

General Business.



The above cut represents the DENMARK Self-Feeder Soft Coal STOVE. Call at the Warehouse of the Agent and see how it works.

Schooner for Sale! THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known fast-sailing Schooner "ADVANCE," 24 tons register. Warranted in good order. Terms easy. Apply to—ANGUS McGEACHEN, Pilot, Chatham, Feb. 23, 1882.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office—Piquet's Building, Prince William St., 5524 ST. JOHN.

MONEY! TO LEND, in sums of \$200 and upwards, for one or more years, on good real Estate. Apply to—R. CARMAN, Chatham, 20th Feb., 1882.

ROBERT MURRAY, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC., Office Over MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Assessor's Notice. THE ASSESSORS OF RATES FOR THE PARISH OF CHATHAM, having received the Warrant authorizing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year as follows, to-wit: On the Parish of Chatham for County Contingencies, \$714 25; County School Fund, 2,212 75; Alms House, 400 50; Fire District of the Parish of Chatham, \$1,007 50; Police, do. do., 1,174 25; 2,241 75; Total, \$8,753 00.

Dr. J. S. Benson, RESIDENCE: Duke Street, - Chatham. Co-Partnership Notice. ISAAC HARRIS hereby gives notice that he has admitted his son, AARON HARRIS, as a Partner in the Business, which will be henceforth continued under the name and style of I. HARRIS & SON. Chatham, N. B., March 8th, 1882.

TEA! TEA! Duties Removed! We are now selling Good Tea at 35 Cts., AND CHOICE TEA at 40 CENTS PER POUND. Wholesale, at Bottom Prices. I. HARRIS & SON. HAY. HAY. AT AUCTION. To be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, 17th MARCH, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of Letson's Weigh Scales. 15 TONS Upland Hay in lots to suit purchasers, to be delivered on the McLeod Farm, BERTHOUD. Terms—Approved joint notes payable 1st August next. WM. KERR, Auctioneer. Chatham, March 6th 1882. 4 h 10'

TENDERS FOR RECTORY. TENDERS will be received by the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, Bay du Vin, up to 1st April, 1882, for putting up the frame, roof boarding, shingling and completely finishing the outside of the Rectory at Bay du Vin, according to plans and specifications. The work to be completed by the 20th June, 1882. Materials to be furnished by the contractor. TWO SURVEYS REQUIRED for the performance of the work. We do not bid contractors to take the lowest or any tender. The plans can be seen at the "Miramichi Advance" Office, Chatham. W. J. WILKINSON, Chairman of Building Committee. Bay du Vin, 24th Feb., 1882.

International Steam Ship Company. SPECIAL NOTICE. We beg to call the attention of SHIPPERS OF FROZEN FISH to our former very low rates, which will be continued through the winter. Steamers will run during the winter months. TWO TRIPS A WEEK, Leaving St. John. Every Monday and Thursday Mornings. as at 8 o'clock. Shippers can rely upon every attention being given to forward their fish promptly, and as quickly as by any other line. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent. In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson. All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of the late Alexander Ferguson, pending the decision of the Court in his estate. WILLIAM FRANKLIN, CHAS. FRANKLIN, JAMES FRANKLIN, JESSE FRANKLIN, MARGARET FRANKLIN. Derby, 9th May, 1881.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The Miramichi Advance is published at Chatham, Miramichi, on every Monday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day. It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher at the following rates:— \$1.00. If paid in advance. - - - \$2.00. - - - after 2 months, - - - \$3.00. - - - after 3 months, - - - \$4.00. - - - after 6 months, - - - \$7.00. - - - after 12 months, - - - \$12.00. Advertisements are placed under classified headings. Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at a rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly or season advertisements are taken at the rate of 50 cents per line for the first insertion, and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. The "Miramichi Advance" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westmorland (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspé (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers for each inducement to advertisers. Address Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. MARCH 16, 1882.

The Valley Railway.

The Local Government has promised to introduce a facility Bill, providing for a subsidy of three thousand dollars a mile, in aid of some three hundred miles of railways in the Province, included in which will be the Miramichi Valley Road. While thankful for this move in the right direction, we submit that the subsidy proposed is not adequate. Other parts of the Province have had large subsidies given to them. \$5,000 or 5,000 acres of land per mile ought to be considered the minimum of aid which the Province should offer to expect promoters to accept. We observe that the World and Advocate state that the line to be subsidised will run over a certain specified route. This must be incorrect. The understanding of the people of the County is that the subsidy was to be asked for under no restrictions as to route save those mentioned in the Subsidies Act of 1874. Any departure from that understanding will be received with disfavour in Northumberland and impose unnecessary restrictions on many of the best friends of the enterprise. We hope our representatives at Fredericton will see that this matter is kept right.

The Session at Ottawa.

The do-little character of the present Parliamentary Session at Ottawa is becoming very irksome to members who go to the Capital with a desire to assist in transacting the public business in a practical manner. Sir John moved an early adjournment the other day, when Mr. Blake directed Ministerial attention to the fact that after a month's session but one Government bill had yet been submitted, while numerous important returns moved for had been delayed and withheld. Amongst other things he said,—

It does seem those papers ought to be brought down promptly, and that in several departments greater energy should be used in the production of this and other valuable documents. We have a considerable staff of supernumerary clerks who enjoy a considerable amount of leisure, which ought to be utilised as well as other resources to expedite the business of the Government. I ask for the exercise of a greater amount of diligence, so that we may finish the bulk of those documents brought down for early action upon them. We are pretty much in the same position with reference to legislation. We have very little to show in session, and have got yet but one Government Bill on the paper, the Civil Service Bill. My hon. friend, the first Minister, has had the Census Returns of the population before him, with the various constitutions and sub-divisions, and has had the opportunity of deciding the fortunes and fates of the Opposition and Ministerial party, by leaving to one or other that portion of the population which he desired to support. For the information of the other day, also, that he was engaged in considering the Representation Bill. Now, at this period of the Session I am still anticipating and uncertain what sort of measure he will submit. He may have decided that question some time ago; but it is to be hoped we may soon see it, however late. And so, with reference to the Supreme Court Bill. Two years ago we were promised it; and at one year ago, at the earliest period of the Session, again promised it; but even yet I do not see it, whether the delay be due in part to the lack of system on the part of any gentleman in the House, or of which I complained at the time of justice from this Chamber. It is a fact, however, at least, that there never was in the history of Canada, since we first assembled, one Session in which it should be said that we had not done one of our duties, there was but one Government Bill on the paper.

Sir John endeavored to pass over the matter in a jocular way, but Mr. Blake showed him that his excuses were far-fetched and that the public interest was not regarded as it should be in such matters. The Montreal Witness, of Monday last, says,—

The session has so far been almost entirely uneventful and the quietest for years. The time of the House of Commons has been to a great extent wasted because the Government business has been light. Voting the supplies has not yet commenced, and no Government measure except the Civil Service Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons. The impression prevails that it will be slaughtered before the close of the session, as the French Conservatives are strongly opposed to any change, and Sir Hector Langevin has charge of the measure. But the present quiet is not a safe index of the character of the part of the session yet to come. There will be a fight over the Representation of Seats Bill, proposed in length and bitterness to the number of changes proposed to be made in the constituencies. For obvious partisan purposes several want of confidence motions will be made on going into the Committee of Supply, and, at least, if not all of these will provoke debate. From present appearances the session will be both long and stirring. The impression that the general election was to come off this summer has been somewhat weaker. Whether there is any good reason for this is another matter. If the Government never intended to hold an election this year they have acted in a singular manner in various ways during the session; if they do intend it, then their object would naturally be to throw their opponents off their guard. This they cannot do, and as the Opposition have the Boundary question to discuss they would just as soon go to the country on that as they can wait till next. The great majority of Government supporters from all the provinces are opposed to an immediate dissolution, and are sure to give their seats, while others have to do uncertain a tenure of them to be at all comfortable as to their prospects.

An Ottawa correspondent writing from

the House of Commons to the editor, on 9th inst., says, "we have been in session nearly a month and have had a rather uninteresting time of it. The speech of Sir Leonard Tilley on the Budget, and those of Messrs. Ross and MacKenzie from the opposition side, have been the best delivered so far on that important theme. Mr. Ross's figures appeared to have been carefully prepared and were unassailable in point of reliability. Sir Richard Cartwright has many admirers for the vigor and keenness of his style, but he is very aggressive, and therefore, not loved by the Government. Sir Charles Tupper's reply to Cartwright was the poorest effort I ever heard him make. He did not seem to awaken any enthusiasm on his own side of the House, as I have seen him do heretofore."

The London Trade in Great Britain.

The London Times Trades Journal, in the course of its trade reports, says of the London market, that notwithstanding the seemingly independent tone shippers abroad assume, there is an evident anxiety to make sales which seems to augur that values now have reached their highest level. With the exception of spruce, however, says the Journal, "we have not heard that any important concessions have been made with the object of facilitating business; still shippers are anxious to sell if they can get their price, and even from ports where stocks are known to be mostly sold the same readiness to place goods is noticeable."

"The prospects of trade are not unfavourable, and the mild winter we have experienced cannot be looked upon as other than satisfactory, especially to the building trade, while the influx of gold into the Bank's coffers during the last week ought to have made up by now for the drain the French demand originated some time since. The Bank rate has fallen since we last wrote, but until it comes down to the normal standard the same disinclination to speculate now pervades the market will in all probability continue. It is the indifference of buyers here that is making the shippers on the other side anxious, especially when they see the season slipping away. The expected rush to buy later on may never come, and last year is no guide to go by for the present. The chief obstacle to confidence is the unsettled state of trade during the last week, and the dearth of money, a state of things that did not exist in 1881."

Of the Liverpool market the journal says,— "The arrivals of timber-laden vessels in this port have been somewhat more numerous than has recently been the case, but these have consisted chiefly of pitch pine timber, some of which has been upon contract. There is really no variation from the condition of trade stated last week; the demand, which is confined to the side anxious, is being met by a fair number of sellers, although stocks are light, with the exception of pitch pine, of which there appears to be enough at present, although the prices at which this wood is now selling should drive it from 1450 snags, as it is by far the cheapest wood in the market for all common building purposes."

"The auction sales of whitewood have been confined to that held by Messrs. James Smith & Co., on the 16th inst., at the Association Rooms, Cook Street, when they offered a cargo of spruce deals, landed at Fleetwood, a cargo of hemlock and sawn pitch pine from Hovea, and together with other parcels of wood goods. The attendance of buyers was only moderate, and comparatively little was sold, the cargo of edge-grader deals lying at Fleetwood being withdrawn, and only about 1450 logs of hewn pitch pine of the smallest dimensions in the cargo were sold."

On this side of the water it is evident that the operators in the woods are having the best of the trade, the prices of logs being so high as to leave little margin for the manufacturer or shipper. The Legislative Council is now half a dozen dead bodies yet, notwithstanding the Assembly's efforts to kill it. If no new appointments had been made to it since the present Government came into power, it would have ceased to exist from want of a quorum for the transaction of business, but while the Government has pretended to make efforts to abolish it they have proved their insincerity by filling vacancies whenever their political necessities or party exigencies have required, their course in the matter being of a piece with the other devices and expedients by which they have held themselves together.

A probable rumor in Fredericton—one that is but the expression of a belief prevailing here for a good while—is that Allan A. Davidson, Esq., M.P.P., Q. C., is not to ask the suffrages of the electors of Northumberland again, but to be appointed to the Legislative Council at or about the close of the present session. Mr. Davidson will make a desirable member of the Upper House and we are glad, on personal grounds, that he is to receive the appointment. By giving his support to the Government, he will be supporting the Government elected in opposition thereto—the same Government which he opposed during the previous four years, after being elected to support it—he entirely spoiled his chances for re-election in this County, and we are, therefore, glad that he is yet to be one of our legislators in a position independent of the Government and its peculiar influences.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany. A rumor of the existence of a race of pigmies in Africa, to the southeast of Kafia, has reached Dr. Schweinfurth. Col. Veniukoff, a Russian traveller, estimates that a third of Asia, as well as a third part of Europe, still remains to be explored. A wealthy Paris banker, M. Dischossheim, has undertaken the expense of an expedition to Africa to observe the total solar eclipse of May 17. The increase of interest in electrical matters is remarkable. A London publisher is selling 1000 copies a month of a new work on electricity. An aeronaut ascending from Paris on a cold and cloudy day in February recorded a temperature of 68 degrees at a height of 3000 feet. This result occasioned no little astonishment. The latest publications of Australian statistics show that the death-rate of the continent is remarkably low, being only 14 in 1000 in 1880. The English rate for the same year was over 20 per 1000. Eight prizes of \$125 each have been

offered by the Royal Society of New South Wales for the best communications giving the results of original study or observations on as many specified subjects. The subjects have special reference to Australian progress. Considering the merits of glass as a roofing material, a German authority thinks that it is not so destructive to glass as is usually believed, as it seldom damages panes an eighth of an inch thick, and a thickness of a quarter of an inch is almost absolutely safe.

Recent attention has been drawn to the value of the Quilla tree of Chili, on account of the powerful cleansing properties of its bark. It is said to be more effective under certain conditions than some extent in washing silk and wool.

Observations upon meteoric dust, the minute particles which reach the earth from the regions of space, are attended by much difficulty and uncertainty, as there are few localities accessible to man to which terrestrial dust does not penetrate. To secure freedom from the interference of these terrestrial atoms it is suggested that captive balloons be employed and sent to the greatest attainable altitudes.

It is a familiar fact that a black object on a white ground will appear much larger than it is in reality. For example, a white stripe on a black surface is apparently broader than a black stripe of equal width on a white surface. Peter Scherfer has sought an explanation of the phenomenon, and thus accounts for it: When one of our senses receives a double sensation, one being strong and the other weak, the latter is not felt. Especially is this the case when both impressions are of the same kind, or when a strong effect upon one of the senses is followed by a weaker one of the same kind.

Unthinking individuals doubtless often avail at the dissolute lavishness with which labor and expense are bestowed by scientific men apparently purile studies. They forget that human knowledge is built up from the tiniest fragments, and that these fragments have been laboriously brought forth one by one from the most diverse sources. To the physicist, or the inquirer after truth, trifles are unknown, for he sees an importance in everything. To him a principle is as much a principle if discovered in the monad as if revealed by the bones of the magalosauras, and he feels the possibility that the speck covered by his microscope may be the key which shall ultimately unlock one of the great and helpful secrets of the universe.

A singular occurrence, strikingly allowing the powerful effect of ice in rending rocks, was lately related by Herr Bergh. An extensive promontory in western Norway was, in 1717, deluged with water during a thaw, which, with the weight of the ice, suddenly freezing the water and bursting the mass of rock which was projected from a height of 1,500 ft into the neighboring fiord, which engulfed the entire promontory with its cultivated fields and farmstead. The fall caused a huge wave in the fiord, which not only swept away all the fishing boats within a distance of two miles and a half but also carried away a church which had stood fifty feet above the water a mile away from the promontory. Of the latter only a low ledge now remains.

Mr. Irvine. Mr. Irvine, M. P., who defeated the Tory candidate in Carleton County, New Brunswick, is a farmer, and he presumed to speak in behalf of his fellow-farmers in Parliament last week. For this offence he is held up to ridicule by the Montreal Gazette and St. John Star, and all the little Tory organs have followed the example of the larger ones. The Star published a speech especially invented for it, and told the public it was Mr. Irvine's speech, and the Gazette's Ottawa correspondent spoke contemptuously of Mr. Irvine's effort. For a plain, practical farmer Mr. Irvine did remarkably well, we think. At all events, we shall endeavor, next week, to publish the speech from Hansard, so that our readers may judge of it for themselves. We will understand that farmers are of no account in Protectionist eyes, but cannot conceive what the Tories expect to gain by making so determined an effort to put down so excellent a representative farmer as Mr. Irvine.

An APPELLING Earthquake took place at Costa Rica a few days ago. The towns of Alajuela, San Ramon, Grecia and Heredia have been destroyed, and in Alajuela alone, several thousand lives were lost. Those left alive there are homeless.

ENGLAND'S NAVY.—Lord Henry Lennox, M. P., speaking at Brighton, England, last month, said that the British navy was barely superior to the French. He maintained that in 1885 the French navy would be superior to the British.

HON. MESSRS. LANDRY AND ADAMS endeavor, it seems, to show that their co-religionist, Mr. Ritchie, M. P., of St. John, advised them to join Hon. Robert Young in the Government in 1878, but those who know Mr. Ritchie best will believe his version of the matter as he stated it in his speech in reply to Mr. Adams.

DULL WORK.—The Sun's Ottawa correspondent seems to think the Budget debate at Ottawa, a very dull affair. He writes of it as follows:— "The budget debate since the first day has been distressingly flat and wearisome. No one gets excited, but speaker after speaker drops out columns of figures without practical bearing on any issue. No new idea has been started during the discussion and no light thrown on any subject whatever."

N. B. REPRESENTATION.—In reply to Senator Botsford, Sir Alex. Campbell in behalf of the Government, said "it is not the intention of the Government to bring in any measure to change the representation of New Brunswick." This ought to be taken as settling the matter. Sunbury and Queens, on account of having a reduced population according to the last census, were to be converted into one riding and a new member given to Westmorland.

FOUNDATION.—A despatch of 14th inst., says:—The Sheriff of Bolivar, Miss., estimates that 30 lives have been lost by drowning in his County by the prevailing flood. The entire County is under water, and 11,000 destitute persons there. The County has been wrecked, and the inhabitants are now paupers. Nearly 68,000 square miles of country between Memphis and Vicksburg are now under water. The population of this territory number 150,000, and one third are suffering. The flood has cut Memphis off from communication with the outside world by means of through lines of railway.

That "Friendly" Episode.

The World took the ADVANCE to task for "slandering" Hon. Mr. Mitchell in the matter of his alleged quarrel with Hon. John Boyd. At the time we referred to the affair we had not seen a statement concerning it which appeared in the Freeman and was, since, sent to us as giving the facts about as they occurred. The Freeman's statement does not materially differ from that of the ADVANCE and our principal object in publishing it, is to show that the World was hardly justified in characterizing our original reference to the matter as "a maliciously perverted and untruthful account of a friendly conversation between two gentlemen."

The following is the version given by the Freeman, the notes being our own. A quarrel took place some days ago between Senator Ritchie and Hon. Peter Mitchell, an inaccurate account of which we believe to be in the main accurate. Mr. Boyd was present, and having called on him when last he was in St. John. Mr. Mitchell thought it was for Mr. Boyd to call on him, as gentlemen residing in a city usually call on any one Mr. Boyd said HE never called on any one. Mr. Mitchell said that if Sir Samuel Tilley went to St. John Mr. Boyd would visit him very quickly and dance around him assiduously. (1) Mr. Boyd said that he never was the first to call on Sir Leonard, but that Sir Leonard, when he called on him, was the first on his mind, and that Mr. Mitchell did gross injustice to Sir Leonard and himself. (2) Mr. Mitchell replied that he thought it was for Mr. Boyd to call on him, and that he was not at all in the wrong. (3) He had a crow to pluck with Boyd and he would not let him get away with it. (4) He had interfered in the appointment of Boyd in the Miramichi district, in which he had no right to meddle. Mr. Mitchell talked strongly of this, and provoked by some reply Mr. Boyd, which was not in his favor, he shook his fist in Mr. Boyd's face, (4) and threatened to smash it. (5) Mr. Boyd said "you don't strike me." Mr. Mitchell replied that he would. Mr. Boyd then begged that Mr. Mitchell would listen to him, would hear his explanation, etc. Mr. Mitchell thought no explanation could be given that would change the complexion of what he had to be facts, but consented to listen. But, says the Freeman, the people around St. John for a large crowd had gathered round the sport, and had formed a ring (6)—let us go into a room where we can speak in private. Mr. Mitchell said he would do so. The explanations, it is said, were not satisfactory. (7)

(1) A very "friendly" remark, truly. (2) This shows the progress of the "friendly" interview. (3) Here the unity grows warmer and becomes more intimate. (4) "Action" speaks louder than words. Any one who does not understand how very "friendly" the gentleman had become. (5) This was a climax which only "friends" could have reached. (6) This was a very "friendly" remark, and if any of the hon. gentlemen would look into it they would find plenty of work to do outside of the office, which would take up a great deal of time and attention. In speaking of these free grant settlements, he touched upon the remarks of the opposition in regard to them, and said that he would venture to say that the hon. leader of the Opposition did not know how many there were in the Province, and that his statement that they were of no benefit had been made at mere haphazard. He would say that there were forty-five of these settlements, embracing 7,000 souls, and should the hon. gentleman ever visit them he would find that the policy of the Government in this connection was a good one for the country, as would be evidenced in the improvements made by the settlers. He then took up the revenue of the Crown Lands department, and showed by comparison of the receipts for each year, that the revenue from them for 1879, 1880 and 1881 was \$128,191 over that of the three preceding them. While making this showing he pointed out that in 1879—the bad year, the year in which there had been a deficit—the decrease in revenue amounted to \$30,122.78, which was nearly the whole amount of the deficit in that year. He then went on to show that the cost of collecting the revenue was smaller to day than it had been during any year since 1875, and that when Mr. Speaker was in office. He took the amount of stampage returned, and went back over the years since 1875, showing in each year what the cost of collection and other expenses had been, and indicated particularly how much less it had been in 1880-81 than in 1875. He wanted to know if this was what the hon. gentleman called extravagance, and if this looked like the management of an official who gave no time or attention to his office? He claimed that it was an exercise of economy, and that it had cost less to conduct the affairs of the department in 1880-81 than it had in any year previous. He also contended that while more work was done by the department this year the salaries were smaller than in any other year. He held that economy had been exercised in the matter of the travelling expenses of the department as compared with those of other years, and said if his expenses were similar to those of the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works there had been no consultation between them in regard to it, and claimed that it was not wise that charges against the department should go to the country unanswered and unchanged. In conclusion he said that first result had proved that they were correct in their judgment, and held that the Opposition should give the Government a certain measure and measure of praise which was certainly due them for their management of the affairs of the Province. The discussion between the Government and the Opposition had so far this session resulted favorably to the Government in the impression conveyed to the people.

Mr. Adams, at the beginning of his speech, paid particular attention to Mr. Willis, who, like himself, had had experience in both government and opposition. His speech until adjournment for dinner on Friday was a rambling one and not the least interesting or effective. After dinner, however, he continued his remarks having apparently fortified himself with an abundance of figures in the mean time. In continuing in reply to Mr. Willis he said that he would challenge every statement made by that hon. gentleman on the floors of the House and would convince any reasonable person that they were wrong. He said that the transactions in the past two years left a surplus of \$74,214.79, if there had been no deficit in 1879, but deducting the sum of \$45,786, which was a loan from the Dominion Government, it left a surplus of \$28,428.79, or deducting the deficit of 1879 \$48,828.51, from the surplus of \$74,214.79, it left \$25,388.28. When we take all that is out of the loan of \$45,786.00, we find that it leaves an actual deficit of \$20,007.72 as against \$48,828.51 in 1879, or a reduction of our deficit of \$28,428.79, or the \$45,786.00, which was borrowed from the Dominion Government, is still untouched. He took up some time in defending his action in going into the Government, which he said had been endorsed by the people when he went back for re-election, and then turned his attention to the efforts of the hon. leader of the opposition to overthrow the Government, recalling the predictions he had made in regard to its downfall, and quoting from a speech of that hon. gentleman made in 1881. He held that he (Adams) was in a position in 1878 to go into the Government and to give it his full support, and defended the administration of affairs in his own department. In replying to the statement that he was absent from his office a great portion of the time, he said that if he expected to get a man to stay in the office all the time, he thought they would experience some difficulty in getting any one to fill the position. There were the Hon. Adams to look after, and the Free Grant settlements, and if any of the hon. gentlemen would look into it they would find plenty of work to do outside of the office, which would take up a great deal of time and attention. In speaking of these free grant settlements, he touched upon the remarks of the opposition in regard to them, and said that he would venture to say that the hon. leader of the Opposition did not know how many there were in the Province, and that his statement that they were of no benefit had been made at mere haphazard. 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Chief Commissioner of Public Works there had been no consultation between them in regard to it, and claimed that it was not wise that charges against the department should go to the country unanswered and unchanged. In conclusion he said that first result had proved that they were correct in their judgment, and held that the Opposition should give the Government a certain measure and measure of praise which was certainly due them for their management of the affairs of the Province. The discussion between the Government and the Opposition had so far this session resulted favorably to the Government in the impression conveyed to the people.

We make the following extract relating to the fishery question from our special correspondent's report:— On Tuesday morning some routine business was going on with and there was rather an interesting enquiry of the Government moved by Mr. Barbic. He asked for returns of all correspondence between the local and Dominion Governments, in regard to the question of the rights of riparian proprietors in this Province and touching the granting of license to fish in minutes of Council relating to the same; and any protests presented to the Government since the 1st of July, 1867. Mr. Barbic spoke at some length of the question of the rights of riparian proprietors in this Province, and he was overlooked by this and preceding Governments and he pointed out that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick had decided that the right to fish was incident to the ownership of the soil, and enquired how the Dominion Government could lease certain rivers in the northern part of the Province in the face of it when the land adjoining them was held in fee simple in a great many cases and had been from father to son for many years. He held that it applied with equal force to the rights in connection with the Crown Lands of this Province, and pointing out that they were vested and the people of New Brunswick wanted to know how the Dominion Government could lease any riparian privileges which belonged to our people. He said that if we had a good Government this would have been remedied, and expressed the hope that the Government of the Province would sleep no longer while the vested rights of the people of New Brunswick were being snuffed up and taken away from them. There was ample law on the question now, indicating the Supreme Court decision from which he read some extracts, but the Government would not avail themselves of it. He would find fault with the manner in which the salmon hatcheries were managed and that the young salmon were thrown out promiscuously into strange waters, and nine-tenths of them destroyed.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thompson, of York, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary, in replying, said that the Dominion Government held that they were not infringing on any vested rights and were now taking steps to bring about a speedy solution of the difficulty; referring to the remarks of the hon. gentleman he had already made on the subject. Hon. Blair, in reference to the remarks of the Hon. Attorney General, said that he did not think that mere conversation was a very satisfactory manner in which to bring such an important matter under the notice of the Dominion Government, and pointed out that all that had so far been done was to hold a few conferences. He moved an amendment asking for copies of protests or remonstrances against the granting of lands on rivers in the northern part of the Province.

Hon. Provincial Secretary took exception to the remarks of the hon. leader of the opposition, as he thought there could be no more substantial manner of presenting the question than by a formal delegation. Mr. Blair said it was no record, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary replied that there would be one when the delegation reported.

The Debate on the Budget was opened on Tuesday, when the Hon. Provincial Secretary made his customary speech. It was thought that his effort on this occasion was not so generally well-sustained as on some former occasions, and certain it is that he favored the House with none of those bursts of flowing and florid eloquence for which he is so famous. The speech was marked by plainness, and might be put down as a matter of fact statement of affairs, which might have been made by any one, had it not been marked by a certain ingenuity in the manner of dealing with and the application of some of the figures.

Mr. Black, who followed in reply, made a capital speech abounding in points and laid bare the false policy and errors of the Government with steady and unflinching hand. His effort was much admired and his showing of the falsity and worthlessness of the public accounts has won general approbation. The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works followed for the Government, and was replied to by Mr. Willis, who, in dealing with the figures of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, showed a deficit in the place of a surplus and that the Government had not had extraordinary expenses as in other years. He took firm ground upon the matter of the dismissal of the Hon. Treasurer, Robt. B. Vail, Esq., and said that his being put out of office under the circumstances was an outrage upon the country and a disgrace to the Government that would stand as a blot upon this administration while "memory holds her seat," using a familiar quotation from the Hon. Provincial Secretary. The Hon. Surveyor General who defended the administration of his department, and Mr. Ritchie came next. The debate was adjourned until to-day (Monday), when Mr. Ritchie finished and was followed by Mr. Crawford. There is some talk of Mr. Elder following in the Pleas office who had been progressing slowly during the past week, and the committee finished the taking of evidence last night. They will probably report to-day.

Mr. Ritchie said that this was the first time the Surveyor General had made such extensive remarks. I never before heard from him anything approaching a three hours speech and I must ask, what can be in the wind? There has been a good deal of talk about who will be returned, but this had better be left alone and even if the Government are defeated there will again, perhaps, if the Attorney General and President of the Council remain, be tactics and scheming and dodging and telegrams and then perhaps it will be found that there was no opposition at the polls at all, but only independence. The member for Charlotte came in for some of that whitewash of which the executive has had such a plentiful supply, and the Surveyor General dealt harshly with the member for St. John. It would have been better for him to have touched on some matters in connection with his department, than to present a confused mass of figures, that only prove that Mr. Speaker was head of the department it was not so economically managed as now. The Surveyor General must remember that he condemned the Government in 1870 as a corrupt Government on account of some of the expenses which he defends to-day. My friend, the Surveyor General, is a politician whether in the House or out of the House; he may smile, and when he smiles, oh what a smile! He was very daring and challenged a great deal and he will hear something in answer to these challenges. He attacked the Opposition in every conceivable point as a degraded one.

Attorney General.— Mr. Ritchie.—Was it not stated that our leader was hurrying us down to degradation? How can this be without our being degraded? I have yet to learn that to call for papers and criticize the actions of a Government is degraded, and I am sure that nothing said by any one on our side of the House is calculated to degrade. I believe there is no House where there is a strong opposition where the Government are so fairly dealt with as in this. On a certain occasion, being the only member present at a dinner, I was called upon to reply to the toast of the Government and the Legislature. I will say what I then said but when I concluded a gentleman from Halifax said that in his province they would not expect an opposition member to speak of the Government as I had done. I do not say this egotistically, Mr. Speaker, but to show that we have no personal ill-feeling towards the Government. The Surveyor General said the member for St. John (Willis) was fair and moderate, yet that gentleman drew forth from the Surveyor General such a speech as he never before made in the House. It seemed to me that it was late in the day to refer to the fact that the member for St. John was not so consistent as he (Adams) thought he ought to be. The way in which he (Adams) brought in his references to the different published reports of his (Willis) speech made me think of a man in Hampton who had been tried. He was subject to fits, and just as I was addressing the jury he took one fit, then he took a fit while the judge was charging, and again before the jury returned. The judge told that when he had the first fit he felt great sorrow for his wife and family, when he had the second he determined to give him a light term in the penitentiary and when the third one came he decided to give him only three months in jail. But, said the Judge to me, did you have it arranged when the fits would come in? So I wondered if the Surveyor General had it arranged when the extracts from the reports should come in. There are, I will tell my friend, plenty of questions for the Opposition to go to the country on. The whole review will be taken of this Government since they organized. When was this organization? It has been a continuation of the same since 1867 and yet it is the same one to which the Surveyor General now belongs, that he has attacked as so extravagant. Why, was the leader of the Opposition degrading his party regarding the Grand Southern? He is accused with saying he would tear the mask off the Government. This was made in reference to the Clerk of the Pleas matter which is now before a committee and should not be dealt with by the House until that committee reports. The Surveyor General appears to have made a particular study of the inquiries and resolutions. I would ask him if they resemble any of his own, for he, previous to 1870, made inquiries about the same matters we are reviving, inquiries and addresses about now. He said that there were no pretended sales of Crown Lands, and yet admitted that a clerk in a public office did at them. The land was knocked down, and if it had been a bona fide sale the money would have passed into the coffers of the Province. This was said in reference to the Clerk of the Pleas matter which is now before a committee and should not be dealt with by the House until that committee reports. The Surveyor General appears to have made a particular study of the inquiries and resolutions. I would ask him if they resemble any of his own, for he, previous to 1870, made inquiries about the same matters we are reviving, inquiries and addresses about now. He said that there were no pretended sales of Crown Lands, and yet admitted that a clerk in a public office did at them. 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