

necessity for some stringent Rule to keep | the time of elections, what sums should Receiver General's Office. He thought Councillors, themselves, and he thought Societies which could not pay that sum that perhaps it would be well to wait for had better not be Societies at all; at least | an expression of opinion from the people MR. SMITH said he had already pointed ing, under the proposed amendment, be- out, when the Municipal Bill was presented, tween Societies which were charitable in that it was unreasonable that Councillors name and those which might not be so, but | should serve for nothing, but he did not Councillors could express themselves in behind it a Bill to incorporate a number | Bill, and, regarding the funds, he thought

of persons who desired to establish a they should come out of the County Fund, Library on Grand Manan, a very praise-worthy undertaking, and he hoped the good judgment of the House would rewould be a poor principle to make the law a permissive one, for the result of this would be that the Councillors representing some Parishes would be paid while others would not. He thought they should receive Mileage, but he wanted to call attention to the fact that the Coun-

cillors were now actually getting, in their character of Revisors, as much as it was proposed to give them by the Bill. There to the qualification of Candidates for the incorporated in the Bill as regarded, for instance, the filing of the Oath of qualifi-

MR. Johnson spoke in favor of payment to Councillors. MR. McQUEEN believed in the right of self-government for Parishes, and thought they had a right to say that the Councillors should be paid, but the House should be careful to see that the Councillors, were not paid twice, both as Revisors and as Councillors, as they might be under the Bill. He thought it would be no hardship however, if the Bill were allowed to stand

MR. BARKER was in favor of a general Bill, and suggested referred this one to a Select Committee to prepare and submit a Mr. Pickard stated his views in favor

for another year.

of a general Bill. MR. O'LEARY thought the people did not want the Councillors to work for nothing and had no doubt the people would sanction a general Bill. He thought the expenses-should be paid out of the County Fund. There were several reasons why be would vote for a general Bill and in regard to the qualification he thought it should not be restricted to Real Estate. MR. RYAN (Albert) pointed out that

there was a provision in the general Act that if no two men could be found who possessed sufficient property, to qualify them, Rate Payers should be chosen. The more property, however, a man owned in a Parish, the more careful he was as to as-Mr. Rogerssaid there were no petitions

of the people in favor of the Bill, and they had had no opportunity of expressing their views upon it. He thought the law should be left as it was for the present.

Mr. McKay felt like endorsing the opinion that progress should be reported. and thought that such of the amendments suggested as found general acceptance Beveridge and Barker were appointed a should be incorporated in one Act to amend special Committee on the St. John Gas the Municipal Act. He was in favor of

reducing the qualification. Mr. McKenziethought the measure was premature, and that it would be well to let the matter remain until the people had an opportunity of expressing their opinion. MR. MURCHIE was in favor of the Bill. but did not think, with some of the former speakers, that the qualification should be

MR. DAVIDSON was quite willing that the House should pass any Bill they pleased as a general Bill, but he did not want his own Bill thrown out. If they framed a general Bill, and he liked it, he would vote for it: but he reserved to himself the right to bring the Bill on and have it decided upon, on its own merits.

Progress was reported. INFORMATION MOVED FOR. Resolutions for address were moved as

By Mr. Jones-

For a detailed Statement, showing how \$6,081.50, credited in the Receiver General's Accounts, 1877, is made up; also, showing particularly the number of Marriage Licenses issued by each issuer, and the amount received by each therefor.

For a detailed Statement showing the particular Public Works or Buildings to which Accidents happened in the Fiscal Year, 1877, which required im-mediate outlay for repairs thereof and for which there was no legislative provision; also a Statement showing the particular occasion where an MR. MARSHALL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act to Incoporate ports made by the Auditor General that there was the N. B. Odd Fellows Hall Co. and presented a Petition of the Odd Fellows in control of the Odd Fellows in server 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 and for what service, and at what time the amount of said Warrant so drawn under By Mr. Rogerscut 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.

The Government said information would

be furnished without Address. THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

After Routine Mr. Beveringe presented the Petition of William Austin and others in favor of a Bill to divide the Parish of Grand Falls; also the petition of Charles McCluskey and the Petition of the Victoria Municipal Council against the said Bill. MR. BEVERIDGE introduced the above

Dr. Dow endeavored to introduce a Bill to incorporate the several Temperance Reform Clubs in the Province as a general Bill, but Mr. Speaker ruled it out on the ground that it was a Private Bill, and, therefore, subject to the Rule in respect to

MR. MARSHALL committed a Bill to amend the St. John Gas Company's Act .-He explained it as authorizing the Company to issue sixty thousand dollars Debentures at six per cent, secured by a first lien on all property of the Company, and providing also that voting at Shareholders' meetings shall be one vote for every share.

MR. ELDER reported favorably from the Select Committee on the New Brunswick Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Com-

MR. Rogers gave notice of a motion for copies of Reports of the Government engineer on the Albert Railway since the 22nd Dec., 1866, with a statement of moneys paid on account of the said Road, and return of the Mileage of the said road, on which Subsidy has been paid.

Mr. Jones committed a Bill to amend Chapter 102, Section 5, of the Consolidated

Statutes "Settlement of the Poor," Mr. As explained by the mover, the Bill changed the word "the" to "in" so as to make the sentence read, "In order to effect such removal," etc. Agreed to.

OVER-ASSESSMENT BILL Mr. Jones committed a Bill. Mr. O'. Leary in the chair, to amend the Assess-

make the expense greater than it now was | County Councils, and it was better to provide a summary way for Assessors to deal

Mr. McLeon was of the same opinion, ceive a certain remuneration, and also as seeking relief in this way would necesnion that they should be paid out of the Council, involving, perhaps, more County Funds instead of the Parishes being specially taxed. He was in favor of a than the amount from which relief was

changed. He complained that the Real make affidavit near home and place the MR. RYAN, (Albert) thought the matter ought to be left in the Assessors' hands Dr. Dow was glad that the Legislature for there might be a good deal of delay be-

The Bill was agreed to. MR. SMITH moved for copies of the Con-Bonds, Advertisements, etc., connected MR. JOANSON introduced a Bill to au-

MR. MARSHALL presented the Petition of Robert Reed and Fred. A. Jones in favor of the Bill relating to the Mount Pleasant Hotel, and the said Bill was referred to Messrs. Marshall, Phillips, Ryan, (Gloucester) McLeod and O'Leary. MR. MARSHALL introduced Bills to amend the Act for the Restoration of Public Property of St. John; to amend the law

St. John, with Petitions of the Common Council in favor thereof. MR. Robinson introduced a Bill to authorize the sale of certain Church Lands in Canterbury, with Petition of the Rector Church Wardens, etc., in favor there-

relating to Assessment, St. John, and a

Bill relating to the Fire Department of

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY submitted the Engineer's Report containing in-Railway Wharf at Shepody River. BILL TO ALTER QUALIFICATION OF CANDI-

DATES FOR ASSEMBLY. ld like to see General Assembly, Mr. Davidson in the stood we quote it : chair. The mover said this was an important Bill and he would like to hear the pinion of the House upon it and if necessary he would make amendments. The Bill was simply to allow any British subject having ability or talent to offer as a Candidate on paying the sum of \$50 or as much as might be decided upon by the House. It was, in fact the abolition of the Real

> Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL spoke at some length in favor of the Bill and said he believed that it, to some extent, assimilated the law to that respecting Candidates for the Canadian House of Commons where there was no property qualification. He had always favored the abolition of the Property qualification on the ground that it shut out those persons who would not care to offer unless they had the qualification and it allowed the admission of persons who had no qualification but were willing to state that they had. As to the value of Property, people entertained different opinions and it frequently happenpeople offered for the Assembly and made the Declaration but were not really entitled to the qualification. It was once an old Conservative doctrine that a man had no stake in the country unless he possessed Real Estate but that time must be considered as long since passed away and it must be taken for granted that the possession of Real Property was no real guar-

Men in Cities and Towns might prefer not to have Real Estate, but they might have Personal Estate or Leasehold Property equal to that amount, and there was no reason why they should not be eligible for election. This property qualification was a limit upon the right of choice of the people. One of the reasons for this law was that members did not care to be vexed by men of straw who might be put up for the sake of putting the member to the trouble of election. Of course, where that was likely to occur, it was reasonable there should be some means provided to try and put a stop to it. There was no doubt that notwithstanding the qualification, men of straw had offered themselves, but he thought that requiring a Candidate to pay fifty dollars would show him to be bona The Bill was a guarantee of honesty of intention. The Dominion Act was similar in this respect. He thought the matconsider whether it should be adopted or not, and he thought the passing of the Bill would be an enlargement of the privileges of the people. It would help the bona fide candidate, and would prevent men of straw from running. These, however, were merely his own impressions, and not

necessarily those of the Government. the Municipal Act was under discussion. he was in favor of making the qualification a Personal as well as a Real one. As the law now stood it required the Candidate to possess \$300 in Real Estate, but if a man had Leasehold Property to the value of \$100,000 he was not eligible for election. fication altogether, but either retaining the qualification or changing it to Persona Property; there should be a guard some-

of some kind in the country. MR. BUTLER said this Bill had been before the House several times, and he had never seen occasion to change his mind. The qualification was one that any man of business could easily obtain possession of. He was in favor of changing it to Leasehold and Personal property but would Councillors were required to have a qualification, and this Assembly was the main wheel in the whole machinery, and it For a detailed Statement of all Lumber seized as would not be consistent to abolish the we shall point out. In dealing with qualification.

MR. McKENZIE felt inclined to favor the principle of this Bill. He thought it strange that the members of the Dominion and this Legislature should. It had been argued that Councillors required qualification, but they represented a part of the people he should support this Bill.

Mr. Swim opposed the Bill, and contended it was a step in the direction of might be adapted to a people of the future but not to this country as at present con-stituted. He hoped the measure would

not pass without mature deliberation. portant measure. He had, however, no bjection to the Bill but it might be the means of getting a man a seat who had came here were sent by electors. A man might own brains who might not own property-at all events £300 worth of real property. He was aware that the possession of property was an index sometimes of the amount of brains a man had, but whether the skill manifested in getting it for himself would be the most useful kind of skill to his country might be a question. He was a great radical when he was young, but was growing more conservative every year. He was aware that personal arguments were not demonstrative, but had that law passed before the the benefit of his powers for the last three years for he would not have put up \$50 addition to his other expenses, for a in this House, and if \$50 was the price of a ticket in the lottery of the Dominion Parliament it was too high for what the members had the chance of picking up here. He contended they ought to aim at having men sent here because they would make good representatives, and any measure which called upon the members to pay anything out of their own pockets was moving away from that principle, and making the member the choice of the member himself and not of the people.

MR. O'LEARY said that he had been moved by a liberal spirit in bringing in the Bill. The possession of a few acres, a man brains, and the man who owned \$20,000 of Personal Property could not now get a seat. If O'Connell or Burke or Gratdition to a payment per day, so as to put them all on the same footing. He thought the rate could be so adjusted as not to would throw a good deal of work on the like the vote of the House upon the Bill.

(Continued in Extra.)

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

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

Miramichi Advance.

Unfortunate Comparisons.

In last week's ADVANCE we presented some facts and figures in connection by those who have studied the operation with a branch of Fisheries Expenditure which was attacked by the Advocate, and showed how erroneous and unfair that paper's treatment of the subject was. We purpose, now, to take up another attack by the same paper upon general formation relating to Lands taken for a Fishery expenditure, in which it is exercised by the Department against the Maritime Provinces. In order that MR. O'LEARY committed a Bill relating the charge made may be fully under- tia, blameable. In the Western Section

the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces in that year amounted to \$8,447,405, while those of Ontario and Quebec yielded but \$2,534,896. To protect these comparatively small fisheries we find that the sum of \$43,154 was appropriated in 1877, while to protect those that yielded the larger

sum, but \$28,270 was paid. In Ontario and Quebec the number of officers appointed to protect their fisheries (including the hands on board the protection steamer Lady Head) is 199. whose pay and disbursements amounted to, as above, \$43,154; while in three Maritime provinces there are 381 officers whose pay and disbursements were only \$28,270. Thus it will be seen that 381 officers in the Maritime Provinces receive but little more than half the sum paid to count and make the correct figures as 199 officers in the Upper Provinces, while follows : -the fisheries protected by the latter yielded only two and a half millions of dollars against eight and a half millions of dollars

yielded by the former. From these facts, if they really are facts, it would certainly seem, that so far as the fisheries are concerned, the Grits have been true to their tradition and have kept the lion's share of the spoils at home. But what shall we say of a Maritime Minister, and what of Maritime Members, Ontario, Grit or Conservative, who could allow Quebec, such gross partiality and unfairness to exist? If this is a fair specimen of their "Reform," the sooner we get back to the old state of things the better, for if this kind of work is done in one Department. we may be sure that the same spirit and the same "purity" prevails in them all. Should our Representative ever be induced to resume his old portfolio, we fear he will find that his Department has been "reformed" to an extent that will surprise him, and give him plenty of work to set right such manifest unfairness as we have now brought to his notice and that of our readers. Perhaps the Manager who has constituted himself the champion of the Fishermen, will give the readers of his master's paper his profound thoughts on these matters.

It is a matter of regret that the friends of the Advocate do not use their influence upon it for the purpose of inter was one of sufficient importance to ducing it to abandon the silly personal references which so often mar its pages and-especially when used in connection with the discussion of purely public subjects—weaken and do discredit to editorial articles, which although never evincing much ability might, if they MR. AUSTIN said that last year, when were omitted, be, at least, harmlessly

Three points appear to be aimed a in the above. One of these is that the Department expends more money in Ontario and Quebec than it ought fairly He was not for doing away with the quali- to do; another, that it expends less in the Maritime Provinces than it ought fairly to do, and the third that—this where, and Candidates should have a stake alleged unfairness did not exist when Hon. Mr. Mitchell was Minister. Our cotemporary appears to be a little careless about figures, being about thirty thousand dollars astray in representing the value of the catch in the Maritime Provinces (including Prince Edward not do away with the qualification. Even Island) for 1876. That, however, is a small matter when compared with the other fallacies indulged in and which the subject we will omit the Province of Prince Edward Island, whose fishery affairs came under the control of the Parliament should require no qualification, Dominion in 1874, and whose statistics are not available for full comparison.

The chief errors lying at the foundapeople, and to guard the taxation of the tion of the Advocate's implied arguments (for it has not attempted to advance anything more argumentive than universal suffrage, which he considered a few misleading figures) are its ignoring the great difference between the character of the Fisheries of the Upper and Maritime Provinces, respectively, MR. PICKARD thought this was an im- the revenues which go to offset the disbursements and the undeniable right of the Upper Provinces to a larger share Provinces of \$6,212, and in 1877, of not the qualification, because those who of Dominion patronage in this as in \$4,137. This excess in favor of "Caother regards. If we were dealing with nada by the Sea" is still further insome other branches of the public ser- creased by the expenditure in Prince vice we might agree with those who Edward Island which, for the Fiscal claim that we do not receive fair con- Year ending 30th June, 1877 was \$1,sideration in the distribution of Ottawa 974, and the receipts nothing at all. favors, but, in this one of the Fisheries, the catch of codfish was \$2,549,840; of Herrings, \$660,570; of Mackerel, \$709,-640; of Haddock, \$820,750; of Pollock, \$121,982; of Lobsters, \$502,308, and Fish oils amounted to \$224,688. These foot up \$5,365,090. Add to or a few stumps, or a house would not give these large items the values for Smoked Herrings, Preserved Mackerel, Hake, living near the shire town, and suggested a Petition and affidavit to that effect. He were the men who had a right to choose resenting the value of Nova Scotia fish- Provinces more than the former did. the payment of Travelling Expenses in ad- said the old law gave this privilege, and and they should be the judges of a man's eries which, to a large extent, do not It is well known that Mr. Mitchell's require protection, and on account of policy practically controlled the expenwhich the department is hardly called diture of the Department until the

fish which largely frequent or remain in New Brunswick was as follows: inland waters And in this connection Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the we may mention that fish of the same species are not, in a single instance, caught in both Ontario and Nova

The above considerations go to show

that the value of the catch in the dif-

ferent Provinces should not, by any

means, be taken as the basis on which to apportion salaries and disbursements. It is now held by the Department, as it was also held under the late administration, that the mode of managing the fisheries in the different Provinces cannot be assimilated in all respects, for when the Provinces existed separately each had its own system, and differences can only be overcome gradually. It is true that there are fewer officers in Ontario and Quebec than in the Maritime Provinces, and that the sums paid on account of salaries rule higher there than here, but we think it is admitted of our New Brunswick system that if we had fewer officers, and larger salaries were paid to the remainder we should have a more effective service. We certainly prefer the policy pursued in Ontario, in this respect, and think the late Minister, for establishing, as charged that an unfair discrimination is well as the present one for continuing the comparatively non-effective one pursued in New Brunswick and Nova Scoof Canada there are no Inspectors or-From the Report of 1876 we find that as in Nova Scotia-Deputy Inspectors. The duties are done by a better class of Fishery Overseers at a triffing increase of pay. The Advocate has, in this connection, very unfairly placed the salaries and disbursements on account of the Lady Head in to swell up the aggregate against Ontario and Quebec. This steamer's account is \$17.059, and as she is not used exclusively for Quebec services, but is the Dominion Fisheries Steamer she should be so placed. This then, would reduce the salaries and disbursements in Ontario and Quebec ac-

Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick & Nova Scotia, Coming more fully to the records we find that the Expenditure, Revenue, Value of catch in the four Pro-

vinces since 1874 were as follows: -Exp'ture. Revenue. \$8,969 \$4.386 \$ 446,267 9,265 8,523 1,608,650 10,585 123 6,652,301 New Bruns'k, 7,351 \$8,388 \$4,478 \$ 453,194 9,803 8,904 Nova Scotia, 12,265 5,573,851 830 2,427,654 New Bruns'k, 7,373 \$12,815 \$4,596 \$ 437,229 14,282 6,440 2,097,667 Nova Scotia, 14,655 442 6,029,049 New Bruns'k, 10,080 2,030 1,953,388 \$13,185 \$4,483 \$ 450,000

12,909 6,071 2,560,147 Nova Scotia, 15,127 1,520 5,527,858 New Bruns'k, 11,168 1,289 2,133,236 In a former issue we laid down the proposition that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were entitled to a larger expenditure on fishery account than the Lower Provinces, as a matter of simple equity, because of their proportionately larger populations - and consequently larger contributions to the general Revenues of the Dominionand on the still stronger ground that their contributions directly to the Revenues of the Fisheries Department were very much larger than those of the Maritime Provinces. The latter part of the proposition is amply borne out by the above figures. How does the account actually stand? Deducting the Revenue directly derived from the

Fisheries in the respective Provinces from the amounts paid on account of salaries and disbursements and the results for 1876 and 1877 are as follows: Ontario and Quebec. Gross Expenditure, \$27,079 Direct Revenue. Making net Expenditure \$16,061 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Gross Expenditure, Direct Revenue,

Making net Expenditure 1877. Ontario and Quebec. Gross Expenditure, \$26,094 Direct Revenue, 10,554 Making net expenditure

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Gross Expenditure, Direct Revenue,

The above shows an excess of expenditure in 1876 in favor of the Maritime

Making net expenditure

We can imagine how narrow-minded we have no right to complain. The persons in the Upper Provinces might Fisheries of Ontario, it must be rement complain of the apparent discrimination bered, are in inland waters as well as in favor of the Maritime Provinces, but those of Quebec, to a large extent. it would appear much better if those last election the Province would have lost Those of New Brunswick and Nova who write for the press in the Maritime Scotia are, almost altogether, sea fish- Provinces would not provoke discuseries which do not require looking after sion which can only result in proving to chance of drawing the great prize of a seat | to any appreciable extent, comparatively | them that to "let well enough alone" speaking. Anyone can satisfy himself is sometimes good policy. The Advoon these points by running over the cate ought to know that the Departitems of catch which go to make up the ment does not discriminate against the totals in the different Provinces. Thus Maritime Provinces, but, on the conwe find that in Nova Scotia, in 1876, trary, that while they, on account of their relatively smaller contributions to the revenues of Canada, ought not to claim a larger sum than the Upper Provinces therefrom for support of Fisheries, yet actually receive such consideration to the extent of say \$5,000 a year. As to the question of difference in the policy pursued by Mr. Mitchell and Halibut, Smelts, Shad, Fish Guano, Mr. Smith in their administration of tan lived in New Brunswick they could not and sales in Halifax City market, ag- the important service under consideragregating \$276,033, and we have no less | tion, the figures show that the latter they only received the same as those Council shall have power to grant relief on had no such restriction. The electors a grand total than \$5,641,123, as rep-

perhaps, for the purpose of procuring June, '74, although he went out of ofstatistics. It will, therefore, be readily fice about the end of the calendar year, seen that out of the total catch of Nova '73. So we take the record of expendi-Scotia - \$6,029,049 - for the year ture for the three years prior to June named, only an interest of some \$300,- '74, under Mr. Mitchell, and compare 000 is left to be represented in compar- them with the three succeeding ones. ing Nova Scotia with Ontario in the under Mr. Smith. We find that the matter of disbursements for protection | Expenditure in Ontario and Quebec as that is essentially needed -- that is for compared with that in Nova Scotia and

Ontario & Quebec. 1872 --- \$10,853 1872----\$14.817 1873 - 15,4661873 - 12,1731874--- 18,234 1874--- 17,936

The above shows that Mr. Mitchell, during the last three years of his administration increased the expenditure in Ontario and Quebec in much greater proportion than he did that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Now we turn to the three succeeding years and 11.10. find the Expenditure as follows:-

Ontario & Quebec. N. B. & N. S. 1875---\$18,191 1875-----819.638 1876--27,0971876-- 24,735

1877—— 26,094 1877—— 26,295 The figures for the last three years show that Mr. Smith increased the expenditure in Ontario and Quebec as brought to the notice of Mr. Mitchell and the readers of that paper

sonal preferences. 2,685,793 for complaint in that respect still exist, the facts and figures warrant.

> The most ardent ardent admirers of Hon, Mr. Mitchell cannot help feeling disappointed and discouraged over the course pursued by him in Parliament during the present session. His conduct has been, at times, quite extraordinary and unlike that which we were accustomed to witness from him in the by gone days of his success. The waning of his influence both among his constituents and at Ottawa appears to drive him to the performance of very questionable antics, the use of the most petulant and ill-conceived expressions, and the following of a general line of conduct which ill accords with the dignity of his political position or the

On Monday of last week, during a discussion on the subject of the old rails loaned or promised to feeders of the Intercolonial, the following took Wood Circular of March 2d, gives the JUST RECEIVED! place, as reported in the Mail, a paper following account of the timber trade:particularly friendly to Mr. Mitchell truth of the statement that the Government had given away the Pictou Railway was given up to develope the Eastern Rail- consists mostly of inferior quality, way system. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Mitchell) complained he had not got any

MR. MITCHELL-Do you loubt it? MR. KIRK-I deny it. MR. MITCHELL begged to say he had never slandered any one, as had been im-MR. McKAY - You said some of them

had been purchased. MR. MITCHELL-The hon, gentlemen seems to be mightily exercised, and the cap seems to fit some of them. (Order, THE SPEAKER-That expression "the

the wall, as they say in Scotland. He did not blame the members for Nova Scotia. County. (Laughter.) With reference to sition to support the hon, gentleman in opposition (Sir John Macdonald.) speeches, and especially the parts relating to the interviews with Mr. Brydges, and

caused great laughter. He (Mr. Mitchell) had admitted that his opposition would be modified if he had got his Rails. He (the staves, no sales are recorded. speaker) believed that if he had got the rails, he would have been a supporter of the Government. MR. MITCHELL, who was met with cries of "Order," said the speech had been read South Wentworth; but it was a burlesque of a speech, prepared by the paid slave of Jabez Bunting Snowball, his opponent.

accuse an absent man.

again out of order. MR. MITCHELL-Well, go on.

upon to make disbursements, excepting close of the fiscal year ending 30th Toronto Globe says, editorially :-

adjourned, and after some further unimportant business the House adjourned at

compared with that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in a much smaller ratio than Mr. Mitchell did during the three previous years. The records are, therefore, against the Advocate. They show that the "manifest unfairness does not exist, or that if it does exist it is on the other side and against Mr. Mitchell. We do not think that any desire to be unfair in the matter guided the late Minister in what the Advocate's arguments are calculated to make its readers believe was "gross partiality and unfairness" on his part, but there does not seem to have been any occasion whatever for the publication of the shallow assertions which we have reviewed both in the local organ of Mr. Mitchell and the St. John organ of Fishery officials who are disloyal enough to use their official positions and official knowledge in the work of misrepresenting and, if possible, bringing political defeat to those whose greatest weakness is the toleration and maintenance of such persons in the public service. We hope the Advocate will endeavor to inform itself more fully before again challenging criticism as it did in the article to which we have given attention, for no good can come of attempts to mislead the public and array one section of Canada against another. It may make a great deal of difference to our cotemporary to have Mr. Mitchell in office instead of Mr. Smith, but the country ought not to be guided by such per-

We have often expressed dissatisfaction with certain details of fisheries management, chiefly as affecting local interests, and have to regret that causes but when we are challenged to discuss such questions as those above dealt with, we endeavor to do so without prejudice and reach such conclusions as

A Matter of Regret.

tastes and wishes of those whom he mately bound by the decision of the

to buy up the votes of Nova Scotia. It no.ninal. Oak is heavy in stock, and

MR. MITCHELL-Did I ask you for it? MR. MCKENZIE-No. MR. MITCHELL-You gave it to my County for the purpose of killing me you could. I do not thank you for it. ("Oh, oh," and interruption.) Oh. yes, you may go ahead. I am ready for you. MR. KIRK-(Guysborough) denied that the Government had given the Picton Railway to corrupt the Nova Scotia Mem-

rails for his County.

cap fits," must be withdrawn. MR. MITCHELL-Well, I will withdraw that expression, and let that flea stick to He himself would very much modify his opposition if the Government would give im one hundred miles of old rails for his the taunts that he had changed his side, he said he was, as he always had been, an independent Liberal, with a strong dispo-Mr. RYMAL read some extracts from the deals, Michigan first quality pine, sold hon, gentleman's (Mr. Mitchell's) election

the letters to Mr. Mackenzie, as to the

several cow claims, the reading of which

(Order.) He was in order. If he had

Mr. Rymal next created great amusement by reading the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Mitchell at his recent election in which he had boasted that he forced the Government to pay for cows killed Mitchell's thus making such an exhibiby the Intercolonial Railway by talking

against time in Parliament, and threatening to give Mr. Brydges a roasting in the House if he refused compensation for Mrs. Murphy's cow. Mr. Mitchell, again, by the indulgence of the House, was allowed to speak, and proceeded to attack Mr. Snowball, whom he characterized in unbecoming terms, when he was called to order by Mr. Blake, who pointed out that the hon, gentleman had spoken three times and abused the indulgence accorded him by attacking an absent person. Mr. Plumb moved the adjournment to give Mr. Mitchell another opportunity to speak, which he did at length, making a general attack n the Government for calling themselves Liberals, and not being, in his opinion,

Those who heard Mr. Mitchell deliver the Speech at Barnaby River may has passed the House of Assembly. The not be surprised to learn that he ap- stock for this hall is being freely taken pears to be ashamed of it, although a and a ladies' committee is now actively very large majority of our people will engaged in obtaining subscribers to the condemn his want of pluck which per- stock list. mits him to deny having made it and the ungentlemanly manner in which he has dragged the name of Mr. Snowball solutions. - We publish, by request, a before Parliament in connection with minute of resolutions passed by the the report. The report was not a bur- Chatham Dutcher Reformers' officelesque, and Mr. Mitchell's utterances bearers, condemning a very ill-advised were in no way misrepresented by it. and vulgar letter published in a local We had begun to think that Mr. Mit- paper. It is a matter of regret that a chell, like a good many of his friends, deserving organization should be so inhad ceased to work against the interests | considerately attacked through the

of the Chatham Branch Railway, which press. has proved such a benefit to the country. He tried to prevent the road from being built at all, in the first place, and when application was made for the rails he did his best to induce the Minister of Public Works to refuse the loan. How the success of the road could hurt Mr. Mitchell, who has no business interest or residence in the country, it is difficult to understand. It could, certainly, be nothing but a benefit to the people of the county, for those who live in the lower Parishes realize the convenience it is for the shipping of their fish, produce, etc., while our Lumber operators are, doubtless, alive to the fact that it is a most effective auxiliary in the distribution of supplies. both to points up the River and elsewhere. The general public-although the road is not the best in the world, and it is not extravagantly maintained -feel that we could not very well do All these considerations should in-

fluence Mr. Mitchell to treat the road and its interests fairly. But he follows the same policy in this as in other matters when Dominion Government aid is needed and sought. He would sooner see the Railway a failure than be told that men to whom he was opposed could make it a success. He seems determined that so far as his efforts are concerned they shall be devoted to prevent ing the present Dominion Government from assisting Northumberland in any way. This will, however, lead the County to protect its own interests by sending to Ottawa a representative bound to no party but ready to give a fair support to any administration which, while managing the general affairs of the country honestly, will accord to Northumberland that attention in the distribution of a proper patronage which Mr. Mitchell seems determined she shall not receive, if he can help it.

The Eastern Question Peace still remains far from assured, as it is impossible to tell what the result of the coming congress will be. The late despatches quote the Times as saying that the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems to be that Russia while admitting the right of the Congress to discuss all points of the treaty, declines to be ultimajority of the Powers.

The Lumber Market. Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's Pine timber rules low in price and is MR. McKAY (Cape Breton) denied the difficult to sell; the stocks are exces- PEEVIES for Lumbermen, Parafine Oil, Corn Meal, sive. Red Pine, the demand is quite which is almost unsaleable; prime quality, however, fairly maintains its value. MR. McKenzie-Nine miles in his own For elm the demand is very limited, and stocks are far too heavy. Ash, unless of good quality, is not much asked for. Birch does not improve in value,

and the stock is ample. Pine deals are still much too heavy in stock, and prices rule low, more particularly for first and third qualities. Staves are dull of sale, and prices without change. In spruce deals the stocks are low.

and the consumption has been much less than during the like month last year. The import has been very small, and fortunately little is expected for the next few months, as in the present sensitive state of market very few arrivals would soon depress prices again ; a few lower port cargoes that have been held on the quay since the close of the season have been sold at very low rates; yarded stocks are firmly held, especially for good specifications. Pine deals are still heavy in stock, and very dull of sale. For birch the demand has been | Chatham, Mar. 12, 1878. small, and there has been no improvement in value; stocks are sufficient.

During the past mouth, sales of Quebec Birch have taken place at auction at 143 cts. per foot. A few Quebec £17 to £19 per standard. Spruce deals, from St. John have been sold at auction in small lots at £8 5 for long 3x7 inches up to £9 5 for long 3x11 inches. In scantling, boards, palings, and Quebec

Pugnacious Peter.

In a late letter from the Ottawa Corwith much humor by the hon. member for respondent of the Halifax Chronicle, the following pen picture of "our representative" is given :-Mitchell, of Northumberland, N.B., is

spoken of a member of the House as a one of the natural curiosities of the Chamber. There is no member who has the MR. BLAKE thought it was due to the general illwill of the House to such an excourtesy of the House that he should not | tent. It is a great pity that Tupper could be permitted to make such remarks, and not "put" this "Peter" "right" in several ways. He is so irritable, scolding like MR. MITCHELL—The hon. member, who a fish-wife, always dragging his coat, or challenging or defying somebody or some-THE SPEAKER-The hon. gentleman is thing. Coarse, violent, and profane upon occasions, he has become the Ishmael of MR. MITCHELL-Well, I will take an- the Chamber, by giving offences to both other opportunity of ventilating the mat- sides of the House. "I demand it, and THE SPEAKER—The hon. gentleman is his first doubled like a pugnacious school-boy, and the House level property owned by Hugh Marquis.

The Speaker—The hon. gentleman is his first doubled like a pugnacious school-boy, and the House level property owned by Hugh Marquis. boy, and the House laughing at the exhi- For terms, apply to

Referring to the above discussion, the The record of Mr. Mitchell's pro- Chatham Feb. 27,7

ceedings during the present Session gives color to such a description and causes people who have a detestation of humbug to wonder at the cause of Mr.

tion of himself. NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL RE-PORT. - A notice of this Report is crowded out this week.

EXTRA-We present our readers, this week, with an Extra containing continuation of legislative matter from second page of paper.

MR. McLEOD, M. P .- It appears that Mr. McLeod, M. P., who was supposed to be at Ottawa until quite recently, left worthy of the title. The debate was then Halifax for England 23rd February.

THE CHATHAM D.T.R. HALL Co. -The bill incorporating the Chatham Dutcher Temperance Reformers' Hall Company,

THE D. T. R. OFFICE-BEARERS' RE-

General Business.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Commodi-

remove into the same on the arrival of the GOODS SPRING

property, and latterly as the ARGYLE House, will

about the beginning of April. In the meantime, the

STOCK on hand at my present place of business will be sold at such prices as will please every purchaser, and thereby effect the double purpose of increasing

GENUINE BARGIANS are therefore offered.

our Cash and largely lessening the amount of

GOODS at time of removal.

WM. MURRAY. V. B. - Parties indebted will please take notice that

the 1st of March, they will on that date be hand-WM. MURRAY. CARD.

Снатнам, N. B., My brother, Charles Edward Carmichael, having ned me in business, which will in future be con

I take this opportunity to tender my thanks to ast year, and would beg of them a continuation of I would also feel obliged to all who are indebted to me to call, and have their accounts settled by he end of the month, to enable the new firm to ommence their business with a clear sheet.

CARMICHAEL BROS.

Referring to the above, we may beg to state that ve will do all in our power to merit a continuation of the generous patronage heretofore enjoyed dur-

CARD!

Bathurst, Jan. 26th, 1878. HAVING this day admitted Messrs. Samuel Adams and Patrick J. Burns to partnership nder the name and style of BURNS, ADAMS & CO.

ordial thanks to all those who have so generously and continuously supported me during the fifteen years I have been doing business in my own name. and would solicit a continuation of their favors for

Referring to the above card we beg to state that nothing shall be left undone on our part to secure a continuation of the trade and maintain the repu-BURNS, ADAMS & CO.

Pork, Hams and Bacon.

ALSO IN STOCK SALMON, TROUT, MACKEREL AND HERRING TWINES.

Tarred and Manilla Rope.
Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper, Carriage Axles and Springs, Express Wagon Axles, SPORTING POWDER.

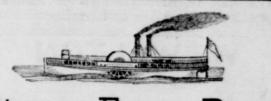
COAL SCUTTLES, HORSE SHOES, CROSS-CUT SAWS.

ETC., ETC., BESIDES THE USUAL STOCK OF GENERAL HARDWARE m duding Locks of all kinds; Iron Bedsteads; Bar

Iron; Spring, Blister and Cast Steel; Sheet Lead and Zinc; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wove Wire; Cut, Wrought & Pressed Nails, in all sizes. Harness Mountings. COPPER & IRON PUMPS Lead pipe, Single and Double barrelled Guns

Revolvers, Ball Cartridge. SHOT AND FUSE. Barrels and half Barrels of good FALL HERRING and DRIED CODFISH selling low for

F. J. LETSON.



Steam Ferry Boat

"FRANK!" THE Administrators of the Estate of the late JAMES L. HOLMAN, will sell the Steam Ferry

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., On WEDNESDAY, the 15th May next, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M. This Steamer is 30 tons register; has a high pressure Engine 25 horse power, built by Allen Bros., St. John, N. B., in 1874, and a 40 horse power boil

er, built by Fleming & Son, St. John, in 1877. She

is a strongly builtvessel, having good accommoda-tion for passengers, and well adapted for carrying

horses and carriages on deck. She cost to build in 1874, about \$7,000, and was newly sheathed in 1877. AS THE TERMS ARE CASH AND SALE WITHOUT RE-SERVE, the purchasers will get a bargain ADA L. HOLMAN, Administratrix. ROBT. T HOLMAN, Administrator. ROBT. McC. STAVERT, Administrator.

Summerside, P. E. I., FOR SALE.

MRS. P. CARROLL,

Water Street.

2y 23