were willing to pay \$1 for it.

Referring to the Works Department, which he defended, and to the over-expenditure, he said the Government the party, he was an independent party, had done all that the law required in he was a party of one, and he stuck to his placing before the House the amount of party. He always supported his party, the special expenditure; that had been and stuck to it through thick and thin, and done in conformity with the Act, and he his party would stick to him. (Laughter.) required to be placed before the House. Of course further returns would be subfor special circumstances this year they be totally incorrect. It would have been would have been well able to pay off all well for them if they had confined themhave to pay \$25,000 for the relief of the something of no political bearing at all. sufferers by the St. John fire out of the It would have been well for them if they in consequence of the great fire, and an amount in consequence of the approaching they had stuck to these things, and this election only to be paid once in 4 years. line of criticism, it would have been well If it were not for these things they could give a larger amount to the Public Works der when they left criticism and endeavorthan they proposed to give. He was one of those who thought that the roads and member for Gloucester said they were not bridges of the country, perhaps, ought not to receive as much as they do receive, They had been in opposition for eight endeavored to get all the money he could the benefit of it.

forward and responding to the request manufacturers. The manufacturers were quite willing to suppose that the Governm'nt did not wish to injure them, and when the Government subsequently to the first issue of the report, asked the manufacturers to place before the people of the country what they had to show with regard to their implements, they showed by sending forward their statements and their advertisements attribute the motives to the Government, attributed by members on the other side. Hon, members had acted very unfairly towards the Department in the insinuations to come he thought Fredericton should be to-day the fact remained that there was thrown out, which they would probably wish the seat of Government, not because he an actual increase instead of a decrease in to retract. One hon, gentleman had said was against other places, but because Fre- the country, and although the colonies esthis advertisement was worth \$1000 to the Cossitts, and, taking that in connexion with what was stated by the hon, member ernment and put it in any portion of the they had cost, and more. They had done have had some covert reason for it-it was | ment should be in New Brunswick and, if | given free greats of land to the old setattempting to create an impression that anywhere in New Brunswick, in Frederthere were corrupt influences in progress | dericton, because it had vested interests | of the country in a way it was never prowith regard to the Ontario manufacturers. in it. It should be in New Brunswick be-He did not think that hon, members meant | cause there was something more in a that, but if they did he could place against it an emphatic and square denial. When it was proposed to have references made | together, the seat of Government ought to to manufactures, application was made to be in the smaller Province, especially St. John manufacturers, and Fredericton | when the smaller Province had the most manufacturers, and they were not respon- revenue, because the capital was the centre ded to; and the member for Gloucester of political influence and the centre of poliread a letter to a leading manufacturer | tical influence ought to be in the smaller in St. John, in which it was desired to get | Province. First it was a real advantage, references to his manufactures. Mr. and in the second place it had the Harris thought it was not worth while to effect of a concession to the send it forward. Messrs. McFarlane,

FREDERICTON, Nov. 12, 1877.

Messrs. G. M. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville:—

DEAR SIRS: As you have made a very favorable impression in the Maritime Provinces with your impression in the Maritime Provinces with your agricultural implements it occurs to me that it would be of service to you and the public to have them referred to in the Agricultural Report for this year, which I will be provinces with your agricultural Report for this year, which I will be provinces with your agricultural Report for this year, which I will be provinces with your agricultural Report for this year, which I will be provinces with your agricultural Report for this year, which I will be provinces with your agricultural Report for this would have the effect of winning the capital to it. But to come back, it was said that the Agricultural department was conneed be ashamed of the judgment; they had endeavored to conserve the timber lands and bring some of the wealth back to the country, and none of them need be ashamed of the judgment; they could stand in the gates of the city and be could stand in the gates of the city and could stand in the gates of the city and could stand in the gates of the city and could I send you copy of last year's Report, so that you may see what it is. About 2,000 copies are published and distributed through the Province. I intend to insert an article on Farm Implements this year. Please let me hear from you should think favorably of this.

tario, which he would read

I am yours truly, Julius L. Inches That was a similar letter to the one written to the Messrs. Harris and Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, but in the letter to Messrs. Harris things, still, on the whole, the affairs of there was a postcript that the Secretary | the department had been conducted rea- of mistakes and regrets and often times of Agriculture would prefer recommending home-made manufactures, if possible, and if it was the opinion of the bottom of a country's interests, should Department that the Messrs. Cossitt's articles were better than others it would \$1,000, and to act as his own secretary, not be a great wrong to say so, and it was for the benefit of the farmer. It may have been that Messrs. Cossitt's were not as good as the machines of those other gentleman, and, if so, the department had ed to come here and run agriculture for of that of a government. They did not merely expressed a mistaken opinion. If \$1,000 a year, without travelling expenses? these gentlemen had brought forward their He thought the candidates would be few. they claimed that for a like period no such returns and answered the letters written He knew several gentlemen who would to them, Messrs. Cossitt might not have not do it, and would tell the leader of the been referred to in such terms, but perhaps Government when he came to ask them

it was merely an error of judgement. it had been said they ought not to have published such notices, and that the Crown Lands department might as well publish plates of implements connected with Milling, but he pointed out the cases were not and inasmuch as he would not lie low. trust to a Government of that sort than to vote for the Bill, but as there seemed no analogous. They did not give money to He thought he would probably spend a Government formed of gentlemen who movement from outside in favor of the promote the art of digging and ditching, nor to run saw mills, and enable people to conduct the lumber business, but the Agricultural business was treated differently. They not only gave money to promote agriculture but also prizes-and did not foster the manufacturing or mercantile interests in the same way. Agriculture was treated in a different way, and it had always been the policy of the Government to give them grants not justifiable in other tend that the able superintendent shall interests. They thought it right to furnish the Agricultural interest with the latest information, and thought the concurrent testimony of the House would be that in so doing they had done what was right. They had also given special places to animals to shew what could be done. and what had been done in that respect had paid for itself directly as well as indirectly. He referred to a case in King's County where a purchase had been made of a horse in Illinois, and where the purchasers had been enabled to buy for \$300 less than other people offered in consequence of favorable notices of animals by the Secretary of Agriculture. In view of for the past eight years. That is the platthese facts he thought the criticism of hon.

members could not be sustained. He had now gone through most of the criticisms made against them, but the hon. gentlemen on the other side had not confined themselves to criticisms. They had also given them a policy. The hon, member from St. John may have said he was that after all they had heard the Government and their general adnot bound by them, and that he may only work with them as long as he thought fit. ministration was faulty. Then they are Perhaps they would not care very much going to abolish the stumpage as a breach any way, and while accepting his services may or may not be influenced by that hon.

country had not got the benefit of it, and, hour, and he had been in the camp of the even if foreigners whose ships carried the enemy. It was true that in the Gospel lumber across got less, and the people in parable, he who came in at the eleventh England got less out of it, it was time the Province should gain some small share of party politics did not recognize the parable, its value. There was no reason why we and he was doubtful whether the gentleshould let it go at 60 cents when its mar- men who came in at the eleventh hour ket price was worth more, and operators | would even receive at the hands of the other party as much as those who had borne the burden and heat of the day. He said he was not one of the leaders differed from those who drew the resolution, They had seen their criticism, now let

in thinking that a detailed statement was | them look at their policy. It would have been well for them to stick to criticism, and given figures which, when punctured mitted if required. If it had not been by the Surveyor General, were shown to this special expenditure, but they would selves to sticking into the amendment revenue, \$7000 for the special session held | had confined themselves to sticking into coming as he did from a city where the years, and when they go to the counroads and bridges were kept up by the try ought to be in a position to make people of the city. However, the a declaration of principle, and if not country would rather praise the Chief able to educe some line of policy after Commissioner than blame him for having eight years, then, he said, their opposition endeavored to get all the money he could had been vain, and that their proper posiget by hook or by crook to expend on tion was not in the Government of the roads or bridges, and if he had over ex- country, but in Opposition merely to act pended \$7000 he did not think the as critics. For after eight years' service country would blame him because it got in the wilderness they ought to be provided now. They ought to be in an excellent He had now referred to the charges brought by the gentlemen, so far as he deemed it necessary, in view of the effective position, strong and full of fight, with all their energies and powers developed. Patronage had not corrupted or reduced

tive defence made by members of the Go- them in strength; they had been discivernment and other gentlemen who had spoken, but there was another matter, that of the agricultultural report. It was said that they had ignored the manufac- out a line of policy and if they had not a turers of the country, and treated them unfairly, but taking everything into account it would not be considered that they try, and their proper place was in the Ophad committed any very great wrong. It position to act as critics. It would have was said that you would not understand been consistent if they had stuck to the from the report that there was a manufac- remark that they were not bound to make turer in the Province. Were or were not a policy, but they had not been content other manufacturers applied to? Was or was not the firm of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, applied to? Was there a disposition or not to ignore with that; they had constructed a platform and see how strong it was. Their platform and see how strong it was. Their policy had two principles in it:—First, it was not the firm of McFarlane, Thompson & The gentlement of Tight. It was not the firm of McFarlane of Gloucester to the form, and he proposed to stand upon that the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire town, besides, he said, the matter the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the shire the distant Pa nd St. | was opposed to stumpage; and, second, it | less to be thought of because they were | they felt the people would endorse them John? Was it not before the House, by was the appointment of seven salaried not often on their feet. We judge men their own statement, that the Government | officers, and that was what they place beendeavored to get the manufacturers of the fore the country now, when they are on abilities, general worth, and honesty of was left to the Councillors there would be of improvements in manufactures wherever | their principles should be and how they | their support when they went to their | as plenty men would serve their Counties made, it was right for it to be done. On- should be forwarded. The different countario was a portion of this country, and if ties had been consulted—the North Shore, the manufacturers of Ontario made better | the River Counties, and one county and implements than the manufacturers of New another, and at last they had decided—to Brunswick the House would not be doing the farmers of New Brunswick any wrong by drawing their attention to the fact. The of the stumpage regulations. The hon. Government were free from the charge of member for Sunbury said we ought to have having ignored the manufactures of the pro- in addition to our present departments a he thought the Legislature had been a Bill vince, and the manufacturers in not coming | Solicitor General. He (Attorney General) | model to the country, and he did not besaid we ought not, and if there was anyrecently made by the Government to have | thing in the figures he had shown we ought advertisements inserted in this Report for not. He had shown it would be a wilful circulation had shown that they did not | waste of public money. He said their potake it to heart like the gentlemen on the licy was one of extravagance, of filling the other side. The gentlemen opposite were country with heads of departments and lawyers without clients. Their only clients | salaried officers. He also said we ought to were themselves and not the interests of the have a Minister of Agriculture at a low salary, but why should agriculture be represented by a low salary? Why was a low salary to do for the agricultural department and a high salary for the other departments? They were taunted that the pretension. A cow-shed he thought they called it. The buildings of this country were of no pretensions; we sit in a buildthat they did not hold this opinion of the ing of no great pretensions. He hoped be- future. It would be remembered how the action of the Government, and did not fore long there would be buildings here member for Sunbury speaking of a certain themselves as they do now. of more pretensions, and he thought that | colony stoutly maintained that before the before long there should be new buildings erected, and if Maritime Union was ever have decamped and left the country while

dericton had vested rights. It would be tablished had been an expense, he thought unfair to take away the seat of the Gov- they would prove to be well worth all that question of capital than a mere matter of figures. Where you unite two Provinces | to be proud of? Heretofore all the settleceptibilities of the weaker party, who Thompson & Anderson, too, thought it otherwise might think they receive wrong. was not worth while to bring their manu-He regarded the question of capital of no factures to the notice of the country little importance in the effecting of marithrough this means. At the same time a | time union. That question was no doubt letter was sent to Messrs. Cossitt, of On- relegated by the future, but he should hope before long the Legislature of this country would sit in a better building and

conduct the business in a better place, and when such a building was erected it should small building, but whether it was conducted with reasonable efficiency, and, barring a few mistakes made, it had been conducted well, and the agricultural interests have had more done for them in the shape of grants and importations of stock than it had ever had; and he said that. while objections might be taken to certain sonably well and with tolerable efficiency. have a Minister, it was said, with about live in Fredericton, and conduct the entire business of the department, all for \$1,000. Which of the hon, gentlemen in the agricultural interests that he supported want-

written rather strongly of them, but if so that way. The hon. member for Sunbury would have taken it himself, and would The hon. gentleman went on to say that have to throw in the honor to make up the difference between that and the Board taken if the people of the country to of Works, where he would get \$2,000 and | whom they never appealed in vain, would travelling expenses, unless indeed he not look at it in the same way, and if they would not take any travelling expenses, would not feel that it was much better to not amount to much. He would take policy embodied in two propositions; first, unless the matter was left in the hands of agriculture and he would be Premier and to largely increase the expenses of the the people to vote upon. Minister together at \$1,000. That country by putting up seven heads of Dewas only \$400 more than the secretary partments to control the country instead was paid now, and whether he would go of four, and, secondly, to go back to the \$600 and take the \$400 for himself was not country were not to be conserved and

> have a minister of education. Does he in- away for a nominal figure, or that the seek a constituency? MR. WILLIS-Give him a chance. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL-But per- up the Stumpage was put up, and when haps he would not run on that side. He thought that the Minister of Education would hardly want to dispense with the superintendent, and the minister must he knew, been very inadequate. But have a good salary with the superintendent he thought the hon. gentlemen of the getting a good round salary and the teachers getting \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. The head could not get much less than \$2,000 as a matter of course. Then they were to have a Solicitor General for about \$1,600 and his travelling expenses, to do what had been done for \$518 or say \$600

> very clear. Then he said we ought to whereby the public lands were to be given

form. The four heads of departments they had now a Minister of Education and Agriculture, and a Solicitor General. If it is possible for a party to commit them- opportune time. selves to this declaration. If the Government went out the Opposition comes in.

continued dull we must go without stump- and successful movement, whose simple trates were not obliged to go to the Sessiage for a few years. What did the House badge was an object of endearment to so ons under penalty as Councillors are. The think of it? He was sure the country many workers in the cause of Reform, had would put its mark on it. He did not subsequently sprung up, and now occupied think much of that policy would be left an influential place in the several imporafter going through the attrition of a tant communities in the Province; that of general election. It would be taken back St. John sought the provisions of this Bill piecemeal and the policy of taking back to enable its Trustees to hold Property would perhaps commence then and would and properly administer the financial afonly end when, perhaps, there were few of fairs of the organization there. He referthem left to take anything back. With red to the names of the Corporators in the fix the sum for remuneration of Revisors, regard to the Government's policy he Bill as evidence of the substantial charac- as much more work is involved in some might say that when they brought down | ter of the interest represented. Agreed their bill they supposed they would be in

Mr. Johnson recommitted a Bill to authe receipt of funds they are not now in thorize the Revisors of Acadieville to make an Electoral List for 1878, Mr. Cottrell in the chair. The mover explained the protil they saw how they were to come out visions of the Bill as they were explained with an account with the Dominion Government, which it was admitted on all when it was before in Committee.

receipt of. They can't be blamed if they

arrested that policy; they checked it un-

hands ought to be settled to our benefit.

An hon, member (Mr. O'Leary) said that

he built railways for some and not for

others, but he (Attorney General) said

they have done it independent of political

considerations. When they stopped the

hon, member's railway they stopped other

who acts honestly, and when they came

way, they did so at the expense of votes.

They are not to be charged by the hon.

member for Kent with building railways

for their own friends. He challenged the

member to say that they had given public

works to their friends to the injury of those opposed to them and the hon. mem-

ber knew that apart from this matter he

had been fairly treated in his company.

He said that the gentlemen who have done

not do as with the Opposition, they should

spect for those members who quietly vote

ing all the time. It was not the words they

towards them or hold them in re-

by their common sense, by their business

through eight years of public service with-

out a single scandal brought against it to

illuminate and flame like a comet across

the political sky-business conducted on

legislation of a very important character,

volve expense, but in a way, he maintained,

snows of another winter that colony would

had organised the representatives of the

Province, they had created the principles

of responsible Government and given re-

responsibilities. And so the rule of in-

dividual life was to some extent the rule

deny that they had made mistakes, but

government had existed in the country.

No such reforms and progress had been

found them, and he was very much mis-

matter was to be relegated to the future

low it was made low.

until such time as they had a fair busi-

He had now referred to a variety of

matters, and his treatment of them had,

House would come to the conclusion

that they would not, in view of all

they had done, condemn them by approv-

ing of the resolution that they "Did not

merit the confidence of the House, but

that on the contrary they merited the con-

demnation of the House and country."

MR. COVERT explained that he did not

oppose the Seumpage policy but had said the Government had imposed it at an in-

T. JOHN TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB.

porate the Trustees of the St. John Tem-

Monday, March 25.

Agreed to. Boom Bill.

MR. HUMPHREY committed a Bill to authorize the Town Council of Moncton to railways, at the cost of a good supporter, enter into a contract with the Moneton acting, no doubt, conscientiously, and Gas Light and Water Company to supply they had nothing to say against a man said Town with Gas and Water. Messrs. Humphrey and McQueen explained the session prepared to act upon them. It to the conclusion to put their hand on that Bill, the object of which appears in the was easy to impose burdens on the people, policy and let it wait until they saw our title. It authorizes the Town Council to but not so easy to relieve them again. make the necessary assessments to carry out arrangements made under the Bill Agreed to.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS' PAY.

MR. COTTRELL committed a Bill relating | guing that the law stood about right as it to County Councillors and Revisors, Mr. Smith in the chair. The mover said the subject dealt with in the Bill had been discussed already. had their quiver full of arrows, and everybeing Revisors, and to provide for paything to justify them in what they had ernment with their support. They did of the County Contingent fund.

MR. BUTLER thought that the daily pay by law. consider they were acting in an ungentle- and mileage in addition would involve manly way. They had just as much re- quite an increase to the taxation of the different Counties. He hardly thought for the Opposition as for those who are talk- the country would approve of the Bill. said or the length of their speeches that mileage allowance because some Councilmade the Government have a feeling lors had to travel so much further than paying themselves what they pleased. others. He said Mr. Ryan (Gloucester) spect, and when they saw fit to jibe had, the other day, showed that five cents penses and a small daily allowance was and jeer at gentlemen in the House, they did what was not fair or right. It was half the actual expense of travelling from would be right to prevent Councillors from positive information on the subject, but

MR. RYAN (Albert) said if the matter province to be represented in the Agriculture Report? The Report was one for the farmers and if they could be informed to get the manufacturers of the purpose, and not by their ability to talk and increase there would get pay. Justices never required pay and he thought had given the Government the honor of there was no need of Councillors having it, missioner to lay upon the table at once. constituencies, could tell how it had passed | without it.

> Hon. Mr. Crawford thought the law was well enough as it stood: the Revisors' pay remunerated the Councillors and he could not consent to the Bill. The King's business-like principles, with dignity and | County Council had voted against payment | respect, and the tone of that Legislature | for Councillors' services and that indicated in no wise decreased. Under Mr. Speaker | that there was not a general call for the

> HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said while he lieve the time would come when a body | thought it would be better not to disturb would better conduct the deliberation of the present arrangements, it might not be this country-without a single scandal or | inequitable to allow Councillors mileage wrong-doing. They had honestly, and so as to place them on an equal footing at with dignity and respect, conducted the | the place of meeting. business of the country. They had passed MR. Cottrell referred to his experi-

> ence in the Charlotte Council, and said they had abolished imprisonment for debt | that, while he went to it with the intenwith safety to the interests of the credi- | tion of serving for nothing, he found a tentors, they had in that respect abolished a dency at the Board to secure pay. They remnant of barbarism and had given to raised the pay of Revisors evidently for the creditor class means of collecting the purpose of indirectly paying Counciltheir debts preferable to any before in this lors for services. He referred to the cost country. They had promoted immigration incurred by the Grand Manan Councillors to the country in a way, no doubt, to inin reaching the shire town to attend the Council, and said he believed people would would be fruitful of good results in the prefer paying Councillors a fair remuneration, directly, rather than have them pay

MR. MURCHIE was in favor of mileage allowance, but said plenty of men were willing to give their time at the Council for the honor of holding the position of Councillors. Men who traveled long distences were entitled to mileage. When the Municipal law was passed it was not expected that it would increase the expense of managing County affairs, and for Gloucester—that the Government must | country, and he said the seat of Govern- | what was never done before, they had | Councillors should serve for the sake of

serving their Counties and not for pay. tlers: they had promoted the settlement MR. MARSHALL thought the Municipa lity Act should not be tinkered until moted before. He thought there were its imperfections were more apparent than eighteen of these settlements scattered they are at present. over the country. Was not that a subject MR. JOHNSON said when the Government

brought in the Municipal Act he wanted ments of the country were carried on in indemnity provided for Councillors, who were as much entitled to it as members of a slipshod marmer, persons settling whereever they pleased—no colonization. The the Assembly in the different Provinces. Government did not restrict the right of He argued on the injustice of requiring men people to settle where they please, but give to travel far to serve the public, and asked free grants all over the country, and giving Mr. Murchie if he and others were willing special facilities, they were attracting to this to travel to and from the Assembly for Province the young men of the country. Let | nothing. The provisions of the Bill were it be known that they gave free land in ad- fair and just, and justice ought to be done dition to his 200 acres or 100 acres as the to the Councillors in the matter. He was case might be, and \$30 in cash when he had not afraid to meet the electors of his Counmade certain improvements. Let it be ty, and tell them he was in favor of paying known that in addition to the great work all men required to perform public serin promoting the system of education they vices, for such services.

Dr. Dow said this Bill would make his County Councillors worse off than at present: now they received as revisors about presentative institutions to all the people of the country. Let their friends think under this Bill. He always favored paying

judged; they could stand on the hustings enough for rich men, like Mr. Murchie, to and not be afraid of the few small things be willing to serve for nothing, but poor charged against them. That then was men could not afford it. Justices from rewhat it came to, that after eight years mote Parishes seldom attended the Sessithese charges were to do duty at the comons, and it was exceptional for them to do ing election, those few things that were so. The people were willing to pay Counstated in the amendment moved were cillors for services, for they recognized brought up against them. No man could justice in this matter as well as in others. live for eight years without being conscious No man should be required by law to serve of mistakes. The individual life was full the public under penalty and then be told he should be thus taken from his business it was asked whether the regrets did not and receive no pay. Petitions would have This great department, which was at the exceed the pleasures. Happy would it be been here in favor of some such a measure bottom of a country's interests, should for a man if after looking back for eight as this, but for the general impression that years, he could feel that his conscience had it was their intention to rectify what was already an existing wrong. It was wrong that single individuals should be required overcome his passions and impulses, and he could find that on the whole he had acted with a strict sense of his duties and to do the work of communities and not re-

ceive some remuneration therefor. MR. ELDER said it seemed to him that Councillors now received remuneration indirectly as revisors, so additional money would not be required, after all, to be levied on people under this head. He could not see, however, why Councillors the officer in his warmth might have written rather strongly of them, but if so that way. The hon member for Sunkey revenues and finances of the country in a Revisors were appointed they would have better position than they were when they to be paid. He favored the mileage allowance and the Councillors being still allowed

to act as Revisors. MR. McLEOD said there were no Petitions from Kings in favor of such a measure as this. If it were so he would great deal of money and his salary would went before the country with a line of measure it would be hasty to make a change

MR. BARKER said he had never heard a complaint from the people against County Councillors being Revisors. He thought without a secretary or pay his secretary old system whereby the forests of the mileage was sufficient. He had served 14 vears at York Council Board, and never received either pay or mileage.

MR. McKay said in Charlotte, County Councillors did well for themselves as Revisors. He had always favored the mileness, and that when the lumber trade was lage allowance, and was about the only member who did so a while ago. He was, in fact, willing to go the whole length of the Bill, only the pay should not be allowed for special sessions. Charlotte had 33 Councillors, and their daily pay would be \$330, for a year and averaging mileage at 20 cents would be \$2 or \$132 going and coming. Add to the former the Revising. which cost \$180, and the whole cost would be say \$636. The average cost of Revising now was \$40 a Parish or say \$600, and therefore under the Bill the cost would not be materially increased, and Councillors would be relieved of the odium of overpaying themselves for services as Revisors. -He wanted Councillors to be paid reasonably, and thought the people entertained the same sentiments. Therefore he favor-

MR. RYAN (Gloucester) referred to the facts presented to the Select Committee, and said this Bill appeared to embody what was the will of the people and the reflection of the sentiment of the House. A similar Bill had passed for Northumberland, and

business of the Sessions did not require or receive the attention that the business of the Council receives, for the taxation was now larger, and the interests to be managed more important. This system would not involve much more expense than the present one, and the advantage of treating the matter directly. It is very difficult to

MR. McKenzie said he had told his constituents that the Municipality Act would impose no additional burdens on the people for the management of their affairs more than what the cost of the sessions had been. and in the absence of a general expression of the people desiring the change, he would Agreed to.

Messrs. Phillips, Marshall, Robinson, If it were permissive with the people to Johnson, and Theriault were appointed a vote on the question, he would vote for it. Select Committee on the Jacquet River He was opposed to tinkering with the law

in this way. MR. BUTLER said the Bill would increase taxation on the people in his County, and as the members were just going to the people, it would be better to ascertain their views on the subject, and come here next MR. SWIM again argued in favor of the Bill as a matter of justice. He was prepared to take the responsibility of his course before the people of his County.

Mr. Barker replied to Mr. Swim, ar-

MR. FLEWWELLING said he was almost barred from saying anything on the Bill as his County Council had voted against the Government the honor to support it It was to prevent County Councillors from pay. His own views inclined to favor the mileage allowance. He observed that the ment for Councillors' services at the rate Revisors of some Counties received allowdone. He regretted the way in which it of \$1 per day and five cents per mile going ances very much larger than those of had become the habit of the Opposition to and returning from the meetings of the others, and he, therefore, thought there regard the gentlemen who honor the Gov- Council, and remuneration to be paid out should be some means devised by which a fair rate for this service could be fixed

> MR. Woods said his views were in favor of paying Councillors. The question seemed to be be how should they be paid? He thought it would be best to leave the MR. WILLIS argued on the equity of the matter in the hands of the people. He opposed Councillors being Revisors and MR. ROBINSON thought travelling ex-

unfair to their own supporters. The gen- the distant Parishes of Gloucester to the being Revisors. He knew instances wherein it is fair to assume that as he endorsed le themselves rule in

Progress was reported. MR. COTTRELL, pursuant to notice, moved for information connected with the Marsh The Motion was withdrawn.

MR. RYAN (Gloucester) pursuant to notice moved for a copy of the Petition, papers and correspondence, if any, in connection with the Caraquet Public Wharf. The Attorney General said the papers would be brought down and the motion was withdrawn. Recess.

THE BUDGET DEBATE. The Order of the Day being read-MR. O'LEARY said that the Attorney

General had referred to that trip of his across the Atlantic, and the pleasant time he had and the money he had received. It was quite apparent that the hon. gentleman had not only received money for that trip, but he had also received a stock of public petition and otherwise to get blarney that was overflowing; he had not only seen Blarney Castle and the Blarney Stone but, apparently, had swallowed it. He had not only—in that fine speech of his—soft-soaped the followers of the Government, but also the citizens of Fredericton. He had soft-soaped them on the Maritime Union question and swallowed Gaspereaux seining was absolutely them with the new Parliament Buildings. He also soft-soaped members of the Op position and, indeed, the whole Opposition, out when he came to the task of swallowing them he found that he couldn't do it. The hon, gentleman boasted that after eight years of existence the Government could look back on a record unstained by a single scandal. Why, did he forget that the Government came into existence eight years ago upon one of the greatest scandals. ever known in the Province, and that perpetrated here in the City of Fredericton ! And when he taunted other gentlemen with having changed sides in the House did he forget that he was associated with colleagues who should suggest to him that those who lived in glass houses should not throw stones? He had made it a great point that his hon. friend from St. John Mr. Willis) had once been in the Government and left it. Had that gentleman not a right to leave when he could no longer consistently remain? And were not the political records of the day full of instances in which men of honor had gone out from Governments for reasons which were, no doubt, good, but which they were not called upon to disclose? It was to Mr. Willis' credit that he left the Government when he could no longer sit with right, and he hoped the House had heard the last of the matter.

When the present House first met, the Opposition was small and weak—the Government side large and strong. How was it that there was a change to-day? Opposition had nothing with which to induce hon. members to leave the other side -neither offices nor other patronage, and the fact that so many had changed over driven its more independent supporters

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. is the cheapest Medicine ever made. dose cures Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eigh years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went pursue their work in accordance with thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which | the regulations issued by the authority effected a Wonderful cure of a Crooked of the Department, thus giving a prac-LIME, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y. writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where 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 be immeasurably superior to anything ever many dollars of expense. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS .- Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

THE RIVIERE DU LOUP AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .-- On the 10th inst. the Premier gave notice in the House of Commons of an important resolution authorizing the Government to acquire the control of the Riviere du Loup Road by lease or purchase, and to run it as part of the Intercolonial. The Road runs from Quebec to Riviere du Loup and is 126 miles long. and for some time has been in bad repair and was always considered by the Grand Trunk as a hard bargain, until the opening of the Intercolonial gave it a new value as perance Reform Club, Mr. Humphrey in He thought it was better to avoid cumber- the G. T. R. Co. will be very happy to

NOTE. - Eclectric - Selected and Elec

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that It is sent to any address in Canada, the United

States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pub-isher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for

son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter

in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers.

Address

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

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

Mr. Mitchell's Advice.

We had only time last week to announce the fact that the Minister of Fisheries had restored to our fishermen the privileges which he was induced to take from them last Spring, in connection with their Gaspereaux and Bass fishing. We are quite sure that we but express the feeling prevailing on the ed by Overseer Perley :whole river, when we say that the Department deserves thanks for its action. showing, as it does that it is beginning to appreciate at its true value the falsehood and deception which has been practiced upon it by certain fishery officers and Mr. Mitchell. What the latter gentleman's position was in the matter of the Bass Fishery we will not undertake to say, because we have no the Inspector's misrepresentation at Ottawa in connection with the Gaspereaux Fishery he would not differ from him in the matter of the Napan and Black River Bass Fishery. It was not until the Minister visited the Miramichi, last autumn, that he became convinced by the evidence which his three corrupt officers, present at his investigation, had placed before him, that he had been mislead, and although his action was delayed longer than it should have been,

it is gratifying to find that a measure of

justice has been accorded at last.

We wish, now, to direct attention particularly to the fact that last spring, when the excitement over the Department's extraordinary course towards the Gaspereaux fishermen was at its height, and when efforts were being made by at Ottawa, was strongly urging the Minister to continue in the course ad vised by the Inspector. He advised the Department that the prohibition of unecessary in the interests of the Bass and Salmon fisheries and in the interests of the Gaspereaux fishery also. What Mr. Mitchell may have to say now, we are not in a position to know positively, but we observe that a professed Chatham correspondent of the little Dominion, St. John-the only paper that will now allow Inspector Venning to occupy its editorial chairis out very bitterly against the ADVANCE. its Editor and others, because the Department of Fisheries has restored these fishing privileges, and as this correspon- despatches from London, state there is dent is generally believed to be no other than the Inspector, we presume that he speaks for Mr. Mitchell, as usual. It would be much better if Mr. Mit-

chell would now employ some means less injurious to his county than the Inspector's efforts against our fishermen, in his work of injuring his successor in office and the Government to which he it in justice to his own views of what was has lately become so strongly opposed. He can gain nothing by causing the Government to pursue a policy towards this county which may be opposed to its interests, for the people are growing tired of his playing "ducks and drakes" with our fishery and other interests simply because he wishes, through that was to be accounted for only on the ground | means, to make the Mackenzie adminthat the conduct of the Government had istration unpopular. The success which he and the Inspector have me with in this direction is appreciable, but we doubt very much whether he will succeed in turning it to account as he

had evidently hoped to do. We hope that in the pursuit of the Spring's fishing for both Gaspereaux and Bass; our Fishermen will be particularly careful in observing the regulations to be issued. They may take it for granted that the two officers who have caused so much trouble among them will be at the same work again, and they may do as they did last year-endeavor to hire fishermen to act as spies upon one another. Let the fishermen, therefore, take the only course that will defeat the object of such espionage, viz. to tical contradiction to the charges of all kinds which the Inspector and others in his interest have made both privately to the Department and in their press writings.

The Timber Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's Wood Circular, dated Liverpool, 30th March, 1878, says:-The arrivals from British North

America during the past month have been 1 vessel 249 tons, against 5 vessels made. Will save you much suffering and 3133 tons during the like period last It is rarely that we have witnessed

greater amount of distrust and uncertainty as to the prospects of the Trade for the coming season than has existed cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, during the past few months; it has been almost impossible to effect sales save in retail quantities, and where the Trade have been tempted to buy, at what appeared to be very low prices, lower subject. We do not believe that any honquotations have immediately followed, and now it is almost impossible to get acceptable offers for cargoes of any description of Wood to arrive.

CANADIAN WOODS .- Sales of Pine Timber have been on a very limited scale, and for a cargo offered by auction no bid could be obtained; stocks are still excessive. In Red Pine there has been nothing doing. Oak is very heavy in stock, but is mostly of poor quality; Mr. Cottrell wanted one for Charlotte.—
He thought it was better to avoid cumbering the Statute Books with these local

The continuous and passed for Northumberland, and the first field passed for Northumberland, and the first field passed for Northumberland, and the first field passed for Northumberland, and the field p gentleman's views; but he was not one of the party, he was only a late recruit who came in at the eleventh late at the eleventh late of the order therorm club, Mr. Humphrey in the cloud, Mr. Humphrey in the cloud, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. The mover referred to the loss of the Statute Books with these local Acts, when a general one covering the dull of sale, and prices rule low. Of the Great Fire, and the fact that a popular late of the order to avoid the statute books. The mover referred to the loss of the Government are incompatible with the correctness of Mr.

Pine Deals there has been a fair consumption, but prices are very low, and stocks are excessive. Staves rule lower

in price, and are dull of sale. SPRUCE DEALS .- Notwithstanding the present low stocks prices are declining. The deliveries for the month again show a considerable falling off as compared with last year; the import, however, has been very small, and the Trade will varded stocks for their requirements Deals are still heavy in stock, and very never spoke to him of this alleged breach

stock is heavy. The only sales reported for the last month in Colonial Woods are

SPRUCE DEALS .- A cargo of Mira michi has been sold from the quay at £8 5s. per standard. Palings. -5 feet by 1 inch have been

sold at 87/6 and 41 feet by 1 inch at

67/6 per mille. In other descriptions there were no sales to report.

Bass and Gaspereaux Seining

In addition to the intimation

made last week in regard to the seining

for Bass and Gaspereaux, we publish

the following official instructions receiv-Department of Marine and Fisheries. Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 10th April, 1878.

CIRCULAR. Sir,-I am directed by the Minister to nform you that he has allowed seining for Bass in Napan and Black Rivers, up to the 25th May next, free of charge, on the following conditions:

1. This privilege to be confined strictly to the catching of Bass for domestic use and disposal in the immediate vicinity. 2. The catching or killing of young fish to cause forfeiture of privilege, in addition to other penalties. 3. Persons using this permission

make true return to local Fishery Officer of bass caught. I am, Sir,

Your Ob'dt. Servant, W. F. WHITCHER, for the Hon. M. of M. & F. Per W. S. P. BAUSET. Amos Perley, Esq.

Chatham, N.B.

10th April, 1878.

SIR, -The Minister desires me to instruct you to allow seines to be used for gaspereaux to the 25th of June next, free of charge, on the following conditions. 1. Seining to be strictly confined within these limits: namely,—In the Main River Miramichi; and in the Northwest Branch to within fifty fathoms below the Railway

to Barnaby's Island 2. The capture or killing of bass during close time, or of young fish, forfeits the privilege, besides other penalties. true return to local Fishery Officer of fish

I am, Sir, Your Ob'dt. Servant, W. F. WHITCHER. for the Hon. M. of M. & F.

Per W. S. P. BAUSET. Amos Perley, Esq

Chatham, N. B. The Eastern Question. telegrams, matters in the East continue have again, at least, temporarily, receded

from their defiant attitude, under pressure brought to bear upon them, until a more convenient season. There are still hopes that the congress will take place, and the Russian press for the present, seems to have fallen in with the new order of things. The latest said to have been an amicable semiofficial interchange of views between the London and St. Petersburg cabinets. The former declares its sincere desire for a peaceful solution, disclaiming a wish to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of negotiations, but adheres to its desire to have the whole treaty placed before Congress. The latter also adheres to its previous attitude and cites Gortschakoff's reply to Salisbury as a

It is reported that preparations are making in Russia for the organization of a general levy, passports only to be issued to persons over 46 years.

proof of his readiness to discuss even

the most important claims.

The O'Leary Impeachment of the Wm. M. Kelly.

(From the Telegraph of the 13th.) The Committee charged to enquire into this matter reported yesterday as follows: That, having carefully examined such evidence and proceedings, they find the charges contained in such resolutions entirely groundless and without foundation in fact, and that the conduct of the said Hon, Wm. Kelly and Hon, Robert Young was not in any way liable to be impugned; and, further, that your committee submit that the charges made against the Hon. the President of the Executive Council are

not only entirely groundless, but were

vexatious and unjustifiable. The House of Assembly has yet to deal with the report and evidence, and we shall not anticipate its decision, but the report of the committee and the evidence accompanying it are now open to discussion. The first thing that will strike the reader is the reckless and infamous charge preferred against Mr. Young for which not one particle of excuse or of evidence is offered. Mr. O'Leary solemnly made the charge and all the prominent members of the Opposition and notably Messrs. Burns, Covert and Willis aided and abetted him in making it and in taking steps to establish it. The slander was scattered far and wide in all its painful and damaging personal and political effects, and so far as we

can learn O'Leary, Burns, Covert, Willis and the others have not, up to this moment, offered any amende to Mr. Young, nor indeed do we know how they can ever make amends for the injury which they have done to that gentleman. The report remarks in terms almost too mild and tame on the scandalous and outrageous attack on Mr. Young designed to destroy his reputation, and that of the Government of which he is a prominent member. The report finds that the charges against Mr. Kelly are entirely unfounded, and that his conduct cannot be impugned, although there is a conflict of testimony on that est and intelligent jury in this Province Fox Island, so called, bounded on the north by a could or would have arrived at any other conclusion. John C. Brown and his relative and associate have sworn that Mr. Kelly, in the presence of Mr. Killam and Mr. Shirreff, made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Brown, and promised to put it in writing, but Mr. Kelly swears positively that such was not the case. Mr. Killam does the same and Mr. Shirreff was unable to substantiate Mr. O'Leary's charge. The preponderance of evidence is against its

The letter and answer are in evidence, and we ask our readers to refer to them and to account, if they can, for Brown's refusal to take up Mr. Young's challenge and establish his charge. We ask them also to consider Mr. Brown's subsequent friendly relations with Mr. Kelly, who is alleged probably have to rely chiefly on the to have made and broken a solemn contract on the same day, and the fact that Brown during the next few months. Pine in a subsequent meeting with Mr. Kelly unsaleable. For Birch there is not of faith, much less quarrelled with him on much inquiry; prices are low, and the account of it. Are these facts compatible with the correctness of Brown's statement? Certainly not. Add to all this the fact that the evidence goes to show that Brown was fairly remunerated for the work actually done on the road, and that Mr. Kelly was confessedly always a firm friend of the Kent Railroad, and it is impossible to discover any reason either why Brown should find it necessary to bribe Mr. Kelly, or on what ground it was Mr. Kelly received the price of the corrupt bargain which is alleged. It is true that Brown, in one part of his evidence, alleged that Mr. Kelly had got a sum of \$13,000 for his personal benefit out of the road, but the same witness subsequently swears that he does not believe Mr. Kelly made anything out of the road, the abatement going to the company for which he was acting, as indeed Mr. Brown admits by the accounts and documents put in evidence. What then becomes of the charge of corruption? It is utterly untenable on Mr. Brown's own evidence, to say nothing of the positive testimony of Messrs. Kelly and Killam to the contrary. How then can any one believe the truth of the charges which Mr. O'Leary in an evil hour and not knowing the consequences of his own act so rashly made! It is rumored. and we believe it is true, that Mr. O'. Leary declared in the meeting of the Committee that he made the charge against Messrs. Young and Kelly on the strength of a private memorandum written by Mr. Brown, dated a year or more subsequent to the meeting at the Royal Hotel and which paper he declared would, if it were admitted in evidence, justify him in making his charge. If we accept this statement as true, and we are not in a position to deny its truth, what must be our conclusion? It can only be that Brown was in the habit of writing down purely imaginary statements in regard to Messrs. Kelly and Young which were entirely unfounded, and in support of which no evidence can be offered or has been put in. If that statement be true it also shows the recklessness of Mr. O'Leary and his abbet-Bridge; and in the Southwest branch up tors in the Opposition in taking their stand and in making so grave a charge upon such a poor foundation. We cannot go fully into the case to-day, but these 3. Persons using this permission to make | are a few of the ideas which the Report and evidence suggest. We fearlessly assert that not only Mr. Young but Mr. Kelly comes out of the matter entirely unharmed. It will be noticed that Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Cottrell have handed in what professes to be a minority report. We have not space to consider it to-day, but the least we can say about it is that it does credit to the literary powers and legal acumen of those two gentlemen. It So far as can be learned from the is natural, we suppose, that Mr. O'Leary should wish to offer some ground for makto improve, that is to say the Russians ing some of his charges in regard to which he is both an acuser and a judge. But we do not think that this document will under the circumstances, carry much weight with it. We shall pay our respects to it on another occasion.

Brown's statement, and when Mr.

Young received, what he looked upon as a

threatening or blackmailing letter from

Brown, he promptly met the challenge.

In the Supreme Court in Equity.

Between John Williston, Plaintiff, and William Taylor and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife, Luther Williston, 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, —Defendent

There will be sold at Public Auction on THURS-DAY, the Sixteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Letson's Weigh Scales, in Chatham, in the County of Northamberland, all the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff, and of the Defendants, William Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Luther Williston, Phineas Gallagher, Ellen Gallagher, 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 South erly side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, ori-ginally granted by Letters Patent to the late Luther Williston, now deceased, and known in the original Grant as Lot B, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

2.—Also all that piece of land situate on the

southerly or easterly side of the said River, being a part of Lot No. 14, granted to John T. Williston by Letters Patent, bearing date the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and particularly described in the said Grant and Plan attached thereto. 3.-Also all that other piece or parcel of Land

all that Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, on Fox Island at the entrance of Miramichi River, being part of the Lot formerly granted to John O'Bear, the said lot being bounded on the East by Miramichi Bay, on the South by lands granted to Paul Muzrall, on the North by lands granted to Donald McLean, the piece of the said lot (of which the undivided halfpart is intended to be conveyed) being the front or east part of said Lot, ten rods in width, from north to south, com mencing on the beach or shore on the south line of said lot, thence westerly along the said line ten rods from the edge of the grass, thence north on such a course as will strke the north line of the said Lot at the distance of ten rods from the edge of the grass, thence easterly along said north line

4.-Also those two lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on Fox Island aforesaid, and formerly owned by Gilbert Muzrall and Paul Muzrall and which were conveyed by thein to the late John B. Williston, deceased, George Williston and Luther Williston, deceased, of which said lots one acre was re served by William J. Fraser in his deed to Luther

5.-Also all that other piece or parcel of lane situate on Fox Island, known as the Lot granted to Benjamin Stymiest which is bounded as follows on the north by land known as the Lake Lot, for merly owned by John T. Williston, on the south by lands belonging to the Heirs of William Gard-ner, deceased, westerly by lands formerly owned by John B. Williston, and easterly by the sea, except-ing thereout the front and fishing privilege reserv-ed by William J. Fraser, in his deed to the late

by the rear line of the Lots fronting on the Sea Shore and known as the Taylor Lot, being the same said Luther Williston, deceased, by William J. Fraser and Jessie his wife, by Deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as by reference to the said deed will fully appear.
7.—Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract of Land situate in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit :- Comnencing at the lower boundary line of the said Luther Williston's laud at a Pine Slump, thence down stream following the course of the Bay du Vin River to a marked Hemlock Tree, making thirtytwo rods on front, thence south eighty-two degrees fifteen minutes, east seventy-six chains, or until it intersects the lower line of the land formerly owned by the said Luther Williston, deceased, thence north eighty nine degrees, west sixty-seven chains along the said Luther Williston's lower line to the bounds first mentioned, containing thirty acres, more or less, which said last mentioned piece of land was conveyed to the said Luther Williston by George Williston, by deed, bearing date the fifteentl day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

8.—Also all that part of the Bay du Vin Mill Tract, so called, situate on the east side of Bay du Vin River, in the Parish of Hardwicke aforesaid.

extending the whole extent of the original Grant on the said east side, and conveyed to the said Lu-ther Williston by John J. Williston, by deed, bearing 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 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 and including the sea shore and privilege of fishing 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 by George Williston, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight undred and sixty-seven. The above sale is made pursuant to the provisi ons of Section 120 of Chapter 49 of the Conso directed to partition the same by a Commission is-sued out of the said Court in this cause, bearing date the twentieth day of December, in the year of

n day of April, A. D., 1878. JAMES KERR, Commissioners, SAMUEL HABBERLEY,

A. K. McDougall.