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SACKVILLE, N. B., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4th, 1870.



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A. McMillan and R. Hunter.

Chignecto Post.
SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 4, 1870.

Nomination Day.
DORCHESTER, July 1st, 1870.

The day was remarkably fine, and
the train arriving brought numerous
electors from the Western parishes,
and a goodly number of visitors,
who availed themselves of the
holiday to visit Dorchester and
witness the proceedings there.
From the Eastern parishes the
numerous carriages in every direction,
showed the electors from that portion
of the County still retained some
interest in the election of representatives,
although they had not the
facilities of a railway to enable them
to reach Dorchester with ease.—The
proceedings during the whole day
were without the excitement which
has marked the elections of this
County for some years past, and our
correspondent "Rate Payer" de-
scribes a prominent part in the proceedings.

The Sheriff having opened the
Court, the following gentlemen were
nominated as candidates:
W. J. GILBERT was nominated by
Adam Tait and others.
CHAS. WARD by Nathan Lawrence,
C. G. PALMER by Leonard Dixon.
J. L. MOORE by John Palmer.
MISS BOTSFORD by Jas. McAllister.
D. L. HANINGTON by David Chapman.
E. A. WALSH by William Turner.
ANGUS McQUEEN by George Back.
P. A. LANDRY by Joseph Cook.
JOHN FAWCETT by Elisha Wheaton.

A poll was then demanded by Geo.
Back. The candidates then adjourned
to a temporary platform outside,
and commenced speaking in the order
of their nomination.

W. G. GILBERT, Esq.

He referred to his former advocacy
of Confederation, to the Dominion
Parliament as allowing a wider scope,
and the ambition of our people. He
had been requested to come forward.
He had advocated Confederation but
now that question is past and gone.
His advice to the people was to select
the best men and let the others
remain at home. If he was elected he
would discharge his duties independ-
ently and honestly; if he was not,
he would bow gracefully to the pub-
lic verdict. Owing to other delegates
coming back from England, before

the British North American Act was
consummated, the whole matter was
left in the hands of Tilley and Mit-
chell. It has since been discovered
they had made a mistake. The
Province of New Brunswick was
allowed to go into Union with \$7,
000,000 as a debt. We were not
given credit for a great work, the
European and North American Rail-
way. When Western Extension is
through, this road will pay more than
6 per cent. on the amount it cost. I
believe the Local Assembly can
bring a powerful influence to bear to
rectify this matter. The representa-
tion of the various Counties is not
fair. The County of Restigouche,
with a population equal to that of
Dorchester, has the same representa-
tion as the whole of this County.
That is not fair to this County.—
Eastern Extension cost \$150,000
more than the Canadian Government
has paid for it. That sum should be
returned to our impoverished treas-
ury. In the management of our
affairs, the strictest economy should
be used. The Adams' House at Shedi-
ac was in the hands of the Government
when I was in the House. It was a bill
of expense; and although I lost friends
by it, I had it sold and thereby effect-
ed a saving to the country. What
I have done, should I shall not be afraid
to do again, should your votes give me
that position. I believe the Legis-
lative Council should be abolished.
It has no check on the Local House.
I speak as I feel about it; and if I
lose some votes by speaking thus
plainly, I cannot help it. I am the
first candidate that announced this
policy. I believe the election to the
Local House should take place every
two years; that would be a whole-
some law, and with the veto power
of the General Government would
be ample check. (Mr. Gilbert then
quoted from the St. John "Freeman"
to show the extravagance of the Legis-
lative Council.) Mr. Botsford will
pardon me for referring to his
brother. Each of us has enough sins
of our own to answer for without
answering for others, and Mr. Bots-
ford is not responsible for his brother's
sins. Without reference to his
indebtedness to the Government, his
sending Home and purchasing "Aunt
Sallies" and all other sorts of things
is quite reason enough that he should
be dismissed. Before incurring an
expense of \$1800 for contingencies,
he should have consulted the Govern-
ment. Will you stand such extrava-
gance as that? If you do, you will
have the tax-gatherer at your doors.
We need all the money we can get
on our roads and bridges; we have
none to spare on "Aunt Sallies" and
cologne and lavender gloves. No
wonder there is no money to be put
on roads, and for the repair of bridges!
We want no white-gloved and
perfumed gentlemen to represent us.
I cannot see how the Speaker could
use thirty pairs of kid gloves during
a session. We want the Byrte
Canal. Mr. Burpee was the only
representative who advocated that
measure. In the United States the
local legislators bring great pressure
upon the General Government; why
cannot we do the same? I would
forward that work. The tax on flour
and on newspapers should be taken
off. Education is the first duty of a
legislator; an educated people are
always prosperous and happy. Do
you wish to deprive the French peo-
ple of this county of separate schools?
As in Quebec I would give each dis-
trict the right to conduct their own
schools. Mr. King's school bill would
entail too many officials and too much
taxation. I believe in free schools,
but would not vote for it. We have
not a fair share of road money; other
Counties get more in proportion. Look
at the wharves at Shediac and Mon-
ton; they are all going to ruin.—
"Is it not a disgrace that if any man
wants to go to Hillsboro, he will
have to go half way down to St.
John. If I am elected, and can do
anything, you will hear the sound of
the broad axe on that bridge in the
shortest possible time. I will not
sleep at my post. I tell my Temper-
ance friends that although I belong
to no Temperance society, in principle
and in practice I am one of them-
selves, and in me they may rely
upon finding a champion. You know
I have a cheap law bill. I hope yet
to have that upon the Statute Book.

I would have the large fees of the
Judge of Probates cut down, and I
am far from satisfied with the way in
which that office is being conducted.
When a man is overwhelmed with
public business, like Mr. Chandler,
he cannot give that constant atten-
tion to an office like the Judge of
Probates, which is required. It is
wrong that the business of suitors
should be delayed by Mr. Chandler's
frequent absence. I know I shall
lose friends by thus speaking, but I
feel as I speak, and if I am right
and you endorse my sentiments, I
shall be happy to serve you.
CHAS. WARD, Esq.

You may be surprised to see a
mere boy before you, asking your
suffrages. I come however as a rep-
resentative of the laboring classes,
and should I get my election I will
do my best to advocate equal rights
and equal privileges, to protect and
support a liberal and responsible
Government. I will do all I can for
your benefit, if you will give me a
voice. It may be necessary for law-
yers to represent you; but it is just
as necessary for some of the laboring
class to represent you also. You
will agree with me that the man who
is brought up on luxuries from his
cradle has not the sympathy that one
who has undergone the hardships
of labor. The early part of my life
I worked on a farm, and for fourteen
years I have worked as a mechanic;
and I do not hesitate to say that few
men know the resources, the wants
and necessities of this country better
than I do. I was the first candidate
that advocated direct taxation for
schools, and I believe the property
of the country should educate the
children of the country. I believe
the jurisdiction of magistrates
should be increased; as under the
present system if you wish to collect
\$2 1/2 lbs. you have got to travel all
the way to Dorchester, or else aban-
don ten dollars of the amount.—
The County Court was a machine
invented to stow away old politicians.
It has fourteen clerks and five judges,
and costs from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a
year, which ought to go on the by-roads
and to repair bridges. Many a man
I know has gone into the woods to
settle and for want of a little en-
couragement from Government have
left the country. You can hardly
count the value of one man or their
loss to the County when they leave.
The best of our people leave our
shores by hundreds. You are de-
pressed and depopulated. In 1863
we imported \$7,500,000—amount of
revenue \$767,000; in 1868, in con-
sideration, we imported \$6,500,000—
amount of revenue \$886,000. Does
not that show increased taxation? I
need not tell you how tea, sugar &c.,
have gone up. We pay into the
Dominion about \$1,000,000; we re-
ceive back \$700,000. Deal loss
\$300,000. You in short pay \$200
to \$1,000 to the Canadians. They
have bought the Red River Country;
they are deepening canals and carry-
ing on other vast public works.
What are we getting done here?
True they are building the Interco-
lonial, but don't you pay postage on
newspapers stamp duties and excise
duties? If ever I am elected I will
raise my voice for retrenchment. The
Legislative Council should be abol-
ished. It is wrong they should waste so
many thousands of your money, when
to use Watmore's own words, take
to you those who were too idle to
write and those who could not write,
two or three would be left. The
Probate fees should be reduced. The
French population of this country
have reclaimed marshes and cleared
the woods. They should have our
sympathy. Should you elect as a
representative of the laboring classes,
I will not be afraid to perform my
duty.

CHAS. G. PALMER, Esq.
He had been solicited by a large
number of freeholders to come before
you. He offered himself as a prac-
tical man; a man who knows every
part of this County, and the needs
and requirements of the people. Is
the little amount of By-Road money
we now get distributed right? He
emphatically said No! In October
last, a great tidal wave destroyed
our marsh roads and our bridges.
Was money forthcoming to repair
this great damage? Not a cent.
Where does all the by-road money
go? I will tell you,—on Allen's
Creek Bridge and similar works not
particularly required, and if required
half the money spent ought to have
done. I don't blame my friends, and
I don't blame you, but I blame the
representatives for this waste of
public money—they were simply ig-
norant of the wants of the country.
Formerly—twenty years ago—before
the death of Mr. Crane, when his
father, Philip Palmer, and other
farmers, represented this County,
the country was being settled.—
That was the time when the back
woods were being cleared, and new
settling settlements were being ex-
tending throughout the Province.

Why was the country so much more
settled then than since? The reason
is plain. The farmers that repre-
sented us gave six pence per bushel
on oats, for the first crop, one shilling
on wheat, rye, &c., and large
grants on by-roads. And these
grants were properly distributed,
which enabled the settler to get his
seed, to make roads, and to get bread
till his crop was harvested. His
father, like himself, was a farmer
and surveyor, and perfectly under-
stood and met the requirements of
the people. Since that time no man
has represented the people who has
had a similar knowledge, and who
has given the backwoodsman similar
encouragement. Well, where does
all the money go to? The General
Government now does the greater
part of the business and in this
Province there is entirely too much
machinery. Reduce the salaries,
then there will not be so much con-
tention among lawyers for office. The
Commissioner of Works gets \$2,400
a year, as a salary. He also got
\$1,400 last year for coach hire and
groceries! All coming out of you and
out of me! Is not every bridge in the
County going down? He never saw
them in a worse condition, and hardly
one dollar spent to improve them.
What does the great commissioners of
works do for his \$2,400 and \$1,400
travelling expenses? Why, he rides
around the country, and looks at the
bridges falling into decay, and never
does anything to check it. The Sur-
veyor General gets \$2,400 a year,
when his clerks do all the work and
are paid for it. What occupied the
House 56 days last winter? Why to
argue and fight over the Botsford
school bill, and after three weeks
straggling at your expense, gentle-
men electors, they found they had
not the power to decide it. But for
that and the case of a St. John man
in good the House could have done
business of the county in 15 or 20
days. He thought it unfair to make
all the people in the county go to one
end of it, to Dorchester. Corner, to
collect sums over \$20,000. He would
extend the jurisdiction of magistrates
to \$100,000. He did not think King's
school bill would be beneficial. It
was too complicated; but would go
to a free school bill that would
bear equally on the people. The re-
duction of the enormous fees of the
Probate Court had been agitated for
years; nothing has been done, though
every election big promises were
made. I had nothing against Mr.
Chandler the Judge, except he is
Railway Commissioner and Legisla-
tive Councilor and people can hardly
ever catch him at home. Where
people travel 50 miles to see him it
is a great hardship. He thought the
fees ought to be reduced and another
man who has not so much business
on hand appointed. The Legislative
Council is no good, responsible to
nobody, it represents nobody. It is
no check at all upon Legislation.—
The people are the true checks. No one
could point to one good act they have
ever done. Let it be abolished.
Mr. Palmer spoke also about reduc-
ing the executive from 9 to 5 mem-
bers. He had no Government Office,
and sucked no Government tit. He
had no political sins to answer for,
and would give way to those who had.

JOSEPH L. MOORE, Esq.
I am prepared to defend my public
acts, since I was elected in 1868.
Then I found a new House. I was
a young politician, and I gave the
Government the same indulgence I
expected. At that time there was
no organized Opposition. The first
session I led on a fool's errand,
against a measure to increase the
emoluments of King's College. In-
stead of defeat we, in the end, con-
quered. I supported the abolition of
the Solicitor Generalship, and
several seats in the Legislative
Council. In 1869, I led the Opposi-
tion against King's School Bill. They
brought it in the face of the
session, when justice could not be
done. It was Opposition justified
under those circumstances? There
was but one voice raised from all the
Province; the voice of emendation.
It was going to impose an immense
amount of direct taxation, that is
coming soon enough without inviting
it. If the country wants free
schools, let us have a measure the
people can approve of, and not a
complicated piece of machinery. I
am charged with not supporting the
Government. They paid \$2000 for
a little island down in St. George's—
an island, when the season was favor-
able, might grow two bushels of
cranberries. They paid \$300 for
another pretended claim. Mr. Moore
then referred to the extravagance in
fitting up Government House, and to
the manner in which the Board of
Works squandered public moneys.
That gentleman travels nearly free,
and yet year after year these ex-
penses have enormously increased—
from \$688 in 1866 to \$1400 in 1869.
Am I to support such a Government
as that? I have been attacked about

the distribution of money on Allen's
Creek Bridge. I have only to say, I
appointed the proper officer to do the
work—the Surveyor, and he did it
at what I am informed, a low cost.
The matter is of no interest to me,
and I believe you will endorse my
conduct. I have been charged with
supporting the Legislative Council
and prolonging a long debate. That
I deny. I thought the Legislative
Council has the right to dismiss their
own servant, and I believe my view
will be sustained by the law officers
of England. I am prepared to sup-
port any measure to reduce the rep-
resentation, and I am in favor of a
good sound common school bill. It
has been used against me that I am
brought out by a party, and forced
upon this County. Gentlemen, my
opponents pay a high compliment to
the intelligence of the electors of this
County. If I am offered the support
of political leaders, am I expected to
thrust it back in their faces? No! I
am proud of their support. But you
are your own masters; I am your
servant, and you may judge me by
the records of the country. I make
no promises; they are easily made
and easily forgotten. As to my fu-
ture I appeal to my past record.—
Even the government gave me the
credit of being a most industrious
member. I have heard it whispered,
"Mr. Moore took a little less brandy
it would be better." I am po hypo-
crite. I assert I never neglected my
duties for any reasons of the kind. I
do not attempt to justify in any in-
temperate habits, and I trust in the
future any such canvass will not have
a chance to exist. Would it be right
when I have just succeeded in
getting a little experience and influ-
ence, to turn me out? I have just
learned the use of the tools; why put
in a green hand to learn the trade
again? This is a most intelligent
constituency—a fair and honest one;
that would be a remarkably good way
of treating a man who has done his
duty, and done it well?

BLISS BOTSFORD, Esq.
In closing before you again to ask
your suffrages, I have much to offer
I am your servant, to be elected or
rejected by you. Mr. Gilbert, in his
speech, accuses the Legislature of
wasting time. The House of As-
sembly, which I had the honor of
being the head of, by your suffrages,
had nothing to do with the displace-
ment of Mr. Geo. Botsford, or the
wasting of time. It was the work
of a weak, imbecile and extravagant
Government. As I have had nothing
to do with it, it is unfair to mix me
with it. When Mr. Gilbert re-
buts the foul slanders that George
Botsford imported aunt sallies and
other articles, at the country's ex-
pense, he indorses the foul slander.
I am well aware that printed slips,
containing copies of invoice of ar-
ticles ordered for Legislative Council,
were industriously circulated in this
County. But why were they not cir-
culated elsewhere? They were cir-
culated here to undermine me with
my constituents. Why were they
not published in the public prints of
the day? Will tell you—the foul
slanders knew they could be re-
futed, and they took this base, sneak-
ing course to ruin me. I know it is
the work of an iniquitous Govern-
ment. The facts are simply these.
Some \$1800 worth were ordered by
the Legislative Council, including
many articles for the private use of
my brother. From the amount of
the bill about \$900 worth was deduct-
ed, the amount ordered by my
brother, including charges, duties,
&c. Gentlemen, no transaction can
be fairer than that; and yet Mr.
Gilbert attempts, to-day, to fasten a
stain upon my brother in the hope it
will react upon me. I now come to
the Speaker's contingencies, as pub-
lished in a communication to the
CHIGNICTO POST. In 1868, when I
was sent by your suffrages to the
House, I found it was the custom for
the Speaker, Sergeant-at-arms, door-
keepers and messengers to use white
gloves, which were always furnished
by the House. The Speaker was
also furnished with a hat. Formerly
a wig was used that cost 14 or 15
guineas; but the hat was obtained
instead. I took the hat as has been
the custom for many years. On the
Speaker's table are also placed, each
session, for his convenience, a knife
and pencil-case. If other pencil-
cases or knives were got, I never
saw them and as ignorant of them
as a child unborn. Throughout this
County, I have been represented as
driving in a coach in state that cost
the Province some hundreds, and on
a rubber cushion that cost—dear
knows how much! You will believe
me when I say I never used the
coach, except in my official capacity
as Speaker. I am entirely ignorant
of the rubber cushion. Coaches
have long been a vexed question,
but in order to expedite business, a
coach was in attendance for the

Speaker, in order that he might com-
municate between the House of As-
sembly and Government House, a
distance of over a mile. I consider
the coach as a positive saving. Mr.
Botsford then read the following
letter:
Fredericton, June 24.

HON. MR. SPEAKER:
You will see in the last Journal of
the House of Assembly in the con-
tingencies a number of amounts
for gloves, neck-ties, &c., which is as
stated below: S. A. Purdy, \$26.96;
Thomas Logan, \$20.80; Dever
Brothers, \$5.20; McPeake, \$2.30;
T. G. O'Conner, \$5.60; Total, \$69.86.
This amount is as follows: Hon'ble
Speaker, \$38.57; Messengers: Door-
keeper, &c., \$16.72; C. P. Wetmore
and J. Richards, \$5.57; Total,
\$60.86. G. G. Hunt's bill is \$7.31;
in this is a set of brushes and comb
for the Speaker's room, also two
other sets for other rooms, also one
bottle cologne which was got for
purifying rooms, water-closet, &c.
This article has been used the three
last sessions. All the above pur-
chased by myself and for the use of
the house, and have been ordered by
contingent committees ever since I
have been Sergeant-at-arms, and I
believe for many years before. The
bottle of "Lavender" results in my
bill—one pair of lavender gloves.
As regards gold pencils, I say most
positively that nothing of the kind
has been got by me, either for Speak-
er or any one. As regards the con-
tingencies of the last session, Mr.
Speaker, I am prepared to say that I
have most carefully carried out your
instructions, which was to be careful
in the purchases and consult with the
contingent committee, which I have
done.

Yours respectfully,
A. T. COBURN,
Sergeant-at-arms.

The lavender gloves I ordered the
Sergeant-at-arms to procure because
the white ones became so easily stain-
ed. Those gloves I wore a fortnight.
The saving was something. Thus
my economy has been twisted into a
proof of my extravagance. Mr. Co-
burn's letter speaks for itself, and as
for other items I got no benefit from
them and know nothing of them.
Gentlemen, this is a very paltry
charge that I am called upon to
explain. Fifteen years have I been
in public life, and I might well con-
sider this a happy day that my ene-
mies can bring no more serious
charge against me than that I was
extravagant to the extent of \$100—
a dumsy charge that I have torn into
shreds. Mr. Hanington unfairly at-
tacked me in my own meeting, and
said he paid for his hat. In 1863
Mr. Hanington, as Speaker, got nine
pounds in contingencies; in 1864 he
got \$4 1/2 lbs. 6d. Mr. H. said he
thought it was for a platform; but
he is not such a fool as to give his
receipt for a platform! As far as the
hat is concerned, he is as deep in the
mud as I am in the mire! The voice
of myself and colleagues was not im-
potent in the House. Your influence
exercised through me was sufficient to
give me the Speakership. My voice
was raised for getting down the salary
of Receiver General from \$2400 to
\$1600; for the emigration scheme,
and for the Disqualification Bill. My
opposition was never factious, and
gentlemen, if your confidence in me
is unshaken, I shall not rest day or
night until I root out every Dominion
officer that fattens in our Legislature.
They are the worms that canker at
the vitals of this country. Let
the Legislative Council be abol-
ished at once, rather than our Local
Legislature should be crippled and
imposed upon by those under Domi-
nion influence. I was offered a seat
in the Executive, with the temptation
of the Surveyor Generalship; but it
was a corrupt Government, and thank
God I had the plainness to refuse!
(Mr. Botsford here gave statistics to
show the extravagance of the Executive
in 1868.) These are some of the
expenses of that Government which
I am charged with not supporting!
That is the Government that tries to
crush me because I accepted the
Speaker's perquisite of a hat! When
we asked them for money for roads
and bridges injured by the Great
Tidal Wave, they told us there was
no money. Considering their extrava-
gance, we could expect nothing
else. Last session they paid Rich-
ards \$300 in excess of estimates, and
\$200 to engraving clerks. For sim-
ply folding the Journals of the House
they paid \$240.00 I raised my voice
against that grant of \$2000 to Frye,
\$1200 to Needham and \$32,000 to
Woodstock R. R. because they were
simply to buy three supporters to
support the Government. Could I support
such a Government as that? To
the grant of \$1000 to the Governor's
Secretary and \$14,000 to Govern-
ment House, I was opposed. In the
canvass against me, my name has
been linked with the family compact;
that is most unfair. My own brother
and the Chandler's thrust me out.

Now when the compact is broken and
read, am I to be linked with them?
Gentlemen I trust your answer at
the polls will be no!

D. E. HANINGTON, Esq.
was late in speaking, and said he
considered the old members had a
right to speak first. This is the first
time I have asked your suffrages. I
did not offer before because there was
a combination of two political parties
against me. At the last election Mr.
Moore sounded the retrograde
alarm; he would reduce expenses and
put the money on roads and bridges.
To-day it has been shown at what a
ruinous extravagant rate our Provin-
cial Government has been carried on,
and we have less money now than
ever for our roads and bridges. It
was made a canvass against me that
I am a Confederate, and an answer-
able for the extravagance at Ottawa
and Fredericton. The question of
confederation is past and gone, and
anti-confederates, gentlemen, you
will not allow such a canvass as that
to operate against me. What have
the old members ever done? Did
they check expenses any? did they
bring in any measure of retrenchment
or reform? No. Mr. Botsford said
in the parish of Botsford that I was
one of those who taxed your flour.
Was not that measure carried in the
Senate by a majority of four only?
Where was Senator Botsford then?
Where was his brother-in-law, Sena-
tor Hazen? Where were they that
their voices were not raised against
it? I have been called an upstart.
I am none of yourselves; and is there
anything wrong in a young man
seeking honorable offices of promo-
tion? There is a strong combination
to defeat me; I know you will not be
influenced by such things. I ask you
not to vote for me if you think I am
not fit to represent you. I have listen-
ed to the charges against my father;
I know he paid the expenses of his
own contingencies. The Speaker has
stated the charge for gloves was
\$39; but if one pair of gloves lasted
a fortnight, how was it he required
so many? Tilley is charged with
publishing the invoice, but it was
brought before the contingent com-
mittee. Twelve hundred dollars for
fifty-eight days! Should not the
country know about it? We are
going in debt year by year. They
say the revenue is small. If you do
not stop the small leaks in a mill-dam
it will soon be destroyed. I think
your money should be put on roads
and bridges, and like interest. They
say I am not in favor of the school
law. Why cannot they express their
opinions on it without seeking a per-
sonal quarrel with the Haningtons.
You will never find me unwilling to
support a fair school bill. King's
bill was too expensive and complicat-
ed. Believes with the present
school money every child in the
country could be educated. It costs
now \$25000 a year for school. There
are 9000 children fit for schooling,
and \$2.00 each ought to educate
them. Having worked on my father's
farm, till I was 19 years old, I know
as much about hard work as any of
you, and I think you will find me
well informed upon the agricultural
wants and capabilities of this coun-
try. It is true, I will make a new
member, but I studied in an Agricul-
tural office and to politics I have
been schooled since I was in the
cradle. I go for reducing or abol-
ishing the Legislative Council, when
the country says so. My father
would support any such measure.
The expenses of legislating are too
great. The Speaker should pay his
own expenses. My father, when
Speaker, did so. The canvass in
Botsford is I will hurt McQueen; in
Dorchester that I will hurt Moore
and Landry, and at Moncton that I
will hurt Botsford. It cannot come
to a tie between me and all the
others. I think the French popula-
tion should have a member, and I
and my friends will support Landry.
Was Moore right in saying a young
member should not go? If so it
affects Landry more than myself. It
has been said we want to sell the
oyster beds at Shediac. It is false.
That matter has been satisfactorily ex-
plained at Shediac. (A voice: "It is not ex-
plained.") Mr. Hanington states that
the party intervening has a bet of \$200 against
his taking 300 votes in Shediac. My
family have lived side by side with the
French, and I am willing to test my
position and even my life in their hands. If I
represent you, I shall try to obtain money
for roads and bridges, for your wharves,
and to stimulate your agriculture. It has
been stated, but it is not true, that I am
under Ottawa influence. I ask you, Dor-
chester people—I have occupied an office
among you for years—how have I dis-
charged my duties—the duties of Trustee of
schools; overseer of poor, &c. I think
Botsford need not say anything about Otta-
wa influence, when so many of that family
are dependent upon the Ottawa Govern-
ment. I think there is no occasion for the
heavy expenditure for agricultural exhibi-
tions and the Board of Works. If I ever
was Speaker, I think I could afford to pay
for my own gloves. That is extravagance
at Ottawa; let us clear up our own first
and then we can reproach Ottawa. Re-
sponsibility and prudence has been gained me

SEASONABLE BONNET
id Partially Trimmed In
id Assortment
LUMES, RIBBON
MENTS, &c.
ATTENTION INVITED.

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Societies in the
are appointed Co-
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it will be made known
S. S. LAGRIN,
ry P. B. Agriculture,
14. 1870.

erry Pector
the Throat and Lungs,
Colds, Whooping
cough, Asthma,
Bronchitis, &c.
before in the whole
of man, as this ex-
cellent medicine. Through-
out among most of the
and higher in their
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to cure the various
affections, it has
made it known as
at them. While ad-
apted to all ages,
it is especially effec-
tual in young children,
and in cases where
the system is com-
pletely broken down,
it has been completely
restored to sound health
by its use. It is
entirely free from
any dangerous
ingredients, and
is perfectly safe
in all cases. It
is the best remedy
for all the above
affections, and
will be found to
be a most valuable
and reliable
remedy. It is
sold in all the
principal cities,
and is highly
recommended
by the most
eminent
physicians.
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