Election Cards.

CARD.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland :

GENTLEMEN :

I shall again be a Candidate for election to the representation of the County in the Local Assembly.

My political course shall be as consistent in the future as in the past, and my endeavours shall always be to advance the interests of the Province, and the County of Northumberland in particular.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours, faithfully,

E. HUTCHISON.

June 1, 1882.

Election Card.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland :

GENTLEMEN :—On the 23nd of June next you will be called upon to elect four members to represent you in the Local Assembly.

Having had the honor of being your Representative for eight years, I will again be a Candidate for your suffrages. You can judge by my public acts in and out of the Assembly, if I am worthy of your confidence for another term.

If again returned I will use my best endeavors to abolish the Legislative Council and do away with the expenses of Government House.

I will advocate more economy and efficiency in all the public Departments of the Government and many other reforms much needed in the Province.

I will look after and secure for our bye-roads and bridges their full share of the public monies appropriated for that purpose and will assist with my best efforts the construction of the Miramichi Valley Railroad and a bridge at Nelson. All measures introduced for the good of the Province generally shall (after due consideration) have my support, independent of party.

I will see as many of you as I can before the Election and will then more fully explain my views on public matters.

Hoping I may still merit your support, I am gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

T. F. GILLESPIE.

Chatham, May 27th, 1882.

CARD.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland :

At the earnest solicitation of a large number of the electors of this County I have consented to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for the Local Assembly of the Province.

I am strongly opposed to the present Administration and will, if elected, use my best endeavors to replace them with men who will pay more regard to economy and other needed reforms of administration.

Should I be elected, I shall do all in my power to promote the best interests of the Province in general, as well as of the County of Northumberland.

I have the honor to be, faithfully yours.

JOHN P. BURCHILL.

Nelson, May 31st, 1882.

Election Card.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland :

GENTLEMEN :—At the solicitation of a large number of your body who, like myself, are opposed to the administration of the present Local Government, I have determined to allow myself to be placed in nomination for the representation of the County in the House of Assembly.

I pledge myself, if elected, to assist in removing the present Government from office, in order that it may be replaced by a body of men who shall address themselves more earnestly and honestly than they have done to needed reforms of administration.

I shall also use my best endeavors to promote, in every way possible, the interests of the Province in general and those of the County of Northumberland in particular.

I have the honor to be, faithfully yours,

THOMAS TROY.

Douglastown, May 31st, 1882.

CARD.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland :

GENTLEMEN :—At the approaching Election I will be a Candidate for the Representation of the County in the House of Assembly.

Should you honor me, by Election, it shall be my aim to advance the interests of the Province and of this County, to the best of my ability.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obt. Servt.

W. A. PARK.

Newcastle, 25th May, 1882.

Sir William Wallace.

THE above Horse will stand during the Season at the following places, viz :—

Chatham, June 6th, 7th, and 10th.
Newcastle, June 8th.
Douglastown, June 9th.

☞ Other dates will be arranged and announced in paper of 8th June.

Sir Wm. Wallace is a dark bay, 8. by Thompson's Royal George, dam by Quicksilver, and has a record made at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, of 2.27¾.

WM. HAMILTON.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates :—

If paid in advance,	$1.00.
" " within 2 months	$1.50.
" " after 2 months.	$2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - JUNE 8, 1882.

The Miramichi Valley Railway.

NO. V.

In previous articles on this subject, we have quite fully referred to the course pursued towards Northumberland by the Government of the Province, as a body, and to the inconsistencies and injustice of individual members thereof in their treatment of the whole question. We have shown that the claims of the road, while they have always been admitted as of greater weight than those of any other now projected, have only been made use of by certain politicians, great and small, in a provincial way, apparently for ulterior purposes, and that those who have put themselves forward most prominently and made efforts of different kinds, professedly in the interest of the work, have succeeded in doing worse than nothing. This may look like an overdrawn statement, but the facts bear us out in making it. These facts may be briefly presented as follows.

In 1876 gentlemen belonging to this County—identified with both sides of Dominion and Local politics—joined hands in an effort to secure the construction of the Valley Railway. They paid between three and four thousand dollars for a survey and after the profiles and necessary data were prepared by the engineers, a trip was made to Fredericton by some self-appointed "delegates," who, after laying the Engineers' work and what they had to propose before members of the Government, were put off with evasive answers and sent home. That delegation was not sent to Fredericton by the common voice of those who had contributed their money to pay the expenses of the survey. In fact, after the money was paid in and certain gentlemen had secured places on a provisional directorate, they acted without reference to those whom they assumed to represent, and made absolute wreck of the Railway's claims, through their want of ability to handle the question of which they had taken charge, and the fact—well known to the Government—that they represented only themselves, and that the most active of them were in Fredericton for the promotion of their own interests, had the result of damaging our railway prospects very materially.

Gentlemen of the political experience of Hon. J. J. Fraser and Hon. W. Wedderburn could not be slow in sounding the depth and capacity of the men who assumed to be the Miramichi delegates last winter. Mr. Adams really either did not know or cared little about the claims of the Railway—his chief care being not to make himself unpopular with his colleagues in Government by creating any inconvenient trouble over this or any other subject. Mr. Park who now appears as the candidate who desires to take Mr. Davidson's place as a supporter of Mr. Adams, was another member of the self-appointed delegation. The position in which we now find him is very good evidence that he would not do much in Fredericton to interfere with Mr. Adams' views. Then, Mr. R. R. Call seemed to assume the place of head of the delegation, but few will believe that, beyond talking outside in reference to the Valley Railway, he did much to promote its interests, especially as he was, himself, an applicant for subsidies for his two steamers. If this gentleman were one of the most correct-going politicians in the country, instead of what he is, the very fact that he has received, as a free gift from the Province, a large steamer, costing the Government $8,000—money paid by them in his behalf to Mr. Beveridge of Andover—besides $2,000 a year for several years for the maintenance of said boat, in addition to the *New Era* subsidy, would render him a weak man to present subsidy claims in behalf of the public. The other gentlemen who were reported to be members of this delegation to Fredericton no doubt played some part, but as one of them claims he was deceived and misled by Messrs. Adams and Call in very important matters connected with the Railway, it can only be argued that his position now is evidence going to show that the whole matter was handled in a most clumsy, inefficient and insincere manner.

Many who paid their money towards the survey made six or seven years since, and even gentlemen who were members of the provisional Board of Directors, were entirely ignored in all these later alleged negotiations. No reports have been made to them either individually or collectively by "the delegates." They have not seen even a copy of the claims of the Valley Railway upon the Province, as presented by those gentlemen. It is believed that there was no formal claim for a renewal of subsidy presented to the Government, as such, but the matter was conducted in a kind of fragmentary, oral, free and easy style, very suitable, no doubt to the members of Government and very natural to "the delegates," but entirely inadequate and unusual, considering the importance of the subject. What is the result?—the mention of the Miramichi Railway in a Subsidy Act with some seventeen other roads, most of which have never been seriously contemplated and some never even mentioned in the legislature or any newspaper until the Miramichi people, in public meetings, again pressed their claims last winter.

It is stated and believed by many that so long as the *Andover* can be kept in repair at a small annual expense and made the means of securing for her owner a subsidy of $2,000 a year, just so long will there be no earnest and *bona fide* effort on that gentleman's part to assist the County in which he lives, to secure a sufficient subsidy for her Railway. Once the Railway is undertaken, the Steamer's subsidy will cease. Messrs. Call and Adams fully understand this, and their pulling together as they have done in each other's interest has worked against the Valley Road to a much greater extent than the people generally have realized. Here is, then, a gentleman, on the one hand, receiving, for one steamer alone, that makes almost a farce of accommodating the public, an annual sum representing a capital of $40,000, from the Provincial Treasury. This steamer was, in the first place, a gift from the Province and has been the means of creating a monopoly in his hands which he will not let go of without a determined struggle. It is his interest to maintain Mr. Adams in power, because that gentleman, as a member of Government, sees to it that so strong a supporter should not lose his subsidy and neither of them, considering their political record, can be expected to do anything in reality for the Valley or any other railway that might interfere, on the one hand, with Mr. Adams' claims on Mr. Call, or, on the other, with Mr. Call's claims to the *Andover* subsidy. In the past, when we have attacked such personal interests as these—interests which have seemed to us to be sapping the independence of men who, under other circumstances, might be capable of rendering good service to the public by means of their well-known energy of character and fair talents—we have been charged with personal motives and indulging in personal warfare. We are ready to see these charges reiterated, but our readers must bear in mind that the gentlemen to whom we refer have placed themselves before the people as public men in connection with the question we have been discussing. The *World*, for weeks, during the legislative session, made constant reference to their presence in Fredericton and their efforts in behalf of our Railway, Messrs. Call, Sadler, Tweedie, Park and others whose private business affairs take them to Fredericton several times every year, were represented as doing all kinds of things in the interest of the railway, including the conduct of negotiations with Mr. Gibson, Col. Greene and others, who were represented as being very anxious to undertake the work. It is now time that something was heard on the other side—something to impress upon the public the truth that all the telegrams they then read in that paper were probably sent or inspired by the gentlemen themselves, with a view of creating public beliefs which were misleading and unfounded, and giving to these gentlemen public credit to which they were not entitled. All they have done is to have a subsidy of $3,000 a mile offered for a Railway for which $5,000 was provided before, and to thereby cause the undertaking of construction to be indefinitely postponed.

Hon. Mr. Adams and the "Advance."

Our report of Monday night's meeting, being quite full, occupies so much space as to prevent a reply to Mr. Adams' attacks on the ADVANCE and its editor. We will let the matter pass until a more convenient season. We have made a few running comments in the course of the report of the hon. gentleman's speech, and will take occasion, hereafter, to correct any misapprehensions his Monday night's exhibition of vulgarity and blackguardism may have created. He paid a poor compliment to the intelligence of the hundreds of men who heard him, when he devoted his time so largely to personal matters of his own creation, instead of discussing the questions at issue between the Government and the Opposition. Notwithstanding his complaints against the ADVANCE, he did not dare to mention one of the subjects on which he claimed it had abused him. He did not dare to quote a line because he knew those before him would have affirmed all we have said concerning him. We only hope the electors will do their duty in his case on 22nd inst.

New Brunswick not a Pauper Province.

[The "Daily Telegraph."]

In a recent public statement Sir Leonard Tilley is represented as saying that the Province of New Brunswick, which has a tariff three or four times as oppressive as the highest which obtained before Confederation, does not pay its way, but in 1881 actually received $80,000 more than it paid in, not including any sums due for interest on the Intercolonial Railroad.—New Brunswick, it appears, is a financial loafer, a pauper province, living on the charity of Canada and its people unable or unwilling to pay scot and lot with the other subjects of the Queen in Canada.

It is a startling announcement; persons who pay 25, 50, 60 per cent. and more on goods on which a small revenue tariff was formerly levied, must feel amazed at such a statement. Suppose our present tariff were applied to the imports of New Brunswick before Confederation, and suppose we then had excise duties like the present, does any one believe that New Brunswick would not be able to make ends meet?—There is not the slightest doubt that the sums that would be thus paid into the Provincial revenue would be far in excess of the present revenue of New Brunswick. The calculation has often been made, both before and after Confederation, and with but one result, that which we have just stated.

How is the case made out? It is done in this way, he says :—

Interest on debt	$454,076
Subsidy on population of 1881	256,903
For the Government	50,000
In lieu of export duty	150,000

New Brunswick also receives :—

Administration of justice	$ 41,407
Customs officers	91,220
Postal service beyond receipts	85,548
Light houses, etc	63,921
Protection of fisheries	11,776
Excise officers	8,684
Receiver General's Department	11,649
Indians	4,458
Quarantine	1,905
Public buildings	113,005
" "	11,649
Militia	18,102
Steamboat subsidies	5,500
Lieut. Governor's salary	9,000
Observatory at St. John	1,286
Breakwater repairs	2,222
Dredging	7,000 $492,560
	$1,404,439

[Fractions are omitted.]

Receipts from customs and excise, *average for three years*	$1,323,188
Annual balance against New Brunswick	$81,251

A very pretty statement truly.

The second set of items given above are estimated, and most unanswerable exceptions can be taken to some, which, are quite excessive, as we will show at another time.

The first item that we challenge in the above account is one of no less than $150,000. That is the sum granted to New Brunswick under the Treaty of Washington in lieu of Export Duty. That was an interest which this Province sold to Canada. Dominion and even International interests, under the Treaty of Washington required that the export duty on lumber should be removed; we were interested in it as a source of revenue, and sold out our claim. It is true that the Province got more in return than it then received, but it did not get more than, being master of the situation, it could fairly claim; for if the views of New Brunswick had not been fairly met, the Legislature of this Province would not have given the indispensable assent to the Treaty of Washington. We gave Canada an equivalent for that $150,000, and therefore it is not a proper charge against this Province.

The Union of the Provinces helped to free Canada, not only from political deadlocks, but from enormous deficits, and to thus obtain very large loans at low rates of interest. Mr Tilley charges the entire debt of New Brunswick with interest at from 5 to 6 per cent., whereas as Confederation, in which this Province held the key of the position, and is an important factor, enables Canada to borrow money at about 4 per cent., there is no reason why New Brunswick should be charged more than that amount; certainly not more than 4·44 per cent., the average rate of interest paid by Canada. A calculation of the interest at the rates charged by Mr. Tilley against this Province, as compared with that paid by Canada, makes a difference in favor of New Brunswick of $82,932; we are charged with $454,976 for interest, whereas the charge should not exceed $362,044; on this item alone the sum of $80,000 debited against us, is more than wiped out.

Now we direct attention to a nice piece of manipulation. Sir Leonard's account relates to 1881. Had he made it out for 1880, what would have been the consequence? Why that the $28,000 a year added to our subsidy on the bases of the census could not have been reckoned. Why does he not take the sums paid by New Brunswick for 1881, instead of three years last past? Simply because New Brunswick would, in that case have to get credit for $234,654 more than on the average principle. The sum received from those sources for New Brunswick was $1,557,842, not, as stated by Mr. Tilley, the "average" sum of $1,323,188. Even the larger sum comes far short of what New Brunswick pays for goods consumed in this Province, but not all entered in Custom Houses, to say nothing of the large sums paid to manufacturers in consequence of the very high tariff now in operation.

It is singular also that in his account of the revenue derived from New Brunswick, Sir Leonard should have wholly forgotton to mention that derived from bill-stamps, which in 1880-81 amounted to 13,634, or from weights and measures stamps amounting to $4,952, or from gas and law stamps amounting in the same year to $3,428. Or why should the $4,695 received from New Brunswick fishing licenses, or the $5,778 received from Customs seizures not be credited to the Province. Here we have sources of revenue derived from New Brunswick, amounting to $32,487 in one year, which Sir Leonard wholly ignores. Now let us take the actual contribution of New Brunswick for customs and excise in 1880-81. The customs and excise revenue of Canada during the year was $23,749,114. It is well known that New Brunswick pays duties on goods both in Montreal and Halifax which are used in this Province. Our population is a little less than one-thirteenth of that of the whole Dominion, so that our share of payments into the Dominion revenue under these heads in the year 1880-81 would be at least $1,780,000. The account of New Brunswick for the Dominion would, therefore, stand as follows, mildly "re-adjusted :"—

Paid by Dominion to New Brunswick.		*Paid by New Brunswick to Dominion.*	
Int. on debt	$ 362,044	Customs and excise	$1,780,000
Subsidies	306,903	Bill stamps and miscellaneous	32,487
Miscellaneous expenditures, according to Sir L. Tilley,	492,560		
	$1,161,507		$1,812,487
			1,161,507
		Balance overpaid by N. B.	$650,980

This is very far, indeed, from representing the case that can be made out for this Province, but it is such a case as the Minister's own figures and estimates enable us to make out. The case ought to be gratifying to all who take a pride in New Brunswick; all who feel that this Province has large outstanding claims against Canada. It shows that we are not a pauper people living on the charity of Canada, but a people who pay at least $651,000 a year towards the support of the Government, more than we receive. Indeed to this sum should be added about $120,000 more charged to public buildings, less interest, not only because that is not an annual payment, but an expenditure on capital account, but because we paid for our buildings two or three times over, in duties paid on goods consumed in the great fire. Apart from this, Canada, as the insurer of the buildings, had the funds to restore them. Add this, and other sums to the $651,000, and make deductions for sums improperly charged against this Province, and it will be found that New Brunswick is probably paying a million dollars a year, beyond receipts, into the Canadian treasury; much like a pauper Province that.

Echoes of Monday Night's Meeting.

"EIGHT YEARS *has* quietly passed away," was the poetical sentence studied up, doubt for days, by the Surveyor-General, as the impressive opening of his Masonic Hall speech on Monday night. And he is a lawyer, a gentleman and a scholar. No wonder his friends winced.

MR. ADAMS' truthfulness may be gauged by his assertion in Masonic Hall on Monday night that the contract for the Grand Southern Railway was made in 1874. As a matter of fact the Act under which the contract was made was not passed until 1874 and the contract itself was not entered into until a year or two after.

Mr. Blair, according to Mr. Adams, acknowledged in the Assembly that no man could point to any maladministration on the part of any member of the Government. This is "a whopper" that would challenge the admiration of even Sir Charles Tupper or Tom Pepper. Had Mr. Blair been in the Hall Mr. Adams would have left that part of his remarks unsaid. He knows Mr. Blair not only stated but proved the contrary.

Mr. Adams complained that he had been brought to the meeting and did not know what the charges were that he was required to answer on behalf of the Government. Then he repudiated them all on the ground that many of the sins of that body were committed before he went into it. When he went into it he assumed responsibility for its sins, just as much as if he had always been a member of it. Why did he not refuse Mr. Young's offer, and help turn the Government out?

NOT SAFE.—Mr. Park, who offers as a Candidate for the Local Legislature, and who is a lawyer, had the boldness—or perhaps temerity—on Monday night in the Chatham Masonic Hall to affirm his preference for men over measures in politics. We believe that the political atmosphere by which he is surrounded and his company on his canvassing expeditions, just now, are not such as to elevate either his politics or moral perceptions, yet we hope he will live to learn the danger of the doctrine he advances and regret that he did not begin his political career on a higher plane.

"Hutchison was silent and dumb in the House," says Mr. Adams. And yet on Mr. Hutchison's resolution respecting the Government's inconsistency in the Legislative Council matter—a resolution supported by Mr. Hutchison in a sensible speech, free from the rant and peculiar English of Mr. Adams' utterances, this silent and dumb man secured the largest vote recorded from '78 to '82 against the Government. It was this fact and also the fact that Mr. Hutchison carried several measures through the House in spite of Mr. Adams' most strenuous opposition, that lent bitterness as well as untruthfulness to Mr. Adams' statements on Monday night.

DAISIES—Now-a-days not to use "TEABERRY," the new exquisite for the Teeth and Breath, argues not to be Recherche; take a look at it at your drug store. 5 cent samples. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham.

The Gloucester Election.

Copy of a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, N. B., addressed to the Right Rev. Thos. F. Barry, Vicar General, Caraquet, in reference to the candidature of Mr. Anglin for the County of Gloucester :

CHATHAM, N. B., May 26th, 1882.

Very Rev. and Dear Sir :—

Mr. T. W. Anglin, M. P. for Gloucester, N. B., on his way to visit his constituents previous to the approaching General Elections, called on me yesterday evening, asking that if not inconsistent with my sense of duty in the present circumstances, I might intimate to others what I had often expressed to those around me, viz.: my high and warm appreciation of Mr. Anglin, as a Roman Catholic member of Parliament, reflecting honor on the Catholic body, by his intelligent, just and consistent course generally, in public as in private life, in act as in word and writing, especially since he was first elected to represent Gloucester in the Parliament of the newly constituted Dominion of Canada.

Candour and justice require me to premise that for some year or two previous to that period, a passing cloud sometimes dimmed, in my estimation, the lustre of his public career, by certain unjust and intemperate utterances of his, derogatory to eminent official personages both in Church and State. As previously he had been regarded as a model, upright Catholic and a correct exponent, in his words and acts, of Catholic principles, his then unwise course was liable to bring odium on the Catholic body, as it certainly caused anxiety and displeasure to myself and other Bishops. A sense of official pastoral duty in the existing circumstances led me to express, in the letters published at the time, my disapproval of that part of Mr. Anglin's course referred to in the said letters. But the passing faults of that period have been condoned, and his generally irreproachable and meritorious course, since his election for Gloucester, has earned for him the admiration and approbation of the great bulk of well-informed Catholics everywhere in Canada, many of whom, like myself, prefer the policy of the political party to which he is opposed, but admired his personal integrity, his high honor and ability as a statesman, and his faithful adhesion to, and clear and correct exposition and defence of Catholic doctrines and principles whenever the occasion demanded. Therefore, no matter whether supporting the political party in power for the time being, or honestly working in the ranks of the loyal and constitutional opposition, Mr. Anglin, by his valuable services in the Dominion Parliament, his brilliant mind and universal information, has merited well of his country, of the Catholic body of which he is an ornament, and of his constituents of Gloucester, whose interests he faithfully served and signally benefitted.

It would, therefore, be regarded generally as a public loss, were he to lose his seat in Parliament. I myself would much regret his absence from the House of Commons, whose Speaker's chair he filled with such competency and dignity during the four years in which his party was in power. It was certainly an honor as well as a benefit to Gloucester to be represented in Parliament by such an accomplished and distinguished statesman.

But as in the past I have never sought to force either clergy or people to conform to my views in politics, especially when no question of religious principle was involved (see my pastoral letter on civil elections issued some few years since) so now I do not wish any undue pressure to be employed either for or against either Candidate, but only justice, truth and charity to be observed by all in exercising their legitimate constitutional rights or duties in voting, each one for the Candidate of his own free choice, according to his conscience and for which he is accountable to God.

In saying what truth and justice dictated in regard to the faithful services of Mr. Anglin in the past, I do not wish to disparage the merits of any other Candidate who may offer.

I beg to remain, very Rev. and Dear Sir, very faithfully yours in J. C.,

(*Signed*) † JAMES ROGERS.
Bishop of Chatham.

To the Very Rev'd T. F. Barry, V. G., Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N. B.

DELAYS are dangerous, particularly in Kidney Diseases, so take at once DR. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE and obtain relief from all your sufferings. Your Druggist keeps it. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham.

Political Meeting.

As many electors of Chatham as the Masonic Hall would hold assembled therein on Monday evening to hear addresses on Provincial politics from the several gentlemen who are before the people as candidates for the representation of Northumberland in the House of Assembly at Fredericton.

The meeting was called under the auspices of those who are opposed to the Government, but in the public announcement of it the Secretary stated :—

Although the meeting is called under the auspices of the supporters of Messrs. Hutchison, Gillespie, Troy and Burchill—opponents of the Local Government—the other Candidates, who are hereby invited to be present and give their political views, will have equal privileges with the others and the meeting will be conducted with every regard to a fair hearing all round.

Pursuant to this declaration Jas. J. Pierce, Esq., called the meeting to order. He referred to the custom observed by such public men as Messrs. Johnson, Kerr, Sutton and Williston, of placing their views on public questions before the electors at such gatherings as the present one, and saying he had been requested by the gentlemen who had arranged for the meeting to take the Chair, he invited all the candidates to seats on the platform.

Hon. Surveyor-General Adams at once rose and after claiming that the meeting had the right to elect a Chairman, moved that Mr. Thos. Crimmin take that position.

A motion was also made that Mr. Pierce be Chairman.

Mr. Pierce put his own nomination in the nature of an amendment, which received a large vote and it was evident the meeting had come to hear the Candidates and were impatient over the Surveyor General's exhibition of discourtesy to the committee at whose invitation he was present, who were paying for the hall and who desired only a fair hearing all round.

Mr. Troy, of Newcastle, deprecated the evident attempt on Mr. Adams' part to create confusion and Mr. Crimmin, Mr. Adams' nominee, for the Chairmanship, declined to allow himself to be placed before the meeting for the position.

John Shirreff, Esq., was then proposed, but he declined to interfere and then a motion by Mr. D. G. Smith to sustain Mr. Pierce in the Chair was passed almost unanimously, Mr. Adams and those who had acted with him, evidently realising that they had placed themselves in a false position.

MR. HUTCHISON'S SPEECH.

The first speaker called upon was Ernest Hutchison, Esq., He said that notwithstanding the difficulties attending the organization of the meeting, he believed those present would be able to get to their homes in reasonably good time, if the speeches were as brief as he proposed to make his. When the election contest of 1878 was pending and he was conducting his canvass of the County he could not say that he had entered that canvass with any particular prejudices in reference to the Government. He had offered in response to a request from a large number of electors who seemed to desire him as a representative and they elected him.

He remembered that all the Candidates save one were then in opposition to the Government—that one being Mr. Swim, of Doaktown, who polled quite a small vote—and he had accepted that fact as evidence that the sentiment of the electors was not in accord with the Government. As he had already said he was not, himself, pledged one way or another, but from what he had heard during the canvass of 1878 he became somewhat prejudiced against the Government. Notwithstanding this he was prepared, when he went to the Legislature, to give them a fair support on all good measures.

The notice of the present meeting, he thought, was very short, and, as he had been quite closely engaged with business concerns and been led to believe there would be no contest, he had not had time to arrange matter for a speech, nor had he been yet able to give much time to the work of canvassing. He would say that he was opposed to the policy of the Government and believed it was not in accord with the views and interests of the people of the Province. One of the first questions that came under his notice in the legislature was that of the Grand Southern Railway. The Leader of the Opposition claimed that the Government should give that road only such aid as it was entitled to under its charter, while certain members of the Government admitted that the charter should never have been given, although they argued that as the contract had been made under the Act it was the duty of the Government to do all in its power to assist the Company. It was generally agreed, and decided by the Legislature that the Company should get its charter rights and no more. He was one of those who believed that the Miramichi Valley Railway had greater claims than the Grand Southern. The places for whose accommodation the latter road was built—St. George and St. Stephen—had excellent water communication and there were other parts of the Province in whose interest money was more required to assist railway construction. But, notwithstanding the refusal of the Legislature to authorise the Government to go further than the Grand Southern Charter demanded in advancing that Company money on subsidy account, the Government took upon itself the responsibility of spending some $280,000 or $300,000 after being refused permission to do so.

Another question, in reference to which the Government had pursued a most inconsistent course, was that of the abolition of the Legislative Council. They affirmed their intention of abolishing the Council in the Speech with which the Lieut. Governor opened the Legislature in 1879 and every member, he thought, took the view that it was the Government's policy to abolish that body and have the affairs of the Province managed by the people's representatives only. Yet, from session to session, for four years, the Government failed to carry out their professed intentions and after the last session had closed they actually appointed new men sufficient to raise the membership of the Upper House to nineteen, although its constitution limits it to eighteen.—Instead of abolishing the Legislative Council, therefore, as they professed to be desirous of doing in 1879, they appointed one member more than the law allowed them to do. He would refer to only one subject more, viz. the effect of the Government's management of Provincial finances. He had a few figures to present on the subject. They were taken from the public accounts of the Province which were accessible to every elector present and he advised them to take those accounts and study them for their own information, and to verify his figures. When he went to the Legislature he found that the balance on hand from the previous fiscal year, 1877, was $96,757, while the Province owed, on debenture account $499,000, which left the Province with a debt of say $400,000. That $400,000 was the total liability of the Province at the beginning of the year 1878. It was the debt that had been incurred up to that time. In four years what had been the increase under the present Government? Why, in '79 the debenture indebtedness had risen to $523,000, in '80 to $696,000, and in '81 to $808,000. In 1878 the balance to the credit of the Province was $40,920, but there was no balance left to the credit of the Province after that year. Before the end of the fiscal year 1880 the Government, in order to carry on the affairs of the country had been obliged to borrow $60,000 from the Dominion. Government on account of the next year's subsidy, while on 31st October 1881 they had borrowed some $45,000. At that time they reported a balance of some $8,000 on hand, though as they had borrowed in anticipation of the subsidy there really was no balance. If this $8,000 of an alleged balance were deducted from the $45,000 borrowed, it would leave the actual balance against the Province $37,000. To the balance of 1877, of $96,000 in favor of the Province must be added this balance of 37,000 against the Province in 1881 in order to show the true condition of the balance of ordinary receipts and expenditures. This would show a loss of $433,000 in round numbers, or $134,942.09 exactly. Add to the actual debenture indebtedness in '81, of 808,000, the debentures due to complete the Kent Railway, $50,000, and those yet to be charged in the Public Accounts for the new Legislative Building $120,000, and there are, in round numbers, 978,000 of a debenture indebtedness. Then add to this the 133,942.09 of loss on current balances since 1877 and it will be seen that whereas we owed but a little over $400,000 in 1877 we now owe, after four years of the present Government's administration, about $1,112,000, or we have been made worse off in four years by about $700,000,—that we have in fact nearly trebled our liabilities. Out of the $400,000 accrued prior to 1878 some $56,000 came to this County as subsidy and stock for the Chatham railway, but out of the $700,000 added since 1878 not a dollar came to Northumberland. It went to the Grand Southern and other more favored enterprises. It was on such facts and figures as these that he justified his opposition to the Government. [Mr. Hutchison's speech was frequently applauded and cheered at the close.]

MR. GILLESPIE'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Adams was asked by the Chairman to follow Mr. Hutchison, but declined in a manner more forcible than polite, whereupon Mr. Gillespie came forward. He said this was the second time he had addressed his fellow-townsmen of Chatham in this Hall. He had been four years in the House of Assembly prior to the last election and was in opposition to the Government. In the canvass of 1878 he had been outspoken against the same Government and said, if elected, he would stand up against it if he stood alone. He would never say such a thing as that again (laughter) because all have to live and the interests of the County must be looked after, so it was not well for a man to be tied up too strongly. He, too, had opposed the Grand Southern Railway and the sales of Crown Lands, believing that such sales were against settlers' interests. He had also supported the resolution for the abolition of the Legislative Council and the bill to abolish the Garnishee Act. He was bound to support all good measures and had stated in his card now before the electors that he wished to be judged by his public acts in and out of the Assembly, that he was in favor of the Miramichi Valley Railway and the Bridge at Nelson and that all measures introduced for the good of the Province should, after due consideration, have his support. He said he had got the name of being troubled with chronic opposition. Here he told the old story of the Irishman who declared himself "agin all Governments" and said he was against Adams' Government. He was opposed to it squarely, but he could not see that it would be in the interest of the County to defeat the member of the Government who represented it, [laughter and cries of oh, oh!] for if the Government were sustained in the Province at large and Northumberland sent four men pledged against it, all she would get was $7,000 a year for her by-roads and not another cent! [Great laughter.] This might suit the towns of Chatham and Newcastle, but it would be much against the country districts. If the Government were sustained and the ticket elected Northumberland's members would be in the cold shades of Opposition. He was afraid the Opposition would not succeed in the Province for Mr. Black was not running, Willis had again changed sides and in other Counties things were to remain as they had been. If elected he would support any good measure. If the electors would support him on these conditions, all right, but if out he could only stay at home and attend to his business. He was the same Tom Gillespie as he was when he came here first and would be the same four years hence when he would come back again from the Legislature for the votes of the electors of Chatham. [Applause.]

MR. BURCHILL'S SPEECH.

John P. Burchill, Esq., of Nelson next came forward, and was well received. He said it was his first appearance as a political speaker, but he believed it was right for any candidate who offered for the Legislature, to place before the electors the grounds on which he did so. He had been requested by a large number of electors in different parts of the County to come forward at this time and, in doing so, wished to state that he was out in opposition to the Government. To his mind, it was not a matter of moment to this County that the Government of which Mr. Adams was a member should be sustained, because there were very many among the people of the County who would sooner, perhaps, ask for nothing than accept anything from a Government which refused or neglected to give us justice, as this Government had done for several years. This Government had kept itself in existence by resort to reconstruction whenever it could no longer hold together without it, and it was largely composed of deserters from the ranks of the Opposition, and if the whole Province did its duty there would be no reconstruction this time. [Cheers.] He had no confidence in a Government which maintained a policy under which the public lands were disposed of to the exclusion of the settlers' claims—passed into the hands of the rich monopolists. The public lands of the Province should be left free, so that the poor man, equally with the rich, might invest in them and reap from them the fruits of his labor.

Extravagance seemed to characterise the Government's administration, and to meet its recklessly incurred obligations, resort was had to land sales and other objectionable means for raising money. If our lands were thus to be sold, we will soon have parted with the whole of them and the Province will lose the income now derived from them. If the Province is so poor that resort to the sale of her public lands is necessary, why should such expensive works as the Normal School and Legislative building have been undertaken. The new Legislative building was erected, it appeared, more to please the people of Fredericton and ornament that city than because it was necessary to the Province, for it would hardly be denied that one costing a quarter of the money would have been sufficient for the purpose and more in keeping with the financial ability of the Province. The money which was wasted on that building could have been expended to far greater advantage for more necessary purposes.

The Legislative Council was a comparatively useless body, a fact which the Government seemed to realise in 1879, but it had gone back on its policy of that time in reference to that body. Instead of earnestly and honestly endeavoring to abolish it, the Government had filled up the vacant seats and one extra. They had done this at the close of the term of the late House when no such additions to the Upper House were needed, thus proving that it was, as had often been said, a refuge for worn out politicians. Had the Government been sincere the Legislative Council would have been abolished long ago. Why did the Government wait until the eve of a general election to fill the vacant seats with members of the Lower House? Was it not suspicious? It was of the same character as the creation of a new County Judgship, which all agreed was unnecessary—merely to shelve members who had been useful to the Government. It was said that the Dominion paid the extra Judge's salary, but it was establishing a bad precedent that would re-act injuriously on the Province.

Mr. Burchill next referred to the fact that though Northumberland paid forty or fifty thousand dollars for mileage and stumpage into the revenues of the Province and though the Government could give $50,000 for a dry dock at St. John and $5,000 a mile subsidy to the Grand Southern Railway, yet, when the Miramichi presented her railway and bridge claims she was denied. It seemed as if our member of Government did not advocate our claims as he ought to do, or, if he did advocate them, he was not listened to.

The bridge over the Southwest Miramichi was a work that would benefit both sides of the river and cost only some $15,000 or $20,000. Petitions asking for the construction of that bridge with hundreds of names on them were sent from the County to the Government, but they were not even read, while their prayer was peremptorily refused. The Government which could so readily give $50,000 to the St. John Dry Dock threw our Nelson Bridge petitions under the table. But when the session was over, after a grant for the work was positively denied, on comes an engineer from Fredericton, who makes a survey of the proposed site and the people are asked to believe in the fraud! [Cheers.]

Then, there was the Miramichi Valley Railway. The claims of that road were well established as superior to those of the Grand Southern, to which the Government readily gave $5,000 per mile, but when our claims in behalf of the Valley road were put forward they could not give more than $3,000 a mile. Mr. Gillespie had said that if four members opposed to the Government were returned from the County we would receive only $7,000 a year for our by-roads, but he would ask how much more than that did we receive with one member in the Government and another supporting him. It might be said that we received something more for the great roads, but it was only when they were so bad that people were in danger of breaking their necks in the holes worn in them after long neglect. While our roads were left in a bad condition our member of Government could secure a subsidy of $2,000 a year for the *Andover*, money that was almost thrown away, and it would be much better for the people if that sum was put where it would do far more good—on the neglected roads of the County.

When the canvass was going on in Nelson in 1878 and Mr. Swim appeared there as a Government supporter, he was openly abused at a public meeting on the Government's account and the electors of that Parish joined with those of other Parishes of the County in voting him out. The verdict was, at that time, decidedly against the Government and he would ask the electors to vote that Government down again and prove thereby that the people of Northumberland were not to be treated lightly. [Mr. Burchill's speech created an excellent impression and was very heartily received.]

MR. TROY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Thomas Troy of Douglastown was the next speaker. He said it was the first time in his life that he had appeared as a candidate for the Legislature. He believed he had a modest estimate of himself and he could truly say that in coming forward he did not do so to gratify any personal ambition, and he stood in the position of a candidate in opposition to his own personal feelings. Politically the position was one which accorded with his sentiments, but personally it was not. The impression seemed to have gone abroad that there was to be no contest, and there had been a statement made in a certain paper that two