NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SPONGE! SPONGE!

MARKING BRUSHES!!

COD LIVER, NEATSFOOT, CASTOR, OLIVE and SEWING MACHINE OILS.
Antimony, Rosin, Saltpetre, Alum, Vitriol, Copperas, Cochineal, Cudbear, Indigo, Chip Logwood.

ANILINE DYES.

BLUE, BROWN, CRIMSON, GREEN, MAGENTA, MAUVE, PURPLE, ROSINE, SCARLET, VIOLET, YELLOW.

PAINTS all colours, in 1 lb., Tins and Kegs, Dry Paints, Umbers, Driers, Siennas Lampblack, Gum Shelac, Pumice Stone, Paint Brushes.

MACCOBOY SNUFF, FURNITURE and HARNESS POLISH, POLISHING PASTE for BRASS, &c.

RAT and BUG POISON.

Johnston's Anodyne, Parson's Pills, Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment,—with all the Popular Patent Medicines of the day; Essences, Groceries, &c.
for sale low at the General

HARDWARE STORE - - - - - - - CHATHAM.

J. R. GOGGIN.

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

If you want a bargain in Dry Goods don't fail to examine **A. J. LOGGIE & CO'S.**, stock, for we are now offering goods cheaper than we have ever yet sold them.

BLACK & COLOURED DRESS GOODS,

TWEEDS, FLANNELS, COTTONS. SHAWLS & SACQUES.

FUR CAPS and sets of FURS—cleared out exceedingly low.
Ladies' and Gents' GLOVES & MITS lined and unlined.
Ladies' and Gents' BUCKSKIN MOCCASINS.
HOSIERY, Striped and Plain—a choice lot in all the fashionable colours.
Ladies' and Gents' SCARFS & TIES.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HATS, GALON TRIMMINGS & SEQUIN BUTTONS, FRINGES, CORDS, BRAIDS & BUTTONS, CURTAIN REPP, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, RAILWAY WRAPPERS. A large stock of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, LINDERS, WORSTED COATINGS, Scotch & Canadian TWEEDS and HOMESPUNS, MEN'S JACKETS & ULSTERS.

Chatham, Dec. 20, '77. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

NEW YEAR!

To enable all who shall require Ornamental, Useful and Serviceable GOODS for the SEASON, I shall place the whole of my STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

before my Customers and the Public, at a very large reduction, FOR CASH.

Special Line of Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS—at 20c., 25., 30c. and 50.
Special Line of Ladies' TWEED UNDERSKIRTS—at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
Special Line of Plain and Striped DRESS GOODS and TWEEDS—at 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. & 40c.
Special Line of Ladies' Fur-Trimmed CLOTH and SEALSKIN CAPS—last Season's styles—at LESS THAN COST.
Special Line of Men's Lined BUCK MITS and GLOVES—at 50c. per pair.
FUR CAPS, FUR MUFFS, BOAS, COLLARS, TIES and RUFFS—at and below cost.
BOYS' REEFING JACKETS, at $3.00 and $4.00.
Clouds, Scarfs, Shawls, Sprays, Coseys, Gauntlets, Mittees, Bootees, Infantees, Socks, Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Crossovers, Sontags, and Wool Goods in every variety. Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Fringes, Velvets, Trimmings, Berlin Chair Cushions and Slipper Patterns. Andalusian, Russian Zypher, Pyranese, Leviathan, Single and Double Berlin and Fingering Wools and Yarns. Embroidering, Working and Hooking Canvas.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and CORSETS. Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Ulsters.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

W. B. HOWARD.

Chatham, Dec., 13th 1877.

"GLASGOW HOUSE,"

CHATHAM.

YOU can buy at the above House every description of DRY GOODS at the very lowest prices. Special BARGAINS in

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, SACQUES, WINCEYS, and FANCY WOOLLEN GOODS.

In MEN'S WEAR we have in stock in addition to our usual assortment

50 Reefing Jackets, 36 pairs Pants & Vests, & 48 pcs. Black & Col'd Pants,

which will be sold unusually low (having arrived from London too late for the early fall trade.)

—IN STORE—

TEA, TOBACCO, PORK, MOLASSES, FISH, FLOUR, MEAL, BEANS, LARD, BUTTER, etc., etc., at lowest Wholesale prices.

Dec 11th, '77. WILLIAM MURRAY.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

—NOW OPENED—

A Full Assortment of New Goods!

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, - - - - - Water Street.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

in Walthams, Elgins, Swiss and English Patent Levers, in LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SIZES. Gold and Gold Plated JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS, which has been PERSONALLY SELECTED from the best American Houses.

Daily Expected---A fine Assortment of Electro-Plated Ware.

ON HAND--A large Stock of Havana, German and Domestic CIGARS, Canadian and Virginia TOBACCOS, Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, and all SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Also,—

TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS, SOAP, ETC., ETC.

Buyers will do well to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods have been bought at *lowest Cash Prices*, and will be sold at a small advance on cost,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS, - - - - Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Just received by

J. PALLEN & SON,

GREER'S AUGUST FLOWER,
SANDFORD'S CATARRH CURE,
GRAY'S SPECIFIC REMEDY,
SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM,
COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS,
ROYAL FOOD, (for Infants),
ROBINSON'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL,
CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE,
SEWING MACHINE OIL,
SOZODONT for the teeth,
HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,
MITCHELL'S MEMORIAL COLOGNE,
MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER,
HALL'S HAIR RENEWER,
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
CANADIAN HAIR DYE,
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,
LIMES and GLYCERINE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE,
GLYCERINE JELLY,
FOWLE'S PILE & HUMOR CURE. PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Teacher Wanted.

A THIRD CLASS Male Teacher is wanted for District No. 5, Parish of Newcastle.
Apply to—
D. M. HARDY,
15th Jan., 1878. tf. Sec'y to Trustees.

Valuable Business Stand FOR SALE.

THE NEW BUILDING, corner of Water and Duke Streets, decidedly the best BUSINESS STAND in Chatham. If not sold before February 1st will be let for one or more years. Apply to
SIMON NEALIS.
Jan. 16th, '78. 7y7. Fredericton, N. B.

ANCHOR LINE.

Proposed Sailings to and from New York.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Sat. Feb. 16, ".. 6 a. m..VICTORIA...Sat. Jan. 26.	
Sat. Feb. 23, "..10 a. m..DEVONIA...Sat. Feb. 2.	

AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.

LONDON SERVICE.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM LONDON.
Wed. Jan. 16, at..3 p. m..AUSTRALIA Wed. Dec. 26.	
Wed. Jan. 23, "..9 a. m..UTOPIA.... Wed. Jan. 2.	

AND WEEKLY THEREAFTER.

Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21, N. R., New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in U. S. Currency.

From New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast by Glasgow Steamers, and to London Direct by London Steamers.
CABIN—$55 to $70. According to Accommodation.
EXCURSION TICKETS—Good for one year $100 to $120.
SECOND CABIN—$40. STEERAGE—$28.
Children between the ages of 1 and 12 years, half-price.
For further information apply to D. G. Smith, Chatham, or
SCAMMELL BROTHERS,
Magee Block, Water Street.
St. John, N. B.

STRAY SHEEP.

IN possession of the Subscriber, ONE STRAY SHEEP, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.
THOS. LOCKERBIE.
Napan, Jan. 29, '78. 6y 31

NEW DRESS GOODS & WINCEYS,
A LARGE STOCK!
AND GOOD GOODS!

THERE is not a CHEAPER or BETTER assorted stock of

STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS

in Miramichi than that to be had at the

PEOPLE'S HOUSE
NEWCASTLE,

and if you want to lay your money out to the best advantage, you had better call and examine.

—ALSO—

Boots, Rubbers & Overshoes,
Groceries and Wines,
Glass and Hardware.
JAMES BROWN.
Nov. 8th, '77.

New FURS, for LADIES' and GENTS, Sets, MUFFS & CAPS. New JACKETS and OVERCOATS for MEN and BOYS. NEW SHAWLS, MANTLES AND CLOTHS.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

Newcastle Drug Store.

A FRESH STOCK of Drugs and Patent Medicines, including the following:—
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
ROBINSON'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL,
SHOSHONEES REMEDY,
CHANNINGS' SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLA,
DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES,
M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY,
SYRUP RED SPRUCE GUM,
BRITISH COUGH BALSAM,
ANDREW'S COUGH SYRUP,
THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL.
BRITISH OIL,
DOW'S STURGEON OIL,
LINIMENTS in great variety, etc., etc., etc.
ALSO:—A lot of

FRESH DRUGS.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared.

E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor.

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 6, '77

ELECTRO-PLATING.

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, CAKE and BREAD BASKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and other articles

plated equal to new work. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to.

R. HENDERY,
Manufacturing Silversmith and Electro-Plater,
134 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

The Election.

John Shirreff, Esq., as Returning Officer, opened his court at the Court House, Newcastle, on Tuesday last at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving nominations of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of Northumberland in the Commons of Canada, caused by the resignation of Hon. Peter Mitchell.

The only nomination handed in was that of Mr. Mitchell, the following gentlemen's names being appended to the document:—

Edward R. Whitney, Robert Swim, T. W. Crocker, Rich'd Attridge, John Betts, Enoch Bamford, John L. Schofield, Wm. T. Underhill, jr., Romain Savoy, George Fowlie, Jeremiah Sullivan, W. S. Brown, James Wallace, Sam'l Russell, James Robinson, S. Y. Mitchell, James Brown, W. McNaughton, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Chas. F. Bourne, E. Hutchison, R. P. Whitney, H. A. Muirhead, Henry Wyse, Thos. F. Gillespie, Daniel Crimmen, T. F. Keary, Isaac Harris, J. J. Pierce, Moses Connors, Wm. Johnston, Jas. Clowrey, James Hannay, Geo. Cripps, Wm. Muirhead, jr., Wm. Park, M. M. Sargent, Jas. Fish, John Brander, Chas. Marshall, E. Sinclair, P. Farrell, John Dalton, John A. Murphy, Robt. Ritchie, Rich'd Davidson, Joseph Hayes, L. J. Tweedie, Michael Adams, John Fish.

At 2 p.m. the Returning Officer declared Mr. Mitchell elected, as provided in the law.

Mr. Mitchell was present, together with perhaps a dozen other gentlemen. He thanked Mr. Shirreff for the manner in which he had performed his duties as Returning Officer, and also his friends, repeating a notice already given that he would address the electors at Masonic Hall.

The proceedings were of the most orderly and quiet description throughout, the interest manifested being less than on any similar occasion heretofore. Such a state of things speaks well for the new Election Law, which seems to be as nearly perfect as possible.

At half past two Masonic Hall was, perhaps, two thirds filled with electors and others. Mr. Mitchell was well received when he entered, as several other gentlemen had been who entered previously. After appeals to his friends, some of whom he charged with showing a disposition to desert him, sixteen gentlemen went up and took seats on the platform, and on motion of Mr. W. Anslow of the *Advocate*, Wm. Park, Esq., took the chair. He briefly introduced Mr. Mitchell, who he said was well able to speak for himself.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the meeting for about an hour and three quarters His speech dealt with his old points, which are gone over in that delivered in the opening part of his address at Barnaby River. The new matter was in explanation of the causes of his resignation, with which everybody is familiar, and abuse of the ADVANCE and its editor, in the same strain as that in the Barnaby River effort. So much of our space is occupied with the latter effort that we refrain from entering, at present, into the particulars of that at Newcastle. We may say that there was not an original idea or thought uttered from the beginning to the end of the harrangue, which was a continued and well-sustained blowing off of buncomb and self-glorification, interlarded with personal abuse and a show of bad temper ill becoming a man who has once held Mr. Mitchell's position, after being returned to Parliament without opposition. The fact, too, that several well known supporters of his absent opponent placed their names on his nomination after hearing that he was to be opposed by an unsuitable person, so as to discurage what seemed, from the first, to be only a joke, ought to have encouraged him to restrain his disposition to indulge in the billingsgate which marred an otherwise harmless speech, but always seems so natural coming from the mouth of the Honorable Peter Mitchell. At another time we shall further deal with Mr. Mitchell and his Newcastle address.

Mr. Mitchell's Cow Cases.

According to Mr. Mitchell's own story at Barnaby River on Saturday night, one of his most brilliant efforts as a strategic statesman at Ottawa was that in connection with the Newcastle woman's cow, which was killed on the Intercolonial. We cannot conceive of any serious difficulty in the way of the hon. gentleman obtaining a settlement in an honest way—provided it was an honest claim. If it was not, Mr. Mitchell was not justified in pressing it. But let us see what effect that cow had on the country.

MR. MITCHELL'S ACCOUNT.

Cows value was ——	$40.00
The Premier wished to force an unjust item through the House amounting to ——	$2,000,000
Mr. Mitchell, solely on account of the cow, started a debate, winding up with a speech of his own which "made the House ring," which must have cost (for sessional expenses are large) say——	2000
As soon as Vail promised the cow money, Mr. Mitchell withdrew his opposition to the unjust item proposed and made $40 the price of his silence, the whole cost to Canada being, therefore——	$2,002,040

Mr. Mitchell asked the people of Barnaby River if Mr. Snowball could do such a thing as that? We think he could not. He has more public spirit. He would rather have paid for the cow himself.

We have serious doubts, however, in reference to the truthfulness of Mr. Mitchell's cow stories. We have heard him say many bitter things against Mr. Brydges, but never believed that gentleman feared the ex-Minister to the extent represented in that other story at Barnaby River.

Prepare for the Enemy.

The development of facts connected with the late defeat of Mr. Vail in Digby County shows how effective misrepresentation, when uncontradicted, may be made in assisting a bad cause in a political compaign, and it will, we hope, be a reminder to many of our friends in Northumberland that it is their duty at present to be on their guard against arriving at hasty conclusions based on the one-sided political stories with which they have recently been favored. Northumberland, in common with other constituencies of the Province is, within less than a year, to be the arena of contests between individuals and parties who will each be prepared to place before the electors the reasons why they claim their support. Of the election for the New Brunswick Legislature we have nothing to say at present, nor is it necessary that the public mind should be very much absorbed in the questions which will claim attention in the Dominion contest until we approach somewhat nearer to the time when the judgment of the electors is to be appealed to at the polls. We are an industrious people and those who desire to see the County, in common with the rest of the North Shore prosper by the development of its natural industries, act upon their convictions of duty and their faith in the good common sense of their fellow-citizens in political matters. These convictions lead them to believe that there is "a time for everything" and that the chief end of man is not to hold or be present at political meetings got up on the sly for the purpose of misleading and being misled, but to reserve the duty of placing the political issues of the day before the electoral mind openly and fairly, when what is advanced may be tested by free discussion and so left to the judgment of those who must pronounce upon it.

But we have, of late, heard of incursions made into certain portions of the County by Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by some young aspirants to popular political favor and these gentleman have told the electors very little that any of the latter have thought with remembering.—They have labored to impress upon those who heard them, 1st, that Mr. Mitchell is a great personage; 2nd, that it is almost absolutely necessary that so great a personage as he should reside in some large city like Montreal, where his talents may secure for him that cosmopolitan recognition which is not attainable in so insignificant a place as Northumberland; 3rd, that said insignificant place is much honored by so great and talented a personage condescending to represent it, although said great and talented personage sarcastically thanks the electors for the honor they have always done him; 4th, Mr. Mitchell was the man who brought about Confederation and caused the Intercolonial Railway to be built. The electors, however, seem to have different notions concerning his exact position on the railway question in the matter of location. In Glenelg, Nelson, Chatham, Hardwicke, etc., they think he said he was in favor of bringing it down back of Nelson and Chatham and thence by an indefinite "shore route" to Richibucto; in Newcastle they think he had a big fight with Commissioner Chandler, and while he caused the line to be built from Riviere du Loup to Newcastle, Mr. Chandler was allowed to take it to Moncton by any route he pleased after that—Mr. Mitchell having exhausted himself in making all the arrangements for Confederation and the Intercolonial until the latter reached those properties of his own. In Derby indirect references to his efforts to have the Railway run through that parish are indulged in, while the electors of the parishes further up the river are given to understand that but for his friends and enemies combined Mr. Mitchell would have built the road by a kind of Northern-Central, Miramichi Valley route. To the credit of Mr. Mitchell we may say his modesty calls upon him to admit that some *other* statesmen lent him assistance in perfecting the details of Confederation, but the Intercolonial Railway was almost entirely his own work, secured through a little aid from Great Britain, whose Government had to choose between furnishing the money or meeting with his determined opposition; 5th, that the present administration is far more corrupt than ever that to which Mr. Mitchell belonged was—figures in endless variety being quoted on this point, most of them taken from that wonderful Pamphlet of Senator Macpherson, the Picnic Speeches of Dr. Tupper and the orations of Monsieur Thibault; 6th, that Mr. Snowball could not afford to leave home and his large business long enough to attend properly to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa; 7th, that Mr. Snowball, having the patronage of the County has not been able to prevent the fishermen from being harrassed and annoyed by persons appointed to office by Mr. Mitchell, while he has allowed the Government to neglect the interests of the County and all the old contractors who had such nice pickings in pre-Pacific Scandal times and—8th, that the most honorable, wealthy and talented man available as a candidate for the Commons in Northumberland is but a pigmy when compared with Mr. Mitchell.

We have yet to meet the person who has heard Mr. Mitchell speak, anywhere, even a word upon the broader questions of the day, such as the principles of the Liberal party which he has practically turned his back upon, the Protection policy to which he stands committed, etc. That "first personal pronoun, singular" is the burthen of his politics and he trusts in that, together with slanders which he dare not repeat in Parliament and distorted versions of political history to maintain himself in the position which he now holds.

While those who are opposed to Mr. Mitchell are fully prepared to meet his statements and those of his friends, both on the platform and elsewhere in the County, when the proper time arrives, they desire to express the hope that the great body of the people who are in sympathy with them in the matter will not forget their duty preparatory to the active canvass of next summer. The party which, but a few years ago, was driven in disgrace from power is striving by every means to win its way back to its old place. It has a venal press engaged in poisoning the public mind against those who exposed its dishonesty, and by that means it labors to destroy public confidence in the party which is striving to recover the ground lost to the country by its predecessors in office. We hear of no regrets on the part of the Macdonalds and Tuppers and Thibaults and Mitchells for the disgrace brought upon Canada by the late administration, while they seek to drag men as able and far more honorable than themselves down to their own level, and virtually proclaim that they ought to be restored to power because they charge their opponents with being more corrupt than themselves. Men capable of dishonoring themselves and their country after the manner of the Macdonald Government, cannot expect to have the people's confidence restored to them by putting on a brazen front and crying out that all the world are equally as corrupt as themselves. There are, unfortunately, however, some persons who are easily pursuaded to overlook offences against the public interest and it is, therefore, necessary that every independent citizen of Northumberland who desires to see the County delivered from the disability under which it now labors, should come out squarely and openly against Mr. Mitchell and his party, who are endeavoring, by a show of strength which is deceptive and a bragging, swaggering assumption of power, to prevent the more timid of their leading opponents from exerting their legitimate influence throughout the County. The honest public sentiment of Canada distusts men of Mr. Mitchell's political stripe, and although he may disclaim responsibility for the Pacific Scandal and say Sir John A. Macdonald was the sinner who deceived and injured his associates in the Ministry by that transaction, we promise to bring home to Mr. Mitchell charges involving him in similar offences quite as fully as his Party Leader was in receiving Sir Hugh Allan's bribe. If Mr. Mitchell and his friends find the courage to face the electors with the Protection policy of the Party of which he is a member it will take more than all their sophistry to stem the forces that will appear against them on that question, while the refutation of Dr. Tupper's slanders of the Premier and other members of the Dominion Government, which have been rehashed in the country districts and faintly at Newcastle yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, will be the more easy in the light of new developments concerning the latter when he had opportunity to divert public funds into illegitimate channels.

Let the friends of just administration in the interests of the people, as against sectionalism and party plunder, stand firmly to the principles which Mr. Mitchell once professed, so that when the next general election comes, Northumberland may prove unmistakeably that while she is loyal to her leading men when they are true to the principles which she has always endorsed, she can also resist the blandishments of those whose only interest in her affairs is that by which they hope to use her as a means of retaining a seat in Parliament and the prospect of raids on the public treasury.

The Policy of Abuse.

Several articles which could only emanate from data derived from the records of the Fisheries Department in this Province have recently been published in a little sheet called the *Dominion*, which is issued at St. John at certain intervals. These articles have contained abuse of the Minister of Fisheries and such references to the Inspector for the Province, also, as those which so plainly marked the authorship of the *News'* "Roving Special" letters of last winter. The Inspector comes out in a letter defending the Minister. One charge made in one of the articles referred to was as follows:—

On the 30th October last, the Hon. Albert went to Chatham, Miramichi, at the instance of J. B. Snowball and his man-of-all-work, who "manages" his master's paper, the *Advance*. He held a meeting of the fishermen, at which the said "manager" was director, prompter and chief speaker. For all practical purposes the meeting was a sham and a farce, held for the sole object of furthering Snowball's electioneering projects against Hon. P. Mitchell. Nets that the officers had seized for breach of the laws were restored to the law-breakers, and the very laws made by the Minister himself were set aside for the express advantage of Snowball's friends. This may seem incredible to our readers, but here is the proof. The following Order in Council speaks for itself:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Thursday, 26th day of July, 1877.
Present—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under the provisions of the 19th section of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 60 and known as "The Fisheries Act,"—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Fishery Regulation be and the same is hereby made and adopted:

"In the Province of New Brunswick, Smelts "shall not be fished for, caught or killed, by means "of any kind of flag-nets having meshes of a less "size than one inch and a quarter extension measure."

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council

In the face of this order the Hon. Albert actually allowed the friends of Mr. Snowball to use their old nets of one inch mesh, while all others had to get new nets of the legal size. These same old nets are now at work on the Miramichi River destroying thousands of young bass and one ton of young smelts for every ton of merchantable ones that are taken! The latter fact the Inspector's late letter in the *Freeman* vouches for. If he or Mr. Anglin, or the Hon. Albert denies the other facts, we appeal to the reports of the meeting as published by the *Advance*, the *Advocate* and the *Gleaner*, for full proof of all we have stated.

Mr. Venning in reply says:—

"With regard to the meeting at Chatham in October last, it is quite true that Mr. Snowball and the manager of his paper did all they possibly could to prejudice the Minister and deceive him in respect to the Fisheries and fishermen of Miramichi; but the Minister's good sense and judgment, and his legal experience were more than a match for their interested schemes. The Minister examined the witnesses himself, cross-questioned them, and formed his own judgment of the merits of each case, and of the miserable scheme laid to injure me. It is true that D. G. Smith, with characteristic ignorance and brazen assurance, attempted to *run the meeting himself*, but the quiet, dignity with which his impertinence was snubbed by the Minister, would have taught any other man than Smith a lesson in good manners. The result of the meeting was most satisfactory to the fishermen, and the worst disappointed men in Chatham that day were just Mr. Snowball and his toady. That the Minister over-stepped his power in allowing the old nets to be used, is absurd, and under all the circumstances brought to light by his investigations, his action was the most sensible and suitable that could have been adopted. The use of these nets this winter has brought to light a mass of facts of the very greatest importance, and has given the Minister what he could not, by any other means, have obtained—reliable data on which to frame suitable regulations for the Smelt and Bass fisheries. I have not the least doubt that the information now in his hands will be used in the most judicious manner for the protection of these valuable branches of industry, without regard to personal or party influences. To say that the Minister played into Mr. Snowball's hands, or was in any way influenced by so contemptible a person as D. G. Smith, who has no weight, standing or influence in Miramichi, where he is known only as the hired tool of the proprietor of the *Advance*, is too absurd for any one acquainted with the men to believe, for Mr. Snowball was the worst disappointed man at the meeting, always excepting his toady of mendacious notoriety."

"In conclusion I beg to say it is much to be regretted that public questions are not discussed by the press on their merits, without resorting to personal abuse, the imputation of improper motives, and too often slanderous falsehoods."

We reproduce the above for the purpose of directing the attention of those familiar with what passed when the Minister was in Chatham to it. If the Inspector of Fisheries can so distort facts well known to the head of his Department and drag that gentleman's name before the public as he does in the above, need we be surprised at his misrepresentations of our fishermen and fishery interests generally. We are quite willing to have the enmity and blackguardism of Mr. Venning directed against the ADVANCE and its editor and that Mr. Mitchell should be engaged in the same work, as he was on Saturday evening at Barnaby River and yesterday at Newcastle, so long as we can assist in protecting the real fishery interests of the County until after the next Dominion election. When that event is over we believe Northumberland will have a representative who will support no Government, in permitting such a blot and disgrace on public administration as Mr. Venning to enter the County as an officer, and if our fishermen oppose Mr. Mitchell for no other reason they should do it simply because both that gentleman and the *Advocate* has sustained Mr. Venning in his official acts and that Mr. Mitchell has proved himself the moving spirit of the whole machine by the only thing that was different, in his Newcastle address of yesterday, from all his former local political speeches—his abuse of the ADVANCE and its editor. It is quite true, also, that Mr. Mitchell, as well as Inspector Venning and the *Advocate*, have taken most unwarrantable liberties with the private business and character of Mr. Snowball and his friends, simply because they exercise the right of expressing their dissatisfaction with and opposition to the gentleman who now represents the County. Mr. Venning's letters to the St. John papers, the *Advocate's* slanders directed against the ADVANCE and its Editor, their impertinent abuse of Mr. Snowball and Mr. Mitchell's rude and uncalled-for allusions, in places such as Barnaby River, to that gentleman's private business, are calculated to display the true character of the canvass by which they hope the County is to be kept under the bane of its present disabilities at Ottawa.

Woe in Halifax and ditto in Newcastle.

The *Borderer's* despatch from Halifax says that the Tories there were certain of a victory over the Government and had prepared for a jollification. They had hired a brass band and engaged a hall. Prominent Tories from various parts, including Mr. Domville, had come to join in the celebration. They went home, however, sadder and wiser men. Dr. Tupper went also and Thibault made himself scarce. There was woe in the Tory camp and much cold victuals. A little band at Newcastle had also prepared a supper and bonfires were in readiness for the celebration of the expected victory. Alas, for the disappointments of political life!

A Speech from Mr. Mitchell.

We have seen very little in Mr. Mitchell's special organ—the *Advocate*—concerning that gentleman's addresses to the electors, and have been anxious to know what he has been placing before them in his visits to the different parishes, as his claims upon the continued confidence of the constituency. A Special Reporter of the ADVANCE was fortunate enough, at last, to be present at a meeting held by the hon. gentleman and Mr. Joseph Hays, on Saturday evening, 4th inst., at Barnaby River, and he sends us the following excellent report and letter on the subject:—

In accordance with public notice by hand-bills posted around our district, Hon. Peter Mitchell addressed the electors of Barnaby River, on "Matters of Public Interest," on the evening of Saturday last, Feb. 2nd. Soon after Mr. Mitchell's arrival at head quarters, some twenty-five or thirty persons had assembled. He was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Hays of Nelson, or Newcastle, (whichever you like) who seemed to be cashier, for he paid the enormous sum of seventy-five cents for supper for himself and Mr. Mitchell, the feed for their horse and a bottle of brandy, out of which the pair were refreshed and a few friends were treated. It reminded some of us of the "Starvation Picnic" which the hon. gentleman once gave on Beaubear's Island and was quite as cheap and unsatisfactory.

THE MEETING.

There were, perhaps, fifty people present at the meeting, all of whom, with five or six exceptions, kept their hats on while Mr. Mitchell was speaking. Even the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Eldward, did not incommode himself by removing his cap. Everything was very dull, as Mr. Mitchell was not applauded even once during his speech. He appeared to feel this keenly, for I never heard him make such a poor exhibition of himself before. He was not even cheered at the conclusion, and had his cap and coat on ready to depart, leaving the Chairman still sitting in the chair, as if he wished to shake the dust of the place off his feet as quickly as he could, until he was reminded of his want of courtesy by a stranger standing near him. After he had recovered himself and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, an I. C. R. employee proposed "three cheers for Mitchell," which were given in a kind of half-hearted way. The people appeared to be quite dissatisfied and disappointed with him, and he went away like a man who repented his visit. His uncalled for allusions to Mr. Snowball's business will not do that gentleman the harm intended and I believe that Barnaby River will go "for Snowball" next election, and allow Mr. Mitchell to seek a constituency elsewhere.

I took full notes of the hon. gentleman's speech and send it herewith. It was as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not intend to occupy your attention for any great length of time to night. I will speak for about twenty minutes and then my friend Joseph Hays will deliver the same speech that he made at Renous last night.

FAMILY COMPACT.

I will first refer to the time of my boyhood when the County was governed by a "Family Compact;" when our Members of Parliament were chosen by a few fossils—"Long Fraser," Rankin, Street, etc. seated in a back office at Newcastle. You all remember as well as I do how you should enter that office, with fear and trembling, cap in hand, and you were liable to be arrested for one crooked look, and a constable standing by ready to lock you up. I felt that this was a humiliation of the manhood of the County; my generous heart and restless spirit felt galled, and I resolved to do all in my power to break down, to crush, to root out this worse than Russian despotism. The first article that was ever writen with that object in view came from the pen of Peter Mitchell, and appeared in the *Morning News* of St. John, then a pictorial paper. Perhaps none of you present remember it, but I do, as well as if it were but yesterday. The *News* at that time was selling at the rate of one dollar per year. I subscribed for 300 copies which I distributed among the electors of my own County. By that article, boy as I was, I created such a feeling in the County, that from that day to this the love of Liberty, and of Reform has been a leading characteristic in the Electors of Northumberland. [Now that's modest and almost original. Great is Mitchell, but why did not the Barnaby River audience applaud. EDITOR.]

HIS FIRST $300.

The first $300 I ever earned after paying my lawful debts, I spent in travelling through the United States. I came home convinced that our country would never come to any thing without a Railroad, and that if I could not obtain one I would leave and go West. [The hon. gentleman *has* "gone West"—to Montreal, ED.] What was the position of the laboring man at that time? The "truck system" was in full bloom [as it was subsequently under the hon. gentleman at Black Brook Mill, ED.] the working man was ground under the heels of the merchant. He had to suffer in silence, and could carry home his month's wages in goods off of their shelves, tied up in a two penny ha'penny handkerchief. What was to be done? Many a sleepless night I have had revolving projects in my brain [Oh! hear him, ED.] for the good of my country, to elevate the working man—and to obtain a Railroad for my County. I came to the conclusion that our Provinces could not do anything, divided as they were, and that the next step towards the consummation of my grand Railroad Scheme ["*my* grand" is good, ED.] would be to have the different Provinces of British America united in one grand Confederation.

[We wonder if Mr. Mitchell knows that the idea of an Intercolonial Railway and of Confederation did not originate with him. Perhaps he has told the story so often that he really begins to believe there is some truth in it. The *United Service Gazette* published an article in 1832—or 46 years ago—in which the future of the American Colonies was referred to at length. Sanford Fleming says, in his great work on the Intercolonial, that Henry Fairbairn wrote the article, but then it might have been that precocious boy, Peter Mitchell. The article in question, after dealing with the railway advantages to be soon realized in the United States, said, "If then we would contend with these advantages in our North American Provinces it is only "by similar works that we can bring to the Atlantic agricultural exports of the Colonies and secure "the stream of immigration which otherwise, with "the facility of inland transportation will be rapidly diverted to the western regions of the "United States." How old is Mr. Mitchell? Did he exist in Great Britain as a Railway authority forty-six years ago, and was he then known as Henry Fairbairn? Such must have been the case or the hon. gentleman has been guilty of merely blowing his own trumpet at Barnaby River with borrowed wind. EDITOR.]

CONFEDERATION.

I, and my colleagues [I first, of course, ED.] had to go to work to educate the public mind, to talk up Confederation, and to show the many benefits that we, as a people, would derive from such an alliance. In this I was ably seconded by Messrs. Johnson, Chandler, Fisher and Tilley. [A great many people remember when Mr. Mitchell was glad to be thought an assistant of John M. Johnston.—ED.] We held a conference at Charlottetown, and another in Quebec. We then appealed to the people and were defeated, 33 to 9. This was another dish-cloth thrown on the Intercolonial.—[Elegant metaphor, ED.]

Did this deter Peter Mitchell? Did he then cave in? Did he give up his darling project of a Railroad for Northumberland? I answer you, no! decidedly not! He fought on still, and the verdict was reversed at the polls in the next general election. Yes, Sir, we appealed to the country and we were the only Province that did so! The other Provinces, adopted the more arbitrary method of passing the Confederation Act by a vote of their respective Legislatures—a high handed proceeding, to say the least of it. I, sir, was one of the Delegates appointed to go to Britain to confer with the Imperial Government, and we drew up what was called the British North America Act; but I would take no verbal promises from them concerning a railroad. I insisted that a clause should be inserted on that Act, giving us the road, for I wanted it in the bond, and I got it in the bond. I said, let us catch the hare, before we talk of making the soup. [This bit of brazging on Mr. Mitchell's part is simply ridiculous nonsense, for the other Delegates who went to Great Britain from all the Provinces at the time named were quite as anxious to have the loan of £3,000,000 stg., guaranteed under the Act as Mr. Mitchell was. He merely assented to what abler men proposed.—ED.]

INTERCOLONIAL ROUTES.

Confederation being consummated, the next great struggle was about the choice of routes. Mr. Mackenzie, in his Picnic-circus Soirees in 1867, took the opportunity of throwing cold water on our present Intercolonial. He said, "If you are to have a road, let us have it down the Valley, connecting at Woodstock."—Tilley fought against the I. C. R. by the North Shore, and advocated the Central Route, as it was in the interest of his constituents to do so, and his own political existence almost depended on the location by that route. But, sir, in spite of this determined opposition we succeeded in bringing it down by the North, and now, s