

persons came forward, and enrolled their names. The following officers were then elected: Joseph Dumphy, President. Joseph Hills, 2nd Vice-President. Stephen Watson, 3rd Vice-President. John Young, Secretary. David Beard, Treasurer.

It was then decided that the Club be known as the "New Salem Reform Club" and that it meet every Saturday evening for the transaction of business, the meetings to be held alternately in the school house of District No. 2, and 21. During the absence of the pledge, and at intervals during the meeting, the choir furnished appropriate music.

Among the Lumber Camps.

RAY DU VIN, 28th Feb. 78. DEAR ADVANCE.—In my last letter I promised to let you know what I saw at Rogerville, but I must leave that for another visit, as I had not time to make any visit to the different places such as I would wish to do before reporting what is actually taking place there. From Carleton Station I walked 4 miles and reached the lumber camp on the head of Bay du Vin. In travelling this distance we crossed the Brook, a branch of Barnaby River. On this brook where the road crosses there is a large landing of logs, but as I had nothing to do as an official here, I did not touch the logs, but the party in charge, a friend of the Crown land on this road, surveyed off the lots for settlement, and a great part of it has been underbrushed, that is all the small wood has been cut down, and the large trees remain standing with the underbrush in between. There are also many houses occupied by settlers already living there. The houses are about 20x18, and built of logs hewn square with the roofs boarded and shingled. The settlers that have their houses built now, have generally obtained the boards that they have used in building from Acadiaville, but I suppose that now they will get them from Cowie's mill at Rogerville as it is much nearer. There is a good road from Carleton Station to Pine's camp; it is out on the full width for turning the great part of the way. From Pine's camp or the head of Bay du Vin it is only about 5 miles to Acadiaville, this road is all cut out and part of it is bumpy. It being Saturday when I arrived at Pine's camp and as there is a pretty good prospect for living, I determined to stay Sunday with them. Early on Sunday morning George, the cook, aroused me to partake of the flippers he says he always gives me on Sunday morning. If I am a judge, I would say that George stands well in his profession and that he is a very comfortable fellow. This camp they are not without news as I saw the ADVANCE, which the men say is warmly welcomed as a visitor to cheer them in lonely hours. After dinner on Sunday, which was a first class one, I visited, with the men of the camp, the settlement which is only about 1/2 mile from the camp. This is the largest settlement from Rogerville to Acadiaville. It runs from Bay du Vin towards Kouchibouguac and is known as block 14, although it is not in block 14 of the Crown Lands but in block 10 range 11. There is in this block surveyed for settlement 14 lots and the most of them are taken or applied for. If I am not mistaken there are now eight settlers on those lots viz: A. Martin & Son, T. Thibodeau, O. Milliner and M. V. E. & T. Flynn. The settlers here seem to be very happy and contented. I remained very pleasant Sunday, I returned to my travels on Monday morning down river. The following parties are heading logs for J. Graham, Bay, to be sawn at the Bay du Vin mills. Pine, Sullivan, Ransbury, Flynn, Biddy, McAfferty, Hackett, Miller, Fraser and Fisman. McDonald and Edward Quinn are heading for Snowball, also to be sawn at Bay du Vin, and the Wallings are for Mariched. There are 26 horses working on Bay du Vin and about 80 men.

It has been so far a splendid winter for working in the woods, with not over 1 1/2 feet of snow and the swamp frozen hard. After the logs are sawn at the Bay du Vin mills, the deals go to J. B. Snowball, Bay, who is the shipper. The chief branches of the Bay du Vin river are Two Mile Brook, Ransbury's and Pashody's forks on the south side, and Big Hovel and Goodfellow's forks on the north side. The chief places of interest on the river, or the places that are well known as Landing-places. The Head of the River, Thomson's High, Black's High, Hovel, Green, Fishers, Williams & Aikins and Davies. (This landing has been known as Davies's landing, as on David Cameron got his back hurt, so that he has not been able to walk since, he is still living and resides at Black River, the landing is on Peabody's Forks) the Horse Ransbury, Hay Camp and the City landing. The Still Waters, "Big Hovel Rocks," "Pash and bow," "Hall's Gates," and the "Or Bow," are places well known and dredged by the river drivers.

In my next we will take a peep at Black River and its branches and at the settlements. I remain, yours, etc., etc. TEASER.

Tenders Wanted. TENDERS will be received until the 1st of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Chief of the Force, Newcastle, to furnish the County with 30 CORDS OF HARDWOOD, consisting of large Birch, Maple, Birch, and 50 cords of SPRUCE WOOD, good quality. To be delivered at the dock by the 15th of June next, out into store lashed, split and ready for use. The wood to be cut after the 1st of June next. Payment to be made in July next. The Commission is in the hands of the undersigned to accept the lowest or any tender. JAMES MITCHELL, Chief of Force, Newcastle, 28th Feb. 78.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. THE Teachers within the Inspectorial District of Northumberland County, are invited to attend the annual meeting of the INSTITUTE, in the town of Newcastle, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 14th day of March next. For the names of the members, and for the programme of the meeting, please see Regulation 23 of the Inspectorial District of Northumberland, 28th Feb. 1878.

FOR SALE. I shall only venture in all humility to suggest that if members of the Senate do feel a willingness to instruct the general public in matters of finance, it would be advisable (always supposing that Mr. Macpherson is to be regarded as a fair representative specimen) to provide in future that all individuals of that august body entertaining such intentions should be required at stated intervals to pass an examination in the simpler rules of arithmetic, in order to insure that they know, or have not forgotten, so much of the rules of division and multiplication as might prevent a repetition of the blunders to which I last to-day been my unpleasant duty to call your attention. (Hear, hear, laughter and cheers.)

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PAUSE IN REVIEW. And now, Mr. Chairman, I must stop here in my review of Mr. Macpherson's errors. Human endurance is limited, and neither my voice nor your patience will permit me to go on instructing that gentleman in the very A B C of the finances of the Dominion.

HINT TO SENATE. I shall only venture in all humility to suggest that if members of the Senate do feel a willingness to instruct the general public in matters of finance, it would be advisable (always supposing that Mr. Macpherson is to be regarded as a fair representative specimen) to provide in future that all individuals of that august body entertaining such intentions should be required at stated intervals to pass an examination in the simpler rules of arithmetic, in order to insure that they know, or have not forgotten, so much of the rules of division and multiplication as might prevent a repetition of the blunders to which I last to-day been my unpleasant duty to call your attention. (Hear, hear, laughter and cheers.)

practical matters, which amounts to precisely the same thing, and have also procured a moderate amount in interest-paying securities, the actual effective amount to our public debt is barely twenty millions (nominally twenty-four millions), from which you deduct the proportionate amount for the estimated increase of one-quarter of a million between 1873 and 1878, you will find that our effective increase does not exceed \$10,000,000, which, per capita, would amount to about \$2.00 per head, or a considerable but not by any means overpowering increase. Our debt, however, more especially as it has not been, as I have shown, accompanied by any appreciable addition to the average amount paid by way of interest and subsidy, and an amount which, even taking it at the highest possible figure, is ridiculously disproportionate to the amount of \$15.43 per head, which Mr. Macpherson repeatedly implies that this Government have added to the national indebtedness. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

THIRD STATEMENT. In the third place, I think you will find that the total taxation per head for which we are in any way responsible had not increased, but decreased, since we took office. Now, I entirely repudiate the idea that we can be justly held responsible for taxes which we are forced to impose in order to meet the increased expenses in defence of our most emphatic frontier. (Hear, hear.)

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

OUR USEFUL UP-RIVER MEMBER, Mr. Swin, has the honor of moving the address to the Legislature this session. He will, no doubt, introduce it with a capital speech.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION opens very quietly. The respective parties appear to be studying how to pursue a course of military inactivity, so far as political warfare is concerned. In the words of Mr. Covert, they are "being low." It is to be hoped they will not become demoralized by the example of the Dominion Parliament.

NOTICE is directed to that portion of the speech of the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Legislature, wherein reference is made to commercial depression. We do not think, however, that it was intended by His Honor, or any of his advisers, that they should be understood as entertaining the belief that Canada has a monopoly of commercial depression although the thirteenth paragraph of the speech was couched, unintentionally, of course, to convey that impression. We hardly think our Local Government could intentionally give color to the mercantile utterances of either of the parties in Dominion politics.

That Official Document.

We, this week continue our extracts from Mr. Finance Minister Cartwright's reply to the resolutions contained in Senator Macpherson's Pamphlet, which was quoted in his late Newcastle Speech by Hon. Mr. Mitchell. I perceive that Mr. Macpherson is continually charging us with expenses incurred under contracts for Goderich Harbour, Chantry Island, Bayfield, and many other works entered into by our predecessors. Now, I desire to protect you for all against the gross unfairness of attempting to hold us responsible for expenditure incurred in completing works actually commenced and put under contract by our predecessors. But in order that you and the public at large may understand what an enormous mass of obligations were left behind them by those gentlemen, I have here a statement of the total amount spent in public works "chargeable to income" during the three years 1874-5, 1875-6, and 1876-7. The amounts respectively were \$1,757,075, \$1,948,914, and \$1,314,000, making a total of \$5,020,016. Of this expenditure about \$500,000 a year consists of items which may be described as absolutely fixed, and practically out of the control of any Government, being the sums expended in keeping existing buildings in proper repair, and for arbitrations, awards, dredging, and other needed services. If, therefore, you deduct for these three years the sum of \$1,500,000 of absolutely necessary charges, you have a balance of \$3,520,016 to be accounted for.

AMOUNT DUE ACTORS OF LATE GOVERNMENT. My returns show that of this sum there was expended in works actually commenced by the late Government in 1874-5, a sum of \$1,116,943; in 1875-6, a sum of \$1,108,057; in 1876-7, a sum of \$827,000, being a total of \$3,052,000 of \$3,052,016; while we have expended in works originated by ourselves an average amount of \$236,522 per annum. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, I need hardly tell you that every Government—no matter how economical its master may be—desires to reduce expenditure—must, of necessity, incur some outlay from time to time for the public works of such a widely-extended Dominion as ours. But I leave it, in perfect confidence, with you to say whether our bitterest enemy can accuse us of gross extravagance in the use of an expenditure like this. [Cheers.]

COULD NOT REDUCE. Permit me to add, that it is in just such expenditures as these I am referred to, and which were literally forced upon us by our predecessors, that you will find the reason why it was utterly impossible for us at any earlier day to reduce our ordinary expenditure within more moderate limits; a fact which I have pointed out many times in the course of my budget speeches, and which any honest and intelligent enquirer might have ascertained for himself by a very cursory examination of the ordinary estimates. (Hear, hear.)

COMMONPLACE MISTAKES. Lastly, Mr. Chairman, anybody who chooses to analyse Mr. Macpherson's statements will find an unlimited quantity of commonplace blunders: as when he states on page 37 that the service of the Mounted Police began in 1874, in happy ignorance of the fact that this force was created by an Act of Parliament passed in May, 1873, and that the whole force was organized, and its pay, numbers, and allowances were settled, long before we took office at all. Also, when, on the same page, he speaks of the Boundary Survey as having begun in 1874, when the fact is, that it was begun several years before, and was concluded and the