CHELL, as a suitable person to represent us in the House of Commons.—The names of the other nominators as follows:—

Miles M'Millan, John Fairley, M. Adams Dr. J. Stafford Benson, R. P. Whitney, M. M. Sargeant, Wm. Falconer, James Fish, E. R. Call, Wm. Muirhead, Jr., Joseph Hays, Enoch Flett, Chas. Sargeant, John Noonan, T. F. Gillespie, Alexander Loudoun, S. L. Tweedie, John C. Millar, E. R. Whitney, Robert Jardine, Thomas Parker, Patrick Farrel, Jno. Bannon, Wm. Morrison, Jas. W. Fraser, Jno. M'Laggan, J. C. Gough, Wm. Rickson, A. R. Ramsay, Robt. Ritchie, Henry Wyse, Hiram Freeze, Elijah Fowler, John Bamford, Richard Attridge, James Somers, Henry Oldfield, Patrick Keys, Moses Connors, John Pond, Jas. Wallace, Jno. A. Arbo, Jas. Underhill, Daniel M'Laughlan, Wm. O'Brien, Joseph White, Michael Ryan, Michael Hogan, Jared Tozer, William Robinson, Harvey Palmer, Jno. Herrman, James Wesley, Jas. White, Wm. Falconer, Jas. English, Geo. M'Kay, Wm. M'Lean, Wm. M'Kenzie, Patrick Keating, Allan Vaughan, John Loggie, Daniel Russell, Francis Carter, Rowland C. Gitchell, Norman Campbell, James Morris, Wm. J. Miller, Hugh P. Crocker, John Blake, Robb. Hannay, Wm. Jones, James Fish, Thos. Matheson, Jas. M'Culley, John Buckley, Dr. W. J. G. Dawson, Wm. Johnston, John Galloway, James Kerr, Jas. Desmond, Jas. Nelson, John Rice, Robert Blake, Alex. Loggie, Thomas Ullock, D. M'Naught n, Hugh Cameron, Wm. Sinclair, Robert Murray, James Williston, Alex. Williston, John [illegible]ston, Vital Allan, Peter Brown, [illegible]rt Robicheau, Roma Savoy, Robert [illegible]. Morrison, Thomas Woods, [illegible]Gorman, John Alward, Robert [illegible]miah Savoy, John Young, A. [illegible]n M'Rae, Geo. Fowlie, John [illegible]anan Noble, Ewen Cameron, [illegible]. John Ferguson, Wm. [illegible]. Lynch, Samuel Jardine, [illegible]. M'Dermot, Jr., Patrick [illegible]ssey, James Chapman, [illegible]ryenton, Thomas G. [illegible]Wm. Coulter, [illegible]ennis Hogan, [illegible]rowdy, [illegible]liam [illegible]n.

and he must confess had paid many a man very badly since that time, like others who paid in truck. But a different state of things had been inaugurated. There was now remunerative labour for all who wanted it, and the country generally was in a better state than in his time. Who, he would candidly ask the electors, was master of the situation to day? Was it not the artizan and the labourer, who could dictate both terms and payment. This he contended, had been largely brought about by the building of the Intercolonial Railway. From its commencement might be dated the new era of prosperity which had dawned upon our people. Prior to that the people were practically serfs and slaves. But to-day, thank God, things were vastly different, and Northumberland, with her intelligent sons, and her vast resources, had taken a foremost position among the other counties of the Province. His opponent had stated that he (Mitchell) had done but little to bring the railway—that it would come in the natural course of events. It only proved Mr. Snowball's ignorance with reference to the political history of the country. In 1864 efforts were made to bring about a Confederation of the Maritime Provinces. A Delegation proceeded to P. E. Island to arrange the terms. While there, members of the Cabinet of Upper and Lower Canada proposed a General Confederation, which was taken into consideration during sittings of delegations at Quebec. Day after day the conditions upon which the smaller Provinces should enter the Union were discussed, and the building of the Railway was one of the things agreed upon. The details all being settled, the feeling of New B'k in the matter of Confederation was tested, with an unfavorable result, for the advocates of Union were beaten [illegible] majority of three to one. The elec- [illegible] would remember that on the day [illegible]claration he had stated that tho' [illegible]hey were not vanquished, and [illegible]before twelve months a reaction [illegible]ould set in, that a change would [illegible]e place in public sentiment. What [illegible]he result? Within 13 months he [illegible]upon by the Governor to [illegible]ation to test the feel- [illegible] the question of [illegible] that the [illegible]good of the [illegible] satisfied that [illegible]ny and clearly un- [illegible]atter that a favorable [illegible]uld be given, he, with [illegible]ed upon the canvass with [illegible]ation to win. He com- [illegible] the campaign at a meeting [illegible] the Mechanics' Institute, St. [illegible] the ball was set rolling when [illegible]mberland returned four men in [illegible] Confederation, and the tide [illegible]ould set in one favorable to [illegible] had been returned through- [illegible]s he had prophe- [illegible]se, public opinion [illegible]pletely revolutionized [illegible]short time. And it had [illegible]ast in the face of per- [illegible]rcit proud [illegible]xtent he had [illegible]osting the change, [illegible]den to the neglect of [illegible]ness which continually [illegible]attention. That summer [illegible] a prosperous business, [illegible] the market, and large [illegible]ctions, until failures [illegible]nearly prostrated [illegible]up? No. He still [illegible] the midst of difficul- [illegible]ties too, and still [illegible] the people's interests, [illegible] the Intercolonial, [illegible]position, and her [illegible]000, New Bruns- [illegible] when compared [illegible]provinces; and the [illegible]was pec[illegible]ated [illegible]ple [illegible]ays built [illegible]nce, and [illegible] could not [illegible]things. He [illegible]t once in [illegible]d have [illegible]nd he [illegible]for [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]come. He got the debate deter- [illegible]r a few days, wrote a book which [illegible]generally believed to have ema- [illegible]from his pen, but which was [illegible]he "Great Unknown," and in [illegible]s it was in print and thousands [illegible]culated at his own expense.— [illegible].) But as he knew that some- [illegible]which would strike the eye [illegible]ould be a stronger argument than [illegible]mere words on paper, he went to [illegible]work with some engineering aid, and [illegible]produced a huge skeleton map, show- [illegible]ing the various routes, their elevations, [illegible]&c.

[illegible]ast know that there is a [illegible]oom in connection with the [illegible] buildings at Ottawa, [illegible] the mischief is done, and [illegible]obably the Pacific Scandal af- [illegible]s concocted. (Laughter.) [illegible]he night when the vote was [illegible]n in the Commons, when [illegible]ers went into the smoking [illegible] found these maps spread [illegible] walls, and the facts there [illegible]tent in favour of our route, [illegible]had more influence upon the [illegible]members than all the argu- [illegible]ght forward in Parliament. [illegible] County he had received [illegible]said. Leading men were [illegible]Se railway, some of whom [illegible]o would never smell the [illegible], which they certainly [illegible]he the case. (A voice [illegible]. Mackenzie and his [illegible]pposed the North Shore [illegible]and the extra cost of the [illegible],000,000, was like [illegible]nches into the sea- [illegible]ing pl[illegible]

and he must confess had paid many a man very badly since that time, like others who paid in truck. But a different state of things had been inaugurated. There was now remunerative labour for all who wanted it, and the country generally was in a better state than in his time. Who, he would candidly ask the electors, was master of the situation to day? Was it not the artizan and the labourer, who could dictate both terms and payment. This he contended, had been largely brought about by the building of the Intercolonial Railway. From its commencement might be dated the new era of prosperity which had dawned upon our people. Prior to that the people were practically serfs and slaves. But to-day, thank God, things were vastly different, and Northumberland, with her intelligent sons, and her vast resources, had taken a foremost position among the other counties of the Province. His opponent had stated that he (Mitchell) had done but little to bring the railway—that it would come in the natural course of events. It only proved Mr. Snowball's ignorance with reference to the political history of the country. In 1864 efforts were made to bring about a Confederation of the Maritime Provinces. A Delegation proceeded to P. E. Island to arrange the terms. While there, members of the Cabinet of Upper and Lower Canada proposed a General Confederation, which was taken into consideration during sittings of delegations at Quebec. Day after day the conditions upon which the smaller Provinces should enter the Union were discussed, and the building of the Railway was one of the things agreed upon. The details all being settled, the feeling of New B'k in the matter of Confederation was tested, with an unfavorable result, for the advocates of Union were beaten a majority of three to one. The electors would remember that on the day of declaration he had stated that tho' they were not vanquished, and before twelve months a reaction would set in, that a change would take place in public sentiment. What was the result? Within 13 months he was called upon by the Governor to go before the nation to test the feeling on the question of Confederation, and the tide had turned so far in favor of Confederation, and the tide had been so far turned in favorable to win. He compared the campaign at a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, when the ball was set rolling when Northumberland returned four men in favor of Confederation, and the tide had turned so far