Not so very common. I have found it on July. - Common everywhere. Mill Cove hill, may be seen in rocky

woods. STAR OF BETHLEHEM, WHITE, MAY .- I have seen them in all parts of Miramichi. Can be found anywhere in the woods at JULY. - Common. A plant well known. this time of year. BLUEBERRY, VARIETIES, WHITE, JUNE.

Mill Cove hill and almost anywhere in locality. moist woods,

JUNE -Very common about here. More especially below Chatham towards Es- by the river bank. cuminac extensive areas of this plant may

AYALIA, PINK, JUNE. - A pretty shrub, and found in same locality as Labrador Tea and Leather Leaf. PALE LAUREL, LILAC PURPLE, JUNE. -

Found only in swamps. Much like Kalin almost every swampy spot. LABRADOR TEA, WHITE, JUNE. - Also river between Chatham and Nelson. to be found flourishing in wet grounds,

Chatham and Newcastle. TOAD FLAX, YELLOWISH, JUNE.—Grows Found at Bartibogue, Chatham and Mill abundantly about Newcastle, commonly Cove. called "Butter and Eggs." Numbers alongside Railway track and on hill by Ritchie's

SPEEDWELL (VARIETIES) WHITE AND BLUE, JUNE. - Usually small flowers, On river bank between Cove and Ritchie's oftentimes growing above stagnant waters, others in open fields. Quite common. BITTER-SWEET, BLUE, JUNE. - Often found about dwellings. Have seen them at lime kiln below ship yard at Newcastle.

BUCK-BEAN, WHITE, JUNE.-Found in swamps. Stray flowers on roadside close by ferry landing opposite Newcastle. ARROW HEAD, WHITE, JUNE. - Found in wet places, also to be found in same spot as Buckbean.

REIN CRCHIS, (DILATATA), WHITE, JUNE. -Sometimes found in swamps. Numer ous in Marsh at Mill Cove above bridge. A sweet scented flower.

REIN ORCHIS (ORBICULATA), GREENISH, June. - Now and again one may cross this plant. Some on Beaubear Island. Commonly found in rich woods. CALYPSO, PINK, JUNE. - A beautiful wild flower. I have only seen it on Es-

cuminac Point barren. Possible to be found in swamps. LADY'S SLIPPER, PINK, WHITE, ROSE PURPLE, JUNE. - Woods below Chatham easily recognized from strong aromatic

and up to Nelson. LARGER YELLOW SLIPPER, YELLOW, JUNE .- Rare flower. Have only found it in swamp at Mill Cove above the bridge. BLUE FLAG. BLUE. JUNE. - Numerous at ferry landing opposite Chatham, and to be found generally in damp places. FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL, (STELLATA)

YELLOWISH, JUNE. -Said to be a common | places. flower. Have only found two, one in woods by Round house, the other by side of the hill beyond Snowshed above New-ANEMONE, WHITE, JUNE. - A pretty posite Newcastle.

flower. Numbers close by river side in woods at Sinclair's mill at North West BUTTER CUP, YELLOW, JUNE. - Com-

mon. Fields everywhere. CREEPING CROWFOOT, YELLOW, JUNE. -This plant is quite common and found in moist places. Numerous at the mouth of the river below Bay du Vin. BRISTLY CROWFOOT, YELLOW, JUNE .--Usually distinguished from others of same variety by bristly hairs. Found in wet roadsides,

places. Common at Mill Cove. SIDE SADDLE FLOWERS (Indian Cups) PURPLISH, JUNE. - Found in bogs. Although not plentiful in vicinity Newcastle and Chatham, along the coast at mouth of river, quite common. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES, WHITE, JUNE.

-Rather uncommon. A few flowers grow | juice in the plants. under the alders in Mill Cove stream above the bridge, also at mouth of Cove. FIELD CHICKWEED, WHITE, AND VIO-LET, JUNE. - Common almost everywhere, about dwellings and along roadsides. COMMON WOOD SORREL, WHITE AND VIOLET, JUNE. - Grows in damp soil, and have seen it almost in all parts of Mira-

YELLOW WOOD SORREL, YELLOW, JUNE. -Not so Common. Flowers small. Numbers under the pines at Bushville by

MOUNTAIN MAPLE, GREENISH, JUNE. -Growing in clumps about Mill Cove. Found mostly in rich woods along streams.
Found in cool woods, steader tree with pretty blossoms. Abundant on Mill

RED CLOVER, RED, JUNE.-Common, generally known. mon, generally known.

BEACH PEA, PURPLE, JUNE. - To be found at mouth of Miramichi river growing on sands. Fox and Portage Islands. STRAWBERRY, WHITE, JUNE. - A flower railway track, both at Newcastle and generally known, common. WILD RED RASPBERRY, WHITE, JUNE. - | swamps-numerous about Mill Cove. Quite common and may be found any-

BEDSTRAW (VARIETIES), WHITE AND GREENISH, JUNE. - Bristly plants and variable, some recline on ground, others ascend, flowers small, found, below Newcastle to mouth of river. On Chatham side, quite common, especially on beech

roads below Nelson and Chatham. PARTRIDGE BERRY, WHITE AND ROSE COLOUR, JUNE. - A very pretty plant. Have only seen it at Mill Cove Hill, although said to be common.

Ox Eye Daisy, White, June. - Very common. In open fields everywhere. HUCKLEBERRY, REDDISH, JUNE -- Any number at mouth of river, on islands. Have seen some between Ritchie's mill and Mill Cove by the river banks. CRANBERRY, ROSE COLOUR, JUNE. - Vari-

eties found in different places. Common in wet places towards mouth of the river. Plant well known. SOLOMON'S SEAL, GREENISH, JUNE .-Pretty small, bell shaped flowers. Said to be common. I have only found them at Mill Cove, growing on side of the hill.

Quite likely may come across numbers towards Bartibogue. WILD ROSE, ROSE, JUNE. - A shrub or two on Beaubear island

MOUNTAIN ASH (TREE) WHITISH, JUNE. -A tree well known by scarlet berries in Autumn. Found now and again in mountain woods or swamps. COW PARSNIP, WHITE, JUNE. - Moist rich soil. Tall herb, easily known by

strong scent. Numbers at mouth of Cove by the river. DWARF CORNEL, (PIGEON BERRY) WHITE, JUNE.—Called also Bunchberry.

Very common in our woods all along the PANICLED CORNEL, WHITE, JUNE. - A shrub quite common below Bartibogue on road to Tabusintac; also below Chatham

to Bay du Vin. RED OSIER DOGWOOD, WHITE, JUNE. --Much the same as the last mentioned variety, and may be found in moist places. Numerous on river banks.

LINNŒA, PURPLE AND WHITE, JUNE. - A sweet scented little plant, and quite common about us. Abundant on Beaubear island, vicinity of Newcastle, opposite Chatham on the hills, and French Village

COMMON ELDER, WHITE, JUNE. -- Found usually in open places, common, well known. WITHE RODS, WHITE, JUNE. - Found

growing where Red Osier and Panicled Dogwood flourish, variable. EVENING PRIMROSE, YELLOW, JUNE. -Waste places, common, very variable, found along railway track by Newcastle and river bank towards the Cove.

MEADOW RUE, WHITE, JULY .- Found below Chatham on some of the cross roads, also opposite Newcastle by the woods close by ferry landing. HUDSONIA, YELLOW, JULY. - Common at mouth of Miramichi river. Heath-like

plants that flourish on the sand. ROUND LEAVED SUNDEW, RED, JULY .-Common in bogs, and may be met with at any such places. Numerous on barrens

towards mouth of Miramichi river. ST. JEHU'S WORT, YELLOW, JULY.-To be seen about a hundred yards this side of snowshed on railway track above New-

SUMACHE, GREENISH AND WHITE, JULY. Shrubs occasionally met with now and again, along the river bank and railway track. Some may be found below Mullan's lime-kiln.

VETCH, BLUE, JULY.-Common in hay fields almost everywhere, climbing plant. DALIBARDA, WHITE, JULY.-Not very common. Have tound them on Beaubear island, and on road back of Newcastle

towards Trout Brook. Found in shady ASTER (VARIETIES) BLUE, JULY. - Common in vicinity of Mill Cove. May be recognized by resemblance to cultivated GOLDEN ROD (VARIETIES) YELLOW,

GROUNDSEL, YELLOW, JULY.-Common everywhere. Called also squaw weed. Numerous about Newcastle.

SWAMP THISTLE, REDDISH PURPLE, July. - In the swamp by the pond above the bridge at Mill Cove. CREEPING SNOWBERRY, GREENISH, JUNE | CANADA THISTLE, PURPLE, JULY.--Flowers and leaves very small, creeping | Smaller flower than common Thistle, and over stones and fallen trees. Common at not so numerous, found generally in same

HAREBELL, BLUE, JULY .- On rocks and SHEEP LAUREL, (Kalmia) CRIMSON, open places. Numbers to be found be- that in order to win the Telemaph's tween Ritchie's mill and the Cove, close PYROLA, (VARIETIES) WHITE AND GREENISH-WHITE, JULY .-- Common in

rich woods. Found in abundance in woods some distance from highway between Nelson and Chatham, Mill Cove hill possesses a number of varieties. PRINCE'S PINE, FLESH COLOUR, JULY.mia, only smaller, and lighter blue, found | Pretty flower. Numbers on Mill Cove hill, also in woods on right bank of INDIAN PIPE (CORPSE PLANT), WHITE, and common about Newcastle, between July .- Common at this time of year in moist woods, under deciduous trees.

> INDIAN PIPE, (FALSE BEECH) YELLOW-ISH. JULY. - Have only found in one place, Mill Cove hill. DOGBANE DROPS, ROSE COLOUR, JULY. -

> WILD TOAD FLAX, LILAC, JULY.-Have only found it in one locality, close by the extensive growth of thistles a short dis-

> tance this side of Chatham. TURTLE HEAD, WHITE, JULY. -- Common in wet places, easily recognized by resemblance to turtle's head. Found below Chat ham and between Newcastle and North of

WILD MINT, PALE PURPLE, JULY .- On left bank of Mill Cove, about two hundred yards below the pond. SELF HEAL, VIOLET, JULY .- Very common in shady woods and fields.

HENBANE, GREENISH YELLOW, JULY. Numbers in open space by the river bank this side of Ritchie's mill. CORAL ROOT (VARIETIES), YELLOW AND PURPLE. JULY. - Usually found in moist

likely in woods South of Bushville. WATER PARSNIP, WHITISH, JULY .- A high herb, gr wing in swamps, common.

HAIRY HONEYSUCKLE, YELLOWISH, July.-Found in open places and rocks. Not rare about Newcastle, found by road side, railway track and river bank. SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT, ORANGE August .- In damp ground. Have only seen it about Mill Cove in the Marshy

BUR-MARIGOLD, YELLOW, AUGUST. -Quite common, Troublesome weed Smaller bur-marigold found in wet places. May be seen close by ferry landing op-PEARLY EVERLASTING, WHITE, AUGUST. Common. Easily recognized by white

wooly texture of the flowers. TANSY, YELLOW, AUGUST. -Common a mouth of Mill Cove, close by the river strong aromatic odor. TEA BERRY, WHITE, AUGUST.-Quite common in woods, and may be found any

MULLEIN, YELLOW, AUGUST .- A tal coarse looking weed growing usually on HEMP NETTLE and HEDGE NETTLE PURPLE, AUGUST.-These are common in waste and wet places. They have a re semblance to each other. Found almost MILKWEED. WHITISH, AUGUST. -Com

mon. Easily picked out by the milky WHITE LETTUCE, WHITISH, AUGUST. -Coarse looking herb with pretty flowers. found almost anywhere. LADIES' TRESSES, WHITISH, AUGUST. -

Very sweet scented flower, not common. Have found them at Mill Cove hill, and Chaplain island road. WITCH HAZEL, YELIOW, SEPTEMBER. A shrub found on road towards Douglas town beyond Mill Cove, also this side of

Cove by river bank. BLACKBERRY, WHITE, JULY, -- Numer ous on roadside towards Oak Point. Oc casionally met with further up, some on Beaubear island. STEEPLE BUSH, ROSE COLOUR, JULY. -

landing-also below Chatham on cross WILD SARSAPARILLA, (VARIETIES) WHITE, JUNE.-Very common on side of WHITE CLOVER, WHITE, JUNE.-Com- railway track close by snowshed. An other variety called "Dwarf Ginsenly' common in rich cool woods. BITTER CRESS, (VARIETIES) PURPLE. July. -Usually found here on side of

M

Valuable Land for Sale. I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Mon-

"LANE PROPERTY," containing 75 acres, and is 247 feet 6 inches in

For further particulars apply to A. D. SHIRREFF, Auctioneer.

To Let or Sell.

The house lately occupied by Mr. A. Leish-

Chatham, May 2nd 1880. To Let.

Possession of the above given lst May.

For one year the Farm and Business Stand a JOHN McDERMAID, Executors WM. MURRAY,

For Sale or to Let. The Premises lately occupied by Sylvester Orts-chitt. Shoemaker. Immediate possession given. R. CARMAN.

Miramichi Adrance.

- - APRIL 29, 1880 COMMON THISTLE, REDDISH PURPLE, The "Telegraph" and the fisheries.

> The Telegraph, replying to our last article on its fishery errors, says the greater part of it is "wholly irrelevant" to the matter in hand. We presume commendation for arguing the question closely we must imitate its style of logic by referring to the fact that its editor was once the employer of the editor of the ADVANCE, or express wonder that some brawling official, with about as much influence as character. does not go to Ottawa and see that our views are carried into effect. Then if we could secure a letter from said official, endors ing our position and abusing those above him in office, we should, no doubt, be offered the chair of logic in the, Telegraph sanctum and, forever after. reign cock of the roost where our poor irrelevant editor was once only a "subordinate."

The Telegraph which, before, complained of the "injustice done to the Fishery Officers of the Maritime Provinces" now declares as follows :--

"Our object in dealing with this question has been to direct public attention to the injustice done to the Maritime Pro vinces in the matter of fish protection."

It is gratifying to know the Telegraph has discovered that there is a difference between the "Fishery officers of the Maritime Provinces" and the said Provinces as a whole. We accept its abandonment of its original protest as a sign that it begins to comprehend, at ground. Common at Mill Cove hill, and least a portion of the subject it has been attempting to discuss. It even goes so

At a time when the fishery award was being absorbed by the Dominion it seemed very proper to show the people of Canada over until next week notice of some the disadvantages under which Maritime | the work done during the session. fishermen labored.

This is a complete turning about from the original complaint of the Telegraph, Its contention and clamour was for more Officers. It argued that it was an njustice to the Maritime Officials that there were so few of them and that they did not get more pay. The fishernen, on the other hand, declare that two thirds of the Officers get more pay than they earn and that the one-third who are efficient could do all the work that is necessary. It is not more Officers' but better ones that the fishermen

The Telegraph charges us with discourtesy because we said it was guilty of falsehood when it stated certain things were omitted from a book which vere placed in it with extra display and could not escape notice if looked for. We are sorry to offend the Telegraph, so will modify the expression by saying that paper was guilty of stating in untruth, although the other form of expression means the same thing .-If we were guilty of such a perversion of truth and were honestly told of it, in good square English, we should look at the book again and when we found that we were wrong we should correct our statement and deserve to be refered to in more agreeable language. The Telegraph, however, does nothing of the kind. It only aggravates its offence

Steered bosh, Rose condens the saving he saving the Report of 1878 gives, at page vii, a. "comparative statement of production in each branch of fishing within the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1877 and 1878." We looked n vain for any such statement in the report of 1879, but all we could find is the following, page xii: "Statements of fishery officers for the respective Provinces, howing the condition, yield and value in Chatham. Another variety found in year, are not yet completed.

We shall not characterise the above reference to the Reports as it deserves, vii, or any page near it, a word of what to the fisheries, until the laxii page is to pay them next year? the books referred to, the editor will be | Pacific road paying ? glad to afford them an opportunity of doing so on their calling at our office.

VANCE :of \$20,000 on a "fisheries protection steamer" for Quebec, which it admits "had nothing whatever to do with protecting the inland or river tisheries," by now asserting that this steamer is employed in protecting the deep-sea fisheries of Quebec. though in its former article it said these were " not subject to the protection of the Department." Admitting, however, alday, the 3rd day of May next, at 11 o'clock, at my sales' Room, two shares, or one quarter of the assertion, that it is right in its second one. assertion, that it is right in its second one. will the editor explain on what principle of fairness the deep-sea fisheries of Quebec, yielding only \$1,900,000, got \$20,000 for

at all for this service as the log-book of the that of 1879, fully proves? man. situate on St John street, has a good Stone Wall cellar, wood-house attached and well of tection Steamer" performed general John in power. But all would third place we did not assert that the play the same game, and the public steamer was employed exclusively in pro- money is lavished to buy support for tecting the deep-sea fisheries of Quebec. | their mad schemes. They will buy Portage River, Tracadie, for particulars apply to We showed that the Nova Scotia fisher- votes, or railroads, or governments, but men shared with those of Quebec the it is impossible such a system can go

Nova Scotia statistics are taken far away

Georges to the great banks of Newfoundland, and all along the Labrador coast the Province of Quebec. Her herring fishermen ply their vocation at the Magdalens in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Quebec to the Northat North Cape. Domino, Ship Harbor, Square Islan !, e c -wille ! er smart mackeret fl et compete in neariy every respect with the American sharp shooters-save, perhaps, in the matter of being provided with purse seines and similar illegal contrivances-and are found in the Bay Chaleur, at the North of P. E. I., the

Magdalens, the Labrador, etc. If the Telegraph, however, desires to discuss the question of protecting our sea and coast fisheries, we may not be found liffering from its views respecting the necessity of police vessels to prevent the Americans from destroying the valuable interests in which they are allowed to participate under the Washington Treaty. We are already on record in that matter. It is, however, a branch of the subject which has nothing to do with the Tele graph's alleged "injustice to the Fisheries Officers of the Maritime Provinces," and it was that, and only that on which we arrayed our facts and figures in opposition to our contemporary's position.

With the above in these columns the Telegraph will hardly succeed in its attempt to misrepresent us on the steamer question. The statement that the "log book of the vessel" is printed in all the reports except that of 1879," is childish in view of the fact that before the Report for that year was in process of preparation the Lady Head had gone to the bottom where she has lain ever since.

We do not propose to join the Telegraph in discussing the Fish Culture question until we have finally disposed of its fallacies on the subject of fisheries protection, so it had better overhaul its Departmental blue book and explain the extraordinary misstatements which we have shown it has made.

# The Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Friday last after a session of forty-six days. We are obliged to hold

# Our Ottawa Letter.

The close of the Pacific Debate was the event of the week in Parliament Of course it was quite expected that Mr. Blake's amendment would be voted down as it was by the party majority and no one was, therefore, disappointed at the result. The Quebec members. however, were not well disposed toward the construction of the British Columbia road immediately, and were powerfullimpressed with Mr. Blake's speech. They and their Province are more in terested in securing the construction of the eastern end of the great road by way of the Ottawa Valley to the North west. To go on with the western end means the postponement of the eastern end. So the French members saw in this another opportunity of obtaining a consideration" at the hands of the Government. The Chapleau Ministry. the Quebec allies of the Macdonald Government, have a railway to sell, called the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, which, as your readers generally know, connects the cities named, and runs along the North shore of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. It is more generally known s the North Shore Railway. The Quebec Government, having seriously involved themselves and being now in great straits for money, want to sell this For this purpose Mr. Chapleau, the local premier has been in Ottawa during a good part of the present Session. It is said he has now succeeded in either selling the road, or what is equivalent, thereto, in obtaining the promise of the Federal Government's guarantee for the detail of the Canadian fisheries for the past | Local Government's bonds. The crisis at Ottawa was Chapleau's opportunity. Of course this result is not positively known, but the notice given by the but ask those of our readers who have Minister of Justice of a bill respecting the blue books to turn to "the Report | the Q. M. O. & O Railway to be intro- placed Beaconsfield in power was as for 1878." They will not find on page duced to-day gives strong color to the follows:

the Telegraph states is there, but a por- It would seem that year by year the England and Wales....296 tion of the "Table of Contents." In Quebec contingent must have their quid no part of the Report are the words the pro quo for the votes they give in sup-Telegraph quotes as being on page vii. If porting Sir John Macdonald. Last they will turn also to page xii of the Re- year it was the purchase of the Rivere | Which gave a total Conservative maport for 1879 they will find that it refers | dn Loup Branch, and the decapitation | jority of 49. entirely to light-houses and beacons &c. of Letellier. This year we must buy and that there is no reference, whatever, another Railway. What will we have

reached. The words quoted by the Tele- A glance at the history of Canadian graph are on that page. But turn to Government Railways shows what a page lxxiii of the Report for 1878 and ruinous business they have been. The precisely the same words will be found. | construction of the Intercolonial cost Let it be borne in mind, therefore, that twice too much. We had to piece it when the Telegraph states-"The Re- out by buying the fag end of the Grand port for 1878 gives at page vii, a Trunk from River du Loup to Quebec. 'comparative statement of production | And still we sink two millions a year in 'in each branch of fishing, etc."-it interest and the deficiency between places words there which are not to be receipts and running expenses. The found on that or any other page of the P. E. Island Railway is proportionate-Report. It ought to explain how it ly as bad. The Pacific Railway must came to make such a mistatement and, be infinitely worse. Three fourths of whether it is not confounding the Fish- its length will lie through an uninhabitery blue books, because of its small ac- ed country. It will not have a single quaintance with the subjects they deal city along its 3,000 miles of length. If with. If any of our local readers wish the Intercolonial connecting Quebec, of the whole to consider the following re to convince themselves of the Tele- St. John, Moncton and Halifax don't solutions graph's misrepresentations by examining pay, what are the chances of the

But what a history lies behind it already. At the outset it was part of The Telegraph further says of the AD- the price at which we bought British Columbia. The buying and selling It labors to justify the expenditure business thus began went on in the great charter sale to Hugh Allan, who bought thirty or forty seats in Parliament. When the great sale scandal got to the public ear the Government found if necessary again to try and buy the Parliament before elected by the Allan money. Finding it was ready to vote them out for that great crime, they sought to buy back a majority of its votes. It is yet fresh in the minds of your readers, how governorships, judgea "Fisheries Protection Steamer." while width, being on the lower side of the late William the same fisheries in Nova Scotia and New ships, and fat offices were offered and Brunswick, yielding \$5,700,000 got nothing in some instances accepted as the price vessel, printed in all the reports except of outraged conscience and a betrayal of the country. Where the offer of office The Telegraph ought to be above put- | would not succeed, money considerating statements in our mouth which we | tions were held out as inducements, and did not make. We contended in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 were freely laid down first place, that the "Fisheries Pro- as the price of one vote to keep Sir services in the Gulf of St Lawrence; in avail, and the great Briber-General of the second place we neither attempted Canada was consigned with his asto justify nor condemn"the expenditure sociates to the cold shades of Opposition. of \$20,000" on said steamer; in the Again in power they are ready to

the different shoals of the Atlantic, from the only hope of the country. Other- last the limit of 12 millions was reached interest whatever in that establishment. wise there is nothing for us but early and irretrievable national disaster.

The business of the House now goes on rapidly under pressure of late sitting and the earnest desire of men bers to get home. The items of supply are passed in quick succession, and everything betokens that prorogation will be reached within two weeks Short pithy speeches or none are the order of debate now, and it would have been well if the plan had been adopted and Rykerts of the House have taken up too much of its time.

the votes for the Intercolonial Island Railways on which Sir Charles Tupper made a speech claiming great credit for economy. Several other members spoke pro and con, among whom Mr. Anglin and Mr. Snowball represented New Brunswick. They differed widely from the Minister of Railways in opinion. The Representative of Northumberland gave a capital concise and practical speech which will reach you in another way, and I need

# The New British Government.

Gladstone is again Premier of Eng. land. The papers have been filled with a variety of rumors and statements respecting the circumstances under which Beaconsfield went out of office and the new Premier took his place. Maiesty was represented as having at first positively refused to accept Glad. stone as Premier, although strongly urged to do so by Beaconsfield and also by Lord Hartington, for whom she sent with the intention of entrusting to him the formation of a new cabinet. It is stated that Her Majesty authorised Lord Hartington to say that she desired to elevate Gladstone to the Peerage as a recognition of his great popular victory. but she could not consent to his being placed at the head of her Government. Suddenly, however, there was a great Majesty had sent for Gladstone was made. Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone were also specially invited to accompany the great Liberal leader into the presence of the Queen, and they went. Her Majesty is reported to have been most gracious to the whole party. At all events, the British Government is again a Liberal one with Gladstone for Premier.

We take from the St. John Globe the following list, which shows the date of formation, name of the Prime Minis-

ter, and date of duration of each Cabinet 1754-April 5, Duke of Newcastle 8 52 1762-May 29, Earle of Bute ..... 0 322 1763-Apri 16, G Grenville ...... 2 87 1765-July 12. Marqs, Hockingham 1 21 1766-Aug. 2, Duke of Grafton .... 3 179 1770-Jan. 28, Lord North ...... 12 34 1782-March 3, Marys. Rockingham 0 132 the extension from twelve or twenty 1782-July 13, Earl; of Suelburne 0 266 millions, and would at a future time result 783-April 5, Duke of Portland ... 0 260 1783-Dec. 27, William Pitt ..... 17 84 1801-Mar. 17, Hy. Addington .... 3 56 ciation. 1504-May 15, William Pitt ...... 241 1806 - Feb. 11. Lord Grenville ..... 1 64 1807-Mar. 31, Duke of Portland ... 3 102 1809-Dec. 2. Spencer Perceval.... 1 350 1812-June 9. Earl of Liverpool. . 14 307 1827 - April 24, George Canning ... 0 121 1827 - Sept. 5. Viscount Goderich . . 0 168 1828-Jan. 25, Duke of Wellington 2 301 1834-July 18, Viscount Melbourne 0 128 1834 - Dec. 26, Sir Robert Peel.... 0 131 1835-April 18, Viscount Melbourne 6 138 1841-Sept. 6, Sir Robert Peel. . . . 4 295 1846-July 6, Lord John Russell 5 173 1852-Feb. 27, Eurl of Derby ..... 0 293 1852-Dec. 28, Earl of Aberdeen ... 2 37 1855-Feb. 10. Lord Palmerston...3 24 1858-Feb. 25, Earl of Derby ..... 1 104 1859-June 18, Lord Palmerston .... 6 122 1865-Nov. 6, Earl Russell ...... 242 1866-July 6, Earl of Derby .... 1 24! 1868-Feb. 27, Benjamin Disraeli. 0 205 1868-Dec. 9, W. E. Gladstone ... 5 73 1874-Feb. 21, Benjamin Disraeli ... 6 63

The result of the election which Conservatives. Liberals

The present House-according to the New York Herald-is composed of Liberals......351 

CANADIAN ARMY RESERVE : -- A London despatch of 22nd says :- A scheme has been drawn up with the approval of the Canadian Government for the establishment of an army reserve, to consist of 10,000 men drawn from the Dominion militia, who will be liable to service in the Dominion, England, or tion :abroad in the event of Great Britain being involved in war.

# The Government's Currenty Bill.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Samuel Tilley moved for a committee

That it is expedient to provide that the amount of Dominion notes issued and out- ed on division. standing at any one time may be increased to 20 millions of dollars, provided that the Finance Minister shall always hold for the redemption of such notes an amount in gold and Dominion securities guaranteed | House adjourned. by the Government of the United Kingdom, equal to not less than 25 per cent of the total amount of such notes then outstanding, and that at least 15 per cent of the total amount of such outstanding notes shall be held in gold, and the statements to be published by the Finance Minister, under the eighth section of the Act 31 Vic. chap. 46, shall show distinctly the amount so held by him in gold and guaranteed securities respectively. He said that under the present system

the Government were compelled to hold provide for a gold reserve of 25 per cent. | condition at the present time." benefits of the Steamer's services as on unchecked. They are fast hanging The Government would then have an issue frigerator there, as a branch of the Camp. of his sons' interests, because they happen Chatham, April 14, 50 themselves with the superabundant vote of 163 millions with a gold reserve of two bellton business. He then proceeded to to be dealing in fish and he happens to be A very large proportion of the cod, that has been given them, and the best millions four hundred thousand dollars, or Britain to assist in disposing of a quantity an Overseer. When Mr. Mowat honestmackerel and herring which appear in the judges of the course of Canadian politics if the new Act was now in force they of frozen fish sent there from the Camp. ly intended to resign his office, it was from the shores of that Province. Her confidently predict the overthrow of would only have \$1,800,000 in gold in- bellton refrigerator, though he had pre- quite proper that he should engage in any

and the Government had no longer any profit on an increased circulation. He his resignation in the hands of the Minis- to retain his office, is to his credit, and in and British Columbia in ; v ent of Indian bounties thus extending the cir-

these important resolutions could not have This was one of the measures promised in earlier in the session. The Plumbs the speech. Since then he thought the Government propositions had been a good deal modified. There were three objec-Among the items last passed were | tions to the resolutions : First, the increase of Government notes from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000, was a step in the direction of the Government taking the entire control of the currency, the effect being to make t more or less irredeemable. Secondly. the danger of depreciation. The Finance Minister would find himself compelled to take measures which might have a tenden. cy to aggravate the commercial crisis which unfortunately prevailed from time to time. Thirdly, it was clear, judging from the working of the last measure, that this step would still further diminish the amount of gold reserve held in the country, which he regarded as a very great objection. The Government were practica'ly making a forced loan from the banks

and must hereafter take the responsibility of furnishing them with what gold they would need. He would not deny the right satisfied that there was little of fact in desolution. Of 200 dwelling houses not of the people to a share of the profits of the charges and that personal feeling more than 20 were left standing and but circulation, but taking 20 millions of the | against Overseer Mowat, rather than a entire circulation of 24 millions, was a desire to serve the public, was at the violent alteration of the existing condi- bottom of the matter, we let it pass with- As time passes, each day's advices bring tions. The Banks had hitherto rendered out notice. The above, however, coming additional accounts of disaster and casualimportant services to the country and from a new source, indicates not only that ities. holders of Bank stock had not since 1850 the Overseer in question is the subject of realized more than 6 per cent on an average. | considerable adverse local criticism, but It was objectionable because it would that his name is mixed up with those of practically decrease the commercial loan of the country. It would render it neces- in such a manner as to place all concerned sary for the Finance Minister to watch the in an unfavorable position before the money markets with increased vigilance. local public. at least, He held that it would not be fair to the Indians to pay them in notes redeemable at distant points. He would deprecate it compled together in the above, if the writer in consequence and coming to consider the | had placed his name at the bottom of his banking resolution he objected to making letter. As he did not choose to do so, we change and the announcement that Her the redemption of notes in circulation a feel that we would not be justified in pubfirst charge on the assets as against deposi- lishing it without its bing accompanied tors, who were often the first to desire gold for their deposits. In conclusion he remarked upon the absence of any opinion on the national currency question in the Finance Minister's speech.

stock arguments in favor of rag money. Mr. Charlton replied to Mr. Wallace. making a strong argument in behalf of a gold basis currency, quoting many authorities against rag money and giving the history of experiments in this line in various countries. He continued till six

Mr. McCallum followed defending th Government policy, though not agreeing with Wallace or Charlton. He was suc ceeded by Mr. Anglin who criticized the Government resolutions. He argued that the same causes which first induced the issue of Government notes, now induced in such over issue as would cause depre-Mr. Mills followe larguing that the Go

vernment should not interfere in banking matters any more than other private busi-The assumption of the circulation by the Government would depreciate bank stock, and banks would seek to make good tomers. The Finance Minister was not candid in his statement or he would have told the House that the object of the Gov. ernment was to make a forced loan. Sir John replied, defending the right of

the Government to take charge of the circulation. The right to coin money or issue currency r sted primarly with the Government and it was only a matter of grace by which any portion of this right was given to the banks. He said the banks had willingly accepted the Government's proposition to issue twelve millions and would now willingly accept the propostl to issue eight millions more. As to the amount of gold to be had in reserve, it had been found there was no need for so large an amount as had been held under 68 the late Act. The resolutions were carried, reported and concurred in on a divi-

Sir Samuel Tilley then moved the House | are informed that Mr. Mowat gave his in committee to consider the Bank Charter resolutions. He briefly explained them and said the new form of returns would faithful, that he injured his health by exprovide such a description as was practised in the case of the Consolidated Bank. The House went into committee without

Mr. Plumb then made a speech in favor f a redeemable currency. Mr. Casev followed.

Mr. Wallace moved an amendment that the following be added to the first resolu-And that no bank which under any Act | place, expending some \$700 in the enterof this Parliament, shall get a renewal of prise. its charter, shall be empowered to put

than the amount of its circulation at the expiring of its charter. Mr. Bolthee supported the amendment; Mr. Casey and others spoke amid great

into circulation a larger amount in value

Mr. Wallace's amendment was negativ-The House went into committee, passed and reported the resolutions. A bill

Gorrespondence.

#### Restigouche and Gaspa Fishery Matters. RESTIGOUCHE, 12 April 1880.

To the Editor of the Miranichi Advance. DEAR SIR :- The article on the Fisheries in the last number of your valuable paper, 25 per cent gold on issue of Dominion notes induces me to give you a few facts in reup to nine million dollars, and for all the lation to Fishery matters in Restigouche, issue from 9 to 12 millions, 50 per cent of which may convince your readers that it is fore, finally, persuaded to remain in office a gold reserve, and all above that dollar not in the Miramichi district alone, that for dollar of gold. The new bill would .. Fishery affairs are in such a wretched necessary assistants. Thereupon, he made

Dominion securities, the object being to 1876, our Local Fishery Overseer John much that is wrong in all this, but there are give the people of this Dominion the ad- Mowat E-q. prepared to enter into the many others who will not agree with him. vantage of the circulation. Debentures business of exporting fresh and frozen fish, It may be, that Mr. Thos. Mowat had not wou'd be issued to cover the full amount by agreein, with the fishermen as to sufficient capital to pay his father for the of Dominion notes, so that they could be prices etc. and in the following year erect. Gaspe establishment, but the sale of it made available at any time if an unusual ed a refrigerator upon the station grounds was a bona fide one, and Overseer Mowat demand was made on the Receiver General. at Campbellton. As he still held the has ceased to control it, as Mr. Martin After the Bank charters had expired it office of Fishery Overseer on the Resti- Power, who is in charge of it, as well as was the intention of the Government to gouche, his action was severely criticised, other well-informed persons can state to Furniture of every description, and also to exeprovide that they should not issue any and it became convenient to substitute the the satisfaction of . Fair Play notes other than five dollars, or a muitiple name of his son John P. Mowat in place While it is correct doctrine that Fishery UPHOLSTERING & CANE WORK, of five dollars, all other denominations of his own in the conduct of the business Officers should abstain from participating being the Government issue, instead of at Campbellton. During the fall of 1879, in fishing business in their districts, it is promptly attended to—and prices moderate. having, as to day, a circulation of 121 John Mowat E.q. went to Gaspe and made not reasonable to expect that a father millions, with a gold reserve of 4 millions. arrangements for the erection of a re- should forego all interest in the promotion cod fishermen are found, each season, on their power at next election. This is stead of the four millions. In September viously disclaimed having any pecuniary business he pleased, and the fact that he

said the notes would be redeemable at ter of Marine and Fisheries, but before it grat forms contrast with the course of Ottawa, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Char- was accepted and a successor appointed, lottetown, Winnipeg and Victoria. Dollar information reached Senator Carvell of own and fish nets, here nets out to fish notes would be sent to the North West P. E. Island, (the business partner of the men. trade largely with fishermen, bry seer John Mowat, Esq.) that on account of that Officer's resignation, parties who had Sir Richard Cartwright regretted that given their fish to the Campbeliton establishment, were not likely to continue to do so. Mr. Mowat was sent for to Ottawa, and on the first day of April was induced to retain the office of Fishery

Overseer for Restigouche Division We now have the sorry spectacle of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries prosti u. ting his office to forward, (to say the last of it,) a very questionable transaction, and I very much mistake the disposition of the public, if they consider the association of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Senator Carvell and the local Fishery Overseer John Mowat Esq., in the business of exporting fish, will be in the interest either of the Fisheries or of justice in Restigouche. As I may again have occasion to refer to this matter. I shall not trespass any further upon your space at present.

Yours very truly, FAIR PLAY. [REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.] A portion of the statements made in the above letter reached this office through another source some time since, and we cries of the terrified people made the made such enquiries in reference thereto as were possible at the tim. Being ful town of 800 people, is now a waste of more prominent gentlemen in public life.

It would be fairer to the ADVANCE, the public and the gentlemen whose names are by a statement of what we happen to know of the other side of the story. We take this course because we believe a paper cannot evade moral, any more than it can legal responsibility for what may appear Mr. Wallace followed, repeating the in its columns, whether the matter be in the usual editorial form or under the head of correspondence. Besides - being convinced before we received "Fair Play's" letter, that Overseer Mowat was not without personal enemies who were ready to interpret his actions and surroun ling circumstances to his prejudice, -we now object to becoming the means of giving pub. licity to such rumors as have heretofore enjoyed but a local circulation, without, at the Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Pork, ame time, sending along with them a stat. ment of the facts, as we understand them. These may not be known, even by those figure at who have been told the story of Overseer Mowat's alleged misconduct in office, and

we, therefore, give them in justice to him. Respecting Overseer Mowat's alleged undertakings in the years 1875-7, we have evidence that they are misstated. Mr. John P. Mowat built the Campebliton refrigrator, owned it from the start and has

We have the best of authority for the tatement that Overseer Mowat has not cent of interest, either directly or intirectly, in the refrigerator referred to, or in the business of Messrs. John P. Mowat nd Hon. J. Carvell, in which "Fair Play" states the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Carvell and Overseer Mowat are associated. Such a statement should not be

made by any man concerning another in Overseer Mowat's position, save on undoubted authority and when we hap n to know it is not true, so far as the latter gentleman is concerned, we shall require some authority better than "Fair Play" has yet furnished, to satisfy us of H m. Mr. Pope's alleged interest in the business

We were under the impression that Mr. John Mowat was one of the best officers in the Fisheries Service. He has, certainly done well in the management of one of the most successful Salmon Hatcheries in the Dominion, besides looking after nearly two hundred fishery stations in Quebec Sir Samuel Tilley introduced a bill and New Brunswick, and having the over sight of five hundred miles of rivers. We time to the work of his office and, unlike many of our North Shore officers, was so posure in the performance of his duties. Finding that his health was giving way. he made up his mind to resign his position of Fishery Overseer, and gave the Department notice to that effect. It was natural that he should look about him for some means by which to make a living, and he did so, the result being that he concluded to start a fish business at Gaspe. He, accordingly, entered into contracts at that

Mr. Mowat's physician had advised him, last Autumn, to leave his work and take a trip away, in or ler to secure needed rest, and having obtained leave from the Department, he visited Scotland, Incidentally, while in Great Britain, he was enabled to give a certificate, which prevent ed the confiscation of the froz n salmon sent across by his son and Mr. Carvell. After his return, he was asked to go to founded thereon was introduced, and the Ottawa to finish up some office work that got behind during his absence, and, while there, he was requested by the Minister to reconsider the matter of his resignation. The Minister, we believe, expressed him s If as disposed to meet any reasonable views Mr. Mowat might have on the subject, especially in consideration of his tifteen years' service, the very satisfactory increase of salmon in his Division, and the other strong recommendations laid before the Minister, to retain Mr. Mowat in office if possible. It would have also been difficult to have filled Mr. Monat's place at the Deeside Hatchery. He was, therewith increased salary and the promise of over his Gaspe undertaking to his son, up to 16 millions, and also 12 millions of In the autumn of 1875 and winter of Thomas. "Fair Play" may think there is

After his return from Europe he placed to his son, as soon as he had been induced other Overseers known to us, some of whom M. of M. & F. and also of our local Ov re and sell tich and make merchandise of their offices with a boldness that is a reproach to the D partment. While con demning the latter class of officers we shall always be quite as ready to discrimin ate between them and the class to which we must continue to believe Uv recer Mowat belongs, until we have better evidence to the contrary than that contained in the le 'er of " Fair Play."

A Disasta. Vistation.

An ex hange says : - The cyclone which passed over portions of Missouri and Arkansa on Saturday of last week was unprecedented for violence. It did an immense amount of damage, and caused a total loss of nearly two hundred lives. It was a frightful looking black cloud, lined with fieecy white, funnel shaped and moving like a screw propeller with wonderful vel city, destroying everything in its path, ab ut & a mile wide. Houses were blown from their foundations, cattle, hogs, horses and poultry were whirled into the air a great distance. The reise se ne one of horror. Marshfield, a beauti

# General Business

School Teacher Wanted.

Wantel a Third Class Fe nale Teacher for "chool District No. 6, Point au Car, Parish Glenelg. Apply stating sal ry to Trustees FINLAY MCDONALD, ANGU F. KUSSELL, Trustees. DAVID LOGGIE, Point au Car April 22, 80.

Teacher Wanted.

A Third Class Feman Teacher wantel in No. 6. p.y stating salary, to SAMUEL KINGSTON. Bay du Vin River, April 15, 80.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for S hool district No 5, Neguac. Parish of Mnwick. Northumberland County, Male of the Third lass, or Female o' Secon l Class, apable of teaching both F en h and English. Address to

trockery and Glassware.

Hams, Beef, and a general assortment of Groceries at a low figure at CA3 ICH vEL BROS. Teacher Wanted.

For School District No. 3, Parish of Alnwick PETER MORRISON. Burnt Church, 7th April, 1880.

Land to Let. The field situate on the East side of the Richibucto Road, belonging to B stapledon Esq , lately

n po-se-sion of Thos. Vanstone. Possession given For particulars apply to L. J TWEEDIE

Farm to Let. The Subscriber desires to let the farm at pr sent leased to W.Liam Sullivan, located on the Wel ington Roul, about half a mile from the town o' Chat am If not let be ore the 15th of April, it will then be lease ! by Public Auction.

For urther particulars apply to MK . ROBT JOHN TON, JR.

FARM FOR SALE The farm, formerly owned by the late John to doad in he purish of Grenely, and adjoining tho R. C. Caurch lands There is a good house and barn on the arm, which contains 100 acres

For terms and other particula's apply to MRS J. McINNI, Chatmam, or to JNO. J. HARRINGTON. Chatham, April 9, '80. COOLEY'S PATENT

THE subscriber bees to announce that he has pu chased the right to m nufacture and sell, in the County of Northumberland, the bye

These Cans keep the milk and cream ALWAY WELT AND FREE FROM DUST.

make more butter of a superior and even quality than any o her process, cost less to mange and require but one hal the labor in the case of milk and cre im as the oil sy tem. tie has now a lot on han I realy for the market and samples may be seen at the store of Mr. Michael Searle Chatham. WM. SEARLE, Napan.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:

30 Bushels Fyfe Seed Wheat, 10 Bushels Choice Timothy Seed. " Round Seed Peas. -and a complete assortment of-

To Farmers.

GARDEN&FIELD SEEDS, offere l at close prices.

W. S. LOGGIE. SEEDSI W eat. Barley, Oats. Red and White Clover.

Buckwheat, Timothy. Yellow & White Turnips.

### For sale by Douglastown, 5th April, 1880. LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B The Subserber is going out of the dry goods ous ness and will sel at a small advance on cost, all his stock in that line, consisting of

DRE S GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, SCARFS, UNDERCLOTHING. TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, ANE FANCY GOODS.

A small assortm nt of HEDW RE and A full assortment of GROCERIES always on hand, Wholesaie and Retail Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea in Half Chests,

RICHARD HOCKEN.

furniture Repaired. The Subscribers are preparate

Repair, Clean & Polish,

JAS. FERGUSON. Wellington St.

Plasterers' Hair.

THE above in either large or small lots or a e ENOCH FLETT, Nelson.