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Family Balsam

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PROMPTLY RELIEVING

Pain and Inflammation.

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

FOR its quick and sure healing properties it has no equal. For its relieving and allaying inflammation no medicine has ever been compounded equal to it. It is perfectly safe to use at any and all times, and a quick, thorough cure for such complaints as

Pains in the Chest and Shoulders, Back and Side, Burns and Scalds, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Rheumatic and Neuralgia Pains, Swelling of the Joints, Stiff Joints, Stiff Neck, Contracted Muscles, Spinal Affections, White Swellings, Chafes, Calluses, Galls, Bunions, Chilblains, Corns, Frost Bites, Poisoning by Dog Wood, Ivy, Bites, Stings of Insects, Chapped Hands, Lips, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Tetter Pimples, Itching, Dry Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Old Sores, Scald Head, Outward Humors of any kind, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Numbness, Worms, Ague in the Face, Earache, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Croup.

Familine.

It Relieves Pain. Good for Swollen Limbs. Physicians Prescribe and use it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have lately witnessed decidedly good and striking effects of your FAMILINE in case of *Erysipelas* of nearly three years' standing. When I first saw my patient, a lady of some 50 years of age, she was complaining of a severe swollen condition of her feet; the skin was tense and angry-looking painful on the slightest motion and likely to burst at any moment. She had tried many remedies without relief, and my first treatment failed in its effect. I suggested that the feet be painted with FAMILINE morning and night, and then enclosed in soft cotton dressing. When I saw her last about three days ago, the pain had wholly vanished, the swelling reduced to almost the normal condition and the inflammation subsided. With proper care as to diet and slight constitutional treatment, I think she has nothing to fear from her old disease in the future.

I ought to state that I was led to try FAMILINE in this case simply on the recommendation of my wife, who had been pleased with its effect in a severe case of *burn*, also in a painful backache, resulting from a settled cold. Notwithstanding that it professes to be a "proprietary" article, I cannot conscientiously deny its admirable composition and efficacy.

I am yours very truly,
GEO. L. AUSTIN, M. D.

Familine.

For Croup and Sore Throat.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have had your FAMILINE in constant use in my family for more than a year, and find it an invaluable remedy for the many complaints for which it is recommended, the chief of which, in my famille of four small children, seems to be *Croup*. Were it not for your Family Balsam, I should hardly dare close my eyes in sleep. It instantly relieves *Croup*; also is an excellent medicine for *Coughs* and *Sore Throat*. Too much cannot be said in praise of it. I have recommended it to many others, who have tried it with equal good results.

Very gratefully,
MRS. WM. WHALLEN,
41 Newman, st., South Boston, Mass.

Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,
Proprietor of Vegetine, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont.

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Lime Juice.

1 Cask Montserrat Lime Juice from the

PURE JUICE OF THE LIME FRUIT,

For sale low by

J. R. GOGGIN.

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, selling at manufacturer's prices.

BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.

together with a largest and most complete stock of

HARDWARE

ver offered for sale in Miramichi.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling before buying elsewhere. Prices are very low.

J. R. GOGGIN

French Plate, Leo and common Hand Mirrors.

Dressing Cases, Silver Capped Smelling Bottles, Cigar Stands.

Metallic Hair Brushes, (inlaid and plain Backs.) etc., etc. suitable for X'mas Presents.

Also, Cleaver's Genuine

TOILET SOAPS,

in the following varieties, Honey, Crown Windsor, Glyserine, Jockey Club, Almond, Almond-Glycerine, Cent-Fleurs.

Our usual stock of

TOILET ARTICLES,

are constantly being replenished. At the

NEW DRUG STORE,

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☞ DENTAL ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Chatham, Dec. 21, '80.

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

All Parish Officers who have not yet made their returns, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby required to render the same to my office forthwith.

Dated at Newcastle, 21st December, 1880.

SAM'L. THOMSON,
Secy. Treas. Co. North'ld.

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

☞ Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

WM. MURRAY

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

The Irish Troubles.

The Irish question has assumed a very grave aspect, and it is doubtful whether those who are leading the people in their present revolutionary, and in many cases lawless proceedings—carrying their defiance of law and order even within the precincts of Parliament—are not defeating the objects they, at first, set out to accomplish. The Irish question is not the one-sided matter that many writers would have us believe. The land laws are oppressive without a doubt, and in the hands of non-resident owners, are converted, in far too many instances, into means of great hardship to and oppression of the people. On the other hand the grievances existing are being made use of, not only for the purpose of bringing about needed reforms and rendering the Irish people more prosperous and happy, but also to secure the ascendancy and aggrandizement of a set of political agitators who could not succeed in governing any people satisfactorily. It is well known that of all British statesmen, Gladstone, Bright, Forster and others in the present Cabinet, have ever been foremost in contending for the removal of Ireland's real grievances and disabilities. Yet, just when these statesmen are about to bring their great strength in Parliament to bear in giving effect to legislation in favor of Ireland, their efforts are met by the maddest obstruction, as recent cable advices show.

The interest of the Pope in the Irish people recently led him to tender good advice to them in this matter. His Holiness realized the danger to the real advancement of Irish interests that lay in the extreme course which he foresaw the ultra agitators were prepared to pursue, while, at the same time, he recognized in the Gladstone Cabinet, the best friends of the Irish that could possibly control the affairs of the great empire. It is not, therefore, surprising that in addressing the clergy of Ireland he should, in the words of a London correspondent of a church paper, "hold it to be their absolute duty to use every caution that the fair name for probity natural to the Irish people might continue unsullied, and that they commit nothing rashly by even ostensible disobedience to legitimate power. After pointing out that the Roman Pontiffs had ever at heart the interests of Ireland "and to make Irish Catholics follow the Church as their guide and mistress in all things," the Pope referred to the various acts of himself and his predecessors in modern days, with a view of directing their aspirations towards improvement, always without violating public order. His Holiness continues:—

We have confidence in the equity of those who rule the empire, and who are wont to combine experience with prudence in the affairs of Ireland, and therefore, will be able with greater certainty and success to attain her ends if, avoiding every cause of offence, she rely on means sanctioned by law. Therefore you, venerable brother, and your colleagues in the episcopate, endeavor that the people in these crises may keep within equity and justice."

These are words of wisdom, and they convey advice, which coming from a source that cannot possibly be suspected of other than an earnest desire to promote the welfare of Ireland, ought to have been followed more closely than it has been. It is to be hoped, however, that notwithstanding the mistakes that have been committed both in Parliament and by both sides in Ireland, the earnest efforts of the Gladstone-Bright Government to do justice to that unfortunate country will be carried to a successful issue.

Our Ottawa Letter.

A REMARKABLE DEBATE.—QUESTIONABLE JOLLIFICATIONS.—A RECORD FOR THE FUTURE—THE GOVERNMENT STRONG IN THE HOUSE BUT WEAK IN THE COUNTRY—DOING WRONG WILFULLY, PERHAPS CORRUPTLY! IS HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF? LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

The past week saw the conclusion of the great Pacific Railway debate in the House of Commons, a debate the most remarkable in Canadian Parliamentary annals. For forty days and forty nights it had rained speeches, speeches long and speeches short, speeches weak and speeches strong, for and against the ratification of the Tupper Syndicate bargain. In all, 95 members had spoken, forty on the Liberal side of the House and 50 on the other; they had made among them 161 speeches. It will be seen that several members spoke a number of times each, in fact there were several who spoke from three to ten times. There were two all-night sittings, one reaching six o'clock and the other eight o'clock in the morning. There were scenes of disorder at these late sittings that the average attendant of public meetings knows nothing about, and over which a newspaper correspondent is expected to draw a veil. For it is a recognized fact that while, if a tramp gets drunk and disorderly on the streets of one of our cities he is arrested by the officers of justice, locked up in a cell and in the morning is fined eight dollars and in defanlt of payment gets thirty days in jail, yet a member of Parliament may be both drunk and disorderly in his place in Parliament and he is not imprisoned, is not fined, is not arrested even. We, correspondents, see these things. They are done in the blaze of the fierce light that illuminates the Chamber. Yet, such is the wonderful charity that pervades the bosom of the newspaper fraternity that it is rare indeed that the delinquent is even named. It is a charity, which, if it does not cover a multitude of sins, at least conceals some very glaring ones.

There were, as your readers have noticed, a great number of amendments moved and voted upon. These amendments were framed to cover all the chief objections to the bargain, and place the votes of members on record for or against them. It is to be regretted that the very able and persistent efforts of those opposed to the reckless bargain entirely failed to prevent its passing through the House. They have, however, done this much,—they have prepared the way for killing off a large number of the supporters of the obnoxious Contract. Scores of them were elected by very narrow majorities when their tide of good fortune was at the flood, and nothing is now more probable than that both the Conservative majority and the Government itself must fall before the next vote of the people at the polls. Many of them have voted squarely against their own convictions, which they have in private freely expressed. Many have so voted knowing and believing that the people were hostile to the bargain. All of them have so voted knowing that they were accepting one proposition while another—the offer of the second Syndicate—was a better one by many millions of dollars than that which they accepted and ratified. Why did they do this? Is the country so rich that we can afford to throw away millions of dollars? Is there any public or patriotic reason for doing such a thing? None has been offered. And in default of this the suspicion—I may say the opinion—gains ground here that there is a dishonest motive, that there is a secret bargain behind the one made public, by which the same men who received the Allan money in 1872, profit by the transaction of 1880. This is a most astounding proposition, truly, but in view of what they did eight years ago, and of which they are unrepentant—which transaction they defend—who shall say that they have not repeated it. Be this as it may the saying of Shakespeare holds good:—

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

The opponents of the Charter sale of '72 and the contract of '80 have a just quarrel with the recklessness and corruption of the men who committed Canada to both those transactions. The Liberal leaders have sold no charters, and never spent the public money but for public uses. Justice and honesty always win and prove the best policy in the end. In view of the past, Sir John Macdonald is "naked" though locked up in the steel of his great but truckling majority. Blake is the man "thrice armed," who looks to the future with confidence, because he knows that

Whatever record leaps to light he never can be shamed. K.

Lower Caraquet and Pokemouche Mail.

[From "Hansard" Feby. 2nd.]

Mr. Anglin, in moving for copies of all correspondence relating to the closing and re-opening of the post office at Lower Caraquet, County of Gloucester, N. B., and the change of the postmaster at that place, said that some three years ago, after considerable correspondence on the subject, he succeeded in obtaining the establishment of a weekly post office at Lower Caraquet in this county. The district contained a number of families and was not of very easy communication with the rest of the world. He was surprised to find last year, at the time Parliament opened, that that post office was closed. He inquired as to the reason, and found that it did not do sufficient business in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to warrant the office being kept open. The revenue was unquestionably very much smaller than the expenditure. The opening of the post office could not, on these grounds, be justified; but there were other and higher reasons why it should be kept open. He appealed to the Postmaster General and placed before him the importance to these people of having postal communication, even once a week, and asked that the office be re-established. He could ask no favor of the Minister; but he asked justice and fair play towards a large number of people. He was pleased to learn that the post office had been re-opened, the reasons having been found sufficient to justify that course; but he was surprised to find that although it had been found too expensive to run one mail weekly, yet under the new regulations, three mails were to be run the same distance. He was also surprised that the gentleman he (Mr. Anglin) had recommended in the first instance for the office had not been reappointed. He (Mr. Anglin) wrote to the Postmaster General asking why that gentleman had been set aside, as he possessed an excellent character and a fair education, and was well qualified to discharge the duties. He, moreover, desired to know whether any charge had been preferred against this person, either of misconduct or incapacity, in order that he might have an opportunity of vindicating his position. The reply received was a somewhat curt one, and was to the effect that the postmaster having virtually ceased to be postmaster when the post office was closed, the department did not feel it necessary to re-appoint him. The whole circumstances give the proceedings the character of a little political operation, which the Government would not hesitate to carry out. He brought the matter before the House, because he wished it to be known throughout the country that that extraordinary course was taken to embarass him politically in the country, and to encourage his opponents in the county. The present post office did not, moreover, so fully meet the wants of the district as did the former one. It was near to the main office at Caraquet, and was not in the centre of the population for whom it was required. The new postmaster was a political opponent, but there was no objection, if a new appointment had to be made, that a political opponent should be selected. He would have said nothing whatever on that point, but under the circumstances the country would like to know why it was that at one time a weekly mail for that district was considered too expensive, and yet within a short time afterwards a tri-weekly mail was established; and why a man was set aside against whom no complaint was made, or against whom no complaint could be justly made.

Mr. Langevin. This matter occurred under the administration of my successor in the Post Office Department, and when I observed the notice on the paper, I obtained from the Postmaster General a memorandum, to the following effect: "The Lower Caraquet post office was closed in October, 1879, on account of the small amount of revenue, only $6.27 being collected during the year ending 30th June, 1879, while the annual cost of maintaining the office was $60. In April, 1880, it was represented to the Postmaster General that the small amount of business transacted at the office was mainly owing to the infrequency of the service—once a week—and an offer was received from John Young to convey the mail three times a week for the same price as was paid for a weekly service. The offer was accepted for one year as a trial; the post-office was re-opened on 1st of June, and John Young was appointed postmaster.

Mr. Anglin said the present post office did not accommodate the people whom it was designed originally to serve. It was now an office entirely for the accommodation of the postmaster himself, who was also paid for carrying his own mails; for that was what it amounted to.

OFFICES AT POKEMOUCHE.

Mr. Anglin moved for correspondence respecting the closing of two Post offices in the Parish of Pokemouche, County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, and the opening of another office and the appointment of another postmaster. He said that a large portion of the parish of Pokemouche was formerly served by two post offices, the population of the district served being considerably over 2,000. The offices were centrally situated. But he had felt a strong reluctance to ask for the removal of a postmaster who had been there for several years. The people on the other side of the river having been put to a great inconvenience in coming to this post office for their mails, a post office was, at his suggestion, established there. A short time ago, however, both post offices were abolished, and the whole district was now served by only one post office. The existence of the second post office did not entail any expense beyond the salary of the postmaster. Some of the people had to go a distance, of four or five miles for their letters or papers. He thought this was one of those cases of petty political malice which ought to be thoroughly exposed, and he was sorry to find any one of the departments of this country degraded into becoming the agency of carrying out petty, local, political spites of this kind. There had been no complaint against either of the postmasters, and although not more than $10 or $12 a year was saved, the inconvenience of hundreds, and he might almost say thousands, of people through the change was very great indeed.

Mr. Langevin said the hon. gentleman was quite wrong when he said there was any intention of using the post office Department for political purposes. The suppression of these two post offices took place because the public service required it: They could not place a post office at the door of every individual in the country. Post offices had multiplied to such an extent that it was proper for the Post Office Department to suppress such as were not really necessary. They had done that in different parts of the country, and though the saving in individual cases might not be more than $20, or $30, or $40, the saving multiplied twenty or thirty times made a large sum, and enabled the department to open post offices where none existed now. In the present instance, although the department had suppressed two post offices, they had established one in order to meet the requirements of that district; and he had no doubt, when the hon. gentleman saw the correspondence and ceased to look through his political glasses, he would find that the Post Office Department took the proper course.

Mr. Anglin said he had respectfully to contradict the hon. gentleman. He knew that district and its necessities and he could assure the hon. gentleman that the department had been entirely misinformed when they had been told that the public service required the suppression of any one of these offices. At present a large number of people had to travel long distances, and to go far out of their way to reach the post office which had been established. The proper course would have been to remove one of these offices further away towards Tracadie, and place it more in the centre of the section it was designed to serve. The public service did not require the change, and the cause and motive of it were entirely political and local. In this case there was something more than a mere petty local quarrel; there was the design to injure him in that particular district, but it entirely failed, because the people were all satisfied that the work was not of his doing, that he designed to obtain for them all the accommodation to which they were entitled with due regard to the protection of the public revenues. He had never asked anything from the late Government which he did not feel justified in asking within that limit. The hon. Minister had been misinformed and had misinformed the House when he said the public service required this to be done. It was low, petty, political malice that required it to be done.

Motion agreed to.

Farmers' Gathering.

The Fifth Annual Session of the Provincial Farmers' Association of New Brunswick commenced at Sackville on Tuesday last. Among those present were Provincial Secretary Wedderburn, who takes an intelligent and commendable interest in Agriculture, Julius L. Inches, Esq., Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, General Warner, U. S. Consul at St. John, John McMillan and Fred. W. Hatheway, St. John, Lieutenant-Colonel Beer and Major Arnold of Sussex, Thos. Pickard, Esq., ex M. P. P. and others. Some of these were present as "delegates" and others as "spectators," but their being in attendance in any capacity was indicative of the general interest that is felt in the objects of the Association.

The President, S. L. Peters Esq., of Otnabog, Queens, addressed the Association occupying considerable time with a retrospect of the influence the organization had in matters political. Coming to the legitimate portion of his address he said:—

It is, not sufficient that we have secured a fair sample of good stock in the Province by judicious breeding from past importations. The good work begun must go steadily on. Constant attention, skill, and unremitting care in this branch of our agriculture is the price of success, as every breeder of stock is fully aware; and it is to the want or neglect of these very important points, that the advances that should have been made with the animals that have from time to time been placed in the hands of our farmers through the Agricultural Societies had been retarded. A constant infusion of new blood in our herds and flocks is required, and it is very important that selections be made from superior animals for the purpose. To breed the whole stock of the country up to a certain standard at which it is most natural to suppose the best results may be obtained will require time and great care, and yet it can be done; indeed, it should be done if we hope to take a position in the extensive cattle trade that is going on for the English market, and reap all the advantages to be derived therefrom. * * * Is there a doubt on the minds of our farmers that our lands are not so suitable for grazing purposes and the production of beef, as other countries where the inhabitants rely largely on the export trade of cattle and sheep? What was the answer of the English delegates to this question? That many sections of the Province were well adapted to the purpose; that our pasturage was quite equal, if not superior, to some of the other Provinces in the Dominion, and with an opportunity to ship our stock at either St. John or Halifax, we enjoyed advantages in the prosecution of this trade over the Upper Provinces. Surely, no one will question the capabilities of our soil to produce coarse grains in abundance, or roots in plenty, with which our stock may be fattened. If such were the case, a reference or comparison with the yield per acre of our Province with other countries ought to satisfy the most skeptical.

What are the facts? That in New Brunswick we harvest at least, 20 bushels of wheat to the acre as an average crop, while the average in Ontario rarely ever exceeds 15 bushels, and in many of the Western States not over 10 bushels.

That a country that will produce from 30 to 35 bushels of oats, corn or buckwheat to the acre as an average crop when the soil is fairly treated, is not to be considered poor, or suffer when compared with the average productions of other countries of greater pretensions. The truth is that those who complain the loudest and find most fault are, in almost every case, men who have by carelessness and neglect omitted to make the usual and necessary preparations for even a fair return from their lands; and this brings to my mind the position occupied by a good many of the men who are engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Province, who attempt to carry on the business of the farm and lumber operations at the same time. As a rule such men have not succeeded and the farms show sadly the neglect that has been occasioned in consequence. The safer course would seem to be in confining the lumber operations to those who make it a specialty, and give to the culture of the soil the undivided energies of the men who are seeking to draw therefrom the necessaries of life.

At the last annual meeting the question of an Agricultural School in connexion with a Stock Farm was very ably discussed, and the matter, by resolution, brought under the notice of the Government. I notice that the principle was accepted by the Provincial Board, and a committee appointed to consider the matter in the interim. It will be remembered that during the discussion of the matter last year, reference was made to the fact that it was quite within the province of the Board of Education to determine that the teachers of our common schools should be required to impart instruction in the elementary principles of the science of agriculture. It must be apparent to every one that agricultural pursuits form the chief employment of nearly three-fourths of the population of the Province, and in all human probability, will continue to do so. Seeing that this is the case, would there be any impropriety, I ask, in demanding that in the schools of our rural districts at least, the teaching of the elementary principles of a science and industry in which it is quite likely two-thirds of the pupils in such districts would be engaged as a life industry, should be made imperative?

It has appeared to me that if a few of the studies which are now required of the pupil were omitted, and more prominence given to lessons on agricultural topics, selected from the books prescribed by the Board of Education or Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, that it would be much more useful to farmers' sons. The information that could be imparted to the pupils on the first principles of agriculture, would, as a natural result, lead to more extensive researches in that direction, and thus the mind be better prepared for the solution of the many difficult problems that occur in the practice of agricultural pursuits.

To educate every boy for the business it is expected he will follow in life, is not a bad rule, and I am sure that if this were done for the boys who are expected to take our places upon the farm, an important step would be had toward the attainment of the success of our Provincial agriculture, which is so necessary and desirable; and in consideration of the fact that our farmers are paying a large proportion of the moneys necessary to carry on our present School system, it would be nothing more than fair that the studies with which their children are occupied while in attendance at our schools, should be so arranged as to confer the greatest benefits; and I feel confident that any suggestions which this Association would be pleased to make in connection with this subject, will receive the careful consideration of the Board of Education.

By a careful review of the past, we will find that considerable progress has been made in our agriculture, and all classes are being impressed with its great importance as viewed in connexion with the means by which prosperity can be permanently assured to us as a people. And while this thought is truly gratifying as to the past, we dwell for a moment on the present and future outlook.

Throughout the length and breadth of our country, we find a people in the enjoyment of robust constitutions and vigorous minds, admirable qualities for the successful encounter with life's duties and labors! Men not of an effeminate character, but sturdy and hardy sons of our soil, who meet difficulties only to conquer them! hardy sons of a noble ancestry. We find them to-day pushing onward our commercial and manufacturing interests which are pulsating with a new life and vigor, in our shipyards, where their skill and handicraft are employed in the construction of vessels that will swell the tonnage of our merchant marine, of which New Brunswick may be justly proud; developing the mines and minerals, those hidden treasures which lie beneath the surface of our soil; taking from our rivers and bays and sea coasts a fair proportion of the untold wealth of our fisheries; in the forest, where the ring of the wood-man's axe is heard, and the crash of the falling pine and spruce tells of his well-directed labors, and whence the heavily laden team conveys the lumber to river, stream and lake; on the homestead, where the many and varied duties of active farm life afford full and constant employment for both body and mind; all is activity, and the outlook for the future is promising.

Thankfully acknowledging all past favors and blessings which we have received, may we not with confidence continue to put our trust in Him who has promised that seed time and harvest shall never fail. (Applause.)

The Secretary, Howard Trueman, Esq., read a lengthy report touching on leading agricultural topics and expressing gratitude for the abundant crops and profitable season of 1880, etc.

Hon Mr. Wedderburn, by invitation briefly addressed the Association, expressing the pleasure he felt at being present. He looked upon the Association as necessary to the country, and as part of the Board of Agriculture which was the authoritative and official head of Agriculture in the Province. He assured the Association that the Board would ever be ready to hear suggestions from the Association; and give such its most earnest consideration. Regarding the importation of stock, they had resolved to take action some time ago, but deferred the matter in consequence of the formation of the new Board, which had recommended a list of stock. It was quite possible that the Government would not be able to adopt the Board's recommendation in its entirety, and he had come here to learn the farmers' ideas on the question. He was thankful for the occasion and hoped to be able to take further part in the proceedings.

Mr. Inches said he had accepted the invitation to the annual meeting of the Association with a great degree of pleasure. It was not the first time he had an opportunity of meeting the farmers of New Brunswick, and he recognized in the meeting the faces of many old friends. He dealt briefly with the subject of agriculture and the future prospects of its development in the Province.

The President read a letter from Hon. Mr. Landry regretting his inability to be present.

The secretary from the committee appointed to memoralize the Canadian Government for the steamship subsidy, reported the fulfilment of their duties. The president assured the Association that there is every prospect that the subsidy will be granted, which Mr. Inches corroborated.

Col. Beer submitted the report of the committee appointed to bring under the notice of the Local Government the necessity of a Stock Farm and Agricultural School, showing that the duty had been attended to, and the Government had promised it earnest consideration. The Agricultural Societies in the various counties had been consulted as per resolution, and favorable replies received from St. John, Victoria, Northumberland and Kent, to which were to be added the counties represented in the Association.

The committee recommended the matter be again taken up by the Association, believing the prospects for the accomplishment of the object more favorable now than ever.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Wedderburn called the President's attention to the presence of Gen. Warner, a gentleman who was always interested in agricultural matters. The President called upon the General to address the Association.

General Warner said he was flattered by Mr. Wedderburn's reference to him, and pleased to be present, but as he had merely dropped in as a spectator, it would be unfair to ask him to speak. However, he would say that he was always interested in the promotion of agriculture and had come to learn. The information he would gain would be of benefit to his Government, for the interests in this respect of the United States and New Brunswick were identical. The General was received with much enthusiasm.

[To be continued.]

A Thin-Skinned Aggressor.

The *Advocate's* great statesman, Mr. Domville, had been railing at the *Telegraph's* correspondent and reporters generally, because they do not see him as he sees himself in the House of Commons. The Moncton *Times*, although on the ministerial side, seems to share in the general impression that Mr. Domville requires calling to order quite as much as the press representatives.

It says:—MR DOMVILLE makes a mistake by pitching into the reporters every now and then, reminding them that they are present on sufferance, and threatening them with pains and penalties in case they don't mend their ways. He is too thin-skinned for an aggressive man like him. If Mr. Domville or any other member persisted in calling attention to strangers in the gallery, there would very quickly be a change in the rules of the House that would deprive any one member of the power of turning out the public and the reporters at will.

Miramichi Salmon Fishery a Century Ago.

The following information, gleaned from a conversation with a friend, an old settler, and intimately acquainted with the subject, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

There were cured in the year 1776, in the South-West Branch of this river, *three thousand three hundred tierces of Salmon*, equal to 4950 barrels, being the product of ONE NET, partly owned by Messrs. Davidson & Court. From 1783 to 1790, there were annually cured, from various nets in this river, from Nine to Ten Thousand Tierces;—in latter years, this great source of domestic wealth has dwindled to two or three hundred Barrels! If these statements be correct, and we have no reason to think otherwise, from the intelligent quarter whence we have received them, this branch of our almost ruined trade calls loudly for Legislative interference.

What is the cause of the failure in this species of Fishery?—some say the great influx or shipping is the cause; others, the driving of timber. The first of these reasons we dismiss as unfounded—the second may partially injure the fishery, by the timber driven in the month of October and November disturbing the beds of spawn deposited in shallow water; but these causes are rare, and deserving of little attention. From the information we have received from various individuals, it appears this great reservoir of wealth, has been dried up by the destruction of the Salmon in the spawning season. It is notorious, that lumbering parties have cured from ten to fifty barrels in that season, and what they were unable to consume themselves, they *made an article of food for their cattle!* and we have repeatedly seen salmon, in this season, publicly exposed for sale. Why are the Salmon Fisheries of Great Britain more prolific now than at any former period? because they are protected by wise and salutary laws, rigorously enforced, and in due season she is amply remunerated for her vigilance.

We have pointed out the seat of this disease, it is only in the power of our Legislature to administer the antidote, which we have, no doubt, may be found in the British Statutes upon that subject.—*Gleaner of 1830.*

Ottawa Notes.

A couple of sneak thieves created a sensation on Thursday last by cleaning out the lobbies of the House of Commons. Col. Skinner lost a $200 seal skin coat and cap. Hon. Adam Hope, Mr. Pickard, Hon. Mr. Geoffry, Mr. Girouard (Kent, N. B.) and others were also fleeced. Placards were at once posted on all the avenues to the House—"None but Members admitted here."

The Tibbits Glasier claims are likely to occupy the attention of the Senate in a short time, Senator Odell having given notice that he will move for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the circumstances connected with, and the cause of the non-payment of a debt devolving upon the Dominion Government by the British North America Act and now due to the Hon. Benj. Beveridge, James Tibbits and others, the liability for which appears to have been acknowledged by various orders-in-council and payments made on account both by the late and present administrations, but no final settlement arrived at, and that the said committee be composed of the Hon. Messrs. Miller, Lewin, McFarlane, Bureau, Brouse, Carvell and the mover, with power to send for persons and papers.

Exciting Scene in the House of Commons.

On Thursday last there was a very exciting scene in the British House of Commons, resulting in the expulsion of 27 Home Rulers. Mr. Gladstone, on being called by the Speaker to move his resolution on obstruction, was interrupted by Mr. John Dillon, as the latter would not come to order, the Speaker "named" him, which resulted in his suspension by a vote of 395 to 33, and on refusing to withdraw, he was forcibly removed from the House. Mr. Gladstone then rose with his resolution, when O'Donoghue, the Liberal member for Tralee, moved an adjournment. The Speaker held that as Mr. Gladstone had the floor, the motion could not be entertained. Then Mr. Parnell moved that Mr. Gladstone be no longer heard. The Speaker held that Mr. Parnell was defying the chair, and as he still persisted, he was "named" and suspended by a vote of 405 to 7, the Home Rulers not voting. As Mr. Parnell declined to go out as quickly as Mr. Dillon had, he was forcibly expelled by the Sergeant at Arms and five other officers of the House. The Home Rulers having declined, contrary to the rules of the House, to vote, they were suspended by a vote of 410 to 6, and they were removed singly by the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Gladstone again rose with his resolution, when Mr. O'Donnell moved that he be not heard, and he too was "named" his suspension being carried by a vote of 311 to 1, and he was removed with two other Home Rulers who came in, but would not vote. Mr. Sullivan protested; the Speaker said that it was necessary to sustain the authority of the House. Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution, and accepted as part of it a portion of Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment, with the latter's consent, Sir Stafford saying that he fully recognised the necessity of Mr. Gladstone's amendment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—It began raining in the central and northern part of the State again to day. The floods in the rivers are abating very slowly. At Shasta up to this afternoon, there has fallen this season the enormous quantity of 81.40,100 inches of rain, and the damage in that section of the State cannot be approximated. In Kilmarth, Del Norte, Trinity and Siskyou counties, heavy rains fell. All the streams in those counties are over their banks, flooding the valley, destroying farms, carrying away every bridge across them, and many saw mills and houses. Much grain and stock are lost. The property destroyed is estimated up into the millions. In Colusa County a half million could not pay for the property destroyed. The late storm was by far the most extensive and destructive ever known on the coast since the whites settled here. A large part of the country flooded is wheat ground, and, unless the water runs off quickly, there will be a much smaller crop in California the coming season than has been heretofore counted on.

The Capture of Lima.

So many, and such great events have occurred near home, that most of us have not paid any attention to the war which has been waged for some time between Chili, on the one hand, and Peru and Bolivia on the other. These three countries occupy the Pacific coast of South America for a distance of forty degrees, or as far as from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Amazon. The result has necessarily been most disastrous to all concerned. At first, success seemed to favor the Peruvians. The exploits of the ironclad *Huascar* will form an interesting chapter in naval history. With the capture of this vessel by the Chilians, and the death of her heroic commander, Grau, the fortunes of war changed. One success followed another on the part of the army of Chili, until, on the 17th ult, the victorious troops occupied Lima, the Peruvian capital, having the day before defeated the allied army of 22,000 men at Chorllos, inflicting a loss of 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. The surrender of Lima is unconditional, and the President of the Republic of Peru, Gen. Pierola, has fled. This is probably the closing act in the bloody drama. The victors will dictate the terms of peace in the capital of their enemies. But the loss of life and property which the war has entailed is awful. The best blood of the southern Republics has been shed. There is scarcely a family of the better classes which has not lost some member in the long war while the suffering among the poor has been terrible.—*Capital.*

KENT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

RICHIBUCTO, January 25th, 1881.

The Council met at 11 a. m., and was called to order by Councillor O'Leary, who moved that the Secretary act as Chairman until a Warden was elected.

The Secretary read the names of members as follows:—

Acadieville—Urbain Johnson, Hilaire Daigle.

Carleton—Patrick Flanagan, Francis Curran.

St. Louis—Joseph L. Richard, Francis M. Richard.

Richibucto—Gordon Livingstone, Daniel O'Leary.

Weldford—Charles Y. Walker, Anthony Roach.

Harcourt—Andrew Dunn, Edward B. Buckerfield.

Wellington—Patrick Grattan, Damien P. Gallant.

St. Mary's—Daniel D. Landry, Pacifique A. Belliveau.

Dundas—Chas. Cormier, Martin Grady.

On motion Charles Y. Walker was unanimously re-elected Warden for the ensuing year.

Allan Haines was chosen as Constable to attend on the meetings of Council, at $1 per day.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed by the Warden:

To report on condition of the Gaol, Court House and premises: Couns. Livingstone, Buckerfield, and Johnson. Finance Committee: Couns. Dunn, Curran and O'Leary.

Afternoon Session, Jan. 25th.

The report of the Public Wharf Committee for 1880, was read and adopted, when the Warden appointed Couns. O'Leary, Roach and Livingstone as the committee for 1881, and a resolution was passed directing that the funds now in the hands of the old committee be paid to the County Treasurer, subject to the order of the new committee.

Coun. Livingstone moved for a committee of five on the County indebtedness, with reference to each and every Parish; to report on Thursday the 27th, when the Warden appointed Couns. Grattan, Roach, Landry, Belliveau, and Buckerfield as such Committee.

The petition of George McLeod relating to payment of taxes, was received and read, and on motion, was made the order of the day for Thursday.

The petition of Magloire Legere, asking that the sum of $4.40, amount of taxes twice paid, be refunded, was received and read, and the prayer of the petition granted.

The petition of several ratepayers asking for discontinuance of the suit instituted against Donald McArthur for trespass, was received and read, and was ordered to lie on the table until Thursday.

Wednesday Jan. 26th. Forenoon.

Council met at 10 a.m., full board present.

After reading and approving of the minutes, it was, on motion, ordered that liquor licenses be granted from 2 to 3 p. m. on each day, but that no licenses be granted for a longer period than 6 months.

REPORTS.

C. Richardson, Esq., Auditor, then submitted and read his report for 1880, which was, on motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

Stipendiary magistrate, Bliss's report was handed in, and read, and referred to same committee.

Secretary McInerney's report was handed in, and read, and referred to same committee.

John T. Caie's J. P. report was received and read.

The Secretary was ordered to notify all Collecting Justices to make returns, and that failing so to do, they would be proceeded against as the law directs.

A communication relating to land and houses for sale, for the proposed Alms-House was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday 26th.

Full Council present.

Several liquor licenses were granted.

Returns of Leslie O'Bailey J. P. as Collector of delinquent Rates in Harcourt, was read, and referred to committee on Public Accounts.

Returns of Stipendiary Magistrate Bliss for delinquent Taxes was read, and referred to same Committee.

Council adjourned until 7 p. m. to enable the various Committees to enter upon their work.

Evening Session, Wednesday 26th January.

Full Council present.

The petition of the Grand Jury at the September Court, relating to the building of a new Court House, was handed in and read. This provoked a warm discussion, which was participated in by nearly every member. The petition was finally tabled.

The List of Parish officers for Wellington was read and adopted.

Coun. Livingston, gave notice that on Friday afternoon, he would move that the Council take into consideration the question of the amount due the Local Government on school loan, and introduce resolutions relating thereto.

C. Richardson, Esq., was re-appointed Auditor for 1881.

The salary of the Clerk of the Peace was fixed at $100 for the present year.

Council adjourned.

Thursday Jan. 27th Forenoon.

The Council met at 10 a. m., full Board present.

A proposition was laid before the Council that the Dominion Legislature be memoralized to make a grant towards the erection of Beacon Lights at the Blackland Gully, and at the mouth of the Kouchibouguac river. The proposition was read and adopted.

Coun. Grattan moved that the question of County indebtedness be considered on Friday at 3 p. m.

Coun. O'Leary asked for and obtained information as to the Sheriff's account for fuel, and also as to the powers of the Gaol Committee regarding the prisoner's, food.

Return of James P. Caie, J. P. was handed in, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The list of Parish officers for St.