The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, FEBR'Y 25, 1874.

NOVA SCOTIA & FREE SCHOOLS.

THE people of Nova Scotia, as proud and jealous of their constitutional rights as are their neighbors in New Brunswick, have become greatly excited over the intimation from a certain quarter, that nothing will satisfy the Roman Catholic Priesthood of the Maritime Provinces, but a repeal of the law which has so successfully established free schools in our midst. The sympathy of Nova Scotians has now been for a long time in favor of unsectarian education, and we know no better argument for the perpetuation of the present system of public education in our own Province than the increased admiration which Nova Scotia has shown for the law that secures secular education within the schools, and that has everywhere been productive of results the most satisfactory and successful.—Three years New Brunswick nobly and boldly stepped forward in the progress of the way, and we may be assured that it will be wise in Nova

Miramichi Religious Tract Society.

The Annual Public Meeting of the Miramichi Religious Tract Society was held on Tuesday, 24th, in the Temperance Hall, Chatham. Considering the stormy nature of the evening, the attendance was quite large, the building being nearly filled. Dr. Thomson was called to the Chair, and after an opening hymn by the choir, the Rev. Wm. M. Wilson offered prayer. The Chairman then explained the purport of the meeting in a neat introductory speech, and at its conclusion called on the Secretary, who read the following Annual Report:—

REPORT 1873.

The Committee of the Miramichi Religious Tract Society has again much pleasure in presenting its annual report to the public. It is now very nearly twenty eight years since we began our operations as a Society, and in the work of the past year, we see not only no sign of decay, but we have greater cause for encouragement, and stronger reasons thankfully to go forward than in any preceding year. We are to day not only free of debt, but when the books in hand are sold, there will be a balance of over forty three pounds in our favor. During the past year there has been a greater sale of books than in any previous year, in which the Society had not the aid of a Colporteur. The largest sale of books was in the year 1867, when the unprecedented amount of £186 2s. 2d. was realized. And this the Report of the year state, was in part to be accounted for by the wider range travelled over in that year by the Colporteur. This year without any agency but those of the Depositories, we have sold books to the amount of £146 7s 9d. Our importations also have been very large, amounting to £147 15s. 9d. stg.

In these facts, your committee see much cause for encouragement, which is all the more cheering from the contrast presented by the report of the previous year. To day the sun shines on us with a more pleasant warmth, that it has but lately come out from behind a cloud. At the last annual meeting we were in debt to the Parent Society the sum of £119 19s. 1d. stg., and then [illegible] had books on hand to the [illegible] .0d., yet those were old, [illegible] reality not worth half of [illegible] we are free of debt.—[illegible] books has been disposed [illegible] our hands a considera-

[illegible] our Society would re- [illegible] interest manifested [illegible] treasurer, Mr. Ellis, [illegible] this happier state [illegible] asure due, and also [illegible] of those gentlemen who [illegible] seconded his efforts by contributing [illegible] to wipe off the debt.

[illegible] financial statement of the Society [illegible] read.)

[illegible] much pleasure in bringing be- [illegible] a new feature in regard to [illegible] importations, viz., that the [illegible] future arrive about the be- [illegible] the year, instead of late in the [illegible] in the Summer, as formerly. [illegible] arrangement, while incurring [illegible] expense, will yet it is expected [illegible] appreciated by those for whose [illegible] it is adopted, and certainly the [illegible] can tried for the first time [illegible] such as to have no cause to [illegible] it for the future.

[illegible] also direct the attention of [illegible] public generally to the fact [illegible] taken in the selection of [illegible] chosen which are fitted [illegible] and benefit but those [illegible] calculated to that end in [illegible] and pleasant manner.

[illegible] would record their [illegible] rendered by their late Sec- [illegible] the Revd. Finley R. [illegible] though but a short time in [illegible] and exactness with [illegible] its duties, and the [illegible] kindly and consi- [illegible] behind him pleasing [illegible] regret on the part of the [illegible] have lost his valuable

[illegible] future we look hopefully [illegible] to be done is as great [illegible] Nay, but as induce- [illegible] more numerous [illegible] is becoming more [illegible] the way of all, and [illegible] that which will [illegible] re after the [illegible] ting up on [illegible] be by the [illegible] religious [illegible] st to [illegible] ness

[illegible] and [illegible] ence to [illegible] religious [illegible] powers for [illegible] and that it is [illegible] to give it a

[illegible] Robert [illegible] in [illegible] correct- [illegible] ing [illegible]

[illegible] A READER.

Concert.

The talk is that the Festival and Concert of the S. School and Choir of St. James' Church on Tuesday evening next, will be extensively patronized, should the weather permit. The musical part of the programme will be under the direction of Principal Hutchison, and as the programme will no doubt be carefully selected, and the various pieces efficiently rendered, we bespeak for the performers a bumper house. The proceeds are to be used in forwarding Sabbath School work, a most worthy object.—See Advertisement.

Auctions.

An extensive Bankrupt Sale will commence at Chatham, to-morrow, at the store recently occupied by Wm. Pallen. Mr. A. D. Shirreff will wield the auctioneer's hammer. The whole stock will be cleared out, as there is to be no reservation whatever.

Mr. C. C. Watt will sell in front of his store on Tuesday next, Puns. Molasses, Barrels Sugar, and other Goods. See Advertisement.

Inquest.

An Inquest was held at Nelson on Wednesday last before Coroner Davidson, on view of the body of PATRICK BUTLER, who was accidentally killed in the woods on the Esson, Lot Parish of Nelson. It appears that the unfortunate man had on the day in question just felled a spruce tree, which fell against a birch tree, and the former rolling off the latter, rebounded, broke off near the ground, and in its fall struck poor Butler upon the head. From the injuries received he died in about six hours after the sad occurrence. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING was held in the Temperance Hall, Bathurst, under the auspices of the Templars, on Friday evening, Feb. 20th. The Hall was crammed on the occasion to its utmost capacity, and indeed many persons were compelled for want of room, to listen at the door and open windows. The Meeting was addressed by Mr. Freeze, Principal of the High School, and the Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A. Recitations were given by Masters R. Hickson and John O'Brien, while most excellent music was furnished by a select choir of ladies and gentlemen. The meeting is regarded as one of the most successful held in Bathurst for a number of years.—*Com.*

☞ The communication of "Love, Purity and Fidelity," Bathurst, cannot appear in the columns of the *Advocate*. The writer may have had the public good in view when he penned the startling disclosures, but that the publication of his letter would accomplish the desired result, we have very grave doubts. Indeed we believe its appearance would be the means of creating much bad feeling, and scandal enough to last the inhabitants of the shiretown in the neighboring County for months to come. The *Police News* might probably snap at such a letter if spiced up a little, but it would be entirely out of place in a paper of such modest pretensions as the one it is our privilege to conduct.

PROMOTION.—We are pleased to learn that Captain R. R. Call, commanding the Field Battery of Artillery, who has ever evinced a lively interest in the Volunteer movement, has been promoted to the rank of Major, the promotion to date 18th December, 1873. We congratulate the Major upon this acknowledgment at head quarters of his indefatigable military spirit.

CIRCUMLOCUTION.—A few evenings since two of our young men started from Chatham in a mist for Newcastle, and after driving for about an hour, brought up at a spot about one hundred yards from the starting point. Again taking a "bee line" for home, they were heard talking in a most emphatic manner to the horse, perhaps to compliment the beast on his wonderful powers of circuition.

☞ We did not receive, as anticipated, a despatch from the official reporter, giving the doings of the House yesterday. Unless we get the latest news, the arrangement made with Mr. [illegible] will prove anything but satisfactory to us. It is bad enough to have to condense the news from St. John papers, without being behind hand in furnishing the latest news to our readers. We hope to place the reports before our readers at an early day.

☞ MOORE'S MINSTRELS will perform in Chatham on Saturday and in Newcastle on Wednesday [illegible]

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE ADVOCATE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Fredericton, 23rd.

To-day Adams introduced bill to establish South Boom, Bartholomew River, and re-committed bill to amend South West Boom Company Act.—New clauses were placed in it, protecting Mrs. Wilson's rights, and imposing a fine of twenty dollars on persons marking unmarked logs within company's limits. When agreed to.

King's bill, providing for action at law by representatives, for persons whose death caused by wilful acts of negligence of others, passed in committee.

Andrew Duncan petitioned remuneration for services as common carrier was offered by Adams, but ruled out of order, as involving money.

Wedderburn moved according to notice for Costigan resolution papers, and made speech showing Sir John entertained opinions clearly that resolution was aimed as a blow at constitution.

Gough moved according to notice, addresses for papers and statements relating to expenditures on account of delegations, revision of statutes, mining, etc., showing how monies were applied on account of same.

In reply to Gough, Secretary said there had been no extra expenses for special purposes during recess excepting those incurred on account of Governor General's visit.

Gough said statement of such expenses should have been on table three days after opening House.

Hibbard's bill to relieve wild lands, burnt and unfit for settlement from tax of one cent an acre was opposed generally, and progress with leave to sit again was reported on it after long debate.

Hanington gave notice of resolutions favoring legislative union of Maritime Provinces.

Gough gave notice of resolution calling for conditions of settlement of lands granted in January and August to Riviere Du Loup railway.

Blanchard gave notice of resolution for publication in French of notices emanating from heads of departments.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24.

Bill for the protection of moose passed, also number of local bills in committee.

Hanington drew attention to Railway section in address, and asked for information as to nature of Government measure, and their policy in regard to Albert Railway.

Young replied that Government had made provision in Estimates for that railway. The railway policy of the Government was of that liberal and economical character which would commend itself to good sense of the House.

Lewis, Pres't of Albert Railway Company, stated that the line had been surveyed, partially located, and effective operations commenced.

A Family Suffocated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, at Trumbull street on Bissel avenue, North Division, yesterday, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the door fastened.—Suspecting something was wrong she forced an entrance in to the house, where a painful spectacle met her gaze. Stretched on the floor, face downward, lay the eldest daughter of the family, a child about ten years of age, quite dead; on the bed, with her head hanging over the side, lay the almost lifeless form of the mother, while beside her lay a boy of four years also dead. Another boy, about nine years of age, was stretched across the bed in a dying condition, while the body of an infant scarcely a week old was found lying between a chair and the bedside still alive, but beyond all hope of recovery. It lay almost within reach of its mother, who was powerless to help it. The nurse, a German girl, was also in the room, helpless and insensible. The neighbors were alarmed, and word was sent to the authorities. It was at first thought that the family had been poisoned and the nurse girl was arrested on suspicion, but later the impression seemed to gain ground that they had been suffocated by coal gas from a stove in the room where the bodies were found. Mr. Thompson had been absent since last Wednesday, being engaged in a distant part of the city. He was almost distracted with grief.

London, Feb. 20, p. m.

The *Times* says that the new Ministry is constituted as follows:

Benjamin D'Israeli, First Lord of the Treasury.

Baron Cairne, Lord High Chancellor.

Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Department.

Duke of Richmond, Sec'y of State for War.

Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India.

Earl Carnarvon, Secretary of State for Colonial Department.

George Ward Hunt, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Gathorne Hardy, First Lord of Admiralty.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The *Times* says that Lord Lennox will be Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings; Captain Stanley, Under Secretary of State for War; Sir John Charles Hay, Sec'y to the Admiralty; and Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

Consols 92 1-8 to 1-4.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

Restigouche, Feb. 17.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is with feelings of deep regret that I have read the publications of that ninny "Restigouche". He seems to think that that poor "Eel River Man" is a greater fool than himself. I have read his publications from [illegible] first, and I [illegible] they are all [illegible] lot of nonsense. [illegible] will not defile our noble [illegible] its name in vain in [illegible]

[illegible] a pack of wolves [illegible] by a gentleman [illegible] while he was [illegible] sleepers. He [illegible]

[illegible]

A READER.

South West, Feb. 13, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

Well may you be pleased with our prospects in the matter of subsidy promised for steam communication on the North and South West Branches. Increased trade demands such facilities, and we hope the promised steamer may be obtained in time for first open water. Nothing could tend more to stifle the ill feeling entertained by some in consequence of the route selected for the Intercolonial Railway than a steamer to connect us with that railway, by which we shall be enabled to derive advantages almost as great as if situated directly on the line. Success to our Board of Works for promoting so good a cause.

AN OLD LIBERAL.

Dalhousie, 14th February, 1874.

To the Editors of the Union Advocate.

Dear Sirs:—Will you kindly insert, more especially for the information of the collectors and subscribers, the following particulars in reference to the Restigouche Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at Dalhousie.

The Annual Meeting was held on the last day of the year, and full reports of the year's proceedings were submitted.

The Treasurer's Report showed the following sums collected:—

By Misses Smith and Campbell in Dalhousie,	$25 07
" Miss Ferguson, Pt. LeNim,	6 93
" Miss Innis, Dundee,	5 25
" Miss Robinson, Maple Green,	20 71
Contributed by Miss M'Ewan,	1 00
Total,	$58 39

It was resolved that the sum of £10 10s. 2d. stg. be appropriated as a free contribution to the funds of the Parent Society.

The following were chosen collectors for the ensuing year.

Misses Shaw and Stewart, Dalhousie,
Miss Ferguson, Pt. LeNim,
Miss Robinson, Maple Green,
Miss Innis, Dundee.

Yours respectfully,

SECRETARY.

Feb. 12th, 1374.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

In your paper of Jan. 14th you treat on the Miramichi Valley Railway and show good reasons why it should be built, and quote from the experience and knowledge of Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Hon. Mr. Muirhead, and refer to the correspondence which passed between the above named gentlemen and Sir Hugh Allan, showing the advantage in distance to Liverpool over the Halifax route of 400 miles. The people of the Valley of Miramichi heartily agree in what you say with reference to the necessity of such a line, and are anxious for their members to throw aside all sectional differences and make a united effort to secure the passage of a Bill having this object in view. The people of the Miramichi Valley have long looked upon railways being constructed in every part of the Dominion, and also of their own Province, and have longed to see the day when they shall be freed from their land-locked and isolated position. They have contributed largely to every railway built in their Province, and when they hear of the construction of the above named line, they think that the good things that have passed by them so long, are coming, and that eventually they will get their share. Perhaps some may ask how the people of the Miramichi Valley have contributed towards the building of other roads in the Province. 'Tis in this way. In no part of the Province is there so large a district of country as from Newcastle to the upper settlements of the river, so well settled, who receive so little expenditure of public money in the shape of subsidies, while they contribute very largely to the Provincial treasury in duties on the goods which they consume. It is a well known fact that lumbermen are large consumers of imported goods, more so than any other class of people in the Province, and a large proportion of duties paid by them go to subsidise or assist other public works or companies in their undertakings, and where has there been any railway line so favoured at the expense of the people of the Miramichi Valley as the Fredericton and River du Loup R. R. in the sacrifice of our lumber lands, and this for a line that does not go near us and from which we can hope to receive no benefit. If I am right it has been thought by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Muirhead that the most direct and feasible road is that crossing the Rankin cutting Sec. 21 and skirting the base of the Semiwagan Ridge, passing at the bend of Cain's River near the mouth of Cold Brook, and along the Valley of Cain's River, and from thence to the Nashwaak and St. Mary's, a distance of about 105 miles allowing for curvature. Those gentlemen who have advanced the idea of that route have done so without a knowledge of that country. In the matter of distance it is a shorter route from the I. C. R. between the Northwest and Southwest rivers to Fredericton following nearly a straight line and deviating slightly to accommodate itself to take in the Southwest river trade, which trade, as it already exists, and which the railroad would create, would be a large support to the road in the way of passenger traffic and goods, and would make the road act as a feeder to the I.C. Railway. But in taking the route mentioned in your issue of the 14th it could scarcely be called a Miramichi Valley Railway at all, for it would leave the people of that Valley in a worse position than they are now, for every thing would go on past them and the passenger traffic that now exists helps to keep our roads open, and very often the people transact a good deal of business with many as they pass through by the road, and if said R. R. is subsidised with the people's money it should somewhat be built so as to accommodate those people and develope their trade instead of being solely built to accommodate American passengers who wish to get the shortest route to Europe. But let the object be to accommodate both and if that R.R. brought the freight of the Southwest to its right place it would save the Goverum't hundreds of pounds annually now expended on the roads which the heavy truck-waggons cut up spring and fall, and now teams employed in hauling freight would be employed at better work. Logs would thereby be furnished more cheaply for the cost of getting them would not be so great, owing to supplies being freighted much less, for now it costs more to get a barrel to its destination on the Southwest than it costs the people of Chatham or Newcastle to get the same article from Britain. As for the Cain's river route, that country has been stripped of its lumber resources. What the axe has left, fire has completed, and the engineering difficulties are greater than any route that could be chosen. I am glad to see our Government have been taking a step in this matter. It shows they are wide awake to the requirements of the day, and in so doing meet the hearty approval of the people.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Legislative Proceedings.

House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

Bill to incorporate Westfield Hall Company read a third time, and sent to Council.

Mr. Donald introduced a Bill to incorporate certain districts in Charlotte to be known as Town of Upper Mills, also Petition in favor of same.

Mr. Wedderburn a Bill to secure to wives and children benefits of Insurance Policies on parents and husbands.

Mr. Crawford presented petition in favor of providing Stipendiary Magistrate and lock-up in King's County.

Messrs. Gough and Adams added to Committee on Public Accounts, and Mr. Covert to Committee on Mines and Minerals.

Numerous petitions presented in favor of Incorporating Loyal Orange Association.

Mr. Beckwith introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend Laws relating to assessment in the City of Fredericton, with petitions from Mayor and Aldermen in favor thereof.

Mr. Wedderburn from the Courts Practice Committee reported recommending a bill to provide for the pay of jurors in certain Courts to consideration of Government, on account of its involving the expenditure of public money. They also recommend that the Government add to it a provision for the pay of Coroner's juries.

Mr. Montgomery gives notice of a resolution, on Saturday, calling for copies of the contract under which two Government Immigration buildings in Balmoral Settlement were erected and also the name of the person who superintended the work.

Mr. Gough presented a petition from Eliza Jane Wilson praying for the protection of her rights in any enactment that may be made for the extension of the South West Boom Company's Works.

Mr. Maher presented the petition of D. Melvine, J. P., and one hundred and thirty-six others, against the passage of a bill to amend the Lancaster, Simonds and St. Martin's highways.

Mr. Gillespie gave notice of a resolution on Saturday, for an address calling for the lists of names of Sheriffs and Supervisors of the several counties in the Province, together with the names of sureties. He said that as he was tipped the evasive yesterday when seeking information from the Government, he would, to a great extent, take this mode of geting information in the future.

The afternoon session taking up in discussing Mr. Lindsay's bill to establish the number of members in House of Assembly.

The bill provides to reduce the representation from forty one-members to thirty-four, apportioned as follows:—City of St. John, two; County of St. John, two; Charlotte, three; Northumberland, two; King's, three; Westmorland, three; Queens, two; Sunbury, two; Albert, two; York, three; Carleton, two; Victoria and Madawaska, two; Restigouche, two; Gloucester two; Kent, 2. The mover claimed that a number of counties were very unequally represented, and that a change was needed. The proposed reduction of members would effect a saving of over seventeen hundred dollars in mileage alone, enough to pay for the official reports.

Napier claimed that it was unconstitutional to reduce the representation and cited from the British North American Act to support his views. He thought the scheme looked like an electioneering dodge. The northern Counties are very large and require increased and not diminished representation. Gloucester with only eight hundred less of a population than Northumberland, has only one-half the representation. If the number of members of the House is reduced its prestige will be lessened. He closed by recommending that progress be reported with leave to sit again.

Gough said that he rather favored the reduction of representatives a few years ago, but in view of the increasing importance of our various interests it would not be wise to diminish the deliberative power or numeral strength of the Assembly. The more representatives there are, the less liable will the House be to be manipulated by the individuals and large companies controlling heavy interests in the Province. It may be fair enough to ask the readjustment of the representation. The principle of representation by population was not at all carried out in the bill, for while it gives 18,810 people two representatives, it gives the same number to 5,575. In Federal Constitutions it is a recognized principle, that local representation should be larger than general representation because of the greater variety of interests involved in the former. The mover might take the sense of the House on an increase of representation for the Counties not fairly provided for now, and change his measure. The northern Counties' representatives will no doubt stand together in opposing the bill in its present form. More talent, thought and judgment are generally found in large bodies than in smaller ones. The production of representation prior to 1857 was one of the canvasses used to assist in bringing about Confederation, and now that we had experience to guide us in Confederation that experience is against reduced representation. Our legislation deals with nearly as large and important a variety of subjects as it did before Confederation, and an increase of representation was more desirable than a diminution.

O'Leary said there was truth in saying that the North members stuck together; they left Kent out in the cold. Mitchell had done it at Ottawa and Kelly was doing it here. Kent wanted justice done her.

Kelly said O'Leary seemed to take a particular fancy in having a rap at him whenever he could. He had a great interest himself in Kent, as he did business in that County to a great extent, and there was no section of the country in which the roads and bridges are better looked after. The bridges are good and expensive ones. His department did every justice to Kent.

Phillips said Restigouche was large in area and in her contributions to the public revenue, but some two thousand of her population had gone to the southern counties, where they were employed on public works, hence her small show in the census return.

After considerable discussion, progress was reported, with leave to sit again, and the matter referred to a special committee consisting of Lindsay, Hibbard and Gough.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

After routine business, Hon. Mr. Crawford committed a bill to provide that non-resident electors may vote at Rothesay instead of Hampton, which would enable electors in St. John having vote of non-residents in Kings to poll their votes at eight and return to their business by nine. After some slight amendment being made at the suggestion of Mr. Landry, the bill was agreed to.

The Secretary, in reply to Mr. Hanington, said the Government had had no communication with the Government of Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island on the subject of a union of the provinces; also, that he could not say until the estimates are brought down what had been done in reference to the $10,000 recommended by the Board of Agriculture to be granted for the purchase of stock. The matter, however, had had the consideration of Government.

In the afternoon, Mr. Gough asked for papers relating to grants, etc. to New Brunswick Railway Company and Chatham Branch Railway Company.

The Atty. General said the information would be given without an address.

Mr. Gough introduced a bill relating to the qualification of members to serve in Assembly. He also gave notice of a resolution calling for minutes of council relating to the disposal of the $4,500 granted last session in aid of mines; also for papers showing the work done, and for whom, by the diamond borer, etc.; also a resolution calling for the expenses of delegations; also for papers for the consolidation of the statutes.

Mr. Butler committed a bill to amend the act for the protection of moose, Mr. Gillespie in the chair.—The bill provides for the confiscation by the wardens of all moose killed out of the season.

After speeches by Napier, Montgomery, Alward, Adams and Atty. General, the latter moving an amendment that the proceeds of the sale of the hides and carcasses be divided between the warden and county treasury, three fourths to former, and one to latter, which was adopted, the bill was agreed to.

Mr. Gough called attention to the distress in New Kincardineshire, as given in the letter published in the *Telegraph*, signed by Mr. Watt. He said that this was sad, especially in view of the glowing picture of their happiness, given in the Surveyor General's Immigration report.—Through the negligence of the Government houses were not ready in the spring for the people, and they were thus prevented from getting their crops in.

The Atty. General said the Government were not to blame because these people got frozen.

Gough asked the Government to take steps to relieve these people, so that the effect of the letter might not be so damaging in the old country as it would otherwise be. He read extracts from the report on immigration, and said the reality was apparently not all it was painted.

The Surveyor General said the statements in the report were fully borne out by letters from the settlers. He was prepared to state that work would soon be given to the settlers in plenty. The Government is not required to give employment to the people, but the Government is disposed to aid them in every reasonable way. Mr. Watt's letter was a strong one, and a special appeal to brother Scots, though its representations are scarcely correct. The Surveyor General then read letters from Mr. David Burns. He referred to the statements in the report relative to the reason why the houses were not ready last spring, and thought it was not wonderful that a few persons were frost-bitten. The immigrants could not work at house building, but would be provided for.

Mr. Gough said he would place himself in a position before long to show that there had been too much flourish of trumpets over immigration.

Mr. Napier introduced a bill on immigration.

The Secretary laid before the House the papers on the surrender of the export duty.

Mr. Adams committed a bill to enable the Northumberland Justices to dispose of the "Strawberry Marsh" in Newcastle, and distribute the proceeds among the poor of the county, Mr. Ryan in the chair.

Mr. Adams said the land was willed by one Locke, now deceased, to the town as pasture for their cattle. A gentleman in Newcastle wanted to get the lot for the purpose of erecting a mill thereon, and he thought it was not right to dispose of it as contemplated in the bill without a petition from the people. Mr. Adams said that the Messrs. Stewart own the shore and the Sessions the marshes; one is no good without the other. He thought no harm or wrong could come to any one by the passage of the bill. The lot was unfenced and going to waste now, and it would be much better that it should be sold and the interest on the proceeds disposed of as contemplated. The whole thing had been done above board.

Mr. Hibbard thought the bill should not pass; the will of the testator should not be broken up. A will is a sacred thing that should not be broken in upon.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said that as the lot was devised to a particular class of the poor, its spirit could not be carried out under the proposed bill. He was of the opinion that the shore belonged to the poor also, and not to Mr. Stewart as claimed by him.

Mr. Adams said he did not intend to vote for the bill though he brought it before the House. The bill received the three months hoist.

Mr. Adams re-committed the bill in amendment of the Southwest Boom Company Act; Mr. Maher in the chair. It gives the Boom Company one-half unmarked logs, the balance to be divided amongst the owners of logs in the boom, pro rata.

Mr. Adams read a letter from Judge Williston, who manages the Company's affairs, advocating that all logs not marked with an axe, as is done where cut, be considered unmarked, and that marks put on with a marking iron be not recognized. The lumberers now know that some parties have men in their interest who search out unmarked logs and put their name on them whether they own them or not.

Mr. Beckwith endorsed Mr. Adams' remarks.

Mr. Adams said that if he could not get one-half of unmarked logs for the Company he might accept a quarter.

Mr. Tibbitts said those persons who went about with marking irons would mark with an axe when they knew this bill was law. He thought the Company had no right to unmarked logs, their expences was sufficient for their trouble.

Mr. Gillespie spoke in favour of the bill. He thought the unmarked logs provision of the bill showed the honest intention of the Company. He favored advertising the sale of such logs in one of the newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Fraser thought lumberers should be allowed to put what stump mark they pleased on their logs. He was opposed to allow the Company any portion of unmarked logs. This provision of the bill was apt to lead to abuses.

Mr. Hibbard thought that a boom company who found logs belonging to no known person had a right to them, especially as they would expend the proceeds on keeping up the piers and booms. The company should have the whole of the proceeds, rather than half or quarter. He himself marked his logs on the end with iron, and a man should mark as he pleases. Any man had a right to put a mark on an unmarked log just the same as he had a right to pick up a bank note on the street. He referred to the inadequate booming on St. John River, and consequent bankruptcy of some lumberers. Let the whole proceeds of unmarked logs go to extend and maintain the booms. Legislation should be for the general good. Hundreds and thousands of logs went to sea every year from want of booming, and if these stray logs could be made to assist in preventing it, it should be done. This bill would secure that end. He believed in lawyers expounding law and he would listen, but when logs were talked about the lawyers must listen to him. His remarks were based on experience and he earnestly hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Hanington relied on Mr. Hibbard's experience, which coincided with his own. He urged the adoption of the Bill in the interests of the lumberers.

Hon. Mr. King thought Mr. Hibbard's argument very ingenious. The finder of lost and unclaimed property has a right to it, but this bill seeks to give this company special facilities for finding logs. Why should the company receive more than a fair allowance for their trouble? If the company will take a quarter when they cannot get half it shows that they are after more than their expenses. The Fredericton Boom Company used to make about ten thousand a year out of prize logs, and that was not fair.—Common sense would show that the prize logs should be divided equally among all persons having logs in the boom. No guarantee is given in the bill that the proceeds of the prize logs will go into maintaining and improving the booms.

Mr. Adams—They are building more piers now.

Mr. Hibbard said the boom was erected for the general good. The boom master is sworn and the surveyor, who is also sworn, must see the mark. The company would be more apt to act honestly than individuals seeking prize logs.

Mr. Robinson thought that a quarter of the proceeds of prize logs was just, for there should be some encouragement to the company to save stray logs. The proceeds would, he believed, be devoted to strengthening the booms.

Mr. Lindsay objected to the Company taking lumberers' property to keep up their works; there is no analogy between finding money and marking prize logs.

Mr. Adams showed that it was the lumberers of the south-west who desired the passage of the bill.

Mr. Donald said the boom-master had as much right to take a prize log as a driver, especially when he devotes the proceeds to maintaining the boom.

Mr. O'Leary thought the provisions of the bill fair and honest and he would go for giving the whole of the prize logs to the Company.

Mr. Adams, by amendment, reduced the share of the proceeds of prize logs to the Company to one quarter.

Mr. Landry agreed with Mr. O'Leary's view of the matter, and thought it would be only justice. He referred to the responsibility of the Boom Company as an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Phillips thought a quarter of the proceeds should go to the Company, and the rest to a fund for such repairs or improvements to the booms as lumberers might think necessary, and the Company not to be obliged by law to make.

Mr. Coram said there should be a clause making it a misdemeanor for any person to mark a prize log in its passage to the booms. It was the opinion of several members that that should be a government enactment.

Mr. Tibbitts thought that if the Company did not get sufficient tolls to pay expenses they should come to the Legislature and ask for their increase. The Company erected the boom to make money as well as to conserve the interests of lumberers. He went generally into the question of lumbering, opposing especially the provisions of the bill relating to marking with axes only.

Mr. Adams said it was absurd for any man to claim he was right in marking prize logs, while the Company, in the interest of all the lumberers, would not be right in doing the same thing.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After dinner consideration of Bill was resumed, Fraser contending against quarter proceeds prize logs going to Company.

Gough said it was an unfortunate fact there were so many prize logs.—The prize logs are generally poorest and more trouble for boom masters to take care of them than good ones in proportion to their value. On the St. Croix, out of one hundred million feet of logs, not more than three thousand were prize logs. It was not