Board of Works

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW, Our Country, with its United Interests. EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XI.—No. 47. Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, September 18, 1878. WHOLE No. 567.

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.

House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, - - - MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, is in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in evry style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877. 10

KIRK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has Rented the New Building erected by Mr. M'Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having Newly Furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.

COACH will connect with the trains.—Good stabling accommodation.

D. KIRK, Proprietor.
Newcastle, May 13, 1878.

CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM,.....NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

☞ Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 13th, 1873. 14 1y

"Wilbur House,"

Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.

This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.

As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Baie des Chaleurs, is one of the very best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the Intercolonial Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.

H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 1876

ROYAL HOTEL,

KING SQUARE.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

NORTHERN HOUSE,

CAMPBELLTON.

THE Subscriber having recently bought and fitted up the John M'Millan Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.

The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.

Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.

R. DAWSON,
PROPRIETOR.
July 1st, 1877. 18

VICTORIA HOTEL,

RIVER DU LOUP,

JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevation, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.

October 24, 1877. 31-1yr

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.

THOS. B. PEACE,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF SAWS,

Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the county. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness these statements

All Kinds of Repairing Done.

References By Permission:—

HON. WM. MUIRHEAD, Chatham;
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq., "
D. & J. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLETT, Nelson;
BAKER & Co., North Esk.

SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September, 18 1876. 20

TANK FACTORY,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

MR. W. H. KNOWLES

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 203, over A. J. Lordly's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness & despatch.

Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877. 16

WILLIAM A. PARK,

Barrister & Attorney at Law,

SOLICITOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.

Castle Street, - - NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877. 2

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1874. 13

WILLET & QUIGLEY,

Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &C.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

JOHN WILLET. RIC D F. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
March 24, 1876. 2inc-29

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,

&c., &c.,

CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1876. 30-1y

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE.
At Mr. Wm. Gremley's, opposite Office.

Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman,

will attend to DENTISTRY in its various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.

Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.

☞ Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.

Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 19tf.

Confectionery &c.

W. C. HOLDSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,

CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.

Constantly on hand, a great variety of

Plain and Fancy Confectionery,

(Pure and Unadulterated.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ A large importation of

Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.

Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

S. F. SHUTE,

Direct Importer of

Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.

WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.

AGENT for the "Florence" SEWING MACHINE, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

☞ *Remember the Place.*

S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1873. 24ly.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!

TRY IT.

BY an admirable arrangement of nature, the whole body, each part in its turn, recuperates new material to make up for its own waste. This principle accounts for the fact that

HYOPOSSOMUM

—OR—

Magic Cough Syrup,

a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all imperfections from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.

A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility.

Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.

PREPARED ONLY BY F. BOCKLER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

T. H. Ramsay General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD by ALL DEALERS.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.

Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.

Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.

NEWCASTLE:—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM:—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000 stg.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE CO'Y,

INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over $6,000,000.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,

INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over $2,500,000.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at lowest rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks—or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL.
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC and BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.

G. A. BLAIR,

Merchant Tailor,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Always on hand a large and select assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins,

Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS,

Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.

Gentlemens' APPAREL,

Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Remember the Stand.

Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.

June 25th, 1873.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order for

SPRING AND SUMMER

will do well to examine his splendid assortment of

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS

to select from.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of a First Class Cutter.

Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.

W. S. MORRIS.
Chatham, April 30, 1877. my2

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having taken out an

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,

IS PREPARED TO

CONDUCT AUCTION SALES

in any part of the Country.

☞ Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.

SAMUEL U. McCULLEY.
Chatham, June 25th, 1878. jly3-2m

STEAM JOINERY WORKS

—AND—

FURNITURE FACTORY,

EEL RIVER, - - RESTICOUCHE.

T. REID & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Joiner Work, and the common grades of Furniture on the best terms for CASH.

DOORS AND SASHES

from the cheapest, to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.

Gothic Work and Eclesiastical Furniture a specialty.

Eel River, June 22nd, 1878. 26

SPECTACLES.

LAZARUS & MORRIS' celebrated perfected spectacles and eye glasses will not tire the eyes or injure the sight, for sale by the Agent,

C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverley Hotel."

WANTED.

A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.

Apply to

DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, '77.

EMPIRE

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,

SHEDIAC, N. B.

Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles Manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.

T. W. BELL & CO.
Nov. 26, 1877. 1yr

Nomination Day in Northumberland.

Mr. Mitchell's Speech.

MR. MITCHELL'S SPEECH was a vigorous and able defence of the policy of the old administration—a policy which built up the country and made it prosperous—and a scathing *expose* of the reckless blundering of the Mackenzie or Reform party.

Mr. M. said that it was expected of every representative that he should give an account of his stewardship when seeking re-election. He should do so, and would also state his views clearly, as to the past, present and future. As he looked upon the vast assemblage he recognized the faces of some who had supported him ever since his first appearance in public life twenty six years ago, and the countenances of others who had never deserted him during the 22 years he had been a representative. He had never failed during his legislative career to pursue such a course as would stimulate the industries of the country, and had always been found at his post. He had pursued a course of Opposition to the Government because the utterances and promises of Mr. Mackenzie and his party when in opposition did not coincide with their *actions* when in power—as evidenced in the fact that they had increased the public expenditure instead of decreasing it—had not given out contracts for public works to the lowest responsible tenders, as they said should be done when in opposition and had found their policy not one calculated to promote the welfare of the country. Mr. M. said that the policy of to-day might not suit ten years hence. It had been asked—Why did not the Macdonald Gov't institute a policy of protection ten years ago? Because things had changed. Look at Canada with her depressed industries—her imports largely in excess of her exports, and then ask if a change is not necessary. The Americans had wisely adopted a policy of protection. But while their markets were closed to us, ours was comparatively open to them—and they were enabled to flood our markets with goods which could be manufactured in Canada, our home market was destroyed, and our own manufacturers, and the working classes were the sufferers.

In our own County, said Mr. M., we depended almost entirely on one industry. Our imports were largely in excess of our exports, and so long as our outlet was more than our income we were slowly but surely drifting to bankruptcy and ruin. With deals at less than £6 per standard, and the expense of getting out logs increasing every year, the prospects for the lumbering business were certainly not cheering. In olden times £8 was obtained, when it cost less to bring out the logs than now. Was it right to drift on in this way. He came forward as an independent supporter of the Opposition, whose policy was to build up our industries, and to create steady employment for the working men. For lack of steady employment thousands of our young men were driven from Canada to the United States—(the country which the advocates of free trade say is being ruined by Protection) where they obtained remunerative labor, and found comfortable homes. By keeping our young men at home, the girls were kept home also. (Laughter.)

He had done more to build up the County than any man it it. (Cheers.) He loved the County, it was the place of his birth—and he was anxious that something shall be done to bring in a new era of prosperity, which would never be done under the vacilating policy of the present Gov't.

Mr. Mitchell then went on to show what Protection had done for England when that now great nation was in her infancy—showing that it was not until by a wise protective policy she had built up her manufacturing industries and took her position as the great manufacturing centre of the world, that she in 1852 instituted a policy of partial free trade. The other nations of Europe were invited to imitate her example, but they wisely declined—they retained their protective tariffs and at present were, by heap labor, cutting out the English manufacturer, and flooding Great Britain with foreign goods, to the injury of the British manufacturers and the artizans of the mother land.

The United States, under a system of free trade, was a few years ago running into debt at the rate of *One Hundred millions of dollars* annually, her imports previous to 1861 were $274,000,000—and the exports seventy millions less. But protection wrought a change, and last year the imports were $492,000,000 while the exports exceeded the imports by $166,000,000, showing that the balance was on the right side of the ledger, instead of on the wrong side by seventy millions under free trade. That Country has paid seven hundred millions of the national debt in twelve years, and built up the youth of the country.

Canada imports more than she exports by many thousands—the imports exceeding the exports by $236,000,000 in ten years. We were falling behind every year, and accumulating debt, and there was only one way to pay it—borrow money from England and pay the interest; this could not last for ever.

The population of the United States is 44,000,000—but if a policy of free trade had been carried out they would not have had twenty millions.

With free trade Canada has only been able to attract 40,000 American citizens to her shores, while 660,000 Canadians have taken up homes in the United States.

His opponent had said at a public meeting that there were 2,000,000 of tramps in the United States. Well, Secretary Sherman had stated that the Americans were paying off the national debt at the rate of $100,000,000 annually. This showed prosperity, and did not tally with the story of the horde of tramps. (A voice, "Let the *Advance* take that down.") Mr. Mitchell—"Yes let the *Advance* man take it down, and print it truthfully, which he seldom did." This is only a mere outline of Mr. Mitchell's remarks with reference to free trade and protection. He also said that while Canada had spent since 1874 $1,050,000 in securing 35,000 European immigrants, she had lost many thousands of her own population who had found homes in that country which his opponent and his friends said was being ruined by free trade. It mattered little whether Jabez B. Snowball or Peter Mitchell be the representative for the next five years—but it was a matter of great moment to know whether the people wished to support the ruinous policy of the present Gov't, or the policy of the old Gov't which was one calculated to bring prosperity to the country, and to her people contentment. He for one could not support Mackenzie's fly-on-the-wheel policy—a policy which meant in plain words that the Grits could do nothing to save the country from ruin. If he (Mitchell) had a ship going down to the sea, and one pilot came along who said he did not know the channel, but would drift along, and probably take her out all right, while another pilot offered to take her out who knew well the stream and could pilot the vessel clear of the shoals and rocks, was it not reasonable to suppose that he would take the latter. Most certainly. Mackenzie had proved a bad pilot, and if the same state of things continued, the people might just as well pull up stakes and leave. The policy of the old administration was not to increase but to decrease taxation—to build up the industries of the country—and to provide steady employment for the people—to raise $22,000,000 of a revenue instead of $24,000,000 as at present, and to have that distributed upon the various articles, so that the taxation should bear lightly on the articles used by the poor, and heavier on luxuries.

Mr. Mitchell here disposed of the flour tax argument very effectually, showed that he was not in favor of it, and had voted against it in the Commons. Mr. Mitchell here read the resolution moved in the Commons by Mr. Brown, a supporter of Mackenzie, which is as follows:—

"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go again into Committee of Supply."—and of Mr. Brown's motion in amendment thereto:—"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be *Resolved*, That whereas a large quantity of wheat and flour has been imported into Canada within the last few years, this House is of opinion, that the interests of Canadian farmers would be promoted, by the imposition of a duty on these articles."

The name of Peter Mitchell was among the Nays, as it was also among the nays on two other resolutions, (also moved by a supporter of Mackenzie) relating to imposing a tax on coal, corn, oil, &c. Mr. M. here held up the volume of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, which he said was better proof than were partizan statements. (The chairman took the book and verified that Mr. Mitchell's name was among the Nays.)

While on this flour tax business he would relate an anecdote. A voter who was being canvassed by Mr. Snowball, and who also was told about the flour tax, said to Mr. Snowball that he thought there was a tax on flour even now. "Oh, no, that cannot be," said Mr. S. "Why, said the man, I had an order on your store and I found that your flour was a dollar more per barrel than I could get it for elsewhere." (Great laughter.)—It had been said that Mackenzie had voted against the tax. He did so because he knew it was not popular.—The mover of the resolution was merely a puppet put up to test the feeling of the House, and doubtless with the permission of the Premier himself, for Mr. Brown, one of his supporters, would not have done so unless acting under the assent of Mackenzie. But if Parliament had shown a disposition to favor the resolution, Mackenzie would probably have not been slow to avail himself of it.

Mr. Mitchell explained, in answer to a question, that the tax of 20c. per barrel on flour was imposed when negotiations were pending between Canada and the United States with reference to a Reciprocity Treaty, when the Americans were doing just as they pleased on our fishing grounds and refused to pay the fishing tax—but that as soon as it was found that reciprocity could not be had, the tax was repealed.

Mr. M. showed that the Macdonald Government did not unnecessarily tax the necessaries of life by showing that in 1871 they took off the taxes on tea to the extent of a million dollars—which had been clapped on again by the Mackenzie party as soon as they got in power.

Mitchell's fleet of six small vessels had been laughed at and ridiculed, but nevertheless this small fleet kept the Americans outside the limits—fifteen vessels were captured and sold, and the Yankees were taught that they could not treat Canada with disrespect. The fleet had, he believed, been the means of bringing about the Washington Treaty, a treaty which brought a settlement of the "Alabama" claims, which were at one time likely to cause trouble between England and the States. He had been publicly praised for the manner in which he had attended to his departmental duties, and had often endured hardships and risk in seeing that the light service was conducted in an efficient manner. He referred to St. Paul's Island, a place noted for its many wrecks—and said that at one time reports came in that the lights were not properly attended to. He went in person to the Island, landed in a small boat during a dark and rainy night, and walked five miles and return, through mud and rain, to ascertain if the reports were true.—Surprised the keepers, found the lights in a bad condition; but never afterwards was there a complaint. He would like to see Sir Albert the Lazy undertaking such a task. During the time he (Mitchell) had been at the head of the department he had placed over forty laws on the Statutes, among them laws relating to navigation, which had caused him many sleepless nights, but which had proved of great service to the mariner. Sir Albert had referred to some of the expenditures on Dominion steamers, but he would like to have the opportunity of asking the Knight what was meant by the amount charged by him for contingencies, $1,100. He (Mitchell) had no doubt these "contingencies," if fully explained, would rather open the eyes of the public.

Mr. Mitchell then referred to some of the personal charges brought against him, and warned the electors that they might expect all kinds of lies against him in the next *Advance*. But don't believe them. Voices—"We don't." Mr. Mitchell then said—"If you believe I have nailed the lies circulated against me, give me three cheers." And three rousing cheers were given.

Mr. Snowball rose and asked for three cheers, which were given, but it was easily seen that the greater number were with Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell then referred to the manner in which Premier Mackenzie had failed to carry out his promised economy—had added to the departments—had given contracts without public competition—had bungled in the Pacific Railway matter by constructing useless locks, &c., and building Georgian Branch without survey, causing heavy loss to the country—had advocated "no coalitions" while in opposition, and had done the same thing himself when in power, by taking in a number of the Conservatives, among them the notorious Canchon, the man who was forced to resign his seat in the Quebec Government on account of the manner in which he had dealt with the unfortunate inmates of the Beaufort Insane Asylum—and had also taken in Cartwright, the great political humbug, who was not fit, as a financier, to wipe the dust off Tilley's shoes.

Mr. M. also showed the great increase in the cost of collecting the revenue at present as compared with the past, and said that the Grits were certainly not the men to rise up and charge the old administration with extravagance.

It was just about this time, when Mr. M. was not more than half through his speech, that some of Mr. Snowball's followers made a great disturbance by calling out repeatedly "Snowball!" "Snowball!" and in every possible way did their utmost to prevent Mr. Mitchell from being heard. It was evidently a pre-arranged affair. There was considerable confusion. Mr. Mitchell said he would be heard, if he stood there till midnight. How the matter was to end no one could tell—but finally Mr. Mitchell, at the request of some of his old friends and supporters, gave way. He did so, and made new friends by so doing.

MR. SNOWBALL commenced by explaining why he did not attend the public meeting in Newcastle. He had spoken at the Court House a short time before, had his engagements to meet over the County—and as he would have to address them on Nomination Day, he did not think it was necessary to attend.

Mr. Snowball did not say he had an engagement to speak on *the* evening in question, because he knew he was free to attend the public meeting if he had chosen to do so.

His address was somewhat similar to the ones given on the hustings five years ago and at the Court House on the occasion of the re-election of Hon. Mr. Adams. He belittled Mr. Mitchell's efforts in connection with Confederation and the Railway—said that he had taken too much credit to himself (cries of "No! No!") and that in any case the line by the North must have been built, a statement which will not be accepted in this locality. *Mr* Snowball referred to the purchase of his shipyard, and that he had sold three times as much land to Hamilton & Fish in the same same property for $1200. Mr M. of course would say it was a slander, but challenged him to contradict it.

M. S. brought up the old changes about the Customs. Buildings in Chatham and Newcastle—Middle Island, the Haws matter Lightship, &c.

His speech was marred by his attempt to implicate Mitchell in matters with which he had nothing whatever to do.

He got a good hearing, for which he was indebted both to Mr. Mitchell and to the forbearance of Mr. Mitchell's friends, who manifested a spirit of fair play, which is more than can be said of those (and some of them without a vote) who took such a pleasure in obstructing Mr. Mitchell while addressing the electors.

When Mr. Snowball had finished, a number of his followers showed their utter disregard for fair play by leaving the building without waiting to hear Mr. Mitchell's defence.

MR. MITCHELL again came forward and was enthusiastically cheered. He replied very briefly to the charges made against him. He said that a purchase of the rails through John Haws was made by the present Government, and he knew nothing of it, and let the circumstances be what they may, he (Mitchell) had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. What would the electors think of him if he were to charge upon Mr. Snowball the sins of his relatives—and indeed one of them, a brother-in-law too, had, it was reported, narrowly escaped punishment for forgery.

Mr. S. had said that $1200 had been paid for portraits of the Macdonald Ministry. So far as he was concerned it was false, he had not had a picture taken for many years and any that had been taken had been paid for out of his own pocket. Mr. Snowball had tried to connect him in some way with the building of the Round House. He scarcely knew the contractor, Perkins, did not know whether it cost too little or too much. If Mr. Snowball looked nearer home he would perhaps find out who the Company were.

With reference to the purchase of Middle Island from the chairman, the Hon. W. Muirhead, for the erection of quarantine buildings, he had nothing to do with it (Mr. Muirhead, "that's true,") and Mr. Snowball displayed his ignorance when he said that the matter was one under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It was one which was controlled by the Department of Public Works.

With reference to his shipyard property he had never offered it to the Gov't. Like other lands it was taken by the Gov't, and the amount ($16,000) was fixed by two sets of arbitrators. He had never sold a foot of it to Hamilton & Fish. A portion of the property was owned by a Quebec firm, Messrs. Hamilton & Fish had made the purchase from them.

Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Snowball had better attend to his own Scandals—such as the Chatham Railway, the sale of slabs & deal ends to the I. C. Railway at exorbitant rates—two or three dollars per cord, when Hamilton & Fish were selling at $1.10. Of course, Mr. S. had no scandals.

Mr. Snowball had said that he (Mitchell) had done little or nothing about the Railway. Why, Mr. S. had in 1868 signed a Public Address which was presented to him (Mitchell) in acknowledgment of his services. What had he to say to that?

Mr. Mitchell then brought up the "Brown Scandal," which Snowball denied having uttered, and R. P. Whitney, Esq., took the platform, and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that Mr. Snowball had, during a conversation with him, led him to believe that Mr. Mitchell was the person who stole the books. Mr. Whitney said he was greatly annoyed that the theft should have taken place in his settlement. When he asked Mr. S. if he suspected any person, Mr. Snowball said he had reason to suspect a lawyer who was at present in the County but who was not practising—who was around when Crocker's books were stolen—a man who was a curse to the County, and would be a curse to the County until he was put out of it. Mr. Whitney said—"Do you mean Mr. Mitchell?" Mr. S. said he would mention no names, and left him.

Mr. Snowball was getting very excited, so much so that he kept his hat on when Mr. Whitney was speaking, and was apparently in a fix out of which it was not easy to get.

The excitement was growing among the auditors.

Mr. Mitchell said there was another matter. That lying paper the *Advance* had said that he (Mitchell) would fail to prove on Nomination Day that Mr. Snowball had said he would spend $50,000 to defeat Mitchell. He requested his friend Mr. R. R. Call to come forward.

Mr. Call said if Mr Snowball would deny having made any such statement he was prepared to prove it.

But Mr. Snowball had found matters getting too warm for his liking, and had left (by the side door it is supposed.)

Mr. Call said he had heard it stated that Mr. Snowball had denied making any such statement, and the *Advance* also denied it. He said that on June *5th*, while walking from the railway wharf to his own wharf, he had a conversation with Mr. Snowball, during which that gentleman had stated that, if necessary, he would spend $50,000 to defeat *Mitchell*. To this he (Call) was prepared to make affidavit. But he believed his word would be taken, as he had no desire to misrepresent *Mr.* Snowball. *Mr.* Snowball had also said to him that the Bishop had elected Peter *Mitchell* last time, but that the Bishop was with him this time, or something to that effect.

Mr. Mitchell said he was very sorry His Lordship's name had been dragged into the canvass by the Snowball party, but since they had done so, he was authorized to state that such was not the case, and that on the 6th June last he had received a most friendly letter from Bishop Rogers, wishing him success at the general election.

Mr. Mitchell said he had abstained from all personal allusions to Mr. Snowball during the canvass until to-day, when he could not help doing so in self defence. He was sorry Mr. S. had not imitated his example.

Mr. Mitchell closed by saying that a specimen of the manner in which the public money was being spent by the present Gov't was seen in the giving of $12,000 to Messrs. Ives, of ——for four iron gates—the said Ives being a friend and supporter of the Gov't. They were also erecting a tower on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa to cost $150,000 This tower was to be called the "Mackenzie tower," and would be a fitting monument of the way in which the Grits had squandered the money of the Country. He believed the electors of Northumberland would roll up for him as handsome a vote as he had ever received since he had been their representative.

Mr. Mitchell was greeted with tremendous cheering. An attempt to raise cheers for Mr. Snowball failed to bring the cheers. The act of Mr. Snowball in leaving the Hall when he did showed both cowardice and guilt. It was certainly so construed by the great majority of the electors present.

The Late Right Rev. Dr. Conroy.

The remains of the late Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Apostolic Delegate, arrived in Queenstown on Thursday morning by the "Gaspian," from Halifax. The Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Newfoundland, and several other priests accompanied the remains of the illustrious dead. They were met on arriving by the Very Rev. Dean Neville, of Cork, Rev. Stephen Ashlin, administrator (the Bishop being unavoidably absent), and the Rev. Dr. Hoare, St. Michael's, Longford. The arrangements had been made to remove the remains to the pro-Cathedral, Queenstown, but the time intervening between the arrival of the remains and departure of the train being short, the clergymen from Ardagh thought it better to move at once for the terminus. The train started at 9 for Dublin. On Friday afternoon a solemn office and High Mass were celebrated in the Cathedral, Marlboro' street, Dublin. The *Freeman* of Saturday says:—At half-past ten o'clock the long procession of priests and dignitaries started from St. Kevin's Chapel. There must have been more than two hundred ecclesiastics in the imposing array, and the scene was an impressive one, as the secular clergy, in their soutanes and snow-white surplices; the regulars in their varied habits of black and brown and white; the canons in their robes, and the prelates in their purple, filed along the Cathedral nave, and distributed themselves through the choir. There were priests from nearly every part of Ireland, and there would have been many more had there been a more decided announcement as to the day and time of the obsequies. His own native diocese of Armagh; his native county of Louth; Dublin, with which he was so intimately connected; and Ardagh, with which his relationship were necessarily so close and affectionate, all were represented, and all were equally sympathetic in their testimonies of reverence and of sorrow. The procession was closed by their lordship the Bishop of Gadara, the Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland (who lovingly accompanied the corpse of his friend and fellow-prelate on their journey from the western world), the Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, attended by the following members of the Chapter:—The Very Rev. Monsignor Meagher, P. P., V. G., Dean; the Right Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, V. G., Canons Kennedy, P. P.; Farrell, P. P.; McMahon, P. P.; Keogh, P. P.; Lee, P. P., and Murphy, P. P. The most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop Designate of Kerry, was present in the chair. When his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop had taken his seat upon the Episcopal Throne, the Office of the Dead was recited, Rev. Messrs. O'Reilly and Donnelly acting as chanters. The portion of the office recited were the Psalms and Lessons of the First Nocturn of Matins, and the Lauds. At the conclusion of the office, High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Gadara, with Rev. Mr. O'Hea, C. C., as deacon; the Rev. Mr. Burke, C. C., as sub-deacon; Rev. Mr. Butterfield, C. C., assistant priest; and the Rev. B. Farrell, C. C., as master of the ceremonies; the Canons at the throne being Right Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Canons Lee and Keogh. The music of the Mass was that by Asola, and was sung by a choir of priests, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Verdon, McManus, P. P.; O'Reilly, C. C.; Keogh, C. C.; Hackett, C. C.; Donnelly, C. C.; Murray, C. C., &c., and some students at Clonliffe. When the Holy Mass had ended, the absolutions at the catafalque were pronounced by the Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare, the Bishop of St. John's, the Bishop of Gadara, the Very Rev. Dean Meagher, and the Cardinal Archbishop.—*Irish paper.*

A Prairie Duel.

A Terrible test of Marksmanship.

Some five years ago Adam Goldie left his native country of Shannon, Mo., where he was engaged in cattle raising, for Northern Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. His fame as a marksman among the Texans soon became notorious. In the vicinity of Goldie's ranche lived William Darrell, or, as he was more familiarly termed, Bloody Bill. This Bloody Bill was a noted ruffian and desperado. His feats in marksmanship were likewise astounding, and probably no man in the Lone Star State excelled him in handling the rifle. He became jealous of Goldie's fame, and managed to pick a quarrel with him, which resulted in a challenge. After a short consultation they decided that a duel should be fought, but in consequence of the extraordinary skill of the parties, at a long distance.

On the open prairie, about two miles distant, grew two post oak trees. They were four hundred and twenty yards apart, and were the only trees on that spot. All around were open, timberless prairie. It was decided that Goldie and Bill should both take their rifles and each take up a position behind their respective trees, and then blaze away at each other. The Texans hoped by this means to prevent bloodshed, or at least to prevent a fatal termination of the duel. The preliminaries being settled, the whole party mounted their horses and rode out on the prairie to the selected spot. Goldie took up his position behind one of the trees, and Bill ensconced himself behind the other. The remaining party of the crowd then rode to a slight undulating eminence to the right where they were to remain as spectators. One of them was to give the signal for the beginning of the combat by firing his rifle in the air, and the report was to be the signal to the duellists to begin with their bloody work. Goldie waited anxiously the detonation of the rifle, which suddenly sounded on the air.

Then began the duel at the longest range ever recorded. Goldie advanced from behind the tree in a kneeling position, when, whiz! his sombrero was perforated by a ball from Bloody Bill's rifle. Quick as lightning he dropped full length on the ground in time to escape the two other bullets which came in rapid succession. He lay still, brought his rifle into position, as he was stretched upon the ground, and then remained immovable. Presently he saw a diminutive figure which he knew to be Bill (who was nearly one inch taller than Goldie), advancing cautiously from the shelter of the tree. Quickly taking aim he fired twice in succession and then retired behind the sheltering trunk.—One of the bullets, he afterward discovered, had passed through the lobe