[*Continued from 1st page.*]

When the cheering for Mr. Adams had subsided there were repeated calls for MR. MITCHELL, who responded. He said he would make a few remarks, only, as he did not wish to intrude at any length upon the time of the electors. Neither did he desire to take advantage of the absence of the gentleman expected to oppose him at the coming election.

[At that moment Mr. M. turned round, and was face to face with Mr. Snowball, so that if he did come in while Mr. M. was speaking, as stated in the *Advance*, he must have been near at hand when Mr. M. commenced speaking.]—ED. ADVOCATE.]

Mr. Mitchell said he had listened with much pleasure to the address of Mr. Adams, who had for the first time been elected a member of the Provincial Cabinet, and who had defended his position and the Gov't in so able a manner. He (Mr. M.) was proud to find to-day so many of our young men capable of filling such high and responsible public positions, with credit to themselves and their County. He was sorry that Mr. Adams was not in harmony with all his colleagues. He could afford to overlook anything which might have been said hastily by Mr. Gillespie, a gentleman who had always worked in harmony with him. He (Adams) was now in the saddle, having polled at the General Election four or five hundred more votes than were ever before obtained by any single candidate in this county, and he could therefore afford to be magnanimous towards those who did not see eye to eye with him in politics. He hoped therefore that in the interests of the County the breach between Mr. Adams and Mr. Gillespie would speedily be closed up.

Mr. Mitchell said it was not his intention to go largely into public matters.—There would be an opportunity to do this when the contest came off. When it did take place, he should not send around circulars appealing to the electors, as his opponent had done. For twenty-four years he had been in public life, and had ever been really to address the electors on matters of public interest. He thought the sending round of circulars by paid servants was a strange kind of a way to conduct a canvass. He would never do it, but would follow his old course of visiting every section and every home, and would personally ask the electors again to elect him. His name was associated with one of the greatest measures ever brought before the people, that of Confederation, by which had been linked together in one grand Dominion, the scattered Provinces extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, inhabited by a people who were proud to live under the British flag and British rule. By Confederation our people had obtained the Intercolonial Railway, and in this connection he would ask, if the country had not derived immense benefit from the construction of this great work.—Previous to the building of this line, this section of country was isolated for six months out of the twelve; if our artizans and laborers could not obtain remunerative employment, they were in the majority of cases compelled to endure the hardship. But now, by means of rapid and cheap transit, the world was open to them, and they could seek other fields of labor when remunerative employment at home was not to be had. By means of the Intercolonial the prices of provisions had been kept down, presenting a marked contrast to the period previous to its construction. He asked what would have been the price of hay last winter but for this road? Fodder had been brought in at a reasonable figure, and the farmers had saved their stock. He was proud to know that he had been largely instrumental in securing the route adopted, and it was only a little faction in this County who denied to Peter Mitchell the credit in connection therewith, which was everywhere accorded to him, even by those who were most energetic in opposing the selection of the route. It had been said by those who wished to injure him that he had done nothing for the County, but he pointed to this road, the many lighthouses and beacons around the coast, and other public improvements which were carried on under the late Government, and asked what had he not done?

He referred to the state of things prior to 1853, and asked who it was that first introduced cash payments in the County but Peter Mitchell—which he had kept up as long as he could until misfortunes came upon him. It had always been his endeavor to create a spirit of prosperity and independence in the county.

In the Local Legislature, the Legislative Council, the Senate and the Commons, he had done all in his power to advance the interests of the country, and he could honestly say that he had never abused the trust reposed in him by the people.

Mr. M. then alluded briefly to the Confederation campaign and said that in 1867, after the battle had been fought and won, the great question—the one in which the people of the North were very deeply interested—came up for consideration. It was that of the route of the Intercolonial Railway. In the Cabinet there were three to one against the North-shore route, and he had fought the battle almost single handed. It was only fair to an old friend, to say that he had received very able assistance from the Hon. John M'Millan. The right conquered—the present route was adopted—but he maintained that if the people of the North had not had a man to look after their interests as faithfully as he had done, the road would have gone by St. John instead of by the North Shore. This was admitted by all unprejudiced persons.

He was in the same position now as at the last general election—in opposition to the Gov't. And as his opponent on the hustings at that time read a telegram stating that he held the disposal of the Gov't patronage, and had made good use of the power thus given him ever since that time, Mr. Snowball's position as a supporter of the Mackenzie Administration was also probably the same as then.

The question for the electors to consider was, whether the Gov't of Sir John A. Macdonald, which he represented, or the Gov't of Mr. Mackenzie, which Mr. Snowball represented, commanded the confidence of the country. He did not doubt the result of their deliberation, when it was remembered that during the seven years the former Gov't was in power, with a revenue of $18,000,000 they always had a surplus, had taken the taxes off tea and some other necessaries, and spent millions in the prosecution of public works—notably among them the Intercolonial, thus affording a very large amount of employment. But, he would ask, if with a smaller revenue than that raised by Mr. Mackenzie they had been enabled to carry on the business of the country, with a surplus, how was it that the Gov't now in power had in five years added *six millions of dollars* to the taxes imposed upon the people, and had created a deficit instead of a surplus. Then, while the Macdonald Gov't had expended such large amounts in the North in the construction of public works, the Grits had spent only a small amount in clearing away some rocks &c., from the South West, and even in doling out this meagre pittance they (the Grits) had to follow their usual practice—that of sending outsiders to do the work, when it was well known that there were numbers of persons belonging to the County who were fully as competent to perform the work, many of whom had a much better knowledge of the stream from which the obstructions were taken. And then the amount granted was insufficient—more would have to be expended before any tangible good would be effected.

Another small outlay was that in connection with the dredging of the Bar at the entrance to the river. Instead of performing this important work promptly in the interests of navigation, the Grits had carried it over five years; and although Mr. Mackenzie had promised him that the steam dredge would be sent here early this season, up to the present the boat had not arrived. Perhaps their supporter, Mr. Snowball, would be able to tell them when the dredge would visit the Miramichi?

The people were well aware of the fact that every year the Mackenzie Gov't had run behind notwithstanding the fact of increased taxation to the extent of six millions of dollars. This ruinous policy had been brought about in part by the recklessness of the Gov't in purchasing immense quantities of steel rails, at fat prices, before they were needed, and in this way they had managed to create a loss of about two millions of dollars. Then there was the Goderich Harbor Swindle, by which the country lost a large amount. Then again, the St. Francis Lock outrage, upon which the Gov't spent immense sums of money, and which they continued to construct *even when it was no longer on the line of through communication.* The work had finally to be abandoned, and the country lost heavily by the transaction. He would call the attention of Mr. Snowball to the bribe given to Foster, in connection with the so-called Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway. This line was commenced *without a survey*—the route was found to be impracticable, the contract was finally suspended, and Mr. Foster pocketed one hundred and nine thousand dollars, for which the country received no value. Let his opponent explain that away to the satisfaction of the electors, if he could. He might go on to show further how the Gov't had grossly abused the power given to them in providing for their favorites at the public expense, but would reserve his remarks on this head for a future occasion.

He had one thing to say. In the coming contest he was willing that all personal considerations should be lost sight of. He would not ask the electors to vote for him because at one time he had carried on a shipbuilding and milling business in the County. But he would ask them to vote for him on public considerations only. As to the labor question, Mr. Snowball or no other man would carry on a business unless he made money out of it, and the labor was worth the price paid for it. He would ask the people to vote for him on account of his ability, as a politician of experience, which he thought outweighed the labor argument.

With reference to the slanders perpetrated against him by Mr. Snowball and the person who published a paper in the interests of that gentleman, he would attend to them at another time.

He asked the people to deal with him as to whether they would support the Mackenzie Gov't who were ruining the country, and who were spending the public money principally in the West; or whether they would support the Opposition, who intended to adopt a fiscal policy which would keep our young people in the country, and which would tend to build up our manufactures. We were told that we have no manufactures. But why? Simply because the ruinous policy of the Grits has nearly succeeded in wiping them out.

Mr. Mitchell then referred to the *free trade* policy of Mr. Mackenzie. He said in brief that from '56 to '66 a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada was in operation. During that period we maintained very fair business relations with our neighbors. The treaty was finally repealed, but owing to the American civil war high prices were maintained, and we were still able to compete with the manufacturers over the border. But with the close of the war a change came, the normal condition of the country returned, greenbacks were in a short period almost as good as gold, and our exports rapidly declined simply because the Americans could manufacture more cheaply than we could.

The policy of the Opposition was that not a single dollar more shall be raised by revenue than now, but that the tariff shall be so re-adjusted as to afford some protection to our manufactures, and thus create more employment for our people.

He had briefly stated his views on some of the questions of the day. If the people were satisfied that Mr. Mackenzie's policy had been one calculated to foster our manufactures and to build up our country, then it was their duty not to vote for him (Mitchell); but if they were dissatisfied with the policy of the present Administration, as he believed the great majority were—then it was for them to oppose the man who had dispensed the patronage of the Gov't in this County, and who was therefore their candidate.

Mr. Mitchell said he was still a Liberal, and had not changed his principles because he had entered a coalition Gov't with Liberal Tilley and others.

As a representative he had considered it his duty to oppose the men who had adopted a policy which had driven thousands of our artizans and others from the country; and had supported that party whose policy was one calculated to foster and encourage the industries of the country.

Mr. Mitchell was loudly cheered both during and at the close of his spirited speech.

MR. SNOWBALL was called for and was faintly cheered as he rose to speak.

He first dwelt upon matters connected with the Chatham Branch Railway, and at the outset said that damaging reports had been circulated concerning him which had no foundation. He was glad the investigation was to be held, believing as he did that he was innocent of any attempt at fraud in connection with the branch.

He then took occasion to have a fling at Mr. Anslow, who was reporting, by stating that he (Mr. A.) was a stockholder, and should know something of the Company's business. He (Mr. S.) had only taken stock to such an amount as he thought he was able to pay up.

(What was meant by this, it is hard to say, for it is well known that Mr. Snowball's stock is not paid up. If he intended to convey the impression that Mr. Anslow was unable to pay up his stock, we can only say he made a mistake, for Mr. A. is prepared to pay up any call made, in the same proportion as Mr. Snowball, Mr. Kelly, or any of the heavy stockholders. So that slur can pass for what it is worth.]—ED. ADVOCATE.

Mr. Snowball then went at some length into the matter, stating among other things that he took hold of the Branch when the Company was in difficulty, and that he obtained the Mortgage from the Company as security for money advanced to equip the road. When the work came to a stand still he had asked the members of the Board to assist, and they declined. He felt that his reputation was at stake, and that it would be a lasting disgrace unless the line was finished. He considered it absolutely necessary in the interests of so important a town as Chatham that the line should be finished, and he had done it single handed.

He had been informed Mr. Mitchell had stated that the line was so hopelessly involved that neither Mr. Snowball nor anybody else could finish it.

[Mr. Mitchell here emphatically denied ever having made such a statement; had always avoided reference to the subject on all occasions.]—ED.

Mr. Mitchell had during his remarks said something about business &c. Did he intend it as a slur?

Mr. M. replied "No!" but it had been urged that Mr. Snowball should be elected because he was doing a large business. He (Mitchell) came before the people simply on his ability.

Mr. Snowball again referred to reports being circulated, and alluded to one said to have been made by Mr. Mitchell, that he (Snowball) was worse than a fraud.

Mr. M. said he had never made any such statement, and was surprised that Mr. Snowball would keep harping on about reports which had no foundation.

Mr. Snowball then referred to the matter of the Gov't patronage, and said he had never used it tyrannically to displace public officers.

[Mr. Chris. Parker, of Derby, here stated that he (Snowball) had used it to displace him.]

This Mr. Snowball did not deny, but said he did not know of any other case.

Mr. Mitchell jogged his memory, and asked Mr. Snowball what about Mr. R. T. Millar.

Mr. Snowball said he had never tried to displace Mr. Millar.

Mr. Mitchell—"No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. said he had not used his influence against Mr. Millar in any way. There had also been a good deal said about the appointments of outsiders on the railway. He could only say he had nothing to do with them. Sometimes engines were sent down from the other end of the line, and the drivers came with them. For his own part he had always found it difficult to obtain the services of an engineer when one was needed for the Chatham Branch, and always had to send out of the County.

With respect to the late Gov't, five years ago it had been tried, condemned, and turned out. Sir John A. Macdonald had taken large sums of public money for the purpose of influencing the elections, and the people had condemned the act.

With respect to what Mr. Mitchell had said about the extravagance or recklessness of the Gov't, the sum wasted on some lock, the bribe to Foster &c., he knew nothing, nor did he intend to hold himself responsible for what the Gov't had done.

But Mr. Mitchell had alluded to the great loss on the purchase of steel rails. One of these purchases was made by Haws & Co. It was known that John Haws was related to Mr. Mitchell, and was also in partnership with him at one time. In this matter it had been proved in the Courts that Haws & Co., had illegally pocketed more than the commission allowed, making about £2 per ton. For this the late Gov't were responsible, and Mr. Mitchell also, because he was a member of the Gov't.

If Mr. Mackenzie had, by the advice of his engineers, bought large quantities of steel rails when they were considered cheap, he did not think he was so much to blame in the matter. And then there had been a great outcry because some of these rails were taken to Manitoba a year before they were wanted

With reference to clearing obstructions from the South West, it seems that a man and crew were engaged at similar work near Woodstock, and the Gov't thought it better and cheaper to employ them. He had nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell took credit to himself in the matter, but he (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent.—There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to take place, but he could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would take place after the ingathering of the harvest in the West.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had only to say that if the line had not passed through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and then instead of having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend had therefore done much good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the low prices of lumber. The Opposition wanted protection, but he would ask what had we to protect? He was of the opinion that we now manufactured all we required for consumption, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals &c. We were not a manufacturing people, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the few remarks he had made, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place.

Mr. S. received a fair hearing, and was cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

MR. MITCHELL replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that the Macdonald Gov't had been tried and condemned five years ago. Mr. Snowball evidently did not know the exact meaning of his words, for he (Mr. Mitchell) as a member of that Gov't, had been tried, and had been returned at the polls by a majority of nearly five hundred over his opponent.

With reference to the steel rails, they were not, as Mr. S. had stated, got one year before they were wanted, but four years ago, and were now lying rusting all over the country.

The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wholesale statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the construction of the Pacific Railway, which was to be completed for $30,000,000, the Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 10,000 acres per mile, a policy which it carried out would have been in the best interests of the country—a policy which he was able to defend on any platform, against Mr. Mackenzie or any of the great guns of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell again referred to the amount of money spent at the elections, and challenged Mr. Snowball to show that the Grits had not expended two dollars for every one spent by the Macdonald party. And that if Sir Hugh Allan did choose to contribute from his own private purse sums of money to assist in carrying the elections against American aggression, it was in the interests of Canada that it was done, and it was therefore a slander on Sir John Macdonald for Mr. Snowball to say that that gentleman robbed the country of the amount named. He buried back the statement as being both slanderous and untrue.

The policy of the present Gov't was of such a character that already $10,000,000 had been spent, and not one hundred miles of the road had been built as yet. Mackenzie's scheme embraced a series of "water stretches," which necessitated the construction of expensive canals and about forty locks. In the transportation of goods there would be from thirty to forty changes, causing delays and great expense. This was the scheme propounded by Mackenzie and endorsed by his followers, but which would finally be abandoned.

Mr. Mitchell then took up the Haws matter. He said he dissolved partner-ship with Mr. Haws six years before he left Miramichi, and had not had any transactions with that gentleman since that time. It was charged that the Macdonald Gov't were responsible, and that it reflected upon him as a member of that Gov't. He knew not whether the charges of fraud against Mr. Haws were true or otherwise, but he asked those who knew John Haws if they believed he was guilty of the charge brought against him. It was well known that Mr. Haws had lost four children by consumption, and that the matter had been brought up at home just at the time when Mr. Haws was absent having been ordered away for the benefit of his health. But said Mr. Mitchell, these very rails were bought after the Macdonald Gov't went out of power, and that therefore the Grits were responsible, and not the late Gov't, as his opponent would like the electors to believe.

Mr. Snowball in his remarks about the Intercolonial, had said that if he (Mitchell) had not interfered, the line would have gone by Boiestown. Indiantown was probably meant. His opponent was doubtless bidding for the up country vote, but the little game would fail. Mr. Fleming did not report in favor of the line by Indiantown, but the one adopted.

Mr. S. had said a good deal about the tariff, but he (Mitchell) challenged him to show when and where Sir John advocated a 35 per cent. tariff, or recommended putting a dollar per bbl. duty on flour. He (Mitchell) was not an out and out supporter of Macdonald, but agreed with him in reference to his trade policy. Mr. S. had said that the Gov't were not responsible for the condition of trade, and the decline of manufactures.—What about the Sugar Refining business?—Mr. M. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect this business. He said that the sugar refiners of the United States leagued together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, even at a loss, rather than that the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were *protected* by the U. S. Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refining business in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the Americans to come in and cripple this industry. One establishment alone, that of the Redpaths in Montreal, have been compelled to discontinue the business, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek a living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Grit Gov't, the party supported by his opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Gov't, after such an exhibit of incompetence as they had made to the country, but when doing so he made a great mistake, especially after reading a telegram on the hustings to the effect that he (Snowball) had the patronage of the Gov't. He ought to have the manliness to stand by them now, after using him so well.

Mr. Snowball said he did not think he had read any such telegram.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said there were numbers of persons who remembered the circumstance.

Mr. Snowball here said that he would join with Mr Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said it was not his duty to ask the gentlemam or any other of Mr. Snowball's friends to come down, but he should be prepared to meet any one who took the platform here to discuss public matters.

The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

THE

People's Candidate,

THE HON. P. MITCHELL.

THE COMING ELECTION.

IT must be very gratifying to Mr. Mitchell and his friends to find that, notwithstanding the unscrupulous canvass that has been incessantly made against him for the past four years, notwithstanding the influence used against him by every means that large business operations have given to his opponent, the great heart of the County beats true to our old and tried representative. The feeling throughout the County is that the present Government has not fulfilled the pledges made when they assumed control of the Country. The public records of the country show unmistakably that the management of its finances has been such as largely to increase the public burdens.—The surplusses that marked every year of Sir John Macdonald's administration have been changed into very serious deficits under the "Reform" management of Mr. Mackenzie, while such nefarious jobs as the Steel Rails Purchase, the Fort Francis Lock, the Goderich Harbor, the Kaministiquia Lands, the Neebing Hotel and the Foster Contract, show how false and hollow were the promises of Mr. Mackenzie that his acts should be such as would bear the light of day. With proofs like these of Grit corruption before them, it is not surprising that the Electors of this County will remain stedfast to their trust and confidence in the man who, through good and evil report, has been true to their interests, and who has wrung from a hostile Gov't an unwilling recognition of the justice of claims which have been urged in such a manner as to defy there being any longer ignored. With such proofs before them of the weight and influence of their present representative, even while in opposition to the Government, they see plainly enough that, when restored to power, as he certainly will be after the Elections have routed the ORGANIZED HYPOCRISY, he will be still more able to secure for Northumberland all those advantages which have been denied to her by the present Government. They cannot but contrast the tried ability and experience of our present representative with the political inexperience which is only too apparent in the man who aspires to fill his place. All these considerations naturally have their weight, and the consequence is that in every section of the County Mr. Mitchell is more popular and has more supporters to-day than ever before. They see that from all parts of the country the fiat has gone forth that the days of the present Government are numbered. The enthusiastic meeting which greeted Mr. Tilley in St. John last week, and the effect of his magnificent address on the minds of the Electors; the change in public opinion caused by the exhibitions of weakness and indecision on the part of the Government respecting the Governorships of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the squabbles and disagreements which exist in the Grit ranks; the splendid receptions accorded to Sir John Macdonald in Ontario, to Dr. Tupper in Nova Scotia, and to Mr. Tilley in New Brunswick, all convince them that the reaction has set in with such resistless force, that the Coming Elections will result in a clean sweep of the party that was conceived in iniquity and sustained by meanness and corruption. In the coming Government our old and tried representative will take his place, the assertions of his enemies to the contrary, notwithstanding.

With this knowledge, which is every day receiving fresh corroborations from all parts of the Dominion—from British Columbia, from Manitoba, from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and from every County in our own Province, how suicidal will be the act of the Electors of this County if they believe the lies and misrepresentations which have formed the staple of the canvass now being waged by the Grit candidate, and allow themselves to be deceived and humbugged into voting for the Grit candidate! We have too much confidence in the good sense of our people to believe that the proofs Mr. Mitchell has given of his devotion to their interests and of his ability to secure them, will be forgotten or ignored, and we feel easy in the conviction that the result of the Election will add another to his many triumphs.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.

The Shot and Shell Practice commenced on Friday at 9 a. m., at a target placed on Ingraham's Marsh. Distance 1000 yards. Four men were selected from each of the four detachments, who fired according to lots drawn. The officers in charge of the practice were:—Lt.-Col. T. B. Strange, Inspector of Artillery, Umpire; Lt.-Col Maunsell, D. A. G., Time-Keeper; Range Officers, Lt. C. F. Bourne, who was assisted by E. Lee Street, Esq., formerly of the Woodstock Battery. The practice was concluded about 1.30 p. m. The scores were as follows:—

NAMES.	TIME. min. sec.	POINTS.
Corp. F. Weldon,	3 45	36
Gunner Rundle,	4.20	23
Sergt. W. J. Miller,	5.00	12
Gun'r H. M'Donald,	5.00	16
Corp. J. Murray,	5.15	29
Bomb. J. M'Allister,	4.20	19
Corp. C. Smallwood,	5.00	30
G. W. Stewart,	4.30	4
Sergt. H Fish,	5.30	31
Gun'r Geo. Russell,	4.30	36
Gun'r James Matheson,	5.00	28
Serg't R. Maltby,	4.45	39
Gun'r John Mather,	4.00	36
Bomb. James Osborne,	5.00	40
Sergt. J. Morrissey,	5.00	44
Gun'r Thos. Barnett,	5.00	38

The Inspection took place the same day at 4 p. m., before Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Dep. Adjutant General, Lt.-Col. Strange, Dominion Artillery Inspector, and Lt. Col. Baird, Paymaster of the Division. The Inspector was a most creditable one, and in some of the points of drill, particularly in observing intervals, the men were very highly complimented by Lt.-Col. Strange. This officer presented prizes as follows.

To Bomb. (now Corporal) Henry Copp, the valuable bronze medal presented by Earl Dufferin, Governor General, and won by Copp in the annual competition of 1877, for the highest score made in the Dominion.—The medal is beautifully designed and is of considerable value. On the obverse of the medal are well executed likenesses of Lord and Lady Dufferin, and the words "Earl of Dufferin K. P., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., Gov. Gen. of Canada, Countess of Dufferin, 1876." On the reverse the Dufferin Coat of Arms, with the Latin inscription "*Per vias rectas.*" surrounded by the words "Presented by His Excellency the Governor General. On the edge of the medal are the words—"Bombardier Henry Copp, Newcastle Field Battery, 1877."

The Prizes offered by the Dominion Artillery Association (of which Major Call is a member) were presented.

1st prize, for highest score,—silver cross guds and gold badge—Sergeant John Morrisey.

2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes—gold badges—respectively to Bomb. Jas. Osborne, Sergt. Richard Maltby, Bugler Thos. Barnett.

The Short Time Prize—gold badge—was awarded to Cor. Fred Weldon.

Prizes—badges of gold cross whips—were presented to Drivers Wm. Cashen, John Kingston, Edward M'Mahon, Robt. Mann.

PRESENTATION.

The close of the proceedings was a great surprise for the Major—being the presentation of a handsome Silver Ice Pitcher, the gift of the Battery, and valued at $35. The D. A. General, who made the presentation, referred to the very deep interest the recipient had taken in the Volunteer Movement, and in the face of many difficulties had brought the Battery up to a high degree of efficiency. This act on the part of the men was evidence of the good feeling existing between them and the Commanding officer, which he hoped would long continue.

The Major, who knew nothing of the matter until that moment, was taken entirely by surprise, yet made a very neat and appropriate reply. Among other things he said that he would prize the gift very highly, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, as for the friendly and generous impulse which prompted the act.

Cheers for the Queen, the Governor Gen'l, Colonels Maunsell, Strange and Baird, Major Call, Lieut. Bourne and Sergeant-Major Hughes, were then given with right good will.

The following is but an imperfect description of the handsome Pitcher presented to Major Call:—

It is of the most modern design, and was made at the establishment of the celebrated American manufacturers, Messrs. Reed & Barton. It is beautifully ornamented with floral wreaths, and immediately under the spout, enclosed within the termination of two floral views, is beautifully engraved the following inscription.

"PRESENTED TO

Major R. R. Call,

BY THE

NEWCASTLE

FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY,

July 26th, 1878."

The gold lined drinking cup, which is also beautifully engraved, is held upon a projection in front of the stand. The picture is porcelain lined, and by an ingenious arrangement can be easily taken apart for the purpose of cleaning.

The handsome stand in which the pitcher rests is about eighteen inches high, and presents a variety of unique ornamentation, the four legs terminating in representations of pelicans. The picture works backward and forward in a swivel rest.

The article was purchased at the establishment of Messrs. Clarke, Kerr & Thorne, hardware dealers, St. John, and was selected by the Hon. Mr. Adams, Surveyor General, who has certainly displayed a very great deal of taste in the matter. It is one of the most beautiful articles of the kind we have ever seen, and is valued at thirty five dollars.

Pictorial History of the World.

We have received from the "National Publishing Company," 27 North Street, Philadelphia, a copy of their Pictorial History of the World, edited by James D. M'Cabe, Esq., Author of several important histories and other valuable works. This work is published in one royal octavo volume of 1260 large double column pages, embellished with over 650 engravings, and embraces full and authentic accounts of every nation of Ancient and Modern times, and includes a history of the Rise and Fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the Growth of the Nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the Discovery and Settlement of the New World, etc., etc, with Sketches of the leading characters in the World's History. This work is issued by subscription only, and Agents are now canvassing for it. Persons desiring a copy can address the Publishers and an Agent will call upon them. We have no doubt the book will sell well, judging from the cursory examination we have been able to give it.

New Publication.

ROSE-BELFORD'S CANADIAN MONTHLY for August (No. 2) is to hand. It is got up in a very neat style, and is well worthy of the encouragement of the public. Contents as follows:—"Edinburgh Jottings, Illustrated; The Haunted Hotel; Tell, Cleone, Tell me why; A Quarrel with the XIXth Century; Sonnet; The Monks of Thelma; Thos. Campbell; The Minstrel's Good Night; Levers' Military Tales; The Scars of a Recent Conflict; Sonnet; Round the Table; Current Events; Current Literature. Published by Rose-Belford Publishing Company, Toronto, at $3.00 per annum.

A WORD TO THE ELECTORS.

Mr. Snowball, who has dispensed the patronage of the Mackenzie Gov't in this County for the last five years, declines to run in the interests of the party, and wants to be looked upon as an INDEPENDENT. Do the electors require any further proof that the Grits are unworthy of their support, than that their warm friend. Mr. Snowball, finds it necessary, JUST FOR THE PRESENT, to give them the cold shoulder. If Mr. Snowball cannot consistently support his friends, the Grits, he cannot surely expect the electors to do so.

Campbellton Items.

The Glebe Lot, Upsalquitch, the property of the Corporation of St. Andrew's Church, was sold on Thursday, realizing $940. Its purchasers chiefly were those persons whose lands adjoin it.

The Ritchie Property on Tuesday commanded a ready sale. M. Patterson, Esq., made an extensive purchase, coming into possession of the land in rear of the railway, besides several building lots. Several persons took advantage of the opportunity to procure land upon which to build, and we expect to see in course of a few months dwellings upon those lots, which have been too long vacant. The Creditors of the Insolvent will realize about $4,500 from this sale.

In my reference to the Repeating Office of the Montreal Telegraph Co. last week, I unintentionally omitted the names of the staff of operators. Mr. Robt. M'Cord, who has filled the position for many years, is the efficient Manager of this division of the line. Mr. John M'Kendrick, who had charge of the Telegraph Office here several years ago, along with Messrs. J. A. Lindsay and J. M'Guire, are the assistants of Mr. M'Cord. It is only proper to state that these gentlemen are experts at the business.

The Bazaar held on the 18th and 19th inst. realized $250. All the articles displayed for sale were disposed of with a trifling exception. The ladies are to be congratulated on its success, not so much in a pecuniary point of view, as the satisfaction afforded its patrons.

The R. C. Picnic on Thursday was not so successful as anticipated. The excursion to St. John carried away over 100 persons from Campbellton, on the previous evening, added to which fact—the day was rainy, which will explain its non-success.

A person passing the shop of Mr. M. A. Brown would wonder what caused the rush to his building particularly on Saturday. If he would step into the shop he could soon satisfy his conjectures for he would find Mr. Brown's "imported" barber manipulating his razor upon the eager crowd which surrounded him, all anxious to command his services.

There are reports going, idle we hope in their foundation, that our Dominion Representative, Geo. Haddow, Esq., is to meet with opposition at the coming election. Mr. Haddow, who professes to be independent in his position, has rendered our County valuable service during the brief time he has represented it. Several claims held by individuals in this parish against the Government for railway land damages, besides others which were in dispute for several years, were on his representations adjusted. Our County, and particularly this town which is becoming more important daily, requires a representative who can fill the position like Mr. Haddow, vigorously.

Mr. J. P. Mowat, proprietor of the Campbellton Refrigerator, has gone on an extended visit to the States. In his trip he will visit New York Boston and Portland.

We would respectfully remind our New Surveyor General that the North Shore embraces Restigouche as well as Northumberland. In the exercise of his patronage he will find individuals here quite competent to assist him in enforcing the regulations of his department.

The weather has been rather wet these few days, for hay makers. To day is, however, bright.

BOURGEOIS.

Campbellton, July 27, 1878.

Excursions and Picnics.

Among the new advertisements will be found one announcing an Excursion on Wednesday next, in connection with St. James' Sabbath School. We recommend all who desire to enjoy themselves, to be present on the occasion. The spot selected—the Vale Farm near Bathurst—is one of the most beautiful and romantic in the Province, and those who have never visited the place should not lose this opportunity to do so.

PICNIC AT TRACADIE.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that our Roman Catholic friends at Tracadie intend holding a monster Picnic on the 13th August, in aid of the large stone church now in course of erection, which, for solidity of structure, as well architectural beauty will, when completed, have no equal in the North Shore. The object is one deserving of the most liberal patronage, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Committee, as well as the Ladies who are making extensive preparations for the refreshment tables, shall be amply rewarded. We feel assured that the 13th of August will be a day long to be remembered at Tracadie, as this is the first public picnic which has ever been held in Lower Gloucester.

PICNIC &c.—By reference to advertisement it will be seen that there is to be a Picnic on the grounds near Indiantown Brook, on the 14th of August. The Roman Catholics of Renous River generally get up very enjoyable picnics, and the forthcoming one will doubtless be no exception to the rule. Everything will be done to secure the pleasure of all who attend. The *Andover* will run in connection with the picnic, calling at Chatham and intermediate places.

☞ A correspondent writing from Dalhousie under date of 25th inst, says:—

Our unusually quiet little town was in quite a state of excitement on the morning of the 25th inst. by a report being circulated that Thomas Bateman (an old man of 70 years or over) and his wife had been devoured by a bear. Everybody was on the stir seeking for firearms &c. to annihilate poor Bruin, who as it appears afterwards had done nothing worthy of death.

It appears that the old folks, with their little boy a lad of about eight or ten years of age, were looking for their cow, and while passing along the face of a hill in the vicinity of what is called the Ramsay farm, were suddenly startled by the appearance of a large bear, who had probably been disturbed by the parties, or thought that they were rather too familiar on so short an acquaintance, and not wishing to receive them as guests he very good naturedly moved on without annoying any of them. The little fellow, who probably had never seen a bear in his life, started for home as fast as his little legs could carry him. The parents called after him that they were all right, but the little chap was so overcome with fright that he didn't hear them, or if so thought they were calling for help, and naturally enough he proceeded on his way to alarm the neighborhood. After succeeding in arousing the people of the town to action a crowd very soon gathered with guns and rifles bound to have revenge on our black friend. In the meantime two men were despatched on horseback to the assistance of the old couple but fortunately their help was not required, for as they reached the top of the hill they were met by the old folks, who convinced them that they were all right, and nothing the worse of their little adventure, but minus the cow.

☞ The St. John *Telegraph*, in commenting upon the remarks made by Mr. Mitchell at the re-election of Hon. Mr. Adams, last week, bears testimony to the truth of what we have so often reminded our readers as to his efforts and influence in securing the adoption of the Northern route for the Intercolonial Railway.

"Our despatches report the antagonistic meeting of Messrs. Mitchell and Snowball on the hustings in Miramichi, on the occasion of the re-election of Mr. Adams by acclamation. Mr. Mitchell stated on his own behalf, that he had been a powerful and successful advocate of Confederation and that to him the Northern Counties were indebted for the Intercolonial Railroad. Mr. Mitchell hardly over states either claim. It is sometimes suggested that the Parliament of Canada was overruled by the British Government in deciding the route of the Intercolonial Railroad, a statement which is not correct. Among those who influenced the location of the route, few took a more influential part than Mr. Mitchell. The editor of this paper offered him all the opposition he possibly could, but he found Mr. Mitchell too powerful for him. If the election ought to be decided on that ground Mr. Mitchell ought to win."

NEW MUSIC.—J. J. Anslow has just received the following Sheet Music, which will be mailed to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price:—

Clayton's Grand March, 70c.; Sounds from the North Waltzes, by F. Zikoff, 75c.; Seven Bells Waltzes, by F. Dulder, 40c.; Shepherd's Love Song Waltz, 30c.; Marche Romaine, 30c.; Saint John Fire Waltzes, by Max Sterne, 40c.; Royal Standard Galop, by Chr. Nielson, 25c.; Tahoe Waltze, 30c.; The Musical Box, by Emanuel Liebsch, 40c.; Will O' the Wisps (Capricietto) 30c.; Song, "Absence and Return"—words by Dr. J. E. Carpenter, music by Franz Abt—30c.; Song, "Nobody knows as I know," (sung with great success in London) 30c.; Song, "'Tis better not to know" sung by Sims Reeves) 35c.; Song, "The Glorious Vintage of Campagne, "30c.

Strict attention given to all orders for sheet music, music books, pianos and organs, &c.

☞ On the 9th inst., the residence of W. M'Kay, Esq., Boiestown was destroyed by fire. Two days after the occurrence Mrs. M'Kay walked over the bridge from Mr. M'Millan's, to take a look at the ruins, and while there took a paralytic stroke in the left side. The stricken lady was carried back to Mr. M'Millan's, and died the following Thursday. Mrs. M'Kay was possessed of a kindly disposition, and will not soon be forgotten by those who have had occasion to travel the route between Newcastle and Fredericton.

☞ The *Daily Sun* is the name of a new paper just started at St. John, in opposition to the Government. The first number makes an excellent appearance, and will be acceptable to the great mass of the people, containing as it does the full text of Mr. Tilley's telling speech delivered in the Institute on Friday last. We hope the friends of the Opposition will do their utmost to encourage and sustain this new enterprise.

☞ The Meeting of the D. T. R. Reform Club on Friday evening was a very good one. The attendance was small, the weather being unfavorable. There was the usual quota