the hon, gentleman in his budget speeches; nation, imposing the odious burdens of a two years in succession, we find that 4,200 belong to the laboring classes and are in (Hear, hear.) I say, sir, that it was no way protected by the operation of the National Policy, and that less than 1,000 are receiving any direct benefit, while the remaining thousands are called upon to pay the taxes. I think that statements like this, uttered on the floor of the House, are calculated to mislead the members and are entirely out of place, and I think that the honorable gentleman should have look. ed into this statement more carefully before he put it forward to the injury of his own Province. Some honorable members may have voted for the National Policy, Parks Cotton Factory. believing that it was in the best interests of the whole Dominion, including New Brunswick, and may have founded opinions upon statements such as the one to which I have alluded. My object is to place the responsibility on the right shoulders. (Applause.)

THE FARMERS AND WHAT THEY SUFFER. The Minister of Finance, during the past year, thought proper to visit the different manufactories throughout the Dominion, and in the course of his rambles he visited St. John. I would suggest that the next time he visits that city, if he is really desirous of getting correct information with regard to the prosperity of New Brunswick, that he should look into the country market, and as in the case of manufacturers, he might put questions to the farmers, among whom he would doubt less find many of his former friends and supporters. (It would have been re-assuring to these gentlemen to know that a Minister of Finance took so great an inyou the home market which we promised bushel on potatoes and oats succeeded in raising the price by keeping out the American article? He might go further and ask whether the imposition of the duty on corn meal had tended to raise the price of coarse grains, oats, etc., as he asserted last winter it would. I think that one answer would have been all that was necessary. I do not hesitate to say that the hon. gentleman would have found many who would have told him that never within the past 20 years were the farmers within that Province obliged to accept lower prices for the surplus products of their farms, and compelled to pay comparatively higher prices for the articles they have to purchase. The Hon. Minister of Finance might have found in that market the farmer in middling circum stances, who perhaps was trying to dispose of the products of a small dairy. That man might have told him, that whereas, previously to 1879, twenty pounds of butter would have purchased a barrel of corn meal, that thirty pounds would then be insufficient for that purpose, and that it would take the proceeds of four pounds of butter to pay the duties alone. That farmer could also tell the hon. gentlemen that the increased duty on pork that had been promised, but has been entirely overlooked in re-adjusting the tariff, with other protection promised during the elections, had not benefited them at all It is true that after the butter and cheese had nearly all passed out of the hands of farmers, there had been a rise, which was not due to the tariff, as no additional duty had been imposed on these articles

isfied, I would have recommended him to visit the shipyards and saw mills of St. John, and if he found the real hum i that direction, he might rest assured that his friends, the manufacturers, were in prosperous condition without a doubt In his budget speech, knowing the duty on corn meal was unpopular in new Brunswick, he sought to satisfy the people of that province by telling them that what they paid by way of duty on corn meal was more than compensated by the re duction of the tax on molasses. I desire to state in this connexion that a consider able part of the decrease of duty on mo lasses was due to the fact that molasses was 50 per cent cheaper than it was the previous year. The amount realized by the application of an ad valorem duty must in consequence be greatly decreased The hon, gentleman need not, therefore, take credit to himself for the whole of the reduction on molasses. THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

If the hon, gentleman was not then sat

It is true that, while he was in St John the glad news reached the city from the other side of the ocean that lumber had risen considerably in price. I have characterized last year as a "waning in dustry" for the means of meeting a large portion of the deficiency he expects to us such promises we can never consent to have the present year. We do hope that it-never. the increase in the price of lumber will help to make the country prosperous in spite of the National Policy, and that operators in that business can afford an ad vance of wages to their employes.

Let me now refer to some figures which I placed before the House, last year, with reference to that industry. I have had no reason to change my views as to the increased cost of producing lumber under the National Policy except in one particu lar. I admit that I was misled by the opinions advanced by gentlemen opposite. They stated that without a doubt, the one great result of the N. P. would be to

INCREASE THE WAGES of the workingman and I assumed that the wages of lumbermen would be likely to rise. But I admit in that I was mistaken. No such result has followed. Never for 20 years have I been able to get men so cheaply as I have during the past autumn. The hon. gentleman, however, when in St. John, admitted that the advance in the price of lumber was not due to the National Policy.

THE ANTI-CONFEDERATE CRY. During the last session, the impression was sought to be created, that those who opposed the tariff here were the very gentlemen who, 13 years ago, were opposed to Confederation. I am prepared to deny that. I myself did what I could, in my humble way, to assist in carrying the scheme of Union, and I am prepared to assert that in this House to-night, there are gentlemen who violently opposed the passage of that measure, who are supporting the Finance Minister at the present time. It is true that we have on this side of the House some gentlemen who opposed that measure, and they can now return to their constituents and say "We told you so. All that we predicted with reference to the result of Confederation has proved to be true, while those who supported that measure have been humiliated." One of the principal objections to Confederation ir New Brunswick was that, whereas the tariff of Canada was higher than that of New Brunswick there was great danger of that tariff being applied to New Brunswick. I recollect that on several occasions the hon. Finance Minister quoted the utterances of Canadian worth while, I could produce speeches policy breaking up Confederation, but the views I cannot say, but it is probable | said :-which the hon, gentleman delivered, in question of Confederation had been settled that a good round salary is not a matter | Mr. Tilley, you will remember, told us which he utterly repudiated this idea. bad now to take it whether they liked it years, not a long time in the life of a

protective tariff on his own Province. through such statements as these, put forth by the Minister of Finance himself, that the opposition in New Brunswick to Confederation was disarmed. We were told that St. John was to be the Birmingham and Manchester of the Dominion.

MR. DOMVILLE-So it is. MR. KING-I challenge the hon. gentle. man, if he will travel from Quebec to Sarnia, and search all over this back country, to say that he will find any of the products of St. John, save that of the

Some Hon. GENTLEMAN - There ar some of them here. (Laughter.) MR. KING-During the Confederation campaign, on account of their fears of in creased taxation, a suggestion was made

to the Finance Minister, who at that time filled a more humble position, less remunerative, but no less honorable than the position he now occupies-that the people of New Brunswick should be allowed to retain their revenue and set aside a portion of it towards the support of the Federal Government. To this he had then objected, that as St. John and Halifax were to asserted the right of Great Br.tain to do the importing for all this back country, Untario and Quebec would never consent. How much importing in this way has St. John done for these provinces? Then we were told in New Brunswick that our population would increase by 1881 to 400. 000. In 1871 our populations was 285, 000, and I venture to say that when the census is taken next year it will be found to be not far in excess of 300,000 inhabi terest in their welfare.) He might have tants, and I am inclined to fear will fall asked: Has the National Policy given short of that number. I would recom mend the Government not to lose any you? And has the duty of 10 cts, per time in taking the census, for, if, within the next year, emigration from the province continues, the population will be considerably reduced.

MR. MACKENZIE-There may be no census to take. (Laughter.) THE EXODUS.

King - Hon, gentleman have thought proper to deny the fact that people are leaving New Brunswick. think that persons living there, and who are continually there, ought to know wha is transpiring in that country. I know that people are leaving, and they are no going to the Northwest, as has been sug gested. I know of none from the county have the honor to represent, and which the Finance Minister was born, that have gone to the Northwest with the exception of one person who did go to Manitoba, but he came away again three months afterward.

MR. MACKENZIE-Perhaps he saw th-Government advertisements about Min-

nesota. (Laughter.) MR. KING-Nor need we wonder that the people of that Province are discontented and discouraged, when they finthat the debt of the Dominion is so rapid ly accumulating, notwithstanding the promises made at the time of the Union that thirteen million dollars annually will be sufficient for all purposes, and when they find the Hon. Minister of Finance is nov asking for twenty-five or twenty-six millions of dollars-double the amoun' that he said would be required to carr out the affairs of the country.

THINK OF IT! Need we wonder, when the people are made aware of these facts, that they are leaving the country discouraged. When we consider that in the last year amount equal to the per capita subside paid the three Maritime Provinces wa spent in subsidizing 30,000 Indians in the North West Territory, what can the peo ple of New Brunswick think, but that the have been sold-sold in the truest sense of the word-to the Indians, (Applause and laughter.)

The hon. Finance Minist r. in his recent peech in St. John. concluded with a grand peroration, and if he is correctl reported, he said his only fear was tha we would not be able to find ships suffi cient to carry the immigrants that would come to our shores destined for the Nortl West territory. Now we would like to see some immigrants in our own Province. The honorable gentleman seems to be so enamored of the North West that the suspicion is gaining ground in New Brunswick, that, contrary to nature, he is look ing for the sun to rise in the west. (Laughter.) If, sir, we had arrived at a period in the history of Confederation at which those gentlemen who have leen instrumental in bringing it about, had passed away, and if we had in this Parliament another set of men to deal with, we am confident he is looking to what he son for opposing such a policy as that to which I am referring. But when we find this self-same protective tariff being carried in this House by those who made

> WILL COME RIGHT AGAIN. Under these circumstances, it need not

be wondered that the people of New Brunswick are against this policy. But, notwithstanding the future may look dark, the people of that Province do not wholly despair. To use a familiar phrase of the Hon, the Minister of Finance, they see "a silver lining in the cloud." the result of the Ontario local elections we may take it for granted that she has ight side up every other time-(laughter); Quebec will ere long have seen her folly. and when the hour arrives for New Brunswick again to speak she will be found true this question, that Mr. Snowball will to the principles which have made her and the empire, of which she forms a part, great, glorious and free. (Prolonged liverance at this time.

Mr. Domville's Speech.

Mr. Domville resumed the debate on

the Budget after the adjournment. It was unfair, he contended, for hon. gentlemen to single out the city of St. John as an instance of the disastrous results of the A few words about the Minister and commercial depression. He knew of many cities which were in as bad a condition as t. John, though they had suffered from no great fire as that city had. The Na. | the readers of the ADVANCE some things tional Policy was not framed for one city or one province, but for the whole country, and if the establishment of only one new industry was the result of it, that was in the construction of the G. T. Railmore than could be said of the policy of the late Government. St. John, he believed, offered advantages which could be found nowhere else in the Maritime Provinces for sugar refining, and for being the | position of Finance Minister. But in chief port of the West India trade, as New Brunswick could exchange lumber for sugar. The tariff could not be expected to please everybody, and make every. body rich, but he believed it would be generally admitted by those who examined into the facts, that it had been well con- power of Sir John Macdonald in ceived, and had done its intended work. Canada." He drifted off in the direc-He commended the Government for having tion of Canadian Independence, and determined to issue eight millions at ditional paper currency, but he would like to see the Government go a step further him the decoration of St. Michael and and take the circulation from the banks St. George, he wrote the Colonial altogether, and issue the whole currency themselves. He was not talking now about the "rag baby," but he thought honor without first acquainting the protection and reforms in the currency laws should go hand in hand. He wanted to see everything made in this country that could be made here. He wanted to the Mother Country. He was knighted see all the iron and steel we used made in the country. He believed that if the duty were taken off coal and placed on iron-(hear, hear)-more coal would be burned in Canada than there was done to day, while the iron now imported would be made in the country. Ships were more becomes the champion of British con- John) in which, after referring to the cheaply built and sugar was no dearer now, nexion. What influences have brought meeting of Mr. Tilley and the shipstatesmen to prove that such could never he held, than before the N. P. was in be the case. I recollect, and if it were force. Hon. gentl. men talked about this

Miramichi Adrance,

The Elections in Great Britain.

The pending elections in Great Bri tain are developing much interest, and it is certain that the Liberals will secure naterial gains. It appears that the Government does not count on a majority greater than twenty. On the other hand, the Liberals are sanguine of securing a narrow majority on their own side. The Government's fore gn policy. although it has cost the nation heavi'v, in both men and money, is one that has been generally approved throughout the Empire and it would, perhaps, be unfortunate if a change should take place just now. The foreign influence of Great Britain had waned under the administration of Gladstone. His policy seemed to be one of peace at the cost of England's time-honored prestige the world over. Beaconsfield's policy, while not aggressive, was one which guard her world-wide trade and colonial interests, wherever they seemed to be affected by the policy of other nations and the complications arising therefrom. The consequences have been mainly satisfactory, serious in some instances, out there is no manner of doubt that the policy of Gladstone, had it been substituted for that of Beaconsfield. would have resulted in such a wane of British influence abroad as no true subject of the Empire could view without a feeling of humiliation. We therefore, hope that Beaconstield will be sustained by the people.

The Budget Debate.

The Budget Pebate which was re umed on the last Government day Tuesday of last week-by Mr. Thomas White of Cardwell, who seemed to assume that nothing more could be said igainst the N. P. after he had repeated he staple assertions respecting cheap ea, sugar and general manufactures, golden days and high wages for workingmen, has been continued longer than the Government at first supposed. They appear to have taken it for granted that Sir Leonard's prophetic utterances. which have been his political stock-intrade ever since Confederation was first nooted, together with his prestige as a keep the people in the country. gentleman whose reputed morality made up for the alleged weaknesses of some of his colleagues in that respect, entitled him to immunity from criticism. When his sophistries were exposed by Sir Richard Cartwright, however, it was determined that the mantle of piety was not sufficient to cover the ins of the Government, so Sir Charles Supper, who is the "wicked partner in the Government concern, was put up to counteract the effect of Sir Richard's speech. He denounced the late administration, and, part .moods and tenses, but without doing much damage by his vituperation, save o his own party, for sober-minded lister ers could only come to the conclusion hat the policy must indeed be bad hich was forced to seek such defence. ruthful and, at times, severe rejoinder to Sir Charles' ill-tempered effort put he Government on the defensive with such odds against them as could only be overcome by a majority pledged unconditionally to their support. Every Opposition speaker has confirmed in than the 1st May. some detail the deserved condemnation which their leading colleagues had shown to be complete and sweeping, the report of speeches which we pubish this week showing how thoroughly the work is done on the Liberal side. Mr. King's speech is given more in detail than that of Mr. Weldon, but both gentlemen are entitled to thanks for the good fight they are making in the interest of the people against the iniqui-

Our Ottawa Letter.

We have had dull holidays since the adjournment of the House from Wednesday last till Tuesday next. Many of the people's representatives have left the Capital, going East and West on errands of business or pleasure. Ontario and Quebec Members visited their homes. Of the New Brunswick quota, Mr. Weldon of Saint John and Mr. Snowball of Northumberland, have gone to Toronto. The latter made a capital off-hand speech the night before leaving. on the subject of Members and Minisreturned to her first love: P. E. Island is ter's pay, and is, on his return, to rewheeling into line; Nova Scotia comes sume the Budget debate on Tuesday next. There is no doubt from the able manner in which he last year dealt with make an interesting and instructive de-

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND. just now to be undertaken, has been a good deal talked about here, owing to the dinner given to Sir Alexander Galt at Montreal on the eve of his departure. the mission may not be out of place, the more especially as I can state to not yet made public. Sir Alexander Galt, who made a considerable fortune way, was till 1869, the political friend and associate of Sir John Macdonald. in whose Government he ably filled the the year mentioned, he broke with his chief, and from his seat in Parliament boldly declared that "he would henceforth do his utmost to break down the when it was proposed to confer upon Secretary that he could not accept the Imperial Government that he favored the political separation of Canada from notwithstanding. And he takes office under Sir John, whose power he John E. Irvine, Esq. read a letter from pledged himself to break down, and Mr. Wm. Burrill, jr., of Wm. Burrill strangely enough, in his banquet speech & Co., Yarmouth, (to a merchant in S. about these charges in the great man's owners, last December, in St. John, he twelve years ago, and anti-Confederates of indifference to a titled gentleman that the Government contemplated notice than liked it of indifference to a titled gentleman that the Government contemplated notice than the contemplated notice that the contemplated notice that the contemplated notice the contemplated notice that the contemplated notice the contemplated notice that the contemplated notice the contemplated notice that the contemplated notice the contemplated notice that the contemplated notice

resident Minister is to be that of

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA. and that the Canadian Government, in addition to a salary, are to furnish him with an official residence in London. There is little doubt that the whole will involve an outlay of \$25,000, to \$30,000 a year, a most unjustifiable and unnecessary piece of extravagance.

It is quite amusing to read in Sir Alexander's speech, that the great diplomatic object of his appointment is to form a combination among the various British Colonies that will in effect coerce Great Britain into the adoption of an Imperial protective policy. Whether Sir Alexander will be able to reverse the fiscal policy of the empire, is more than doubtful, as it is uncertain whether the colonies will unite with him to make the effort in that direction, for the Colony of Victoria has just now returned from a policy of protection to a revenue tariff, just as there is no doubt Canada will in good time. than any other constituency in the Dom inion-are the persons who should endea MORE UNITED STATES ADVERTISEMENTS

The matter of the Government advertizing American settlement lands has lately received attention in the House, and it now turns out, that it is not only in the department of agriculture that this has been done, but that the Post Office Department, has been almost if not equally guilty. The Dominion Postal Guide is an official publication of the Post Office Department for which Mr. Rufus Stephenson M. P., contrary to the spirit of the independence of Parliament Act, has the fat job of print ing. Ten thousand copies of the Guide are circulated among Postmasters in all parts of Canada. In the October number of this publication was the following advertisement of Kansas Lands :--

"Stop wrestling with stumps and "stones for a miserable support. Go "to the Arkansas Valley and buy a "farm at cheap rates and on the easy terms given above, and in a few years at the furthest with the same effort and economy employed in Canada von may possess the title to a royal farm with every home comfort and an envirble independence with money "to let."

Never before in Canadian history vere so many of our people leaving Canada, and certainly never before were such apparent efforts being made by the Government of the country to swell the outflow of population we can ill spare. Yet they demanded that they should be restored to power in order to

THE SESSION is now well advanced in its second month, yet nothing has been done of the Government business promised in the Speech from the throne. The Bank ing Bill is not yet ready, and is being tossed about between the Finance Min ister and a bankers' deputation now here. We have not touched the esti mates yet. There is an adjourned de bate on the Budget that will last two days. Besides there are adjourned debates pending on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, on the Fishery Award, on cularly, Sir Richard, in all the Criminal Procedence Bill and others Mr. Charleton's Northwest land rese lution's will take a day or two. W are to have a contest about the Cotean Bridge, another respecting the Pacifi Railway Policy, considering which it i evident the strain will be very great i Ex - Premier Mackenzie's dignified, the closing portion of the Session. It always thus, however, under Sir John rule. Government business is neve ready till the Session is half through. and then is hurried through under pressure of all-night sittings. It is not probable the prorogation will be earlier

Attempted Murder of Senator Brown.

On Thursday last, a few minutes after

4 p. m., while sitting at a desk in his private room in the Globe office, Hon. Senator Geo. Brown of the Toronto Globe, was accosted by a late employe named George Bennet, who had been dismissed recently for bad conduct and who wanted him to sign a certificate. which Mr. Brown refused to do. After urging the matter a few minutes, Bennet drew a five-chambered pistol fully it to fire, when Mr. Brown seized his nand, but not in time to prevent his discharging the weapon, the ball going through the fleshy part of Mr. Brown's thigh. Bennet made a desperate struggle to fire again, but was foiled because he was prevented by Mr. Brown from cocking the pistol. Cries for hel brought printers and editors down stairs, when the fellow was seized and handed over to the police. The rumo of the shooting caused great excitement all over the City and Province. Messages of congratulation and requests for information came in from all quarters. including one from the Governor-General. The shooting was most coward v and unprovoked. It would probably have been fatal, had the would-be-assassin been a man of more nerve and phy sical strength. Notwithstanding Mr Brown's advanced age and the murderous nature of the attack, he appears t have borne up remarkably well. Bennet ought to be speedily hanged as an example to persons of brutal instincts. who are incapable of respecting the right of their fellow-creatures, far above them in human development, to be respected in their lives and persons. We have known attacks of a nature somewhat like the above to be approved by those politically opposed to the in tended victim, though, in the present case, the condemnation of Mr. Brown' would-be-assassin has been universal and we have not heard of any politicians opposed to Mr. Brown, calling on Ben net for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was too roughly handled by the man he endeavored to murder.

The Shipowners and their Claims

In response to a call for a meeting of shipbuilders, shipowners and others in terested in the drawback on the materi als entering into the construction of vessels, a meeting was held at the Mer chants' Exchange St. John on the afternoon of Thursday last.

After some discussion the Secretary.

And yet we find him here, in less than 12 or not. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that whose fortune was nearly exhausted. The made in his budget speech in March to Metapedia and Restigenche the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to a titled gentiental thing else than adhering to the statement to Metapedia station, junc the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the Metapedia and Restigenche to the made in his budget speech in March the made in his budget speech in Ma

duty on cordage." The schedule handed by Daniel Fraser-an excellent house, is that the trade and navigation returns to Mr. Tilley at that meeting, howed that with accommodations for fitty or seventythe drawback should be \$1.70 per ton, viz., five guests. Mr. F., an intelligent Scotch-\$1.85, less the duty on cordage, 15 cts., man, will do everything to make his guests which was inatvertently placed in the comfortable; terms, \$2 per day. Always Great Britain of \$5.113 573, and an inschedule or list of duties. As the prices of | get your guides through him, and he will iron and all the manufactures of well as all other articles, have largely ad- six unles of the river, and grants permits vanced since that date, December, to-day at \$1 per day per man. t would require a drawback of \$1.95 per ton with the cordage, or \$1.80 per ton without the cordage, to cover the duties on vessels under the new tar ff. So you

will observe how totally inadequate is the promised sum of 50 cents per ton towards defraying the actual expenditure. selves and others here who launched new vessels last summer, as well as the St. John bui ders and owners, don't feel like accepting the sum of 50 cts. per ton in lieu of \$1.70 per ton, particularly so, when assured by so high an official as Mr. Tilley that the return will be just what it amounts to. But we are getting tired of waiting so long, and we feel that the shipbuilders and owners of St. John and 1e-Total, 1.445 miles. resentative men like yourself (who doubtless feel an interest in all that affects so large a manufacturing interest as the building of vessels)-seeing that Mr. Tilley is your representative, and as st. John is

only, of the same. The subject was debated at considerable length and opinion unanimously expressed that the shipping interest had suffered to a considerable extent under the tariff and the following resolution

more largely interested in shipbuilding

Whereas, Under the present tariff of duties, it costs to build and equip a ship for sea, a sum not less than \$1.95 per ton more than under the former tariff; and Whereas, At a meeting of shipowners present, at the Park Hotel, in December ast, he, the Minister of Finance, then stated that it was the intention of the nterest in any more unfavorable position than they were placed under the previous Government or old tariff, and the difference | poses. in duty new paid being as stated not less than \$1.15 per ton;

of this meeting of shipbuilders and owners Dominion should return a drawback of this amount per ton on all ships built since the tariff of the year 1879 came into

The Secretary was requested to forward to the Minister of Finance the resolution passed. Some of those present wondered if it would be considered "clap-trap."

It was also resolved to send a petition of shipbuilders throughout the Province endorsing the resolution. The Chairman, John F. Taylor, Esq. and the Secretary were appointed a

committee to carry out the terms of the resolution.

Biennial Elections of Municipal Councillors.

It is probable that Mr. Butler's bill. now before the Legislature, providing for the election of County Conneil'ors every two years, instead of every year. as at present, will become law. The subject has not been very fully ventilated, but the measure will, doubtless, meet with the general approval. Its enactment will result in improving the County Councils for the transaction of business, for although there is generally a majority of the old members returned. the new element each year is to be initiated into modes of proceedure, etc. involving loss of time which might be profitably spent in more thoroughly transacting county business. The matter was debated on Thursday of last week. The report says :--

On motion of Mr. Butler, the House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to provide for the biennial election of county councillors; Mr. Thompson in the chur. Mr. Butler said elections engendered heartburning and strife among the people, and this bill would lessen it onehalf. Time was lost in attending elections. and this would reduce that evil. Conn doing business the first year, and were better qualified the second year for the erformance of their duties. The continument changes of parish officers. The nembers of Assembly were trusted for our years, and surely councillors could be trusted for two years.

Mr. White endorsed every word the mover of the bill had said. Mr. Black said it was not clear whether alternate year, or one every year. Mr. Butler said the intention was to

have elections only every alternate year. Mr. Cottrell said he approved of the Mr. Hickson, gives permits to anglers

bill. New members of the Council were at \$1 a day per rod for the Rough quite diffident, and hesitated about taking Waters only and not for the Pabineau, part in the business the first session. Hon. Mr. Fraser said he approved of the principle of the bill. It had been sug- other point above the foot of Pabineau. rested to him that one councillor retire No attempt appears to be made to erch year, but this would not lessen the number of elections. The hon, mover had so clearly presented the arguments for the and, in some cases, net fishing by the ill that it was not necessary to say more. He thought it best to report progress, so hat corrections might be made.

Progress was reported. The New Brunswick Salmon Rivers. (From New York " Forest and Stream ") The three rivers, Miramichi, Nepisiguit and Restigouche, are all reached by the Intercolonial Railway, which runs from St. Lawrence. If the Restigouche is the tans as they are by anglers. Indeed, an objective point, I would recommend going in St. John and returning via Quebec to Boston, as the distance from the Resti- few salmon, he can prevent them from conche to Boston is the same either way. Route from Boston to St. John by cars: Boston to Portland, 108 miles; Portland to Bangor, 136 miles; Bangor to St. John. 205 miles. One through train daily from Biston to St. John, via Eastern Railroad t 7 P. M., reaches Portland at 11 30 P. M. and Bangor next morning at 6.10 A. M : onnects there with European and N. A. Railroad, leaving at 7.20 A. M., thus giv ng one hour and ten minutes for breakast. Penobscot Exchange Hotel near the ame day, 6.45 P. M., making 449 miles n 24 hours' time from Poston; fare, Boston to St. John. \$10. Parties preferonal Steamship Co), which leave twice week in spring and fall and three times n the summer at 8 A. M. from end of Commercial Wharf, Boston; fare, \$5,50, xclusive of state-rooms and meals.

Train leaves St. John, Intercolonial Railroad (Northern Division), 8 A. M. rriving at Miramichi, town of Newcastle. 167 miles, about 5 P. M. Hotel, Waver ev ; situated about quarter of a mi'e from tiramichi River; but no fishing here. Take a team s-venteen miles up river to Indiantown, and go to Frank Jardin's notel, a small aff ir, but best there is: erms. \$1.50 per day. Fishing here good to San Francisco, as was recently comthe serson, from 10th to 20th of June: salmon only ranging in weight from eight o twenty pounds. Guides not indispenable. Can fish from the shore or from

From Miramichi to Bathurst is 44 miles: ay View Hotel; no fishing in the imme- | determination of the Dominion Governliate vicinity. The Nepisiguit. famous for its salmon, empties here, but it is necssary to take a team up the river : good | Sshing nine miles up at Rough Waters, and at points along up river to Grand of a delegation from Quebec and the Falls, twenty miles. Fishing may be done rom the banks or in canoes. Guides plenty for \$1 per day. Scenery enchant not usually commence till June 10th or lay per rod. Settlements along the banks near Rough Waters. Grand fishing pool

see you are not imposed upon. He leases

The Re-tigouche is one of the most famons rivers in New Brunswick, and the salmon run very large, runging from eight to fifty pounds; thirty, thirty-five and forty pounds are not uncommon catches. The season is about ten days earlier here than at the Miramichi or Nepiseguit, and usually opens from 5th to 10th of June, and keeps up through the summer. The Splendid pool within a stone's throw of Distance from here to Riviere du Loup. 176 miles; from there to Quebec, 125 miles. Whole distance from Boston to St. John, 460 miles ; St. John to Quebec 588 miles; Quebec to Boston, 460 miles.

Round trip tickets from Boston to Retigouche via St. John, and return via Quebec, can be procured for about \$31. Expenses of fishing at Restigouche per day : Board, \$2; board of two guides. \$2.50; per day, \$1 50. Total expenses per day, \$6.50. As the water is very "quick." two vor to get from the Government what guides are indispensable per man. Estithey are entitled to pay, and not a portion, muted necessary expenses for two weeks' trip from Boston to Restigouche, \$150. Plenty of sea tront six miles below Metapedia, running from one-half to five pounds For particulars address Daniel Fraser.

Metapedia Station, N. B. ; Waverly Hotel. Newcastle, N. B.; J. H. Wilbur, Bay View Hotel, Bathurst, N. B. GEO. A. FAY. West Meriden, Conn., March 9th.

There is so much that is correct in the above that its incorrect portions are rendered all the more misleading. and builders with the Minister of Finance | thereby, so we will correct what is improperly stated, recommending the main portion of the article to the accept-Government not to place the ship building | ance of those who may wish to seek this portion of Canada for angling pur-

Indiantown, is not at all famed for times a week between Newcastle and for a judge to make a political speech Indiantown and that it is much cheaper of a strongly partizan character to a to go by the steamer than to "take a grand jury, and then to intimate to them vey the angler to the excellent and they failed to understand him. It is hospitable Frank Jardine's, direct; but e reshingly cool also for a judge, under mile of that favorite "fishermen's councillors that they are not to interhome" and the river trip is the most | fere in politics. The natural inference

tageous for anglers. is the name given to the part of the to be careful to remember exactly what Southwest, or main branch of the Mira- they say, and not to crystalize the remichi river, into which Renous River | marks of such learned functionaries in and Indiantown Brook empty them- their addresses in return, lest they may selves. It is also the point where the find they were incapable of compretidal waters end and the fluvial part of hending the political subtleties and

the Miramichi waters begin. The attraction of this portion of the Mirami- them wonder at the great man's inchi for anglers is not the salmon, but but they are known as the black or winter fish, being little better than the dent lesson is that the judge bas spent salmon of November which may be driven ashore and captured because they are exhausted and lack the energy to avoid danger. It is true that a cipal, fiscal and prudential" affairs and spring salmon, fresh from the sea is. now and then, taken at Indiantown. but so is the bass, though rarely.

The great attraction of Indiantovn is, as we have state i, the Sea Troutnot the salmon. The angling season is from the 1st to 20th June, depending on the character of the preceding winter. Good fishing lasts about a fortnight. Guides are entirely unpecessary. There are absolutely no flies to annoy the angler. The fishing from the shore is almost, if not quite as good as that from boats in the stream, and either canoe or member of the Government met a York row-boat may be used. The trent are | supporter, who threatened opios tier cillors gained knowledge and facility for the gamiest of the species, and range from a half pound to five pounds in weight. There is shore room for twenty al change of councillors involved too fre- rods and boat room for all-and even

more-boats than can be procured. The "Rough Waters" of the Nepisiguit are not nine, but only four miles up from Bathurst. When the angle: reaches a point eight miles up he wil two conneil'ors were to be e'ected every find himself on private property-the Government of Canada having assumed the power to lease the river at and " vote for the amendment, but I'l Mr. Rvan suggested that progress be above Pabineau Falls to private parties. reported, so that the ambiguous section | The Overseer of Fisheries at Bathurst,

Chain of Rocks, Grand Falls or any guard the salmon pools from sir c habitans at the Rough Waters who i. a short distance from the banks of th river, and who draw their nets and while the pools in the earliest morning, leaving the lessee, for the time being, to get what he can afterwards. Our experience justifies us in stating that the Rough Waters of the Nepisiguit are fish-St. John, N. B., to River du Loup on the ed ten times as much, free, by the habi-

> being stolen out of his tent while he Our Restigouche experience does not warrant us in differing in any point f om the writer in Forest and Stream. as we believe he is fairly correct in what he says of the Metapedia district.

angler is fortunate if, having caught a

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND FRANCE. - A ation ; first-class. Arriving at St. John | Berlin despatch of 26th inst says :- "It s reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar, at a military parade, was very ing can take one of the steamers (Interna- friendly with Lord Dufferin. the British Ambassador, shaking bands with him. while he merely saluted Chanzy, the French Ambassador."

pold will sail direct for Canada on the 29th April, in the Allan Line Steamer . S rmatian." From Canada he will proceed through the Western States of America, but will not extend his tour

THE FISHERY AWARD :- In the Nova Scotia Legislative Con cil on 24th ult., Mr. Morrison referred to the evident ment to burk the fishery award question, and gave notice of his intention to move a resolution advising the sending Maritime Provinces to England to com-

plain to the Imperial Government. ng as you go up the river, Season does "THE RELATIONS OF CANADA AND later, and continues through the summer. THE UNITED STATES" is the title of an rmits necessary; charge usually \$1 per article in the current number of the and the lavish promises of relief heid North American Review. It is from out by the then Opposition, had much to t the falls. Camp necessary. Salmon the pen of Sir Francis Hincks, and the do with the overthrow of the Provincial object is to show that the present tariff Government and the return of a majority is not unfair to the United States. of Nova Scotian representatives to support

for 1879, compared with those of 1878, show that there was a decrease from crease from the United States of \$218,-306. This fact would help to sustain the contention of Sir Francis; it shows, however, how hardly the tariff operates against Great Britain, which admits all our products free of duty, and in whose prosperity we are so greatly interested.

couraging position in the United States. the special committee of Congress anpointed to enquire into the causes of depression of labor having submitted a report based on the careful examination of witnesses. The committee corcludes that Chinese immigration is desing the business of San Francisco and the whole Pacific coast. Thousan's of p-rmit. \$1; canoe, 50 cents; two guides industrious white men and women a e absolutely thrown out of emp'oyment. labor. It asserts that the subject is arsuming an alarming importance, and that the entire population of the Pacific coast, as far as could be ascertained. is hostile to Chinese immigration and especially in the city of San Francisco. where a population of thirty-five or forty thousand Chinese are located in the heart of the city. This Asiatic eleliving in dirt and filth, and evading all ly as heret fore.

is not one of the papers holding the view does not seem in good taste, however, team." Of course, the team will con- when they "talk back" a little, that the steamer goes within a quarter of a such circumstances to tell municipal expeditious as well as the most advan- are that while it may be all well enough for grand inries and councillors to Indiantown is not a town at all, but listen respectfully to judges, they are metaphysics intended merely to make formation. If twenty-two intelligent men fail to comprehe d what the judge means when he talks politics, the evi-"carried his pigs to the wrong market." Hereafter, let conneillors understand that they are to attend only to " munileave politics to the-Judges of the Supreme Court.

> How THEY DO IT. - Among the stories current in connection with the recent debate in the Assembly on the question of Legislative accommodation, is the following sent to us by a Fredericton correspondent. - A St. John supporter of the Government threatened a departmenta! head with opposition unless he voted for the amendment. The threat back the desired effect and the coveted promise was made. Soon after, the same unless he was promised a vote for the original resolution. Here was a dilemma, but the Government man was equal to it. He said, "I've promised the " Deacon my vote for St. John, and al-"though up North they charge me "with breaking political promises in "1878, I'm going to be square with "him and vote as I've told him I "would, but I can fix it for you. "There's Mc--. He was going t " mak him vote for the resolution and "that'll k.il my vote. -- And, look here, old boy, I'll get the second memiler have no stocks of provisions, such as flour for Victoria to do the same thing, al- and meal, on hand, and even if they had, "tho gh he's been talking the other "way." Our correspondent adds that walle the Deacon's "dead set" for this Government as well as Northumber and evenly, it gave the victory to York.

Counting Chickens Before they are Hatched.

(From the Toronto "Globe.") come to grief in Queb c.on account of its | more distress in Nova Scoti to-day then failure to fusfil pledges given to the Prov. in Ireland. ince with the expectation that the Dominion Government would help to make them | said he fully concurre | in every word that good, The principal promise made was the hon member for Richmond had said. that the Ottawa friends of Mr. Chaple in He knew that the distress in that part of and his colleagues would be induced to the county was enormous. Perpaps there purchase the North Shore Railway, and had not been as much suffering in any thus relieve the Local Government of a part of Nova Scotin since 1868, as there large amount of indebtedness. The nego- was now among the petitioners whose tiations entere into for the purpose of prayer had just been read. He agreed getting rid of this incubus have failed, and fai'ure in a matter so important seems to charity began at home, and he trusted tand. Mr. Chapleau will in the end, find | ter into the ir most carnest consideration ant that it would have been better for him and do something for the suffering poor of to hold out no expectations but such as he | Arichat. as perfectly certain of being able to fulfil From the reaction now setting in against dropped, but later in the day it was rehim he has no refuge, and he will find it | vived by other members, who spike of the impossible to escap fron the charge that distress as wilespread. position under false pretences.

ing fit about difficulties of that Province stores were exhausted. Government an equitable settlement of letters upon the subject by every mail. tinancial claims of the Province upon the He had a telegram from the member at Dominion. Their constant appeal to the Ottawa stating that he had provided for a people was to put them in power, and certain portion of the country extending they would, by a policy of retrenchment from Chebucto Bay to Tor Bay, and that on the one hand, and by effecting a just he thought the Local Government should he equilibrium between the Provincial out of the road money. the Dominion, and there can be latte actual starvation if aid is not given. doubt that the local financial problem, (Continued on fourth page.) The new facts are that the title of our last, "a return of all duties except the rivers, is 76 miles. Hotel Fraser, kept One of the facts which the writer recalls the N. P. Government at Ottawa. But

the whirligig of tire, as n Quebec, has brought about its revenge, and to all appearance the Holmes Government in Nova Scotia, though relying on the broken reed of confidence in Sir John Macdena'd and Sr Charles Tupper, will soon be in as difficult a position as the Chapl an Go ernment in Quebec.

A batch of correspondence, just submit-

ted to the Legislative Assembly at Halifax.

shows the length to which Sir Charles

Tupper can go, now that he is in power, in

humiliating the men who did so much o

"masterly inactivity," and one of the

policy. Very soon after t king office, Mr.

Holmes, who helds the finance portfolio

as well as the Pr miership of Nova Scotia,

submitted to the Minister of Finance at

THE CHINESE are in a not very et - put him there. It is another case of

Ottawa, a memorial giving in exhaustive detail an account of the financial conditroying the trade and materially affect-tion of the Province and a statement of its claims against the Dominion. The aggregate deficit at that time was placed at \$355,000, with the prospect of its being increased by \$75,000 as the result of the Chinese labor being used throughout operations of 1879. It was pointed out that the whole coast as a substitute for white | while the annual expenditure could not be brought below \$500,000 the annual revenue could not be calculated at mosthan \$460,000. The claims urged were (1) interest to see amount of \$32,430 on 8,964 allowed the Province in 1867 for lighthouse and railway stores, but not paid till 1878 : (2) \$602.265 of interest on the \$1,544,270 of debt allowed the Province in 1873, which should have been allowed it in 1867: (3) the annual special subsidy of \$82,628. ment is governed by their own laws, which came to an end in 1877, and should have been continued; and (4) some equivaresponsibility of municipal taxation, lent for the \$150,000 granted in 1873 to etc. It seems, therefore, that the New Branswick in lieu of the export duty Chinese must "not come so numerous- formerly levied on lumber coming down the St. John River. In January, 1879, LIVE AND LET LIVE. - The ADVANCE | this memorial was sulmitted; in the following March, more than a year ago, Mr. its Salmon fishing. The distance from | that it is improper for a judge to ex- Holmes telegraphed to Mr. Ti'ley to Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion Newcastle is correctly given, but the press his views of public questions at know if an answer was ready, as he had writer might have mentioned that there proper times and in proper places. It to meet the Legislature. The reply was were out of the way the, matter would be tention was paid to it, for in November, Sir Leonard to do anything, wrote an prgent letter to Sir John Macdonald, who replied that be had referred the matter to the Fmance Minister. This reference seems to have amounted to nothing, however, for in December Mr. Holmes once more, in a long and most pressingly worded memorial, depicted in the most moving erms, the financial distress of his Government and the necessity of obtaining relief before the Legislature met. All was in vain. Nothing could move the men who had been pictured to the Nova Scotians as the saviours of the Province; and at

Starvation in Neva Scotia,

last -only a few days ago- Mr. Holmes

was compelled to submit to the Assemlly

all the correspondence, and acknowledge

the complete and unredeened fadure of

his effort to earry out the rledges, on the

strength of which be and Sir Charles had

secured their Nova Scotian majority. The

Halifax, March 24.—The distress in his Province is really alarming, as a few xtracts from petitions, letters, speeches, etc., will show. The petition to the Local Government from Isle Madame, Richmond county, signed by the Roman Cathelic Bishop and others, who guarantee the

truth of the statements, says :-The undersigned inhabitants of Is'e Madame, in the county of Richmond, would respectfully draw the attention of your honourable body to the fact that much distress and poverty exist all through this island, owing generally to the partial fail ure of the fisheries and the impossibility t p ocuring labour, supplemented by the fai ur of the potato crop, caused by the early frosts of the early part of last summer and the prevalence of blight last au tumn. Numbers of our fishermen in the winter of 1878 and 1879, fitted out at much expense for the presecution of the obster fishery, but owing to the Order in council made during the winter I miting

more than sufficient from their labour to ay for their outfits, and being unprera ed rany other occupation during the balance of the season, they were compelled to eke ut a living at whatever they could turn heir hands to. The consequence was provision for their winter's food, and have been supported ever since January chiefly through private charity, which source is these people have no means whatever of urchasing. Your memorialists are of the opinion that unless substantial aid is given re is danger of a solute starvation. nd they therefore, respectfully ask your conourable hody to grant from the public unds of the Province, a sum of money to mocure flour, meal, and other necessaries

for the support of these peop e, who number upwards of 100 families. Mr. Leblanc, in presenting this petition in the House, referred to the Deminion grant to the Irish fund, and said that in The Chapleau Government bids fair to proportion to the population there was

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Inverness, more than a tottering Ministry can that the Government would take the mat-

After some further discussion, the matter

e has obtained and is now occupying, his Mr. McCnish, of Inverness, said since his hen, colleague had called attention to Not less unfortunate is the position | the matter be (Mr. McCuish) had received of Mr. Holmes, Premier of the Conserva- a letter from the Warden of the county PRINCE LEOPOLD FOR CANADA: The tive Government of Nova Scotia. The in which it was stated that the case was London Standard says that Prince Leo- history of his advent to power 's o en very serious, that over one hundred familiarly instructive. During the v ho of lies were starving, that for some time his long Opposition probation he and his they had been subsisting on an allowance riends constantly attributed the grow- of one meal a day, and now those small

to the extravagance and mismanagement Mr. McDonald, of Guyshop, said the f the then Liberal Administration, and people of St. Mary's were literally starvhe failure to obtain from the Dominion ing for want of ail. H. was in receipt of settlement of their dispute with the Do- do the rest. The Local Government had minion Government on the other, restore | said they could give nothing units it came

revenue and expenditure. In September. Mr. Leblane received to-day a letter 1878, the general election for the Province from another part of Richmond county, came off contemporaneously with that for the writer of which says there must be

TO RENT.

FROM DATE, the store in the west end of the Canada Hou e For further particulars apply to the undersigned. WM. JOHNSTON Chatham, Nov. _0, .879.