Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., June 20, 1878.

Orangeism and Mr. Landry.

The "Protestant Interests" canvass so boldly advocated three weeks ago by our Sackville contemporary was found to be too infamous an experiment to be openly continued by the opponents of Mr. Landry. Hence Mr. Wood publicly repudiated that sheet. Mr. McQueen refused to own it. Mr. Humphrey declared it was none of his. Even Mr. Mackenzie had his shy at it. To complete the ignominous failure—the total collapse of this 5,000 Edition intended to thrill the Protestant heart and carry the elections—the Editor of it himself buries it last week in tearful silence. He has not a word to say about it, either in justification or apology, but consoles himself with an attempt to slaughter Mr. D. L. Hanington.

While no doubt the cry "Protestant Interests" has now been openly abandoned, it is secretly used wherever thought safe. The *Moniteur Acadien* says that Hon. Mr. McQueen, in talking to an Irishman at Scadouc and supposing him to be a Protestant, said: "It is time for the Protestants to rise and shew themselves. Let the English protect themselves and we will elect four Protestants." The Irishman answered: "It seems to me our number gives us a right to a candidate among the four, especially when the one we choose is Peter Landry." It is also stated that the Orangemen of Moncton and Salisbury will vote in a body against Peter Landry. We hope not. We hope that that body will not bring disgrace upon such principles as equal rights, liberty of conscience, and freedom of opinion, of which Orangeism has in some degree become a representative institution, by lending itself to proscribe two fifths of this county. If, however, they so far forget the principles of justice as to throw the Catholic candidate overboard, they will do much to weaken the hold of that Order upon the public mind, and to prove the assertion of the Toronto *Globe*, that Orangeism is nothing but a political institution. Mr. Landry is entitled as the representative Catholic to a general Protestant vote, and we trust the great wrong will not be done of denying that people their due. We warn electors against the secret canvass, "Protestant Interests," and when candidates or their friends appeal to their Protestant feelings they will be doing themselves injustice not to treat the canvasser to the contempt due a knave.

The Friend of the Poor Man.

Mr. Amasa E. Killam is one of the best abused men in the country.

His political enemies charge him with fattening on Government spoil and getting rich on contracts illegally and unlawfully obtained. They also charge him with colluding with others to defraud the widow of the late Joseph Sears out of her property. With respect to the first charge we can only say that *it is not one month since Messrs. Wood and Humphrey carried on negociations with Mr. Killam to induce him to run on their ticket!!* The man whom they now denounce as a public robber, one month ago they were willing to accept as their political friend and peer and present him as such to the people of this county as a fit and proper representative to serve them in the General Assembly of this Province! If they believed these charges of malfeasance and misfeasance against Mr. Killam to be true, was it not a prostitution of their personal honesty and self respect to propose a political union with such a man? Nay, further, was it not an attempt at a gross and indecent imposition on the people to present them a candidate whose hands were stained with spoil from the public treasury? But if they believed Mr. Killam to be innocent of these charges, and hence made overtures to him, why do they now cover him with personal detraction and slander? This abuse is done for political purposes. If Messrs. Humphrey and Wood had obtained Mr. Killam's cooperation as they proposed, who doubts that these gentlemen would have gone from hustings to hustings shouting his praises and singing pæan to his honor!

The second charge, respecting the Sears's estate, is one of the most vile and contemptible attacks that could be made against a political opponent. Mr. Killam is a man of generous instincts, and when he saw a serious difficulty between the pastor of his church and the widow of a deceased and respected Deacon, he stepped to the front, man fashion, paid up or arranged the widow's claim, and obtained the discharge of his pastor from liability. The mind that can conceive anything wrong in that, could detect evil in the best impulses of the human heart. Mrs. Sears to-day holds Mr. Killam in the most friendly and grateful remembrance. He relieved her from the trouble and anxiety of what promised to be a tedious and harassing lawsuit by paying her demand, and it must be satisfactory to Mr. Killam to know that to-day her family are amongst the staunchest of his supporters.

Mr. Killam has worked his way up from the ranks by hard knocks. Having been a working man himself, he has all the sympathies and feelings belonging to that class. Men are generally divided into two classes: those who can but wont help their fellows, and those who would but can't. Mr. Killam belongs to neither. Possessing means as well as opportunities, and a desire as well as means, to help his neighbor, he has always been ready to lend him a hand or lend him his purse.

The country has many wants, and we think that if Mr. Killam's sphere of labor and opportunity were enlarged, it would be used especially to help the working men of the country.

Nomination Day.

The usual crowd listened to the speeches at Dorchester on Tuesday. In sentiment it seemed pretty nearly divided, though the adherents of Mr. Landry claimed for their side a considerable majority. The speakers were all listened to with respectful attention by all.

Mr. Wood made a short but pointed speech and in no way disappointed his friends.

Mr. Black replied very effectively to Mr. McQueen who preceeded him, and shewed not only an acquaintance with public accounts but a debator's fertility of resource.

Mr. Hanington was moderate and cool and made perhaps the best speech we have heard from him.

Mr. Killam succeeded in turning the tables on Mr. Wood to the amusement of the crowd.

Mr. Landry made a very clever speech which was well received throughout.

After the regular speeches, Messrs. A. E. Welsh, McQueen, Black, and Hickman spoke. The latter posesses gifts of the highest order as an orator, but as he is still suffering from ill health, his efforts to revive some of the old religious issues were labored.

Mr. Landry explained that Mr. E. J. Smith had not approached him in any way respecting the formation of a ticket.

The indications there seem to indicate the most undoubted success of the "Equal Rights" Ticket.

Hon. A. McQueen was nominated by S. G. Gilbert, Robt. T. McLeod, Frederick Trueman, and seventy others.

Josiah Wood nominated by Robt. Buck and forty others.

J. A. Humphrey nominated by Joseph Hickman, John L. Harris and one hundred and thirteen others.

John McKenzie nominated by J. S. Barnaby, Lovell Lewis and one hundred and seventeen others.

A. E. Killam, P. A. Landry, D. L. Hanington and Joseph L. Black nominated by D. C. King, Edward McSweeny, H. V. Crandall, J. McAllister, A. J. Babang, H. T. Stevens—these and others from Moncton and 150 others from other parishes, including John Crossman, Jr., John Casey, Wm. Dilahunt, Amos B. LeBlanc, Lorande R. Como, Jos. LeBlanc, D. F. Richard, Blair B. Tait, Jos. Finney, Sr., Taddy F. Richard, Isaac Anderson, Andrew White, Geo. Cormea, Jas Carroll, Jas. Dalton, Titus Hicks, Cassimere Bourgeois, D. F. Crossman, John B. Pingley, Jas. McInnes, Thomas Herritt, W. Smith, P. S. McManus, Alfred Raworth, W. J. M. Hanington, Wm. M. Ross, Ed. Cole, Chas. Hicks, and many others.

HON. A. MCQUEEN.

I appear simply as A. McQueen. I feel thankful for the support you gave me four years ago. This is the fourth time I solicit your suffrages. I feel confident that the yeomanry of this County will support me again. I will not go back into the charges brought against me previous to four years; I will confine myself to the present charges by which my enemies seek to defeat me. One of them is I did not do much for the County of Westmorland. Perhaps I did not. I did the best I could. Take the great roads; I obtained for Westmorland $11,000 per year; she is entitled to only $8,000 pro rata. Another charge is, we increased the sessional allowance of members from $4 per day to $300 per annum. Twenty-four members of the House memorialized the Government, asking for an increase to $400 per annum. They represented that in Nova Scotia members got $400; Ontario, $600; Ottawa, $1,000; and they asked are we not equal in intellect, in ability to serve the people? I told my colleagues I would not ascent to the increase, and if it was made I must resign. In this position my colleagues from the county agreed to back me up. I wrote out my resignation. Finally, however, to end the difficulty, I proposed to compromise at $300, and reduce travelling expenses one half, which was assented to. The increase only makes a difference of $50 to members from the County of Westmorland. $5,800 was saved to the people of New Brunswick by my stand. In reference to Crown Lands, parties had privilege of stumpage over one square mile for $4. The Government had some years ago attempted to raise the stumpage. It raised such a storm that they backed down. It was raised to $8 four years ago. We did not consider that sufficient revenue from the Crown Lands of this Province, and we placed a stumpage of 60c. per M. We thereby increased the revenue from $60,000 to $75,000 and up to $100,000 per year. This year the lumber revenues yield $125,000, in consequence of the determined stand taken by the Government. The Act for abolition of imprisonment for debt was an enlightened measure. Men should not be incarcerated for debt. What good could it do to the country to put a man in gaol for debt. The Government grappled with this great question, and in place of it substituted an Attachment Act. A relict of barbarism has been abolished and an Act placed on the books to secure to the creditor all the property a debtor has. Another act of this do nothing Government was the Free Grants Act. The Dominion Government granted $10,000 for immigration. We took an advanced position; opened up settlements and introduced settlers. One of these settlements, the Danish, is in a flourishing condition. Some from the others have gone to Kansas. We learn they are no happier nor better off there. We passed a measure that if ten of our young men wish to go in the Crown lands for settlement, we will make them allotments, roads, etc., and give them when they have 2 acres cleared $15. There are three or four settlements under this act. The municipal act recommends itself to the people. The sessions perhaps did well, but we felt we must keep advancing, and in giving the people local self government, we did an act for which we can justly claim their support. A broad and comprehensive Railway scheme was passed by the Government. We contemplated that only 300 miles should be built under this act. When we found the $63,000 grant taken away from us, we felt we should not go into any more roads until we could see our way clear. We placed in the estimates year by year $10,000 to reduce the debt, and brought in a bill for that purpose, so that the debt will be gradually extinguished. The next is the Parish Courts Act. I brought in a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of justices to $40, but it was defeated. The Government felt that to ask a man to go to the County Court to collect a debt of say $30 was equal to giving it up, and we appointed commissioners in each Parish with jurisdiction up to $40. I do not think the sum high enough yet. Let it be up to $80. I am in favor of cheap law and speedy justice. A charge has been made against me for taking $42 dollars travelling expenses. This has been the charge from time immemorial. I never heard such a charge against an Executive officer before! I cannot afford to serve you and pay my own expenses. I say, reduce the number of Executive to five, or pay their expenses. Coach hire is another charge. Communication must be kept up between the Executive and Legislative and the Government House. Can you ask your legislators to walk back and forth? It was thought advisable that the Board of Agriculture should be abolished. The old system was bad, because there was a division of responsibility between the Government and Board. The former had not the control of the Agricultural matters, and it was considered desirable to place it directly under their control. Then there was the seed wheat—a charge preferred by Mr. Black who stated it was sold in St. John, when he said ought to be sold in Westmorland. The Government apportioned the seed wheat to Counties according to rural population. St. John got no more than its share. The Government intended to sell the wheat at only one station in each county, but it coming somewhat later than we expected I had it distributed. Mr. Black said the St. John wheat was advertised the same day it was to be sold and there were no purchasers. I state that the wheat was advertised on Tuesday 1st May, when it was sold on Friday. So much for the five hours notice! It is said, McQueen did nothing. We placed in the estimates $25,000 to aid building School Houses in poor districts. When I go through the country and contrast the buildings that existed five years ago and those of to-day, I am proud of the stand in favor of Free Schools taken by the Government. Westmorland received $2,740 of that money. In addition to this the French are to receive $1200 for their houses. We must have trained teachers for our schools. The building we occupied in Fredericton was leased. We built a fine one, costing $50,000, and not one dollar has been subtracted from ordinary services. The affairs of this Province are in as good and healthy a condition as any Province in the Dominion. While it is said that there is no issue, I am told that the French people are going in a square phalanx against me. Why is this? What is my crime? Have I ever placed Protestant above Catholic? A charge has been made in a local paper about an aboideau at Dorchester. I deny any wrong action in the matter. Is the Catholic vote going against me? When Mr. Landry says it is necessary for him to form a ticket to be elected, I say I do not believe it. There is magnanimity in the County to elect him as the representative Frenchman. The Protestant people are willing to allow their French fellow citizens a representative. They have their right; the party is large, but the English are larger and have also rights. I say I do not believe that Messrs. Hanington and Black can be elected by the English vote, I tell you that they rely upon the French phalanx to be elected. I said to a candidate: I think you are entitled to one, we to three; I will retire if we can get two. We could not get two. Thereupon I come to appeal to you to support the claim of the English to three representatives, and I prophecy you will sustain my appeal. I come to you to ask you if I have honorably discharged my duties; fearlessly shranked from no responsibility; if so, I am entitled to some consideration at your hands.

J. L. BLACK.

I come before you an untried and unknown man, but I am a freeholder, having, as a youth, come and settled amongst you, endeavoring to win my own way, and having participated in the advancements and progressive movements about me and taking an interest with you in the good government and welfare of our common country, I venture to ask you to endorse my act in soliciting your suffrages. I am here in connection with Messrs. Killam, Landry and Hanington. We take our stand on the broad platform of those glorious British Liberties which we hold as our most precious heritages. Our platform is Equal Rights to all, recognizing that the French, the Irish, and indeed all peoples who have settled in this land, have the same rights of citizenship that we possess, and while Protestants form the larger and Catholics are smaller, we have yet to learn that the smaller and weaker people are to be overmatched and proscribed in this British land. I have seen much of Westmorland of late, of its agricultural, mercantile, mechanical interests, and I believe it is worthy of any man's highest ambition to represent a county occupying so foremost a position, and it would be an object of pride, should you elect me, at the end of my term to render an honorable account of my stewardship. Hon. Mr. McQueen has been your representative for twelve years, and I now boldly challenge his statement. I call your attention to his statement that Westmorland got $11,000 for great roads when she is entitled to only $8,000 on basis of population. He incorrectly included in his calculation the City of St. John. Excluding St. John, instead of $11,000 the County of Westmorland would have had $17,000! Mr. McQueen takes great credit for backbone for raising the lumber stumpage. Now, what are the facts? The Government gave a grant of 1,320,000 acres of our best forest lands to the N. B. Railway. A high rate of stumpage rendered their land valuable. Mr. Gibson, the President, came to the front and said to the lumber operators of the North: If you do not buy the stumpage I will. It was not the backbone of Mr. McQueen or the other backbones that did it, but the backbone of the land monopoly of the River St. John. It is right that lumber lands should pay more than they have been, but it is not right these men should claim the credit of acts into which they were forced. The Parish Court Act is right enough, but not perfect. In large parishes the commissionership should be held by two or three. The act should be amended. I challenge Mr. McQueen on the seed grain question. I saw the advertisement in the paper about 1st May, and went to the auctioneer's office, who told me it had been advertised first time that morning, and though the time of sale was passed there were no purchasers. Mr. McQueen was supposed to put it in the rural districts and not in St. John for sale. I am here to show you the Government has been extravagant. Take the sessional allowance. Mr. McQueen has stated that the increase in the pay to Westmorland is only $50. From the public accounts I observe that in 1874, the cost of our legislators was $7,733. In 1878 under the new arrangement, it was $14,410! A sum total of over $5600 divided among 56 members is precisely $100 per year. These facts are true, if any statements from the public accounts are true! I am here to defend my position and show the corruption that exists. It is right Mr. McQueen should have travelling expenses. There have been 8 members in the Executive. Four are heads of Departments and are supposed to reside at Fredericton. I am here to tell you that $1,820 is taken to pay expenses of the other four! It is an outrageous charge! $455 apiece. Mr. McQueen took the largest. For every dollar he expends, he takes four. Mr. McQueen has been a member of the Board of Works, which has taken $1,400 in a lump sum for travelling expenses. He has never told us that (McQ) endeavored to put a stop to that and yet he calls his administration wise and honorable. The Surveyor General pockets $1,000 without an item. The Provincial Secretary $400, although he is supposed to be always present in his office. Besides these there are special charges for delegations. Two members of the Government spent a few hours at Dorchester to make an enquiry—the charge was $240! If you who do the work and pay the taxes of the country are rich enough to throw away money that way, why vote to perpetuate and sustain this extravagance. The Agricultural department is one of the most important under their care, and when they made a change and abolished the old board, it is fair to assume they intended to make an improvement. What did they do? One half of the annual vote to Agriculture, they voted into their own pockets! $10,000 to Agriculture and an increased vote of $5,600 into their own pockets! Take the Railway Subsidy Act. The Provincial Secretary made his calculations that the Province could subsidize 300 miles of Railway without interfering with the revenue for ordinary public services. After 150 miles had been constructed the discovery was suddenly made that the Premier had no more money, and the Government refused aid to any more of the proposed railways, although the Cape Tormentine, Richibucto Branch and other railway lines are as much entitled to receive aid as those built. Now, although the Government has declared it is not in a financial condition to grant subsidies, the Provincial Secretary declared at St. John the other day, the Government intended to revive that act. What is the result of this act. Why simply this: the people are paying the interest on a debt of $800,000 into which the Government has plunged the County, and we are now threatened with an increase. Mr. McQueen has taken the precaution to associate himself with the official Assignee. When the present extravagance has forced the Premier into bankruptcy, he has the Assignee ready to take care of the assets! Do you approve of this extravagance? Make up your verdict and speak it at the polls. What is the remedy? I have prepared a scale of reductions which will save the interest of a capital sum of $400,000, sufficient to subsidize the Cape Tormentine Railway. I propose to reduce the members pay $55,000; deduct coach hire $500; abolish the Legislative Council and save $10,000! This body is composed of gentlemen who have been of service to the country and they have in times past done needed and important work, but if their abolition was demanded by the House and backed by the popular voice, they are not the men to refuse to submit to public will. Ontario gets along very well without one. Do away with one head of department. Unite the Surveyer General's office with the Board of Works and save $3,500. Save $1,000 per annum in travelling expenses. This is my scheme. The cry has been raised against us that Protestant Interests are in danger. It is a base slander. They are not in danger. They are preserved on the same foundations as the liberties of the country. I am a Protestant; I think it would be better if we were all Protestants; but if we cannot all be Protestants, let us all worship God according to our own convictions, and to unite our efforts to promote the best interests of the country, without distinction of sect or creed! Who says the Protestant interests are in danger? The *Visitor*, the organ of Baptists? the press of this County? No, but a political faction who are willing to prostitute the highest and best feelings of the human heart, to aid their designs. Do not believe it. Were it successful; were you to lend your votes to proscribe the Catholic population of this county and deprive them of their rights as citizens, it would be to your lasting disgrace.

JOSIAH WOOD

said he had not strength of voice to reach the large audience, and he must ask indulgence. He was here as a matter of duty, having been asked to offer and feeling it right for every man to take his share of the public duties. He would have preferred to run independently but at an early stage Messrs. Killam, Black and Hanington announced they had become associated and we found it necessary to combine our interests. I wish publicly to state, however, that we are bound together by no common policy or common purpose except to defeat the other Ticket. We do not agree upon any platform and each will be independent of the other to do as he chooses. I shall now refer to some gentlemen on the other side; first to Mr. Hanington. That gentleman said at a meeting in Moncton that my record was as clean as a sheet of white paper. I claim that Mr. Hanington has no record to be proud of. He claims to be proud of his vote at the last election, but that was on a question, and his whole record is a blank. I understand Mr. Killam claims to have arisen from a humble position, and this is creditable, but I claim that though he has not been in public life he has been connected with the public affairs of the Government and I cannot think him sincere, but believe if he is elected he will be a supporter of the Government still. He was in Fredericton when the old Government died and the new one was born, and if he goes up to Fredericton he will continue to support it. I claim the election of this Ticket will result in a ring or clique to manage the Public Works of this County. How this is, we may know from the Chatham Ry. enterprise, the stockholders paying nothing and the Government all. I believe it to be the duty of every right thinking man to rally to the support of honest, prudent men, and on this ground I ask support for Messrs. McQueen, McKenzie Humphrey and myself.

A. E. KILLAM

spoke of his embarrassment in speaking to so large an audience. A person would think by the remarks of Mr. Josiah Wood, that I had been making and unmaking governments. I was not at Fredericton when the Government was reorganized. As a contractor I was a supporter of the Government's, but many acts I do not approve of. The Chatham Branch Railway has been referred to. That railway only cost $7,000 a mile of public money and there was no fraud so far as I was aware. In regard to railways subsidized by the second Lobster Act, I have been over all the lines and know that very much of the subsidies will be lost. At least $380,000 has been sunk on the Grand Southern and the Upham Branch. The other subsidies were wasted, but I could not control it. I was not a member of the House or Government and had nothing to say about it. In regard to immigration I always believed that it was better to expend our money on our own people than in bringing people into the country. The Government first spent $5,000 on this service and increased from year to year. You have been told that I have made money out of the Government, but it is false. I never made a dollar improperly out of the Government. I never had such favors as they say I had. Another canvass has been made against me in Sackville where it is said that I helped to cheat the widow Sears. This is false, as I undertood to pay the widow her claim and it has been paid as fast as wanted, and she will get her money. Mr. Wood refers to Kelly, Killam & Co.'s circus. When we get to Fredericton we wont have Wood there for clown in the side show. Mr. Wood says he and his friends have no policy, but we have; we are going to work for the interest of the Province and Westmorland County, and ask you to vote the Ticket, the whole Ticket and nothing but the Ticket.

D. L. HANINGTON

said the sins of both Government and Opposition were visited upon his head. The latest charge is that he had swopped away his friend Mr. Mackenzie for Mr. Killam: Did he run the whole county? Did he own the electors? Was he responsible for the acts of other people? When everything they had started to advocate had operated against them they had poured their fire and abuse upon him. They claim that the Protestants of this county have a right to representation, but filled with political egotism, they claim to be the only safe custodians of the Protestant interests. Are not these interests as safe in the hands of Black and Killam and myself as in Wood's, McQueen's and McKenzie's hands. I have been accused of talking about myself, but I am ever forced to do it. Mr. Wood opened with an attack upon my private character. Better for Wood had he stated plainly what he only dared to hint at. The statements in the *Borderer* of last week are lies as black as the heart of the man who wrote them. I am to day £40 out of pocket by my liberality towards the Sunday School. The Dickey-Steeves $10 matter is a lie. When the Scurr matter was published, Mrs. Scurr came to me wishing to deny it in the papers as it might injure me in the electoral contest. Mrs. Scurr wrote me a letter as follows:—

DORCHESTER, June 17, 1878.

Dear Sir,—

I read an article in the last *Borderer* relating to your transactions with my late husband and myself, and regret any one should be so reckless as to state what they hear thereon. The whole thing, so far as it states, or implies any misconduct on your part, is wholly untrue. On the contrary the fact was that when my late husband was pressed for Mr. Taylor's account, and the best terms he could get money for at Dorchester was 12 per cent for six months, you kindly lent your aid and get it for us at 6 per cent per year for five years, and virtually saved us from ruinous expenses, and you never retained a cent otherwise than by agreement with us and our full consent. Besides this you have aided us most kindly by giving counsel as well as otherwise in many instances, and without any charge, and quite different with what others have done when they had a chance to oppress us. Hoping you may be successful at all times,

I am yours very sincerely,

ELIZABETH A. SCURR.

To D. L. Hanington, Esq.

You were told we formed a ticket. Killam, Black and myself united before the convention at which Landry consented to run. I felt it right that some friends of the Free School ticket should be associated with us. Messrs. Killam and Black are both Free. Non-sectarian School men. Could any ticket give greater justice to all creeds, classes and sections? Mr. McQueen has the direction of the great road money. It was Kelly that had the backbone, that McQueen lacked, and he used the public money as he pleased. Maritime Union was a measure I advocated when I was in the House, and I proposed a scheme that has been used in recent negociations. If returned I will advocate a consolidation of the Maritime Provinces which will give us a strong, respectable and influential Province and render the administration of public affairs wise and economical. Look at the railway policy of the present Government. We are now $800,000 in debt—for what? For a lot of useless railways!—the St. Martins & Upham and the Grand Southern, while the Cape Tormentine railway is allowed to go by the board! No money for it, but $100 apiece for the members! McQueen worked till he got $700, and then resigned because he could not get $2,000. He was a member of the Government for eight years, and is responsible for every act of theirs. How can Wood and McKenzie run with him, if the Government is such a mass of corruption as they say it is? The Government took stock in the Chatham Branch railway. The Province was the only stockholder that paid up its call. Mr. McQueen consented to a scheme by which a lot of private speculators benefited by the Government paying full calls, while they laid by and paid nothing. The question of Maritime Union must be settled before the subject of public buildings is agitated. I think I served you faithfully in the past, people said I talked too much; perhaps so, but others talked too little, and allowed bills to slip through without criticism, preferring ease to the trouble of protest and investigation. The abolition of the act for imprisonment for debt has proved a measure not to be boasted of; never were there so many men in prison in Dorchester since the passage of this bill. Like many other of the acts of the Government, it has given rise to litigation and contention. The declaration of the judges of the Supreme Court as to the difficulty of learning what is the law and what is not the law is not very complimentary to the wisdom of the law makers of the past four years. In asking you to support us, we only demand fair play and even handed justice alike to the French and English; we plead for equal rights to Protestant Catholic, and while we solicit representation for Free School men, we ask that those formerly opposed to law be not proscribed; and we ask you to stamp with disapprobation the attempt to raise a religious cry and array man against man in religious strife as a wicked invention.

JOHN HUMPHREY

said he had been pledged at the last election to support the Free Schools Act. This he had done and having done it, was free to act towards the Government as he thought right. He had opposed the Government, and was therefore not responsible for certain acts of administration. He would refer to certain matters which he thought should receive attention. I believe the growth of wheat should be promoted and other agricultural interests. (The speaker here explained that as his voice had failed him he must curtail his remarks.) When this election approached he felt desirous of the representation of the different interests so as to prevent the ill feeling which might be liable to result. But it was said that Killam represented the free school interests and this was not a fair representation.

JOHN M'KENZIE

said he disapproved of many acts of the Government. Mr. Killam said there were many canvasses against him, but he must expect criticism The press and people will criticize men who put themselves before the public. As to public works, it has been understood that certain persons have grown rich. I might ask you the question: Who built the Chatham Branch? It was built by the stock of the Government, the shareholders paying nothing. In regard to the contracts, report says that Killam has been in collusion with the Board of Works, and that he has been his own draughtsman and Inspector. I said at Petitcodiac the other day that it would be the duty of the New House to strike a committee to inquire into past contracts. I was attacked for it, but why should it not be right? If they were honest transactions the committee would show it. Four years ago I got the support of the Catholic people of this County, notwithstanding I was a free Non Sectarian School man. I am that now, notwithstanding the slanders of the Moncton *Times*. I occupied a false position then, but I am running now with McQueen, Humphrey and Wood. Hanington swapped me off for Killam.

P. A. LANDRY.

Hon. Mr. McQueen had defended the acts of the Government and whitewashed Mr. Kelly and was his position before the electors in asking their support to elect Mr. Humphrey and Mr. McKenzie an honest and consistent one? Mr. Humphrey asks the support of the electors because Mr. McQueen was wrong. Mr. McQueen asks the same because Mr. Humphrey was wrong. Mr. McKenzie because they were both wrong. And yet those are banded together—for what? Have they any common principles? any platform? No—united to elect each other? I admire Hon. Mr. Crawford for his pluck in running a Government ticket, and running square Government men, but I despise the weak kneed vacillating, contemptible course of Mr. McQueen, who dare not come forward with men of the same principles, but with men who refuse to approve of his past conduct. Mr. McQueen instead of trying to elect political friends, is trying to elect men who cannot find language strong enough to condemn him. Who is the guardian of your interests—the administrator of your affairs? who but the Government, one of whom is Hon. A. McQueen? If there is anything corrupt or extravagant, who should receive your condemnation, but Hon. Mr. McQueen? And yet Wood, McKenzie and Humphrey, in alleging all sorts of wrong doing, ask you to condemn—who? McQueen? no, but Killam. Was Killam the member of the Government from Westmorland? No, he was a contractor. It was his business to get the best of the bargain. If he had the ability and energy to get ahead of the men whom you elected to take care of your affairs, if he was too much for 41 Members and 9 of the Executive, he is able to look after your interests. McKenzie says Killam took advantage of all these people. If so, send him alone! He will do more than all you can send. Mr. McQueen is a nice man, good hearted, a good neighbor, a good man at home, and there he ought to stay! I do not charge him with personal corruption. I do not think he knew what was going on. After the Assessment Law was determined on in Council in 1875, he was asked if the shipping interests were affected? If he had taken any part in framing one of the most important laws of the county, ought he not to have known it? And yet, what was his reply? "I have forgotten," he admits. If he was ignorant of the proceedings up there, what guarantee have you that he will not be ignorant again? If he knew the corruptions about him, and did not prevent them, he is no longer entitled to represent you. At the outset of this contest, I intended to run independently, if no combination were raised against me. I have a little history to relate. A friend of Mr. McQueen's came to my office and asked if McQueen and myself could not run together. I felt I could not support the measures of McQueen, and I said, "No, sir, I cannot. What political sympathy or consistency have we together?" He asked me if any other ticket had been formed. I answered, none that I knew of. The same day another gentleman came to me and asked me the same, and I replied the same. He said he was glad because he would support any ticket that was opposed to McQueen. These same men and McQueen met at Dorchester the same day and decided to raise the cry that Landry wanted to dictate to the county. Then Mr. Humphrey's friends wanted to run with him, and Mr. Wood's friends and McKenzie's friends wanted to do the same. No one said less to him about a combination than Mr. Killam. At Sackvile, Messrs. Black, Hanington, Killam and myself did talk of a combination but it was not formed, and we talked as we had generally done. I now ask Mr. McQueen to say if, weeks before the election, in Mr. Gilbert's office, in Shediac, there was not a consultation between several of Mr. McQueen's friends and himself as to raising the religious cry? Subsequently Mr. Humphrey went to Salisbury and stated that a few friends were going to meet him at Dorchester and they contemplated raising the religious cry. (Mr. Humphrey—"I deny that." Mr. Adolphus Holstead, of Salisbury—"I heard it." Mr. Humphrey—"You misunderstood me.") Mr. Landry continued:—Mr. Humphrey said he was not decided to adopt that platform, but if his friends agreed he would take the responsibility. At the Dorchester caucus it was said, "If we cannot raise the religious cry we may as well go home." Then the *Borderer*, filled with vile falsehoods originating at Dorchester Corner, comes out and is circulated till the party got ashamed of them. The gentlemen here allowed these slanders to go out without having repudiated them; I think they ought to have been ashamed of it sooner. One of the assertions made was that Mr. Black attended a Bell consecration at a French chapel, but Mr. Black says he was 40 miles away, and now it seems it was Mr. McQueen and his lady who were there. (Mr. McQueen—"Yes, I was there.") Perhaps it was him who "danced at the French ball" also—as Mr. Black never danced in his life! Notwithstanding the religious cry, Mr. McQueen offered if Mr. Black would give place to Mr. Wood, to let the ticket go unopposed! I would have been a perfectly safe man, it seems, if I ran with those whom Mr. McQueen might select, but a very dangerous man if I ventured to have a voice in the matter myself. It has been said that the gentlemen associated with me are weak men and would not succeed without myself. This is not the fact, and I believe that if the Catholic voters were disfranchised in a body, Messrs. Killam, Hanington and Black would lead their opponents handsomely. There was no excuse for the religious cry attempted to be raised. At the last election there was the great School question, but that was decided, and the minority accepted the verdict, and all parties regarded that question as settled. Surely it was not now proposed for the majority to organize a party of punishment, though this seemed to be the meaning of the efforts of some of the men on the other side. In conclusion Mr. Landry requested all his friends to vote the Ticket squarely, showing the importance of doing so, and thus preventing the slightest chance for the reproach that would result from ticket splitting or plumping.

Mr. J. L. Black.

Without making any invidious comparisons, the canvass and public meetings so far held have established that Mr. Black as a platform orator is not the inferior of any the candidates, and as far as possessing quickness of apprehension, clearness and power of thought and conciseness of expression, he gives the greatest promise of a public man. Few men in the Province are to-day more ready or forcible speakers than he is, and should he be elected, Westmorland will possess a representative who will take a foremost place in Parliamentary history yet to come.

A Consistent Ticket.

McKENZIE who at the Hustings denounced McQueen's Government.

HUMPHREY who opposed McQueen's Government for two years, and offered to run with Landry.

WOOD whose nomination speech was directed against McQueen's Government and who repudiated any platform with those with whom he is running, and who offered to run with Landry.

McQUEEN who was not "unwilling" to run with Landry, but in preference to not being a candidate at all supports three men whose canvass is against himself as a member of the late King-Kelly Government.

Reform in Quebec.

If fraud and deception and bribery and political villainy can combine to produce political Purity, Mr. Joly's Government is improving its opportunity to use these instruments to elevate the standard in Quebec. Mr. Joly was rejected in Quebec—34 to 31. He purchased Mr. Turcotte by the speakership, although that man declared time and again that, if his own vote was necessary to defeat himself for the speakership, it should be given. To Mr. Ducheres they offered money and were not able to deny the crime when challenged on the floors of the House. Mr. Wurtele, they offered a judgeship, and to other members they offered other bribes. Still they have been defeated, and refusing to resign, are now holding on to power by the casting vote of their purchased speaker. Of such is Reform!

Albert Election.

The Albert Election takes place to-morrow. The Candidates are Rogers and Hopper; Turner and Lewis. At the nomination on Monday, Mr. Rogers gave an account of his acts, since the last election. Dr. Lewis made a number of charges against him, when Mr. Rogers, not only triumphantly vindicated himself, but shewed that Dr. Lewis had ventured on the platform without being properly posted on public matters. The dose of physic by which he hoped to purge Albert of Mr. Rogers, was administered to himself. The chances of Messrs. Rogers and Hopper are reported as excellent, though the contest will be a close one.

Albert will do itself great injustice if it does not re-elect a man who has stood so nobly by her interests in the past.

THE STATION ROAD AND Mr. Wood.—We wish to reiterate what we have formerly stated that although Mr. Wood was the active man connected with the new road, and Mr. Black did not sign the petition for take any active part for it, we do not consider Mr. Wood did anything more than an enlightened citizen should. If there is any crime attached to that undertaking we are prepared to take our share with Mr. Wood. In presenting the petition to Mr. Milner, Commissioner, &c., the latter pointed out to Mr. Wood, the section of the law requiring the Jury, Constable and Justices fees to be paid into the Commissioners before any steps could be taken. As for "supplicating" for the money or being "obliged" for it as was stated by our contemporary last week—such an idea could only originate from a mind at once ignorant of what the Statute requires of a Highway Commissioner, and demoralized by strenuous efforts to elude the truth, which seem to be crowned with entire success.

DISASTERS IN APRIL.—The Bureau Veritas has just published the following statistics of Maritime disasters, reported during the month of April, 1878, concerning all flags. Sailing vessels reported lost: 41 English, 19 American, 9 French, 8 Norwegian, 8 Dutch, 6 German, 5 Italian, 2 Greek, 1 Chilian, 1 Danish, 1 Spanish and 1 Russian. Total, 102. This includes 10 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost—11 English, 1 Erench, 1 Austrian 1 Chinese 1 Dutch 1 Norwegian. Total, 16.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.—Despatches from Berlin say Lord Beaconsfield, in his speech in Congress on Thursday says that Beaconsfield demanded an immediate change that would remove from dangerous proximity the Russian and Turkish armies in Roumelia, and expressed hopes that the Foreign delegates would be able at the next sitting to announce that the Russian troops were withdrawn.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—A political meeting was held at Point Midgic on Wednesday in the interest of Messrs. Killam, Black, Landry and Hanington, who addressed the meeting, and were enthusiastically received. The "Equal Rights" candidates speak to the electors at Point de Bute to-day, and at Rockport to-morrow.

LONDON, June 17.—It is announced that Oxford University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law upon Hon. Edward Pierrepont, the late minister from the United States to Great Britain.