bring up their children in the faith of Buddhism. They say to the officers of the law we cannot conscientiously send our children to your school because in it they do not teach the tenets of our religion. Now, we claim the right of getting a teacher for ourselves, a man after our own heart, setting up an idol in our school house and teaching our children the practices and doctrines of our idolatrous worship. We will teach reading, writing and arithmetic along with it, but Buddhism we must have taught or we will have nothing. Suppose in these circumstances the teacher draw all his grants from the treasury would the government and the people who countenance the government, not be supporting idolatory? And what, in that case, becomes of the consciences of three fourths of the people of the Province who believe that it is wrong for the government to lend itself to the dissemination of any theological opinions whatever? Are they to be forced into a compromise against their will? We leave [illegible]n's consciences free until they compel us [illegible] do wrong. Now we leave the Budhist free to teach his doctrines as he pleases, but he must not ask us to become a known abettor to such teaching by paying taxes for its support and endowing it through the government.

Suppose a man says to me "I cannot conscientiously drink of the public water of the city because it is not mixed with whiskey," [illegible] would say, "Well, draw off the water and [illegible] it for yourself. You are at perfect liberty to do so." But he replies, "that [illegible] what I wish. I demand a grant from [illegible] treasury to enable me to mix the [illegible] with the whiskey." Then I reply, [illegible]olate my conscientious conviction, [illegible] pay taxes or support men in [illegible] purpose of supplying whiskey [illegible] we can conscientiously [illegible] firm belief that its [illegible] Water drugged [illegible]nscientiously give [illegible]ave them free to [illegible]ducation undrug- [illegible] we can conscien- [illegible]ave them free to [illegible]ducation drugged [illegible] sectar- [illegible]

[illegible] do so. [illegible] school- [illegible]ed by [illegible]

[illegible] and are still being made, [illegible]e us of our rights. In this [illegible]o deception. The person- [illegible]he candidates is nothing in [illegible] great principle for [illegible] we struggle is everything.— [illegible] priests of Quebec are using their [illegible]uence with the French members in [illegible] Dominion Parliament to break [illegible] Constitution of the country. [illegible] the men of Northumberland, by [illegible]ce such interfer- [illegible] Catholic bishops [illegible] Maritime Provin- [illegible] set up the Ro- [illegible] as a State [illegible] to such on [illegible], you dare [illegible] Clergy of [illegible] Separate [illegible] demand, while [illegible]unct) informs [illegible]hool question [illegible] present con- [illegible] our votes on [illegible] two authori- [illegible] elector on [illegible] or *against* [illegible]s; *for* or [illegible] state [illegible] *against* the [illegible]nten- [illegible] rights. Let no man sell [illegible]ght for a side issue raised [illegible] whose aim is to estab- [illegible] Schools. No one at- [illegible] that the men who are [illegible] ticket are perfect. [illegible] with the se- [illegible] they have [illegible] do the [illegible] for the interests of the [illegible] deserve our support.— [illegible] system of free educa- [illegible] has already proved a [illegible] province, they have [illegible] claim upon us, and the [illegible] not deny that the claim [illegible] and that handsomely.— [illegible] has been too long [illegible] in the Local House [illegible] who have appeared [illegible] separate school in- [illegible] give such another chance [illegible] upon themselves, [illegible] the province. We [illegible] represent the County of [illegible] those who re- [illegible] miserable foible which [illegible] depraved taste or [illegible] to which they [illegible]ant men [illegible] presence [illegible] Assembly; a great [illegible] and maintain, by [illegible] constitutional [illegible] by the Act of [illegible] prospect of [illegible] representa- [illegible] improving [illegible] improve until [illegible] on Sa-

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.

THE FREE NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOL TICKET.

HON. WM. M. KELLY.
A. A. DAVIDSON, ESQ.
WILLIAM SWIM, ESQ.
L. J. TWEEDIE, ESQ.

THE PROSPECT.

It is now very evident that polling day in this County will send forth a record, in the brightest sense, gratifying to all who have stood bravely and wisely by our noble free, non-sectarian school system. There can be no doubt of the favor in which the ticket is held by those who are determined at all hazards to uphold the Constitution of the country and its free institutions. A majority of the electors of Northumberland have always been friends to the present school system, and though this majority may be said to be already secured, yet the larger the majority the greater the victory; and on this account the friends of the ticket should not cease to work until the last moment. Our opponents evidently determine to do the best they can for a failing cause, and no quarter can or should be given.— Every man who has any interest in the County or Province should appear at the polls, and by an honest vote denounce the attempts which [illegible] and are still being made, [illegible]e us of our rights. In this [illegible]o deception. The person- [illegible]he candidates is nothing in [illegible] great principle for [illegible] we struggle is everything.— [illegible] priests of Quebec are using their [illegible]uence with the French members in [illegible] Dominion Parliament to break [illegible] Constitution of the country. [illegible] the men of Northumberland, by [illegible]ce such interfer- [illegible] Catholic bishops [illegible] Maritime Provin- [illegible] set up the Ro- [illegible] as a State [illegible] to such on [illegible], you dare [illegible] Clergy of [illegible] Separate [illegible] demand, while [illegible]unct) informs [illegible]hool question [illegible] present con- [illegible] our votes on [illegible] two authori- [illegible] elector on [illegible] or *against* [illegible]s; *for* or [illegible] state [illegible] *against* the [illegible]nten- [illegible] rights. Let no man sell [illegible]ght for a side issue raised [illegible] whose aim is to estab- [illegible] Schools. No one at- [illegible] that the men who are [illegible] ticket are perfect. [illegible] with the se- [illegible] they have [illegible] do the [illegible] for the interests of the [illegible] deserve our support.— [illegible] system of free educa- [illegible] has already proved a [illegible] province, they have [illegible] claim upon us, and the [illegible] not deny that the claim [illegible] and that handsomely.— [illegible] has been too long [illegible] in the Local House [illegible] who have appeared [illegible] separate school in- [illegible] give such another chance [illegible] upon themselves, [illegible] the province. We [illegible] represent the County of [illegible] those who re- [illegible] miserable foible which [illegible] depraved taste or [illegible] to which they [illegible]ant men [illegible] presence [illegible] Assembly; a great [illegible] and maintain, by [illegible] constitutional [illegible] by the Act of [illegible] prospect of [illegible] representa- [illegible] improving [illegible] improve until [illegible] on Sa-

This brought us in $27,000 a year, and in return for this we obtained from the Dominion Government $150,000 a year in perpetuity, in addition to our other subsidies. While that has been the case our administration of the affairs of this province has been the very reverse of what our enemies would like to make it appear. It has been characterized by economy and not extravagance, by purity and not corruption, by honesty instead of dishonesty. I hold myself ready to stand here on the hustings to-day and to meet and refute all charges that can be brought against us. The Heads of Departments, the Secretary, the Surveyor General and the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works are all capable, efficient and active in the discharge of their public duties, and I challenge the enemies of this Government to put their fingers on one single act of corruption of which we have been guilty. Though we have had opposed to us in the Legislature, and out of it, keen, clever men, wholly filled with hatred of us, unscrupulous men like Gough, who would stick at nothing to overthrow us, and newspapers like the *Freeman* and *Globe*, full of that peculiar malignity which is born of weakness and mental deformity, vehicles of wrath and exceeding hate, I challenge them all to the proof of their reckless assertions of corruption against the Government. In 1872, Mr. Gough, the leader of the Opposition, brought charges against the Government in connection with the Crown Lands Department. A committee was appointed to investigate them, with power to hear evidence on oath, of which Mr. Gough was made chairman. The committee met and heard evidence. Amongst other witnesses they had before them was Hon. Mr. M'Inerney, the New Brunswick Hamilicar, who, as you have all heard, was going to swear his children on the altar to eternal hatred and resistance against the Free school Law, and who sent his children to the "Godless Free Schools" of Richibucto and refused to pay his rates. They had this man before them as a witness and others equally inimical to the Government, yet so completely did the charges against us break down, so thoroughly false and malicious were they proved to be, that Mr. Gough with a disingenuousness and want of honesty, which is a fair illustration of his character, never reported back to the House the proceedings of his committee at all. He knew that he could not pierce through our armour of proof, he knew that his accusations against us were false, yet after making them, and being appointed a juror to investigate, in a mean unfairly way he refused to acquit us. In 1873 Mr. Gough again brought charges against the Crown Lands Department, again he asked for a committee to investigate them and again he got one. This was in the first week of the session and the Legislature sat for 56 days. They had the whole of that time to meet and take evidence against the government. They did meet with Mr. Gough at their head, and took testimony under oath, and again the charges utterly broke down. They broke down so completely that Mr. Gough had to pursue his former course and did not dare to come back to the House with a report of the proceedings of his committee. Those who knew the character of Mr. Gough, his unscrupulousness, his untruthfulness, his recklessness of assertion, his boldness will attach a proper degree of importance to the facts I place before you. After the failure of two committees both of which he was chairman of to find the slighest justification for the charges made against the Government, are you going to believe the assertion of so foolish and ignorant a libeller as the Globe that this government is "steeped to the lips in corruption?"

Last session the opponents of the Government did not want any more committees, they had had enough of sworn testimony, and it did not suit them; so they concluded to adopt another course to injure us. They devoted themselves diligently to the task of throwing mud, hoping that some of it would stick. Yet after their stock of charges was exhausted, Mr. M'Pherson himself, a relative of Mr. Gough, and always opposed to the Government, giving his decision as a juror in the matter at the close of the debate, acquitted us of all the idle charges made against us. Since the session closed we have had the *Globe* and *Freeman* continually prating of the corruption of the Government, but I have not been able to see any specific charge until the other day. I saw it stated in the *Globe* that $500 had been paid to Mr. Alexander Fraser for building some ferry floats at Chatham, and that the reason he got the money was that he was a relative of Mr. Kelly. Now I do not know whether Mr. Fraser is a relative of Mr. Kelly or not, I have only the *Globe's* assertion for it, rather a poor authority, but I am willing to assume he is a relative of the Chief Commissioner. But let me state the facts. The work was done by Mr. Fraser in 1862 or 12 years ago, under another Government. There was some dispute about the payment. Mr. Kelly [illegible]n the Government for six [illegible] if it was through his influ- [illegible] money was paid to Mr. [illegible] strange he did not exert [illegible]or of his relative years [illegible] the payment of this sum [illegible] Mr. Kelly at all. It [illegible]fore a committee of the [illegible] Mr. Kelly, but by an [illegible]nber, and Mr. Chas. [illegible] was one of the com- [illegible]ber of the Opposi- [illegible] favor of the claim. [illegible]t these nasty little [illegible] *Globe* and [illegible] scattered [illegible] bubbles [illegible] breath [illegible] scatters [illegible] any [illegible] dis- [illegible]tors from [illegible] I stand [illegible] all charges. [illegible] Govern- [illegible] against [illegible] make [illegible] made at

[illegible] school tax [illegible] decrease it by voting for se- [illegible] schools on Saturday. Were [illegible]ols established by Act of [illegible], over $20,000 would be [illegible] the exchequer of the Roman [illegible]hurch, even though the [illegible] not a fourth of that sum. [illegible] the school tax would [illegible]ne third if not one half,

with 11,000,000 of its people out of 16 000,000 utterly uneducated; look at Quebec with half its adult population unable to read or write."

Then, amid unmanly interruptions, the Attorney General argued that it would be a retrograde movement to establish separate schools in New Brunswick when they had so miserably failed in Ontario, as proved by the fact that out of 70,000 Roman Catholic children attending school, 20,000 only went to the separate schools, and 50,000 to the free schools of that Province. And these Catholic children were sent to the free schools, notwithstanding the fact that Bishop Welsh threatened to exclude the parents from the sacred rites of the church.

This the Attorney General proved by reading (together with some remarks made thereon by the *Boston Pilot*) the Pastoral itself, which is as follows:—

We, having invoked the holy name of God, deem it our duty to ordain as follows:—

Art. I.—No Catholic parent, living within the legal limits of a separate school, shall send his children to mixed or common schools they being adjudged by the Canadian hierarchy as dangerous to faith and morals. Should any Catholic parent unfortunately persist in violating these ordinances, he shall be refused the holy sacraments until such time as he shall consent to obey the church in the matter.

Art. II.—Every Catholic ratepayer living within the legal limits of a separate school, shall pay his school taxes to said school under a penalty of being refused the holy sacraments.

Mr. King continued—

What do you say to that, electors of St. John? That is the best way of getting school taxes paid I ever heard of—cut those who do not pay off from the church! Yet, notwithstanding all those terrors, the prelates of Ontario can only get 20,000 out of 70,000 Catholic children into their separate schools. Do you, Catholic parents of St. John, think that free schools can be inimical to religion? Does not the failure of separate schools of Ontario show that they are so inefficient, that even Catholic children with all the thunders and threats of the priests and Bishops, cannot be forced into them? Would it be wise or prudent, then, to introduce such a system here, in this free Province? Our position here is one of civil and religious equality; all denominations are on the same footing; there is no privileged church. This school law symbolizes the genius of our institutions. Here we allow any school, church or chapel to be built that any denomination plesses. Men worship God after their own fashion, and there is none to make them afraid. Men of every religion stand precisely on the same footing. But it is not so everywhere. I once spent a winter in Rome, and when I desired to attend a Protestant place of worship, I had to go outside the walls, because no Protestant church was allowed to be in Rome. Yet the ruling power there was the same priesthood which here demands privileged separate schools, endowed by the State for the benefit of their denomination. Here we protect all creeds, and no man can interfere with the worship of another, without exposing himself to punishment. That is civil and religious equality. Why should we give any denomination more than equal rights?— Why should we, who are the majority, give the minority what we do not ask ourselves? The law will pursue no tortuous course, but will march straight on to the goal. Separate schools mean the endowment of the Catholic church out of the public funds of the country.

(Interruptions.)

After showing plainly that the granting of separate schools means the endowment of the church which asks the same. Mr. King referred to the statement in the *Freeman* that the Roman Catholics of the province are preserving a profound silence, that they are "calm." He said—

"It is well to speak of calmness when they have denounced us from every altar, and evoked all the fiends of hatred and malignity against us. Some say, "Why agitate this matter?" but the agitation did not begin with us. It was the opponents of the school law who commenced the agitation, and now it is our duty to put the matter fairly before the country. They seek to overthrow this law which gives equal rights to all and confers the blessings of free education on the children of the country. To accomplish this end they have entered into a grand conspiracy against its freedom and against the rights of our legislature to regulate our internal affairs. Let me reveal to you some of the steps of this grand attempt upon our liberties. You have all heard of the Quebec scheme. When it was arranged there was no word of separate schools in it. But when the delegates from this province went home to arrange the terms of Union for these provinces they found Archbishop Connolly and other Roman Catholic prelates closeted with the delegates from the Upper provinces, and they succeeded in smuggling a clause into the Union Act, providing that if we passed a Separate School law we could never revoke it unless with the assent of the Parliament of Canada. That was the first step. Since we passed our Free School Act they have sought to overthrow our legislation by all the means in their power. They resisted the payment of taxes and carried the cases, in which they denied the constitutionality of the law, before the Supreme Court. When its constitutionality was affirmed then they were not content but appealed to the Privy Council. They made strenuous attempts at Ottawa, to overthrow the law by a vote of Parliament, and these attempts were only defeated by our protests and by the action of the British Government. Will you support the men who have thus plotted against our rights? Are you going to put your heads in the yoke and aid in the establishment of Separate Schools so that forever thereafter the Roman Catholic Church may have its arm up to the elbow in the treasury of this Province? Will you place the power of making assessments by force of law in the hands of any church or of any body of ecclesiastics? We acted fairly by the Roman Catholics; we were willing to permit their Christian Brothers and Nuns to teach in the schools on their passing an examination. We did not require them to attend the training school for a single day, but they insisted on the introduction of their own books, instead of those prescribed by the Board of Education, and refused to permit their teachers to be examined as to their qualifications, so that, of course, as they made demands which it was impossible to accede to, our negotiations with them fell through. Their determination from the first evidently was to destroy the school law unless they could make it work in the interest of their denomination, and for the propagation of their dogmas.

Costigan's Resolution.

These precious documents have been placed in ambush until next session. The Bishop of St. John, thinking that they would hinder the cause of separate schools during the election, advised Mr. Costigan to delay the legislation. "Do not legislate on this question until I give you notice," says the Bishop, and John was obliged to obey. Let the electors tell John Costigan, who sends his children to a public school and refuses to pay his tax, that the legislation must not take place next session, whatever may be Bishop Sweeney's advice to him.

The School Tax.

Those who grumble at the present school tax will do well to consider how they decrease it by voting for separate schools on Saturday. Were [illegible]ols established by Act of [illegible], over $20,000 would be [illegible] the exchequer of the Roman [illegible]hurch, even though the [illegible] not a fourth of that sum. [illegible], the school tax would [illegible]ne third if not one half,

A Noble Example.

The electors of the City and County of St. John have not been slow to let their voice be heard on the grand issue on which the present general election turns. They have truly set an example which the other constituencies, not ground down by ecclesiastical influence, will not be unwilling to follow. Six members in favor of free schools have been returned, with overwhelming majorities. The Separatists have all been routed. Even the man who rode the two horses to the market of separate schools, has retired crestfallen, to restore his drooping energies at Norton, his money spent, his election lost. As the majority of the electors of St. John rallied to the support of the six men who stood by free schools, so will the majority of the constituencies of New Brunswick rally to the support of St. John.— Northumberland with its four representatives, stands next in importance to the commercial capital, and as its former representatives have never played "second fiddle" to the influence of any other constituency, so will it not now stand further down than with the first which support the glorious principle of free schools. St. John has set an example, and Northumberland will set another. St. John elected the whole ticket, and Northumberland must do the same, so that it may less follow the good example of the great city, than set a brilliant example as important, if not as great. What honest, brave work did for the members elect for St. John, honest, brave work will do for the four free school candidates here. Let every man work to secure a large majority.

Father Farrel on Sectarianism.

We take from the New York *Herald* an extract from a sermon lately delivered on the educational question, in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, New York, by the Rev. Thomas Farrel, Pastor of the Church. This Rev. gentleman is very outspoken as regards sectarianism, and we commend his utterances to all who urge the establishing of separate schools and to the electors of Northumberland generally.

"Let sectarianism in every form be banished from the schools. It is a blight on the fair fame of our republican institutions and is hostile to the genius of the nineteenth century. I have pleaded for liberty for man—for the breaking of his chains—and I hold that it is a slavery of the most galling kind to have the opinions of others forced on us. *The religion is unworthy of existence and should be permitted to die out that needs smiles, gentle nursing and glass covers to preserve its life during school hours.* If our faith be true and from God let it alone and it will live and prosper; if it be not, let it perish; and if others have equal faith in their religious creeds, let them meet us in the same spirit.

St. John Elections.

THE COUNTY.

The four school candidates were returned by a majority of over two to one. State of the poll—King, 2532; Coram, 2503; Willis, 2477; Austin, 2550; Maher, 1249; Armstrong, 1092; Gibert, 961. A splendid victory.

THE CITY.

This election was fully as decisive; as the one for the County. Marshall, who rode two horses in the contest, was badly thrown. The old adage, "between two stools, &c.," was very applicable in his case. The vote was —Wedderburn, 1691; Keans, 1546; Marshall, 978.

The polling exhibits a strict adherence to the ticket—the grand secret of success.

The Ticket.

There are some very amiable men amongst us, who in respecting the conscience of Roman Catholics, think that they ought, to have at least one representative, thus showing that they do recognize the existence of a Roman Catholic party. Though we claim that such a party does exist, yet such a party ought not to exist, as much as there ought to be no Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist or Methodist political party. But is the fact of the existence of a Bishop's party any reason why the electors of Northumberland should send a man to Parliament to represent the opinions of that faction and that faction alone. Men must be sent to the House of Assembly to represent the interests of the whole county, not of a man, not of a party or faction. In a word, no elector can, with any appearance of consistency, drop a ballot in favor of both free school and separate school candidates. In this contest there is no question of parties. The principle of free non-sectarian schools is the question at issue, and to support that principle electors must or should vote for the whole ticket. As no free school candidate asks for a "plumper," so do the friends of free schools ask for no "scratching" of the ticket. This is the only way by which Northumberland may show to the world that it stands by the principle; not simply by individual candidates.

The "Andover."

The *Andover*, owned by Messrs. Call & Miller, arrived here on Thursday last, after an excellent passage from Shediac. The voyage round the coast, which was one of considerable risk, was performed satisfactorly, the boat, though only intended for river work, behaving herself well in rough water. The steamer is well adapted for the route for which she is intended, having considerable power, with room for a large quantity of freight. The *Andover* is what is known as a "wheelbarrow" boat, being propelled by one wheel at the stern, under which is the stearing gear, is propelled by two high pressure non-condensing engines, and we understand is capable of running from 12 to 15 knots per hour. We sincerely trust that her energetic owners will be able to work up a remunerative traffic, on the branches of our river.

A number of persons enjoyed themselves on the steamer on Saturday, on an excursion to Derby and return.

☞ Let Separate Schools once be established, and they are fastened upon us forever. Electors remember.

Hollow Charges.

The assertions made by Mr. Gough in his card, about bribery and corruption are truly laughable when we know that in St. John on Nomination day these same charges, preferred by Mr. Maher, were completely riddled by the Attorney General, and could not be sustained. Being present in the House of Assembly last winter during the "want of confidence" debate, we can truthfully say that the charges were not then proven. It is one thing to make charges, but quite another thing to prove them. In 1872, this same Mr. Gough, brought charges against the Government in connection with the Crown Lands Department. A committee was appointed by the House, Mr. Gough being Chairmen, witnesses were examined *under oath*, and the accusations were proven false, *but Mr. Gough never reported this back to the House*, as he was in duty bound to do. The leader of the Opposition renewed his charges in 1873. Again a committee was appointed to take evidence for and against the Government, and again the charges fell to the ground. But Mr. Gough acted unfairly as before, *and did not report to the House the result of the investigation.* The less he says about bribery and corruption the better, when he knows he cannot sustain the charges.

Nomination Day.

Yesterday was nomination Day. We furnish below an account of the nominations in their regular order, and are only sorry that as Tuesday night is our time for publishing, we are unable to furnish even an outline of the speeches delivered on this occasion.— However, we can say that with the exception of some interruptions, the day passed off quietly, the proceedings not closing till a very late hour. The same empty charges preferred against the Government in the House of Assembly last winter were brought up yesterday but their hollowness was proven, not only by Mr. Kelly, but also by the Hon. Mr. Young, who addressed the electors.

The speeches were marked for their moderation, and good feeling generally prevailed among the Candidates. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Swim, new men, made a favorable impression upon the electors, the speech of the former being particularly good, and was loudly cheered. After the exhibit made yesterday, we believe that the feeling in favor of the school ticket will increase, until on the 13th this County shall pronounce in favor of the men who advocate "equal rights" to every denomination, and a liberal education for the rising youth of our land.

The nominations were made in the following order

Hon. Wm. M. Kelly—Nominated by Michael Searle, E. R. Whitney, William McKay, Miles McMillan, Robert Swim, John Fairley, John M'Laggan, R. R. Call, Wm. Park, Richard Hutchison, F. E. Winslow, Caleb M'Culley, Donald M'Lauchlan, Alex. Morrison, John Galloway, Hugh Cameron, Horatio Lee, Matthew Carruthers, Tho. Haviland, Sam'l Thomson, W. C. Anslow, Edw'd R. Whitney, William Coltart, Alex. Atchison, Jonathan Hosford, Burke Archibald, and 44 others.

William Swim, Esq.—nominated by John Galloway, William Park, Miles M'Millan, John Pond, Robt. Swim, A. R. Ramsay, C. C. Watt, John Fish, Wm. Falconer, Jas. H. Wilbur, J. J. Anslow, Chas. F. Bource, Alex. Atchison, Chas. Marshall, and 25 others.

A. A. Davidson, Esq.—nominated by William Park, George Brown, Robert Jardine, Daniel M'Gruar, M. M. Sargeant, John Hartt, John Brander, James Russell, (Bartibogue;) Jared Tozer, W. J. G. Dawson, Wm. Falconer, Wm. Ashton, John M'Colm, Alex. Atchison, T. W. Crocker, David Barron, Alex. M'Cullam, S. Y. Mitchell, R. Hutchison, Duncan M'Tavish, Francis Parks, James Dawson, Edward Robertson and 43 others.

L. J. Tweedie, Esq.—nominated by Donald M'Laughlan, Neil Gordon, Jas. Neilson, John Galloway, James Edgar, Robt. M'Naughton, Robert Noble, Jonathan Noble, John Williston, Burke Archibald, John Pond, B. N. T. Underhill, Samuel Thomson, James Mowat, Simon Simpson, S. U. M'Culley, John Blake, Peter M'Laggan, Wm. M'Naughton, A. D. Shirreff, Wm. Dickens, Jas. W. Fraser, John Ellis, Hugh Marquis, John Crosby, John Brown, W. G. Creighton, Thomas Vondy, J ohn Bell, W. C Anstow, and 56 others.

J. C. Gough, Esq.—nominated by Timothy W. Crocker, John Hogan, Miles M'Millan, Jno. Pallen, M. D., Hon. Wm. Muirhead, Wm. Wilkison, John Noonan, John C. Millar (Derby), Robert McNaughton, Justus Fairly, John Maltby, Hiram Freeze, Edw'd Sinclair, John Purcell, and 21 others.

T. F. Gillespie—nominated by Joseph Hays, John Hogan, William Muirhead, Jr., Alexander Williston, Sam'l Lewin, M. D., Wm. Wilkinson, John Moroney, Henry Oldfield, Hon. Wm. Muirhead, John Fotheringham, A. K. M'Dougall, and 20 others.

Michael Adams, Esq.—nominated by J. S. Benson, Hon. Wm. Muirhead, T. L. Pedolin, M. D.; Jeremiah O'Sullivan; John Noonan, J. P.; Patrick Farrell; William M'Naughton; Patrick Morrissy; Francis Carter; Justus Fairley; Allan M'Intyre; Robert R. Call; James T. Griffin, J. P.; John Maltby, J. P.; John Fish; Jno. Herriman; Jno. M'Laggan of M'Laggan Brothers; John Buckley; Hugh Holt, J. P.; William S. Brown; Daniel M'Laughlan; A. K. M'Dougall; William Wyse; John Sadler; John L. Murray; Hiram Freeze, J. P.; Samuel D. Lewin, M. D.; Daniel Sullivan; J. C. Millar, of the firm of J. & J. Millar & Co.; Samuel Holts; James Carter; Edward Sinclair; Thomas M'Donald; Wm. Muirhead, Jr; Wm. Wilkinson, Q. C.; Jas. W. Underhill; James Mitchell; Edward G. Perkins; Robt. Ferguson; James Robinson; Elijah Tozer; John Williston, J. P.; Jasper Maddox; Robert M'Naughton; Patrick Murphy; Alex. Williston; Robert M'Lean; John Mescereaux; Wm. Carroll; George Mescereaux; Jeremiah Savoy; Samuel Holmes; Patrick Bergan; Wm. Russell, Sr.; John Pond; Thomas Holmes; John M'Lean; Donald M'Lean; Alexander Beck; John M'Tavish; Edward Dalton; John Maroney; Matthew Russell; Morgan Hays; Martin Power; Frederick Kerr; David Allison, Sr., and 36 others.

☞ The *Gleaner* has collapsed, for a time. We did not expect to hear of its decease until after the election, but it is now numbered among the things that were. One thing is certain, Northumberland never did sustain two papers for any length of time neither can it do so now, is our humble opinion. However if any one has surplus funds to lose, there is a splendid chance to do so, by taking hold of the *Gleaner*. It would doubtless not be suspended now, if the speculation was at all a profitable one.

The Cause Marching On.

In Charlotte on Monday four candidates backed down, ensuring success of the full ticket in favor of free non-sectarian education by overwhelming majority.

In York the tour of the candidates on the ticket is a constant success, and in Westmorland there are signs of demoralization in the opposition ranks. The fight there will be a repetition of 1872. The whole line is steadily advancing in splendid order for the grand and final charge.

☞ In commenting last week upon the delay in the receipt of the message sent to Mr. J. D. M'Donald, we had no intention of leading the public to believe that the Newcastle office was to blame in the matter, for such was not the case. Indeed, the operator here is very attentive to her duties; and gives general satisfaction. The trouble appears to have been with the cable which crosses the river a short distance below Newcastle. Ever since the opening of navigation until very recently, the cable worked badly, owing to injuries received from the anchors of rafts, which caused the Company considerable expense in lifting and repairing, and much annoyance. We have since been informed that on the day the despatch was forwarded the cable was not in working order, and the message had to be sent round by Matapedia, which caused the delay. We make these remarks in justice to the Montreal Telegraph Company.

☞ A Correspondent sends us the following sad news.

Bolestown, N. B., June 2nd, 1874.

Dear Sirs.—A very sad accident occurred at Salmon Brook, near Campbell Town, York Co., which resulted in the death of Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Campbell Town. It seems that Mr. Palmer had been, for a few days past, assisting Mr. Shephard's party in stream driving. While they were at work yesterday, (Monday) the logs jammed in the Brook. Mr. Palmer and others were about to work at them, when the logs started from under their feet, and threw Mr. P. in the Brook. Every possible assistance was rendered to save Mr. Palmer's life, but all to no avail.

Eben and John Stickney narrowly escaped being crushed to death, while endeavouring to rescue the body of the deceased. It was thought at first Mr. Palmer was drowned, but upon further examination, it seems evident that he was jammed to death between the logs. Mr. P. was in his 58th year. He came from England, with his parents about forty years ago. He has been a member of the British Templars for some years past. Mr. Palmer never married, but has always been an affectionate brother and kind neighbour.

☞ The third number of *Quip* is full of fun and spirit. The contest now going on is represented by a spirited cartoon called "Spring Meeting 1874." The Atty. General is leading in the race, bringing along with him the member of the Government for Westmorland. Close at their heels is Mr. Marshall, borne along upon the wings of "newspaper abuse," while in the rear are to be seen Messrs. Gough and Hanington, the former shackled by "party trammels." Near the course Messrs. Lindsay, Napier and Beckwith are pressing their claims, being kept within bounds by a policeman.

☞ No man who upholds the school law should fail to record his vote on Saturday. Vote early, and vote the right way, by putting in the ticket having on it the names of Kelly Davidson, Swim and Tweedie. Do not scratch out one or any of the names.

☞ The *Daily Telegraph* says that at the election on Monday "in Gloucester the priests stood at the polls and put the ballots in the hands of their people." And this in a free country. No wonder their candidates are elected by large majorities.

☞ The firing for the Challenge Cup presented by the Hon. Mr. Muirhead to No. 4 Company, 73rd Battalion, will take place at the Range, Black River, on Monday, the 29th inst. Ranges, 200,400, 600 yards.

☞ Friends of Free Schools. Remember, in your hands is victory or defeat. Let your motto be the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

☞ The adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Wesleyan Church will be held at Chatham, on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m. The usual Conference Collection will be taken up on the evening of Sunday next.

☞ Those who uphold equal rights and religious freedom, will vote the school ticket in its entirety.

☞ The bad condition of the road above Newcastle is disgraceful. There is one spot near the residence of Mr. James Nevin which is positively dangerous. Will the Commissioner of Great Roads give the matter his immediate attention.

☞ Separate Schools means increased taxation. Rally to the polls, and vote them down.

☞ The Newcastle Steam Ferry Boat will commence running to-day.

☞ J. D. Phinney, Esq., of Richibucto, is out as a candidate to represent Kent in the House of Assembly.

☞ Newcastle Police Court report unavoidably crowded out.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

Entered—May 30—brig Deaden, Wadsen, Norway, Guy, Stewart & Co.; bark Freid, Mulsen, do., do. June 1—Oceanica, Aslasken, do., do.; schr. Thetis, Luidgren, Ch'town, do. 3—bks. Habbit, Johnson, London, A. Morrison; Howard, O'Neil, Belfast, do.; Milecete, Philips, Liverpool, gen. cargo, do.; Indefatigable, Falck, Norway, Guy, Stewart & Co.; Marie, Johnannesen, Limerick, do. 4—schr. Bay State, Champion, Cascumpec, master. Ariel, Grady, Summerside, hay, do. 6—schr. Willie, Ache, Shippegan, fish, master; stmr. Secret, Davison, Quebec, cargo, W. Muirhead; schr. Tory, Vanbusterk, Pugwash, hay, master; Flora Ann, Bears, Port Hawkesbury, ballast, do.; bk. Baticola, Jomsen, Bourdeaux, J. B. Snowball; bk. Hannah, Surget, Hull, do.; bk. Hiram, Simonren, Liverpool, A. Morrison; schr. Wild Brier, M'Leod, St. Pierre, do.; bk. Lina, Suhr, London, J. B. Snowball; bk. Dagny, Backke, Kinsale, Guy, Stewart & Co.; Oluda, Hansen, Norway, do.; Sundsvall, Tellesen, do., do. 8—schr. F. Cleaver, Miller, Tignish, produce, master; True Love, Gillis, do., do., do.; bk. Bothina, Regment, Liverpool, gen. cargo, J. B. Snowball; bk. Bayard, Tonnesen, Greenock, J. B. Snowball; bk. Althea, Johnsen, Norway, do.; bk. Gyda, Eveksen, do. A. Morrison; bgt. Neva, M'Ilvena, Dublin, do.; brig. Presto, Christensen, Norway, Guy, Stewart & Co.; bk. Harmoni, Hansen, Lancaster, W. Muirhead; Frivold, Johnsen, Norway, Guy, Stewart & Co.; bk. Bernadotte, Johanessen, do.; J. B. Snowball.

Cleared—May 30—schr. J. W. Bell, New London, salt, W. Muirhead; brig Isabel, Smith, Dundalk, deals, Guy, Stewart & Co. June 2—Normand, Andersen, Grimsby, do., Guy, Stewart & Co.; Kinnon, Andreasen, Gloucester, do., J. B. Snowball; bk. Andreas, Backer, Hull, do., Guy, Stewart & Co.; schr. Daddy, Palmer, Pictou, lumber, A. Morrison; C. Bernier, Bernier, Quebec, ballast, master. 3—Ariel, M'Kay, Summerside, lumber. J. B. Snowball. 4—Bay State, Champion, Cascumpec, salt, W. Muirhead; Vivid, Stewart, Pictou, lumber, G. R. & Co.; bk. Jane Douil, Sherry, Troon, deals, Wm. Muirhead; brig Lady Mulgrave, Murphy, Dublin, do., do. 5—bk. Aguste, Johannesen, Fleetwood, deals, A. Morrison. 8—schr. Willie, Ache, Shippegan, cargo, W. Muirhead; bg't. Aurora, Howie, Irving, deals, do.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

Blackville, June 5th, 1874.

Messrs. Editors.—According to announcement, the gentlemen composing the free non-sectarian school ticket (with the exception of A. A. Davidson, Esq., who was unavoidably absent) addressed the electors here in the schoolhouse last evening. There was a large number of electors present, so many that there was scarcely room enough in the building to accommodate them. Wm. Swim, Esq., was the first speaker. After stating that he was before the electors as a candidate for their suffrages, having been one of the "ticket" chosen by the County Convention, he briefly and forcibly explained his views on the political situation, and also paid a just and well deserved compliment to the Government for the part they took in securing a steamer to run on the North & Southwest branches of the Miramichi river. He said if elected he would use all the influence he possessed, to secure the building of the Miramichi Valley Railroad, a work that is of the utmost importance to the people in this section of the province.

L. J. Tweedie, Esq., followed; and in a forcible and eloquent manner depicted the blessings and advantages of a free education to the youth of this province, or in fact to those of any country.

Hon. Wm. M. Kelly on rising, was received with applause. He touched briefly on the school question, and stated that he was proud that he had the honor of belonging to a Government that had successfully introduced and carried out such a good and really necessary measure; as there is no other question of such vital importance to a country as the proper education of its youth.

He then proceeded to take up and review the different charges brought against the Government by the opposition; and disposed of them to the entire satisfaction of every person present, by proving them (the charges) to be a batch of falsehoods, expressly got up in the interests of an unprincipled and factious opposition. During his telling, and really effective speech, Mr. Kelly was frequently and warmly applauded. The speakers made a good impression, and I afterwards heard several electors (who before were quite undecided what course to pursue) express their intention of voting for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

The cause is gaining strength here every day; and now no one scarcely doubts that the whole ticket will be elected.

There is great stress laid by the opposition upon the fact that the school question will not be the only question of importance that our representatives will be called upon to consider during the next four years. Of course we all know this, and we also know that the gentlemen composing the "ticket" are as able to protect the interests of the people, (if not abler) than the gentlemen who are anxious to be returned, so that they may still continue their objectionable obstructionist policy under the guise of Her Majesty's Most Loyal Opposition. As regards the school system, not even its most zealous supporters consider it a paragon of perfection, and no one could expect a perfect law to be established here in N. B. in so short a period of time, when in the neighboring states it has taken years of struggles and vicissitudes to secure to them this inestimable boon.

Our present law will of course be amended from time to time as may seem needful, but it is preposterous for the repealers or separate school men to expect that a majority of men can be elected in this Province, who would desire to see the different sects disunited as they are in Newfoundland, or who would be bigoted and fool-hardy enough to impose upon this Province for ever the trammels of a sectarian school system. This question is now fairly before the people, and if they are wise they will let no personal considerations or side issues have any effect in the approaching contest.— There is no middle ground; those who are not for the school law are against it, therefore let liberty and freedom from sectarian trammels be the battle cry, and glorious will be the triumph.

Yours &c.,

S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption, everybody knows, is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insiduously, that before one is aware of it the Lungs are a mass of ulcers then an exposure to our ever changing climate produces inflammation, and in a few days or weeks it is said he or she died of hasty consumption. For all troubled with c