Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE LEGISLATURE was prorogued on Tuesday.

SNOW.—We had a first class snow storm, on Good Friday.

WILD GEESE are coming down. The marksmen do it.

H. A. JOHNSON, ESQ., is appointed Secretary of the Restigouche Municipality, vice Mr. Bennett, deceased.

A SOCIAL, under the auspices of the Newcastle fire company, will take place to night.

GASPEREAUX SEINING is said to be prohibited in the Miramichi, and the *Advocate* says it is pleased over the fact.

THE 73RD BATTALION BAND played on Monday night in the square in front of Pallen's corner and attracted a large number of citizens.

MAGIC LANTERN.—The Magic Lantern Exhibition in Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening last, did not draw as large an audience as such exhibitions frequently do.

ASTRONOMY.—Rev. Dr. Jardine, who dealt with the subject of astronomy at the closing entertainment of the St. Andrews Church course, on Thursday evening last, succeeded in making the subject very interesting and instructive.

CORRECTION:—In our report of the proceedings of the Miramichi Presbytery published in 3rd inst. the name of D. Ferguson Esq. was given as Commissioner to the General Assembly, in place of that of Duncan Davidson Esq., Chatham.

REV. WM. WILSON is to be congratulated on having been called to the charge of the North Parish Church, Aberdeen, which has a very large and influential congregation, which is also to be congratulated on having secured so excellent and able a minister.

ST. MICHAEL'S R. C. CHURCH.—On Good Friday the day was celebrated at St. Michael's with the usual special religious ceremonies, the service commencing at 9 a. m. On Easter Sunday Mass was celebrated at 9 and High Mass at 11 p. m., when an appropriate sermon was preached by His Lordship Bishop Rogers.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—On Good Friday, morning service was held in the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. McKeown, who preached from John xix, 30 vs. On Easter Sunday special services were held by the Rev. Mr. McKeown, who preached in the morning from Mark vi, 6 vs., and in the evening from Job. xii, 21 vs.

IMANUEL R. E. CHURCH.—On Good Friday a service was held in the Reformed Episcopal Church in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. T. L. Smith, who preached from Romans iv, 9 vs. On Easter Sunday morning service was held at 11 o'clock by the Rev. T. L. Smith who preached from Mark vi, 3 vs, and at the evening service from Mark, xii, 24 vs.

"THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION, *pro* and *con*" is the title of a very neat volume by Ishmael, published by R. A. H. Morrow, St. John. It is printed at the *Telegraph* establishment and creditably done. It is well worth the price at which it is offered and may be obtained from Mr. S. J. Loggie, Newcastle, who is agent for it.

THE "ADVOCATE" has been directed to copy some of the *Sun's* abuse of our representative and it has done it. As if ashamed, however, of both the paper from which it quotes and its own position as simply the echo of party hack journals, which are more worthy of the support of the Protectionists, it obeys with bad grace and stows away its "*Sun* extract" where it will least offend the better class of its readers.

"GRIP" is more worthy of Canada than ever. It is enlarged and improved in every way. It hits and kicks out in all directions, affording wholesome fun for the intelligent public and is an illustrated epitome of all the political faults and foibles of the day. If it crushes our political corns one week, we grin and bear it for we are quite certain it will not miss those of our neighbor the next. Nobody, however, can hurt *Grip* and if anybody wished to he would be no friend of ours.

THE PRINCIPALS in an interesting social event, which is duly recorded in the proper place, have our best wishes for their future welfare and happiness. Mr. Watt had no sooner established a branch of his Newcastle firm's business here, than he wisely concluded on domestic partnership in Chatham, which will, we are glad to learn, secure to us, by the strongest of ties, a very desirable and worthy fellow-citizen. The young couple are making a tour of the Upper Provinces.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the editor of the daily *Sun* whether an official who is receiving salary from the Government, can leave his duty for a day to take charge of a polling booth? And the editor replies: Public officials are supposed to be always at their post. They are generally paid for full time and are expected to devote it to the Government.

It is to be presumed, then, that the St. John Immigration Agent differs from other officials, inasmuch as he is not required to be at his post, while on the other hand, he is required to devote his full time to the Government.

GOOSE SHOOTING.—Some of our leading wing shorts have been enjoying the wild goose shooting at Tabusintac. C. S Ramsay, Esq., School Inspector, brought down no less than twenty-four geese on Friday and Monday last, showing that he is a success in that line at least. Messrs. A. J. Loggie, W. Hudson Matthews, Chas. Gunn and Arthur Johnston, returned to Chatham on Monday with eighteen geese and a number of ducks—the result of two days sport

PORTAGE ISLAND:—We observe that the Lighthouse Inspector stated to the Department last season that a new lantern was much required on Portage Island Lighthouse. He said "The pilots "grumble about this light. It is the fault "of the lantern, the glass being too small "and shows a very ordinary light. The "keeper does the best he can, but the light "does not give satisfaction,"

Now, there are complaints lodged at Ottawa that the keeper is not fit to keep a light because he weighs, according to Mr. Peter Mitchell, 300 lbs., and according to Senator Muirhead, 275 lbs. So, you see, the Inspector's brother does not complain that the lantern is too small, but that the keeper is too large. Mr. P. Mitchell also complains that the light was out for three weeks last season and that an American schooner was lost in consequence. No person in this region ever heard of these things before, and when Mr. P. Mitchel makes such incorrect statements in official quarters at Ottawa it goes to show how contemptible he can become in his vindictiveness.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the Dutcher Reformers gave their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall. The chair was occupied by John Shirreff, Esq., and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKeown.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jardine and L. J. Tweedie, Esq., Readings by Miss Little, Messrs. Alexander Templeton, I. B. Oakes and P. G. Smith, a Dialogue by Masters Ernest Murray and H. Shirreff, Songs by Misses. A. Davidson, E. Loudoun and J. Shirreff, Fairey, and Maggie Johnston, and Choruses by the Choir. The proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

Easter Meetings.

At the Easter meeting of St. Paul's and St. Mary's Churches, Chatham, held on Monday last the following were elected:—

Church Wardens—Geo. Burchill, Michl. Searle.

Vestrymen—Samuel Habberly, Richard Carman, Wm. Wilkinson, Geo. A. Blair, Wm. B. Howard, Charles Sargent, John Brown, D. G. Smith, John Baldwin, Richard Hocken, F. E. Winslow, Thomas F. Gillispie.

Delegates to Synod—Wm. Wilkinson, G. A. Blair.

Sub-Delegates—Richard Carman, Chas. Sargent.

It was determined to proceed during the coming season with alterations at St. Mary's Church, Chatham, by which the building attached and formerly used as a Sunday School room will be converted into a chancel, embracing organ room and accommodation for the Choir. A new organ is also to be procured. This work is to be preparatory to alterations in the body of the church by which its form is to be improved and the sittings modernised. Considerable time will, doubtless, pass before all the work contemplated is accomplished, and the congregation will be called upon to augment the funds now in hand for the object named. It is, however, encouraging to observe that church enterprise lives, notwithstanding the hard times.

At a meeting held at St. George's Church, Bathurst, on Easter Monday, April 14th, 1879, the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—

Wardens—Dr. S. L. Bishop and T. DesBrisay.

Vestrymen—Henry W. Baldwin, John E. O'Brien, William Hillock, William Hinton, John T. Carter, C. H. Mann, Shireff Vail, Samuel Bishop, Thomas Miller, Charles Gasnell.

Vestry Clerk—W. J. O'Brien.

Delegates to Synod—R. B Vail and T. DesBrisay.

IMMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL Church.—The regular annual meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chatham, took placeon Easter Monday. After morning service by the pastor, the Rev. T. L. Smith, he called the meeting to order and the financial report was presented by the outgoing Vestry, and received.

The "Wardens and Vestrymen" were reduced to a membership of seven and the following elected:—

Senior Warden, F. J. Letson; *Junior do.* Thomas Fleiger; *Vestrymen*, Messrs. C. E. Carmichael, John Bell, S. U. McCully, Chas. Bennett, J. Y. Mersereau.

Messrs. F. J. Letson and J. Y. Mersereau (alternate) were elected as members to the Council, to be held in Chicago on the 28th May next.

St. Michael's C. T. A. Society Entertainment.

On Monday evening last the St. Michael's C. T. A. Society gave an entertainment in the Masonic Hall, the amateurs being received by a very good house.

The entertainment was acknowledged by all to be an excellent one, generally, the Farce, in particular, was a great success, and the Clog Dance met with well deserved applause. The orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Timothy Harrington, consisted of Professor Stewart of Newcastle, Messrs. Arch. McEachren and J. J. Harrington. The following was the programme:—

March—"Bride of the Wind," by the company.

Comic Song—"The Music Master," by Mr. M. Sheridan.

Song—"Diamond Ring," by Mr. R. F. Waddleton.

Song and Chorus—"Laughing Gas," by Mr. M. Sheridan and the company.

SECOND PART.

Cornet Solo—By Prof. Stewart of Newcastle.

Recitation—"The Raven," by Mr. J. R. Costigan.

Comic Song—"Leedtle Yawcob Strauss," by Mr. R. F. Waddleton, who on being encored sang Johnny Schwartz.

The Farce, "A Sea of Troubles, or the tribulations of old Mr. Gout in search of a Reader" was now presented to the audience, and as we have already stated was the main feature of the evening. It will be sufficient to say that the piece itself was a very amusing one, and that the amateurs did themselves very great credit by the vim and humour with which they rendered the different characters. The "make up" was also excellent, and the audience seemed thoroughly to enjoy the fun. The following were the characters of the piece:—

Old Mr. Gout,	J. R. Costigan.
Robert, his Nephew,	P. Gowar.
Sam, his servant,	W. Tillish.
Applicants for position of Reader,	M. Sheridan, J. Harrington, T. Crimmen, J. Connors, P. Landers.

Clog dance:—By Timothy Harrington and M. Sheridan.

Cornet Solo—By Prof. Stewart of Newcastle.

Comic Song—"Poor Joe Molder" by Mr. R. F. Waddleton—Encore "Toud Moak."

The entertainment concluded with a very effective Tableau, the whole of the company appearing grouped at the front of the stage, which was illumined by a brilliant red light, the curtain descending to the strains of the National Anthem.

Newcastle Notes.

Some one has said, that "a house is the shape which a man's thoughts take when he imagines how he should like to live. Its interior is the measure of his esthetic and artistic nature. It interprets, in material forms, his ideas of home, of friendship and of comfort." Whether this is the case or not, two houses have just been completed in this town, which are so far above the average, that they deserve special notice. I refer to the residences of Messrs. Jas. O. Fish and Wm. Watt, both of which are after the Franco-American style of architecture, as defined by Mr. Dunham of St. John. Mr. Fish's house is built on the glebe lands, opposite the residence of A. A. Davidson Esq., and is two storeys high, with L attached. The lower flat is devoted to drawing, parlor and dining rooms, with kitchen in rear. The upper flats are arranged for a bath room, nursery, and other rooms. George Brown Esq., was the contractor for the wood work, Mr. Vye did the plastering, and the painting, (which is unfinished) is by Messrs. Bockler and Murray.

The residence of Mr. Watt is, in many respects, the most noticeable building in Newcastle. It is situated on a rising ground and is a standing monument of the owner's excellent taste. The division of this house is in many respects similar to Mr. Fish's, except that a library has been put in place of a parlor, with a piazza running along the front thereof. Mr. Jas. M. Troy was the contractor for this work, and he deserves great praise for the skill and perseverance he has displayed. The plastering was done by Wm. Russell & Son and is well done. The painting of the lower flat was by Mr. Bockler, who has succeeded in making the panels and mouldings serve a double purpose by the arrangement of beautiful tints in tones of the same scale, commencing with white and ending in brown. These tints blend in such harmony that even Chevreul would be troubled to find fault. It is pleasing to note that their good effect is not destroyed by the application of varnish. The library and dining rooms are finished in ash. The stair rail and balusters and double doors (of which there are two pairs) are of walnut. The hard wood was filled and polished by Mr. Murray, and the work on this flat is equal to any in the Province. Mr. L. B. Quigley did the painting in the kitchen, garret and bed-rooms. X.

Old Folks' Concert.

The Old Folks concert given in aid of Immanuel Reformed Episcopal Church in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, 3rd, inst., was quite a success in every sense of the word.

Soon after eight o'clock, the performers entered at the front door, in their picturesque costumes and marched through the hall to the stage, after which the curtain rose on the parlor scene, shewing "the old folks at home," who were welcomed by a very good audience.

The band of the 73rd., Battalion, under Bandmaster, J. H. Templeton, was in attendance and played "Auld Lang Syne" as the performers passed through the hall to the stage, and also at intervals during the evening.

The following was the programme.

Chorus—"Home, Sweet Home," by the Company.

Solo—"Isle of Beauty," by Miss A. Davidson.

Song and Chorus—"Away down in my old Cabin Home," by J. Y. Mersereau and the company.

Chorus—"Annie Lyle," by a number of little girls.

Solo—"Auld Robin Gray," by Miss Jessie Templeton.

Solo—"Long Barney," by Mr. W. Smith.

Chorus—"Away down upon the Swanee River," by the Company.

Duet—"Long, Long Ago," by Miss Phipps and Miss Gammon.

Recitation—"The Sailor Boy's Farewell," by Master A. G. Templeton."

Song—"John Anderson my Jo," by Miss Annie Shirreff.

Song—"Prince Charlie," by Mr. J. Y. Mersereau.

Song and Chorus—"Lilly Dale," by Miss Little and the Company.

Duet—"The Gypsy's Warning," by Misses. M. Johnston and Letson.

Recitation—"People will talk," by Master C. B. Kelly.

Solo—"We'd better bide a wee," by Miss Burns.

Solo—"John Grumbley," by J. Y. Mescreau.

Recitation—"The New Church Organ," by Miss Little.

After Mr. J. Y. Mesereau had returned thanks to the audience on behalf of the performers, the entertainment was brought o a close by the Company singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The amount realized over the expenses was $51.

Notes From Weldford, Kent Co.

Joseph Millar's house, on West Branch, was entirley destroyed by fire on Saturday, 5th inst., together with all his household effects,—clothing, seed for coming spring, etc. He was about home the fore part of the day, and took some ashes out of his cooking stove and put them in a wooden box and left them in the house. In the afternoon, having occasion to go some distance to a neighbour's and, leaving no one in the house, he locked the door, forgetting about the ashes. He had not been long gone before the fire broke out, and there being no one to render assistance when he arrived at the scene, it was too late to save anything. There is much sympathy in the neighborhood felt for Mr. Millar He had no insurance and it has caused him a good many years of hard labour to build his house which was new, and gather together what was burnt in it.

Mill men about Welford are busy preparing for the spring sawing. Some of the mills have already started.

Samuel Murray, one of our most rugged and, to all appearance, healthy men, died a few days ago, very suddenly, in the prime of life. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Murray and her five young children.

Duncan Stevenson, of Chockfish, has purchased the store at Weldford Station, which was in course of erection by Jacob Robertson when he left here this winter. Mr. Stevenson intends starting business as soon as he gets it completed. W.

Weldford, April 9, '79.

TARIFF NOTES, ETC.

The *Freeman*, referring to Mr. Snowball's tariff speech says:—

"Mr. Snowball surprised those who were led to believe him a man of little ability, by the really powerful argument he made, and the clear and conclusive way in which he put it. By actual application of the tariff to recent importations at Miramichi he showed that on some of the coarser goods the increase of duty was over a hundred per cent., and on nearly all that the lumberer and fishermen use the increase of price will be enormous under its operation".

The Ottawa *Free Press* of 4th inst., says:—

"Mr. Snowball made an energetic and practical speech yesterday on the Tariff. He has figures at his finger's ends; speaks unhesitatingly and always to the purpose, and the more we hear from him the less are we surprised at the majority he rolled up against the ex-Minister of Marine in Northumberland. Mr. Snowball gave the Finance Minister one or two nuts to crack which he will find it difficult to operate upon, not the less so because they appertain to his own Province, where the N. P. seems to be growing less and less in favor every day."

MR. PETER WHITE M.P. of North Renfrew, is the only man in Parliament who ventured to, dispute the fact stated and proved by Mr. King, of Queens, that the New Tariff would increase the cost of producing lumber sixty cents a thousand. Mr. White said the new tariff would involve an additional cost of only fifteen cents a thousand. The difference, however, between Mr. White's statement and that of Mr. King is, that the latter gentleman domonstrated and fortified every point he made, by producing facts and figures, while Mr. White simply said he had made a close calculation, by which he had arrived at his conclusion. As Mr. White did not place any of his calculations before the House, he is looked upon as one who has afforded little aid to the Finance Minister against Mr. King's arraignment of his policy, from a New Brunswick standpoint.

Grip's Book Review.

The Intelligent Fish Merchant; or How to make a Haul, by R. W. CLARKE, with Notes (and cheqnes) by PETER MITCHELL. Published by A. J. SMITH, without consent of the Author. Ottawa, 1879.

This is a very interesting little work, intended to show what energy and cheek can accomplish, with the aid of a good-natured Government. The author has a very *taking* style, and the binding is such as to *catch* the eye. The Publisher deserves great credit. It is a fine job.

The Glendon; or a Cruise in a Rotten Ship by Sir A. J. SMITH.

In this volume the author endeavours to depict the dangers and tribulations of a crew who were obliged to put to sea in a ship he had bought when Minister of Marine. The work of course is largely imaginary, as the author took good care to stay ashore himself. The style is worthy of JULES VERNE, though the ship wasn't worthy of such a price as was paid for it.

Duty; a Moral Essay by ROBT. HAY. Mahogany boards, rep binding.

We welcome this sound and healthful work. The Author insists that Duty is the paramount thing in this life. Man should find out what his Duty is, and then set himself manfully to perform it. This is what the Author himself did. His Duty was 35 per cent.

India Rubber in relation to Public Discussion, by CHAS. TUPPER, M. A., M. D., F. S. A. (*Factus Stretcherus Assolutus*).

This is a collection of the Hon. author's Parliamentary and Picnic orations, extending over several years. The binding is tough.

The Curse of Canada; or a Plea for the Poor Man's Beer, by SAMUELL. TILLEY, with practical notes by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.

This is a very able little work, in which the joint authorship is plainly manifest. Mr. TILLEY'S vein of repugnance is beautifully blended with the colaborateur's genial *bonhomme*. We commend this work to all Temperance Orders and Licensed Victuallers' Associations.

The Pleasures of Hope, by ROGERS, with annotations and suggestions by ALEXANDER MACKENZIE. Dedicated to the Dominion Opposition.

This touching poem is here inspired with fresh significance. Mr. MACKENZIE'S annotations are very pathetic, though they sometimes betray an impatience which is a little strange in a very hopeful man.

The Tariff Vocabulary, by GEO. BROWN. Globe Publishing Co.

This valuable work contains an exhaustive collection of the most trenchant, bitter, biting, sarcastic, abusive, appropriate, and objectionable terms, phrases and words with which to describe the abominations of the present Tariff.

The Hogan-Loggie Fishery Matter.

Friday last, being legally a *dies non*, G. A. Blair, Esq., Police Magistrate, delivered his judgment in the Hogan-Loggie fishery case, on Saturday. It was as follows:—

The matter upon which I am now called to give a decision is founded upon a complaint made by John Hogan against Andrew Loggie and Robert Loggie, of Black Brook, in the Parish of Chatham, for having "bought, sold, and had in their possession in said Parish, on the twenty-eighth day of February, and after that time certain fish called smelts, in contravention of the Fisheries Act." The parties were duly summoned and appeared in obedience thereto, and have been heard by their counsel. After the evidence on the part of the prosecution was concluded, the learned counsel for the defence, Mr. Carman, made application to have the complaint dismissed on the following grounds:

1st, No instruction produced or proof of regulations; Royal Gazette not produced to prove regulations.

2nd, Mr. Hogan having said he prosecuted as a Fishery Officer, no proof, except his own evidence, that he was ever sworn in or had taken the oath required by law, and that Fishery commission produced was not under seal, nor Mr. Mitchell's signature proved.

3d, That the fishery for smelts does not come under the Fisheries Act; that the Fishery Act mentions only cod, whale, seal, salmon, trout, whitefish, bass, pickerel, and salmon trout.

4th, That as the Fishery Act mentions nothing about smelts, and as the regulations apply only to the fish mentioned in the Act, any regulation made must apply to them alone, and as the Act does not apply to smelts this action does not lie.

This application by the learned counsel I refused, stating at the time my reasons for doing so, and it is not necessary for me to repeat them now—reserving, however, the first objection for future consideration. The evidence for the defence was then gone into and after able and learned arguments by Mr. Carman for the defence and by Mr. Tweedie in behalf of the prosecution the matter was adjourned until today, when judgment was to be given.

I will now deal with the evidence:—Upon carefully reading over the evidence I find, according to Mr. Hogan's testimony, that Andrew Loggie and Robert Loggie had in their possession on the 28th day of February about two tons of smelts—that Mr. Robert Loggie admitted the ownership of the fish, that he admitted they had bought smelts, and were still buying them—that they were in the habit of buying smelts from parties who, upon being asked if they were caught in season, would reply that they were—that he did not see any difficulty in buying smelts after the 15th February—that they expected other fish and would take them, depending upon the word of the parties from whom they bought that they were caught in the fishing season—that Mr. Hogan warned him against having fish in his possession after the 15th of February, and advised him not to buy, as the government were determined to stop illegal fishing.

The possession of fish by the defendants after the 15th of February is corroborated by the evidence of Clark and Ahearn.

Turn now to the evidence of Mr. Joseph McNeil, the station master of the Chatham Branch Railway, I find that between February 19th and February 26th the defendants shipped or sent away to the United States something over 21 tons of smelts—that on March 5th they sent away 10 tons more, and on the 8th of March a further quantity of 10 tons, making, in all, something over 41 tons of smelts sent away by the defendants between February 19th and March 8th. That was the case for the prosecution, and, to my mind, fully established the complaint. The 11th section of the Act reads as follows:—

"No one shall, without lawful excuse, *the proof of which shall devolve wholly on the party charged*, buy, sell or possess any fish named in this Act, or parts thereof, caught or killed during seasons when and by means whereby the catching or killing the same is prohibited by law."

As the burden of proving that they had lawful excuse for having these fish in their possession after the 15th of February, was upon the defendants, it was incumbent upon them to proceed to show this in order to clear themselves from the charge against them.

I will now proceed to review the evidence for the defence. All the fish that has been proved to have been sold to the defendants *on* and after the 15th of February, which were caught not later than the 15th, amounts to 5 tons 13 cwt—as follows. John McIntyre swears that he delivered them 3 tons on the 15th. Ahern swears he delivered to them between the 15th and the 28th of February 1 ton 8 cwt. George Smith swears he delivered to them after the 15th, about 1 ton, and John Doyle swears that he delivered to them after the 15th, some 500 lbs., making in all 5 tons 13 cwt, that the defendants have fairly proved were caught within the time allowed by law. It is quite true that Jeffrey speaks of about 35 tons being in the defendant's possession on the 15th and McIntyre speaks of from 35 to 40 tons being there on the 17th. but it must be remembered that the calculations of these two men are mere guess work, while on the other hand we have direct and positive proof of the quantities sent away, which exceeds on quantity even the above loose statements. I also find that although Hogan testifies that on the 28th of February the defendants had only 2 tons in their possession (by this calculation) yet in March 5th, they shipped ten tons and again in March 8th ten tons more—the question then arises, where did these fish come from. They must have been delivered to the defendants after Mr. Hogan's visit, and it is very improbable that either Ahern's, McIntyre's, Smith's or Doyle's fish formed part of these 20 tons. The amount shipped by the defendants between February 19th and February 26th, amounted to 21 tons and a few hundreds as already stated and it is fair to assume that this quantity together with the 2 tons seen by Mr. Hogan on the 28th were all the fish they had received up to that time. If they had the quantity estimated by Jeffrey and McIntyre on 15th and 17th, what became of them—they did not ship that quantity and the balance between the quantity shipped and the estimate of these 2 men was not on their premises on the 28th and no attempt is made to show what become of them—further, we have no account, whatever, given as to the mode by which the 20 tons shipped in March, came into their possession. I presume that the defendants, like all other business men, would keep a record of the fish bought—from whom—and the time when purchased. It was open to them to prove by that record and by their own testimony that they had lawful excuse for having these fish in their possession—this they have not done—neither have they shown that the fish shipped by them did not belong to them. It is true that Mr. McNeil says it is customary to ship the fish of different persons in one name and he speaks of a portion of one shipment belonging to another person, but here, again, it was open to the defendants to show precisely the quantity that belonged to them. This, they have not done and it is not for me to supply this omission by guess work, on my part. I think, therefore, it will be clear to any unbiased mind, that the defendants have failed to show lawful excuse for having fish in their possession (as charged).

The objections raised by Mr. Carman were argued with much force and ability, and I will now proceed to state my opinion upon the one objection (reserved). So far as I can gather from the law and regulations, the *close* time for smelts is from the 15th of April to the 15th of May, during which time no one is allowed to fish for smelts by *any* means whatever. This is prohibited by regulations made under the authority of the Act and if the proceedings here were for fishing within the *close* time, the prosecution would undoubtedly have a right to prove the regulation in the way pointed out by the Act, that is by producing a copy of the *Canada Gazette* containing said regulations, and failing to do that then Mr. Carman's objection would be well founded and the case for the prosecution must fall to the ground, but in this case I find that the Act itself provides that bag nets etc., are prohibited at all times, *except under special license*. I find, from the evidence of Mr. Hogan and Mr. Amos Perley, fishery officers, that licenses have under authority of the Act (and not by virtue of any regulation) been issued for the last two years to parties applying for them, giving them the right to fish for smelts with bag nets, etc., from the 1st of November to the 15th of February; that fishing for smelts with bag nets at any time other than that mentioned in the licence is declared illegal by the Act itself, or, in other words, the only right to fish as already described as that given by license, and this was well understood by all the parties engaged in fishing and by the defendants themselves. It will thus appear that these proceedings are by virtue of the Act and not by virtue of any regulation made under the Act, and on this point I am therefore obliged to decide against the defendants. With the hardship of the Act I have nothing to do, although it appears to me that if the fish are to be protected the Act is necessary, and it also contains a merciful provision not usually found in other Acts, that ignorance of the law, or the poverty of the persons charged appearing to the satisfaction of the convicting Magistrate, he may exercise a descretionary power, as to any fine imposed or punishment inflicted. In this case the defendants do not plead either of these excuses and it therefore only remains to fix the amount of the fine,

This being the first conviction made by me under the Act I shall not impose the full penalty of twenty dollars, but shall fine the defendants in the sum of ten dollars and costs and in default of payment, imprisonment for fifteen days.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

It was an unfortunate thing for the defendants in this suit that they relied too much on the point taken by their counsel that the regulation respecting bag-net fishing was not proved. They themselves, say they could have further proved legal possession of the 35 or 40 tons of smelts sworn to by two witnesses, but they thought the two were enough. Of course, they could not know that the Court would hold that the "calculations of the two men were mere guess work," or that in estimating the quantity shipped by the Loggies after the beginning of the close season, no notice would be taken of the fact—known to every person having knowledge of the smelt trade—that the boxes containing them would have weighed at least one quarter of the gross total, sworn to by McNeil. This would, in round numbers, reduce the actual weight of fish shipped to thirty instead of forty tons. It is true, too, that the defence did not take the pains they should have taken to prove the fact that they owned only a part of the large lot shipped, yet McNeil gave negative testimony to that effect and also positive testimony that he saw Mr. Crocker placing some of the fish in one car of the lot referred to. Reasonable presumption and doubts were abundant in favor of the defendants, but the Court seemed to assume that it was necessary for them to produce positive testimony against much that was far from positive on the part of the prosecution. The Court does not appear to note the fact that Hogan's estimate ot the two tons he saw in Loggies' building on the 28th February, was just as much "guess work," as those of the *two* witnesses for the defence, who saw the 35 or 40 tons in the same place on the 15th and 17th. British fair play and justice, of which we sometimes hear much boasting, and British practice and principle in law is to give the accused the benefit of doubts; but when the Fisheries Act was framed the citizen was designedly left to the mercy of Fishery officers, who, at the bidding of their political masters, are enabled to pounce down upon those who are singled out for political punishment, and place them where under ordinary British law, they can only be placed after every step to the degrading position is proved. This man, Hogan, had only to go pimping into Messrs. Loggie's store, instead of seeing one of the proprietors and walking in like a man, and then run to the magistrate and say they had fish illegally in their possession, when immediately they were required to prove by sworn testimony that the fish the man "merely guessed" at were all caught under provisions of law which provisions, we contend, were not, in this case, proved.

The prosecution does not appear to have contended that the smelts in Messrs. Loggie's possession were caught in bag nets, but the Court assumes that they were not caught with the hook, and that they were caught in bag nets and, therefore, the defence must show that they were caught before the 15th Feb'y when the licenses were said to have expired, although neither license, *Royal Gazette* nor any paper bearing on that point was produced.

The Magistrate has, doubtless, been guided by a conception of his duty in the matter, which is the outcome of an honest, though biased conscience. Public sentiment would have approved of the application of a less severe and rigid interpretation of the law in reference to what the defence, should have been required to show by positive evidence.—It would not have blamed the Magistrate had he given the benefit of the doubts and presumptions in the matter to the defence or if, by his judgment, he had rebuked the officer who went as a spy and informer into another officer's district on the pretence of "authority from the Department" which he appeared to be either afraid or ashamed to produce in court.

While the law remains as it is the fishermen and fish buyers must bear in mind that they are at the mercy of such a man as the prosecutor in this case.—They must be prepared to meet and defeat him in the courts, although it will cause them much inconvenience to see that every step they take in their business is fortified by act of Parliament and registered in black and white. It is seldom that so fit an agent is found to carry into effect the designs of the very man who framed the Fisheries Act, apparently for the purpose of striking those in his native County who could not see their way clear to further bolster him up in an unsavory political prominence. While this man, Hogan, is maintained in his present position his "insolence of office" must be tolerated, but it may be presumed that the time when he will reap the fruits of his course cannot be very far removed.—We hope within a reasonably short time to find our public interests more in the hands of persons not inspired by political rancour—persons who will not look upon their neighbors as if they were their enemies and as objects of all the persecution that an ill-conceived, harsh and un-British law is designed to encourage.

Correspondence.

"Farmer's" letter on the tariff will appear next week.

The Northwest Bridge.

SOUTH WEST, 9th April, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—We observe in your issue of the 3rd inst., a communication on the North West Bridge that is now being rebuilt, and so far as we are able to judge, the statements and description therein given, are, in the main, correct. How it has come about that the repairs on this bridge have been allowed by the Government to be done in a manner so directly opposite to what was intended by the plans and specifications issued, it is impossible for any one having any practical knowledge of such work to conceive. We should like to know on what principle the Provincial Government is acting in this matter. By the advertisements which appeared soliciting tenders, it was supposed that this bridge was to be repaired and rebuilt in as good and substantial a manner as possible, judging from the reported character of the work to be done, and indeed what the specifications and plans actually required. We are informed that the bridge was to be totally stripped and a new structure completely built from low water mark, but it would appear from the present appearance of the work that the contractor has taken it on himself to ignore and cast aside the original plans and specifications, and is evidently making a botch or patch-work of this most important bridge, which is second to none in this County in the importance of its trafic, being one of the links of the great highway leading From Miramichi to Fredericton, passing through the great South West Valley.

Looking at this bridge in is present condition it would appear as if the Government had allowed the contractor to abandon the original plans and specifications and build this important work in any way he chose. If it was the intention of the Government to mislead parties tendering for this work, we must say they have done it most effectually, as the present work being done, and in process of completion is not the work that was tendered for at all. If such work as is now being done on this bridge had been tendered for independent of the specifications and plans, we believe it could have been done for much less than the contractor is getting and be a considerable saving to the Government. It seems to us to be a very glaring and dishonest transaction on the part of the Government to solicit tenders to rebuild this bridge according to carefully prepared plans, and then allow the contractor to dispense with them altogether. Perhaps the Government intend taking refuge in the fact that Mr. John Maltby is inspecting the work being done, at a good round sum, and that he is a competent person to do so. This latter assumption, however, more competent persons deny, having seen work of his inspection before, notably the McLaggan Bridge, the truss work of which was lifted by him, in the spring of 1877, to allow the *Andover* to pass under, and which he left in a very critical, unsafe, and dangerous condition, as many can testify. It would seem as if the present inspection of this bridge has been a job cooked for his benefit. We have heard competent persons say that providing the bridge is finished it will be unsafe, and as this is an important public work, we think it is the duty of the Government to order an investigation, before the work proceeds any further, and we trust our representatives will give this matter their serious attention, it being thus brought to their notice. Yours, M. M.

Hardwicke Butchers.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—The Hardwick D. T. Society held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday evening last, the choir opening the meeting by singing, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," with the Lord's prayer. The thanks of the meeting being given to the retiring president, Mr. John Mills, the following were appointed to office for the ensuing quarter—viz.

Mr. James Gregan, president.
" Robt. Noble, Jr., Vice do.
" Robt. J. Noble, Secy.
" Thomas McMaster, Asst. Secy.
" James Noble, } Marshalls.
" Geo. Williston, } Marshalls.
" Donald Cameron, } Marshalls.
" Jonathan Noble, Treasurer.
" Charles Anthony, Chaplain.

Executive and visiting committee as before, with Mrs. Robert Noble, Sr., and Miss Mary Jane Noble.

The following was the programme:

Song—by Mr. Thos. Williston;
Reading—by Miss Maggie H. Noble;
Song—by Mr. Thomas Sargent;
Recitation—by Phebe Noble;
Song—by Mrs. Robert Noble, Jr.
Recitation—by Master John R. Noble.
Song—by Miss Maggie Noble.

The meeting closed by the choir singing the evening hymn, followed by the benediction by the Chaplan.

The next meeting of the Society will take place on Tuesday the 15th April.

TEMPERANCE.

Village Hardwicke, March 27th '79.

Advice To Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of *closed* rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although they may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most effecient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalid's Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel Buffalo, N. Y.

More than three quarters of a century has passed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was invented, and it is to-day the most widely known as well as the most valuable internal and external remedy in the world. No family should be without it a day.

It is said by reliable persons that *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* fed sparingly to laying hens will increase the quantity of eggs two-fold. Try it. It won't cost much. Don't throw away your money on the *large* packs.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a ferbifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small dozes, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar opperation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetizer, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully aiarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greateset dlscovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect