GENERAL BUSINESS.

WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT!!

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

J. B SNOWBALL,

CHATHAM, MIR.,

Begs leave to announce that his Stock of FRESH AND FASHIONABLE FURS for this Season stands unrivalled in this Market in regard to QUANTITY QUALITY and PRICE.

THE STOCK CONSISTS PRINCIPALLY OF

Ladies' & Misses' Real & Imitation Seal Caps, the "Lorne" Shape (a Novelty and Very Stylish.)

LADIES' ENGLISH CONEY, BELGIUM SEAL, MINK

—AND—

South Sea Seal Muffs and Boas.

GENTS' CONEY, SEAL, BEAVER, & MINK CAPS,

(VARIOUS STYLES.)

GENTS' FUR GAUNTLET GLOVES.

RACCOON AND BUFFALO COATS,

VERY GOOD.

BUFFALO ROBES,

Lined & Unlined. (Prices Lower than for Years past.)

ALL FURS WILL BE OFFERED BY ME DURING THIS MONTH

At Remarkable Low Prices FOR CASH.

CHATHAM, 10th Dec. 1878.

BARGAINS OFFERED IN DRY GOODS.

A RARE CHANCE.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHS, WOOL GOODS, BLANKETS, MILLINERY, QUILTS, SACQUES, RAILY WRAPPERS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. UNDER CLOTHING.

LADIES' FUR SETS, FUR CAPS, &C., &C.

The above, with the rest of our fine Stock at the very lowest prices possible for Cash only.

Chatham, Jan. 8th., 1879. 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.

DRY PINE LUMBER

1, 1½ AND 2 INCH.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Argyle House

Chatham, June 26 1878 tf

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL,

And Bargains in all Classes of

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

W. B. HOWARD'S,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
CHATHAM.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S

TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St., Chatham.

FOR SALE.

OIL of Lemmon, Peppermint and Cloves.
ESSENCE of Lemon, Cloves, Almond, Vanilla, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Pineapple and Strawberry.
PEELS Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.
SPICES Cloves, Cinnamon, Caraways, Coriander, Allspice, Ginger.
FOR PUDDINGS, &C. Macaroni, Sago, Tapioca and Arrowroot.
SEASONING Sage, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram.

ALSO:—AN ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE PERFUMES

AND—

TOILET SOAPS.

J. PALLEN & SON.

FOR SALE

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1000 BUSHELS OATS.
450 BRLS. POTATOES.
100 DO. TURNIPS.
150 DO. APPLES, "Baldwins and Greenings," choice winter Fruit
100 DO. NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS
50 DO. PORK.

GEO. ROBINSON, Chatham.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment of

READY - MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations with Descriptions of the best FLOWERS and vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden. 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine —32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen number sent for 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMP for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing Lists and Prices, and plenty of information. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

Bowditch's FLOWER SEEDS.

For	$1, you buy	$1 10	worth of Seeds or Plants	
"	$3	"	$3 45	" " Seeds or Plants
"	$5	"	$6 00	" " Seeds or Plants
"	$10	"	$12 50	" " Seeds or Plants.
"	$20	"	$26 00	" " Seeds or Plants.

My New Catalogue for 1879 is the best and most comprehensive work issued. It contains numerous ENGRAVINGS, illustrating thousands of the best FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, and also descriptions of all the BEAUTIFUL PLANTS. Mailed for a 3-cent stamp. To customers free. Seeds or Plants by Express or Mail. (Safety guaranteed.)

WM. E. BOWDITCH, 645 WARREN ST., BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION!!

GRAY'S

Syrup of Red Spruce Gum,

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

TRADE MARK NOTICE.

This is to intimate that the words "SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM" constitute our Trade Mark, which is duly secured according to law both at Ottawa and Washington. Any person infringing the same or imitating the wrapper, which is also registered, will be prosecuted forthwith and without further notice.

N. B.—Any one offering for sale, *not being the manufacturer*, an article for coughs and colds bearing the above Trade Mark, is equally liable with the manufacturer

(See Trade Mark Act of 1868).

KERRY, WATSON & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL.

Sole proprietors of the above Trade Mark.
Feb. 13, '79.

NEW BAKERY

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chatham that he has opened

A BAKERY,

from which he will deliver

Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.

☞ Orders left at the upper and lower stores of the Messrs. Johnston, or with the driver of the cart will be punctually attended to.

JOHN WYSE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

"The Fortune Bay Affair."

Our indefatigable Canadian Fishery Commissioner, W. F. Whitcher, Esq., has written a paper on the above subject. It will be remembered that the United States Government made a claim some months since upon the British Government for compensation to a number of United States Fishermen who were obliged by the local authorities of Fortune Bay, Nfld., to discontinue fishing for herrings with purse-seines on a Sunday, the mode and time of fishing being both illegal. Some twenty vessels claimed damages at the rate of about $5,000 each. Mr. Whitcher quotes from the arguments of United States Secretary Evarts against the award of the Halifax Commission, showing that he as well as Judge Foster and other eminent American authorities contended that the fishermen of that country had practically no rights conferred upon them by the Treaty to do what they now claim damages for being prevented from doing. The Commissioner makes out one of the most conclusive cases possible in favor of the justice of the award and against the inconsistency of the Americans in the whole arbitration matter. The way in which he puts Mr. Evarts, on the Halifax Commission, in the witness box against Mr. Evarts, on the claims of these Gloucester fishermen who want about $100,000 for a very small fraction of what Senator Edmunds declared to be "practically worthless," shows Mr. Whitcher to be a keen and skilful advocate of our treaty rights, and an officer well worthy of the important place he holds in the Fisheries Department. The case and paper referred to will form part appropriate addenda to the Report of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

Severe Storm.

The most severe snow storm of the season visited us on Friday last. The temperature was low and a gale of wind prevailed all day, making the drifts thick and blinding and the snowbanks high. The trains were hung up at various points for a short time, the railway authorities, very properly ordering freight trains to remain at stations during the worst part of the storm in preference to expending the men's energies and assuming the risks of unnecessarily fighting accumulating drifts. Owing to the Chatham road not being clear till Saturday no mails from either east or west were received at the Chatham Post Office until Saturday evening. The snow is reported heavy in the woods.

Ottawa News.

Parliamentary matters move along slowly at Ottawa, although we may expect more activity shortly. The daily sessions are very brief that of Tuesday being of only fourteen minutes duration. It is quite evident that it would have been better for the opening to have been delayed a week or two. All classes in Canada must regret the disgraceful conduct described as having been witnessed at Rideau Hall Ball. The individuals who behaved so badly ought to be publicly known and hereafter afforded no opportunity to indulge their beastly propensities to the public disgrace. Our readers will be interested in the news from the Capital, brief as it is. We give the latest and among the items are some of local interest.

The Local Legislature.

The New Brunswick Legislature is to assemble to-day. It is said there will be a contest for the Speakership between Messrs. Stevenson and Vail—the former receiving the support of Members of the Government and personal friends, the latter of gentlemen from both sides, but chiefly of the Opposition. The vote—should a division take place—will hardly be a test of the relative strength of the two parties. It is probable that Mr. Blair will be chosen leader of the Opposition, although this is only conjecture on our part. We have no doubt that unless the Provincial Secretary is hampered by some of his colleagues he will have reforms of administration to present for the consideration of the House. Before these can come up for treatment, however, other questions may precipitate a party conflict. Both sides believe themselves to be the majority, it is said, and old inconsistencies may cause new troubles that will hinder the real and necessary work of the Legislature. We hope nothing will be done hastily and that mistakes may be avoided on both sides.

THE "NEWS" and the Inspector of Fisheries are the subject of an article on the first page.

OUR FRIEND, Mr. Domville, appears to be of an enquiring turn of mind. He is a very useful member of Parliament. Long life to him!

IN HIS PLACE;—It will be seen by reference to our Ottawa news that Mr. Snowball, who left Chatham for Ottawa on Thursday last, was sworn in and took his seat in the House of Commons on Monday.

ACTIVE POLITICS.—It is reported that the King of Burmah has murdered all the Royal Princes and their families, and reinstated the Ministers formerly in office, thus restoring the previous despotic Government.

FISHERIES REPORT:—Among the Blue Books that have come to hand from Ottawa is the Report of the Marine and Fisheries Department which, like those of other departments shall have more full attention hereafter. It appears that the Fisheries expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1878 was $95,387.81, under the following heads:—Ontario, $12,723.88; Quebec, $13,662.55; Nova Scotia, $15,292.82; New Brunswick, 10,926.11; Prince Edward Island, 1,836.54; British Columbia, $690; Manitoba, 290. Fish Breeding 20,088.80; Fisheries protection Steamer $19,-967.11.

A Disappointed "Delegation."

Miramichi people are a good-hearted lot and seldom withold their sympathy from deserving objects. We, therefore, hope they will be prepared to receive back from their sojourn of trial and vexation Messes. John Sadler, L. J. Tweedie and R. R. Call, who will doubtless reach home "by sections," wiser but weaker men than when they left for Dalhousie, St. John, Bathurst, Campbellton, etc., (!) last week. There was no necessity for misleading their friends in reference to their destination, but some people like to be mysterious, because the greater the mystery in which they can enshroud their movements the greater men they think they will appear. Rob them of their mysteries and, perhaps, there is little else left worth notice. Mr. Sadler is looked upon as the "wise man" of his party just now. Whether he has any real claim to leadership in that respect, we seriously doubt, in view of his going in pursuit of a mare's nest to—ah—Dalhousie(!)—with the other two worthies, and we should not be surprised, after all, if it should turn out that he is pretty nearly as shallow as either Mr. Call or Mr. Tweedie—with this exception, that he is cunning enough to keep his mouth shut and prevent discovery of the truth. Of course, we speak of these gentlemen only as they appear in the role of public men and politicians, for, personally, we have no right to criticise them.

These three, in common with the *Advocate*—a paper which, on account of its shallowness, is a fitting organ of its party—raised their voices at home in bewailing comment in the absence of Northumberland's representative from Ottawa at the time when there was nothing to do, save by some of their friends who, on account of their customary conduct, are not to visit Rideau Hall again. The County was going to the dogs and it was too bad, they said, that Northumberland's seat in the Commons should be vacant, as its seat in the Senate always, practically, is. They have still a longing after contracts; they have a few old buildings to sell; even some of their "slab islands" might be turned to account if they had a representative in the Commons to pull with the gifted Senator. What to do in such a dilemma they hardly knew. The Election Petition business had turned out badly and people were beginning to laugh at the Petitioners. In fact, the latter had arrived at the conclusion that putting themselves forward to get "revenge" for the Senator was not such fun, after all, and there threatened to be, "a split in the bark,"—a division in the wigwam—when a short cut to the goal of all their desires was presented to them.

It was done by a disinterested party, of course. This genius told them how the usurper was to be "scared right out of Parliament at once." The inconvenience of buying evidence was to be overcome. The failure and inglorious defeat of "taint protest" was to be averted. Tooley Street was to be vindicated and the selves let into the pasture! But it was all to be kept a secret until the mine was sprung and the sappers engaged in the work were ready to return home with the laurel of victory on their brows. So they went to Ottawa. The two petitioners took Mr. Tweedie the "neutral" politician—along with them. You know Mr. Tweedie never was in favor of the protest. His way, he says is "to be done with a fight when it's over." He is one of those fair-minded creatures who hate anything mean, but, then, when he has a sure thing to accomplish any of the Senator's work, the end, and the promotion of those political prospects of his, justify the means, and they can count him in. He's a "fair man."

There was an affecting meeting in Ottawa, for by some means our trio ran past Dalhousie, etc. The "Great Rejected" had it all cut and dried. They sat late into the night laying their plans. The Post-office papers before them could not be gainsaid. It was there in black and white. The usurper's name stood out in bold relief as a contractor under the Government for carrying Her Majesty's mails between Chatham Junction and Chatham. When it was finally settled they took coffee or something, and went to bed. But for a time they could not sleep. How could they, when they were on the eve of startling the Miramichi? They already almost heard the crackle and hiss of those dry tar barrels which they laid by in Newcastle about the 17th September, last, and put back again when "Sir John rode silently on." As the coffee took effect there appeared a grand transformation scene, in which the Leader of the Left Centre brandishing the tail of Mrs. Murphy's cow over the prostrate form of the usurping postal contractor was the central group, and as the coffee cooled off the scene faded and they slept.

Next day Mr. Domville, who they thought they would get to help them, asked if they calculated the usurper had been asleep prior to and during the late election? They explained what was in the Post-office Department papers and their hearts smote their ribs when he laughed at them as if he were a fiendish Grit. They managed to gasp out that if the usurper had a contract with the Government or any Department thereof he would take his seat at the peril of a penalty of $2,000 a day. They said Tweedie read that in the law to them, and Sadler said he knew it himself, anyhow and Call remarked that Domville must be a fool if he didn't know it. But Domville told them he was very busy; that they must remember Ottawa, during the Parliamentary session, was not Newcastle on the night Messrs. Tilley and Tupper wouldn't join the torchlight procession. He directed them how to get proper information in the Postmaster General's Department. He said the papers they referred to were insufficient But he assured them that if they found the usurper was still a contractor for carrying the mails, or had been since 17th Sept., last they had only to let him know and he would tell them what to do next.

They know all about it, now, and are coming home. They had the melancholy privilege of hearing at the Russell House next day that the usurper was sworn in and they actually saw him in his seat in the Commons on Monday last.

Then, it is said, Call tried to get a position on the Intercolonial and declared he would go west if it wasn't given to him. He said he had been promised it. Tweedie said he didn't care as they wouldn't know anything about the sell at home, and Sadler said—nothing. They waited on Mr. Domville again and he sympathised with them a good deal. He told Call that he might consider the Intercolonial berth still promised to him. Then he took Sadler aside and conversed a few minutes with him. It transpired that Mr. Mitchell had already got the *Telegraph* correspondent to say that he had the Government patronage in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester and, at his suggestion, Call sent the following to another St. John paper:—

Ottawa, Feb'y., 24th.

Messrs. R. R. Call, John Sadler and L. J. Tweedie, the deputation from Miramichi, leave for home in the morning, expecting to arrive there on Thursday morning. They have had interviews with most of the Ministers on Northumberland County matters with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Domville told them to give out when they reached home that they had gone to Ottawa on public business—that they saw all the Ministry and could get anything they had a mind to ask for—that Dr. Tupper, Sir John, the Marquis of Lorne, etc, all expressed profound regret that the late lamented had been defeated—that they knew who would get the contracts for repairing the buoys, moving the Escuminac Lighthouse, etc. and, above all things, Domville told them, to be sure and say something about the grant for clearing the Southwest of obstructions, and building the Escuminac Breakwater, as he had heard the usurper was desirous of forwarding those works and had already pressed them upon the notice of some of the Ministry.

As we said before, the absentees will return at once. We hope our friends will listen kindly to their stories about interviews with the Ministry and not smile audibly or remind them of that mail contract business. If one of the party does not put in an appearance it need not excite surprise, for he will be along in good time, and when he does come it is to be hoped he will be let down as easily as possible—as easily as the whole party have been let down in their last and greatest effort to obtain "revenge."

OTTAWA.

THE TARIFF, ETC.

The passage of the Address through the House of Commons without amendment or division is a matter reflecting credit on the tact of both parties—on the Government for witholding anything which might have imperatively challenged a division and on the Opposition for not taking up the time of the House in debate until the Government should bring down its measures. It is said, however, that while the Government did not anticipate a division, they really expected that a debate would arise on the Address, and that as a consequence of there being very little, the Budget Speech will not be forthcoming as soon after the passing of the Address as was expected.

Party critics might be disposed to find much to write against the Government about, in view of this seeming unreadiness, but there are so many important considerations involved that the only wonder is that Mr. Tilley can succeed at all in preparing a bill of fare calculated to satisfy a majority. It seems quite evident that he will disapoint the ultra-protectionists, as the Government have resolved to increase the tariff only to the extent necessary to secure sufficient additional revenue to avoid the deficits that have been the rule for a few years past. This policy does not please the parties who advocated the adoption of something like the United States tariff while the strong party men of the Opposition are equally displeased because, as they say, they intended to "readjust" the tariff to about the same extent as it is rumored the Government will do. After all, therefore, it does not appear that Sir John's party really intend to attempt the introduction of the protection policy on which the elections were carried, especially in Ontario.

COMMITTEES.

The following Members, from the Maritime Provinces are on the select standing committees of the House:—

Priviliges and Elections:—Anglin Costigan, Daly, McDonald, (Pictou), McIsaac, Smith.

Expiring Laws:—King, Macdonnell, (Inverness), Ogden, Muttart, Snowball, Wade, Weldon, Yeo.

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines:—Anglin, Borden, Burpee, (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Girouard, Haddow Killam, Pickard, Pope, Richey, Connell, Costigan, Domville Flynn, Langley, McDonald, (Pictou), Macdonnell, (Inverness) McIsaac, Smith, Snowball, Tilley, Tupper.

Miscellaneous and Private Bills:—Allison, Burpee, (Sunbury), Flynn, Gilmor, Haddow, Kaulback, Killam, McDonald, (Victoria), MacDonnell, (Inverness), McIsaac, McKay, Robertson, Rogers, Wade.

Standing orders:—Gilmor, Connell, Costigan, Hackett, McDonald (C. B.), Rogers Weldon.

Printing:—Costigan, McDonald (C. B.)

Public Accounts:—Allison, Anglin, Burpee, (St. John), Burpee, (Sunbury), Domville Gilmor, Longley, McDonald, (C. B.), McDonald (Pictou), Pope, Richey, Smith, Snowball, Tilley Tupper.

Banking and Commerce:—Pickard, Burpee, (St. John), Daly, Domville, Hackett, Killam, McDonald (P. E. I.), McDonald (Pictou), Ogden, Tilley, Tupper, Yeo. Domville is chairman of this important Committee.

Immigration and Colonization—Borden, Brecken, Flynn, Girouard, Kaulbach, King, McDonald (P. E. I.), McDonald (C. B.), McDonald (Victoria), Muttart, Rogers, Wade, Yeo.

THE SPEAKER'S PRIVILEGES.

A matter which has caused no little comment is the question of the Speaker's rights, powers and privileges, brought up by motion of ex-Speaker Anglin. During the recess between the late session and the present one, some vacancies having occurred in the official staff of the Commons, (one by death and two by resignation of officers entering political life) and the Clerk of the House having represented the facts to the Speaker, showing the necessity of immediately filling the positions, Mr. Anglin had accordingly filled them by new appointments. On the change of Government, Sir John A. Macdonald had notified the Clerk not to recognise the new appointments, and the Clerk had at once accepted the Premier's *dictum* in the matter and dismissed the parties in question. Strangely enough, one at least of the newly appointed who had been a month on the staff was not paid, then or since, though he had given up a salary elsewhere in another official position. The Clerk of the House, immediately on dismissing the persons referred to, again notified Mr. Anglin of what he had done, and the latter thereupon had peremptorily ordered their restoration, but in this the Clerk had obeyed the Premier rather than the Speaker. This is the substance of the case, which was stated by Mr. Anglin with great force and clearness when moving for the papers relating to the matter. He charged that Sir John had usurped authority properly belonging to the Speaker, and had invaded the rights of the House.

In his reply Sir John admitted that the Speaker, and the Speaker only, had the appointing power, but denied his right to exercise it after the close of the last session of a Parliament, and held that such appointments should only be made by the new Speaker. There are a good many who think it would have been more judicious in Mr. Anglin, not to have filled the places in question otherwise than temporarily, when it had become evident he would soon cease to be the head of the House. Mr. Anglin, however, had this fact in his favor that it was necessary that the places he had filled should be so filled before the session, in order that work might be in readiness for the session, which could not be if delay was had till the appointment of a new Speaker by the new House.

Mr. Piche, first clerk-assistant of the House, had, it will be remembered, been dismissed, and Mr. Bourinot promoted to the place. The new Speaker had before announced the promotion of Mr. Bourinot. But as the discussion proceeded, Mr. Mackenzie insisted on knowing the exact facts of the case, and was told at length by the Premier that Mr. Piche "had been offered a gratuity, which, no doubt, he would be very glad to accept." On being further pressed by Mr. Mackenzie, as to whether Mr. Piche was or was not still an officer of the House, Sir John distinctly stated that he was, and so the matter stands—one score being undoubtedly made by ex-Speaker Anglin.

NOT YET.

On Friday last there was a general expectation that Mr. Tilley's Budget Speech would be made, although in Parliamentary circles the contrary was known. The portions of the House to which the public and privileged ones can gain admission were crowded.

It is now said that a week or more will elapse before the Budget can be submitted.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

On Tuesday Sir John moved concurrence in the Senate address of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Princess Alice. He hoped that such assurances of sympathy would have their effect in allaying the grief of the Queen. He was sure that the Princess deserved all the praises that had been given her and referred to the touching incidents attending her death.

Mr. Mackenzie seconded the motion. Towards Her Majesty he had a feeling of particular veneration. She had been deprived by the death of the Princess of one of her strongest supports. The Princess Alice was peculiarly deserving of the terms in which she was referred to. He would be glad, indeed, if any Act of this Parliament would convey an emotion of pleasure to Her Majesty under this sad bereavement.

Mr. Masson rose to speak and had said a few words in French when he fell into the arms of Dr. Fiset. It would appear by our regular despatches that Sir John and Dr. Tupper rendered almost simultaneous aid. The utmost excitement prevailed in the House. Mr. Masson was first taken to the Speaker's apartments, and subsequently to his own residence. The cause of the trouble is said to be disease of the heart. Mr. Masson is the leader of one wing of the French Conservatives, and very popular as Minister of Militia. The scene was well calculated to soften political antagonism and to leave a solemn impression on the House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stories about the drunkeness and general misconduct of a great many of those invited to the State ball last week are now freely circulated by those who were present. After supper a party of young men took possession of the dining room, acted hilariously, ordered champagne galore, and drank to excess. Men vomited behind the doors and in the dressing rooms. Hon. Mr. Moreton, Comptroller of the Princess' household, found one man vomiting in the hall, took him by the back of the neck, said, "Oh you beast," pushed or kicked him to the door and gave him in charge of the guard. A Western Senator wanted to take the Princess' hand in his and pressed his attention on her so vigorously that she called an A. D. C. to her assistance. An M. P. who was near the scene says she said to the A. D. C. "protect me from that scoundrel," and another spectator says she said "remove that man".

A sermon delivered by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, pastor of the Baptist Church, last evening, containing a few remarks about the ball, was a subject of public comment next day. Mr. Cameron said that there was a living representative of royalty at Rideau Hall; there was a jewelled Princess and an idolized Governor-General. He said that if he ever went to Rideau Hall he would go as a gentleman and come home as a gentleman. He would keep intact the English gentleman, and not act the heathen Chinee. He would go as a wise man, and not come home as a fool. He would go clothed in the dignity of manhood and would return home without having his manhood sullied by indulgence in intoxicating liquors. His words were intended to convey to his hearers a slight idea of the disgraceful acts that marked the conduct of some of the would-be gentlemen who had been honored with invitations on that occasion.

Parliament has done no business of any general interest so far. There is a disposition to hold back until the Tariff changes are announced. A large number of papers on a variety of subjects have been moved for.

Mr. Domville has given the usual notice of motion for copies of all papers and vouchers in connection with the purchase of deal ends and other refuse lumber in County of Northumberland, N.B., from 1st January, 1873 to 1st January, 1879, for the Intercolonial Railway, showing from whom purchased, price paid, to whom paid and for what purpose, where delivered and used, and when used.

Sir John, in reply to Mr. Fiset, informed the House that Government had neither solicited nor recommended Louis Reil's pardon.

Mr. Fiset moved for correspondence in the matter of the lease or purchase by Government of the portion of the Grand Trunk Railway between Riviere du Loup and Point Levis.

Dr. Tupper said that correspondence had been going on for some time and was continuing at present. As soon as completed the correspondence would be brought down. He asked, therefore, that the motion be withdrawn.

Mr. Fiset withdrew his motion.

J. B. Snowball, Esq., representative of Northumberland, arrived on Saturday. He is staying at the Russell House. He was sworn in and took his seat on Monday last.

The Tenders for repairs, etc., required at Miramichi upon the Lightship and for the removal of the Escuminac Lighthouse, have been opened. Thomas Doolan, of Nelson, has been awarded that for the lighthouse work at $998 and the lightship repairs go to Mr. Geo. Ingraham, Newcastle, for $740.

The House met Tuesday, for only fourteen minutes.

Consistency.

A Hardwick correspondent referring to the *Advocate's* complaint that our Ottawa representative was not here to secure the extension of the smelt fishery, says:—

"Last year a petition for the extension of the time to 1st March was got up because the fishermen thought they could make something for themselves out of it. There was no petition sent this year for this reason, that the shippers lost money on what was caught after the 15th of Feb. last year. I heard two of our largest shippers say this; and I also heard different shippers say that they would not ask to have the time extended this season."

"The *Advocate*, all this winter has been engaged in the task of proving that there has been too many smelt caught, and I think it is scarcely consistent for it to change its policy, simply because it wants to have a fling at the gentleman who beat one of its proprietors in the late election."

Experience has taught the smelt fishermen a fact which other people's knowledge of the American fish markets would convey to them. The smelt is, essentially, a winter fish, and when the spring fish begin to arrive in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc., smelts are not wanted.

Mr. Phelim O'Tool's Observations.

Misther Edithor,—Its devarted I am intirely wid the politics av the place; begorra bud its great to see the way they do be makin omadhauns of thimselves. First they have a big foight over the elickshin and thin nothing wad plase a lot av thim bud they must have a pitishin and whin they got ashtray on that and the "other wan" was to git into the sisshin after all—whisht says some of the rale cute bobys, div ye mind the wink av me oye now, and we'd put salt on our birrid's tail yit; and didn't they git about it in foine sthoyle. There was Solicitor Jineral Tweadie and Johnny Saddler and the proprietor of Newcastle fixed the whole bizness and got up to the twig as noicely as you plaze wid a big pinsh av salt loike a Government Contthract. Bud, uch! millia murther! the burrid had hopped aff, and whin they stood scratchin their hids and lookin about thim, "bad cess to the luck av it," says they, for there was the little burrid safe and shnug out av their raich, and the only thing they had to do was to git home and ivery mother's son av thim thry to git the paple to belave they had been to see Doctthor Tupper about the Intercolonial Rilway and Sur John about the National Pholicy. Och, bud its great sphort, intirely, the way some folks do be doin sich cliver thiugs.

Yours, PHELIM O'TOOL.

"Teazer" on Smelts.

Our correspondent, "Teazer," tries to defend his position this week. He shows first that he never made but one shipment of smelts in his life—an experience that would hardly warrant him in setting himself up as an authority in that branch of the business. The fact that shippers continue to ship smelts, season after season, shows that when they claim the business don't pay they confess themselves very poor business men. Nobody believes they would continue the business if it did not pay. "Teazer's" question, "is it not the duty of every person to lend a helping hand to protect such a valuable fish as the bass if they are injured by those smelt bag nets?" will be answered in the affirmative by all. But he comes back exactly to what we have always urged, viz.—the necessity for discrimination in regulating the smelt fishery—the necessity for enquiry, with a view of ascertaining when and where small bass are destroyed and applying the prohibition in times and places to suit. No one denies that small bass are destroyed, but it is discreditable to certain fishery officers that the facts are distorted and misrepresented. Even this year small bass caught on the Northwest as well as in the small rivers have been carefully kept in snow and forwarded to the Department at Ottawa with gross misstatements as to the localities and quantities in which they were taken. Hence, the necessity for independent enquiry. These officers and other persons engaged in such dishonest proceedings must succeed in misleading the Department, unless it steps outside of them to ascertain the truth. All the parties interested ought to be brought face to face in order that the facts may appear.

So far as the smelt fishery itself is concerned we have not any doubt whatever that bag nets will never injure it, so long as the use of smelts for manure is prohibited. If any capable person will take the trouble to compute the quantities destroyed for the last hundred years by residents along both sides of all our rivers every spring at spawning time, and compare it with the bag-net catch they will at once realize how, insignificant, comparatively speaking, the latter is. We are satisfied that the smelt fishery itself is in no danger.

Respecting the claim that smelts are the food of larger fish such as bass, cod, hake and salmon we beg to say there is no evidence in support of it. The statement is only one based on theory, although some of the fishery officers who never saw deep water fishing make it as if they were speaking from their own knowledge.

We are quite glad to hear and publish all opinions, however, for much yet remains to be known before the questions involved can be satisfactorily settled. The interests to be affected by any action of the Government in the matter are important and all who write upon them should do so with a proper sense of their gravity.

Journalistic Courtesy.

Under the above heading the following appears in the St. John *Herald* of last Saturday:

Journals and journalists are not infallible. They can be mistaken, be unjustly prejudiced against persons and things, even while laying claim to be but the exponents of truth. Editors who would not spare even their most intimate friends when they think that the latter are straying from the path of public duty, will often, from the force of misrepresentation, give expression to views and feelings which justice would not dictate. It is much to be deprecated that personality is allowed to show itself to such an extent in some of our papers. Personal attacks should be entirely eliminated from our press, or when made should be justified by necessity and based on truth. We make the above remarks anent some very strong personal feeling in which the Fredericton *Star* indulges against the Miramichi *Advance* and its editor. To those who are at all conversant with the subject which gave rise to the dispute in which the *Star* has shone so ingloriously, it must be manifest that the latter paper has been treating of a matter of which, to say the least, its knowledge is very circumscribed and one-sided. We are among those who are disposed to give the *Star* credit for more than ordinary originality and independence. Its views of things, when founded on a real intrinsic knowledge of the subject-matter, are most frequently correct. And further, we believe that only misrepresentation can cause it to swerve in its judgments. But in the case in question it has certainly erred. It took up the cudgels for a certain public gentleman without making the slightest effort to discover on which side right and truth lay. It did not once endeavor to find out what was the prevailing opinion in the places best fitted to judge of the truth of the *Advance's* estimate of the gentleman in question. It rushed headlong to the rescue and recklessly allowed itself to become the mouthpiece of a partizanship the most unjust. The *Advance* was very moderate in its treatment of the Surveyor-General, stating but facts, and giving expression to what was only the common belief of the people of Northumberland about him. It might have gone further. It might have told the *Star* that if the latter supposed the Surveyor-General believing him to be the representative of the Catholic body in Northumberland, its confidence was misplaced. *If he had been he would never have been elected.* It did not choose to do this. Its tone, until so unjustly assailed, was moderate and courteous, and by no means deserving of the harsh treatment which the *Star* would bestow upon it. The *Advance* has proved itself more than able to take its own part; nor do we presume to put ourselves forward as its defender but a desire to see justice done where injustice had been committed, leads us to take the part of what we consider the injured party.—COM.

The Election Law.

Of the different decisions of the Judges in Quebec and Ontario as to their jurisdiction in Dominion election cases, the Quebec *Chronicle* says:—

The Dominion "Contested Election Act, 1874," for the trial of contested elections to the House of Commons, is so treated by the Courts that it is uncertain whether there is now in existence any legal tribunal for the trial of Election Petitions against the recent returns to the Commons. According to the opinions of Chief Justice Wilson of Toronto, and Judges Stuart and Casault of Quebec, there is not, because the Dominion Act, in conferring a power on the Superior Court to try them acted in direct contravention of the Imperial Act of Confederation. So strong were the opinions of Judges Mondelet and Beaudry against the provisions of the Act that they would never give effect to them. On the other hand we have the opinions of Chief Justice Meredith, and Judges Caron and Johnson that the Act is constitutional. There being a provision in the Imperial Act of Confederation that "the Provinces may exclusively make laws in relation to the administration of justice in the Province including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts," the Judges who have decided against the "Dominion Act," say that the Dominion Parliament have exceeded their powers so far by it there has been imposed on their Court a duty and an obligation which they had no power to do. According to four decisions just given, each by a Judge of the Superior Court at Quebec, there are four seats in the House of Commons jeopardized from the Dominion Act not being, as it might have been, so implicitly within the constitution given by the Act of Confederation as to admit of no doubt. Take for instance the case of Mr. Caron, one Judge, who is supreme in his Court, has decided that in his election, contested with Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, the Dominion Act being unconstitutional, he cannot try it, and thus Mr. Caron remains seated; while, on the other hand, in the case of Mr. Valin, whose election is contested by Mr. Langlois, the learned Judge sitting in that case, has decided that the Act is constitutional and goes on with it. And so it is with the elections at Portneuf and Levis—one candidate goes through the ordeal of a trial of his election and the other does not. Success is thus made to depend on the roster, the turn of the Judge to sit. Four seats in the Commons may not only affect particular important measures, but upon close divisions might upset a Cabinet.

Chief Justice Wilson held that the Court has jurisdiction, but that the Dominion Parliament had no right to determine what the procedure should be. A Nova Scotia decision as to the mode of serving the papers renders matters more complex still. —*Freeman.*

THE MARINE HOSPITAL:—A letter with the name of "John Gallagher, Keeper of the Marine Hospital" attached appears in the *Advocate*. We mention it only for the purpose of saying that the lady to whom he refers as being a visitor at the hospital when it was examined by the editor of this paper had nothing whatever to do with our statements concerning that institution. We represented the place just as we found it. If Mr. Gallagher will employ himself in keeping the Hospital in a cleanly condition it will be a more fitting and manly occupation than signing his name to letters abusing ladies, written by persons less ignorant but as impertinent and vulgar as himself. He appears to be no credit in any way to the Department whose interests are entrusted to him.

Medical.

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