

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes...

Wanted for Twenty Years. For Integrity of the Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows: We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

Commissioners. We the undersigned Bankers and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which are presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAU, Pres. State National Bank.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889.

Capital Prize, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Divided into 10 Quarters of \$5 each.

PRIZES OF \$50,000 are..... \$500,000. PRIZES OF 100,000 are..... 100,000. PRIZES OF 50,000 are..... 50,000. PRIZES OF 25,000 are..... 25,000.

100 PRIZES OF \$500 are..... 50,000. 100 do 300 are..... 30,000. 100 do 200 are..... 20,000.

100 PRIZES OF \$100 are..... 10,000. 100 do 50 are..... 5,000. 100 do 25 are..... 2,500.

2,124 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,400. Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

FOR SALE. 6 TONS Good Straw for sale. Apply at office of W. S. LOGGIE.

FOR SALE. THAT well known Property at Lower Douglas town consisting of Two Fields with a Dwelling House and Barn.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE on Water St., Chatham, formerly occupied by Daniel Desmond, and known as the Rogers House.

FOR SALE. Valuable Property FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE, COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE Dwelling House & Premises.

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A Startling Measure!

It is to be hoped that the bill respecting the inspection of timber and lumber, introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, will be dropped short of enactment.

It is a most sweeping measure. It repeals the New Brunswick Acts of Assembly relating to the survey and exportation of lumber, and besides requiring all manufacturers of over 1,000,000 s. f. to make complicated returns, which are practically useless for statistical purposes, it imposes a tax of twenty dollars on every million feet of lumber produced, which the manufacturer must pay in addition to making the return required.

The measure creates four inspection districts, one of which is termed by the Maritime Provinces, another by Quebec, another by Ontario and another by British Columbia, the other portions of the Dominion being exempted from the operation of the proposed law.

In each of these districts there is to be a Chief Inspector at \$2000 a year, and as many inspectors as the Governor-in-Council may deem necessary. There will also be a Board of Examiners in each inspection district whose pay shall be ten dollars a day.

The eighteenth section of the bill provides that "nothing in this Act shall oblige any person to cause any timber or lumber to be inspected," but if he acts in force in this province relating to lumber survey are repealed, it looks very much as if it was the intention to force this most obnoxious measure on the provinces, when there is not any demand whatever for it. No such interference with, and new tax upon an already overburdened and handicapped business is justifiable, and we hope that it is carried any further in the House, Messrs. Burns, Moffat and our other representatives interested will have New Brunswick exempted from its operation.

A Favored River-Lessee.

The St. John Globe publishes the following, which is a very mild put statement of facts that may be new to some parties interested:

To the Editor of the Globe: Sir,—Owing to Mr. Edward Jack's relationships with the government and the press, there appears to be an impression abroad in the province that he is entitled to special privileges and immunities in respect of the public domain which are not accorded to persons who are, at least, equally deserving of consideration.

If Mr. Jack were a person ignorant of his duties in the respect referred to, allowance might be made for him, but for one who so often seeks to have himself in print as the immaculate conservator of the public domain to be the transgressor he is, and, at the same time, escape public reference to his shortcomings, is rather more than he should expect.

A few years since, when the trout streams of the province were being led by the government, gentlemen who were negotiating for the Tracadie hesitated to close for the domain to be the transgressor he is, and, at the same time, escape public reference to his shortcomings, is rather more than he should expect.

While the matter was under consideration it became known that the river had been secured by Mr. Jack. Since he obtained the lease, that gentleman has never had a quarrel in his employment on the Tracadie, and has, practically, left it to take care of itself. Attention has been directed, each season, in the public press, to Mr. Jack's failure to respect the guardianship requirements imposed on him, but he seems to have paid as little heed to the exposures as the department itself has. Mention he has not been unsuccessful in inducing apartments to which he has little regard for their obligations, engage and pay efficient wardens, and thus conserve the public interest.

Mr. Jack is constantly writing to the press, giving his advice to the government, and dictating to the Crown Lands Department as to what they ought to do to preserve the public domain. In view of his record in inducing apartments to be assigned to have his name appear in any such connection. If every man who obtains possession of the crown property induces Mr. Jack in simply making money out of it, without the slightest regard to his obligations to preserve it from waste and destruction, the province will soon have little that will be worth leasing to anybody.

ANGLER. We have no disposition to find fault with the Surveyor-General, but cannot comprehend how it is that he stands before Mr. Edward Jack and the public interests, as he persists in doing in the matter of that gentleman's lease of the Tracadie river. Every year since Mr. Jack became lessee it has been publicly stated that he was neglecting to comply with the most important condition of his lease, viz, that which requires him to place guardians on the river. Meantime, he has turned his cheaply-held privilege to good account as a money-making speculation, exacting big fees from sportsmen, who are exasperated to find that others, who are better acquainted with Mr. Jack's methods, help themselves to the privilege of fishing without his leave, simply because of their knowledge that his policy is to let the river take care of itself, while he, by letters and personal canvass, induces confiding men to pay him for what others, owing to his neglect, take for nothing.

We grudge no angler free fishing, but when the government adopts the policy of leasing our trout-streams and professes to make rigid guardianship a condition of and excuse for

creating the monopoly, it ought not to deal lightly with those who treat their guardianship obligations as Mr. Jack has done his. There are many first-class anglers—true sportsmen—who would be glad to get the Tracadie at the price for which it is leased to Mr. Jack, and also guard it against the poachers who have now learned to net and spear in its pools. If some other persons had had the lease of that river during the past three years and used it for purely speculative purposes—taken hundreds of dollars for rod-privileges on it and neglected to guard it, simply because they were too parsimonious to expend anything in carrying out their bargain with the Government—they would not be so easily dealt with as Mr. Jack has been. His conduct in the matter is a public scandal, and unless the Surveyor-General cancels his lease, the guardianship provisions of other people's leases will probably be looked upon as no longer binding on them. If Mr. Jack's omission to guard the Tracadie were only occasional or accidental, and if he had ever gone to any expense to protect it, he might have some claim to consideration, but he has simply traded, for his own profit, on his abuse of his neglected obligation to the public, in whose interest he ought to be required to give the property up.

Bay Chaleur Salmon Fisheries.

Mr. John Mowat of Restigouche, who was once in accord with the provincial inspector of fisheries at St. John in some of that peculiar person's vagaries, has written a very practical paper on the salmon fisheries of the Bay Chaleur, in which he incidentally, puts forward scientific facts which appear to be new and therefore irritating to that official. The latter has, therefore, come out in print on the subject and, as usual, displayed his inconsistency. The trouble seems to be that as soon as Mr. Mowat became well acquainted with Mr. Venning and learned that his assumed knowledge of fishery science was only the shallowest pretense, backed by official swagger and effrontery, he paid little attention to him.

The publication of Mr. Mowat's paper has afforded Mr. Venning an opportunity to place himself in antagonism to his old friend, and he is, therefore, just in his element. If the Inspector did not have someone to differ from, life would have no further interest for him. As everybody who knows anything, practically and correctly about fish and fishing, must however, necessarily, have different ideas on the subject from the Inspector that official will always find something to satisfy his craving for contention and give him the employment which any necessary duty of his nearly useless office fails to provide for him.

As a Pick-Me-Up after excessive exertion or exposure, Millard's Beef, Iron and Wine is grateful and comforting.

The Legislators.

(Continued from 1st page.) district to entitle him to a vote. Under this bill if a man sold out his property in one locality and went to another and bought property, he would have the right to vote, whether he had resided in his new locality for twelve months or not. In the same manner he would have a right to vote on property which he owned in a locality from which he had moved. What he most recognizes as really the most important clause of the bill, and that which might be expected to evoke the greatest amount of criticism as being of the most radical character, was the clause conferring the franchise on all persons who have attained the age of 21 years, being males and British subjects, provided they have had a residence for twelve months before the first day of May in which the list is made up. He argued that the provision was even more restrictive than it appeared to be, and practically called for two years' residence. As to revision, the Attorney General explained: The assessors were called upon to furnish a list containing the names of all persons upon the assessment list who were in possession of the qualification required by law, being males of proper age and British subjects. These names were required to be handed in by the assessors to the revisors, whose duty it was to put on the list of voters all persons whom they had reason to believe were in possession of the necessary qualifications. Then the revisors must give proper notice, affording every body the chance to object to any name on the list, or apply to have any name added not on it, and the revisors, within a specified time, are to hold a court, and decide upon the same. Finally, it is provided that the list shall be handed over to the county secretary before the 10th day of December in each year, and that if not handed in by that date then, as in the case at present, the election is to be held upon the list of the year previous or the last properly filed list. Instances were not infrequently now where great neglect in this respect was apparent; that was a state of affairs that should not exist, and the government had decided to try a plan which would remedy the very great injustice done, where a number of persons, acquiring the franchise during the year previous to an election, were deprived of the same through the negligence or oversight of the officers charged with the duty of revising and preparing the list. There would be special injustice done in such cases that would be remedied in the way that great numbers of young men coming of age would be entitled to go on the list every year. To remedy that the bill proposes to cast upon the county secretary, when lists are not properly prepared and handed in, in time to be ready by the end of the year, of preparing a list with such information as he has at his disposal, which information he thought would enable him to prepare the list with a fair degree of correctness. The secretary has the assessment list of the different parishes filed with him, and is required to make as accurate a list as possible, where he is in doubt as to whether the person has the proper qualification, giving such person the doubt. There was also incorporated the provision of challenge to an individual tendering his vote, the bill thus possessing all the facilities that the present law afforded. After further explanation, Hon. Mr. Blair moved that the bill be committed.

The debate was continued by Hon. Mr. Hanington, who congratulated the government on adopting the suggestions made

by the opposition in the public interest. He was glad they had at last introduced this measure of registered manhood suffrage. He purposely abstained from discussing the particular sections. With the principle of the bill he agreed. Therefore, as far as he could in any way aid to carry out these principles, he should be very glad to do so. As the representative of an intelligent, prosperous and important county, he was glad to be able to say to the young men of his county that it was his desire that they should now have extended to them that which they now well deserved to have. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hanington said that the government was ready now to allow the majority of men who were previously deprived of the privilege of voting, to exercise that privilege henceforth, and from whence did they get their idea? Why, when, in 1886, the government presented a franchise bill before the legislature, and one of their friends moved that the principle of residential manhood suffrage should be the leading principle of the bill, the government said they could not accede to that suggestion. They said, substantially, that all persons really deserving to exercise the right of franchise would receive it under a bill as then proposed. In 1886, the Attorney-General thought that every man was included who had a right to vote, while now he admitted a very large number of worthy men ought to vote who were unfit to vote then.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Ritchie, Hanington Blair and others. Mr. Hanington continuing to claim that the credit of the measure was due to him and those who were his associates in the late Government, while Mr. Blair in a very able and sarcastic speech, combated Mr. Hanington's pretensions.

Mr. TWEDDIE said he might be lacking in what philosophers term the bump of reverence, but he did not enjoy sitting here and listening to the recriminations between the hon. leader of the government and the hon. leader of the opposition. He did not think there was any necessity that they should wash their dirty linen before this house of assembly, or should require the hon. members of this house to bow down and listen in wrapt attention to them. He would advise them, if they wished to extend this thing any further, that they should pool in and hire a hall. If it had got to be so important a matter between the honorable gentlemen this would be the better way to settle it, and hon. members of such importance, would not be obliged to sit and listen. Let them by all means hire a hall, charge 25 cents admission and give the proceeds to Victoria hospital. But he doubted if there would be a very large audience. Who cared who originated the bill? It was not a party question. The question was: Was the house willing to give manhood suffrage? He did not think much stock in the records of 1885 and '86 from many hon. members of this house. Let the dead past bury its dead. Live in the present and deal with living issues. He had no doubt York and Westmorland enjoyed a still more extended franchise than this bill afforded. He was told that within 100 miles of Dorchester corner there is a place where, if a man is buried, he never loses his vote—he gets there just the same—and he was also informed that within a like distance of the city of Fredericton there was a similar graveyard, and scattered throughout this glorious country there were graveyards where the residents never lost their votes. He (Tweedie) hoped he would be buried in a graveyard of this kind. The only trouble would be that he would have to vote for the man who brought him out. Outside of the question of the paterfamilias of this bill; outside of what the hon. member for Westmorland said in 1885, or the attorney general said; outside of whether the hon. member ran away and did not vote, though it was important to note that—

He who shirks and runs away, Would live to vote another day, The house would like to get down to this bill and give expression to their views. He thought there was no opposition at all to this bill. The question of considering the franchise might have been delayed unreasonably, but now that it was here let it be dealt with. As to the principle of it, he thought all were agreed it was right that there should be manhood suffrage, and that the young men of the country should have the right to vote. It was the feeling in his county that young men should have the right to vote before they had lived long enough to amass wealth. He thought this was legislation. They ought to bear all the burdens incident upon citizenship and residence. If an inscription breaks out in any part of the dominion, it was not necessarily the property holders who went forward to fight the battles of the country. Whether they had property or not was not the question. But it was, Will you get? And in the late rebellion nobly had they responded to the call. Every right thinking man in this country would see that it was a necessity and a right that had been long delayed. He did not believe that because the property qualification of candidates was to be removed that the people were going to return representatives so democratic that they would overturn the institutions of the country. Although many young men and working men possess no property, still the working men of the province were a most respectable class and stood high in every community as law-abiding citizens, and they should have the right to say who should represent them on the floors of this assembly.

The first section of the bill was then carried. Progress was reported with leave to sit again and the house adjourned.

March 12th.—Dr. Atkinson moved his resolution re fishery leases, etc. Hon. Mr. Mitchell.—The greater portion of the information asked for is contained in the crown lands department reports. That information shows the names of the leases and the amount paid by each. The leases on the Restigouche river are for five years as prescribed by law; all others are for 10 years. The transfers are confined to one or two minor leases. While on this subject, I may refer to the statements circulated—I should say insinuations—by a portion of the press that members of this legislature and government had used their influence improperly in obtaining leases of fishing streams. I may say that I am not personally interested, directly or indirectly, in the fishing streams of the province, and the same remark will apply to every other member of the government. Any applications made for fishing privileges have been made in the usual way, every person having an equal chance to bid for such leases.

Dr. Atkinson.—My resolution asks for names of persons to whom fishing privileges have been sublet.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell.—I have told the hon. gentleman that there were only one or two such cases and the papers in reference to these matters will be brought down.

The motion was withdrawn. On motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded by Hon. Mr. McLellan, the further consideration of supply was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. Emmons committed a bill amending the law relating to coroners' inquests. Mr. Morrissey in the chair.

Among the provisions of the measure are these:—No inquest shall be held on the body of any deceased person by a coroner until it has been made to appear to such coroner that there is reason to believe that the deceased died from violence or unfair means, or by culpable or negligent conduct, or in any other case where such circumstances as require investigation, and not through mere accident or mischance.

No fees shall be claimable by any coroner in respect of an inquest, unless prior to the issuing of his warrant for summoning the jury, he shall have made a return on a writing under oath (which oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court, or a Justice of the Peace, or a Justice of the Peace, and shall be returned and filed with the inquisition) stating that from information received by the coroner, he is of opinion that there is reason for deposing himself or others, or not come to his death from natural causes or from mere accident or mischance, but came to his death from violence or unfair means or culpable or negligent conduct, or in other circumstances requiring investigation by a coroner's inquest.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Emmons, Hanington, Tweedie, Stockton, Alward, Blair, Ritchie, Russell, Phinney, Wilson, Mr. Speaker, White, and Quinton, after which progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

MARCH 22. Mr. Labilliois, Mr. Young and others gave notice of motions.

Mr. Labilliois presented a petition of Warden Harquail and a large number of other ratepayers of Dalhousie, Restigouche against the bill to render valid the county valuation taken in Restigouche in 1888.

Mr. Atkinson gave notice of motion for copies of all correspondence, reports and papers in reference to certain charges made by one Hamilton N. McManis against R. L. Stevens, government scaler.

A number of bills were introduced including one by Mr. Stockton, relating to the assessment of rates and taxes throughout the province; one by Mr. Hanington, in addition to and amendment of the law relating to minors and apprentices; and one by Mr. Labilliois, incorporating the Eel River Valley Railway Co.

Mr. Emmons recommitted his bill amending the law relating to coroners' inquests. Section I, which was as follows, was struck out, there being doubts of the legislature's power to enact it.

"No inquest shall be held on the body of any deceased person by a coroner until it has been made to appear to such coroner that there is reason to believe that the deceased died from violence or unfair means, or by culpable or negligent conduct, or in any other case where such circumstances as require investigation, and not through mere accident or mischance."

Mr. White moved an amendment to section 2, which was rejected after some debate, and the section, which is now section 1, was finally passed as follows:

1. No fees shall be claimable by any coroner in respect of an inquest, unless prior to the issuing of his warrant for summoning the jury, he shall have made a declaration in writing under oath (which oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court, or a Notary public, and shall be returned and filed with the inquisition) stating that from information received by the coroner, he is of opinion that there is reason for deposing himself or others, or not come to his death from natural causes or from mere accident or mischance, but came to his death from violence or unfair means or culpable or negligent conduct, or in other circumstances requiring investigation by a coroner's inquest.

Sections 2 and 3 were passed, as follows:—

The proceedings sections shall not apply to the inquest held upon the written request of the attorney general or solicitor general, or of any clerk of the peace or of any clerk of a county court.

Rev. Wm. Aitken submitted a Report on the Augmentation Fund, which stipulated that the whole amount asked for by the central committee had been paid in, and a little more. This gratifying result was in no small degree due to the energy of Mr. Aitken and he received the hearty thanks of the Presbytery.

Mr. McKay submitted the annual Report on Statistics. The report was complete and showed that there are under the care of the Presbytery fourteen pastoral charges, two mission charges, and five mission fields, containing 1866 families, 3198 communicants, 2400 pupils, in Sunday Schools, and 6000 volumes in libraries.

Section 4 passed, providing the form of declaration.

Mr. Phinney moved that the coroners be paid \$1 extra in each case to compensate for the extra labor and expense cast upon them, and White moved in amendment that they get but 50 cents extra per inquest. Phinney withdrew his resolution and White's motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Hanington, Phinney, Labilliois, Taylor, White, Atkinson, Burchill, Moore—8.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Blair, Mitchell, Turner, Black, Kellan, Wilson, Russell, Theriault, Hutchison, Murray, Emmons, Hetherington, Douglas, Ketchum—15.

The bill given above was then agreed to.

A number of Bills were agreed to, the following being amongst them:— To incorporate the presbytery of Miramichi for the purpose of managing the McLaggan trust only.

Amongst the proceedings of the House to-day was the consideration of Mr. Labilliois' bill amending the law relating to non resident peddlers, so far as it relates to Restigouche. The mover consented to an amendment by the Attorney General, authorizing all county councils to require all peddlers to pay licenses.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

Nothing of particular interest to the North Shore was done in the House this forenoon. In the afternoon the franchise bill was discussed.

[Special to the "Advance".] FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 26. This morning a bill was introduced by Mr. Murray, amending the incorporation act of the town of Campbellton, with petition of Thos. Hayes, John Currie and David Dickie and 188 others in its favor.

During discussion of the franchise bill to-day Mr. Blair denounced Hanington's attempt to make it appear that the Government had endeavored to interfere with the independence of members.

Mr. Hanington replied saying that Mr. Blair had threatened Stockton and Emmons if they did not withdraw the amendment that their conduct would interfere with their friendly relations with the Government.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley spoke at length in favor of extending the franchise to women.

Mr. Stockton followed in a lengthy speech, withdrawing his amendment lest it might interfere with the bill as a whole, but declaring that he would have a vote on the matter as an independent question at the earliest possible moment.

At to-night's session Hanington moved an amendment to the bill that no person

be allowed to have more than one vote in any provincial election.

This was resisted by several members on the ground that it would be taking votes from persons who now enjoy them. The amendment was lost, the votes being yeas: Hanington, Black, Phinney, Atkinson—4. nays: Mr. Speaker, Blair, McLellan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Alward, Murray, Leblanc, Wilson, Russell, Gossier, Theriault, White, Hutchison, Quinton, Stockton, Murray, Emmons, Hibbard, Hetherington, Baid, Douglas, Humphrey, Ketchum, Burchill, Berryman, Bellamy, Moore—30.

Billings by Hutchison, Restigouche, by Phinney, in amendment of and addition to law relating to the registry of bills of sale by Emmons, enabling Albert Municipality to issue debentures and redeem certain debentures.

For Nettle Bush, Summer Heat and general toilet purposes, use Low's Sulphur Soap.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Presbytery met in the hall of St. John's Church, Chatham, on the 19th inst., at 10.30, and in the absence of the Rev. A. O. Brown, who is laid aside by illness, was constituted by Rev. W. Hamilton. The members present were Revs. T. G. Johnston, M. McKay, Wm. Aitken, J. D. Murray, Wm. Hamilton, A. F. Thompson, J. H. Cameron, T. C. Gilmore, Jas. Rosborough and E. Roberts, and Stephen Cameron and Wm. Anderson, Elders.

An Extraordinary meeting of the Presbytery of P. E. Island was held, resulting in the Rev. Geo. Fisher had accepted the call extended to him by the congregation of St. John's Dalhousie. The induction of Mr. Fisher was appointed for Tuesday the 9th April at 1.30 o'clock (standard); Rev. Mr. Aitken to preach and preside, and Mr. Hamilton to address the minister, and Mr. Thompson the congregation; a collection to be taken as usual on such occasions in aid of the Presbytery fund.

A carefully prepared and encouraging Report on the State of Religion was submitted by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton. The report was adopted and the thanks of Presbytery conveyed to Mr. Hamilton.

Rev. J. H. Cameron submitted a similar Report on Temperance. The report, which was carefully prepared, elicited much interest and it and its recommendations were adopted. The last recommendation pointed to the necessity of more attention to temperance teachings in the Sabbath school; the 2nd to the desirableness of emphasizing the General Assembly's denunciations of the intemperance and injurious nature of the liquor traffic, and the duty of personal abstinence on the part of church members. The 3rd expressed the Presbytery's sympathy with the supporters of the Scott Act in the county of Northumberland, and its approval of the energy with which some of the members of Presbytery are laboring in opposition to the repeal movement.

Rev. N. McKay submitted a Report on Sabbath Schools. Fifty two schools have made returns. Mr. McKay stated that these were, with two exceptions, all the schools that he knew of within the bounds, and that he was hourly expecting returns from the two defaulting schools. This report was the most complete ever submitted to the Presbytery on Sunday Schools. It was found, however, on enquiry, that there were still several schools delinquent besides those known to the convenor, and arrangements were made to secure complete returns. The cordial thanks of the Presbytery were tendered to Mr. McKay.

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The bill given above was then agreed to.

A number of Bills were agreed to, the following being amongst them:— To incorporate the presbytery of Miramichi for the purpose of managing the McLaggan trust only.

Amongst the proceedings of the House to-day was the consideration of Mr. Labilliois' bill amending the law relating to non resident peddlers, so far as it relates to Restigouche. The mover consented to an amendment by the Attorney General, authorizing all county councils to require all peddlers to pay licenses.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

Nothing of particular interest to the North Shore was done in the House this forenoon. In the afternoon the franchise bill was discussed.

[Special to the "Advance".] FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 26. This morning a bill was introduced by Mr.