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BLACK & COLOURED DRESS GOODS,

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FUR CAPS and sets of FURS—cleared out exceedingly low.
Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES & MITS—lined and unlined.
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HOSIERY, Striped and Plain—a choice lot in all the fashionable colours.
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Chatham, Dec. 20, '77. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

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Special Line of Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS—at 20c., 25., 30c. and 50.
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Chatham, Dec., 13th 1877.

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FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, - - - - - Water Street.

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The Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

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Gold and Gold Plated JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS, which has been PERSONALLY SELECTED from the best American Houses.

Daily Expected—A fine Assortment of Electro-Plated Ware.

ON HAND—A large Stock of Havana, German and Domestic CIGARS, Canadian and Virginia TOBACCOS, Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, and all SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Also,—

TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS, SOAP, ETC., ETC.

Buyers will do well to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods have been bought at *lowest Cash Prices*, and will be sold at a small advance on cost,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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J. PALLEN & SON,

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER,
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A THIRD CLASS Male Teacher is wanted for District No. 5, Parish of Newcastle.
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FROM NEW YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Sat. Feb. 16, "..6 a. m..VICTORIA...Sat. Jan. 26.	
Sat. Feb. 23, "..10 a. m..DEVONIA...Sat. Feb. 2.	

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CABIN—$55 to $70. According to Accommodation.
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For further information apply to D. G. Smith, Chatham, or
SCAMMELL BROTHERS,
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Comic and Sentimental.

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A LARGE STOCK! AND GOOD GOODS!

THERE is not a CHEAPER or BETTER assorted stock of

STAPLE and FANCY
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PEOPLE'S HOUSE
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and if you want to lay your money out to the best advantage, you had better call and examine.

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Boots, Rubbers & Overshoes, Groceries and Wines, Glass and Hardware.

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New FUR SETS, for LADIES' and GENTS', Sets, MUFFS & CAPS. New JACKETS and OVERCOATS for MEN and BOYS. NEW SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTHS.

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DOW'S STURGEON OIL,
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ALSO:—A lot of

FRESH DRUGS.

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E. LEE STREET,
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Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 6, '77

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It s sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

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Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

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Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

The War.

During the past week there has been quite a flutter of excitement over the news from Europe connected with the war. Hardly had the Turkish defenders been withdrawn from the outer lines of Constantinople, consequent upon the armistice, and news of the moving of the British fleet towards the Dardanelles been made known, than the despatches announced that the Russians were entering Constantinople and moving across to Gallipoli, that strategic point, where Great Britain threatened to effect a lodgement earlier in the war. Meantime a great debate was going on in the British House of Commons, caused by a request of the Government for a grant of six millions of pounds to meet any possible war contingency. Earl Carnarvon had resigned his seat in the Cabinet because it had held to and acted upon its policy of distrusting Russian's entire good faith in seeking only Turkish reform, and Lord Derby had tendered his resignation because of the ordering of the British fleet to the Turkish Capital, but, subsequently, withdrawn it on the movements of the naval force being arrested. The anti-Russian feeling was already quite high in England when the war grant was being opposed in Parliament and the news from the East came like a thunderbolt to confirm popular suspicion of Russia's designs. For a few hours excitement prevailed almost everywhere in the Kingdom. Opposition to the Parliamentary grant was withdrawn and the Government policy unanimously endorsed, the markets were disturbed and there was almost a panic. Crowds gathered about the more public places in London and made hostile demonstrations against those who had shown sympathy for Russia, going so far as to break the windows of Mr. Gladstone's town house and of the Daily *News* Office. Despatches from Turkish sources showed that the powerful enemy of the Porte was taking bold steps to, at least, secure the fruits of victory, beyond contingency, and it looked as if the complete overthrow of Turkish rule and Turkish national status in Europe was aimed at, together with all that Russian acquisition of the Turkish ports would imply as affecting British interests. The British Government requested an explanation from Russia and was assured that the first despatches overstated the meaning of the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople, while no advance on Gallipoli had taken place. Subsequent despatches show that Russia takes the ground that the partial and peaceable occupation of Constantinople by Russian forces, while the negotiations under the armistice are pending, is necessary for the proper protection of the Christian population.

The very latest news shows that ships belonging to the different naval powers of Europe will probably be allowed to pass the Dardenelles. In any case British men-of-war will do so, such a course being unavoidable after what has occurred.

The other side of the Picture.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, although he resorted to much invective against the editor of the ADVANCE in his Newcastle speech on the day he was elected, occasionally rose to the dignity of figures. He quoted from a book, referring to it as, "this authority," as if it were a Dominion Blue Book, and challenged Mr. Snowball or "his man," whom he saw taking notes to reply to his "facts and figures." Mr. Mitchell imagines that reference to Mr. Smith as "Mr. Snowball's man" is a very effective way of weakening the influence of this journal, and he took good care when, at his pointed challenge, Mr. Smith rose to accept it, there and then, to pretend not to see him. Had he not been "just then looking over a public document," as the *Advocate* puts it, he would have been nicely exposed. The "public document" in which Mr. Mitchell found his figures—and it was the only document that he had or quoted from during his speech—was a well known Tory pamphlet issued by Senator Macpherson, the misstatements of which have been so exposed in the upper Provinces that when even a "parish politician" is rash enough to quote it seriously there he is hooted from the platform. Mr. Mitchell, however, appears to think that any kind of statement is good enough for his constituents and that because he says a thing is so, it must be "swallowed without tasting." The statements of the pamphlet in question are got up in a way that savors of Tupperism and, indeed, the *brochure* is thought to be the joint effort of the chief disciples of Ananias in the Tory ranks. However, the *Advocate* and Mr. Mitchell have had the effrontry to state that the pamphlet was a public document, and Mr. M. challenged contradiction of its statements by Mr. Snowball or the ADVANCE.

It is pretty well understood in Northumberland that Mr. Snowball is not the champion of any government, nor has he yet appeared in the character of a Reform Don Quixote, commissioned to ride tilt against every Tory windmill. As, however, Mr Mitchell has chosen to assume the role of windmill and to nearly burst his sails with Senator Macpherson's Tupperisms, and as prominent members of the Government have demolished Macpherson's statements long ago, we will meet Mr. Mitchell's borrowed thunder from his "public document" by quoting from the speeches referred to, sufficiently to show that there is about as much in the extravagance charged against the Government as there is in those "cow cases" which formed the burthen of that Barnaby River speech.

The Premier appears to have always looked upon the author of Mr. Mitchell's "public documents" as something to play with. In his speech at Fergus on 7th July last, Mr Mackenzie said:—

Senator Macpherson's appearance on the public arena as an essayist or debater, with two others in the persons of the late Premier and Dr. Tupper, reminds one of a passage in Aytoun's poems, half English and half Gaelic, which describes the feud between the clans Macpherson and McTavish:—

"F'hairson swore a feud
Against the clan McTavish;
Marched into their land
To murder and to ravish:
For he did resolve
To extirpate the vipers,
With four and twenty men
And five and thirty pipers.
But when he had gone
Half way down Strath Canaan,
Of his fightin' tail
But three were remainin'.
They were all he had
To back him in ta battle,
All the rest had gone
To drive off ta cattle."

(Loud Laughter) In the present case Senator Macpherson becomes an essayist, Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Tupper are

"The only twa that's left
To back him in ta battle."

(Laughter) And before this redoubtable triumvirate we are expected to vanish, as an Administration, into thin air. Like Davy Crockett's celebrated coon, we must "come down" when the gun is pointed at us. (Laughter.) I think the Finance Minister has shown you conclusively to-day that one branch of the Administration on which we have been strongly assailed is in the safest possible condition.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, in his Port Elgin speech on the 25th Sept. last went, in a pretty lively manner, into matters treated of in F'hairson's pamphlet. He said:

GOLIATH MACPHERSON

And now, gentlemen, descending from prince to peer, this reminds me that I have something to say of our sapient and ponderous friend, Mr. Senator Macpherson. Mr. Macpherson, though his name is David, seems to figure as a sort of Opposition Goliath (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I am not aware whether Mr. Macpherson is a man of extensive reading, though I can certify that he has ever read the Public Accounts of this Dominion he has signally failed to understand them; but I presume he has heard of Lord Bacon and it might have been worth his while to peruse a certain famous saying of that nobleman, wherein Lord Bacon, who was a very shrewd observer of men and things has left it on record "that it is commonly noted of tall men, as of tall houses, that the upper story is not unfrequently the worst furnished." (Laughter.) However that may be, Mr. Macpherson, neither regarding Lord Bacon nor yet the patriarch Job, has written a book, or perhaps I should say has caused a book to be written. (Laughter.)

MERITS OF MR. MACPHERSON'S BOOK.

This book has two merits. It is well printed. It is also a most capital illustration of the profound wisdom of that provision of our Constitution which makes Senators incapable of dealing with questions of trade or finance.

HIS OWN MERITS.

Now, I am quite ready to admit that up to a recent period I have always looked upon Mr. Macpherson as a pompous but highly respectable sort of Philistine. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) I knew he had not done much except that once on a time he exchanged a charter for a fat contract, and bought a Senatorship with part of the proceeds, but nobody, as far as I was aware, ever questioned his general respectability.

POSITION ALTERED.

I am very sorry to say that the revelations made before the Northern Railway Committee have very seriously altered all this, and that henceforward Mr. Macpherson must stand on a much lower level in the eyes of all honest and intelligent men. (Hear, hear.) I see that Mr. Macpherson has had the effrontery in his place in the Senate to declare that he did no wrong in taking money from the Northern Railway for Sir John's testimonial. He, a Senator of this Dominion, a member of the Legislature which passed the very law which declares in the most express terms that it shall be the duty of the Managers of the Northern Railway to pay to the people of Canada every penny they earn, after defraying the interest on certain bonds and paying their legitimate working expenses, can see no harm in this Company, whose interest were openly and notoriously in direct antagonism to the people's, taking this money, which did not by law belong to them at all, and therewith subsidizing the chief agent of the people of Canada—the very man of all others whose sworn duty it was to see that the Northern Railway obeyed the law and paid the balance of its earnings into the public treasury! (Hear, hear.) Two trustees combine together to plunder their ward for the benefit of that ward's lawyer, and one trustee publicly declares that it is all right!

PROBABLE FATE ELSEWHERE.

Well, I will only say that there are many countries in which Mr. Cumberland and Mr. Macpherson, if they had been proved guilty of such acts as they have publicly admitted themselves to have committed, would have had an opportunity of reconsidering their views as to the relations of *meum* and *tuum* throughout a period of enforced seclusion of considerable duration. (Hear, hear.)

ATTITUDE HERE.

Here these gentlemen blossom into political moralists of an especially rigid type. They mourn over the degradation of our politics. They regret that they have been disappointed in the present Ministry. They, speaking from a lofty moral standpoint, exhort their countrymen to select more honourable men as their leaders. They tacitly offer themselves as apt examples, and indeed Mr. Macpherson may perhaps be able to inculcate one useful moral lesson if he will only teach his hearers not to do as he has done. (Laughter.)

Before proceeding further we will give an extract from the *Advocate*, showing the extent of which Senator Macpherson's "public document" was quoted by Mr. Mitchell to the Newcastle audience. Mr. Mitchell said:—

When the late Gov't resigned the reins of power the present party said that we left a deficit of $5,000,000, and this in the face of the fact that we left a surplus of $700,000. This statement was made for the purpose of justifying them in the attempt to raise an additional five million by taxing the people. When the late Gov't were in power the duty was taken off tea and coffee, necessaries of life, but with the cry of a deficit the present Gov't succeeded in increasing the duties from 15 to 17½ per cent., which included a duty on tea and coffee. An additional 2 cents per lb. was placed upon tea, the duties on liquors were also largely increased, and all to show the *economy* of the Gov't.

Mr. Mitchell then went on to show the great increase in the public expenditure under the present Gov't quoting from the public documents in proof of his statements.—Among other things he said that while the Customs revenue had decreased between 1873 and 1876 to the extent of over two millions of dollars, it had cost $38,335 more to collect the revenue in 1876 than it did in 1873 under the late Gov't, With respect to immigration, under the late Gov't, and through the judicious administration of the Department by the Hon. Mr. Pope, a very large number of persons were brought into the Dominion, and altho' the falling off might partly be attributed to the hard times, he believed that unwise legislation also had something to do with it. But as to the cost. In 1873 the cost per head, under the late Gov't, was $7,76 per head; in 1875 under the Mackenzie Gov't the cost had increased to $18.90 per head, and in 1876, under this economical Gov't, had still further increased to the enormous outlay of $26.55 per head.

He then quoted from public documents to show the increase in the public debt, which in 1873 was $129,743,432, in 1874, $141,163,151, in 1875, $151,663.401, and in 1876, $161,204,687, showing an increase in our public debt, in three years, under the economical Reform Gov't, of over *thirty one millions of dollars*, [The increase of interest in the three years amounted to $1,203,797.]—EDITOR.

The italics, editorial sentence and all are from the *Advocate*. Now we will proceed with the reply of the Government. In the speech at Port Elgin, Mr. Cartwright referring to the Northern Railway fraud, said:—

WHY DEAL SEVERELY.

You may ask why I treat this matter so severely. I do so because I knew best how great is the mischief these men have done. If there is one thing more than another which will damage the credit of Canada abroad, it is such proceedings as these. My official duties compel me more than most men to understand how gravely these revelations affect our standing on the Stock Exchange and in Downing-street, and I can assure you that the mischief is incalculable. As a mere matter of business, I had rather the half million dollars we so narrowly escaped losing in this transaction had been flung into the sea than that prominent capitalists in London and men in high office in the Imperial Cabinet should have become familiarly acquainted with these shameful details. (Hear, hear.)

DEMORALIZATION OF THE OPPOSITION.

I say nothing of the demoralization of the Opposition themselves. So far I have not seen one Opposition newspaper, I have not heard one Opposition speaker, venture to censure conduct which they know to be inexcusable. (Hear, hear.) They may indeed murmer among themselves, and express a not unreasonable opinion that as Mr. Macpherson got them into this extremely awkward scrape he ought at least to have refunded the money when he was found out, but that is about the highest flight of virtue of which they are capable.

WHY NOTICE PAMPHLET?

To return, however, to the pamphlet itself. Under ordinary circumstances, I should not have deemed this worth formal notice. The errors it contains are so gross, the malicious intention is so plain, that I would have left it to work its own cure, which it would soon have done, in the minds of all intelligent men. But I find that this precious document is being used as a regular campaign missile; that it has been circulated broadcast through the country; that the responsible leaders of the Opposition quote it in every public utterance; that the Opposition press clamour for an answer; and, in fine, that there is some danger that the more ignorant and careless of our population may be deceived by a pretentious publication like this, coming as it does from a member of the Senate, who is also a recognized leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in that body, and, as I am informed, considered by many of the said Opposition as an authority on matters of finance only second to that distinguished political economist, Mr. Senator Read, of Belleville. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I say, these considerations, and not its intrinsic merit, alone warrant me in taking up your time to day by discussing it.

ITS WHOLE OBJECT.

I may say briefly that its whole pith and substance consists in a deliberate attempt to saddle us with the result of our predecessors' sins. Under a thin pretence of impartiality, utterly contradicted by fact and by every line of the venomous preface which forms the introduction, there is but one end and one object kept steadily in view, and that is, by dint of much speaking, or more properly, of much tabulation, so to muddle an't confuse the ordinary reader as to make him believe that we have done what we accused Sir John A. Macdonald of doing—that he might be bad, but that we were worse than he was. Now, all this has been answered, and all these fallacies have been exposed again and again. Mr. Macpherson's speech was replied to most ably and conclusively on the spot by Mr. Scott in the Senate. The whole general scope of his argument was disproved in detail by myself at Newmarket and elsewhere, but still, for surety sake, I propose to-day to point out to you a few of the grossest and worst blunders contained in this pamphlet, and thereafter to give you in brief outline such facts and proofs as will, I think, fully satisfy you of the utter and absurd falsity of the accusations levelled at us, on the score of extravagance, at least. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

FUNDAMENTAL ERROR.

The fundamental error of alleging that the present Government are, or can by any possibility be, justly held responsible for two-thirds of the expenditure incurred in the fiscal year 1873-4, simply because they took office on the 7th November in that year, I have already exposed; and were it not that I see that this foolish and dishonest assertion is continually repeated by Dr. Tupper, by Senator Macpherson, by Mr. McCarthy, and, in fact, by every Opposition speaker and paper, I would not waste another word upon the subject. As it is, I may remind you that the vast bulk of the total outlay in this, or indeed in any ordinary year, is always fixed in advance, long before the expenditure itself is actually incurred. The items over which any Government, taking office in the middle of any given year, can exercise control, are very few indeed. In our own case we took office, as I have said, on the 7th of November, 1873. Immediately thereafter we were occupied with our own individual elections, which were scarcely over before the dissolution and general election of 1874. Following almost instantaneously upon this came the session of Parliament, commencing in March and terminating in June, within a few days of the close of the fiscal year.

QUESTION FOR CRITICS.

Now, I put this plain question to you and to our critics:—What would you have had us do? Obviously, under the circumstances I have detailed, it would have been utterly impossible to make a thorough or careful examination of the several items of expenditure actually in progress. It is equally obvious that to have ordered the stoppage of any public works or contracts then in progress, or to have interfered materially with existing arrangements without a thorough and careful examination, would have been a most improper and arbitrary act upon our part. Every man possessing the least experience in public affairs must know that the year's outlay necessarily went on as previously arranged by our predecessors, and that it is as absurd as it is dishonest to attempt to hold us responsible for expenditure contracted under estimates we had not prepared, or by virtue of contracts formally completed before we took office. (Hear, hear.)

BLUNDER NO. 1.

But letting this pass, I proceed to deal with a series of very grave misstatements which I find contained in Mr. Macpherson's pamphlet; and first, I observe that Mr. Macpherson, on the 61st page thereof, and elsewhere, makes the following statement:

"This shows that Mr. Tilley had brought down supplementary estimates, the items in which, and in Acts of Parliament, made the increased expenditure of the session of 1873 amount to $1,542,000, according to Mr. Tilley. And, to show that that amount was substantially correct, I shall quote the following words from Mr. Cartwright's budget speech of 1874: 'The legislation of last session added over $1,500,000 to the fixed charges of the country.'"

On page 31 he says:—

"Then the legislation to which I have just referred was passed, and the expenditure for the year under the Acts of Parliament and by supplementary estimates was authorized to be increased (according to Mr. Tilley) by $1,542,000, making the *total estimates for that year* $22,485,133! The Senate will thus see that the Government of that day provided for the additional expenditure ordered by Parliament in the session of 1873. Mr. Tilley evidently supposed he was making ample provision for all requirements."

As also on page 38, in two places, where he says expressly:—

"Mr. Cartwright stated the additional amount at $1,500,000."

Now, the assertion that I stated that a sum of $1,500,000 would cover the whole additions made by Mr. Tilley is utterly and entirely incorrect. What I did say was a wholly different thing, and Mr. Macpherson has fallen into this very absurd error by confounding the statement that Mr. Tilley had added $1,500,000 to the "fixed" annual expenditure, which is quite correct, with the equally correct but quite different statement that the true estimate should have been $1,500,000 over the ascertained estimate prepared for Mr. Tilley by the officers of his own Department, and which, properly enough, only included those items which could be determined with reasonable accuracy at this moment. Had Mr. Macpherson taken the trouble to read my budget speech of 1874, from which he professes to quote, he would have seen this whole subject fully discussed in detail on pages 10 and 11, in which I show that Mr. Tilley's estimate for the year 1873-4 ought to have been some $24,100,000, being an excess in round numbers of nearly $4,000,000 on the estimate of the preceding year, and $1,500,000 over his "ascertained" estimate of $22,586,000; and this is the more noteworthy because no small part of Mr. Macpherson's argument is based on this blunder. (Hear, hear.)

Want of space obliges us to break off at this point. We will continue these extracts next week and let more light in on the character of Mr. Mitchell's "public document."

The Miramichi Hatching House.

We refrained, last week, from noticing the *Advocate's* references to the Fish Hatching House on the Northwest Miramichi because of our opinion that persons on the North Shore who are interested in the matter know that our cotemporary is in entire ignorance of the whole subject, and that his columns are used by outside parties to keep up the deception which has characterised the working of the establishment. We have, however, been called upon by a gentleman well acquainted with the Hatchery, from its earliest history, who very properly thinks that the time has arrived when the glaring official frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Fisheries Department and public by those in charge of the establishment ought to be known, and the destruction of Salmon caused by its peculiar management stopped. Our attention was directed by the gentleman in question—Mr. Jared Tozer of Northesk—to the following in the *Advocate* of 6th inst.

"We pronounce it a falsehood that the whole product of the establishment was comparatively nothing," and we appeal to the Departmental Reports to bear us out. In the report for 1873, Samuel Wilmot, Esq., gave his reasons for his selection of the site of the House, and Mr. A. B. Wilmot reported the operations of the first season's work, which gave 100,000 healthy ova. In 1875, Mr. A. B. Wilmot reported that 150,000 young salmon were distributed in the Miramichi and its tributaries. In 1876 Mr. Venning reported that 60,000 were distributed, and last spring 318,000 were distributed. Here, then, notwithstanding all the difficulties that beset this new and delicate process of manipulation, 628,000 young salmon have been hatched, nursed, and distributed from this house, a greater number than has been caught in the whole river since the establishment was started.

Mr. Tozer gives us the names of Messrs Thos. and Wm. Vye, of Newcastle, Isaac R. Leighton of Derby and Elson Tozer besides two other gentlemen, not now in the Province, who can prove his statement that if Mr. A. B. Wilmot, now of Bedford Hatching House, Nova Scotia, reported to the Department that even 1,000 young salmon were hatched out at the Northwest establishment the first season, he was guilty of stating what was entirely untrue, as not a single healthy ova was in the Hatching House that Spring. The only young salmon hatched that year were from ova removed from the Hatching House to his (Jared Tozer's) Milk House, which is supplied with running spring water, and they did not number over five hundred, Mr. Tozer, himself, having frequently counted them.

We may say that Mr. Tozer was, personally, unknown to us until the day he gave us the above information. He also said that when the order came from the Department for the distribution of the reported 100,000 fry in the North Shore Rivers, Mr. A. B. Wilmot said that if he reported the facts to Ottawa it would endanger his position. He had a large tin tank made and partly filled with water. In this he placed less than five hundred fry, took them to Newcastle, thence by Gulf Ports Steamer to Shediac and went through the form of stocking our rivers. Then he made the report mentioned above by our cotemporary.

Mr. Tozer further states that he saw no less than twenty eight parent salmon killed in manipulation and buried near the Hatching House; that he has seen parent salmon, after being weakened by manipulation and kept in the upper pound of the Receiving House for several days, lifted out in the net and carried by the head and tail from the Receiving House to the lower side of the Highway Bridge and placed in the water where they died and were seen rotting on the shores and in the water, subsequently.

Now, Mr. Tozer is pretty well known in Northumberland and we regret that he does not see eye to eye with us in all things. He recognises, however, that the ADVANCE is right in reference to the working of the Hatching House and agrees with us that it is the true interest of those concerned in our valuable fisheries to strengthen the hands of those who allow no false notions of political interest to stand between official rascality and its exposure and punishment.

We may say that although we never had any communication, heretofore, with Mr. Tozer or any other of the gentlemen whose names he has mentioned (and we hope they will not take our reference to them amiss) we offered to prove what he has stated to Mr. S. Wilmot last spring, when he was sent to Miramichi to investigate Mr. D. G. Smith's charges connected with the fraud of last winter, but he declined to enter upon the subject on the ground that his nephew might be implicated. He had been sent here to enquire into the "past and present" of the Hatching House and "the present" seemed to be enough for him.

We leave Mr. Tozer's statement,—which refers only to the year in which he had personal knowledge of the facts—for the consideration of those who argue that such work as he exposes is a benefit to our fishermen, and when the Report on the charges preferred in connection with the same establishment last Spring is laid before Parliament, as it, no doubt will be, the worthlessness of the statements officially made by those in charge of the "Miramichi Hatching House" will more fully appear. In the light of the facts such "rant" as the following will not hurt anybody excepting, perhaps, those who indulge in it. It is applied by the *Advocate* to "Mr. Snowball and his manager."—

"They know who have been doing their little best to "suppress" the Hatching House, and thus frustrate all efforts to keep up the stock of salmon in our waters, and prevent the business of our fishermen from being ruined.—They know that the hollow pretence of preventing public money from being thrown away is a convenient cover for their malice against Mr. Mitchell and ourselves."

If Mr. Mitchell desires to father the work of the establishment we have no particular objection, but the fact that he sets up his influence against the truth and seeks to maintain so palpable a waste of public money will not be of advantage to him in any way. The difference between Mr. Mitchell and ourselves is that he is satisfied with things as they are, while we would have the money, now thrown away, expended in securing real protection to the natural nurseries of our salmon fisheries—the upper waters of the rivers.

Mr. Snowball's Paper.

The *Advocate* calls the ADVANCE Mr. Snowball's paper, a statement which is entirely devoid of truth and which our cotemporary cannot justify by any evidence whatever. We presume the canard is based on the well known fact that before the ADVANCE was established, Mr. Snowball and a number of other leading gentlemen desired to have a respectable paper in Chatham. This desire having been touched by the ears of one of the proprietors of the *Advocate*, he offered to transfer the office of that paper to Chatham if Mr. Snowball would give him a bonus of $1,600. The offer was not accepted, however. The fact that the *Advocate* is disappointed because it has not met with public appreciation, commensurate with its opinion of its own merits does not justify it in pretending to think that the proprietorship of the ADVANCE is vested in anyone but its Editor and publisher. If we deemed it any of our business we might show who owns all that is valuable about the *Advocate* concern, but we have something better to do.

Death of Pius the Ninth.

From the Toronto Mail.

MASTAI FERRETTI came into the world at a stirring period of its history, and he has left it at a time when stupendous events are on the boards. When he first saw the light on the Adriatic coast in 1792, the red bonnet of Liberty was raised in France, and Europe was on the brink of a series of great and bloody wars. As he fell asleep yesterday, rich in his nearly ninety years, the eyes of men were turned to the East, and the world stood awaiting the opening of even a more tremendous tragedy than that which ushered in NAPOLEON. Among the Appennine peasantry there is a legend that "he who is born on the "eve of strife shall die on the eve of "strife, and his life shall be a constant "vigil and dolour even unto the end." PIUS the Ninth has in all things fulfilled this tradition which the vine-dressers among whom he was raised in noble estate so implicitly believe. Insurrection, civil strife, and strife within the Church vexed from the day he was elected to the Papacy to the end; and his death, as we have said, occurred in the midst of the gravest European crisis of modern days.

So much has been written of the dead Pope of late, that it would be idle at this time to give the history of his life. He has seen his great enemy VICTOR EMMANUEL laid away; and has followed him through the night of death as closely as though he had loved him. A new King reigns in Italy, and on the selection of a successor to PIUS the Ninth depends much of the future of that kingdom if not of Europe. At a time fraught with such momentuous events, the electing body will doubtless act with deliberation, unless they have already chosen the man. Whoever he may be, the task before him is one of great magnitude and difficulty. To direct so vast a machine as the Roman Catholic Church, is in itself no slight effort, but when to mere church government are added the complications of nations and the troubles of a whole continent, the burden is one for which a very ATLAS is required.

An exchange gives the following brief outline of the life of the dead Pontiff:—

Giovanni Maria Granbattista Pietro Pellegrino Isadoro Mastai-Ferreti, who will live in history as Pope Pius IX was born at Sinigalia, Italy, on Sunday the 13th of May, 1792. His Father was