LENNOX.

The Nominations on Saturday.

(By Telegraph from Our Own Reporter.)

NAPANEE, Nov. 22.—Precisely at one o'clock this afternoon Mr. Jas. Shaw, M. O. T. Pruyn, opened the proceedings by calling on Mr. Pruyn, jun., Deputy Sheriff, to read the writ commanding him.

The Returning Officer next asked for nominations.

Mr. W. MILLER, of Napanee, nominated the Hon. Richard John Cartwright, as a fit and proper person to represent this County in Parliament.

Mr. G. B. LILLE, of South Fredericksburg, seconded the nomination.

Mr. LYON C. STAFFORD, of Ernestown, nominated Mr. Richard Hooper. He would not go into all the changes, vibrations, and wanderings of Richard John Cartwright, but would nominate a man, who, though he had not been tried, had not, like Cartwright, been tried and found wanting. (Cheers.) Mr. Cartwright had sacrificed principle, like the old man with the ass, to please everybody. (Laughter.) He had got in by means of his money, and now he charged his leader with the same sin that he had committed himself. He had been at all things by turns and nothing long. (Laughter.) He had been returned at the last election as an independent member, and had then gone in heart and soul with the men whom he had always condemned. He had gone to him the position which he wanted, he would be supporting him to-day. Where would he be found next? He was like a chameleon. They never knew where to meet him; and he believed they would not return him to Parliament again. (Cheers).

Mr. EZRA SENECAL, of Richmond, seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. H. PERRY nominated Mr. H. M. Deroche, M.P.P. for Addington, seconded by Mr. A. L. Marden, Mayor of Napanee.

Mr. J. J. WATSON, Reeve of Adolphustown, nominated the Local Legislator, seconded by Mr. Ira Ham, Warden of the County.

Mr. GUNN, nominated Mr. Edward Farrer, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. R. Denison.

Mr. JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT nominated Mr. C. Y. Price, of Kingston, seconded by Mr. J. Schermerhorn, of Richmond.

Mr. J. GUNN nominated Mr. Edward Rathbun, seconded by the Hon. R. J. Cartwright.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT made a long speech, complaining of the presence of Sir John Macdonald, defending his own course and against the charge of political ingratitude, and concluded by saying that the electors had a right to turn him out, but it was their duty to the Dominion of Canada not to exercise that right unless they felt that Sir John Macdonald was right. Let them choose between them two this day, and God defend the right! (Cheers.)

Mr. EMERY PARKER was received with cheers. He said he had come out, not from any personal ambition, but as representing a party in Canada, and he would consider it a great honour to be returned if he were so returned honestly and without bribery and corruption. He was glad that Mr. Cartwright had retracted the statement he was said to have made. He claimed to be a Liberal-Conservative. If Sir John Macdonald did right he was prepared to give him a broad and liberal support; but when he did anything of which he disapproved, he was not tied by ties he or any other political Party. Mr. Cartwright had failed to carry out the promise he had made to the electors. He had promised distinctly that he would not vote against the Government of Sir John Macdonald upon any such question, and upon the first opportunity offered to him he took again at them and would take, vote against them. In 1867 Mr. Cartwright had declared himself a supporter of the Cartier-Macdonald Administration, and he had gone with Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Alexander Galt, and Sir John Rose. The only question upon which he at the last election, Mr. Cartwright said he differed from the Macdonald Administration, was the financial policy of Sir Francis Hincks. Now, he not only supported, but became a member of the Administration of Mackenzie, Blake & Co. He was neither a Liberal Conservative nor a true Reformer. They claimed that the salvation of the Mr. Cartwright had allied himself with men to whom he was politically opposed. He had on three occasions, in 1867, in company with not Sir John Macdonald, with a window which could not be called in question, proverbially conducted financier and statesman, Sir Francis Hincks. He (Mr. Hooper) went on to criticise the conduct of the Grits with reference to the Riel case, and defended the acts of the late Ministry, and finally said he would vote for every measure Sir John proposed, and would oppose every and any bad measure, no matter from which side it might emanate. (Cheers.) A question being then put to him, Mr. Hooper said he had been asked if he would stand for the Local Legislature. This means that Isaac Burpee has been offered the leading opponent of a Party when it was in Opposition, has become an abject worshipper at the shrine of that Party so soon as he marched the Treasury Benches; and more—it means that the position of Minister of Customs may be made to prove of greater pecuniary value to the humble individual of the fact that dishonesty could pay out of countenance any day in the century. The embryo letter conspicuously dated by George Brown—

Toronto, 1867.—"There was a time, sir, *I far gone*, when the hon. gentleman (Sir John) desired to make Canada a *neighbouring Republic*."—*Brown's Parliament*, May 12th, 1867.

(E. Holton) votes here to-day on a one hundred thousand pounds, and he (Mr. Holton) votes for the Government. Mr. Burpee's promise to the electors of Lennox and Addington. In the year 1864, his father leaving his native country to look for a longitude with the land of his birth, and it cannot too frequently be impressed upon electors throughout the Dominion;

1st. That when the repeal of the Separate School Act was moved by Hope F. Mackenzie and supported by George Brown—the man who stood beside the Hon. John Carling and other Liberal-Conservatives, and voted against it, was RICHARD W. SCOTT!

2nd. That when Hope F. Mackenzie was struggling faithfully for the Party platform, supporting a resolution in favour of Representation by Population, among those who voted for an amendment to the effect that "this House does not deem it desirable to take any steps to weaken the Union," we find *Richard W. Scott*, and among the nays, *George Brown and F. F. Mackenzie*.

3rd. That when the "double shuffle" question of 1858 came up in Parliament, the prominent man who voted against the Ministerial Party principles," were Sir John Macdonald's course, and who helped to drive the Hon. George Brown's Cabinet to the wall, was RICHARD W. SCOTT!

And yet there is "no Coalition"—all is harmony and "accord"—because that great reformer, who claimed the support of Clear Grit votes, and that little remnant of Clear Grit conscience, Mackenzie and Scott in accord! Satan and the angel Gabriel embracing—world form a strikingly appropriate tableau in the back ground!

The Hon. Edward Blake has furnished evidence against himself and his friends regarding the unconstitutional character of the Administration which he claims should remain in Office. On the 27th of November, 1867, when introducing a resolution declaring that Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, was justified for occupying a seat in the Dominion Legislature, because that he was an elected member of the Government, Edward Blake, according to his master's organ, spoke as follows:—

"It is necessary to prevent, by stringent enactments, the possibility on the part of the Crown of filling the Executive nests now occupied by Members of Parliament. If we had an institution of Government, Edward Blake, according to his master's organ, spoke as follows:—

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"We hope that under the new Constitution our General and Local Governments may be able to get along without the *bribery and trafficking* in votes which disgraced the country under the old system. We trust that the Powells, the Scorrs, the Cartiers, the Skeads are gone, and in a few years to see a better generation of *Ottawa politicians* spring up!"

Again:—

"Messrs. Richard W. Scott and H. J. Friel were nominated for the Local Legislature by THE FORMER REFORM JOHN A. SUPPORTER! He (Mr. Scott) tried to fasten the charge of disloyalty on *Mr. Friel's supporters, by insinuating that they were Fenians!*"

And yet in 1871 this "trafficer in votes," this "bribery," this "disgrace" to his country, was called by Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Blake to the position of Minister of Crown Lands in Ontario, and in 1873 to "non-portfolio" office. As though to force home the truth and to make each link in the chain of evidence complete, the Hon. Edward Blake, 5th of December, 1871, plainly announced the list of Ministerials who would support Sandfield Macdonald upon a vote of non-confidence, and the twenty-sixth name is "SCOTT, Ottawa!" And still both Mr. Mackenzie's master and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie dare not hesitate to proclaim to-day that Richard W. Scott was an "Independent!" In fact, the very removal of this gentleman at the earliest possible moment from the Ontario Cabinet is a lasting admission that the Clear Grit following desired to be rid of him in so far as connected with the Local Legislature, and it cannot too frequently be impressed upon electors throughout the Dominion;

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