Railway policy of 1874. He favored the measure for the general incorporation of Counties, approved of the Agricultural Exhibition and would wait until the Reports and Statements of the Government were laid on the table before going into matters in which it was his intention to move at a later day in the session.

OUR JUST EXPECTATIONS.

At an earlier stage of the debate Mr. Pickard had asked what the "just expectations of the Province" were in the matter of its claims against the Dominion Government. The Provincial Secretary after explaining that as the question was put generally to the House and not to the Government he thought, at the time, he was not entitled to answer, having spoken already, but being assured he was in order he said that so far as the special Subsidy of $63,000, which lapsed under its time limitation this year, was concerned the same reasons which had induced the allowing of it in the first place still existed. It was urged he said, that this Province received an additional debt allowance at the time the other provinces did that was true, but unfortunately obligations with which we entered union are also maturing and when they accrue we will have, say, $1,000,000 more of debt than we anticipated. It is true that we have since received an allowance in lieu of the Export Duty, but that was a special contract arrangement between the two Governments not connected at all with any other financial matter, being based on the provisions of the Washington Treaty. The unadjusted claims are, some $300,000 on account of Western Extension, $150,000 on account of Eastern Extension, some $40,000 as unadjusted interest balances, claims on account of Public Health and others of smaller import, amounting in all to between six and seven hundred thousand dollars, not counting the claim on account of St. Andrew's Railway stock, the merits of which form matter for legal decision and consideration as matter of policy, whether it should be paid or not for there are similar questions in the other provinces and payment in one case might involve payment in all and that being so New Brunswick would perhaps be called upon to contribute fully as much indirectly as she would receive directly.

"POOR GLOUCESTER."

Mr. Ryan (Gloucester) said no reasonable man could find fault with the Address for anything it contained. He heartily approved of the third paragraph and was quite willing to accept the statement of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor that he found the country as visited by him last summer in a prosperous condition, but as His Honor referred to the North Shore that being the route of his tour—he did not want it to go abroad to the country that the people at the North are contented and happy under the present administration.

Several years ago the settlement called Pacquetteville was formed in Gloucester under direction of the Government and a road was laid out from one end of it to the other and employment in making the road was promised to the people of the settlement, who were to be paid for the work. Last fall he (Ryan) travelled over that road and found that it had not been constructed in some places while in others it was only very imperfectly made. There was still much work needed on it. When the potato crop failed in 1875 the people had no seed for last Spring. At their request he wrote to the Surveyor General, asking for some advances to settlers on account of work to be done on the road to enable them to procure seed, but up to the present time that gentleman had not condescended to reply.

The Surveyer General here said he never received the letter.

Mr. Ryan said the Surveyor General must have received it, as the President of the Executive told him it had been before the Council and the same gentleman told several settlers they could not get anything so long as members for Gloucester opposed the Government. He only intended to bring this matter up at the present time, reserving reference to other subjects he might go into for future discussion.

The Surveyor General expressed his surprise at the matter referred to being brought up in the way it had been by Mr. Ryan. It was the first intimation he had of it in any shape. The complaint bore a striking resemblance to those laid before the House by the predecessor of the hon. member and he ventured to say it had about the same foundation. When, on the former occasion, he had gone to investigate Mr. Blanchard's complaints he found that gentleman had made them without any fair cause and he (Surveyor General) was received as a friend by the settlers and presented with an address signed by nine-tenths of them. The Pacquetteville road was superior to most of the bye-roads of the Province and a barouche and pair might be driven over it. The hon. gentleman would find that he had shown an unjust spirit in the matter, for he believed the Pacquettville settlers were mainly contented, their grants being issued as fast as they were entitled to them while their interests were looked after, as far as possible, by the Department.

The Provincial Secretary said he was authorized by the President of the Executive to say there was no truth in the statement that he told several settlers nothing could be done for them because Gloucester members opposed the Government.

Mr. Ryan said he was told it on good authority and he stated, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Young told him his letter had been laid before the Council, and he could bring men to prove the other statement he had made and that Mr. Young said the money promised to Pacquettville had to be given to members of the Counties to retain their support.

KENT TO THE FORE AGAIN.

Mr. Johnstone next chimed in. He said Kent had been humbugged by the Government in the Railway matter. The Subsidies Act being passed a company was formed to build the Richibucto Branch and the Government put them off while a survey was being made for the line between Richibucto and Shediac. When the government decided to give the preference to the Richibucto and Weldford Company it put it off because it had no rails and when arrangements were made with the Dominion Government and Mr. Domville for rails for the whole line and their obligations were incurred to meet the demands of the Government, the whole thing had been thrown overboard. He was now bound to stand by the Kent people as he had ever done and use every effort to get their railway, and when he was told that it was refused because Johnston and O'Leary did not support Government he could only say he would willingly give up his seat in the House if the Government would give Kent her Railway.

The address then passed and the usual resolutions connected therewith being adopted, Messrs. Swim, Marshall, and Crawford were appointed a Committee to present it to His Honor and the House adjourned until Monday.

[The storm having prevented the mails from arriving on time we are without correspondence embracing Monday's proceedings. On that day the reports of Board of Works and Crown Lands Department were laid on the table and also the Auditor General's report on the public accounts. The following despatch gives the most important features of those documents.]

(*Special despatches to the Advance.*)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14th.—The mornings are principally occupied with routine business. Yesterday McKay, Barker, McLeod, Pickard, Swim, Johnston, and Theriault were appointed a Committee on agriculture, and this morning on motion of Mr. Burns, McKenzie and Ryan (Gloucester,) were added thereto.

Phillips introduced a bill to amend the general Assessment Act of 1875, and Austin a bill to provide for security for costs in certain cases.

Burns gave notice of a motion for full and detailed statement showing what assets and liabilities of the Province are, and what the cash balance on hand on 8th of February instant is; also, a statement of all moneys lying at credit of the Province, of the Government or Receiver-General, or of any Department of Government in any bank or in the hands of any financial agent, or in the hands of any person or persons, corporation, municipalities or companies: also, statement showing the indebtedness of the province or Government or of the Receiver General or any Department of the Government of the province to any Government or to any Bank, financial agent, or to any person or persons, corporation, municipalities, or counties, on the 8th of February inst.

Mrs. Tilley held a reception yesterday afternoon, and the House was adjourned until three o'clock.

Committee work is progressing this morning.

LATER,

The Report of the Chief Commissoner of Public Works, for the year ended 31st October last has been laid on the table It is well printed, in the usual form and the early date at which it is brought down is favorably commented on.

The following is a comparison of the Expenditure of the Department for 1876 with that of 1875:

	1876.	1875.
Great Roads and Bridges,	$109,773 51	$123,019 50
Legislative and all other Public Buildings,	4,549 67	13,306 21
Lunatic Asylum,	449 50	3,449 50
Steam Navigation	11,541 71	18,403 26
Departmental Expenses	1,242 03	1,040 89
Miscellaneous Accounts	4,387 98	4,612 06
	$131,944 40	$163,831 42

Expenditure of '76 less than '75 by $31,887.02.

The Expenditure upon Government House for the past year is as follows:

On Out-buildings and repairs to House—	
Carpentery,	$193 46
Masonry	74 95
Ironmongery,	55 74
Furniture,	27 60
Lumber, including Flag Pole,	64 99
Fuel,	333 25
Gas,	211 10
Gas fitting and plumbing, etc.,	122 65
Expressage,	27 65
Union Jacks	31 95
	$1,687.94

The Report on Public Accounts shows that on the 31st Oct., 1875, the Province had a balance on hand of $81,344.87, and during 1876 the receipts amounted to $634,850.39, and the expenditures to $537,329.55, and that on the 31st Oct., 1876, the balance on hand to the credit of the Receiver-General amounted to $128,876.71; this shows a gain for the year of $47,520.84, the saving being on immigration and public works chiefly.

The casual and territorial revenue as shown by the Crown Lands report is $76,048.47. The expenditure of the Province is less than that of last year by $72,000. The expenditure of the Board of Works for 1876 was about $45,000 less than that for 1875; the expenditure on bye-Roads was less by some $5,000. The expenditure for immigration was only $7,035.54 against $61,466.88 in 1875. To the balance of $128,000 on the year's operations about $25,000 should be added due on county school loans, this would make the real balance due to the credit of the Province $153,000.

Local and General News.

LETTER from Mr. Fayle will receive attention next week.

HAROLD, Tennyson's dramatic poem, in cheap form at the Miramichi Bookstore.

REV. MR. BARBER holds service in Bay Du Vin on Sunday next at eleven o'clock in the morning.

HELD OVER.—Several letters from correspondents and other matter held over will appear next week.

DR. J. H. ARNOLD, may now be consulted at his office, over Mr. Street's Drug Store, Newcastle.—*Advt.*

"B. W." ought to have sent name with communication in confidence, and must do so before it can be published.

SKATING COMPETITION.—A ladies' competition for a prize cup will be held at the Rink on Monday afternoon next.

WILLIE FRANCIS, the Windsor, N. S., boy who saved a companion from drowning, has been presented with a medal by the Royal Humane Society.

LECTURE.—The second lecture in the course of the Y. M. C. A. will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Crisp, in St. Andrew's Church, on Friday evening next.

ERROR.—In "A Good Will's" letter in the ADVANCE of 1st inst., we made our correspondent say that the mail to Bay Du Vin was carried by Mr. W. V. Ullock, instead of Mr. James McNaughton who is now performing that service.

LEGEND OF BATHURST.—Col. Claude De Haven who was here last summer appears to be quite a literary man. He has written several interesting sketches, locating their scenes and incidents at the North Shore and we reproduce one from the "Legend of Bathurst," on the first page.

LARGE CATCH.—Our Bay du Vin correspondent, "A Good Will," informs us that he saw ten tons of smelts on the ice opposite Black Brook on Monday as he was on his way to Chatham. They were caught on the north side of the channel, on Saturday evening, by fishermen from Bay du Vin, Messrs. Williston, Ullock and McLannaghan. They took the wind out of the sails of the resident Fishermen completely as their catch was light.

THE "PRINTER'S MISCELLANY" for February comes to hand enlarged by the addition of four pages and filled with matter useful and interesting to members of the craft. This paper deserves the praise and substantial aid it has received since its start and the news of its success will, we hope, cause its patrons to redouble their efforts on its behalf.

"DR. SLOCUM" will kindly excuse us for not publishing his letter of 7th inst., as it is of too personal a nature. Our columns are open at all times to those who seek to promulgate their ideas on general questions but not to those who seek them merely to give vent to spleen under the safeguard of an anonymous signature.

SEEDS.—A hint of the approach of "beautiful Spring" is given to us by the receipt of a parcel of choice vegetable seeds from Mr. W. H. Marcon, seedsman, Guelph. Lovers of the beautiful in the way of flowers and of the substantial in the way of vegetables, will doubtless find it to their advantage to deal with Mr. Marcon, Catalogue mailed free on application.

CARNIVAL.—It is intended to hold a fancy dress skating carnival in the rink about the last of the present month. An arrangement will be made with a St. John costumer to bring an assortment of dresses up so that no difficulty will be experienced in securing them by those who wish to appear in costume. A prize for the best dress will be awarded by a committee of judges. Notice of the date of holding and other particulars will be given next week.

THE STORM.—One of the heaviest snow storms known here for many seasons commenced on Monday and continued until Wednesday morning last. The large fall of snow in such a short time is almost unparalleled. The streets of the town present rather a chaotic appearance from the efforts of the noble band of snow shovellers who commenced their attack yesterday morning and are still sending out stragglers. The mails due since 7 p. m. Tuesday evening had not arrived up to the time of our going to press last night.

POSTPONED.—The Tract Society meeting was not held on Tuesday evening owing to the storm. It has been arranged to hold the meeting on Tuesday evening next at 7.30. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Anderson, Crisp, Smith, Cruden, Wilson and others. Collection at the close in aid of the society.

The sociable to have been held in the Masonic Hall by Prof. Colby on Tuesday evening last did not take place owing to the storm but will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening.

The Concert on Monday evening next in the Masonic Hall will be a rare musical treat to those who attend and the Hall should be full. A plan of the hall lies at the Miramichi Book Store where reserved seats can be secured. The postponement until Monday evening was rendered necessary by the storm.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—The opinions expressed about this vessel and her operations exhibit almost as many shades and changes as its celestial prototype. Mr. Sewell has, however, succeeded in making her do some very good work, and the Charlottetown *Patriot* speaking of that gentleman says:—

Having to work with men but half-hearted in the matter, put to many inconveniences by persons from whom better things should be expected, it would not have been wonderful if he had failed in his undertaking. But he did not, and now he surely should be accorded the praise and honor which he has, against such odds, won. And we are glad that those who have seen the most of the performances of the *Northern Light*—the people of Georgetown, Murray Harbor and that vicinity are the loudest in the praises of the Winter Boat and her builder. The experiment—one of the deepest importance to Prince Edward Island—has been successful, and we confidently expect that this winter will be the last in which mails will be sent to the Island by the slow and uncertain route of the Capes.

Skating Competition.

The snow storm of Monday evening made it rather uncomfortable for competitors in and spectators of the competition in the Rink on that evening but the ice being in very good condition ameliorated this discomfort considerably for the former. A committee of lady judges consisting of Miss Bessie Bain, Miss Loggie and Miss Minnie Haviland was appointed and having taken their place on the ice the competitors, four in number, commenced a display of their expertness on the "light, glancing steel," before them. The competition lasted but a short time and resulted in the cup being given to Mr. Wm. Johnson. The competitors were Messrs. Wm. Johnson, Wm. Johnstone Jr., and George Johnstone.

The Band, which, by the way, has improved very much in the quality of its music of late, was in attendance as usual.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Mr. Brimner.

NAPAN, Feb. 8, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR,—I see in the *Advocate* of 7th inst. a long, rambling letter from Mr. Venning, in which he says I am largely interested, through my sons, in getting concessions for Napan fishing, and that in my endeavors I made misstatements and false representations to the Government. I now wish to ask Mr. Venning what these misstatements and false representations were. By insinuation he calls me a poacher, and says, like all other poachers, I now consider him my personal enemy. I have always wished to be, and have been considered by others, a law-abiding citizen, and although Mr. Venning says the Napan people all gave false returns of the weight of bass caught, he did not tell the reason. As soon as the season was up Officer Wyse wished the tax paid, and the fishermen had to make a rough calculation, as they had received no return from Loggie & Anderson, who took their fish as they were caught, and did not make returns until August, when they were handed to me. So far am I from considering Mr. Venning my personal enemy that I consider he has done me the greatest act of friendship he ever did since he became a Fishery officer by displacing me from office. I was appointed to the office fourteen years ago through the recommendation of Messrs. Williston and Hutchison and the late lamented Mr. Kerr, for the close season, at $30.00 a year, and my work only lasted during that season. After Mr. Wyse came into office I determined to resign, as I considered one of us must be loafing on the Government. I had to travel all over Napan and Black River for the small sum of $30.00 per annum, and if Mr. Venning can travel as far and do as much work for the same money, the Government has a very cheap officer.

Those two bass roes that Mr. Venning was carrying around he showed to me in Mr. Wyse's store, and asked my opinion as to the time they would be ripe. I told him that it would be nearly five months hence, which would bring them to the 25th of June. For answer he said "You are a d——d fool." Alex. Murdoch and James McKnight, two old fishermen, in their letters in the ADVANCE, proved that I was right, that no bass spawned before the last of June. Those two men know more about bass than Mr. Venning knows or ever will know. Bass do not spawn till the water gets warm and that is not until the last of June. Mr. Venning knows nothing about Smelts, Bass or Herring, or he wouldn't talk and write as he does. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know if the Government is going to pay an officer for abusing a person that is not of the same opinion that he is in fishing matters.

Mr. Venning in his letter of Jan. 9th to the *Advance* said that there were over nine tons of Bass taken in Napan last winter, and when P. & C. Brimner contradicted this statement in a letter published in the *Advance*, Mr. Venning responded by denying in his letter, published in the *Advocate* of the 7th inst., that he had made such a statement. Mr. Venning must either have a very poor memory, or it was convenient for him to deny his statement.

Yours truly,

ROBERT BRIMNER.

That Ball.

RICHIBUCTO, Feb. 10th.

To The Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

DEAR SIR:—The brief reference of the Ball held in the "Kent Hotel," as published in your paper of 8th inst., although *true in every particular*, did not meet the approval of one or two gentlemen (so called), whose boorish demeanor was so noticeable on that evening; and one party has made his boast that he will reply to your correspondent in that able and scholarly style for which he is noted. *Magnus est veritas, et prævalebit*, and consequently, no amount of abuse or braggdocia on the part of that young gentleman of boorish proclivities will have the slightest effect. When that individual writes over his signature in defence of his actions (which assisted so materially in marring a pleasant evening's entertainment), your correspondent over *his* name will furnish a few additional truths that, for the sake of the management of a certain institution, it would be as well to keep from the public.

I am, etc.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

The Opening of the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.

Parliament opened to-day with the usual ceremonies. The following is the speech from the throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to be again enabled to summon you to meet for the despatch of business at the time which has been considered best suited to the convenience of members.

During the recess, I visited the Province of British Columbia, and had much satisfaction in becoming acquainted with the people of that interesting part of the Dominion, and with the climate and resources of their Province.

The surveys of the Pacific Railway have been prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and at a larger cost during the past than in any previous year, but it has not been found possible as yet to complete the location of the line, and I have, consequently been obliged to postpone the inviting of tenders for its construction on the terms indicated by the Act of 1874.

A further correspondence on the subject at issue between my Government and British Columbia will be laid before you.

During the recent suspension of the extradition arrangements with the United States, I took care that the importance to Canada of a speedy resumption of these arrangements should be represented to Her Majesty's Government, whose attention has been further invited to the expediency of largely extending the provisions of the existing Treaty. I am glad to be able to state that while the operation of the Treaty has been resumed, negotiations are in progress for a convention, more liberal and better suited to the circumstances of the two countries.

The attention of my Government having been directed to some anomalies in the Royal Commission and Royal instructions to the Governor-General particularly with regard to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon, steps have been taken towards the amendment of these instruments. Papers on this subject as well as on that of the extradition question will be laid before you.

The great public works connected with the St. Lawrence navigation and the canals required to complete the system have been prosecuted with success during the past year. Nearly all the Works on the Welland and Lachine canals have been placed under contract on terms favorable to the country The active prosecution of these works during the last three years has necessarily increased the public debt, and, though expectations are entertained that the outlay may ultimately be repaid to the country, it may be considered advisable not to press all the works contemplated in the earlier years of Confederation to completion at present.

I am happy to state that the Intercolonial Railway was open for traffic throughout its entire length early in the summer, with as favorable results as could have been expected. One of the immediate advantages of the completion of the railway was the delivery and reception of the British mails at Halifax after the closing of the St. Lawrence, and I am happy to say that up to the present time mails and passengers have been successfully carried over the line without any interruption.

The exhibition of Canadian products, manufactures and works of art at the United States National Exhibition at Philadelphia was eminently successful, and proclaimed to the world that Canada has already taken a high place as a farming, manufacturing and mining country. It is gratifying to be able to state that the expenditure was kept within the estimate. It is but just that I should acknowledge that the success achieved by the enterprise of our people was largely aided by the energy and wisdom of the Commissioners who had charge of the arrangement.

I have considered it advisable, in the interest of the country, to make arrangements for exhibiting Canadian products at the exhibition to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, for which you will be asked to make provision.

Notwithstanding the loss of revenue consequent chiefly on the diminution of our importations, the reductions effected during the current year have gone far to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, though great economy will be still needful to attain this object.

I regret that I am still unable to announce any progress in obtaining a settlement of the fishery claims under the Washington Treaty, though my Government has made every effort to secure that result.

My Commissioners have made further treaty arrangements with certain of the Indian tribes of the North West territory by which their title is to be extinguished to a very large portion of the territories west of the territory covered by the former treaty; and although some of the provisions of this treaty are of a somewhat onerous and exceptional character, I have thought it, nevertheless, advisable, on the whole, to ratify it. This treaty will be placed before you.

I have made an engagement to negotiate a treaty with the remaining tribes east of the Rocky Mountains.

The expenditure in currency by the Indian treaties is undoubtedly large, but the Canadian policy is nevertheless the cheapest, ultimately, if we compare the results with those of other countries, and it is above all a humane, just and christian policy. Notwithstanding the deplorable war waged between the Indian tribes in the United States territories and the Government of that country during the last year, no difficulty has arisen with the Canadian tribes living in the immediate vicinity of the scene of hostilities.

You will be asked to consider the expediency of making such changes in the Joint Stock Companies' Act as may obviate for the future the passage of special acts of Parliament for the incorporation of various classes of companies, including such corporations as seek to engage in the borrowing and lending of money by providing for their organization by letters patent.

The desirability of affording additional security to policy holders of life assurance companies has engaged the attention of my Government, and I trust that the measure which will be submitted will accomplish the desired object.

A measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of extending to the navigation of the great island waters rights and remedies at present confined to waters within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Vice Admiralty.

You will be asked to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Customs.

I have considered it advisable to provide for the permanent prosecution of the geological survey, which has hitherto been carried on under temporary enactments, and to make this a distinct branch of the civil service. Your attention will be invited to a bill for that purpose.

Measures will be submitted also for the amendment of the Weights and Measures Act; the excise law and other acts, and also a bill relating to shipping.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates of the next financial year will also be submitted and will, I trust, be found to be framed with a view to meet the existing circumstances of the country, while, at the same time, providing for carrying on the administration of affairs with efficiency.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I place full reliance on your prudence and ability, and your devotion to the work of legislation, which I trust may be carried on and completed in such a way as to minister to the prosperity of the country and the unity of the people.

The Premier presented the general report of the Department of Public Works.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.

In the Commons, to-day, Hon. Mr. Burpee presented the report of the Customs Department.

Mr. Guthrie moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He claimed the usual indulgence to new members on such occasions. According to the custom, Parliament usually met at about this season, but he would, for himself, prefer an earlier assembly. He paid a high compliment to Earl Dufferin for his conduct in Canadian affairs. He next referred to the Canada Pacific Railway as a matter of congratulation that it had so far favorably progressed, and thought the Government were justified in their care to secure the best route. He then reviewed the extradition treaty question, and hoped the result of recent differences would be a more complete treaty. Referring to the Centennial, he said he was glad to learn that it had resulted in a great benefit to Canadian manufacturers, and had led to the opening of a trade with Australia. He advocated seeking foreign markets as a remedy for trade depression, holding that the depression was not in the hands of any Government, and would recur again, as in the past, no matter who were in power. (Cheers.) He next referred to the falling off in the revenue, and was glad the Government had been able to reduce the expenditure so as to keep within the public income. The people have to retrench, and why not the Government, too? Poverty of the people should not furnish reasons for increasing their burthens. (Cheers.) He regretted that the United States should have forgotten their own honor in failing to fulfil their obligations contracted under the Washington Treaty. (Cheers.) He complimented the Government on settling the point of power of pardon vested in the Queen's representative. He was willing that the Intercolonial Railway should be run and kept open for a few years at a loss, in order to bring the Provinces closer together, personally and in trade and commerce. (Cheers.) He was proud, also, of having a Canadian winter port by which we were rendered independent of our neighbors. (Cheers.) He went on to consider legislation on insurance and the increased powers sought by money-lending corporations from Parliament. He thought it was time a general act was passed which would put a stop to private legislation, sought in order to obtain greater advantages than were enjoyed by other companies. Concerning the proposed bill to create courts of Vice-Admiralty to preside over inland waters, he thought no objection could be raised. The United States had done this, and it was necessary we should establish similiar jurisdiction. Briefly referring to the remaining paragraphs of the speech, he concluded with an eloquent peroration.

Mr. Bechard seconded the resolution in French.

Sir John Macdonald complained of the meagreness of the speech, saying it was length without breadth. He warned the House against general acts for dealing with such questions as insurance, but hoped the proposed Act would have the effect of protecting the people at large. He was afraid that the Inland Marine Act was not required and would hamper the carrying trade. He believed we have had legislation enough in this country to do us for many years, and it was now, under our system, the duty of the Opposition to watch that the affairs of the country were properly conducted. He echoed the eulogism paid by the mover to Lord Dufferin. He was sorry no regret was expressed that it was found necessary to discontinue the construction of the Pacific Railway. Concerning the clause of the speech relating to the possible suspension of the works of enlarging canals, he suggested a change, or else he would be compelled to move an amendment to the address. He contended that all public works should be pushed forward now, when labor was cheap. He complimented the Government on the success of their Indian policy, and concluded by asking an explanation of ministerial changes since last session, promising that he would give no factious opposition.

Mr. Mackenzie replied to Sir John, saying as to the meagreness of the bill of fare that when the present Government presented the dish they never withdrew it till it passed. Matters were in the speech that the Government need not have alluded to, but they desired to be perfectly frank with the House and the country. He reminded the House that at the former session he stated it was possible some portion of the work on the canal would have to be suspended in order to relieve the pressure of the public treasury. He proposed to alter the clause in the speech objected to, for the amendment by the member for Kingston, so as to meet the point at issue.

Sir John agreed.

Mr. Mackenzie continued: The Centennial had demonstrated the fact that Canadian farmers and mechanics were not inferior to those of the other side, but in many things superior. He declined Ministerial explanations till the usual time after the passage of the address. He did not fear criticism, but invited it, desiring that it would be of a kind to bear repetition.

Mr. Decosmos said the day is not far off when the Legislature of British Columbia would ask the Imperial Government to release that province from Confederation. He reiterated at length the whole British Columbian question, contending that Canada must build the railway, commencing at the Pacific coast.

The address was then carrried.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Opening of the Imperial Parliament

The Session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened on the 8th inst. by the Queen in person. Her Majesty's speech is thus given in the Press despatches:—

The hostilities which before the close of the last session of Parliament had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention, and I anxiously awaited an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitations of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte.

Her Majesty then refers to the basis which in the course of negotiations in concert with other Powers she deemed it expedient to submit to the Porte for the restoration of peace, and to the Porte's action thereon. While proceeding to act on the mediation, she thought it right after inquiring into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses committed in Bulgaria and express her reprobation of their perpetration.

Her Majesty next speaks of the armistice and conference, in which she was represented, and says, that in taking these steps, her object has been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe and of the disturbed provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. She regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European powers which can not fail to have a material effect upon the condition and Government of Turkey. She trusts the armistice, yet unexpired, will lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. She has acted in cordial co-operation with her allies with whom, as with other foreign powers, her relations continue friendly. The papers on these subjects will forthwith be laid before Parliament.

Her Majesty alludes to her assumption of the Imperial Title at Delhi, which was welcomed with professions of affection, and to the famine in India to arrest which every resource will be employed. The remainder of the speech is devoted to home matters.

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY.—Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their function, to healthy action, and being purely vegetable, is as harmless as Nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test of ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivalled; it enables the system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by high temperature. Persons who are subject to Billious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the "Shoshonees Remedy." Price of the remedy in pint bottles $1. Pills 25 cents a box.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

DIED.

At Chatham, on Tuesday, 13th inst., Ronald Francis, infant son of Allan and Isabella McEachern, aged 8 months.

At Black River, Glenelg, on Wednesday, 31st ult., Murdoch Cameron, aged 28 years.

New Advertisements.

THE BANNER WEEKLY
Of the Maritime Provinces.
ENLARGED IN SIZE. REDUCED IN PRICE. IMPROVED IN FORM.
PRICE $1.00 A YEAR.
The most popular Newspaper in the Maritime Provinces is the
WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
It consists of eight pages, of forty-eight columns, and it contains summaries of
1. The General News of the World.
2. Parliamentary and Legislative News.
3. Editorial articles of the "Daily Telegraph."
4. Religious News; notices of Temperance Movements.
5. Weekly Sermons by Dr. Talmage or others.
6. Select Tales and Original Sketches.
7. Market Reports; with Departments of
8. Farm, Garden, Household, etc.
9. Correspondence from different parts of the World.
Published at $1.00 a year in advance. The *Telegraph* will hereafter stop at the date to which it is paid up. News of interest to the country solicited from correspondents. Approved advertisements taken at moderate rates
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
s the most complete newspaper in the Maritime Provinces. It is published at 50 cents a month or $3.00 a year in advance, being less than two cents a copy. A discount is made to pastors of churches, teachers in the public schools, postmasters, and telegraph operators.
Send for Specimen Copies.
WILLIAM ELDER,
Editor & Proprietor,
tf ST. JOHN, N. B

WANTED.
A COOK and HOUSEMAID.
APPLY AT ADVANCE OFFICE.
☞ None wanted who cannot show a good character, or who are in the habit of going out at night
Chatham, 10th Feb'y, 1877. 1in

POSTPONED.
ON account of the recent heavy storm MR. J. R. BURWOOD has thought it advisable to
POSTPONE THE CONCERT,
advertised for
Thursday Evening, 15th Inst.,
—UNTIL—
MONDAY EVENING, 19th INSTANT.
Plan of Hall at Miramichi Bookstore. Tickets already sold will be available for Monday.

FEBRUARY, 1877.

J. B. Snowball
DESIRES TO REMIND THE
PEOPLE OF MIRAMICHI
THAT HE IS NOW SHOWING
An Excellent Collection
—OF—
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
GENTS' NECK SCARFS—in all the new shades;
WINDSOR TIES;
INDIA RUBBER BRACES;
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS;
Lined and Unlined Kid Gloves and Mitts.
REAL
"Plymouth" Buck Gloves,
(Lined and Unlined;)
The Best Driving Glove in the Market.
Travelling Rugs,
Leather Valises,
Raccoon Sleigh Robes,
WOLF SLEIGH ROBES,
Buffalo Skins and Trimmings.
☞ *All the above will be sold very low for cash as the season is advancing.*
Chatham, Feb. 14 1877.

MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
FOR 50 CENTS we will send to any address, 1 elegant Gent's Watch and Chain with Seal, 1 pair Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Shirt Studs, 1 Collar Button, 1 heavy plain ring, 1 Parisian diamond pin. Retail price $5.00 $100,000 Stock must be sold. Illustrated catalogue of jewelry, watches, etc., sent with every lot. Silver watch, good time keeper, $4. Watch free to all agents.
MONTREAL NOVELTY Co.
Importers, Montreal, P.Q

New Advertisements.

Wholesale & Retail.
MOLASSES, in puncheons,
TEA,
(in Chests and Half-Chests,)
TOBACCO AND SOAP,
(in boxes,)
PARAFINE OIL,
(in casks,)
Linseed Oil, Putty and Paints.
DRY CODFISH,
HERRING,
FLOUR,
MEAL, &c., &c.
ALSO:
A Quantity of Seasoned Pine Lumber,
1, 1½ and 2 inch.
PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLES.
An Assortment of
IMPROVED COOKING STOVES.
F. J. LETSON,
WATER STREET.
Chatham, 10th Feb., 1877.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the Matter of Charles Powell, an Insolvent.

A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Parish of Richibucto, County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, on FRIDAY, the Ninth day of March next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

Dated at Richibucto, County of Kent, New Brunswick, this 12th day of February, A D., 1877.

JAMES McDOUGALL,
22y Official Assignee.

GOD BLESS
OUR HOME is the name of the most elegant French Oil Motto Chromo ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details. It is 11x15. We send this motto chromo and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight-page family, story and news paper, with agricultural, chess, puzzle, household and all popular departments, 3 months, for only 60 cents. Chromo and paper, 6 months for $1. A beautiful Holiday Gift. Agents wanted.
Address—
WEEKLY GLOBE,
238 Washington Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

Anchor Line.
UNITED STATES and British Mail Steamers, sailing EVERY SATURDAY to and from New New York and Glasgow (via Londonderry), and every alternate SATURDAY to and from New York and London.
Glasgow Service.

From New York.	From Glasgow.
Sat. Jan. 20, at 10 a. m. CALIFORNIA	Sat. Dec. 30
Sat. Jan. 27, at 2 p. m. ETHIOPIA	Sat. Jan. 6
Sat. Feb. 3, at 9 a. m. VICTORIA	Sat. Jan. 13
Sat. Feb. 10, at 2 p. m. BOLIVIA	Sat. Jan. 20
Sat. Feb. 17, at 8 a. m. ALSATIA	Sat. Jan. 27
Sat. Feb. 24, at 2 p. m. ANCHORIA	Sat. Feb. 3

London Service.

From New York.	From London.
Sat. Jan. 27, at 2 p. m. ELYSIA	Sat. Jan. 6
Sat. Feb. 10, at 2 p. m. ITALIA	Sat. Jan. 20
Sat. Feb. 24, at 2 p. m. UTOPIA	Sat. Feb. 3

Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21, N. R. New York.
Rates of Passage—Payable in United States currency:—
BY THE GLASGOW STEAMERS.
Cabin (according to location of berth) $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets (good for 1 year), $120 to $140. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
BY THE LONDON STEAMERS.
Cabin according to location of berth) $55 to $70. Excursion Tickets (good for 1 year), $100 to $120. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28
We have also much pleasure in announcing to importers and the public generally, that the sailings of this splendid line of Steamers for Halifax and Saint John have been arranged as follows, viz.:

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
"SIDONIAN,"	
Saturday, 10th March.	Wednesday, 14th March
"ALEXANDRIA,"	
Saturday, 24th March.	Wednesday, 28th March

To be followed by first-class Steamers throughout the season.
From London—"DORIAN,"—Friday, March 9.
" " "TYRIAN,"—Friday, March 30
(unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances)
The above Steamers being well known in the trade, and considerable care having been taken in fixing the sailing dates, we beg to solicit from Importers their undivided support.
Through Bills of Lading granted to all the principal points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
Freight taken upon as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic S. S. Line.
No Bill of Lading will be signed for a less sum than half a guinea.
☞ Parties desirous of bringing out their friends should make application to the Subscribers, who will grant Certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland or Scotland to St. John, N. B. which are good for twelve months.—Drafts issued payable on presentation in sums of £1 upwards.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, 13 guineas. —— Steerage, 30 dollars.
For plans of Cabins, Passage Tickets, Drafts, or any further information, apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 49 Union street, Glasgow; 17 Water Street, Liverpool; 19 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.; 30 Foyle St., Londonderry; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 96 Washington st., Chicago; 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax; or in Saint John to Scammell Brothers, 19 Smyth St.
D. G. SMITH, Agent, Chatham.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill