is made up of the per capita allowance on Population, the allowance for Legislative Expenses, the Export Duty allowance, and what there may be of interest on the Albert Railway money. The Albert Railway will be finished this year, and all the money in the Dominion Government's hands under that head, will be withdrawn.

The next item in the Estimated Receipts was $125,000 from Casual and Territorial Revenue. This was an increase over the Receipts of last year, the receipts up to the end of the Fiscal Year 1877 being $102,832.13. On the 1st July last the Licenses granted at the sales of 1874 expired, and it became the duty of the Government to consider what was the best policy to pursue in reference to this important interest. Applications for longer Leases than were heretofore given were received from a good many Operators, some of whom asked for Renewals covering ten years, and were willing to pay increased stumpage, while others sought Reserves, etc. The Lumber Operators knew that a change was to be made, and they, of course, took such a stand as their own interests in the matter required. The Government thought there was much in favor of increasing the length of the term for which Licenses would be granted, for it was easy to understand that it would be a great advantage to the Operators to encourage them in clearing out streams to facilitate driving, and thus tend to the opening up of Lumber Lands heretofore unworked. Under the short term system of Licenses, there was no encouragement to expend money in thus improving streams for driving, because by the time the work was done the Lands would be again in the market and perhaps pass into other hands. An extension to five years, instead of three, was, therefore, determined upon and the Stumpage was fixed at eighty cents per M., an arrangement which he had good reason to believe was considered by the trade and country to be a fair, reasonable and equitable one. He had attended at the Sales in the summer and he must say he never saw a better pleased lot of men than were the Lumber Operators who had gathered from all parts of the Province. There was not a great deal of competition among them, each seeming to get the Land he desired, save in a few cases, and they appeared to feel that the Government had dealt fairly by them, for many of them expected that the Stumpage would have been raised to a dollar. He did not hear one complaint. It was true that many persons thought the Stumpage should have been fixed at a higher rate, but the Government considered all the interests involved and did what seemed just in the matter.

In the Northern sections of the Province where the largest Lumber operations were carried on, there was abundant evidence of the fact that the business was thriving under the policy pursued by the Government, for large Mills were at work and others were in course of erection. There was evidence of the success of the Government's policy, also, in the fact that the area of Lands under Licenses had gradually increased under the Stumpage system. The number of square miles under License in 1875 was 2,331; in 1876 it was 2,846 and in 1877 it was 3,408, and increase of 50 per cent in two years. This was evidence that the system was a satisfactory one to the country. The receipts from the Casual and Territorial Revenue in 1874, under the Mileage System, amounted to $35,296.36; in 1875, the first year of the Stumpage system, they rose to $61,049.46; in 1876 they were $76,048.47, and last year they were $102,832.13. It must be remembered that these Receipts did not arise from the sales of Lands, or the granting of the domain of the Province away—for the sales of Crown lands were comparatively small and of about the same average each year—but they were derived from a system of management which did not impair the value of the interest to the Province or depress the Lumber trade.

MR. BURNS—It does depress the trade!

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that if they were so he wondered how the lumbermen went on from year to year, and every year increased their operations.

MR. BURNS—There is a general loss in the trade!

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the hon. gentleman would pardon him when he said he could not understand, then, how he (Mr. Burns) was now putting up that fine mill at Bathurst, (in which enterprise he hoped and had no doubt the hon. gentleman would succeed.) Why did he not avoid putting his money into this losing business? He was inclined to think that, notwithstanding the constant cry of loss in all departments of the Lumber trade, some of the money stuck to the Operators in some way. It was the staple industry of the country, and employed a vast number of our population, and he had no doubt there was always a margin left to those engaged in carrying it on.

No doubt this margin would be more or less according as times were good or bad. Of course it was natural that the Lumber interests should complain of the Stumpage system, when it was first introduced, but their opposition to it had now ceased. The Government felt that it should have a fair return to the general revenue of the Province from the Public domain. The Operators had said if that were so it would be better to increase the mileage, as it would be impossible to collect the Stumpage, but the same system was known to work successfully in Maine and Quebec, and the Government felt that it could be made to work here. Experience had now proved that the system could be worked successfully, and that the Stumpage could be secured and collected in a satisfactory manner.

In 1875, the cost of collecting Stumpage was between 10 and 11 cents per M., in 1876 it was between 9 and 10 cents, and in 1877 it was only 5½ cents. It had also been said that the Government could not realise successfully by taking notes for Stumpage. It was felt, however, that Lumber Operators of the country belonged to a class of sound and honorable business men, who would meet their engagements and it was but fair that they should have an opportunity of realising on their operations so as to enable them to meet their Stumpage obligations. The Government's confidence was shown by experience, not to have been misplaced and the fact that there were but a few thousand dollars outstanding on Stumpage account, showed that the Note system was a successful one.

The Estimate of $125,000, as the probable Receipts of the current year, was based on information obtained from the Government Cruisers and Scalers who were familiar with the comparative operations of this and last season. The estimate should be the more accurate as the information on which it was based was obtained later in the season than last year, and consequently at a time when a better judgment was warranted by the season's progress.

Miscellaneous Receipts were estimated this year at $6,000. Last year the estimates put them at $3,000. There would be receipts for some $4,000 this year under the head of Agricultural, and that, with the fees of private Bills introduced into the Legislature, would, no doubt, reach the sum named. These Receipts, with others to which it was not necessary that special reference should be made made up the Estimate Receipts for $592,600 for the year 1878.

Coming to the Estimated Expenditure for the year, it would refer only to items which might require explanations, as members had the figures before them. The sum of $22,000 was put down for Agriculture. This included $12,000 for the Societies, and $10,000, which latter sum was to be divided as follows: $4,000 for the proposed Exhibition, and an additional $2,000 to go towards the erection of a suitable Building. Then there was $4,000 for the purchase of Improved Stock and seed wheat. A sum of $4,000 was to come in on account of the last Stock purchased, and it was thought best to devote it to the improvement of the breeds of Sheep, and of Wheat in the Province. Information had been obtained in reference to Sheep, and arrangements for their purchase and distribution would be made. The Wheat was purchased, and he believed already in the cars, and perhaps on the way to the Province. It was to be put up in two-bushel bags, brought both by the Intercolonial and Western Extension Railways, and distributed from some point in the different counties. The Farmers would get due notice of its arrival, so as to have opportunity to purchase it for spring sowing.

The grant for the support of the Lunatic Asylum this year would be $26,000 and, in addition, $12,000 for the enlargement of the building. The necessity for this had been urged for some time past by the Medical Superintendent of the Institution, but the Government felt that it had other special expenditures in hand which ought to be disposed of before new ones were undertaken. The enlargement of this Building could, however, be no longer put off. This was only a part of the expenditure that would be required, but it was all that would be undertaken for the present year. The enlargement was to consist of two wings, one of which would be undertaken this year, towards the partial construction of which together with the effecting of some necessary changes in the existing building the $12,000 was to be applied.

The next item to which he would call attention was $2,000 for fencing and grading in connexion with the Normal School Building. He here referred to the desirability of the work in question, and said members would, no doubt, readily acquiesce in the appropriation.

The next was the Public Works over-expenditure for 1877, amounting to $7,920.78, which had already been referred to; $20,000 was put down for the redemption of Provincial Debentures and interest. Though the amount for redemption, $10,000, was small, it was thought well to put in something for that purpose, for it was satisfactory to know that the liability on Debenture account was being decreased even if the decrease was ever so small. The remainder of the Grant would be for interest on Debentures, of which there were $399,000 afloat on 8th February, 1876. The amount of Debentures issued in 1877 increased the total to $488,000. The Bear Bounty expenditure was estimated at $2,000. Northumberland was the Banner County in bear killing last year.

MR. TWEEDIE—We had them all caught and ready for killing when the Bill passed last session.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said Sunbury did well in bear-slaying too, but not so well as formerly when the same formalities in certificates were not required as they are at present. The Printing and Binding of the Consolidated Statutes would require $6,000. This amount would complete the work and liquidate all expenses connected therewith. The $300 for Judges' Chambers expenses, St. John, was not a new expenditure, but had heretofore been paid out of Old Appropriations. Under a Resolution of last session, however, the amount was now asked for in this way. The balance of $900 for the Normal School had already been referred to and would pay all liabilities in connection with its construction.

Now, if the Special Expenditures were left out of both years it would be found that there was an advantage in favor of 1878 in comparing its estimated expenditure with the expenditure of 1877. Deducting from the estimated expenditure of 1878 the sum of $35,900—on account of extra Educational Expenditure, Bear Bounty, Normal School Extra, and Balance for Consolidated Statutes, Lunatic Asylum construction, Agriculture, Elections, etc.—from $561,827.96 and it would leave $525,927.96 against $529,532 expended for the regular services of 1877.

He next referred to the Additional Financial Statements laid on the table in the morning, and after going through and explaining different items showed that the current expenditure of the year on account of Public Works up to the 26th February, last were $9,000 less than they were on the 8th February last year. Referring at length, also, to the accounts of the Province with the People's Bank, he showed that after deducting all claims held by the Bank against the Province there was a net available balance in favor of the latter on 26th February, 1878, of $119,726.78 as compared with the net available balance of $130,000 in the bank on 8th February, 1877. This state of the finances, he said, looked well when it was remembered that the date was three weeks later against the present year and that a Carleton Railway Debenture for $5,000,000 had been liquidated since the close of the Fiscal Year. The fact, also, that $9,000 less was spent in the Public Works Department on 26th February this year than on 8th February last year, spoke well for the care and economy exercised in that quarter.

Coming to the Liabilities of the Province, he said there were Debentures outstanding last year on the 8th February to the amount of $399,000. On the 26th February of this year the liabilities under that head were $488,000. There were also liabilities on account of School Loans advanced by the People's Bank under Government guarantee, but while these were Liabilities they were also Assets as the Government was amply secured for their payment.—These amounted to only $2,382.19.

The Assets of the Province were these amounts due from School Boards, together with the amounts due from Counties on County School Loans, the Stock in the St. Andrews, Western Extension and Chatham Branch Railways; the $150,000 due from the Dominion Government on account of the Eastern Extension, and which would be more fully discussed under the joint Resolution, which he had no doubt would be before the House, on the subject and, also, $10,000.00 due under the Immigration conference of 1871. Last year there were $312,615.74 in the hands of the Dominion Government reserved for the Albert Railway. That was now reduced to $96,781.07, which would be withdrawn during the current year.

As all these matters would doubtless come up in Committee of Supply, he did not deem it necessary to go further into the details of the Province's Finances.

He next referred to the successful operation of the Free Grants Act. There were now some eighteen Free Grants' Settlements in the Province, full particulars and details connected with which were to be found in the Report of the Crown Lands Department. In these Settlements there were 3,168 persons, who had 5,592 acres of Land under cultivation, and 7,446 acres chopped and cleared. The value of the Buildings erected and owned by these people was $274,000—the fruits of the industry of the men who had entered upon these lands and made homes in the wilderness. These facts should encourage others to follow their example, for they showed that, under that Act, those who were disposed to establish themselves on our Public Lands could do so with advantage to themselves and to the future prosperity of the Province.

The hon. member for Queens (Mr. Butler) had made a motion for information laid before the Government by the Nova Scotia Government Delegation, which had visited the Province during the recess, and held a conference with this Government on the subject of Maritime Union. The Attorney General had promised that he (the Secretary) would give such information when addressing the House on the budget and he would now do so. In anything he might say, however, he desired to be understood as not expressing any opinion by which the Government or any member thereof desired to be bound, or making any statement further than what was necessary as showing what was presented by the Delegates from Nova Scotia, and what was advanced by the members of their Government in connection therewith. This Government was not empowered to deal with the matter in any sense, and the whole proceedings were, therefore, of an informal, though friendly, character, and the Financial condition of the two Provinces was compared and freely discussed. Beyond this, and the increased interest in the subject which the visit of the Delegates naturally caused, the conference had no significance.

The first matter discussed was the financial position of Nova Scotia, and an estimate of what her annual normal Revenue would be was submitted. She was stated to have as Subsidy from the Dominion on account of Population $310,240; Subsidy for Legislative Expenses, $60,000, or total Dominion Subsidies of $370,240. Her Royalty on Coal and Gold was put down at $85,000. The Receipts under that head for three years were, however, as follows: 1874, $91,000; 1875, $62,017; 1876, $60,000. The Crown Lands Revenue was estimated at $6,000. The Revenue for each of the three preceding years was: 1874, $25,000; 1875, $9,676; 1876, $6,635.

The total of the Crown Lands owned by the Province was stated to be 2,500,000 acres, of which about 460,000 acres were pledged to Railway Companies, leaving about 2,000,000 acres as the lands which the Province would own ultimately. The sales of Public Lands were small, and $6,000 was considered a fair estimate of the prospective Revenue. From Marriage Licences and Fees of the Provincial Secretary's Office, the Receipts were estimated at $6,000, and $3,500 was put down as the Receipts of the *Royal Gazette* Office. These items made a total of $470,740. There were other Receipts which the Province of Nova Scotia now had, but as these receipts would be only temporary, they did not enter into the comparative Revenues as dealt with by the Conference, such as interest on moneys lying in the hands of the Dominion—amounting to about three quarters of a million—all of which was pledged to Railway construction.

It was said that the existing Railway obligations of the Province might require a sum still larger than that, and he had seen, since the Delegates were here, a statement to the effect that some $90,000 more than the sum named would be required to discharge Nova Scotia Railway undertakings. The Province was also receiving $40,000 from the different Counties for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, towards the $60,000 which was the annual Provincial charge for the maintenance of that Institution, the Province paying $20,000.

In reply to Mr. Butler, the Secretary said the mode of County contribution to the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Nova Scotia was a certain sum per head for each patient sent from each County.

The Revenue and Receipts of New Brunswick were next considered by the Union Conference. Dominion subsidies were put down as follows: On Population, $228,475; Legislative, $50,000; Export Duty, $150,000; or a total of $428,475. The Crown Lands Receipts were estimated on the basis of 1878, and put down at $120,000, and, to make it even money, the other Revenues were placed at $10,525, making a total of $559,000. Other Revenues, such as School Loan Interest, Interest on moneys lying at Ottawa, etc., were eliminated, so that in both cases the normal Revenue of each Province only was dealt with. When the Railway liabilities of New Brunswick matured her Debentured indebtedness would be $800,000, so interest on that sum—viz., $48,000 was deducted from the above, leaving available for comparison $511,000 for New Brunswick as against $470,740 for Nova Scotia.

The Delegates from Nova Scotia placed their views on their Royalty income before the Conference, and said it must increase very largely on Coal and Gold, but they did not anticipate any increase in their other local revenues. The New Brunswick Representatives claimed, on the other hand that their Crown Land Revenues must increase. The Nova Scotians also showed they would receive an addition of $9,760 to their Dominion Subsidy at the next Census, when their Population would reach 400,000, and that would bring the Revenue of that Province up to $480,000. She would never receive further increase, however, on account of Population, and her permanent Dominion Revenue would, therefore, be $380,000. On the other hand, it was claimed that New Brunswick would be entitled in 1881 to increased Dominion Subsidy on account of Population, $29,600, and a further increase until her maximum of 400,000 Population was reached, of $61,925, or in all $91,525 which would swell her Dominion Subsidies up to $520,000 and her total normal Revenue to $602,525.—This would give New Brunswick, in round numbers, an advantage of $140,000 of annual Revenue over Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick's Crown Lands amounted to 8,670,000 acres, and allowing for all that were to go to Railways under existing or accruing engagements she would have 8,000,000 acres as against Nova Scotia's 2,000,000, a most decided advantage in our favor. The ordinary Expenditure of Nova Scotia's 2,000,000 a most decided advantage in our favor. The ordinary Expenditure of Nova Scotia in 1877, without taking any special expenditures whatever into consideration, were estimated at $530,650 (her actual expenditure being $574,150), the $40,000 received from Counties being, of course, eliminated. Her Expenditure would, on that basis, be $59,910 over her income.

The Expenditure of New Brunswick, estimated in the same manner, was put down at $491,532, (interest on Debentures, redemption of Debentures, etc., being deducted) and New Brunswick had, on that basis, an excess of $19,416 of Revenue over Expenditure. To ascertain the amount Nova Scotia should have to equal New Brunswick in financial position, calculations were made and the result showed that she should have a normal Revenue of $693,000 to equal New Brunswick in proportion to population instead of $470,740 or over $223,000 more than she had. Comparing her present Financial position with that of New Brunswick, she ought to have had $136,000 less Expenditure than she really had to make the positions, in proportion to population of the two Provinces, equal in that respect. The Receipts of the two Provinces per capita of present Population was $1.79 for New Brunswick, against $1.21 for Nova Scotia and if united their joint income per capita would give an Expenditure of $1.45 per head for the Population of both Provinces.

The prospective increase of New Brunswick's Revenue in advantageous comparison with that of Nova Scotia was also the subject of consideration, and the Public Works, Farm Interest, Shipping and other relative subjects also received attention. Under the head of Public Works, it was found that while Nova Scotia had 665 miles of Railways within her limits (including the Intercolonial, of course), 40 miles of which belonged to the different Coal Companies and 240 of which were under Construction; New Brunswick had 936 miles, of which 147 were under Construction and 789 miles completed. Other matters not of sufficient importance to be named just now, formed the subject of consideration by the Delegates and the members of this Government.

He had, he believed, now given all the facts necessary, and they were of a character which would, no doubt, assist very materially in the proper consideration of the question of Maritime Union by the people of both Provinces.

He had forgotten to mention in the proper place that it was the intention of the Government to dispose of the Diamond Borer and close that Account, which was the reason why no item for mining appeared in the Estimates.

He now moved that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair.

MR. COVERT said as the hour was late, and he had some remarks to make, he would move to adjourned until 7.30.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL did not think it necessary to sit at night and suggested adjourning until to-morrow at 2.30.

MR. COVERT did not wish to urge the matter, but thought it would be delaying unnecessarily to adjourn until to-morrow. He was willing to go on to-night.

MR. WILLIS was not disposed to urge a night sitting, and was willing to adjourn till to-morrow, provided it was distinctly understood the Government was prepared to go on with the business of the country. They felt disposed, on that side of the House, to deal practically with matters either by night or day.

The Debate was then adjourned until 2.30 to-morrow.

House adjourned

THURSDAY, March 21.

After routine

MR. MARSHALL presented the Petition of J. B. Hamm and others, favoring Bill for the protection of mechanics and material men.

MR. O'LEARY moved for copies of all Papers, Memoranda, Orders, Minutes, Correspondence, etc., relating to the Northern Railway Company; also the papers relating to the Grand Southern Railway.

MR. AUSTIN committed a Bill to incorporate the St. John and Maine Railway, Mr. Flewwelling in the chair.

MR. AUSTIN said the Bill was simply to incorporate the present Bondholders of the Western Extension Railway into a Company in order to purchase and work the road. Subsidies were granted by the Province to the Road, but the Company not being able to complete it they came to this Legislature for assistance and $300,000 stock was taken. The Road was, subsequently mortgaged and Bonds were issued, and one of the conditions of the Bonds was, if the interest was not paid in twelve months the whole of the principal should become payable. The interest had not been paid for three years, and the Bondholders had foreclosed and now wish to incorporate themselves into a Company to purchase and work the Road.

MR. COVERT said the Province had invested a large sum in the Company—$300,000—and he should like to hear from the Provincial Secretary as to what steps the Government were taking to protect their rights.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said his time had been much taken up lately but he would look into the matter and give the House all the information in his power.

MR. AUSTIN said the Bill did not place us in any different position to what we were in before. The Bond-holders had just as much power to sell under the bonds as any person having interest in the Company. Any stockholder or outsider could come in and purchase the road.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD said this Bill did not affect the Railway or Stockholders.

MR. MARSHALL had given the matter his consideration, and although he regretted the circumstances, saw nothing objectionable to the Bill.

MR. BURNS said this was a Bill which might have a very important bearing on the interests of the Province, and he thought proper care should be taken to protect any interest we had in the Road.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the object of the Bill was to incorporate the Bondholders of Western Extension, to authorize them to become purchasers of the Railway under an order for sale made by the Supreme Court in a suit brought by these Bondholders for foreclosure. These people had a right to be incorporated, and the Bill did not affect the interests of the Province in any way. These persons could not purchase this Road and run it as private individuals, but only as a Corporation. The objects of the Bill were perfectly legitimate, and the Government had no right to oppose it. He would, however, look into the matter and furnish the House with all information, but he desired to call attention to the fact that the position of the Province with reference to the Road itself, and the proceeding in equity to foreclosure was one thing, and the rights of the Province as against the Dominion, were clearly another thing. The Bond-holders might have a right to sweep the Property away, and yet the Province might have a right to call upon the Dominion to assume responsibility.

MR. WILLIS said the intention of the members on that side was simply to call attention to the matter.

MR. PICKARD thought it right to call the attention of the Government to the matter. The fact that $300,000 of stock had been taken in the Road was a strong reason why the Government should look after any change which should be made.

MR. WILLIS said there were other legal gentlemen conversant with the matter. Besides the Provincial Secretary ought to be.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD said the honorable members were not quite so ignorant of the facts as they seemed to wish the House to believe. They had not forgotten the facts of the case, and he thought it would be an imputation on their common sense to say that they did not know the facts quite as well as the Government. This was simply an Act of Incorporation, and they had passed quite a number of these Acts lately. It was well known that the railway had been taken possession of by the Bondholders and Receivers appointed. In the meantime legal proceedings had been going on and Decretal Orders had been made for the sale of the Railway, and this Company sought to be incorporated to purchase the Railway. The Province was in the position of any Stockholder, and he thought it would be in the interests of the Province to pass the Bill.

MR. COVERT was obliged to the hon. member for his information. He contended he had a right, as a member of that House, to ask for information. He said that if the Government of the day had managed properly they would have owned the Road to-day. He thought the Government might have exercised more supervision over the Road to protect the $300,000 of Stock, but the real truth was that the Company got the Subsidy, and $300,000 of Stock and all the money they could from St. John and then went and mortgaged the Road. Even then they merged the road into an American Company, and involved us deeper than ever.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY could not allow that statement to pass. The articles of Consolidation were submitted for the consideration of the Government, and there was a sitting of members who spent three or four days over it, and stipulated as an amendment that so many Directors should be British subjects, and should be residents in New Brunswick. He did not think it came with a very good grace from the hon. member to reflect on the Government of the time.

MR. ELDER said the hon. members on the other side spoke of the Government not watching Stock going away from them. The members of the House, even those who were not Lawyers, knew well what the position of the Stock was. They knew the Province had no Lien upon the Road. The case was this:—The Bondholders asked this House to enable them to act together. Every one of them could purchase the Road if he had the means, and it was only proposed that they should act as a corporate body, because they had common interests. With regard to the $300,000 there was no action that the House could take which would prevent it going away. The Stock could not be recovered in any way, and had nothing to do with the claim of the New Brunswick Government against the Dominion Government. The two things were entirely distinct. The impression should not go abroad that the members of the House were so ignorant as not to know the position of this matter.

MR. COVERT said it was evidently thought they knew nothing of the facts, but as a member of that House, he had a right to call attention to the facts. He did not know that he was opposed to this Bill, but he thought the whole thing had been grossly mismanaged by the Government of the past.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the hon. member had no right to hold the present Government responsible in any way, and he did not think the Government of the past deserving of the censure passed upon it.

Progress was then reported.

MIRAMICHI TELEPHONE BILL.

MR. DAVIDSON committed the Bill to authorize the erection of a Telephone between Newcastle and Indiantown. Mr. Butler in the chair. Mr. Davidson submitted two sections to meet the objections raised to the Bill in the former Debate and limiting the exclusive right of Messrs. Call and Miller to fifteen years.

The Bill was agreed to.

CONSTABLES' FEES BILL.

MR. SMITH committed the Bill relating to Constables' Fees, Mr. Elder in the chair, and explained that the Bill had passed a Committee of that House, but had been amended by the Legislative Council. He proposed now an addition of a few words to that amendment.

MR. SWIM argued at length against the Bill. He submitted first that the Committee had no power to deal with the amendment of the Council. With reference to the Bill itself, he said it might be thought to be a small matter, that of Constables' Fees, but he said it might affect every one in the Province. Constables were not obliged to serve; they could pay a small fine instead, and the effect of this Bill would be that no Constables would be got to serve. He spoke at great length, and moved to postpone the reading of the Bill to that day three months.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said he thought there was a misapprehension about it. He did not think the addition proposed by Mr. Smith was necessary; he thought it was really and virtually in the original Bill. With reference to the merits of the Bill he did not think Constables were overpaid.

MR. BUTLER had doubts whether it would not do as much harm as good in the long run. He thought the Bill was just as good as it was without the amendment.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD suggested reporting progress; he thought the Bill immature.

After some further discussion the Provincial Secretary said he thought there was something in Mr. Smith's amendment, but perhaps what he aimed at was not covered by the Bill.

MR. JONES said the meaning of the law should be made very plain. The Provincial Secretary had said he hardly understood the amendment, and he himself was in the same position.

Some further discussion took place; the Committee divided on Mr. Swim's motion to postpone further consideration for three months, and the result being 17 votes to 17, the motion was declared lost.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said he had voted for the postponement, because he thought it better to leave the matter as it was, and not alter the law, but as the postponement was not carried, the House must be taken to have said they wanted to alter the old law. He should now vote for Mr. Smith's amendment, because, if they were going to alter the law, it was better to put in the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried, and the Bill agreed to.

MR. WILLIS moved for a statement of the services for which $500 in Public Works account, for salary, was paid, with the name of the person to whom paid, and the authority under which the payment was made.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S Resolution, relative to change in Criminal law, stood over for the present, as he did not wish to prevent the House from listening to the hon. member for Sunbury who had the floor at 2.30.

MR. BARKER submitted the Report of Committee on Standing Rules, in favor of suspension of rule 29, for the purpose of introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introduced Bill and presented a petition in favor of the same.

MR. COTTRELL moved for a detailed statement of the contingencies and Extra Travelling Expenses charged in the Public Works Department, amounting to $1,572.72, and covered by Warrant 903 in last year's Accounts.

MADAWASKA EXTENSION BILL.

MR. THERIAULT committed a Bill to exempt from taxation the Capital invested in Mills and Factories in Madawaska during the next ten years, Mr. McLeod in the chair. He said it was well known there was not much capital in Madawaska and he believed if the Bill passed it would be the means of bringing capital into the County from other places. He had been requested by the Municipality of Madawaska to bring in the Bill.

MR. WILLIS asked if it was the intention to leave the exemption to the Municipality and suggested granting a bonus in place of exemption.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD submitted a section he had prepared for the mover of the Bill and asked whether it was proposed to exempt Saw Mills.

MR. THERIAULT replied it was.

MR. O'LEARY thought it would be well to define some limit of time after which the law should come into operation. He reminded the House that there would be an election of Councillors in the fall and suggested deferring its operation until after that election.

MR. WILLIS moved the addition of some words giving the Municipality the option of granting a Bonus.

MR. MURCHIE thought the Bill was required in a County like Madawaska. They were poor people and required capital to be brought into the County to build factories and he thought it would be the means of keeping the people at home. He should support the Bill.

MR. ELDER noticed that the Bill placed the matter in the hands of the Municipality, but there was a limit with regard to the extent of the exemption. He submitted it to the mover of the Bill whether it would not facilitate the Bill to have some limit. With regard to the County, it was the most fertile portion of the Province; it was the garden of New Brunswick, and there were great improvements being made in it. There were signs of progress in every direction, and anything that the House could legitimately do to advance the prospects of Madawaska, he thought it would be right to do. The New Brunswick Railway was being extended to the Shiretown of this County, and, subject to the fact that probably there might be a limit to the extent to which the exemption should go, he favored the passing of the Bill.

MR. THERIAULT explained that it only applied to manufactories employing at least ten hands, and as to the date of the Bill coming in force he would make it not before the 1st Nov., so that the Councillors might run their election before it came into operation.

MR. JONES thought the Bill should empower the Councillors to exempt the property before erection. As the Bill stood, it appeared to him they would have to erect their buildings and then apply for exemption, and they did not know whether they would be exempted or not. Then there was no authority to exempt from School Rates.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD thought this point well taken, and after some further discussion progress was reported.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to meet the Lt. Governor in the Legislative Council.

MR. SPEAKER and the House proceeded to the Legislative Chamber, where His Honor was pleased to assent to the Bill to erect a Fifth Ward in Portland.

Recess.

After Recess,

The Order of the Day being read—

MR. COVERT said he intended to make a few remarks, and hoped that while he was doing so the Government would not show itself so thin-skinned as did the Secretary this morning. He intended to refer pretty generally to the Record of the Government for the past few years and review their acts, as he believed it was the duty of those in opposition to do.

Last year a number of Papers embracing information sought by members of the House in the interest of the country were moved for early in the session, or sufficiently early to enable the Government to bring them down, and while some were laid on the table in the very last days of the session, others were not brought down at all. This was an old game of the Government, and its usual course in withholding information which seriously affected its own standing until it was too late for its delinquencies to be effectively dealt with. It might be true that the Botsford papers involved a delicate matter, but when a Resolution of the House called for information bearing upon the Finances of the Province, the Government should follow but one course, and that was to comply with such Resolution.

Two years ago, the People's Bank Returns were laid on the table, and they showed that on the 23rd February the amount on deposit in the Bank from all sources was $104,000. That was, no doubt, the correct Balance, and every cent the Bank had on deposit. But a Return was brought in by the Provincial Secretary in response to a motion, and that statement claimed that on the 23rd of February there was $167,000 to the credit of the Government. Both these Statements could not be correct, and although when a further effort was made to investigate the matter a cry was set up that the Opposition desired to attack the Bank, it was well known that no one really believed that any person doubted the Bank's Statement, but the Government desired to avoid investigation, and any cry was justifiable, in their estimation, to secure that end.

He here quoted the law requiring the Provincial Secretary to lay the Statement of the People's Bank on the table before this stage of the session, and asked why that Statement was not submitted as it ought to have been. Was it because it might not agree with the Financial Statement to 26th February brought down by the Secretary? The latter Statement showed $119,000 in the People's Bank to the credit of the Province, and although that might be so, yet in view of the Record of the Government two sessions since and the fact that the People's Bank Statement was now withheld he believed hon. members would like to see further evidence to convince them that the Government's Statement was correct. The Attorney General was fond of saying that the majesty of the law should be upheld, but the hon. gentleman evidently believed it must be upheld by the people and not by the Government, else the Secretary would have laid the People's Bank Statement on the table as required by law. The Government were censurable because the Law had been violated in that respect.

He would now come to the Agricultural Report laid on the table ten or twelve days ago, copies of which were now so very difficult to obtain. Hon. gentlemen would remember that with evident pride the member of the Government from Westmoreland brought that Report before the House. But it was soon whispered that something was wrong, and then it was said the Report was to be withdrawn, or that a Supplement was being prepared. It was no wonder that shame fell upon the Government when even its supporters reproached it with its conduct in ignoring the Manufacturing interests of their own Province, while they made use of the Agricultural Report to recommend the implements manufactured in a sister Province. The Agricultural Report praised the implements made by Messrs. Cossitt Bros. of Ontario, while they had no word of encouragement or commendation for precisely the same kind of, and equally as well made articles manufactured at Fredericton, Woodstock, Moncton, Sackville, St. John and elsewhere. Referring to these implements from abroad the Agricultural Report, which pointedly ignored the Manufacturers of our own Province said "It has been a labor of love for us to "write about these improvements in farming implements, and officially to draw "public attention to them, and we hope "to be rewarded by seeing a very much "larger proportion of these improved "Machines in use hereafter on the fair "farms of New Brunswick." Now, that was fine for a writer on Agriculture under Government auspices. It is "a labor of love!" Why one would think it was some spooney boy writing his first love letter! This gentleman would like to see these implements from abroad on "the fair farms of New Brunswick!" He wondered if the Province had fallen so low that it could not manufacture its own Agricultural implements? In the places he had named in this Province as good implements as those made by Messrs. Cossitt or any other Canadian or American manufacturers were made and could be furnished quite as cheaply. On reading that Report many farmers of the country would infer that the Cossitts made better Machines than our own people, which was not true, and the sooner the country was rid of such a Government the better.

On a former occasion he had referred to the unfitness of the Government to manage the Agricultural affairs of the Province. They did not appear to possess any fitness or knowledge of such matters. The secret of promoting a country's thrift was a policy by which all that the country required and could make or produce at home, should be obtained within the country, while it should only go abroad for what could not be obtained at home. Whoever managed the Agricultural affairs of the country seemed to think a policy exactly opposite to this was the correct one. The Government appeared to have nobody at the head of the Agricultural matters. That interest appeared, like Ginx's Baby—it was nobody's child. The Government had not improved upon the management of the old Board, and were constantly drifting away further and further from the objects they should aim to promote. In fact, the interest, as Mr. Pickard had said, was "an elephant" in the hands of the Government. It should be under the control of a responsible member of the Government with a seat on the floor of the House, and the office should not be in a dingy little stable-like office in an out-of-the-way place such as that in which the head-quarters of Agricultural affairs were now located. The whole trouble connected with the Report of Agriculture was that the injustice done by it to the manufacturing interests of the Province resulted from the Government's ignorance and not from its intention to do wrong. The Government seemed to exercise no proper or intelligent supervision over this most important interest, but let it drift as it might in the hands of an irresponsible person. He hoped the owners of the "fair farms" of New Brunswick would not go to Ontario and the United States for their Agricultural Implements and Machinery, as advised by the Government through its Agricultural Report, but to the manufacturers of their own Province, who could furnish them with quite as good articles as G. M. Cossitt & Brother, or any other Ontario or American concern.

The Government had pursued the same policy in connection with the Normal School, to the construction of which members on the Opposition side of the House gave as hearty support as gentlemen opposite. Instead of giving the work to our own people, however, the Government must pass by a large and wealthy firm in St. John who were in the Heating Apparatus business and go away to Boston to seek persons to do the Heating work in that Building. This showed a contempt for our own people by this Government, and it was an evidence that they care little for the support of home institutions and home industries. He was thanked in St. John for the part he took at last winter's session in bringing the matter up, and the Government would find that it would gain little by pursuing a course so calculated to discourage home enterprise and industry. The fact was, that the members of the Government had enjoyed such a long lease of power—had stuck so long by and been fed so long at the Government crib—that they believed they belonged there permanently, and would hand the offices down to their children, and they had thus grown indifferent to everything but their own interests.

He next referred to a *Telegraph* article which styled the Agricultural Report a "Complete Compendium of Agricultural Information, illustrated with Cuts and Engravings of Agricultural Implements and Machinery," but he would ask whether it would not have been better for that paper and better for the country, if it could have been in the position to say that the Report was a Complete Compendium of the Agricultural and Manufacturing and Industrial Resources of New Brunswick! It was said that the editor of that paper was to be a member of the Government, but he supposed they would keep him out as long as possible and take him in only when they could not help themselves. Perhaps they would be too late, however, and as they could not induce him to go into "the forecastle," it might be that he would ultimately decline to sign articles in a Government which was like an old ship run off her class.

The Government had tried to "Bismark" the House into committing itself on the Address in reply to the Speech, by making it affirm the Government's views in reference to the proposed change in the Criminal Law and another matter, but in both cases the Opposition had obliged them to back down and amend their own Address—a course that was unheard of before in the history of this or any other Legislature. The Government had not the pluck to back up the bold position they took, but finding their supporters were going back on them they gave way and were glad to do anything but give up their offices! The Government dare not now play a bold hand and deal squarely with the House! They dare not lay the Statement of the People's Bank on the table and they were keeping back information which they had promised! They might say the force at their command in the Offices was not large enough to get these Returns and papers out in time, but even while the staff was large in each of these several offices, experts, of whom there were plenty outside, might be called in to assist, so that members might ascertain what they desired to know before going on with Supply.

Referring back again to the Agricultural Report, he thought it was a small business for a Government to go into the business of advertising and bumming for manufacturers of another Province. Next thing they would be found publishing an Almanac with Advertisements in it, and endeavoring to raise a Revenue out of it.

Coming to the Crown Land management he said that although the Public domain was decreasing the Staff in the Crown Land office was kept at full strength. The Surveyor General was away most of the time at his home in St. Andrews, and, he presumed, worked the Department by telegraph. He observed that he got $1,000 per year, however, for travelling expenses, but how he managed to spend such a sum was more than he could understand. A Statement, showing how and for what such a large amount had been expended, had been moved for, but as it was not brought down, it was a reasonable presumption that all the money was not spent for legitimate travelling expenses.

The Government had introduced the Stumpage system in the Province at a most inopportune time when the Lumber Trade was depressed and Lumber Operators were becoming bankrupt. This policy had driven the smaller Operators entirely out of the field, and caused the control of the Lumbering interests of the country to pass into the hands of a few wealthy monopolists. On this side of the Province it did not make so much difference to representatives, for the Lumber lands had largely passed out of the hands of the Government into those of the large Companies, but he wondered that such men as Messrs. Kelly and Swim did not protest against the course the Government had pursued in the matter. If the Lumber Trade were in a thriving state the imposition of Stumpage would have been all right, and he was not opposed, by any means to the Stumpage system, but the Government made a great mistake in introducing it at the time they did. There was a large staff which had to be paid virtually by an industry that was very much depressed, and the Government had shown great want of proper regard for the best interests of the country when it placed so great a burden on an already languishing interest.

He next referred to the Gloucester Lumber Seizures matter and said the Surveyor General had not brought down papers connected with matter during a former session until it was too late to deal with them, and he appeared to be playing the same game this session; he brought down papers which were not of much consequence, while he neglected to bring down others of importance, and which might cause him trouble.

Coming to the matter of the Expenditure in connection with the Consolidation of the Statutes, he said he found, by the journals of 1874, that the work of the former Revision and Consolidation appeared to have cost the Province but $9,468—at least that was the charge as he found it in the journals up to 1854—including a charge subsequently paid to Mr. Needham. That was for both Consolidation and Revision, and it included all the Laws, and not the general Laws only, which were dealt with by the late Commission. If the portion of the Laws not yet dealt with were to be Consolidated, they would make a book as large as the present Consolidated Statutes, and he feared the expense of the work would be too great under such an extravagant Government as this.

He here paid a tribute to the well-known legal talent of the late Mr. Needham, who, he had been told, offered to do the whole work of Consolidation for $3,000. He then read a statement of items of expenditure for work in the Consolidation, showing that such sums as the following were paid: C. N. Skinner, Commissioner, $2,000; F. E. Barker, do., $2,000, and $145 expenses; F. A. Morrison, do., $1,150; E. W. Wetmore, Secretary, $2,000; do. 1877 $110; George W. Burbidge, Secretary, $1,350; do., expenses, $192; do. 1876, $510; do. in 1877, $420; do. do., $1,200. Mr. Burbidge got no less than $3,732, while the work had cost in all some $19,000. He proceeded to say that the work was not done as satisfactorily as it might have been, and there were still many of our laws which it was quite necessary to have Consolidated; but if the work were authorized, it would seem like pledging the whole revenues of the country, unless there could be some guarantee that it could be done at a reasonable figure.

He next referred to the Attorney General's visit to Great Britain three years ago, in connection with the appeal of School Law questions to the Privy Council, and said that trip had cost the country no less than $3,000. It might be said these were indelicate matters to refer to, but he observed that a New Brunswick member had moved in reference to similar appropriations on the Governor General's account and it was in the public interest that these expenditures should be opened to criticism the same as any others.

He next proceeded to say the Attorney General was considered by some the ablest Lawyer in the Province, and he had many admirers, but they did not have so high an opinion of him on that side of the House. He generally staid at home and took things easy while a Deputy attended to the Criminal business which he was paid to look after. The only time when he had seemed to work hard, was at the Caraquet trials where, after great efforts and labor in connection with another legal gentleman, he got convictions which were subsequently quashed in the court above. He (Mr. Covert) was always a friend of the School Law and he had no sympathy whatever with those who opposed it, but he was fully convinced that that Caraquet business was a put up job by the Government from the beginning to the end, and a means by which the Attorney General secured a tremendous pull out of the Public Treasury.

The Chief Commissioner had asked for $85,000 last year, for the Great-Road Service, and all the members felt that the sum was inadequate. They wanted him to ask for more and were quite willing to vote it, but he declared the sum asked for was quite enough, although he must have known that one half of it was already paid out. Though he said it was plenty, yet he had over-expended to the amount of $25,000. There was no unforseen emergency which called for this over-expenditure, nor could the House obtain information on the subject, although, on motion being made therefor, it had been promised.

He here read the law under which a Statement of emergent over-expenditure is required to be laid on the table within three days after the opening of the session, and asked where that Statement was? He also read the law requiring Reports on such emergent requirements from the Auditor General or Provincial Secretary, and denounced the Government because no such documents had been submitted although moved for and promised.

He next referred to the Railway policy of the Government, and charged them with insincerity in that connexion. He said they had gone on with the Elgin, Quaco, and Grand Southern Roads, and almost with the Richibucto Branch, in connexion with which latter, after pledging themselves to enter into a Contract, they had acted most shamefully. They led a gentleman from Charlotte County, who once sat in the House, to commence Construction on that Road, and incur a liability of some $8,000, which they left him to pay as best he could. They knew they were bound in all honor to enter upon the work of constructing that Road, but they dare not take the grip, fearing pressure from other quarters, but they kept holding out promises, evidently with the design of allowing the Act to expire, which it would do next year, so far as roads not under Contract were concerned. He must confess that this was not the treatment the Company and Engineer ought to expect from honorable men.

He next claimed that the Government ought to have caused an examination of the Grand Southern Railway during the Recess as required by Mr. Austin's Resolution of last winter, which was defeated by so narrow a majority. He contended that that Road was not being built after the manner of ordinary Railways for it was usual to grade and place sleepers, rails and rolling stock on a portion of the road and use the latter to assist in the construction of the remainder. No such thing had been done on the Grand Southern, however, and should the Company or Contractors fail to continue the work there would be nothing of value for the Government to take possession of to protect the Province in the advances already made. It thus appeared that the Government knew about as much concerning Railroading as they did about Agriculture. He did not want to put anything in the way of the Grand Southern Railway, but it seemed to him that the Public interests, which ought to be the first consideration, had not been properly protected in the arrangements with that Company.

He next referred to means used by the Government to hold their following together by promises of patronage in their Counties, seats in the Upper House, etc., and said that all means were resorted to by those who held the offices to stifle criticism. No doubt there were three members of the present House who had jumped up at the bid of the Government, like Jack in the box, and given a silent vote when they could not defend what they thus endorsed, who would be sent to the vacant seats up stairs in the "Home for the Aged"—well, he would take that back—at the close of the present session.

He commented on the fact that the hon. member for St. John, Mr. Elder, had received $787.22 for printing the Educational Circular, and $95 for printing Debentures, and in connection with this he said it was a significant fact that the same gentleman always supported the Government.

He here quoted Sec. 27, Chap. 4 of Consolidated Statutes, and also Sec. 71, which he said rendered Mr. Elder ineligible for holding a seat in the Assembly, just as Mr. Anglin's Printing Contracts necessitated his resignation of his seat in the Commons last year, when he sought re-election. He said it was in vain for the Opposition to work for success, when the Government employed such means to keep themselves in power. The policy pursued by the Government in this respect destroyed independence of thought and robbed the Legislature of its proper functions.

He held that it was no compliment to the House that there were four Lawyers in a Government of eight, three Lawyers being in office. Was it any wonder, with such a state of things, that Immigration, Agriculture, Mining, etc., was bungled? He believed all members of the Government should be paid for their services, and if there was nothing for some members of it to do, it was an evidence that the Government was too large.

He believed that too much money was absorbed by Education. He had no particular fault to find with the management of that Service, but he believed the gentleman in charge of it should have a seat in the House.

He thought the speech of the Secretary was the poorest ever delivered by that Gentleman on opening the Budget, and that the information given in reference to the Conference with the Nova Scotia Delegates might have been brought down when moved for, as there was not much that was of a character requiring secrecy about it. He thought he had shown that the Government ought to be censured for the reasons he had set forth, and he, therefore, moved the following:—

Resolved,—That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved that, as the Executive Government has not responded to the expressed desire of this House to be supplied with information upon various matters relating to the affairs of the Province, has disregarded the Resolution of the House with respect to the obtaining of the decision of the Courts upon the Liquor license question, has made during last year a large Expenditure in excess of the Appropriations, has ignored the plain provisions of the Statute by omitting to furnish a detailed Statement of the extraordinary Expenditure as required by sec. 19, chap. 9, of the Consolidated Statutes, has practically increased the salaries of certain heads of Departments by allowing them large and unnecessary amounts for travelling and other incidental Expenses, has ignored by officially recommending certain Manufacturers of another Province the Manufacturing interests of this Province to the serious disadvantage of our own, and has failed in other respects to administer affairs in the true interests of the people of the Province, it merits condemnation by the People's Representatives.

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

CORRESPONDENTS who wish to communicate directly with the editor of the ADVANCE will, during the Legislative Session, address him at Fredericton.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878.

More Unfortunate Comparisons.

The last absurdity set up in connection with the relative merits of Fishery management under the present and late Minister respectively is the claim that the New Brunswick fishermen are taxed while the Nova Scotia fishermen are not. This is all put down to a disposition on the part of the present Minister to discriminate against the fishermen of his own Province. Let us look at the record in this respect under Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Smith, respectively, three years before Mr. Smith took charge of the Department and the three years since:—

	Under Mr. Mitchell.			Under Mr. Smith.		
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Nova Scotia,	$166	$159	$123	$551	$442	$1,520
New Brune'ck,	942	647	978	830	2,030	1,289

It does not require a great deal of study or knowledge of arithmetic to determine which of the two Ministers is shown by the figures to have discriminated most against New Brunswick. It will be seen that in the year 1876 the New Brunswick tax was considerably higher than ever before or since. That was the year when our Provincial Inspector urged the Minister to place a tax of *two* dollars a barrel on salmon. It will be remembered that a tax of one dollar, instead, was imposed by the Minister and that he, subsequently, reduced it to forty cents when the Miramichi fishermen, by Petition, presented to him facts which were before concealed by those by whom he was officially advised.

The fact that New Brunswick was taxed nearly six times more than Nova Scotia, in the aggregate, for three years by Mr. Mitchell while she has not paid quite double the tax of Nova Scotia in the aggregate for three years under Mr. Smith shows how badly those are off for a grievance in this respect who try to make it appear that Mr. Mitchell favored this Province more than Mr. Smith has done. But what shall be said of the silliness of such comparisons when the official records show, as above, that in his last year of administration Mr. Mitchell made New Brunswick pay $978 while Nova Scotia got off with but $123, and that during the past year under Mr. Smith Nova Scotia has paid $1,520 while New Brunswick paid but $1,289.

It is somewhat amusing, in view of the above figures, to find certain parties claiming that the present Minister has "relieved Nova Scotia fishermen of "their taxes in order to secure their "votes for the Grit Party at the coming "elections." Those who thus write and talk must imagine that their readers and auditors have little acquaintance with the public records of the country.

Mr. Mitchell and his friends belonging to the Department he once administered so unfairly as against this Province will have to find some new ground on which to make him appear as the greatest benefactor—next to his Inspector, of course—that the fishermen have ever had.

The Eastern Question.

Diplomacy is still exerting its influence upon the Eastern Question, but apparently with anything but a satisfactory result, as the relations between England and Russia do not appear to improve. It is stated in the latest despatches that while Count Andrassy, on the part of Austria, will demand an entire revision of the Treaty of San Stefano, he will decline to do so in concert with England, whose interests are not identical. Russia has not yet sent a final answer to England, and is said to be making efforts to estrange Austria from an English alliance, and it is thought the attitude of Austria is due to German influence. As matters now stand there seems to be no common interest strong enough to produce concerted action among any of the Powers, and the absence of this condition renders the prospects of peace very precarious.

Annual Assessment.

As the Assessors of rates are now preparing the Assessment List for the present year, we would call the attention of the ratepayers to the following summary of the Assessment Act—with respect to the valuation of property:—

"Real and personal property shall be rated at its full cash value in the same manner as if it were to be appraised as belonging to the estate of a deceased person, subject however, in the case of personal property, to a reduction for indebtedness."

"Income shall be rated at its actual amount."

Amongst the exemptions are:—

"Household furniture in use; mechanics' tools belonging to a mechanic and necessary for carrying on his business, to the amount of two hundred dollars; implements of farm labor belonging to a farmer; property to the amount of five hundred dollars, of a widow or unmarried female."

The assessors on receiving the warrants are to give notice thereof, which notice for the Parish of Chatham will be found in our advertising columns, this notice requests all persons liable to be rated to bring to the assessors within thirty days' time statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. These statements may be on oath or otherwise, and any person knowingly making a false statement is liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

The assessors then make up a list of