Territorial Revenue, which we are justified in cal-culating upon by the Receipts of the past two years. Deduct from the \$75,000 which we were going behind (which includes over draft on Revenue, and \$35,000 from Surplus) \$45,000 saved, as shown by the Secretary, and we have \$30,000 a year to deduct from the \$161,760, which leaves us an increase over the expenditure at the time the claim was made, of \$131,760."

These were the figures put forth in 1874 and it was in view of them that Railway Companies had incurred expenses, and that Contractors had incurred liabilities which were ruinous. He referred, as before, to the additions which had since been made to the Revenue and said it was clearly not the want of money, but rather a desire to withold justice from Kent, that prompted the course of the Government in the matter.

In the Speech the intention of the Government to provide for "more varied representation" at the School Boards was announced. Why, in four years, had not the idea of securing more varied representation at their own Board, presented itself to the minds of these hon. gentlemen? It had not, however, and now, when the elections were about coming on, they would fling out this "varied representation" bait, but he would tell them plainly that he, for one, was too old a fish to be caught by it. The varied representation policy was not carried out in dealing with the vacancies up-stairs. Four years ago, at the end of the session, several gentlemen were elevated to that chamber after serving the Government well down here, and he had no doubt that several more who had now in their pockets, their checks for up-stairs seats would soon be placed in them. There were also some who had checks who

would, doubtless, miss the seats. Reverting to the Stumpage question, he said it might be asked why Lumber Operators continued their business in losing times? It was because they had large organizations which must be kept actively employed and could not be broken up without serious loss or ruin to themselves and to the communities surrounding them. There were Mills that would stand idle. People who would be unemployed, Capital and Property which would be locked up and become valueless, so they must go on the best way they could, and every one must suffer to a greater or less extent. He had just heard of New Brunswick Lumber Merchants who were offering deals in Great Britain at £6 15/, cost freight and charges. Deduct freight and charges, and the deals stand for \$6 on the wharf. Take off 80 cents for Stumpage and the cost of Sawing, and the Lumberman has some sixteen shillings for procuring and driving the Logs. Boomage, etc. Yet in the face of this state of things the Stumpage had been raised.

The Attorney General had boasted that his Government, after eight years existance, had no scandal. Look at his course in the Caraquet trials? He represented the only Government that was ever known to deprive any class of citizens of the right to sit as jurors because of their religion. He did not tell the House that it was the only Government that had shut men out of its Councils, because of their Religion, and the only Government in this Province that had caused the widow and the orphan to cry to Heaven for vengeance upon it, and he hoped, when that hon: gentlemen was called upon to meet his Master he would be prepared to give a proper account of the talents which had been entrusted to him, so that it might be said to him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant -enter thou into thy reward."

MR. RYAN (Albert) said. after the roar of artillery and the booming of the cannon which had been heard across the floor of the House, and had resounded around the galleries for the last few days, he presum. ed he would be permitted to say a few words, especially as the thunders of the Opposition speakers had not only been directed against the Government, but also against the hon. gentlemen who supported them. Had the hop. gentlemen opposite confined their remarks to the Government and not challenged the Opposition, he would not have said a word, for he fancied the Government was quite able to defend

MR. JOHNSON-You're one of the Govern-

MR. RYAN-So I am, and I'm not ashamed of it; but I was going on to say that I fancied the Government was quite able to defend itself against the forces arrayed against it, and I say that when the Government shows itself so poor that it is not able to defend itself against and handle such an Opposition as we see in this House | lege to buy where they could obtain the I will vote against it.

Reference had been made by his hon. friend from Kent (Mr. O'Leary) to a scandal which hon, gentlemen doubtless remembered very well, but he thought the general impression was, that it was on the other side of the House where the responsibility of that matter rested. The hon. members from Sunbury and Gloucester held themselves up as the representative independent men of the House, and they sought to belittle the supporters of the Government and impugn them as pigmies. Those hon, gentlemen would have the country believe that they were the real giants of the House and the only gentlemen of independence and ability. He, how-ever, on the part of the real independent members of the House, put in an appearance and challenged their sincerity. If their speeches were those of defeated candidates, he would let them pass, but as they were nomination speeches, intended for the country and got up for the purpose of belittling and underrating men who had supported the Government, he could not allow them to pass unchallenged. True, when he came here in 1871 he helped to form the Government and had given them a fair support ever since. He had done that in the interests of the country and of members from Gloucester and Sunbury to say wherein he, by his support of the Government, had done any injustice to his constituents. Every hon. member would bear him out in the statement that he ever stood squarely up for the interests of his constituency, for the rights of his County and of the people who sent him here, perfectly independent of either Government or Opposition, and he would say fearlessly that he had the honor to represent a County which, for wealth and intelligence, according to the number of its inhabitants, was second

to none in the Province. When hon. members charged him with want of independence in his votes in the House he would show them that the charge was not true and he thought he could show | dose cures common sore throat: to the House and country that the motives of those hon, gentlemen were no purer than those which they took the liberty of imputing to others-to men quite as independent as themselves, if not more so. These gentlemen had endeavored to get into the seats held by the Government by all means in their power. They had sent out spies in all directions and examined the Government camp minutely; they had inspected the Attorney General's department in all its various branches and found that gentleman's house in order. They said to themselves, "he is keen and sarcastic, so we'd better not try him," although some of them appeared to quote law like lawyers, and others scripture like ministers. They next turned to the Board of Works Department and they concluded that the Chief Commissioner was a goodnatured, jolly fellow, who had a great many friends all over the country, so they said, "we can't succeed in that direction. Then they turned their attention to the Surveyor General's Department. They thought that by trying around among all the employees in that branch of the service they would find a weak spot, and after getting a Committee of the House and putting the country to an enormous expense in summoning witnesses, they secured an investigation which ended in smoke. They now proposed to take charge of this goodly land, as Joshua did Jericho, and that the Government would tumble to pieces at the sound of the Ram's Horn. They proposed by blowing their horns loud and long, and by belittling the supporters of the Government to come into office and give the countay the benefit of their wonderful policy. They really imagined that through their efforts the Government would be left at home, and that they would have nothing to do but come in and enjoy the sweets of office. If they did this, it would never be by their own ingenuity.

Now, he challenged these gentlemen to show, in any way, before the people of the country, that he had ever received a dollar, either directly or indirectly by contract or otherwise, from the revenues of the Province, over and above his pay, as a member. Could these hon. gentlemen say the same? The hon. member for Sunbury (Mr. Covert) said the hon, gentleman from Saint John (Mr. Elder) was disqualified from sitting and voting in the Assembly on account of his doing some printing for the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the amount of \$750. He would like to Medicine Dealers.

know if that was Mr. Covert's opinion

MR. COVERT-The Statutes say so. Mr. Ryan would apply the law evenly then, and to this end he asked hon. members to turn to pages 159 and 160 of the Auditor General's Report, and they would find a parallel case to that of Mr. Elder. One K. F. Burns, of Gloucester, there appeared to have supplied to a subordinate of the Government Lumber to a considerable amount. One Contract-

MR. BURNS-Did you say Contract ? MR. RYAN-Yes, just the same kind of Contract as that of Mr. Elder. There was one item of \$22.63 for lumber, another item of \$200 for lumber, and yet another of \$800. He merely presented the facts as they were put down in the Auditor General's Report. The whole of these items amounted to the snug little sum of \$1,022,63, besides \$500 for a Wharf. MR. Burns-The hon, gentleman had better stick to the facts. MR. RYAN-I am doing

Mr. Burns-There is no such thing among the items he has read, and I suggest that the hon. gentleman stick to the truth and not mis-state the facts or draw wrong

MR. RYAN said that he stated only what was in the Public Accounts, which showed that the hon. gentleman did get \$500 some two years ago for a Wharf, and so far as he knew there was no account to show that any attempt had yet been made to build it.

MR. Burns said the hon. gentleman would find the accounts in the proper place if he looked for them. MR. Ryan said when he had previously

named this Wharf, and said they could get no money to build a Wharf in his County, the hon, gentleman said that Albert County was not big enough to build a Wharf in, so he supposed it was on this account it was floated around to Gloucester, and so far as he knew, it was still afloat, as neither he, nor any one else, had since been able to discover it. Now, if Mr. Elder was disqualified from sitting and voting in the House because he did a comparatively small job of printing, the hon, member from Gloucester was also disqualified, and he would recommend that they pair off.

The hon. member for Kent (Mr. O'Leary) had alluded to that side of the House in a gentlemanly way, and had also made a good and telling speech in favor of his Railway, which he gave him credit for, but if the Richibucto people had taken as much pains to hurry up their arrangements, get their Company in good position, and have their Contract signed, as the Elgin Company did, they would have the consideration extended to some had their road. Their want of success seemed to be attributable as much to their own disputes and neglect as to any action or inaction of the Government. And now, a word about this wonderful

and celebrated Agricultural Report. A well known paper-that was, well known in Fredericton-called the Farmer, said the other day that he was the only member in the House, outside of the Government, who justified the Government in publishing advertisements of farming implements made by outsiders and leaving out implements which were the manufacture of our own Province. The fact was that at the time he saw this wonderful delivery in the Farmer he had neither seen the Agricultural Report nor expressed any opinion on its contents. He knew nothing about it, and had not yet read the first Report brought down. He had one Report in his possession, but an hon member immediately borrowed it and had not yet brought it back to him. He would now say, however, in reference to the Agricultural Report which he held in his hand that it was the best Report on the subject that he had ever seen issued

in this Province—the contents of the other he knew nothing about. If the Government put in advertisements from Ontario to the exclusion of those of our own Province, they did wrong, but was it not shown that they did all in their power to secure the advertisements of New Brunswick manufacturers? They asked them for cuts and plates, and when our own manufacturers neglected to furnish them, while the Ontario manufacturers did so, would it have been fair to exclude the lat- the Richibucto Railway would be signed ter? If implements could be obtained cheaper in Ontario than here, he thought the farmers should know it. It was the duty of the Government to let them know there was some enquiry as to who was it, and certainly it was the farmers' privi-

plements the cheapest. The hon, member from Kent (Mr. Johnson) said they slighted the French by saying, in the Agricultural Report, that they had but few wants and were easily their domestic wants only were alluded to, and he thought the reference a complimentary one. Certainly, nothing political could be taken out of the words, for no such meaning was implied in the paragraph. The French people, however, could be well assured that the political wants of their special representative here were of an entirely different character, for they were neither few nor yet easily satis-

The hon, gentleman from Sunbury, as well as other hon, gentlemen, seemed to be considerably exercised over Government intentions, and members' expecta-House, and the vacancy in the Government. He presumed the member for Sunbury ought to know something of such subject. It might be that one vacancy in O'Leary's charge was as follows: the Government had not been filled to exactly meet his views any more than a seat in the Upper House was a few years ago, and the secret of his dissatisfaction of Public Works and member of the Ex- Brown, which offer Brown, I think, cor-

sits in Johnny's chair. Having made these few observations he would only add that it was his intention to vote against the amendment of that hon. member, and for the motion of the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

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would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week." It is composed of SIX of THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal

as for external use, and is believed to immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

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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 three three members of Committee, though ats per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the

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whom it was brought.

Brown, who was the first witness called

went quite fully into this point, and we

other important points for future consid

Brown swore that the Directors of

in 1873 were Messrs. Winslow, Letson

Kelly, Snowball and Morrison, and he

the business." Mr. Brown made a pre

take the stock, but other witnesses show

that prior to the meeting at the Royal

Hotel, St. John, when the corrupt bar-

gain was alleged to have taken place.

Mr. Kelly believed Brown did promise

to take the stock. The evidence on

Mr. Brown-"I did not promise or lead

the Company to believe I would take \$10.

000 stock in the Chatham Branch Railway.

provided I got the contract. Was not

asked to subscribe stock until that night

Mr. Kelly-[Question by Cottrell]

When Brown entered into a contract to

build the Chatham Branch Railway did he

Answer-He agreed to do so verbally

Company that if he got the contract he

Mr. A. D. Shirreff Secretary of the Com-

pany-I had always understood from Mr.

Kelly that Mr. Brown was to take \$10,000

in stock. Mr. Kelly telegraphed to Chat-

On my return to Chatham, after the

meeting at the Royal Hotel I met Mr.

Snowball, one of the Directors of the Chat-

ham Railway Company, who asked me is

Mr. Brown had subscribed his stock. I

said "ves," and Mr. Snowball remarked,

Hon. J. H. Crawford sworn :- [By Mr.

Q [By Mr. O'Leary] Did Mr. Brown

employ you at any time to transact any

business for him in connexion with the

friendly way to get my advice. He said

he had a large claim against the Chatham

Branch and wanted to know if I would

would do all I could for him, and I think

he said if it could not be got in any other

way, he would have to sue the Company.

to sue the Company, before he got his

claim, but if he did sue the Company I

should prefer his getting some one else to

bring the action. I told him, however, I

would see the person he named and see

what could be done towards a settlement.

I saw Mr. Kelly, the person he named,

about the matter. I do not recollect the

exact time, but think it was in the fall of

1875 or in the winter of 1875-76. Mr.

Kelly then informed me that there was

not near the amount due that Mr. Brown

think Mr. Kelly claimed that Brown had

agreed to take stock which he had not done,

and that his claim should be reduced by the

amount of that stock. From the claim Mr.

Kelly said further reductions should be

made for expenses incurred by the Com-

pany for land damages and for repairing

breaks in the road caused by banks falling,

and for some things in the contract that

Brown had not done. He would not

undertake to say what all these things

were, but Kelly said that, taking out

these, there would be only a balance due

In a letter written by Mr. Crawford

to Brown on 31st Jan. 1876-five months

before the meeting at the Royal-Craw-

ford refers to Kelly's offer of the stock,

so that, taken together with the whole

of the above evidence, shows clearly that

there was some understanding concern-

ing Brown's taking stock, that Mr.

Kelly believed he promised to take it,

that he led his co-Directors to believe

the same thing and that when Brown

swore that he was not asked to take

stock "until that night at the Royal,

he was stating an untruth or equivocat-

The next point is a rebate of \$13,000.

which was deducted from \$65,727,87.

it is claimed by some, went into Mr.

Kelly's pocket. Mr. Brown's evi-

dence in reference to this \$13,000 is as

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was there not a

private understanding existing between you and Kelly at the time the Chatham

Branch Railway Contract was signed that

he should have a certain amount out of it

A. I answered before that Mr. Kelly

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was not the

understanding on account of its peculiar

nature regarded by you as a secret under-

standing, and one which should not be

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was not the

A. I cannot remember exactly, but I

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary). Did not Mr.

Kelly subsequent to the time that he said

his share should be \$10,000 say to you that

he must have \$3,000 more, or words to

A. The understanding between us was

\$10,000 the sum mentioned by Mr. Kelly

in the first instance as the amount which

he ought to receive for himself?

wanted something out of it?

A. Yes, probably all

Mr. Kelly himself !

made anything out of it.

not remember exactly what it was.

was to have an interest in the work.

made public

that effect?

for \$13,000.

Kelly's hands?

He claimed \$16,000 or \$17,000.

assist him in getting it. I told him

A Mr. Brown came to me, I think,

"then Kelly has effected the settlement,

O'Leary] What is your occupation?

A Barrister-at-law.

Chatham Branch?

ham, for me to meet him in St. John with

take stock in the road or agree to do so?

gave me the information to say to th

would take \$10,000 in stock.

this point is as follows:--

at the Royal Hotel.

the Stock Book

Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior

Miramichi Advance.

Editor "Miramichi Advance." Chatham, N. B.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

The O'Leary Scandal.

The local public mind is exercised to no small extent over the subject of the charge made in the House of Assembly by Henry O'Leary, Esq., against Hon. Messrs. Kelly and Young of the Executive Council, the chief figure, hereabouts, in the matter being that of the Hon. Chief Commissioner. When the charge was first made, it attracted little attention in the Assembly because it was vaguely made, and Mr. O'Leary had the reputation of allowing his zeal for the Richibucto Railway to run away with his discretion and it was an understood thing that both that gentleman and Mr. Johnson, his colleague, had a carte blanche to unburden their minds of any facts and fancies with which they might stow them from time to time. because it seemed to relieve them, while it hurt nobody else. It was an admitted fact that the Government had not treated the Richibucto Company with other companies, that it had, in fact, rather discriminated against that Company, that the blame rested, in a way understood by politicians, but not by the general public, chiefly upon the two representatives of the County and that even some members of the Government. in their individual capacity, were not backward in encouraging Messrs. O'-Leary and Johnson in ventilating their Railway grievances. Conspicuous among the members of the Government who were, above others, in sympathy with Kent and her Railway interests, was Hon. Mr. Kelly-a fact proved by that gentleman testifying under oath that he had the permission of the His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, to state - "this question has never been before the Council, but it has received my warmest sup-

In the course of his speech on the motion to go into Supply Mr. O'Leary stated, in effect, among a number of other things, that two members of the Government, in consideration of Mr. J. C. Brown cancelling certain private claims which he held against them had guaranteed to him that the Contract for in June 1876.

At the time this statement was made meant, but it was put down, as usual, to Mr. O'Leary's zeal and as meaning I told him it might be necessary for him nothing. It so stood until Mr. Tweedie (who was absent from Fredericton when Mr.O'Leary spoke and had read the satisfied. He understood, of course, that statement in the Official Report in one of the papers) brought it up in the Assembly, demanding an explanation from the Government. An enquiry from the Government side as to who was meant brought Mr. O'Leary out more bluntly, and when he declared that Messrs Kelly and Young where the gentlemen referred to the former indignantly repelled the charge for himself, and the Secretary for Mr. Young, and investigation was challenged. Next day Mr. tions in reference to seats in the Upper O'Leary formulated the charge which has now become a part of the political history of the Province and which we

matters, and could speak feelingly on the shall discuss as briefly as possible. Mr. "An agreement was made between the Brown of \$7,000 or \$8,000. Then Mr. Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner | Kelly made some offer through me to Mr. was after all, perhaps, only, that "Archie ecutive Council of this Province, acting for rectly stated in his evidence before the and also for the Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive Council, on the one part, and John C. Brown acting for himself and certain other Railway Contractars on the other part, whereby the former agreed to use their influence and position as members of the Government of this Province to procure for the said John C. Brown and certain other Railway Contractors a contract for the building of the Kent Northern Railway, the consideration being that the said John C. Brown and others should relinquish certain claims which he or they had against the said Hon. Wm. M. Kelly and Hon. Robert Young or against the Chat-

ham Branch Railway Company of which they were stockholders, and that such claim or claims were surrendered for such Having very closely watched the proceedings of the Committee appointed to

investigate the above charge we are in a position to present the facts as clearly, perhaps, as any journal in the Province. and as they particularly affect this County through a gentleman who has represented it ever since Confederation, we believe they will be carefully scanned.

We are quite well aware of the fact that differences of opinion very naturally arise in connection with such subjects. and especially so when the evidence is very voluminous, as it is in the present case. The fact, too, that an election is approaching in which one of the gentlemen charged is interested, tends to keep the matter before the public, those who join in promoting agitation on the subject, too often allowing prejudice to warp their judgment and lead them to pronounce one way or the other when they, no doubt, must feel that they do so without that knowledge of the facts which would justify jurymen in arriving at a conclusion. The Committee who investigated the charge was composed of the accuser, Henry O'Leary, Esq., and Messrs. Robert Marshall, Robert Robinson, Wm. Beveridge, and Thomas Cottrell-men, who might be relied upon to act fairly under ordinary circumstances. It was brought up as an objection that an accuser should not also act as judge, as Mr. O'Leary had to do, and there was comment on the fact that Mr. Cottrell represented Charlotte, was dependent to a considerable extent on John C. Brown's friends for re-election and that he declared when the Committee was moved for that he seconded Mr. O'Leary because Brown belonged to his County and he wanted

was personally interested in the matter | made aware, so far as you know, of the that he absented himself when the vote private understanding had with you and was taken in just the same way as Mr. Kelly, one of the gentlemen charged.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1878. Committee met pursuant to adjourn-These objections were, however, ment at 4 o'clock, p. m. All present. John C. Brown resumed: A good deal has been said in reference Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) How do you

to the complexion of the Committee explain your statement that you do not believe Mr. Kelly has made anything out and we, therefore, mention the above facts, in passing, and add that the other A. I mean that if Mr. Kelly, as he has intimated, has paid thirteen or fourteen they were known to be supporters of thousand dollars for work not included in my contract, and the Company not hav-Government measures, had no personal ing repaid him, he could not have made interest in the charge or those against anything out of it.

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Do you mean, then, that instead of having the money The first point with which we shall in his pocket Mr. Kelly has it in a claim against the Company if he has paid out deal is that out of which the Brown what he says he has? claim arose and in the settlement of A. Probably may have. which Messrs. Kelly and Young were Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) How much have you received to date on account of your charged with acting corruptly. Mr.

ontract of \$65,727?

A. About \$40,000.

Mr. Brown's evidence under Mr. O'shall deal with it this week, leaving Leary's questioning as shown above seems to be elicited for the purpose showing that there was, as Mr. O'Leary outs it, an "understanding, on account the Road when he first went upon it of its peculiar nature regarded by Mr. Brown as a secret understanding and one which was not to be made public' says "Mr. Kelly was the Director that Mr. Brown was to allow the \$13,with whom I did the principal part of 000 to Mr. Kelly for his own benefit.

Mr. Brown, in fact, says, "I suppose liminary survey of the road for the it was." Yet we find in Mr. Brown's Company, for which he charged and account, put in by himself against "the was paid \$1,818.07. He furnished an Chatham Branch Railway Company" estimate of quantities, which was put paper No. 9 in the evidence of J. in evidence and he subsequently ten-Brown, this very \$13,000 credited to the dered for and received a contract for the Company as per. centage. Now, if the work of construction, based on his own understanding was a secret one, bet veen estimate - the contract price being \$65,727.87. When he took the con-Messrs. Kelly and Brown, how came Mr. Brown, long before the Royal tract the Directors understood that he Hotel meeting, to submit that account was to take \$10,000 in stock which was between himself and the Compay with to go, to that extent, to reduce the the \$13,000 plainly set forth and credited amount to be paid for the work. Mr to the Company in it? Brown denies having promised to

To ascertain, however, whether Mr. Kelly really did or did not get \$13,000 out of the money which came into his hands in connection with the Chatham

which he says he gave Mr. Kelly back | probably hoped, the public. \$500 one day in the stable of the latter at Chatham. This, however, Mr. Kelly flatly denies. We take, then, this am-

Add discounts and expenses charged in Mr. Kelly's ac. Paid Gillespie Cash as per Royal Hotel Set-

tlement And a sum, items of which are explained below

It may be said Mr. Brown stated that the \$1,818.07 for the Survey should not be deducted from his contract, but as it was paid on Chatham Railway account and we are now finding out where the money in Mr. Kelly's hands went to, the question as to whether it was paid on contract or outside thereof makes no difference whatever.

Mr. Brown also says he had no right to pay the \$1,650 for interest, but Mr Kelly's evidence shows that he made the charge because he had to raise money for Brown, get his friends to endorse for large amounts and make several trips to St. John, etc., the above sum of \$1,650 being all he received for his expense and trouble in the matter.

Now all the money Mr. Kelly ever had in his hands was the Government Subsidy of \$4,000 a mile and Government stock, \$3,000 per mile, or in all \$56,000. Deducting the above \$53, 571.39 from this sum \$56,000, which was all that passed into Mr. Kelly's hands, and we have, on the basis of Mr. Brown's figures, a balance of \$2,535.61 to be accounted for, unless we also add the \$500 which Brown says he handed to Mr. Kelly in his stable, which would make Mr. Brown show that Mr. Kelly state of affairs.

had kept back \$3,035.61. Mr. Kelly's account of the expenditures made by him out of the \$56,000 is given in his evidence as follows:-

Hon. Wm. M. Kelly-sworn. Q [By Mr. Young] Did you make any payments to Mr. Brown on account of the Chatham Branch Railway.

Q [By Mr. Young] In making these bers were laid down and properly fertiliz- ties, I am forced to a conclusion entirely Tract, so called, situate on the east side of Bay du payments were you acting for yourself or ed) as it would be almost impossible, even different from the one expressed by Mr. Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesa for the Chatham Branch Railway A I was acting for the Chatham Branch Railway Co. Q fBy Mr. Young] Can you state what

amount you paid Brown? A \$44.710 34. Q [By Mr. Young] Do you remember and can you state the amount you have paid since on account of C. B. Railway

A \$9,885.70 is the amount I have paid pesides what I have paid Mr. Brown. Some was paid while Mr. Brown was there, some at very first and some after 'Q [By Mr. O'Leary] How do you make

up the statement of \$44,710.34 as paid sumed, \$1,818.07; Nov 11, 1873, cash ing in a very serious manner for a man | \$2,000; Dec 15, do \$1,500; Jan 5, 1874, do \$120 : 19th, do \$3,000 : Feb 15, do \$3,-000; March 18, do 1,460; March 21, do \$1,000; April 22, do \$3,000; May 19, do \$2,960; June 15, do \$500; July 2, do \$2,-000; 30th, do \$3,000; Aug 15, do \$3,000 Sept 1, do \$1,200; Sept 18 do \$3,800 Oct 21, do \$1,500; D. T. Johnstone, \$202. 100; 13th, do \$500; March 22, 1876, cash \$200; June 1, do \$3,000; paid for interest and other expenses \$1,650, making a total

of \$44,710.34. Q [By Mr. O'Leary] You stated that you paid on account of the Chatham Branch Railway \$9,885.70; please inform us how that amount was made up? A Seal \$25; L. J. Tweedie, law expenses, \$100; A. D. Shirreff, secretary, \$100; ad-

vertising \$50; Smellie, engineer, \$200; excavation around station building \$81.10; Orr & Ritchey \$90; Baldwin 119.40; F. J. Letson account \$29.80; on account of station building \$818.90; work on building and platform \$1,629; land damages \$787. 50. Towards track laying \$1,750; on account of two passenger cars and engine \$4,000; coal \$80; A. D. Shirreff, expenses to St. John, \$25, making in all \$9,885.70.

Add the \$44,710.34 and \$9,885.70 together and they amount to \$54,596.04, leaving a balance of \$1,403.95 out of the \$56,000 which Mr. Kelly had in his hands. In giving his evidence Mr. Kelly stated in reply to Mr. O'Leary-There are matters now pending for which the sum of \$1,403.96 is in hand to arrange. Now, it may be a very convenient thing for certain gentlemen to endeavor

Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Did Kelly not tell you that Alex. Morrison and Winslow A. There was a conversation, but I canto impress the public mind with the Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Did I underidea that Mr. Kelly pocketed \$13,000 stand you to say that the money paid you of Chatham Branch Railway money, on your contract was all coming through but we present in the above the only figures given in evidence, and they show Q. (By Mr. O'Leary.) Was the sum of \$13,000 to be only so much deducted from your contract price, of which the Company was to get the benefit, or was it not A. It was not to be deducted from the company; don't believe Mr. Kelly got it or from Mr. Kelly's only to the amount of Hatching House, but he is thus "taken signed by the Speakers of those honor-

to his business while here,-to believe Mr. Kelly rather than Mr. Brown.

We leave the matter here for the present and will return to it in a future issue for the purpose of dealing with the al leged corrupt bargain in reference to the Kent Northern Railway.

The Northwest Hatching House.

on the 4th April-a charge was preferred against the management of the Northwest Miramichi Hatching House. It was to the effect that not more than one half of the ova represented to be in that establishment were to be found there and that deception had been practiced upon the Department of Fisheries in connection therewith. The charge being pressed closely the Minister sent Samuel Wilmot, Esq., the Chief Superintendent of Fish Culture, to Miramichi, directing him to examine into the matter, calling to his assistance the gentleman who formulated the charge as well as others who could throw light upon the past and present working of the Hatchery. Mr. Wilmot came to Miramichi and, without acquainting the gentlemen referred to with his arrival, proceeded to the Establishment with two persons implicated in the charges and finding, there, the third, made an estimate of the ova in the trays. It appears that after the deception

had been exposed-viz on 9th Aprilthe officer in immediate charge having caused Overseer Hogan of Newcastle to give the alarm, Inspector Venning hastened from St. John to the Establishment and announced as an offset to the charge made, that there had been recent large losses of ova, which had been reported to the Department, from time to time as they occurred. In fact our local cotemporary at Newcastle, who always speaks so readily for Mr. Mitchell and Inspector Venning, denounced the ADVANCE roundly for daring to hint that there had been anything wrong Mr. Brown admits above that he re- in the whole matter and published ceived about \$40,000 but the account articles and paragraphs on the subject. submitted by him in evidence shows which demolished all the charges, to the that he gives credit for \$37,017,62 of evident satisfaction of itself and, as it

the whole matter of the Hatching charge referred to, and when we first exposed the deception being practiced in connection which it, and subsequently declared that it was an absolute and 3,000.00 hopeless failure, we did so only after such enquiries and upon such evidence as could not be contradicted or refuted. We are now, after waiting long for the official records in connection with the matter in a position to show by them that our charges were true and that the contradictions of them by the Advocate and the Inspector of Fisheries were local public mind and relieve the latter from the odium to which his official misconduct exposed him.

We claimed that the Department was deceived in reference to the number of ova in the establishment. The Inspector endeavored to show that there had been a sudden loss. Mr. Wilmot after making enquiries in the company and with the assistance of Messrs. Venning, Shaesgreen and Hogan, the persons implicated, only—thus reports to the This great loss of fish eggs being of such an extraordinary nature, the statement of

their numbers on the trays so conflicting, and the cause of their mortality as related being untenable, has not been satisfactorily explained; I am therefore compelled, however unpleasant it may be, in following out the dictates of my judgement, to say that the true cause of the difficulty and loss of ova at the Miramichi Fish-Breading Establishment, has resulted, in my opinion, from incompetency or neglect, or both, on the part of the officer in charge of the building, and that deception has been resorted to in order to cover up the actual Incompetency has been shown either in

when first taken, or in the improper mode of impregnating them, whereby the number became so greatly reduced on the 16th April, to what they were represented to be when first laid on the hatching trays in the previous month of March. Neglect must have been practised to allow such an extraordinary percentage of more intimate knowledge of the stream with the most ordinary care, (and quite unprecedented elsewhere) that the enormous loss of fifty per cent of the whole should take place in so short a time, and at that advanced period of incubation when the embryos had become almost

the incorrect method of counting the eggs

perfect fry, and possessed great powers of Deception, I fear, has been resorted to in order to cover up incompetency or ne. with his large experience has done so, glect, by attributing the falling off in ought to lead him to be more careful in numbers and the death of the eggs, to sedi- future before blaming others for his own mentary matter in the water, and to alleg-

ed injury in the use of zinc trays. As this is the second occurrence of similar misfortune in the serious loss of salmon ova at the Miramichi Salmon-Breeding Establishment, I feel it incumbent upon me to make these plain statements of my views with regard to the working of that institution. Of the loss he is quite competent to discharge the there in 1875, I very plainly stated to duties now assigned to him, provided he your Department that it was caused by negligence and want of attention to the work; I am of the same opinion still. Of scapegoat of others and we hope he will the loss of 1876, I am compelled to say that incompetency, added to mistatements of the number of ova, and of other facts. 27; Nov 12, cash \$3,200; Nov 13, do \$1,- have produced results similar to the season

In November last the Advocate contained the following.

"We are authorized to say that the charges in connection with the Miramichi Hatching House, made against the Inspector of Fisheries by the Manager of the Ad. vance, are malicious falsehoods in every particular. When Mr. Wilmot's report is mblished, the truth of this statement will be made manifest, and the cotnemptible meanness of the slanderer disgrace no one but

Replying to the above we said. "We "will not contradict the Advocate's state-"ments, quoted above, but ask its "readers to bear in mind the words we have italicised until the Report referred to appears." From the above extract, taken from

the report referred to" our readers will judge of the matter in dispute. If any further proof that the Inspector had brought discredit upon himself in the whole matter were necessary we might point to the fact that he has been relieved by the Minister of the supervision of the Hatching House.

sume, to learn that the Inspector has made several reports to the Department Young was first made charging Mr. Wilmot with ignorance of the whole matter and evidently intendthat he is not chargeable with one cent's ed to show that Mr. Venning, alone, is THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. -On Tuesday capable of managing fish culture on the afternoon, 16th inst., the presentation unless Mr. John C. Brown's statement Miramichi, but not only is Mr. Venning of the Address previously adopted by is to be swallowed whole and that differs expelled from the supervision of the the Commons and the Senate, and \$1,631.65. We prefer, -looking at all down" by Mr. Wilmot who, in a Report able bodies, took place in the Senate who was a subordinate of the Government, bottle. For sale by all Druggists and to see him get fair play. So fully did cers or any of the stockholders of the

as the matter is not of public or official importance, no comment is required. desire however to express regret that such unpleasantness should exist, as the want of unity of purpose and mutuality of interests between officers must more or less retard the success of any undertaking which you may be desirous of confiding to

When the Department will act upon A little more than a year ago- viz the advice indirectly given in the latter part of the above paragraph we do not know, but so long as Mr. Venning is allowed to mismanage the fishery interests still left to his control the Department may continue to expect only trouble and

> Respecting the future of the Hatching House we have the same opinion concerning it which we expressed a year We repeat that the stream on which it is situated proceeds from a boggy lake, the bottom of which is composed of dead vegetable matter. It runs, for the most part, sluggishly over similar bottom, there being only small the pond above the Hatching House. mortality took place about the first of April, which was incorrect. When the ova is washed as itwas with great attention by Mr. Shaesgreen last Spring, the sediment does not damage it to any appreciable extent, but it requires very for withdrawing their candidate. little experience to convince any person that it is at the time when the embryos free themselves from the shell or sac and become breathing creatures, the dead vegetable matter affects them. Heretofore the few fry that have been produced in the establishment have been

liberated at a much too early period after hatching, those having the supervision of the work knowing that the increasing mortality would soon leave tell us that the fry of the Salmon Salar do not commence to feed they until are three weeks old and that they ought to be fed for three or four weeks before It is needless to say that we had being liberated. If they are liberated taken much pains to fully enquire into earlier they are very apt to die before getting accustomed to the change from \$37,017.62 House, before giving publicity to the the waters of the Hatchery to those of the open river, besides being too young to protect themselves from other fishes which prey upon them. We, therefore, hope the fry will be kept this year until they are able to take care of themselves. This, we think, cannot be done with safety in the Hatching House, and if not they should be removed to one of Above all things it is to be hoped that

ings between officers in high position in evidently intended only to mislead the | the Department, than that which characterises the official correspondence before Subordinate officers cannot be expected to be honest in the performance of their duties when they know that with each other to hide the results of their own mistakes and deceptions. A determined attempt was made last summer to secure the dismissal of the caretaker of the Northwest Establishment. but although that official had not been without some blame, it was held that he could not be dismissed and his principal-the Inspector-retained in the ser-

vice of the Department. Mr. Samuel Wilmot is chargeable with any mistake that may have been made in placing the Hatchery on a stream unfit for hatching purposes. Mr. Venning was the officer who for two years had the supervision of the establishment. When Mr. Venning was caught at misrepresenting the number of ova laid down he would not admit the deception he had practiced, but endeavored to make an assumed mortality among the ova in consequence of bad water account

"As I have had much better opportunities of judging in this matter, and a much more intimate knowledge of the stream eight hundred and thirty-three. ova to die (assuming that the alleged num- that supplied the House and, its peculiari-Wilmot, and I have given you my reasons for believing that carelessness and want of judgement were shown in the original arrangement of the house, and not in the That Mr. A. B. Wilmot, Mr. Sheas-

green and myself should have hitherto everlooked this plain cause of failure, is not strange, but that Mr. Samuel Wilmot,

Mr. Wilmot, naturally, got cross over the above and retorted on both Mr. Venning and Mr. Shaesgreen charging the latter with entire unfitness for his We believe, however, that is not compelled to make himself the not be further required to endanger his reputation as an honest man by backing up the deceptions of his superior officers.

The gentleman who made the charge of 4th April last against the count of ova in the Hatching House, is fully borne out by Mr. Wilmot's Report as the extract therefrom shows. The Inspector admits, also, that the Hatching House was wrongly placed by Mr. Wilmot, so between the two officers our whole case is made out. Mr. Venning and Mr. Wilmot may now quarrel over the matter as much as they please. That is the Department's business.

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. -On our fourth page will be found a very interesting article from the London Standard on the subject of the resources of Great Britain. It is the first of two articles from the same paper and both will doubtless be read with much interest. LEGISLATIVE REPORT.—We continue

our Legislative Report this week. It is considerably behind in date, but interesting, nevertheless. We publish the greater part of Mr. O'Leary's Speech It will not surprise anyone, we pre- this week. It is the one in which the charge aimed at Messrs. Kelly and PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO

Mr. Cottrell recognise the fact that he | Chatham Branch Railway Company ever | ledge of Mr. Brown's way of attending | This envious and quarrelsome disposition | This envious and part one, and both the Governor General | Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, Sheriff's Office, Newcastl

on the part of Mr. Venning, has of late and Lady Dufferin were much affected. become very conspicuous towards me, but during the reading of the Address by the Premier.

HIS LAST SESSION, -Mr. Mitchell continues to attract attention in Farliament by his undignified utterances whenever opportunity presents itself. He does not appear to mind being snubbed, even by the leading men of the party to which he wishes to have people believe he belongs. It is tunate thing for Northumberland as well as for himself, that the present session is to be his last in Parliament. His successor will, at least work for the interests of the County and not do it discredit by unseemly and undignified language and behaviour.

MR. MITCHELL's friends are endeavoring to mislead the electors by staling that Mr. Snowball will not oppose that gentleman's return to Parliament. Mr. Mitchell has had Mr. Snowball's personal assurance that he will oppose him, and runs of quick water before it reaches the latter gentleman is not made of the stuff that backs down easily. Mr. Mitand when the stream is agitated by chell will find it easier to misrepresent Spring freshets it becomes filled with Mr. Snowball—as he did last winter fine particles of the dead vegetable when that gentleman's back is turned matter, which it seems impossible to than when both are before the electors, protect the eggs and fry from. It was the large majority of whom will not erroneously reported last year that great allow Mr. Snowball to recede from the contest under any circumstances. Mr. Mitchell and his backers may just as well prepare for the contest which appears to exercise their minds so greatly or look about them for a decent excuse

Law Motices, etc.

In the Supreme Court in Equity.

ween John Williston, Plaintiff, and William Tay lor and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife, Luther Willis ton, Phineas Gallagher and Ellen Gallagher, his wife, Robert McCosh and Eliza McCosh, his wife, John McDonald and Jane McDonald, his wife, Jos B. Williston and Thomas B. Williston, - Defen-

There will be sold at Public Auction on THURS. on, at Letson's Weigh Scales, in Chatham, in the interest of the above named Plaintiff, and of the Defendants, William Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Lu ther Williston, Phineas Gallagher, Ellen Gallagl Robert McCosh, Eliza McCosh, John McPonald and Jane McDonald, in the following Lands and Premises, that is to say ; 1.-All that riece of Land situate on the Southrly side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, oriinally granted by Letters Patent to the late Lu-

original Grant as Lot B, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

2.—Also all that piece of land situate on the part of Lot No. 14, granted to John T. Williston lovember, one thousand eight hundred and thirty

all that Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Hardthe many places on the river where the Miramichi River, being part of the Lot formerly granted to John O'Bear, the said lot being bound ed on the East by Miramich Bay, on the South by lands granted to Paul Muzrall, on the North by ands granted to Donald McLean, the piece of th we shall see less of ill-tempered bicker- | said lot (of which the undivided half part is intended rods from the edge of the grass, thence north on said Lot at the distance of ten rods from the edge

their chiefs are engaging in struggles ed by Gilbert Muzrall and Paul Muzrall and which were conveyed by them to the late John B. Willis ton, deceased, of which said lots one acre was reserved by William J. Fraser in his deed to Luther

situate on Fox Island, known as the Lot granted in B. Williston, and easterly by the sea, excepting thereout the front and fishing privilege reservby William J. Fraser, in his deed to the late

6. - Also all that other lot, piece or parcel of Land Alexander and William Williston, and in the rear ore and known as the Taylor Lot, being the same eces or parcels of land that were conveyed to the Fraser and Jessie his wife, by Deed bearing date reference to the said deed will fully appear.
Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract o nencing at the lower boundary line of the said Lu ther Williston's land at a Pine Slump, thence down Wilmot. In one of his reports to the Minister he said: -
Ministe land was conveyed to the said Luther Williston by

8. - Also all that part of the Bay du Vin Mill xtending the whole extent of the on the said east side, and conveyed to the said Luther Williston by John J. Williston, by deed, pearing date the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. 9.—Also all that piece, parcel or Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, on Fox Island, so called, bounded on the north by a

Marsh and Land formerly owned by Mays, on the south by Marsh Land owned by Robert Noble, the said piece of land extending through the said Island the same being Marsh Land known as Lot No. and also known as the Peter Muzrall Marsh, and was sold and conveyed to the said Luther Williston twenty-fourth day of August, one tho ndred and sixty-seven. The above sale is made pursuant to the provisi of Section 120 of Chapter 49 of the Consolidated rected to partition the same by a Commission is ed out of the said Court in this cause, bearing late the twentieth day of December, in the year Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and having found it difficult to make a bene

ial partition of the Estate Dated this fifth day of April, A. D., 1878. SAMUEL HABBERLEY.

EQUITY SALE

HERE will be sold at Public Auction, on Satur astle, in the County of Northumberland, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the fourth day of December, A. D., 1877, in a cause therein pending, where-as William Muirhead is Plaintiff and James Vickers s Defendant, with the approbation of the under signed Barrister, the mortaged premises described in the 1 ill and in the said Decretal order as lows, that is to say 'All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land, situate ing and being in the Parish of Blackville on South side of South-west Branch of the River Miramichi unded Northwardly by said River, Westerly by nads granted to James Peters, Southerly by Crown lands, and Easterly by lands owned or occupied by Richard McLaughlan—being Lands on which said James Vickers at present resides—contain

two hundred acres more or less, together with a and singular the buildings and improvements For terms of sale and other particulars apply t the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated the 17th day of December, A. D., 1877 RICHARD CARMAN. Plaintiffs Solicitor. 4h20.

The above sale is postponed until the Twentieth day of May next, then to take place at time and

Dated April 6, A. D., 1878. RICHARD CARMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of July next, in front of the Registry All the right, title and interest of Stephen White, n and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate ying and being on the South side of the Miramichi follows, viz.-Northerly by the said Miramich by Archibald Brown and Westerly by lands occ pied by Eugene Jardine, fronting on sere river 40 feet more or less, being part of Lot No. 39 bought of William Lobban by the said Stephen

virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northum berland County Court by Andrew Duncan against