General Business.

Highland Society.

THE Records of the Highland Society having been lost in the late fire, members are requested to hand in their names to the undersigned, pay their dues, and intimate whether they wish to continue members or not. Also any member having in his possession any papers referring to the transactions of the Society in past years, is respectfully requested to allow the use of the same to the undersigned.

(SIGNED) G. B. FRASER, Secretary.

Chatham, January, 1883.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property known as the "old Curry Farm," (now occupied by Mr. Robert Wall,) Bartibogue, containing 100 acres, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, having a frontage of 150 rods, and produces about 18 tons of hay besides the other crops usually raised on first class farms in this section of the country. This property is situated in the centre of a thriving settlement, alongside the main road and the Bartibogue River. This place is excellent for sportsmen, and every accommodation can be found for them.

If not sold by private sale before

MAY FIRST,

will be offered by public auction. For terms apply

JOHN JOHNSON, Chatham,
or to DANIEL WALL, Bartibogue.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Also for sale—A good Mare, gentle, kind, 6 years old, "Old Conqueror" stock, and can trot a mile in three minutes; also a spring Colt from "Island Chief," very fine.

DANIEL WALL.

SPRING 1883.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE ARE PREPARING ACTIVELY FOR THE

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Our Travellers are now on the road with a

Full line of Samples,

Our Stock is ordered from Europe, the United States and elsewhere, and with increased facilities for business we hope to keep all our old customers and make many new ones.

BUYERS WHEN IN ST. JOHN, are respectfully invited to inspect our

WAREROOMS and SAMPLE ROOMS,

where they will see the large variety we keep of

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
PAINTS
OILS,
GLASS,
ROPE,
TAR,
PITCH,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Orders by Mail Promptly attended to

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

REWARD.

A REWARD OF FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who may have found in the ruins of the late fire on Water Street,

A STEEL SEAL

belonging to the Highland Society, on his handing the same to the undersigned.

C. B. FRASER, Secretary.

Chatham, January, 1883.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883—154th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
19	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. Dauphin,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

N. B—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be $150,00.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on

Saturday, the 12th day of May next,

in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right title and interest of Nicholas Barden in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town and Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and bounded as follows, viz:—Commencing on the easterly side of St John Street at the northwest corner of a field at present occupied by the Right Rev. Bishop Rogers, thence northerly along the easterly side of the said street sixty feet, thence easterly at right angles with the said street until it strikes the land now owned and occupied by Captain James Brown, thence southerly along the westerly side line of the said James Brown's land sixty feet or until it strikes the northerly side of the said field, thence westerly along the northerly side of the said field to the place of beginning, being all that lot of land conveyed to the said Nicholas Barden by Edward Johnson and Jessie his wife by deed bearing date the 18th day of May, A. D. 1881, and being the land and premises at present occupied by the said Nicholas Barden.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court against the said Nicholas Barden.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 31st January, A. D. 1883

W. MALCOLM MACKAY,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Lawton's Wharf, - - St. John, N. B.,

Cash Advances, as required, made on Consignments of Wood Goods for the British Markets.

General Business.

Meeting of Pilots.

ALL MIRAMICHI PILOTS are hereby summoned to attend a general meeting, at the Pilots' Office, March 8th, next.

MITCHELL MARTIN,
Chairman of Committee.

GEORGE TAIT,
Sec'y of Committee.

February 21st., 1883.

Kitchen Maid.

WANTED—A Kitchen Maid. Apply to

MRS. SNOWBALL.

Feb'y 21, '83.

Beans and Pot Barley.

In store and to arrive:

100 Bbls. Hand Picked Beans;

60 Bbls. Pot Barley,

FOR SALE BY

C. M. BOSTWICK & Co.

St. John, Feb. 20th, 1883.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE POWERFUL

Steam Tug "Laddie"

OF 150 HORSE POWER.

Apply to JAMES NEILSON.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 7th, 1883.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female or Third Class Male Teacher is wanted for the School at Oak Point, Northumberland (nine miles from Chatham) to commence engagement, if possible, March 1st. Apply to JAMES BURCHILL, Sec'y to Trustees.

4 h 1 *

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Female Teacher is wanted for District No. 3 Parish of Alnwick, (salary $140) to take charge of school, first of May. Apply to JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary to Trustees.

Burntchurch, Feb. 14. 1883. 3i15.

Money to Lend.

ON good real estate security for one or more years.

RICHARD CARMAN,
Attorney,
Chatham.

Chatham, 20th, February, 1883. tf.

Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER holds a License and is prepared to attend AUCTION SALES in any part of the Country; orders left at the Store of John Brown, Esq., or D. M Loggie & Co., will be promptly attended to.

W. KERR.

Chatham, Sept. 27th, 1882. 4h25

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

JUST RECEIVED.

—ooo—

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK.

125 BARRELS

A

CORNMEAL.

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS,

VALENCIAS,

LONDON LAYERS

—AND—

LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS.

30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES.

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars.

at Usual Wholesale Rates for CASH.

JOHN McLAGGAN

NEWCASTLE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - - - MARCH 1, 1883

The Local Government's Defeat.

As many of our readers, doubtless, already know, the New Brunswick Government has been defeated on a square vote of want of confidence, as fully set forth in our Legislative report. The event was not altogether a surprise to those who were well-informed, although the general public were misled as to the political situation by the papers which appear to willingly lend themselves to the work of promulgating anything which their political leaders may suggest as best for their purposes. As a specimen of the unreliable character of the statements of these papers to their readers, we quote from the leading article of the St. John *Sun*, published on the morning of the day the Government was defeated. It said,—

The Opposition in the Provincial Legislature do not seem to feel much encouraged over their prospects of ousting the Government, which some of their leaders were so confidently boasting of being able to do just after the elections. In fact, the game has been practically given up and the prospect is now that there will be no amendment moved to the address and no division upon it. The leaders have found out that they are much weaker than they expected to find themselves and they are not disposed to prematurely disclose their want of strength, as a division on the address would naturally do.

From the composition of the Opposition it is, however, morally certain that, weak as they are, they are really stronger now than they are likely to be a few weeks hence. There is no point of union on which all their members can rally, and no common policy on which they can raise an issue. All the elements of weakness that a political organization can have are to be found in the Opposition; the leaders distrust each other and the rank and file distrust the leaders.

Perhaps the *Sun* will claim that it is not to blame for deceiving its patrons, as it was, itself, deceived—a natural result of its being a political machine, instead of a self-supporting newspaper. Perhaps it will be considered absurd to refer to the opinion of the local organ of the defunct Government, but we will also quote from its columns to show that from the largest lion to the most insignificant whelp of the menagerie, the growl or squeak indicated a common inspiration. The *World* said,—

The Government will have a majority of eight, which the vote of Mr. Gillespie (who pledged himself to support the Government if it had a majority) will swell to nine. Mr. Lynott's colleagues all voted against him as Speaker, probably as a protest against Charlotte county's want of representation in the Government, but it will be strange indeed if one or two of them do not give the Government a fair support. The position of the Government may be regarded as assured for the next four years, and the denunciations of Mr. Blair, supported by the eloquence of Mr. Elder, will be poured out against it in vain. In the last House Mr. Willis used to assail the Government in long speeches; in this House Mr. Elder will take his place; and the result will be the same.

Facts are stubborn things, and it is to be hopod that those who accepted the above quotations as representing the situation with general correctness when they were published, will not forget the lesson which the event teaches.

At the present writing we are without information as to the course the Lieutenant Governor has decided to take. It happens, however, that, under our constitution, but two or three things are in order. If the Government had been conducting its affairs properly and its members were actuated by that sense of honor and propriety which distinguished the men who were in their position a quarter of a century ago, each man of them would have placed his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor within a few hours after they were voted out of office by the people's representatives. His Honor would then call upon the leader of the opposition to form a Government, which would be done at once and the House be adjourned until after the members accepting office had returned to their several constituencies for re-election. It is a matter of regret, however, that the affairs of the defunct administration are so entangled that it requires days, instead of hours for them to set their house in order. While each head of department has been covering up and endeavoring to conceal the stains of his occupancy, the House has had patiently to wait, some of the members knowing well the causes of the unusual delay.—Crooked contracts are being straightened and made binding upon the incoming Executive, old claims, some of which have been rejected for years, are being hurriedly settled and appointments promised and long delayed have been agreed to. Thus, knowing they have lost the confidence of the House and the people, they have presumed to cling to and exercise authority and powers voted out of their hands—a fitting *finale* to the official career of most of them and of a piece with the abandonment of principle which characterised their forsaking former alliances to enter upon their short and questionable experiences as members of the Executive.

In the meantime, while the *effete* successor of Rainsford Wetmore, George Hatheway, George King and John J. Fraser, has been taxing the patience of the House with his requests for adjournment, the organs of the defunct concern have been making undignified attempts to frighten or cajole the Lieutenant Governor into deciding upon a dissolution. Accompanying their suggestions of this policy on the part of His Honor, they are publishing attacks upon the motives of the members who have resisted the corrupt attempts of the desperate members of the Executive to retain or win their support, supplemented by most palpably insincere arguments to make the weak-minded believe that some wrong has been done in ridding the Province of a corrupted weakened and demoralised combination which has been held in life for several years, solely by the infusion of new, though inferior blood, selfishly absorbed by the old trunk to keep vitality in its decaying bulk.

It may, we think, be assumed that Governor Wilmot will not dissolve the Assembly and that his course will be another assurance to those who have been playing at "Government" in this Province, for the last four years, that, shorn of their power, their advice, suggestions and threats are about of the same weight as themselves. They have been tried in the balance and found wanting. Other and better men will take their places with little delay to the public business and the great satisfaction of the Province at large.

A despatch of yestesday forenoon to the ADVANCE stated that at Mr. Hanington's request, Mr. Blair moved the adjournment of the House on Monday until half past two on Tuesday, at which time, our correspoddent stated, it was understood the Government would announce its resignation. We expect later news before going to press and if received it will appear at the end of our legislative report on third page

A Startling Record!

The Dominion of Canada is increasing its expenditures, piling up debt and adding to the taxation of its citizens at rates that exceed those of any other portion of the British Empire. At the time of Confederation, or, rather, in the first year of Confederation the public debt was, in round numbers, $93,000,000; it is now about $206,000,000. In 1867 the taxation of our people amounted to $13,700,000; now, it is over $33,000,000. With an increase of population of only 31 per cent. in fifteen years we have increased our taxation 144 per cent. At Confederation $4.07 per head of the population was the rate of taxation; it is now $7.55, or an increase, per capita, of 85 per cent. What do business men think of such management? Has it not the appearance of recklessness? As a matter of fact every head of an average family is obliged to contribute about $37.75 a year to the Ottawa treasury, and it may not be time wasted for the toilers of New Brunswick to find out what the value is that they receive in return for themselves or their Province. Our just claims as a Province upon the Dominion Government are practically laughed at by Sir Leonard Tilley and those with whom he has associated himself; our largest and old-established Provincial industries are discriminated against by the tariff; we are scarcely considered at all when we ask for needed public works and are obliged to stand almost silent and absolutely helpless while our excessive contributions to the revenue and money which the Government is borrowing on the country's credit, are spent lavishly in the western portion of it almost exclusively. And, yet, there are many among us who, because they receive favors from those who so unfairly govern the country, employ themselves in making the ignorant and careless believe that we have no cause for complaint. In spite of such, however, the people will yet realize the danger that threatens their most vital interests and seek to have the recklessness and corruption now at full tide checked. They will see that we are being misgoverned by those who have practically controlled our affairs since Confedetation, and seek to place in power men who will have regard to the fact that Canada is not so strong either in population or resources as to justify her Government in running recklessly into debt and over-burdening her with excessive taxation, in order that the interests of one section may be promoted and private monopolies established to prey upon the country at large.

The License Question.

Sir John A. Macdonald has undertaken to proclaim that the license laws of all the Provinces in the Dominion are *ultra vires*. This will have the effect of causing doubts and giving rise to many undesirable complications until the Ottawa Government pleases to secure the enactment of such a law as it may deem best to suit its own purposes. Sir John seems to take it for granted that the Privy Council's decision favors the conclusion he has arrived at, but as the Montreal *Witness* truly says,—"The Privy Council neither said nor implied that the Provincial license laws were null and void. Their lordships divided between the two grounds of legislation, and declared that law-making in the interests of public order belonged to the Dominion, while they assumed that law-making in the matter of licensing belonged to the provinces. The power to license evidently implies the right to declare in all respects the terms on which a license can be held. All license laws that ever existed have consisted almost exclusively of regulating clauses. This their lordships held, although they do not assert it in so many words in their judgment, as it was not necessary for the decision of the case in hand. A case was cited before them, Keefe against McLennan, in which a tavern-keeper had demanded a license on the payment of the fee, pleading that the restrictions of the Nova Scotia license law were beyond the powers of that province. In this case it had been held that those restrictions were within the powers of the Province of Nova Scotia. This holding was accepted by the Privy Council judges, but they declined to apply it to the Scott Act, as that was in no sense a license law. Thus, we find that in the matter of regulating the traffic both legislatures have power, although on different grounds, to do almost anything they think right. To take an example, we may assume that it would be beyond the power of the Dominion Parliament to prohibit the granting of a license to grocers, and that that could be only done by the provinces; but the Dominion could, in the interests of public order, forbid anyone selling under a license to keep a grocery, which would amount to the same thing. In like manner almost every point could be approached from both sides. We conclude from this that, whatever legislation takes place at Ottawa can only add to, and can in no wise annul or subtract from the legislation of the provinces."

A Terrible Calamity.

An outbreak of fire under the stairs on the second floor of the schoolhouse, which is 5 storeys high, attached to the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in New York, last Tuesday afternoon, was the cause of an appalling accident, fourteen children losing their lives. Over 700 scholars, mostly children of the poorer classes residing in the neighbourhood, ranging from 6 to 11 years of age, attended the school and were in their classrooms when the alarm of fire was raised.

The fire, which started in a closet under the stairs on the second floor, amounted to nothing, but when first seen filled the hall and stairs with smoke. Exit being impossible by the east stairs, which was filled with fire and smoke, the march was taken through the classrooms on each floor to the west side in comparative order. In half a minute after the alarm was given half of the children were in the street. Just at this time the Sister in charge of a girls' class on the second floor, fainted. This was the one mishap wanting to precipitate a panic and with a wild cry of fear, seventy or eighty young girls, thus left without a leader, rushed through the door into the already crowded hallway, throwing the throng there into confusion. The strongest children crowded, rolled and fell down stairs together foremost, and the weakest fell or were pushed down and trampled upon. Others struggling over them, formed an impassable barrier on the stairs from the street. Policeman Henry Schweak, who was on duty at the school but had gone into the church, rushed in with citizens and firemen. The heaving, struggling mass on the stairs were receiving fresh additions from above, when suddenly a hand rail and board partition guarding the stairs on the exposed side, crushed in, and the mass of dead and dying children fell to the narrow hall below, filling it four and five feet deep. A score of hands were quickly at work, pulling children out, and many more by main force kept back the crowd still coming from above. The slight fire on the other side had been promptly extinguished and many of those still on the upper floors were helped out that way by the firemen. From the heap of children in the west hall, six dead girls from 7 to 10 years of age were taken out and carried into the church where they were laid in front of the chancel and ineffectual attempts to resuscitate them were made. Mothers, forcing their way, despite a large force of police, filled the sacred building with pitiful cries. One, recognizing her child, fell upon it with agonizing shrieks. Policeman and grave Monks who looked on, turned away in a dazed manner to hide their tears. Conveyances arriving, the bodies were gathered up by the officers in their arms and carried out. They were taken to Fifth street Police Station. A clamoring, shrieking throng of women, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, surrounded it seeking for their children. Some found those whom they sought and fell upon their knees in the snow and mud with thanksgiving. Those who could not find their little ones, followed the waggons carrying the dead, a wailing throng, a terrible funeral cortege. In the rear room of the station, 13 little bodies were laid in a row, numbered as they were laid with paper tickets pinned to their clothes. Mothers searching for their little ones were admitted one by one. As shrieks and heart-rending moans proclaimed the recognition of bodies, one after another of the spectators turned away heart-sick.

Ottawa News.

Feb. 20th—The House sat for about an hour to-day. Sir L. Tilley moved the House into Committee on the resolution authorizing the issue of a four per cent loan to redeem the amount of debt coming due 1st January, 1885. He explained that in 1860 about six millions sterling had been borrowed by the old Province of Canada at 5 per cent, the loan to run twenty-five years. These bonds would mature on 1st January, 1885, and it was thought best to obtain power at this session to negotiate a loan at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. The sinking fund on account of this loan amounted to about one million three hundred thousand pounds, which would leave about twenty-four million dollars to retire. A large portion of this loan was paid by insurance and other companies, which it was thought would be willing to re-invest at a lower rate of interest. Arrangements were being made with the financial agents of the Dominion in London for negotiating these investments, and it was possible that as much as one-half of the new loan may be placed in this manner and only the remainder placed on the open market.

Hon. Mr. Blake enquired whether the loan would be issued in the usual manner with a sinking fund or in the shape of consols. He thought that our sinking funds were too large and involved a heavy loss on account of having to buy back at a premium the amount of bonds required to be purchased last year.

Sir S. Tilley admitted that the sinking fund did involve some expense, but it was found by experience in the London money market that loans for which a sinking fund was provided could be more easily negotiated and at better rates than if there was no sinking fund.

After some further remarks, the resolution passed through Committee, was reported, and the bill founded on it introduced and read a first time.

Sir John A. Macdonald, as usual, moved an adjournment after an hour's session when Mr. Blake said that before the motion was carried he wished to point out to Sir John that, although the Opposition allowed the Address to pass with great rapidity in order that public business might be expedited, none of the Government measures had been brought forward, though in the other Chamber the Government, with commendable diligence, had submitted two or three measures. He enquired when they might expect the Franchise Bill and the License Bill to be brought down? The Standing Committees, he said, were struck some days ago, but had not received any call for organization, and during this time of calm and peace, when there was very little to do, the Public Accounts Committee might perform some useful functions if the members were called together.

Sir John joked over the matter and the House adjourned.

Mr. Vanasse wants a general gerrymander of the whole Dommion, and gives notice that he will ask whether the Government intend to readjust the sub-divisions of the various provinces in accordance with the population as shown by the last census.

Feby. 21.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Richey introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting cruelty to animals.

Hon. Mr. Blake, in moving for a list of the returning officers appointed for the general election in 1882, other than registrars or sheriffs, referred to the partizan manner in which many officers so appointed had acted.

Mr. Dawson, in moving for a return of all information obtained through reports from officers of the Government, correspondence with the Imperial authorities or otherwise in reference to the season of navigation at Hudson's Bay, spoke of the immense importance of having this question decided by a proper survey.

Sir Leonard Tilley said that negotiations were now pending between the Government of Canada and the Admirality to ascertain if a joint arrangement could not be made to fit out a suitable vessel to make a survey of Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Hesson, in moving for the correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government, respecting the appointment of a successor to the present Governor-General, referred to the published rumors concerning the probability of Sir John Macdonald being appointed to that position. He hoped there was no truth in them, as the Conservative party could not afford to dispense with his services.

Sir John, amidst laughter and applause, said he had no aspirations in that direction, and even if he had, there was no likelihood of their being fulfilled. He believed the present system, under which the Governor-General stood above all parties and held the balance between them, was the best, and it would be a great misfortune for the country should it ever be changed.

The House adjourned at 5.25.

The Government benches were not more than one-third full, to-day, owing to so many members being absent to take part in the Ontario campaign.

Mr. Mackenzie occupied his seat in the House to-day for the first time since the opening.

Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) will introduce a bill to make it a misdemeanor to have unprotected holes in the ice of any navigable water.

Mr. Paint will ask the Government whether the benefits conferred on fishing and shipping interests in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the daily reports furnished by the Government coast line telegraph are to be extended to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Hon. Isaac Burpee has given notice that he will move for a return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during 1882, stating whether it was purchased under contract or otherwise, and the parties from whom bought and the cost, also of what was built in Government workshops.

Feb'y 22.—The House sat only nine minutes to-day.

Sir H. Langevin laid on the table the official returns of the distribution of the Dominion Statutes.

Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table copies of the correspondence ordered by the House in relation to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sir Leonard Tilley also laid on the table copies of certain correspondence in the finance department in relation to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved for copies of the judgments in the case of Russel vs. the Queen, in the Supreme Court and Privy Council of Canada. The motion was adopted.

The House adjourned at 3.40 p. m.

Settlers around Edmonton have an array of grievances which they are about to present to the Dominion Government and a series of seven resolutions passed at the recent public meeting held there are now in the hands of a delegation to Ottawa, Fathers Leduc and D. Maloney. The first resolution asks for three hundred and twenty acres of homestead and pre-emption for old settlers on the river front at Prince Albert; the second asks for a land office; the third asks that settlers who squatted before the survey, be allowed their lands as homesteads and pre-emptions, although odd numbers; the fourth asks for representation in the Canadian Parliament; the fifth is that where grants to Colonization companies interfere with the rights of old settlers, such grants be annulled; the sixth asks that settlers be allowed to cut wood for their own use on government lands free of charge, and the seventh asks that the Papastages band of Indians be removed to the reserve at the Peace Hills.

Recent news from Edmonton reports quite a boom in coal mining in that vicinity.

Prof. Foster intends moving for a return of quantities of distilled and fermented liquors imported into Canada for home consumption, the quantity manufactured in Canada, and the amount of material used in manufacturing it from 1868 to 1882 inclusive.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) intends moving for a return showing the manner in which the fishery bounty was distributed.

Feb. 23.—The House sat for over two hours to-day.

In reply to Mr. Paint Sir Hector Langevin said the question of establishing telegraphic communication between Nova Scotia and Sable Island was under consideration.

Sir Leonard Tilley said the question of extending daily telegraphic weather reports to the shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was under consideration.

Mr. Jenkins, in moving for a select committee to consider the question of steam communication with Prince Edward Island and the mainland, said that notwithstanding that he had given the question a great deal of study for many years, he was unable to give a positive opinion upon it. There were so many sectional jealousies concerning the matter that it was impossible to arrive at a proper conclusion without a committee to investigate the whole question, which was one of great importance, now that the trade of Prince Edward Island had so greatly increased under the operation of the National Policy.

Mr. Davies was sorry his honorable friend had thought it his duty to make this motion, because it would only cause delay and could do no good. Mr. McLeod, a competent civil engineer, had made a survey of the coasts of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and had examined a large number of competent witnesses on this question and he embodied the result of his investigation in a report to the Government of the day. The evidence which his honorable friend (Jenkins) wish to have taken by a committee had, therefore, already been taken, and it would be impossible to obtain any better or fuller information. They now had full information to enable them to carry out the terms of Confederation, so there would be nothing for the committee to do, and he protested strongly against this plea for delay. His honorable friend would do better to urge on the Government to take immediate steps to have a steamer built to take the place of the Northern Light. He agreed with some remarks made by Mr. Jenkins as to the excellent manner in which the Steam Navigation Company had fulfilled their contract, but urged that powerful screw steamers be substituted for the present vessels. The hon. gentleman had referred in terms of praise to the National Policy. But lamentable as had been the effects of that policy on Prince Edward Island, it was still more lamentable to hear a member endeavor to mislead the House in the matter. It was a matter of public notoriety that the effects of the N. P. had been most disastrous to Prince Edward Island. Under its operation real estate had fallen 50 per cent. and the people were leaving the Province by hundreds. The member for Prince County (Hackett) was an example of this. He had been unable to earn a living in Prince Edward Island, and was obliged to take up his abode in Ottawa. (Cheers.) He then proceeded to point out the disastrous effect of the National Policy on the various industries of Prince Edward Island. In an agricultural community like that, such a policy could work nothing but ruin.

Mr. Hackett saw no objection to the motion, as it was desirable to get the best possible evidence on this subject. He denied that there was any considerable exodus from Prince Edward Island; on the contrary those who had left were returning. There was a large area of uncultivated land in that Province, and we should endeavor to attract immigration to it instead of endeavoring to create an impression that this country was in a ruinous condition.

Mr. Jenkins said either his colleague (Davies) had misunderstood him or had misrepresented him. He was capable of misrepresenting him.

The Speaker called the hon. gentleman to order.

Mr. Jenkins—My honorable colleague (Davies) is afflicted with a moral obliquity.

The Speaker—"Order. The hon. gentleman must withdraw those observations. I am determined that personalities shall not be permitted in debate."

Mr. Jenkins then withdrew the objectionable remarks.

Sir. Charles Tupper declared himself in favor of appointing the committee. From the time Prince Edward Island was brought into the Union, efforts had been made by both governments to carry out the terms of confederation as far as possible. In spite of all the Northern Light could do it was found that during several weeks in winter communication could not be carried on in that way. Last session an appropriation had been voted to connect the Intercolonial Railway with Cape Tormentine on the one hand, and the Prince Edward Island Railway and Cape Traverse on the other, and the government intended to proceed with the work in the spring. No contract was to be enterd into with the present contractors as the government had decided to have the services extended. Prince Edward Island might rest assured that the government would adopt the best means possible in relation to this matter. The railway would be vigorously pushed forward, and in the meantime the Northern Light would keep up communication between Pictou and Georgetown.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Foster complained that pamphlets issued by the Department of Agriculture only gave information regarding Manitaba, the Northwest and the Eastern Townships. These pamphlets should give information concerning the whole of Canada. People were leaving the other provinces for the Northwest in large numbers, and if some steps were not taken to counterbalance this the older provinces would soon be depopulated.

Sir John Macdonald said it was the duty of the Provincial Governments to furnish information to immigrants regarding the older provinces. He was not aware that the British Columbia Government had done anything in this direction, but the Dominion Parliament had assisted emigration to that Province by voting 25,000,000 acres of land and $25,000,000 cash to the Pacific Railway Company.

House adjourned at 5.50.

The opinion is being fully expressed in the lobby of the House that the motion of Mr. Hesson, a few days since for copies of correspondence relating to a successor for the present Governor General, was arranged by the leading lights of the ministerial party in order that Sir John might pose as one not desiring the high position. The scheme, however, was so thin that all could easily see through it.

The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries was laid on the table to-day. It states that the total amount expended on various branches of the public service administered by this department, including salaries of the staff during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, was $894,642, while the total amount voted was $975,367, which last named amount includes the departmental salaries. The whole number of persons engaged in the outside service of the department at the close of the calendar year was 1,914. On Dec. 31, 1882, there were in the Dominion 470 light stations, 562 lighthouses, and 23 fog whistles and automatic fog horns. There were in New Brunswick at the close of the year 93 lights, including 2 light ships and 10 fog alarms, in charge of 76 light keepers and engineers. The total cost of maintaining the lights, fog-whistles, buoys and beacons in the Province of New Brunswick for the last fiscal year amounted to $66,073.01, and the amount expended during the same period on construction of lights was $2,253.80. The expenditure on account of sick and diseased mariners in New Brunswick amounted during the fiscal year to $9,169, while the receipts amounted to $10,875.

The value of fish exported from Canada for the fiscal year is $6,898,884, being $245,537 in excess of the previous year. The produce of the Dominion fisheries for the past year is valued at $16,088,672, being an increase in value compared with the preceding year of $271,510.

Feb. 24.—It is understood that Sir John's licence bill will provide for the appointment of three commissioners for each county, one of them to be county Judge, one appointed by the County Council and one by the Dominion Government.

Feb. 26.—The time of the House this afternoon was entirely occupied by routine matters, and motions for papers,

In reply to Casgrain, Sir. Chas. Tupper said that Hebert station master on the I. C. R. at Montmagney, has been reported for corrupt practices, and matters are now being investigated by the Deputy Justice.

Burpee (Sunbury) moved for a statement of the number of emigrants arrived in the Dominion for the year ending Nov. 31st, 1882, and the number who settled in the country. Carried.

Burpee (St. John) made motions, which were carried, for a number of returns respecting financial and commercial matters.

It is rumored that Senecal goes into the Senate in place of Bureau.

The special committee to consider the question of communication with P. E. I., met this forenoon, and decided to summon witnesses from Maritime Provinces.

The reported defeat of the New Brunswick Government causes great satisfaction in Liberal circles here.

There is intense interest in the Ontario elections to-morrow.

There was a big political meeting held here to-night.

There were very few members in the House this afternoon.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of the "Living Age" for the weeks ending Feb. 17th and 24th contain Sir. Archibald Alison's Autobiography, "Quarterly"; Charity in the Early Church, "London Quarterly"; Panislamism and the Caliphate, and England, France and Madagascar, "Contemporary"; Thomas Carlyle, MacMillan; Sketches in the Malay Peninsula, "Leisure Hour"; Anthony Trollope, "Good Words" Dawn of the Spring, "St. James'"; The Sponge Trade of the Bahamas, "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter"; Escapes and Imprisonments of Latude; with instalments of "A Singular Case," and "For Himself Alone," and Selections of Poetry.

A new volume began with the first number of January. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with "The Living Age" for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Local Legislature.

The opening of the Provincial Legislature at Fredericton last Thursday was what those who are fond of tinsel call brilliant. This is, there was a large attendance of ladies—some of them over-dressed for the occasion—a sprinkling of uniformed officers, a crowd of official, semi-official and other citizens, a guard of honor, a band, an artillery salute, etc., nothing being wanted to render the occasion complete, in all its parts, but the presence of one of Northumberland's representatives—Mr. Gillespie—who was unavoidably detained at home by business.

There had been a good deal of skirmishing in connection with the Speakership on Wednesday night, which was spent in anxious negotiations with the "loose fish" among the new members, the latter seeming to understand their importance quite thoroughly and to enjoy their advantage. It was interesting though, by no means, edifying to discover that certain members who were outspoken in their counties against the Government, were either openly favoring it at Fredericton or afraid to oppose it, the chief illustration of this political inconsistency being Mr. Morton, whose principles were pocketed when the Government he had been so fond of condemning tempted him with the salary of Solicitor-General.

The members were sworn in by Chief Justice Allan at two p. m. Shortly after three o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor arrived and the members of the Lower House were summoned before him by message conveyed by Mr. Perks, the successor of Mr. Jouett as gentleman usher of the Black Rod. This office is one of the most absurd and useless still existing as a remnant of the meaningless imported notions which were copied by our political great-grandfathers at a time when it might have been necessary to impress the people with "pomp and circumstance" and puzzle them over things they could not understand. The members of the Lower House obeyed Black Rod's message—or a good many of them did so—and trooped up to the chamber of "the Lords" where the Lieut.-Governor did not exactly cry out, "April fool," but Hon. Mr. Hamilton, acting as President of the Council, by reason of his being its senior member, told them, in the usual formal way, that they must go back again and elect a Speaker. They had experienced considerable difficulty in making their way through the crowd to get where Mr. Perks had told them they were to go, and it was with no less elbowing that they succeeded in getting back. That the members of the Lower House have put up with this kind of performance so long is an indication that they are somewhat indifferent of their own dignity. They know they have to elect a Speaker and that they have the power to do so without the farce of running after an employee with a Black Rod in his hand only to be told to go back again to their own Chamber. It is to be hoped the procedure of the Legislature will be so changed as as to wipe out this exhibition of absurdity at the opening of every new House.

Before the members had all re-assembled in the lower chamber Hon. Mr. Hanington, of Dorchester, Westmorland County, who had assumed the *role* of Premier, addressed Geo. J. Bliss, Esq., Clerk of the Assembly, nominating Jas. E. Lynott, Esq., of St. George, Charlotte County, as Speaker, the motion being seconded by Hon. Mr. Landry, Provincial Secretary, also of Dorchester. Hon. John McAdam of St. Stephen, Charlotte County, nominated Dr. Vail of Sussex, Kings County, seconded by Wm. Elder, Esq., of St. John, and the House dividing on the nomination of Mr. Lynott the vote was as follows,—

Hon. Messrs. Hanington, McLeod, Landry, Adams, Colter, Morton, Perley, and Lewis, and Messrs. Wetmore, Nadeau, Turner, LeBlanc, LaBilliois, Leighton, McManus, Park, Tibbitts, Dr. Black, Humphrey, Flewelling, 21.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, Elder, Quinton, Ritchie, Mitchell, Thompson, Hetherington, Ellis, Ryan, Sterling, McAdam, Burchill, White, McLellan, Hibbard, Barbarie and Palmer, 17.

Messrs. Vail and Lynott paired, and Mr. Gillespie was absent.

After being escorted to the chair and returning his thanks in appropriate terms, Mr. Speaker headed the members of the Assembly who again proceeded to the Upper Chamber, where His Honor and all the ladies and officers in uniform had been surveying each other in formal silence for nearly half an hour, while the speeches eulogistic of the respective candidates for the speakership,