—"let me go"!—but whispered softly over his shoulder—"hold me, Mother"!!

Mr. Young says he has noticed with pleasure that a committee of five M. P. P's has been appointed to investigate all this matter (at Fredericton) and says they will discover that the Lazaretto bread is good, the molasses plenty, the stock large and that the very hospital grounds, I suppose, are flowing with milk and honey (for the *Supplies Committee*). Would it not be more satisfactory to Mr. Young and more killing to the minority to have that investigation at Tracadie where all the Commissioners could be heard? That Committee would learn how many times the lepers had to do without their meals owing to that "good bread." They would learn who is that "*Supplies Committee*." They could tell Mr. Young (for he would like to know) which of the Messrs. Ferguson sold at public competition and sent in that "beef." They would learn how many voters were canvassed for the last municipal election by the keeper and that constable or guard in their sham excursion through the country in search of . . . . lepers! and they paid by the Province!! And that "dangerous lunatic" left alone to take care of himself!!! "A member of the Board" throws a gross and uncalled for insult at the good Religious Ladies in charge of the Lazaretto in the matter of the money entrusted to them by the Government themselves. That insult is in the *Advocate* of the 2nd inst. and is given by one of those commissioners who manage the institution and the cooking department. Surely the Government can satisfy "a member of the Board" on that point and stop his soiled pen.

Mr. John Young feels badly about those books which Mr. McDougall keeps to defend himself against the attacks of "a Member of the Board," but Mr. McDougall is quite justified in doing so until a change takes place in the management of the Lazaretto. It must be remembered that Mr. McDougall was dismissed after the publication of my first letter in which I made charges and complaints against the majority of the Board. At the first meeting held after the publication of that letter Mr. Young exercised his controlling influence in dismissing Mr. McDougall and ordering that the books be given up. The demanding of those books, under such circumstances by that majority is, to say the least, not very honourable, but quite in keeping with their other acts and does certainly not reflect much credit on them.

Again, I say, I have good reasons to believe that the Government understand the justice of my remarks and demands, and I hope they will not satisfy Mr. Young, by allowing party politics and personal interest to derange any longer, the management of the Lazaretto. The people must look to them to set matters right and protect those who take an interest in that institution and in the welfare of its inmates.

I feel convinced that the majority of the Members of the Government would feel disposed to accord the justice I seek to obtain were it not for the misrepresentations of Lazaretto matters which reach them from Mr. Young and his friends. We shall feel very much aggrieved if the present state of affairs is permitted to continue.

Yours, INFORMER.

The Southwest Bridge Question.

Nelson, 5th April, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 3rd inst., I notice a communication from Derby over the signature of "The Voice of the People" in which the writer refers to the contemplated bridge across the South West. He says: the need of a bridge at Derby has been regarded as a necessity ever since the establishment of the factory of Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co. Allow me to inform your correspondent that the need of a bridge across the South West was regarded as a necessity long before Messrs. Miller ever heard there was such a place as Derby, and numerously signed petitions asking for the erection of a bridge at or near Bateman's point, were many years ago sent to Fredericton and which, as is well known were never complied with, altho' bridges have since that been built in places where less required. These petitions have been backed up by the present writer acting with others and it is sincerely hoped the Government will take them into favourable consideration. I think, Mr. Editor, any man who recognizes the fact that bridges should be built where they will accommodate the majority of the people, will agree with me when I say that Bateman's point is the proper place for the bridge, for if built at Derby it will accommodate chiefly Messrs. Miller and those dealing with them, and when it is remembered that the bark is mostly all hauled to the Factory in the winter season when people have nothing else to do, the emptiness of that argument is plain, while if built at Bateman's it will accomodate persons living not only on both sides of the South West but also those living on both sides of the North West which fact is perfectly clear to any one who knows any thing about the country.

Yours &c., JUSTICE.

Medical.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

SNEEZE! SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

Until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of mucus, thin, acrid and poisonous, until unfit for business or pleasure you number yourself amongst the most afflicted of morals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draught, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is Acute Catarrh or Cold in the Head. It arises from constitutionally weak or diseased nasal organs and enfeebled action of the pores of the skin. In the permanent cure of this distressing trouble, Sanford's Radical cure is a never failing specific. Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use destroys that morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predisposes people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of Chronic or Ulcerative Catarrh.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

From a well-known Druggist.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is the best remedy for Catarrh I have ever sold. It gives *universal satisfaction. I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once*, and in many cases a cure is performed by the use of one bottle. It must soon lead all others in the market. Please send me another supply. Respectfully yours, ANDREW LEE.

Manchester, Mass.

A Boston Physician says:—

"Since I received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have sent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

Price, with improved inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Ague and Liver Pains. Billious Colic.

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS furnish the absorbents with that marvellous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electricity, united with the curative properties of our own fragrant Balsams and Pine. The amount of Vitality they infuse into Weak and Paralyzed Parts is astonishing. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect Digestion, Cure Dyspepsia, Billious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malarial Diseases from fastening themselves upon the system. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be sure that you have what you are willing to pay for. Call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER. Sold by all Druggists.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - - - APRIL 17, 1879.

Steamboat Service on the Lower Miramichi.

Our Fredericton correspondent writes that there was a good deal of interest manifested in the House when the Steam Subsidies item was up for discussion. Many members thought that there would have been a reduction in the amount granted last year under this head, for that course was clearly foreshadowed in the Budget speech of 1868. Some members were of opinion that the *Andover* subsidy ought to be discontinued, but the Surveyor General had made a big push to secure it for another year, and after considerable canvassing and arrangements in the way of *quid pro quo*, he had ranged enough members on his side to carry the grant, though he knew the people of the Miramichi did not favor it and had expected its discontinuance. While supply was being debated, also, petitions asking for a $1,500 subsidy for a suitable steamer to ply three times a week between Newcastle, Chatham, Black Brook, Point Aux Car, Bay du Vin, Fox Island, Escuminac, Neguac Burnt Church, Tabusintac, and Oak Point, were received by our members, and the owners of the *Andover* having promised to perform this service the Attorney General stated the fact to the House and disarmed much of the opposition that was felt towards giving the grant which is $500 more than was asked for by the petitioners. Mr. Gillespie also assured the House that the *Andover* was to run down the river, instead of up river as formerly.

It may, perhaps, be said that it is only right that our members should pull together in obtaining grants or other aid in support of the local public services of the County, but there might be circumstances under which it would be their duty to pause lest by their action they should incur the risk of doing more harm than good. The proposal to establish a steam service between the points named is not, by any means, a new or unimportant one, but certain conditions must be fulfilled in order to render such service beneficial. Indeed if these conditions were not fulfilled the service would be a positive injury to the most important interest involved. We refer, of course, to the fresh-fish trade, which would be very large and require the greatest possible regularity of trips between down-river points and Chatham. Heretofore this trade has been done by schooners which have answered the purpose very well, but which would at once give way to a suitable steamer as soon as those controlling her had demonstrated the fact that they could guarantee regular trips in all ordinary weather. If a boat which would be prevented from making regular trips by the ordinary north or east winds that often blow freshly in Miramichi Bay, were placed on the route, the fish dealers and shippers would still maintain their schooners, and little would be left for the steamer to do. It may, perhaps, be said that there are large quantities of other freight to be carried between these points, besides fish. That is true, but most of it would be under control of those engaged in the fish trade, and it would be carried by the schooners as return cargoes. The traffic outside of this interest would not be sufficient to warrant anyone in placing a steamer on the route.

Mr. Gillespie has had some experience in freighting and he knows the *Andover's* capabilities pretty well, and we ought, perhaps, not to place our judgment against his in the matter, but we cannot believe that boat at all fit to run forty miles down the Miramichi as the Attorney General—a former Miramichi man—assured the House she was to do. It seems almost absurd to imagine that she could run down a distance of even twenty miles with any regularity. For so large a subsidy the Government ought to secure a boat fully able to do the service daily, instead of tri-weekly. It is quite certain that neither Mr. Adams nor Mr. Gillespie would give $2,000 of their own money to such a boat for that service, were they desirous of engaging in it, and there is no good reason why they should not exercise an equal amount of prudence and economy when disposing of the money of the public.

However, the money is to be given to the owners of the *Andover* and we earnestly hope that our judgement of the boat's capabilities—to say nothing of our fears for those who may engage to run her on the route—may be disproved by her performances. It is to be hoped that she will run regularly and often, promoting alike the interests of the owners and the public and affording some return, in that way, for the large share of public money that has been secured.

The Legislative Council.

The Fredericton correspondent of the St. John *Herald* thus refers to the debate in the House of Assembly on the Government's resolution on the subject of the Legislative Council:—

"On Thursday, the Provincial Secretary moved resolutions to the effect that a committee of the House be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Legislative Council, as to the propriety of considering the matter of vesting legislative powers in one chamber only, &c. The object of this, of course, was to abolish the Legislative Council. In the debate that followed, with few exceptions, the speakers proved the truth of Talleyrand's famous saying, that 'language was used for the purpose of *concealing* ones thoughts.' Members studiously avoided an expression of opinion—in most cases—but, Messrs. Elder, Lynott and Ritchie, were not among the number. They boldly advocated the necessity and utility of two chambers. Elder's speech, on this occasion, was worthy of the man, and showed how superior he was to the majority of those around him. Calmly taking up the matter before the House, he required the Government to make out a case before they asked the assembly to take action. He, then, in a clear, logical and conclusive address, showed the advantages of an upper House, and the danger of such a radical change as was suggested. Seldom, indeed, has the Legislature heard a more powerful utterance, although delivered in a moderate argumentative style. Evincing great research, scholarly and statesmanlike, Elder's speech was decidedly *the speech* of the session. Lynott said, that the hon. member from St. John had so clearly expressed his ideas, that it was not necessary to repeat what was so well said. He then proceeded to show why, in his opinion, no action should be taken, arguing, that it was part of a plan, to abolish local assemblies altogether, and bring about a Legislative Union in all the provinces of the Dominion. This, he would resist. Ritchie, in a short address, also spoke in favor of the upper House, and cordially endorsed Elder's course. The resolutions were carried by a large majority, Elder and others on that side voting for them. What the result of the joint conference will be, no one can say."

The Marine Hospital.

In moving for papers in connection with the Marine Hospital at Douglastown in the Commons on 17th March Mr. Snowball's remarks, according to the *Hansard*, were as follows:—

MR. SNOWBALL moved for copies of correspondence, reports, and all other papers, between 1st January, 1877, and 1st January 1879, in reference to the Marine Hospital at Miramichi, New Brunswick. He explained that he moved for these papers, in view of a controversy that had been going on for some time in reference to this station, and which had latterly been revived. He had been surprised to find, in looking over the returns, that this station stood fourth on the list in contributions to the Marine and Fisheries Department. Last year it contributed $3,682 more than its expenses, which were something less than $2,000. From 250 to 400 vessels stopped annually at this port, manned by about 15,000 sailors. A port of this kind required an institution well managed, such as sailors were in the habit of finding in other parts of the world. As at present conducted, the hospital was not such as the port of Miramichi required. The building itself, though small, was suitably located, and could be improved. The furniture of the institution was said to be of the rudest description. The bedsteads were old worn-out wooden bedsteads. There was not one iron bedstead in the whole institution. The medical Superintendent was a gentleman of high standing, who has been connected with the institution for the last forty-six years, and who, he (Mr. Snowball) believed, had done everything he could to make the institution comfortable. The keeper of the institution, though doing all he could with the material at his disposal to make the inmates comfortable, complained that they were quite inadequate. The whole institution wanted renovating. The outbuildings and the drainage needed to be repaired, and the furniture was such that it should be removed from the institution as rapidly as possible. In view of the importance of the station, he thought steps should at once be taken to remove the old and useless furniture, and replace it with that of a character more in keeping with the requirements of the port.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that representations had been made to the Department on the subject and he was awaiting the report of the Medical officer.

The motion passed.

Subsequently the Inspector of Lighthouses and the Medical Supreintendent were instructed to make a report, which they did The report, we understand, represented the keeper as not well qualified for his position, admitted the existence of some of the objectionable features complained of in a recent report which appeared in the ADVANCE, glossed some others over and absolutely denied others. On the report being made, the keeper, Mr. Gallagher, was notified of the intention of the Department to remove him, but since that time such representations have been made in his behalf as to cause the Minister to change his intention. In any case we sincerely hope that with the repairs and refurnishing promised, the institution will be much improved hereafter.

Correspondence.

Our many friends, all over the country, who have favored us with correspondence deserve our thanks because they have assisted in making the ADVANCE popular. We are constantly publishing letters on a variety of subjects and we generally strive to find space for anything that is deserving of notice. We are obliged, at times, however, to refuse to publish some of our friends' favors, on account of their requiring too much space for comparatively unimportant matter, but more frequently on account of writers mistaking private matters for public ones, and seeking to occupy space which belongs to the public with their private grievances. There is another class of correspondents whose items of news we were, and would be again, glad to put in shape for the paper, but who, finding their facts made readable have branched off and cut and now evince a disposition to "write for the papers." To such we wish to convey a lasting and ever-present sense of the fact that the editor's time is too much occupied with necessary business and business cares to permit him to waste it in putting literary crudities into presentable shape. Some of our correspondents too, have a habit of sending in their favors on Tuesday, or even Wednesday, when they might as well place it in our hands by Saturday or Monday at latest. Such correspondence, generally, has to lie over a week later. We desire, also, to impress upon all correspondents the importance of making their favors as brief as they possibly can and to write on *one* side of the paper only.

A letter from "A Friend of the Youth" will appear next week.

Our Ottawa letter came too late this week to admit of its appearing.

School Inspection.

A correspondent, whose letter we willingly publish raises objections to what is believed by some of our best educationists to be the most approved system of school inspection. We may remark that we can hardly imagine a properly qualified Inspector, when visiting and inspecting a school not provided with proper apparatus and other facilities calculated to assist and make the fullest possible success of the Teacher's work, being so stupid as to measure the merit of such teacher by the same standards as he would that of a teacher of the same class in a better-appointed school. It would seem reasonable to expect that a gentleman, educated for the teacher's profession, and who must be a practical teacher, would be more in sympathy with those whose qualifications and work it would be his duty to report upon, than the average Inspector of the present time. School inspection is a farce in some counties, simply because the Inspectors are not educated, and it is an injustice to the teaching profession that a system of inspection which was intended to be only temporary because admittedly inadequate, should be continued.

"Veritas" lays down some propositions which are axiomatic, but do not seem to bear particularly upon the subject of school inspection. Her (for our correspondent is a lady) objections to the inspectoral improvement advocated in the article to which she refers seem to be without good foundation. Indeed, they are all based upon mere doubts and theories which we are convinced will be dispelled and disproved as soon as the change is brought about.

The Chatham Branch Railway.

We reproduce Mr. Blair's Resolution which we published last week in order to correct a word or two which were wrongly placed in it.

"Resolved that in the statements and information furnished by the Government, this House is unable to discover any sufficient reasons for having involved the Province in litigation with the Directors and Company of the Chatham Branch Railway which litigation may be costly and without any beneficial result, nor in the opinion of the House can it be reconciled with a due regard to propriety or the public interest, that a stockholder in that Company, upon whose stock no calls have been paid, should have been permitted to remain in the Government while proceedings against the Company are pending, and that this House disapproves of the conduct of the Government in the premises."

The resolution, though, probably, moved as one of want of confidence, was, nevertheless, a righteous one, and no man who listened to the debate could vote against it and excuse himself for doing so, save on mere party grounds. It is creditable to Mr. Elder's intelligence and independence that he took the couse he did, and there are few in the Province who will not endorse the reasons he gave for voting against the Government, with whom, we believe, he generally sympathises.

Mr. Elder said he could have wished that his hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, had not offered this resolution or that he would withdraw it. If pressed he (Elder) would have to vote for it for reasons he could explain, even although the objects that its chief supporters and himself had in view were not the same. The position taken by himself in a former House, which was that of those with whom he acted, was that the Government bonus and stock in the Chatham Branch Railway was the free gift of the country to that road, from which no pecuniary return was expected; that the Government only were required by the Act to see that there was a bona fide subscription list, but were not bound to see that the stock was paid up, that that construction of the Act did not make it incumbent on a member of the Government, who was also a director of the company, to pay his calls. This was the position of himself and of the Government in the previous session. Whether that was the true meaning of the Act or not, it was the view accepted and sustained by the House. It was then argued that the rails given to the road by the Dominion Government were to be reckoned as so much paid up stock, and that, hence, the ordinary shareholders should not be required by the directors to pay up, and that the reason the Government paid in full was on account of the intention of the legislature that their contribution should be a free gift to the country. What had happened since? No acts creating any new trust had passed.

The position of the Government of New Brunswick and Ottawa towards the road was well known. Mr. Snowball advanced money to the road and took a mortgage. He was obliged to foreclose and try and get back his money, and why should he not? Then, the Government stepped in and said, the directors including Mr. Snowball, were bound to see that all the calls were paid up and put to the credit of the mortgage before proceedings should be taken upon it. If Mr. Kelly, as a director of that company and a member of the Government, was not bound to see to the payment of calls, how could Mr. Snowball, a director of the company, be bound to see to the payment of calls; how and why should he be restricted in seeking to get back his money, because he had not done what Mr. Kelly or other directors did not do? He could not possibly reconcile these incompatible positions taken by the Government in reference to this Chatham Branch Railway matter, and having accepted the view already stated, he must hold that the proceeding in Equity was inconsistent with it, and as such objectionable. His hon. friend, the Attorney-General, a man then whom no one was more frank or more honorable, said that they did not expect to get a dollar out of the road. Why then put the country to any expense? Why do what might hamper Mr. Snowball and drive and involve him in financial troubles. If the Government thought that their stock in the road represented some money, why did they not pay off Mr. Snowball and run the road themselves? The course of the Government now was inconsistent with the former record, yet if they erred he did not, like his hon. friend Mr. Blair, think the error was one of a very serious kind, but to approve of it would place him (Elder) in an inconsistent position in voting for the resolution. He did not wish to be thought as voting against the policy of the Government or as mingling in the strife of parties in the House, except so far as it was necessary to harmonize his positon last session with that which he now occupied.

The Kent Railway.

We are glad to see it stated that Mr. Sayre and Mr. Johnston have succeeded in getting the Government to execute the contract for the Richibucto Railway, but regret to know that the conditions imposed are so stringent as to render a proportionally great outlay by the company necessary before any Government aid can be secured. It is also said that prominent New Brunswick Government supporters have, since the contract was signed used their influence to prevent or delay aid that was expected from Ottawa. Nothwithstanding this, however: it is to be hoped that the company will be enabled to proceed with the work in a short time.

"Scenes" in the House of Commons.

It is not satisfactory to the country to hear of the frequent personal squabbles that take place in the Canadian House of Commons, but we presume that as long as party feeling runs as high as it has done since the election of September last, and members continue to attach so much importance to their individual prejudices and interests to the damage of their representative influence, we must expect these spicy, if not pleasant exhibitions. Perhaps the most objectioable display in the line of personalities was that by which Messrs. Domville of Kings, and Gillmor of Charlotte put the House in an unseemly uproar a few days ago.

Mr. Gillmor was speaking on the tariff, when Mr. Domville, of Kings, who seems, at times, to be an odd kind of person, came in and took a seat by Mr. Tilley, from which he jeered at Mr. Gillmor, whom he had, on a former occasion, referred to as a bankrupt. Mr. Gilmor is thus reported:—

The member for Kings laughed and brought to his mind the time when he had tried to stab him with a dagger of the mouth by making a cowardly attack on him in the House, calling him a bankrupt when he was able to pay twenty shillings on the pound. It was cowardly.

Mr. Domville said that he hoped the hon. gentleman would disguise himself by acting like a gentleman.

Mr. Gillmor said he was not like Domville, liberal with other people's money. A greater financial fraud never existed.

Cries of "Shame"—"Put him out.

Mr. Gillmor—You can't put me out. I am sorry the member from Kings came in while I was speaking, and appeared like a spectre, reminding me of his cowardly attack. He threatened to take his coat off. Let him do it now and he may have the other arm in a sling.

Cries of "Shame"—"You're no gentleman"—"You're disgracing Parliament."

The Speaker said he regretted to have to call the hon. gentleman's attention to the fact that he had departed from the question, and was discussing personalities.

Mr. Gillmor proceeded to discuss the effects of the tariff.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, who was leading the House—Sir John being absent—called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the member for Charlotte had committed a breach of the privileges of the House, and said the offensive language he had used in reference to the member for Kings should be withdrawn, apologised for, and withdrawn from the record.

Mr. Mackenzie said the words had not been taken down, and no notice could be taken of them.

Mr. Tilley explained that it was an attack of such a character as to necessarily call for retraction.

The Speaker read the rule that any offense of the kind must be apologised for to the satisfaction of the House and of the offended member.

Mr. Gillmor rose, when some one said "Don't apologize," and he said he was not aware that he had committed any breach of privilege.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said if Gillmor had any regard for himself and the usuages of debate he would retract. [Cries of "Oh," "Oh."]

Mr. Mackenzie—The hon. gentleman had no right to read a lecture.

Mr. Bowell—That is my business.

Mr. Mackenzie explained the affair. He said Mr. Gillmor was provoked and he felt sure would withdraw any offensive remarks.

Mr. Domville read from the *Hansard* reporter's copy, and asked that Mr. Gillmor prove his assertion that he was a financial and political fraud or retract. He would not allow such a record to go unchallenged. It must be sustained or taken back.

Mr. Snowball said that Mr. Domville should apologize for asking across the House when Gillmor accused him of calling him a bankrupt three years ago, "Was it true?" He (Snowball) could not ask Gillmor to apologize unless Domville did also.

Mr. Domville—I ask no favors. Let him state the the grounds of his assertions or withdraw them.

Mr. Mackenzie—I think both honorable gentlemen had better withdraw any offensive expressions used by them.

Hon. Jas. McDonald—I hope this proposition will be accepted by both gentlemen.

Mr. Gillmor—I accept the proposition, withdraw my remarks and regret having made the remarks I did. The House knows the provocation I received.

Mr. Huntington thought it only fair that Mr. Domville should apologize also.

Mr. Anglin said Gillmor's apology was conditional on Domville following. He thought it only right that the expression of regret should be mutual.

Mr. Domville—I am willing to take the advice of the honorable gentleman. I made no charge of bankruptcy three years ago or to-night against the hon. member for Charlotte. I retract anything of an unparliamentary character I have said.

Mr. Mackenzie—I think that ought to do.

Gentlemen on both sides then agreed that the record should be left out of *Hansard*.

Mr. Bunster, whose rising cleared up the atmosphere, amid laughter cried, "I protest against *Hansard* being altered." He was not allowed to proceed.

Messrs. Domville and Gillmor were, of course, each to blame—Mr. Domville less, however, than the other, because he is well known not to be accountable at all times for what he does, and Mr. Gillmor ought, therefore, not to have treated him seriously. It is a pity that Sir John, Mr. Tilley and other leading gentlemen on the Conservative side cannot control such odd personages as Mr. Domville and it is equally to be regretted that Mr. Gillmor did not, on this occassion, control his temper, even though Mr. Domville acted rudely towards him when he was speaking.

A scene quite as exciting, but of a different grade in the personal class of discussions, was that of Thursday last between Hon. Mr. Tilley and Sir Albert J. Smith. The latter gentleman made an excellent speech on the tariff, in the course of which he referred, with much feeling to Mr. Tilley standing silently by in Westmorland while Dr. Tupper stated that he (Sir Albert) had knocked at the door of the Macdonald Government for office. This he characterised as ungenerous, because Mr. Tilley knew that he (Sir Albert) had not only never sought office, but that, in 1873, Dr. Tupper had offered him the Governorship of Nova Scotia and Sir. John on one occasion, and Dr. Tupper, on another had offered him a seat in the Cabinet. Sir Albert also said that Mr. Tilley, in the late election became a candidate under the most favourable circumstances when he had held the highest office in the Province for five years. Continuing, Sir Albert said:—

"The manner in which he obtained that high office was not worthy of him. He had sat in the House chivalrously declaring he would stand by the ship, when the order in Council appointing him was in force. No other order in Council was passed. He got the office rather ingloriously. His colleagues fell without office, but he rose to a higher position. He made a good Governor, discharging his duties satisfactorily. He was unfortunate in his entrance and unfortunate in his exit from that office. While yet Governor of New Brunswick he attended a public meeting, accepted a nomination, and made a speech condemning the Government."

Mr. Tilley rose when Sir Albert sat down and reiterated the statement which he has made on several occasions regarding the circumstances of his appointment: viz., that he was in England when it was made and, on being informed of it upon his return, he waited upon the Governor-General and informed him that he had no intention whatever of accepting the office. Mr. Tilley continued:—

"I made my declaration in perfect honesty, resolved to stand or fall with the Government and with no hope whatever of receiving any appointment. I brought my family here with all the expenses attending the removal, after I declined the appointment. On the eve of the resignation of the Government the Governor-General suggested the filling of the vacancy and no one was more surprised than I was when I was informed, on the eve of the 6th November, that I had been named to the Governor-General for the appointment and His Excellency had assented. Months before this, when I proposed to the hon. member for Westmoreland to accept the office, he proposed that I take it, saying it would be acceptable to the Province and country generally, and he repeated this opinion of my fitness at a dinner at St. John after I accepted the office. I am not concerned about the base and unfounded slanders that have been circulated about me."

He also replied to the charge about the public meeting at St. John; that he had gone there on business connected with the relief of the fire sufferers. He was met by a committee who accompanied him to his hotel, where, as the room was not large enough for those who called, they went to a room on Prince William street. The gentlemen presented him with a requisition, and he said he could do nothing until he had communicated with His Excellency and been relieved of office. He had, himself, held aloof until he was free to act. Sir Albert had declared that he knew of no reason for the statement that he had been offered a second term.

Sir. Albert—"I don't."

Mr. Tilley appeared very much astonished at this declaration and said with much feeling, "you don't! you don't!!" He then proceeded to state that he had been waited upon by a Senator who was a brother-in-law to a Minister and at another time by Jas. L. Dunn, Esq., of St. John, both of whom gave him to understand that if he so desired he might have a second term. Both said they had the authority of Sir Albert and Mr. Burpee for what they proposed. More than that, he could prove the offer more clearly by a letter written to him by Sir Albert were it not for the fact that it was marked, private.

Sir Albert said he would consent that the letter should be no longer considered private.

Mr. Tilley proceeded to state what the letter contained but Sir Albert cried out to him to read the letter and let it speak for itself.

Mr. Tilley said he had not the letter with him, but it was at home. He then proceeded to state various things which the letter contained all showing that Sir Albert was anxious that he (Mr. Tilley) should not offer for St. John, but remain in office for another five years, as Governor of New Brunswick, which he declined to do.

When Mr. Tilley had concluded Sir Albert rose to reply but he was interrupted by cries of all kinds from the Conservative side of the House and amid the confusion the Speaker left the chair, it being six o'clock.

After recess, Sir Albert said he had wanted to say, when he was interrupted by Mr. Tilley, but was prevented from doing so, that he removed the secrecy, on condition that the letter should be produced. He objected to Mr. Tilley giving his version of it. He had written on his own authority solely, and had so stated. He had imposed the strictest secrecy in regard to it, asking that if Mr. Tilley did not intend taking a second term, that the letter be regarded as never having been written. Mr. Dunn was in his office, Mr. Burpee being present, and introduced the subject of Mr. Tilley's re-appointment. He seemed very anxious that Mr. Tilley should remain in office. The matter was discussed confidentially, and Mr. Dunn might have inferred that if Mr. Tilley should express a wish for appointment, the Government would give it to him. Mr. Dunn was not authorized to make any proposition to Mr. Tilley on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Tilley replied that he did not understand Sir Albert to make a point of the letter being produced, after the removal of the seal of secrecy. It contained a request that it be destroyed, but he did not think it had been destroyed. He would find it and let it speak for itself. Mr. Dunn, who was the political friend of Mr. Burpee and Mr. Smith, had spoken as if by authority, having assured him, without hesitation, that he could have the Governorship another five years.

The matter having reached this stage the House adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Sir Albert does not appear to be fortunate in his differences with the abler men of the Government, and he, certainly, does not appear to have figured to advantage after stating that he knew of no offer of a second term having been made to Mr. Tilley. Whether the offer was strictly official or not is not of so much consequence in view of the generally believed fact that Mr. Tilley could have had a second term if he had desired it. It would have been far better for both himself and his native Province had he accepted the offer which Sir Albert made.

PERSONAL:—Mr. John Livingston, Immigration Agent at St. John, and who was been acting as Ottawa correspondent of the *Sun*, returned to St. John last week. It is understood that Mr. Livingston is still retained on the regular staff of the *Sun*. He is a journalist of considerable experience.

MR. SNOWBALL'S SPEECH on the new tariff, which we reproduced from the St. John *Telegraph* last week, is republished on our fourth page. Our reason for repeating it is for the purpose of meeting a general local demand which we were unable to supply last week with our usual issue. We print a few extra copies this week to supply orders received for copies of last weeks issue and any new orders that may come in. The price is four cents per copy, which includes postage.

THE REASON WHY:—The prominence given in the telegraphic reports to the *Globe News* and *Telegraph* to matters transpiring at Ottawa favorable to the Conservatives and the muddling of things which are there understood to tell in favor of the Liberals is commented on by those who also get the news from that quarter in the regular way from Montreal Toronto and Ottawa papers. The fact that the telegraphic reports referred to are prepared by Mr. J. L. Stewart of the St. John *Sun* staff accounts for their bias. Mr. Stewart is not the man to let a point against the Conservatives go to the public through any act of his.

AT LAST.—The *Advocate* has, at last, managed to express its satisfaction with the new tariff. He says everything is as cheap as ever and it might truthfully add that the *Advocate* and its party feel cheaper than ever.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.—Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Lorne, and party, will spend during the coming summer some weeks at Campbellton, New Brunswick, the best salmon fishing station on the Restigouche. This is a purely Highland settlement, having been founded by General Sir Archibald Campbell, one of the early governors of New Brunswick and a native of Argyleshire.—*N. Y. World*

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ROOM PAPER!!

—FOR—

SPRING 1879.

JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES

—OF—

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

ROOM PAPER.

NEW SHADES & DESIGNS,

—AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S, CHATHAM.

1879. 1879.

SPRING TRADE!

THE Subscriber having made a specialty of Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes for the Spring trade, would respectfully solicit a call for inspection. This assortment of Brushes is perhaps the LARGEST, BEST ASSORTED and CHEAPEST ever offered for sale in Chatham.

Brushes.

Okatha, Paint, best Russia Bristle.
Ex " " "
XX " " "
XXX " " "
Sup. Ex. " " "
Gloss Varnish " " "
Extra do. " " "
Sup. Ex. do. " " "
Do. French Sash Tools (all sizes.)
do. American " "
do. Wall Brushes (best Russia Bristles)
do. Ex. Wall brushes.
Ok White Wash " from 25 cts. to $7.50.

Scaming, Tar, Deck, Scrub, Stove, Horse, Dandy, Stencil, Shoe, Counter, Cloth, Hair, Floor, Dusters, Window, Graining, Graining Combs, Camel Hair, Marking, Tooth and Shaving Brushes.

Sponge and Chamoise skin.

50 boxes Window Glass.

London and Paris Whiting.
Putty.
Paint Mills,
Axle Greese,
Machine Oil,
Refined Seal Oil.

Best English Boiled & Raw Oil.

—TURPENTINE.—

Fire proof Mineral Paint.
Brandrams Genuine White Lead.
No. 1, A. B. and C.
No. 1, 2 and 3 Genuine Lion & Beaver White Lead
XXX XX and X Crown and Anchor "
Zinc White.

Paint.

Black.
Yellow.
Green.
Blue.
Brown.
Drab.
Red.
Chrome Yellow.
Paris Green.
Brunswick Green.
Celestial Blue.
Ultramarine Blue.
Vermillion.
Persian Red.
Indian "
Burnt Turkey Umber.
Raw " "
" Sienna.
Burnt "
Oak Graining.
Pumice Stone.
Rose Pink.
Vandyke Brown.

Paint.

Imp. Drop Black.
Venetian Red.
Spruce Ochre.
Spanish Brown.
Red Oxide.
Red Lead.
White "
Zinc "
Lamp Black.
Prussian Blue.
Red Ochre.
Yellow Ochre.
Stone "
Pink "
Patent Dryer.
Carriage Paint.
Lakes, etc., etc.,

—AT—

J. R. GOGGIN'S Hardware Store.

READY MIXED PAINT (every Man his own Painter.)

PATENT KNOTTING.—VARNISHES.

Body Finishing, Gearing, Rubbing, Best Carriage Copal, Oak, Japan Drier, Brown Japan, Demar, Imperial Black, Ex No. 1 Furniture, No. 1 Furniture, White, Walnut, Asphathum Stain, Asphalthum Varnish for Ship's bottoms, chains, anchors, etc., Fencing.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin,
Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes, Galv. do.,
Boat Nails and Spikes,
Chain from 3-16 to 1-2 inch.

Sporting and Blasting Powder.—Fuse.

Special Attention to LOCKS, HINGES, etc., Builder's Materials.

—SPECIAL ATTENTION TO—

JOINERS TOOLS, DRILL and CHISEL STEEL, IRON all sizes (very low,) HORSE SHOES & NAILS. DRY and TARRED PAPER, SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, CARRIAGE CASTINGS and BOLTS (all sizes), CARRIAGE AXLES and SPRINGS, LEAD and COPPER (sheet), ZINC, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, BRASS RODS,

together with the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED stock of HARDWARE ever offered for sale in Chatham.

☞ As my attention is all given to the trade I have in Stock every article required in the trade, which will be sold at such low Prices as will defy competition.

General Hardware Store, - - - Chatham, N. B.

J. R. GOGGIN.

NEW SPRING GOODS, JUST OPENED.

THESE Goods we have laid in early in order to save the duty and we will offer them at the old low prices.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, LUSTRES & BRILLIANTS. In FRENCH MERINOES and CASHMERES, COBURGS,

COLORED DRESS GOODS, in LUSTRES TWILLS, SERGES, MERINOES DE BAGES and FIGURED GOODS.

Prints, Galeteas, Linens, Cottons, Shirting &c., a fine stock of Cloths, a large lot of

LADIES' BLACK STRAW HATS & TRIMMINGS,

—A GREAT VARIETY OF—

Men's and Boy's Felt and Fur Hats, Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer.

Also a nice lot of FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES.

CHATHAM, March, '79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO.

TAMARSOID

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

CONSUMPTION CURE.

This Medicine which has attracted so much attention all over the Continent by the miraculous cures which it has effected, is now offered to the public at the low price of $1.00 per package, post paid. It is on sale by most druggists, or sent on application to the

TAMARSOID M'F'G. CO., OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

FRESH SALMON WANTED.

TENDERS are solicited by the subscribers for the supply of about thirty tons of fresh Salmon and Trout, to be delivered at their establishment at Channel, Newfoundland, during the months of June and July. E. G. & C. STAYNER, Stayner's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

April 3, 1879.

HAY.

FOR SALE, 20 TONS GOOD HAY. Price and terms to suit the times. Opposite Chatham, March 15th., 1879.

JOHN U. LOGGIE.

Seed Wheat.

The Subscriber has on hand, for sale.

150 Bushels Good White Bald Seed Wheat.

ALEX. MORRISON.

Springfield, Chatham, 8th April, '79. 4124

CARTS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

TWO BOX CARTS,

nearly new, painted and in good condition.

DAVID CASSADY.

Chatham, April 8th. 4117