POOR COPY

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 3, 1887.

Explanatory.

In order to bring up arrears of work, we issue only a half sheet this week. The paper contains as much reading matter as usual, the omissions being chiefly in the advertising columns, for which, we have no doubt, our patrons will excuse us, as we seldom call upon them to forego their rights in that line.

"Improper Means."

Certain papers are complaining because candidates whom they supported in the late elections have been somewhat interfered with by what they call "improper means." In most cases bribery is hinted at, and the seductive influence seems to have assumed many forms, from hard cash and liquid stimulants, to promises of office and kissing electors' babies. The Fredericton *Reporter* has a most amusing little article, which seems to justify everything in the bribery line, save and except "rum." It hasn't a word to say against the free use of money known to have been made in York, for which the tory candidate is already committed for trial at the County Court, or about the double B, whiskey, Canadian rye, draft gin and brandy which were supplied on the sly to electors by the friends of Messrs. Temple and Gregory, alike, but it singles out Rum, alone, for its sturdy condemnation, and there drawes the line. Why the *Reporter* should thus select an ancient and time-approved stimulant for special anathema, is not clear, for, barring its peculiar odor, we think it superior to the new-fangled tangle-foot of which the *Reporter's* silence indicates its approval. As a matter of fact, we are opposed to the use of all kinds of bribes in elections, but if the other fellows are "setting 'em up" with Canadian forty-rod rye, we would put them down with the good old Jamaica rum so heartily condemned by the *Reporter*.

It is, we think, well for timid and simple-minded people, like those of the *Reporter*, to be cautious in reference to what they hear about bribery, treating etc. If we believed half that was told us during the progress of the campaign just closed in Northumberland, we would be dreadfully shocked over the cruelty practiced upon certain poor horses which went from Newcastle and Chatham to different parts of the county much overloaded with "influence" in kegs, jugs, barrels, boxes, etc. In the main, however, it was found that every loaded team passed by liberals on the road was supposed to carry undue tory influence, and every team seen by a tory, without the blockmark of his party on it, was put down as a portable grit canteen. The result in this county, however, seems to prove that the people were all in their sober senses and clothed in their right mind, and we, therefore, assume that the whiskey-barrels and crackers and cheese reported to be moving around, all over the constituency, were as fictitious as the telegrams said to have been received by certain parties from Sir John since the election. The most approved policy in an election campaign is to follow Josh Billings' advice and "not see all you notiss" on either your own side or the other, but to work for success with the best available means within reach. If you win, be quiet and thankful, and if you lose you may assume that the other side had the best of it, all round, and you will do better by quietly finding out how it was done, in order that you may know better next time, than by complaining about "improper means" and making other far-fetched excuses for deserved defeat.

Our remarks do not, of course, apply to the York bribery cases, for in them, fair warning was given beforehand, and the Liberal Association there was justified in its action. While Messrs Temple, Hazen, Hilyard and others will have to abide by the consequences of the risk they ran with their eyes open, Mr. Woodward has not rendered himself exceedingly popular, or advertised himself as the kidd of man one would be safe with. Mr. Temple seems to have made the mistake of not putting up the amount Woodward bargained for with Mr. Hazen. Had he done so it is probable that Woodward's "liberalism" would never have developed in the disclosures he has made and which must end in disqualifying York's tory candidate. It seems a pity that toryism finds it necessary to resort to such methods, and that there are men of the Woodward class for them to operate upon.

Declaration Day.

The proceedings at the Court House, Newcastle, on declaration day were marked by the good feeling and sense of propriety which appear to have characterised the whole campaign. Similar occasions, heretofore, have been marred by the introduction of bitter recriminations, appeals to prejudices and passion, threats of personal persecution and other impleasant features, which are always to be deprecated. Mr. Mitchell was—as he has always been—dignified and thoughtful in his closing words of the campaign, and it is creditable to Mr. Adams that the example of his old political mentor and patron was not lost upon him. We have no desire to revive the past in any of its unpleasant phases, and in

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expressing the hope that the courteous spirit manifested on declaration day by both parties to the late contest may always prevail in our political affairs, hereafter, we must not be understood as going out of the path of legitimate duty. There is much difference between a prize fight and a political contest In the one are the elements of opposing physical force, engaged in degrading manhood and developing that in our nature which is most nearly allied to brutality; in the other, the intellectual forces are engaged in instructing the masses and enabling them by developing their minds in the direction of their state interests, to determine who shall best promote their welfare where their laws are made and their public affairs administrated. It is, therefore, a good sign that the proceedings of nomination day were what they should be, rather than what they have been at times in the past. Let it be so, always.

Declaration Day in Northumberland.

It was thought, on Saturday last, that the Sheriff's declaration of the election would have to be postponed, owing to the snow-blockade, which delayed the arrival of some of the ballot boxes, but those from Ludlow and Blissfield reached Newcastle on Saturday morning, and the Sheriff opened his court, about noon, and proceeded to make up the returns as received from the different polling places. They were as follows:—

			Mitchell	Adams	Mitchell Maj.	Adams Maj.
Newcastle	No. 1	(town)	61	59	2	
"	1½	(town)	70	55	15	
"	2		65	64	1	
"	2½	(D'town)	123	57	66	
"	3	(lower)	36	59		23
Chatham	4	(Blk. B'k)	146	35	111	
"	5	(Hill)	204	71	131	
"	6	(Middle)	157	50	107	
"	7	('Foundry')	97	60	37	
"	8	(Upper)	58	36	22	
Ludlow	9		44	17	27	
Blissfield	10		70	27	43	
Blackville	11	(Undala.)	66	25	41	
"	12	(Dunphy's)	107	72	35	
Derby	13		82	42	40	
Northesk	14	(Trout B)	33	17	16	
Northesk&S'Eskt'n	15	(Whitner's)	62	38	24	
" "	16	(Red B'k)	125	44	81	
Nelson	17	(Kirk's)	70	53	17	
"	18	(Village)	74	107		33
Glenelg	19	(Ulock's)	104	77	27	
"	20	(McDonald's)	46	14	32	
Hardwicke	21	(Noble's)	102	73	29	
Alnwick	22	(Oak Point)	30	21	9	
"	23	(Bt. Church)	77	60	17	
"	24	(Tabtc.)	121	98	23	
Rogersville	25		43	194		151
			2271	1525	953	207

Majority for Mitchell 746

The number of votes polled for each candidate and Mr. Mitchell's majority being stated, Mr. Sheriff, as returning officer, declared Hon Peter Mitchell duly elected to represent Northumberland in the House of Commons.

Mr. Mitchell moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for the fair, efficient and entirely satisfactory manner in which he and his assistants had conducted the election, the motion being seconded by Mr. Adams, who in a few well-chosen sentences, expressed his satisfaction with the Sheriff's impartiality and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties.

The motion was heartily assented to by the large audience present in the Court House, and duly acknowledged by Mr. Shirreff, for whom three cheers—proposed by Mr. Mitchell—were given with a will.

HON. PETER MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell, as the successful candidate, said it needed not his assurance to those present to convince them that he felt in a proud position, for the handsome majority given him was one which any man ought to feel grateful for. He was proud of the victory that had been gained, and especially of the manner in which the work of the election had been carried on, for it afforded him much satisfaction to say that although there might have been a little friction at times between some of his friends and those of Mr. Adams, and even between Mr. Adams and himself, yet nothing of an unfriendly or harsh character had marred the canvass, and he felt safe in saying that in no constituency in the Dominion had the election been carried on with more credit to all concerned.

He wished to be very explicit in regard to the position he proposed to take in parliament, for he desired that there should be no misunderstanding in reference thereto. He would repeat what he had already stated during the canvass, viz.—that he had ceased to have any confidence in Sir John A. Macdonald and those by whom he was surrounded. He would not deny that Sir John had done much for the country in the way of promoting public works and assisting to develop its resources, but he had also permitted much to be done and left undone that had operated against the country and its progress and improvement, demonstrating that his usefulness was gone, and the time had come when he ought to be displaced. It was, therefore, his (Mr. Mitchell's) intention, should the opportunity be afforded him, to be of those who would vote Sir John and his ministry out of power [Cheers.] He, Mr. Mitchell, was, as he had stated, an independent Liberal, and he was going to parliament to give his support to Hon. Edward Blake in defeating the government of Sir John, and it was also his desire to assist in placing Mr. Blake at the head of the Government of the Dominion. He would not be a tame follower of any man or any party, and while he was with Mr. Blake in his general policy, and would loyally support him therein, he would reserve to himself the right to differ from and vote against him when he thought he was wrong. Of one thing, however, the Liberals of Northumberland might be assured—he would do nothing to imperil Mr. Blake's prosperity and success as leader of the Liberal party, or to weaken his hands. He hoped he would come into power, for, being an honest and able man, he (Mr. M.) had confidence in him and would aid him in every legitimate way.

As to the result of the elections as they affected the relative strength of the two parties in the Dominion, he might say it was uncertain. Mr. Adams would, no doubt, tell them that the government was sustained and that his advices showed they had fifteen or twenty majority—and he might as well make it forty or fifty or sixty—(laughter.) But no man could say, with certainty what the result was. British Columbia, the Territories and Gaspe elections were yet to come off, and, then the government might have two, five, seven or eight majority, but he did not think they could have more. He was, probably, in as good a position as any man to form an opinion in this matter and he did not think there could, in any case, be a greater majority for Sir John than that he had last named, for there were a number of conservatives who had supported Sir John in the last house who might be expected to oppose him in the new one, having the same desire that he (Mitchell) had to remove him from power, because they believed he had been there too long already for the good of the country. (Applause.) The government could not be carried on with less than twenty majority, and no good authority had claimed that for Sir John. The Toronto *Mail*, the leading government organ, said the government was hanging by a thread and it gave it thirteen majority. The Toronto *Globe* placed it in a minority, while the Montreal *Herald*—the most truthful of them all—(cheers and laughter) showed that there were ninety-nine on each side, with several independents, and the eleven members yet to be elected. It was, therefore, probable that the government would not be able to sustain itself in parliament, no matter what might be said by its friends.

He wished to return his warm thanks to the Liberal Association of the County, which had done such effective work in the campaign just closed—an organization which he had expected to fight when he came to contest the County—but which had acted wisely and in a patriotic spirit in making him its candidate, when the gentleman it had chosen was found to be disqualified. He especially thanked his former antagonist, Mr. J. B. Snowball (cheers) who, forgetting their past difficulties and antagonisms, stood loyally by him and did such effective work in securing his return. That gentleman and the men surrounding him had earned his lasting gratitude. He must thank Ludlow, Blissfield, Blackville, Derby and the parishes of the Northwest, Newcastle—but he must pause to say that he had expected the upper part of Newcastle to stand by him a little better than it had done—Alnwick, Glenelg, and Hardwicke. To Chatham, the banner parish of the County, he was especially grateful, and would not soon forget it. In the other parishes were many who stood by him as of old, and though he did not lead in them he appreciated the men who there worked and voted for him none the less. To all, he begged to return his sincere thanks for the proud position in which they had placed him, and to assure them that, as in the past, he would give Northumberland his best services, looking first to her interests and next to those of the Dominion at large. (Cheers

MR. ADAMS,

who was well received, said he reciprocated his late opponent's sentiments in reference to the manner in which the campaign had been conducted. When he entered upon the contest he did so, appreciating the requirements of the position, and he resolved that he would do or say nothing to reflect discredit on the convention that had nominated him. He felt that he had faithfully carried out that intention. The election was now over and the verdict had just been recorded, giving a majority of seven hundred and forty-six votes against him. The electors, in the exercise of their free choice had said they preferred Mr. Mitchell, the oppositionist, to the candidate supporting the Government. They had voted against the Government, yet he could not help believing it was a wise arrangement of providence that while Northumberland had so recorded its vote, Mr. Blake and his followers had been prevented from reaching the Treasury benches. The electors need have no fear of Sir John having been defeated, for it would soon be manifest that Mr. Mitchell had been entirely wrong in his predictions to that effect. Sir John was backed up by the poor men of the country, whose condition he had sought to improve by his wise policy and administration, and it was well to find that they had remembered the great things he had done for them and the country.

His late opponent thought he had not received as large a vote as he deserved in Newcastle, but if Mr. Mitchell had claims upon Newcastle had he, Adams, not an equal right to consideration at the hands of the voters? He was a Newcastle man, as well as Mr. Mitchell. He had lived among them for the last twenty-two years and worked with them in harmony and good will, and in accord with the sentiment of the community, and it would be strange if he did not receive a strong support in the place. But to Newcastle, as well as to the other parishes in the county he wished to say that as they had, in the main, pronounced against him, he would accept their verdict, taking his defeat as a man. He would stay at home for five years and endevor to attend to business.

The great body of those who had supported both Mr. Mitchell and himself had behaved well in the canvass and he had no desire to complain. It was not to be expected that the two parties would get along without some friction, but he came out of the contest with no ill will to anyone. He was satisfied with his fifteen hundred and odd votes, and with Mr Mitchell's 2200, considering the influences arrayed against him. He could not underrate the powerful influence of Mr. Snowball in Chatham, which was a most important element contributing to his defeat, while Mr. Burchill of Nelson, Mr. Underhill in Blackville, Mr. Robinson and the Millers of Derby and other strong men he could name, made up a force against which he could hardly hope to succeed. He had no influential men like these at his back and he, therefore, congratulated himself over the fact that he had not come out of the fight very badly. He hoped the handsome vote that Mr. Mitchell had secured would incite him to work for the interests of the county with greater earnestness than ever and that his ambition to do better in the future would find a new incentive in the splendid vote he had received. We want some public works in the county and he hoped Mr. Mitchell would secure them, for every feeling of gratitude should prompt him to stand loyally by Northumberland. In closing he thanked all those who supported him, and said he had no enmity against those who had not, for they all exercised their privilege of free judgment and each, no doubt, did what he thought was right. [Applause].

MR. BURCHILL.

John P. Burchill, Esq., in response to calls, said, that a vacancy having occured in the local legislature, he had been nominated by a convention of the friends of the government to fill it. He had asked for a few days' time to consider the matter and, after consulting a number of friends, decided that his duty was to accept the nomination. He was very sorry to say that his late colleague in the legislature, Mr. Gillespie—whose name had also been unsuccessfully submitted to the convention—had announced his determination to run for the vacancy, a position from which he hoped that gentleman would see his way clear to recede. He (Mr. Burchill) hoped to receive the support of the county generally. [Cheers].

The meeting closed with cheers for Messrs. Mitchell, Adams and Burchill.

Election Returns.

We give below the names and political classification of members elected in the different constituencies as accurately as the returns published will permit. The respective parties differ in their estimates of the general results, but, after reading all they say it is evident that the main question, viz.—whether the Government is or is not sustained, cannot be ascertained until Parliament meets. When the returns were partially in, and a number of constituencies, which have since been shown to have elected oppositionists, were supposed to have returned Government supporters, the Toronto *News* (independent), said of the Government's position:—

"They will be at the mercy of parliamentary accidents dependent for power upon the caprice of a handful of their supporters and liable to be overthrown should a catch vote succeed in detaching a few men temporarily from their following. The whole relations of the Government and opposition parties in the new house will be changed. The ministry will feel itself constantly in danger, always obliged to guard every point against sudden assault. In short, though the Ministry which has ruled the Dominion so long, and, more owing to the defects of the system than to its own fault, so badly, is not killed, its back-bone is broken. It may linger on for a year or two but it is doomed. Though the Government is apparently sustained the majority appears to be in doubt.

The Toronto *Mail*, the leading Government organ, also said:—

"There can be no doubt that the life of the Government hangs upon a thread."

The Toronto *Globe*, the leading liberal organ of the Dominion, said:—

"The latest returns tend to bring out the closeness of the government's escape from defeat. At present they are in a minority of three and several remote polling places in doubtful constituencies have not yet been heard from. Even if all the constituences still to be counted were to back the government their majority would be so small as fully to warrant the tory organ's acknowledgment yesterday that another election will probably be required within a year. Much depends, of course, on the action of certain Quebec members who have classed themselves as in opposition, though they do not profess to be out and out liberals. But even if the ministerialist claim that these members will go back from pledges made to their constituents were to be justified at the assembling of parliament, which is almost impossible, a working majority would not be behind the ministry."

And on declaration day in York a telegram was received by the Attorney General from Hon. Edward Blake placing the Oppositionists at 102 and Ministerialists at 101, and one independent, as the result of the returns already in. At that time Algoma had not been heard from, while six members were to be elected in British Columbia four in the Territories and one in Gaspe, to complete the new house of 215 members. The returns, as accurately as we can present them are as follows:—

ONTARIO.

	Ministerial	Opposition
Addington	Bell	
Bothwell		Mills
Brant North		Somerville
Brant South		Paterson
Brockville	Wood.	
Bruce West		Blake
Bruce North	McNeil.	
Bruce East	Cargill.	
Cardwell	White.	
Carleton	Macdonald.	
Cornwall & Stormont	Bergin...	
Dundas	Hickey.	
Durham West		Blake
Durham East	Ward	
Elgin East		Wilson
Elgin West		Casey
Essex North	Patterson.	
Essex South		O'Brien
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick:	
Glengarry		Purcell
Grenville South	Shanly:	
Grey East	Sproule.	
Grey South		Landerkin
Grey North	Masson	
Haldimand		Colter
Halton		Waldie
Hamilton	Brown, Mackay,	
Hastings East	J White	
Hastings West	Robertson	
Hastings North	Bowell	
Huron East		Macdonald
Huron South		Macmillan
Huron West	Porter	
Kent		Campbell.
Kingston	Sir Macdonald	
Lambton East	Moncrieff	
Lambton West		Lister
Lanark North	Jamieson	
Lanark South	Haggart	
Leeds North&Gr'vle	Ferguson	
Leeds, South	Taylor,	
Lennox	Wilson	
Lincoln	Rykert	
London	Carling	
Middlesex East	Marshall	
Middlesex West	Roome	
Middlesex North	Coughlin	
Middlesex South		Armstrong
Monck		Boyle
Muskoka and Parry Sound		McMurrich
Norfolk South	Tisdale	
Norfolk North		Charlton
Northumberland East		Mallory
Northumberland West	Guillet	
Ontario South	Smith	
Ontario West		Edgar
Ontario North	Madill	
Ottawa	Perley, Robillard	
Oxford North		Sutherland
Oxford South		Cartwright
Peel	McCulla	
Perth North	Hesson	
Perth South		Trow
Peterboro' West	Stevenson	
Peterboro' East		Lang
Prince Edward		Platt
Prescott		Labrosse
Renfrew North	White	
Renfrew South		Campbell
Russell		Edwards
Simcoe East	Quinn	
SimcoeSouth	Tyrwhitt	
Simcoe North	McCarthy	
Stormont	Bergin	
Toronto Centre	Cockburn	
Toronto East	Small	
Toronto West	Dennison	
Victoria North		Barron
Victoria South	Hudspeth	
Waterloo North		Bowman
Waterloo South		Livingstone
Welland	Ferguson	
Wellington North		McMullen
Wellington South		Innes
Wellington Centre		Semple
Wentworth South	Carpenter	
Wentworth North		Bain
York West	Wallace	
York East		MacKenzie
York North		Mulock
QUEBEC.		
Argenteuil	Wilson.	
Bagot		Dupont
Beauharnois		Bergeron
Beauce		Godbut
Bellechasse		Amyot
Berthier		Beausoleil
Bonaventure	Riopel	
Brome		Fisher
Chambly		Prefontaine
Champlain		Montplaisir.
Charlevoix		Cimon
Chateauguay		Holton
Chicoutimi and Sag.		Couture
Compton	Pope	
Dorchester		Duchesney
Drummond and Arthabaska		Lavergne
Gaspe—Election March 16.		Lancelot
Hochelaga	Desjardins(I	
Huntington		Scriver
Iberville		Bechard
Jacques Cartier	Girouard	
Joliette		Guilbault
Kamouska		Dessaint
Laprairie		Doyon
L'Assomption		Gauthier
Laval	Ouimet	
Levis		Guay
L'Islet		Cangrain
Lotbiniere		Rinfret
Maskinonge	Colombe	
Megantic		Turcotte
Missisquoi		Clayes
Montcalm		Therien
Montmagny		Choquette
Montmorency		CLangelier
Montreal Centre	Curran	
Montreal West	Smith (I).	
Montreal East		Coursel(Ind)
Napierville		Ste Marie
Nicolet		Gaudet(Ind)
Ottawa county	Wright	
Pontiac	Bryson	
Portneuf		St Georges
Quebec county	Caron	
Quebec Centre		Langelier
Quebec East		Laurier
Quebec West		
Richelieu	Labelle.	
Richmond & Wolfe	Ives	
Rimouski		Dr Fiset
Rouville		Gigault (Ind)
St Hyacinthe		Bernier
St John's		Bourassa
St Maurice	Desaulniers.	
Shefford		Audet
Sherbrooke	Hall	
Soulanges	Bain	
Stanstead	Colby	
Temiscouata	Grandbois	
Terrebonne	Chapleau	
Three Rivers	Langevin	
Two Mountains	Daoust	
Vaudreuil	McMillan	
Vercheres		Geoffrion
Yamaska	Vanasse	
NEW BRUNSWICK,		
Albert	Weldon	
Carleton		Hale
Charlotte		Gillmor
Gloucester	Burns	
Kent	Landry	
Kings	Foster	
Northumberland		Mitchell
Queens		King
Restigouche	Moffatt	
St John, city		Ellis
St. John, county		Weldon, Skinner
Sunbury	Wilmot	
Victoria	Costigan	
Westmoreland	Wood	
York	Temple	
NOVA SCOTIA		
Annapolis	Mills	
Antigonish	Thompson	
Cape Breton	McDougall, McKeen	
Colchester	A W McLelan	
Cumberland	Tupper	
Digby	Campbell	
Guysboro		Kirk
Halifax	Kenny	Jones
Hants	Putnap	
Inverness	Cameron	
Kings		Borden
Lunenburg		Eisenhaur
Pictou	Tupper, McDougall	
Queens		Mack
Richmond		Flynn
Shelburne		Robertson
Victoria		McCurdy
Yarmouth		Lovitt
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Kings		McIntyre
Prince		Robertson, Yeo, Perry
Queens		Davies, Welsh
MANITOBA.		
Lisgar	Ross	
Marquette		Watson
Provencher	Royal	
Selkirk	Daly	
Winnipeg	Scarth	

The following elections yet remain to be held (eleven in all).

North-West Territories	March	15
New Westminster	March	4
Victoria District	March	6
Gaspe	March	16
Vancouver district	March	23

The nominations in all of these but the Vancouver district have already taken place.

The Vacant Seat in the Local Legislature.

The election of a member of the local legislature in place of Mr. Adams, who resigned in order to run for the House of Commons, is to come off right away, the Sheriff's proclamation being out, announcing the 9th inst. as nomination day and the 16th as polling day. It was thought, by the friends of the local Government, that as the seat was vacated by a Roman Catholic, and a gentleman of that faith had generally been among those elected to the Assembly from Northumberland, it would be well to make no change in that respect in filling the vacancy. To this end, two eligible men—Councillor Roger Flanagan of Chatham and Mr. Patk. Hennessy, of Newcastle were offered the nomination, Mr. Flanagan, however, preferring Mr. Hennessy, who, it was thought, would accept it. Mr. Hennessy, however, when the offer was made to him, was deterred from accepting, because he had been informed that Mr. Gillespie had already been canvassing the County, which he (Mr. Hennessy) would be prevented from doing to his satisfaction, owing to the unusually bad condition of the roads. Mr. Flanagan then also declined to be put in nomination, mainly because he had expected Mr. Hennessy to accept, and had, himself, lost time that might have been devoted to canvassing.

This being the situation, the nominating convention, which was composed of twelve Roman Catholics and eleven Protestants, proceeded to make another choice, the nomination being left open to both Catholics and Protestants. Only two names were offered, viz. those of Messrs. John P. Burchill and Thos. F. Gillespie—each member of the convention pledging himself to support whichever of the two should be chosen. On a ballot being taken Mr. Burchill received all the votes but four, and his nomination was made unanimous, and, at a general meeting of government supporters which immediately followed that of the convention, the choice of Mr. Burchill was unmistakeably ratified.

It is a regrettable circumstance that, notwithstanding the unanimous action of the Convention, the subsequent ratification, and the general desire throughout the County that a Catholic supporter of the Government should be returned at this time to the legislature, Mr. Gillespie still adhered to his determination to run the election. Many, like, ourselves, who worked last Spring, for Mr. Gillespie's return and that of Mr. Burchill, are disappointed over the course he has taken, for there is an unmistakeably strong feeling that the original intention in reference to the seat should be carried out, and that no real friend of the Government, of the protestant faith, ought to mar that intention. It is well known that, from the first, Mr. Burchill, whose claims upon the constituency are as strong—to say the least—as those of any other man that could be named, has been in full accord with the understood sentiments of the government party. On Wednesday evening of last week, after his nomination was ratified, he asked Mr. Gillespie to withdraw his opposition to the party's wishes, and offered on his part, to decline the nomination, in order that a Roman Catholic might be put up by the party to fill the vacancy. Mr. Gillespie, however, persisted in his determination to run, and no other course remained to Mr. Burchill but to stand by the government's friends in the emergency.

The situation, as it presents itself at the present time, is this:—that Mr. Burchill is in full accord with the best understood sentiment of the Government's supporters, which is in favor of keeping faith with their Roman Catholic associates. No real friend of the party can countenance a departure from the implied understanding that has been arrived at, and no one who professes to belong to the party—excepting Mr. Gillespie—desires to stand, for a moment, in the way of a Roman Catholic candidate for the vacancy.

In this county, we have always, in these matters, kept sectarian considerations from being unnecessarily intruded into our political affairs, and, in this way, the party, which is now admittedly powerful, has been consolidated and placed in a very strong position. It is composed of all classes and creeds, and will remain impregnable, so long as those who are its acknowledged leaders keep faith with those who have enjoyed their confidence and relied on the integrity of their promises. We believe that nothing should be done to weaken confidence within the party's ranks, and that no individual belonging to it should be permitted to make use of his position to further his personal purposes or ambition, at the expense of the mutual confidence and implied understandings which are important elements in its structure. The duty of all who wish the party well is to stand by those confidences and understandings, even though it may be at the sacrifice of personal preferences and against their personal sympathies. So far as the ADVANCE is concerned, it may be relied upon to adhere consistently to the understanding that the vacant seat should go to a Roman Catholic. In this we believe we are in accord with the gentleman who has accepted the party's nomination, and will stand by it against any but a nominee of that faith who may offer in the interest of the Government. If we are not much mistaken, we express the views in this matter of the best men of the party and may, therefore, hope that more reasonable counsels will influence the only man who, at present, seems to oppose himself to the generally prevailing sentiment of those who wish to promote the interests of the Government and its organized supporters.

Since the above was in type the following has been handed to us for publication:—

NEWCASTLE N. B., MARCH 1ST., 1887.

J. P. Burchill, Esq., Nelson, N. B.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the friends of the Local Government held in Liberal Hall, Newcastle, N. B., Feby 28 ult., John R. Nicholson, Esq., President, C. S. Ramsay, Secretary,—held for the purpose of receiving the Committee's report on the prospects of our securing a Liberal Catholic candidate to contest the vacant seat in the House of Assembly against Thos. F. Gillespie, Esq.,—after receiving the said Committee's report on the situation of affairs, and after hearing speeches and explanations and receiving advice from Messrs. P. Hennessy, Thos. Troy, D. Ryan, John R. Nicholson, H. Wyse, Jas. Brown, Geo. Brown, Jas. M. Troy, C. S. Ramsay and others, the following resolutions were moved by C. S. Ramsay seconded by Jas. M. Troy and *unanimously* adopted, viz.—

Whereas, it fully appears to the satisfaction of this association from the reports received and the explanations submitted to this meeting, that an honest endeavor has been made by the friends of the Local Government to secure a Liberal Catholic candidate for the vacant seat in the Local Assembly, but without success,

And Whereas, at the Convention of delegates held in the Town of Chatham on the 23rd inst. John P. Burchill, Esq., was nominated as a candidate for the said vacant seat almost unanimously—

Therefore Resolved, that the Association endorse the nomination of the said Convention and bind itself to give to the said John P. Burchill, Esq. its united support in the coming contest and use every reasonable legitimate, effort to secure his election.

And further Resolved, that the Secretary of this Association be authorized to correspond with the Chatham Association and request them to unite with us in this direction.

And further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to John P. Burchill, Esq. by the Secretary at the earliest possible convenience.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Sig.) C. S. RAMSAY, Secretary, Newcastle Association.

NEW JUDGE.—E. L. Wetmore, Esq., Q. C., of Fredericton, late leader of the opposition in the New Brunswick Assembly, has been appointed to a Supreme Court Judgship in the Northwest Territories.

NOT LARGE.—The United States Congress has voted $21,000,000 for the defence of its completely unguarded coasts and harbors. This amount appears insignificant when compared with the $155,000,000 which the Government of Great Britain this year considers necessary to preserve its army and navy in a state of efficiency.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

CURLING.—The Highland Society Cup Match is to be played at Newcastle and Chatham—four rinks a side in each place—tomorrow.

REV. JOHN AMBROSE, of Digby, is about to commence a canvass of New Brunswick in the interest of King's college endowment fund.

THE ELECTION is over, and fishermen are warned by Overseer Wyse to remove all nets, poles, etc., from the ice. The local tory organ says that Indiantown Branch Railway "is to be immediately closed for the winter."

BLACKVILLE.—Our Blackville correspondent, who sent the account of the cariboo hunt omitted to conform with the rule requiring all correspondents to send in their names with their favors intended for publication.

HON. P. A. LANDRY, M. P.—elect for Kent Co., failed to put in an appearance on declaration day at Richibucto to return thanks for the seventeen hundred votes he had received. He was represented by the man who will not be Collector of Customs for the Port, now that there is a chance of a new and better Government coming into power.—COM.

CIRCUITS FOR 1887.—The circuit courts for 1887 will be held in the Northern Counties as follows:—Northumberland, Tuesday, 22nd March, Judge Tuck, presiding, and Tuesday, 13th September, Judge King presiding. Kent, Tuesday, 8th March, Judge Fraser, and Tuesday, 27th September, Judge Wetmore. Gloucester, Tuesday, 6th September, Judge Tuck, and Restigouche, Tuesday, 30th August, Judge Tuck.

FIRST SALMON FOR 1887.—Two salmon were taken with the fly in the Port Medway river by Alex. Hollingsworth, last week, one on Thursday, weighing seven pounds, and another on Saturday weighing nine pounds. The honor of producing the first salmon in the season has sometimes been claimed for Tusket river, but the fair Medway, the finest salmon river in this province, has always been first.—*Liverpool, N. S. Advance.*

THE LIBERALS all over the country should keep their organisations together, and preserve all their records and books. As a result of the recounts that will be had and the wholesale corruption to be exposed, there will be many bye-elections, and it is quite within the probabilities that before many months are gone another general contest will be upon the country.

Keep the weapons bright. The enemy grows weaker every day. His final overthrow will not be long delayed. Toronto *Globe.*

FIRE IN KENT CO.—The dwelling house with the contents, excepting a small portion of bedding, belonging to Mr. Wm. Clare, Main River, Richibucto, were totally destroyed by fire on the 2nd of February. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some clothes being placed too near the stove-pipe in the upper flat of the building. Mr. Clare and his wife were absent at the time attending the marriage of a relative. For Mr. Clare there is general sympathy. He is known as an industrious, honest and frugal farmer. No insurance on building or contents.

TO SETTLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—T. Mowat, Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, and J. Porter Mowat of Campbellton, N. B. are in the city. The latter gentleman is one of the most prominent merchants on the North Shore of the province, and has for a long time been identified with the lumber and fish trade in Restigouche. He is, however, "struck" with the sunset province and proposes making his home at New Westminister. After returning east to settle up his affairs he will engage in the fish business at the Royal City.—*Victoria, British Columbia Colonist, 15th inst.*

THE GYMNASIUM.—The gymnasium established by the young men of No. 2 Company, 73rd Battalion, Chatham, in the old Methodist Church building, was opened on Monday last and is an attractive resort. It is fitted with parallel bars, horizontal bars, ladders, chest weights, rings, a rowing machine, indian clubs, etc. The privileges of the gymnasium are not confined to members of the Company, but any suitable person may have access to them on payment of the membership fee of one dollar. We can heartily recommend the gymnasium as a place of resort for our young men, for development of the body is necessary to that of the mind, and there is no better way to acquire the former than by the means offered by the enterprise of our young volunteers.

STILL AT IT.—The *Advocate* seems over anxious that its columns should be employed in discounting and misrepresenting Mr. Snowball's enterprises in the County, and, pursuant to that policy, it is particularly anxious, generally, to misrepresent and enlarge upon any difficulties encountered on the Chatham Branch Railway. A train ran out from Chatham on last Thursday morning to connect with the I. C. R. accommodation, and the storm of that day blocked the road, which will, probably be open again to-day. Yet the *Advocate*, in its anxiety to misrepresent, said, in its issue of Wednesday, that the Chatham Branch had been blocked for a fortnight. The railways in which Mr Snowball is interested are a benefit to the people of the county, to whom the *Advocate* renders poor service in publishing its falsehoods concerning them, as it constantly does.

OH!—The Douglastown and Neguac Railroad has been snowed up for five years *Advocate.*

Has anybody advised that the Indiantown Branch be also snowed up for the rest of the winter? If so, why?

MR. MITCHELL says he will not be a follower of Edward Blake. It's a pity some of you goody goody liberals did not know that before election. Guess you have done gone done it this time. *Advocate.*

What Mr. Mitchell said is correctly stated in our report of the proceedings at the Court House in Newcastle on declaration day. The *Advocate* thinks it necessary to put words in Mr. Mitchell's mouth which he never gave utterance to. That is its idea of its duty as a public journal.

Mr. Burns' Majority.

BATHURST, Feb. 26—At declaration today, the official count shows Burns' majority to be 416. Burns thanked the people for the support given him. Neither Landry nor any person on his behalf was present. Flags are flying to-day on the public buildings and other places in honor of Burns' victory.

A Political Sell.

The Tories were badly sold over the Charlotte election. Surveyor-General Mitchell, who had gone to Grand Manan in Mr. Chipman's interest, impressed the party at St. Stephen with the idea that he had converted nearly all the liberals there to toryism—and it seems they believed him. When it was known that the other parts of the County had given Chipman a majority, Mr. Mitchell's assurances in reference to Grand Manan created the belief that a Tory victory had been gained. Forthwith the band was hired, the big sleigh brought forth, the fatted calf killed and St. Stephen torydom was *en fete*. Chipman, the supposed victor, sat in proud prominence in the party chariot, while the Surveyor-General with an "I did it all" expression of countenance, was a conspicuous figure in the grand triumphal march—lesser lights of the party occupying places as near the imaginary M. P, as possible. Mr. Chipman thanked the electors for the great victory that had made him an M. P., Mr. Mitchell offered a few words, in an "I did it" vein, and the lesser lights had their say. Then, there was a feast—and the returns came in from Grand Manan showing that Gilmor had swept the Island and was elected by 82 majority. Lights out! was the order, until the genius of the party assured them they were celebrating Sir John's victory, and it was so telegraphed to the press.

Where! Oh Where?

There was a good deal of difference between the crowd at Newcastle on declaration day and at nomination. It was, of course, not to be expected that many people would assemble to hear the official announcement of the voting in the different districts, but there was no little comment on the "conspicuous absence" of certain gentlemen who had made themselves famous in the campaign and who ought not to have deserted their leader so suddenly. The crowd at the Court House expected a few words from Mr. Hickson, who was so active a canvasser and speaker in the parishes for the past few weeks; the President of the County conservative association was also absent and not even his duty to the leading Tory organ seems to have