

New Advertisements.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 10 cents in proportion.



We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we endorse the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Commissioners. The undersigned Banks and Bankers will sell all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. GLEESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank, J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank, A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for \$100,000,000 to which a Reserve Fund of over \$1,000,000,000 which a Reserve Fund of over \$1,000,000,000 which a Reserve Fund of over \$1,000,000,000.

It never occurs or postpones. The Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly and the extraordinary Drawings take place quarterly.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THE GREAT DRAWING OF THE MONTH OF MAY 11, 1886.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes entries for \$75,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, etc.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES. 100 Prizes amounting to \$1,000,000.

Application for rates to Clubs should be made to the Office of the Company, New Orleans, La. For further information write giving full address.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any advertiser in Chatham or Miramichi has been advertised in the columns of the New Brunswick Advertiser, or in any other paper, without the advertiser's consent.

J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.

F. W. RUSSELL

Now offering. FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA AND A FULL LINE OF Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Fish and Seafood, and all other goods.

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Concord Streets and known as the Wesleyan Church Property.

This lot has a frontage of 83 feet on Concord St. and 50 feet on Duke St. and will be sold with buildings thereon as they now stand.

J. B. SNOWBALL

On one breath our ticket friends preach the doctrine of Mr. Blair's all-pervading influence over his associates in the Government and supporters in the House, and in the next they show that, on account of differences of opinion between some of his colleagues and himself in matters which he advocated when in opposition, he has been unable to carry out his views.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes, 1 CAR LOAD CHOICE WINTER APPLES, 1 MIXED CAR CANADIAN APPLES, ONIONS, CHEESE, ETC. ETC.

BOTTOM PRICES

SAMPSON DOMINGO Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Rheumatism, Sprains and Stiff Joints, Headaches, Cracked and Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, Pains, Piles, Warts, Swellings and Itch of the Head, and all other ailments.

WHAT IS IT? By special arrangement with the publishers of 'New and Improved' we can now offer a free trial of this connection with 'New and Improved'.

Address PECK'S SUN at once and secure them at the lowest price.

REMOVAL

THE ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. APRIL 15, 1886.

Editors' Meeting.

Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill are to address the electors at Masonic Hall, Chatham, to-morrow, Friday, evening.

Notes of a Political Meeting.

Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchinson, after a good deal of skirmishing, at last consented to try their political fortunes together, and have opened their campaign. In some of the country districts they have attempted to hold meetings, a few electors turning out in some places and none at all in others.

Mr. Park was the first to speak and he appeared in good form and voice. He speaks pleasantly and with a good cause would, no doubt, be quite effective on the platform.

One of the ticket's interesting inconsistencies is in reference to the abolition of the Legislative Council. They claim that Mr. Blair is to be blamed for not wiping that body out of existence.

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

sentative "patriots out of office," the ticket "banged Bannager."

Mr. Park was bold enough to tell the electors that his unfortunate amendment to the address in the legislature last session, on the subject of the stamper was not a want of confidence resolution. What kind of confidence resolution that the result of the vote would not really be whether the stamper should be reduced or not, but whether Mr. Blair and his supporters, or Mr. Wetmore and his followers should have the management of Provincial affairs.

Great stress was laid by all the speakers on this lumber question, and a stranger, listening to them might imagine that the lumbermen and lumber trade generally looked upon them as friends. As a matter of fact the leading lumbermen justly claim that they are injuring their chances for proper consideration by making a cry of their interests in order to promote their own political fortunes.

Wm. Richards, who, according to the Crown Lands Report for 1884, paid \$2,212.98 stamper, will not support the ticket.

Scott Fairley, who paid \$2,624.09 will not support the ticket. R. A. J. Stewart, who paid \$8,208, will not support the ticket. Burchill & Sons, who paid \$1,288.56, will not support the ticket.

John Snowball, who paid \$12,816.87, will not support the ticket. John McLaggan who paid \$3,862.57 does not support the ticket. Guy, Bevan & Co., who paid \$976.93, will not support the ticket.

And we might go on, ad infinitum, to show that the claims of the ticket as the friends of the lumbermen in this County are entirely repudiated by the gentlemen most interested in that industry.

Mr. Park was particularly anxious to have the electors understand that Mr. Burchill didn't know what he was about when he gave notice of his resolution on the subject of the stamper. He said Mr. Burchill gave the notice after the lumber deputation went to Fredericton, which was an incorrect statement, but he omitted to state that Messrs. Burchill, Wheten, LeBlanc, McManus, Murray and Labilios had a conference with the Government after the deputation went away, the result of which rendered the discussion of the resolution practically unnecessary.

Mr. Park has not been happy in his methods of interfering with the lumbermen's interests. He has, unfortunately, injured the lumbermen's cause, while Mr. Burchill has taken wisdom, but less ostentatious course for securing the consideration they are entitled to.

Each of the gentlemen composing the ticket declared themselves in favor of a lien law. So far as we can learn a very large majority of our legislators in that part, including Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill, have favored a lien law. The journals of the legislature will show that there has been hardly a session for fifteen or sixteen years when a lien bill was not considered. It was interesting to hear Mr. Adams in his fervent utterances on this subject, but all converts appear more earnest than those who have always walked in the ways of square-shouldered orthodoxy.

Twelve years ago, Mr. Malin introduced a mechanics' lien bill in the legislature and it was opposed by Mr. Hanington, Mr. Adams and others. Mr. Beckwith moved to postpone consideration of it for three months, which, of course, would choke off the measure for the session. This was opposed by Messrs. Gillespie, Ryan and others, the division being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. McQueen, Tibbitts, McPherson, Blandford, Adams, Beckwith, Hanington, Phillips, Robinson, Butler, Humphrey, Williams, Girouard, Harrison and Irvine.

Nays—Messrs. Fraser, King, Crawford, Willis, Gough, Wedderburn, Alward, Montgomery, Landry, O'Leary, Gillespie, Donald, Napier, Coran, Palmer, Ryan, Malin and Covert.

The bill was finally agreed to, notwithstanding Mr. Adams' opposition. He has, no doubt, seen the error of his position since that time, and come round to Mr. Gillespie's views. Mr. Gillespie hasn't changed, however. He still believes in a lien law. It did sound strange, however, to hear Mr. Adams talk lien law on Monday evening with the fervency of a lifelong champion of the poor down-trodden laborer and mechanic.

Mr. Park referred to the statement copied in the Advance from the Halifax Chronicle to the effect that he had received nearly \$400 from the Dominion Government in connection with the Indian town Branch and said it was incorrect, as he received only \$80 for services in connection with an injunction on that road. The other was for

lands en bloc and pay the government as much for them as they received last year and even when the lumber deputation was at Fredericton Mr. Hutchinson said, in the Barker House, that the rate of stamper ought not to be lowered. Between the exigencies of the trade and the necessities of the moment Mr. Hutchinson has come over to the Advance's views of the stamper question and we only hope he will steadily continue to do so.

Mr. Hutchinson said that he had not changed his mind respecting provincial parties and politics. If he had followed Mr. Blair it was because that gentleman had advanced views which he had failed to carry out when he came into power. His (Mr. Hutchinson's) opinion on this respect were now the same as when he was in the Assembly. We think Mr. Hutchinson does not occupy a very consistent position in this respect. Mr. Blair frankly confessed that he was obliged to do before him—that he had not intended to vote respecting certain reforms, which in the provincial party of administration, he had found it impossible to carry out. Mr. Blair and his associates in the government, however, have clearly shown that they have earnestly addressed themselves to the work of reform and economy. Under the latter head they have had an annual saving of no less than \$200,000 a year in the controllable expenditure. The House, which in his leadership has legislated in its endeavors to abolish the Legislative Council, but which in Mr. Wetmore, leader, and Mr. Hanington, ex-leader of the opposition, backed by Messrs. Adams, Park and others, assisting the upper House in prolonging its existence, that body defies the popular will, and with these gentlemen's sanction, refuses to go. Mr. Hutchinson knows all this, yet he decries Mr. Blair for all he has prevented in his earnest endeavors to abolish the legislative Council. Mr. Hutchinson goes over to the side of the House he steadily opposed when in it, decries the leader who with decisions until his mind became so incalculably withered as to treat himself as his face against the abolition and whose leading supporters either voted with him or shirked the vote altogether.

Mr. Adams also talked of "the great crime" Mr. Blair had committed in not supporting the resolution which that gentleman in 1881, set forth by reform that should be used in the management of provincial affairs said "I call on Gillespie and Burchill to know if he has fulfilled a simple promise made by him." They will, no doubt, answer him on Friday night.

The treatment of the members of the Executive, coach hire, etc., in which Messrs. Turner, Harrison, Ritchie, McLellan and others came in for some good-natured criticism, was quite a theme for Mr. Adams, who was quite severe on Mr. Adams, who was quite severe on Mr. Adams, who was quite severe on Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams forgot to state that the travelling expenses of the Executive of which he was a member, cost in 1882—their last year of power—what we all know, is what he ought to be in these days. It is what his friends would have him.

Mr. Tweedie, who was the last speaker, made the usual appeal as "a Chatham boy" who had fought his way in life squarely and honestly and not unsuccessfully. He said he couldn't go to a man and promise him all the by and by, but he would do every day—a slap, no doubt, at Mr. Gillespie's well-known disposition to serve the people in that department of the public service. He deprecated the idea that he was anxious for the position of a representative, simply for any honor it might confer on him, and really seemed to think himself too good for it.

Mr. Tweedie says he came out because 1400 electors have asked him to do so, in no doubt, offering on the ticket from purely patriotic motives and to save the country from the Blair Government, which he confided in as the only one that would do right.

Mr. Tweedie presented the Provincial debt as something enormous and said among other things that he had opposed the Government in buying the St. John's Railway Bridge, for which they paid \$200,000.

Of course Mr. Tweedie did not say that the Suspension Bridge was a toll bridge in the hands of a private company and the Government's object was to make it free to the people—a policy approved of by all enlightened public men. We pass over his little error of \$135,000 in stating the cost of the bridge, as lawyers are generally allowed a little latitude when they have a hard case. The cost of the bridge to the Province, however, was only \$65,000 instead of \$200,000.

Mr. Tweedie said, very properly, that the large grants of land made to the British and North American Colonies at the bottom of our high stamper taxes. He also said he had opposed the making of these grants, as he did the giving away of lands in the Northwest angle of Northumberland to the same company, but as all this was done some time before Mr. Tweedie was a member of the legislature he, of course, could not have influenced such matters one way or the other.

He claimed credit for having done much to smooth over school difficulties and in support thereof mentioned the fact that he was elected soon after the election of the School Board, trustee in district 8, Chatham, together with Messrs. Connors and Lawler, two Roman Catholics, with whom he worked in perfect harmony. In 1878 he was in sympathy with Mr. Adams and acted in concert with him in the election of every vote he could get in Glenelg where he, Tweedie, was personally at the poll. In 1882 he supported the same gentleman. After that the question of the Railway came up and they disagreed.

Mr. Tweedie here sketched a history of events connected with the Railway, in which quite a number of gentlemen in both York and Northumberland were, at one time, thought to have been active participants, but, according to Mr. Tweedie, it was he, single handed and

alone who did the whole business, put Messrs. Adams and Park and all the rest of them" to the right about and won a signal victory for Chatham.

Mr. Tweedie, we know, being the personal, professional, and political friend of Messrs. Adams and Park, it was rather as it were, but it was rather too much of a good thing to hear him make all the credit and say that it was "a gall, pure and simple" for Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill to claim that they assisted the promoters of the work.

Mr. Tweedie claimed that the railway matter being settled, and he being again associated with Mr. Adams, Chatham should also fall into line. Messrs. Adams and Park had only done what he did, viz., fought for their town. When he and they disagreed he won, and under similar circumstances he would again do so.

Mr. Tweedie explained that the reason why the ticket didn't accept the requisition proffered for it, at an earlier date was because the gentlemen composing it wanted to give the Government notice of their stamp and give Northumberland fair representation in the Government.

He read from the *Gleaner* part of an article on the subject of Mr. Blair's claims on York and said it showed that Mr. Blair was contradicting everything in that County. The items quoted were the Fredericton Bridge, the Marryville Bridge and the Northern and Western Railway.

Mr. Tweedie drew a picture of a ship that had lost her rudder, and seeking land, was lured by wreckers, who were a little mixed, and speaking, but when he brought out the point that Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill were the wreckers, the Advance's flag lighted up and the people of course instinctively realized and appreciated the true light of the matter.

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local affairs must be committed to her own people. To this length Mr. Gladstone proposes to go. He must be a wretched creature, indeed, who does not wish every success to the new system in Ireland, who does not hope and pray that the last great reform in which the veteran leader has engaged may in its results prove the most beneficial and wise of all which he has ever been connected.

That Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly earnest in his endeavor, in spite of Tory, Whig and Radical opposition, to carry his Irish scheme, is fully assured by the skillful manner in which he presents it. He displays some of the wisdom of the serpent in the way in which he has associated home rule and the land scheme. Home rule pure and simple could not carry. A land reform pure and simple could not carry. Associate the two, and in addition to the Nationalist support, the support of the landlords is secured. These latter are not the altogether disinterested patriots they desire to seem to be. A scheme that will convert these unprofitable and unseizable Irish estates into profitable investments is certain of their support. It has been generally expected that the two schemes would be associated—in fact it seems difficult to separate the two in any measure having for its aim the restoration of social order in Ireland. A complete settlement of the Irish question was as warmly welcomed on this continent as in the United Kingdom. May it speedily be brought about.

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's speech, says: "While the dialectical display will fill every body with admiration, the first thought to arise in all reflective minds will be: Can the orator himself expect success? He has proposed the most revolutionary step ever submitted to the British parliament. It was curious to note that a movement indicative almost of satisfaction pervaded the Conservative benches at the prospect of the removal of the Parnellites, while the Parnellites received the news with something like dismay, disguised by faint signs of approval, widely different from the rapturous reception given to other sections of the bill. The essence of the scheme is, Ireland is to be transformed into a colony with some disadvantages and many restrictions. She will be much apart from Great Britain as Canada, but, unlike Canada, will have to pay shares of our debt and imperial expenditure. The Irish parliament will have every temptation to demand the removal of all restrictions and attempt the extension of all their powers. That was the story of the eighteenth century, and it will probably be repeated in the nineteenth. If we believe the Irish to be an easily satisfied race, we might expect smooth working of the system so cleverly constructed, so ingeniously dovetailed and devised. With British and Irish nature what they are, we cannot, however, admit the new constitution with anything like hope. Englishmen cannot be expected to regard with anything like satisfaction this great capitulation, even when gilded with the glowing eloquence of their most brilliant orator."

The *Times* says: "It is not a metaphor to affirm that Mr. Gladstone's statement is without a parallel in our parliamentary annals in its mastery of complicated details and its command of dialectic and rhetorical resources. It is not only marvellous, but is lifted out of the region of political commonplace by the spirit of elevated purpose and the tone of self-imposed conviction. With what fatal veins must a cause be smitten for which even Mr. Gladstone's energy and influence are able to win no more cordial reception than that accorded to his Irish scheme in the house of commons. In substance the measure proposes to place Ireland in a position not like that of a state of the American union but like that of Canada—a self-governing province. The separation is complete and absolute in principle and the restrictions by which it is proposed to secure the supremacy of the imperial parliament must in practice be worthless, since there is no sufficient sanction behind them. This is a cardinal point to which public opinion must be unhesitatingly directed. In the nation prepared to give Ireland an independent political existence? We cannot suppose that there is any room for doubt on that point. It would be grossly unfair to assume that the house will consent to the second reading of a measure which cannot possibly survive the debates in committee."

For over half a century Ireland has been going from bad to worse. No people can engage for generation after generation in such fierce struggles as those which have been witnessed almost continuously for a century in Ireland without suffering, not merely in property but also in character and disposition. Imagine for one moment what effect it must have for men and women to be accustomed from their earliest days to the horrors of boycotting and to the other incidents of the bitter struggle in Ireland for home rule. A regard for the moral well-being of the physical well-being of the Irish people demands that the causes of this state of affairs should be removed as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. A regard for the best interests of the empire demands that effectual measures be taken to restore quiet and order in Ireland. No statesman who earnestly desired a settlement of the Irish question would be justified, were he placed in Mr. Gladstone's position, in stopping one step short in his proposals, of a scheme that would secure the object for which it was originally framed. His measures will no longer do. One of two alternatives must be selected. The present state of affairs in Ireland must not continue. Coercion, which is one of these alternatives, has been tried with varying degrees of severity almost continuously for fifty years. Coercion has utterly failed. To return to the alternative of coercive measures can accomplish nothing, unless such measures are so extreme as to involve a re-conquest of Ireland by fire and sword. No English statesman dares suggest such a plan. The other alternative must then be taken if it is determined to put an end to the present troublous state of the country. Irish grievances must be removed. The government of Ireland must be entrusted to Irishmen. Ireland

be retained; then, with this modification, the measure may pass.

The *Newcastle Journal* declares the scheme to be a wretched and unwarrantable. Besides that it is a cruel and dangerous, and as certain to be rejected. The *Newcastle Chronicle*, on the other hand, says that though the measure may admit of improvement in detail, it is the best scheme ever presented to parliament.

The *Edinburgh Standard* says the bill will not do as it stands. The exclusion of Irish members from Westminster will be fatal. Mr. Gladstone has approached the subject with heroic spirit, but his desire to be generous to Ireland has carried him too far. He was to give home rule, and he proposes to give rule. It is safe to say that the country will not sanction the scheme.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* recognizes Mr. Gladstone's pure and lofty and patriotic aims, but says it is disappointed at the exclusion of Irish members from the imperial parliament.

Despatches from all over Great Britain and Ireland show that everywhere the popular interest was absorbed in the outcome of the Irish bill's proceedings in the house of commons.

Extra editions of various daily newspapers were got up in all provincial towns as rapidly as news could be obtained from London and printed, and the sales everywhere are reported as having been enormous. The country people went into the town everywhere in the United Kingdom and remained.

The *Advocate* makes frantic appeals to the electors of Newcastle, especially, to support Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchinson, reminding them that Mr. Gladstone was no friend to them in railway matters. It raises a cry against Mr. Burchill because he assisted to get a subsidy for the down-river steamer and assisted in placing the Northern and Western Railway Company in a position to go on with that work. We have, then, Mr. Park asking the electors to give a subsidy for the down-river steamer in behalf of Mr. Adams and himself for all it is worth in Newcastle. It is not Mr. Tweedie who says anything for the railway and that it was he, "single handed and alone" who did it! The ticket advocates, like the ticket itself, seem to be a little mixed.

We thought the *Advocate* would have seen enough to continue its silence in reference to the Parnelly land transactions of the ex-Surveyor General, which were the subject of enquiry by a legislative committee, as already well known to our readers. It is, however, attacks the *Advocate*, as if it had done something unusual in referring to the matter at all and claims that Mr. Adams was acquitted. If ought to know that the committee agreed to simply report the evidence, but that subsequently two members, one of whom was leader and the other a thick and thin supporter of the opposition, slipped in their opinion that the charges were not sustained. The evidence shows that Mr. Blair's indictment was framed by Mr. Blair, Mr. T. G. Loggie, Mr. Adams? We have no objection to pursue him in this matter, but that he used his position as Surveyor General to favor his friends, to the loss of the province and in the face of the declared policy of the Government, is not the shadow of a doubt.

Mr. Mitchell on the Duty of Laying Public Documents on the Table. (Montreal Herald, 7th April.) Last night, owing to a misunderstanding of the programme intended, Mr. Mitchell happened to bring out of the Chamber when the amendment of Mr. H. was moved. On Mr. Cameron's amendment to the amendment being moved he said: "I had not an opportunity of speaking to the committee. I happened to come in only in time to give notice. I cannot suppose that there is any room for doubt on that point. It would be grossly unfair to assume that the house will consent to the second reading of a measure which cannot possibly survive the debates in committee."

Some hon. members—Order, order. Mr. Mitchell—Better wait till you see if I am in order. Perhaps some of these hon. gentlemen would like to speak, and if so I will reply to them. I believe I am in order, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Mitchell—Certainly! The hon. gentleman will keep quiet. I intend to justify the course which I have pursued and which I intend to pursue in respect to these motions. Hon. gentlemen in this House will recollect the course which I took on a similar motion moved by the hon. member for West Durham when he moved for a committee to enquire into the administration of affairs in the North-West. Sir, it will be recollect that he was followed and replied to by the right hon. Premier on that occasion, and that the third person who spoke in connection with that motion was myself. I stated then that while I believed that administration, arising out of the course pursued by the right hon. Premier, when Minister of Interior, and by his successor, Sir David Mills, was a gross mismanagement of the affairs of the North-West, yet that in the presence of a rebellion I would not vote to put a Government on its trial until after the rebellion was quelled, but that if the hon. gentleman would move to move it in the following session, the principle of his motion would have my support, and I have received my support. It is a conviction with me that there has been maladministration in that country. I speak of it with regret that it should be so, and I do regret that with regard to hon. gentlemen with whom I have acted so frequently in the House, I should find myself compelled from a sense of duty—

Some hon. members—O! O! Hear, hear.

Mr. Mitchell—O! O! these gentlemen say—when they are called up and down by a string. Sir, what I do from a sense of duty, not with a desire to sever my connection with gentlemen with whom I have been associated. It is from a sense of duty that I do so.

An hon. member—Good-bye. Continued on 3rd page.

The *Manchester Guardian* says it is a scheme substantially for the repeal of the Act of 1800, and that the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. If the bill is not rejected by parliament it must in its central feature be recast. Representatives of Ireland at Westminster must