

# CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co., Publishers.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

No. 8.

## Nomination Day.

DORCHESTER, JULY 1st, 1870.

The day was remarkably fine, and the train arriving brought numerous electors from the Western parishes, and a goodly number of visitors, who availed themselves of the Dominion holiday to visit Dorchester, and witness the proceedings there. From the Eastern parishes the numerous carriages in every direction, showed the electors from that portion of the County still retained some interest in the election of representatives, although they had not the facilities of a railway to enable them to reach Dorchester with ease. The proceedings during the whole day were without the excitement which has marked the elections of this County for some years past, and our correspondent "Rate Payer" occupied a prominent part in the proceedings.

The Sheriff having opened the Court, the following gentlemen were nominated as Candidates:  
W. J. GILBERT was nominated by Adam Tait and others.  
CHAS. WARD by Nathan Lawrence, C. G. PALMER by Leonard Dixon, J. L. MOORE by John Palmer.  
BESS BOSTFORD by Jas. McAllister, D. L. HANINGTON by David Chapman, E. A. WALSH by William Turner, ANGELO McQUEEN by George Buck, P. A. LANDRY by Joseph Cook, JOHN FAWCETT by Elisha Wheaton.

A poll was then demanded by Geo. Buck. The candidates then adjourned to a temporary platform outside, and commenced speaking in the order of their nomination.  
W. J. GILBERT, Esq.  
He referred to his former advocacy of Confederation, to the Dominion Parliament as allowing a wider scope, a broader field for the aspirations and the ambition of our people. He had been requested to come forward, and had advocated Confederation but now that question is past and gone, his advice to the people was to select the best man and let the others remain at home. If he was elected, he would discharge his duties impartially and honestly; if he was not, he would bow gracefully to the public verdict. Owing to other delegates coming back from England, before the British North American Act was consummated, the whole matter was left in the hands of Tilley and Mitchell. It has since been discovered they had made a mistake. The Province of New Brunswick was allowed to go into Union with \$7,000,000 as a debt. We were not given credit for a great work, the European and North American Railway. When Western Extension is through, this road will pay more than 10 per cent. on the amount it cost. I believe the Local Assembly can bring a powerful influence to bear to rectify this matter. The representation of the various counties is not fair. The County of Restigouche, with a population equal to that of Dorchester, has the same representation as the whole of this County. That is not fair to this County. Eastern Extension cost \$150,000,000, but the Canadian Government has paid for it. That sum should be returned to our impoverished treasury. In the management of our affairs, the strictest economy should be used. The Adams House at Shediac was in the hands of the Government when I was in the House. It was a bill of expense; and although I lost friends by it, I had it sold and thereby effected a saving to the country. What I have done once I shall not be afraid to do again, should your votes give me that position. I believe the Legislative Council should be abolished. It has no check on the Local House. I speak as I feel about it; and if I lose some votes by speaking thus plainly, I cannot help it. I am the first candidate that announced this policy. I believe the election to the Local House should take place every two years; that would be a wholesome law, and with the veto power of the General Government would be ample check. (Mr. Gilbert then quoted from the St. John "Freeman" to show the extravagance of the Legislative Council.) Mr. Botsford will pardon me for referring to his brother. Each of us has enough sins of our own to answer for without answering for others, and Mr. Botsford is not responsible for his brother's sins. Without reference to his indebtedness to the Government, his lending money and purchasing "Aunt Sallies" and all other sorts of things is quite reason enough that he should be dismissed. Before incurring an expense of \$1800 for contingencies, he should have consulted the Government. Will you stand such extravagance as that? If you do, you will have the tax-gatherer at your doors. We need all the money we can get on our roads and bridges; we have none to spare on "Aunt Sallies" and cognate and lavender gloves. No wonder there is no money to be put on roads, and for the repair of bridges! We want no white-gloved and perfumed gentlemen to represent us. I cannot see how the Speaker could use thirty pairs of kid gloves during a session. We want the Bay Verte Canal. Mr. Durpee was the only representative who advocated that measure. In the United States the local legislators bring great pressure upon the General Government; why cannot we do the same? I would forward that work. The tax on flour and on newspapers should be taken off. Education is the first duty of a legislator; an educated people are always prosperous and happy. Do you wish to deprive the French people of this County of separate schools? As in Quebec I would give each district the right to conduct their own schools. Mr. King's school bill would entail too many officials and too much taxation. I believe in free schools, but would not vote for it. We have not a fair share of road money; other counties get more in proportion. Look at the wharves at Shediac and Moncton; they are all going to ruin. "Is it not a disgrace that if any man wants to go to Hillsboro', he will have to go half way down to St. John. If I am elected, and can do anything, you will hear the sound of the broad axe on that bridge in the shortest possible time. I will not sleep at my post. I tell my Temperance friends that although I belong to the Temperance society, in principle and in practice I am one of themselves, and in me they may rely upon finding a champion. You know I have a cheap law bill. I hope yet to have that upon the Statute Book. I would have the large fees of the Judge of Probates cut down, and I am far from satisfied with the way in which that office is being conducted. When a man is overwhelmed with public business, like Mr. Chandler, he cannot give that constant attention to an office like the Judge of Probates, which is required. It is wrong that the business of suitors should be delayed by Mr. Chandler's frequent absence. I know I shall lose friends by this speaking, but I feel as I speak, and if I am right and you endorse my sentiments, I shall be happy to serve you.

CHAS. WARD, Esq.  
You may be surprised to see a mere boy before you, asking your suffrages. I care however as a representative of the laboring classes, and should I get my election I will do my best to advocate equal rights and equal privileges, to protect and support a liberal and responsible Government. I will do all I can for your benefit, if you will give me a voice. It may be necessary for law suits to represent you, but it is just as necessary for some of the laboring class to represent you also. You will agree with me that the man who is brought up on luxuries from his cradle has not the sympathy that one who has undergone the hardships of labor. The early part of my life I worked on a farm, and for fourteen years I have worked as a mechanic; and I do not hesitate to say that few men know the resources, the wants and necessities of this County better than I do. I was the first candidate that advocated direct taxation for schools, and I believe the property of the country should educate the children of the country. I believe the jurisdiction of magistrates should be increased; as under the present system if you wish to collect \$7 10s. you have got to travel all the way to Dorchester, or else abandon ten dollars of the amount. The County Court was a machine invented to stow away old politicians. It has fourteen clerks and five Judges, and costs from 25 to \$30,000 per year, which ought to go on the by-roads and to repair bridges. Many a man know has gone into the woods to settle and for want of a little encouragement from Government have left the country. You can hardly count the value of such men or their loss to the County when they leave. The best of our people leave warships by hundreds. You are depressed and depopulated. In 1863 we imported \$7,500,000—amount of revenue \$767,000; in 1868, in confederation, we imported \$6,500,000—amount of revenue \$886,000. Does not that show increased taxation? I need not tell you how tea, sugar &c. have gone up. We pay into the Dominion about \$1,000,000; we receive back \$700,000. Dead loss \$300,000, just by the customs arrangement. You in short pay \$200,000 to the Government, they have bought the Red River Country; they are deepening canals and carrying on other vast public works. What are we getting done here? True they are building the Inter-

lational, but don't you pay postage on newspapers stamp duties and excise duties? If ever I am elected I will raise my voice for retrenchment. The Legislative Council should be abolished. It is wrong they should waste so many thousands of your money, when to use Wetmore's own words, "take out those who were too old to write and those who could not write, only two or three would be left. The Probate fees should be reduced. The French population of this County have reclaimed marshes and cleared the woods. They should have our sympathy. Should you elect as a representative of the laboring classes, I will not be afraid to perform my duty.

CHAS. G. PALMER, Esq.  
He had been solicited by a large number of freeholders to come before you. He offered himself as a practical man; a man who knows every part of this County, and the needs and requirements of the people. Is the little amount of By-Road money we now get distributed right? He emphatically said No! In October last, a great tidal wave destroyed our marsh roads and our bridges. Was money forthcoming to repair this great damage? Not a cent. Where does all the by-road money go? I will tell you,—on Allen's Creek Bridge and similar works not particularly required, and if required half the money spent ought to have done. I don't blame my friends, the late representatives for this waste of public money—they were simply ignorant of the wants of the country. Formerly—twenty years ago—before the death of Mr. Crane, when his father, Philip Palmer, and other farmers, represented this County, the country was being settled. There was the time when the back woods were being cleared, and new thriving settlements were being extended throughout the Province. Why was the country so much more settled then than since? The reason is plain. The farmers that represented us gave six pence per bushel on oats, for the first crop, one shilling on wheat, rye, &c., and large grants on by-roads. And these grants were properly distributed, which enabled the settler to get his seed, to make roads, and to get bread till his crop was harvested. His father, like himself, was a farmer and surveyor, and perfectly understood and met the requirements of the people. Since that time no man has represented the people who has had a similar knowledge, and who has given the backwoodsman similar encouragement. Well, where does all the money go to? The General Government now does the greater part of the business and in this Province there is entirely too much machinery. Reduce the salaries, then there will not be so much contention among lawyers for office. The Commissioner of Works gets \$2,400 a year, as a salary. He also got \$1,400 last year for coach hire and grub! All coming out of you and not of me! Is not every bridge in the County going down? He never saw them in a worse condition, and hardly one dollar spent to improve them. What does the great commissioner of works do for his \$2,400 and \$1,400 travelling expenses? Why, he rides around the country, and looks at the bridges falling into decay, and never does anything to check it. The Surveyor General gets \$2,400 a year, when his clerks do all the work and are paid for it. What occupied the House 56 days last winter? Why to argue and fight over the Botsford clerkship, and after three weeks wrangling at your expense, got no men elected, they found they had not the power to decide it. But for that and the case of a St. John man in goal the House could have done business of the County in 15 or 20 days. He thought it unfair to make all the people in the County go to one end of it, to Dorchester Corner, to collect sums over \$20,000. He would extend the jurisdiction of magistrates to \$100,000. He did not think King's school bill would be beneficial. It was too complicated; but would go in for a free school bill that would bear equally on the people. The reduction of the enormous fees of the Probate Court had been agitated for years; nothing had been done, though every election big promises were made. I had nothing against Mr. Chandler the Judge, except he is Railway Commissioner and Legislative Councilor and people can hardly ever catch him at home. Where people travel 50 miles to see him it is a great hardship. He thought the fees ought to be reduced and another man on hand appointed. The Legislative Council is no good; responsible to nobody; it represents nobody. It has no check at all upon Legislation—the people are the true checks. No one could point to one good act they have ever done. Let it be abolished. Mr. Palmer spoke also about reducing the executive from 9 to 5 mem-

bers. He had no Government Office, and sucked no Government tit. He had no political sins to answer for, and would give way to those who had. Joseph L. Moore, Esq.  
I am prepared to defend my public acts, since I was elected in 1868. Then I found a new House. I was a young politician, and I gave the Government the same indulgence I expected. At that time there was no organized Opposition. The first session I led on a solemn hope, against a measure to increase the emoluments of King's College. Instead of defeat we, am the end, conquered. I supported the abolition of the Solicitor Generalship, and several seats in the Legislative Council. In 1869, I led the Opposition against King's School Bill. They brought it in the face of the session, when justice could not be done. Was Opposition justifiable under those circumstances? There was but one voice raised from all the Province; the voice of condemnation. It was going to impose an immense amount of direct taxation, that is coming soon enough without inviting it. If the country wants free schools, let us have a measure the people can approve of, and not a complicated piece of machinery. I am charged with not supporting the Government. They paid \$2000 for a little island down in St. George's—An island, when the season was favorable, might grow two bushels of cranberries. They paid \$200 for another pretended claim. Mr. Moore never referred to the extravagance in fitting up Government House, and to the manner in which the Board of Works squandered public money. That gentleman travels nearly free, and yet year after year these expenses have enormously increased—from \$688 in 1866 to \$1400 in 1869. Am I to support such a Government as that? I have been attacked about the distribution of money on Allen's Creek Bridge. I have only to say, I appointed the proper officer, and he did it at what I am informed, a low cost. The matter is of no interest to me, and I believe you will endorse my conduct. I have been charged with supporting the Legislative Council and prolonging a long debate. That I deny. I thought the Legislative Council has the right to discuss their own servant, and I believe my view will be sustained by the law officers of England. I am prepared to support any measure to reduce the representation, and I am in favor of a good sound common school bill. It has been used against me that I am brought out by a party, and forced upon this County. Gentlemen, my opponents pay a high compliment to the intelligence of the electors of this County. If I am offered the support of political leaders, am I expected to thrust it back in their faces? No! I am proud of their support. But you are your own masters; I am your servant, and you may judge me by the records of the country. I make no promises; they are easily made and easily forgotten. As to my future I appeal to my past record. Even the government gave me the credit of being a most industrious member. I have heard it whispered, "If Moore took a little less brandy it would be better." I am no hypocrite. I assure I never neglected my duties for any reason of the kind. I do not attempt to justify in any one the intemperate habits, and I trust that future any such canvass will not have a chance to exist. Would it be right when I have just succeeded in getting a little experience and influence, to turn me out? I have just learned the use of the tools; why put in a green hand to learn the trade again? This is a most intelligent constituency—a fair and honest one; would that be a remarkably good way of treating a man who has done his duty, and done it well?

BESS BOSTFORD, Esq.  
In coming before you again to ask your suffrages, I have no office; I am your servant, to be elected or rejected by you. Mr. Gilbert, in his speech, accuses the Legislature of wasting time. The House of Assembly, which I had the honor of being the head of, by your suffrages, had nothing to do with the displacement of Mr. Geo. Botsford, or the wasting of time. It was the work of a weak, imbecile and extravagant Government. As I have had nothing to do with it, it is unfair to mix me up with it. When Mr. Gilbert repeats the foul slander, that George Botsford imported aunt sallies and other articles, at the country's expense, he indorses the foul slander. I am well aware that printed slips, containing copies of invoice of articles ordered for Legislative Council, were industriously circulated in this County. But why were they not circulated elsewhere? They were circulated here to undermine me with my constituents. Why were they not published in the public prints of the day? I will tell you—the foul

slanderers knew they could be refuted, and they took this base, sneaking course to ruin me. I know it is the work of an iniquitous Government. The facts are simply these. Some \$1800 worth were ordered by the Legislative Council, including many articles for the private use of my brother. From the amount of the bill about \$900 worth was deducted, the amount ordered by my brother, including charges, duties, &c. Gentlemen, no transaction can be fairer than that; and yet Mr. Gilbert attempts, to-day, to fasten a stain upon my brother in the hope it will react upon me. I now come to the Speaker's contingencies, as published in a communication to the CHIGNECTO POST. In 1868, when I was sent by your suffrages to the House, I found it was the custom for the Speaker, Sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers and messengers to use white gloves, which were always furnished by the House. The Speaker was also furnished with a hat. Formerly a wig was used that cost 14 or 15 guineas; but the House ordered as a saving, that the hat be obtained instead. I took the hat as has been the custom for many years. On the Speaker's table are also placed, each session, for his convenience, a knife and pencil-case. If other pencils-cases or knives were got, I never saw them and am ignorant of them as a child unborn. Throughout this County, I have been represented as driving in a coach in state that cost \$1200 to Needham and \$32,000 to Woodstock R.R., because they were simply to buy three supporters to the Government. Could I support such a Government as that? To the grant of \$1000 to the Governor's Secretary and \$14,000 to Government House, I was opposed. In the canvass against me, my name has been linked with the family compact; that is most unfair. My own brother, and the Chandler's thrust me out. Now when the compact is broken and dead, am I to be linked with them? Gentlemen I trust your answer at the polls will be "No."

D. L. HANINGTON, Esq.  
I was late in speaking, and said he considered the old members had a right to speak first. This is the first time I have asked your suffrages. I did not offer before because there was a combination of two political parties against me. At the last election Mr. Moore soundly defeated the retrograde alarm; he would reduce expenses and put the money on roads and bridges. To-day it has been shown that a ruinously extravagant rate our Provincial Government has been carried on, and we have less money now than ever for our roads and bridges. It was made a canvass against me that I am a Confederate, and an answerable for the extravagance at Ottawa and Fredericton. The question of confederation is past and gone, and some of my strongest supporters are Anti-confederates. Gentlemen, you will not allow such a canvass as that to operate against me. What have the old members ever done? Did they check expenses any? Did they bring in any measure of retrenchment or reform? No. Mr. Botsford said in the parish of Botsford that I was one of those who taxed your flour. Was not that measure carried in the Senate by a majority of four only? Where was Senator Botsford then? Where was his brother-in-law, Senator Hazen? Where were they that their voices were not raised against it? I have been called an upstart. I am one of yourselves; and is there anything wrong in a young man seeking honorable avenues of promotion? There is a strong temptation to defeat me; I know you will not be influenced by such things. I ask you not to vote for me if you think I am not fit to represent you. I have listened to the charges against my father; I know he paid the expenses of his own contingencies. The Speaker has stated the charge for gloves was \$39; but if one pair of gloves lasted a fortnight, how was it he required so many? Tilley is charged with publishing the invoice, but it was brought before the contingent committee. Twelve hundred dollars for fifty-eight days? Should not the country know about it? We are going in debt year by year. They say the revenue is small. If you do not stop the small leaks in a mill-dam it will soon be destroyed. I think your money should be put on roads, bridges, and like interest. They say I am not in favor of the school law. Why cannot they express their opinions on it without seeking a personal quarrel with the Hamiltons. You will never find me unwilling to support a fair school bill. King's bill was too expensive and complicated. Believes with the present school money every child in the country could be educated. It costs now \$25000 a year for school. There are 9000 children fit for schooling, and \$200 each ought to educate them. Having worked on my father's farm, till I was 19 years old, I know as much what hard work is as any of

you, and I think you will find me well informed upon the agricultural wants and capabilities of this country. It is true, I will make a member, but I studied in an Attorney General's office and to politics I have been schooled since. I was in the cradle. I go for reducing or abolishing the Legislative Council, when the country says so. My father would support any such measure. The expenses of legislating are too great. The Speaker should pay his own expenses. My father, when Speaker, did so. The canvass in Botsford is I will hurt McQueen; in Dorchester that I will hurt Moore and Landry; and at Moncton that I will hurt Botsford. It cannot come to a tie between me and all the others. I think the French population should have a member, and I and my friends will support Landry. Was Moore right in saying a young member should not go? If so it affects Landry more than myself. It has been said we want to sell the oyster beds at Shediac. It is false. That matter has been satisfactorily explained at Shediac. (A voice: "It is not explained.") Mr. Hanington states that the party interrupting has a lot of good gains, he is taking 200 votes in Shediac. My family have lived side by side with the French, and I am willing to rest my position and even my life in their hands. I represent you. I shall try to obtain money for roads and bridges, for your wives and to stimulate your agriculture. It has been stated, but it is not true, that I am under Ottawa influence. I ask under Ottawa people—I have occupied an office among you for years—have I discharged my duties?—the duties of Trustee of Schools; overseer of poor, &c. I think Botsford need say anything about Ottawa influence, when so many of that family are dependent upon the Ottawa Government. I have a card in my pocket, at Ottawa; let us clear up our own dirt, and then we can reproach Ottawa. My ability and prudence has gained me a position among you, and I am satisfied I am of use to the House. Last session a bill was passed for the purpose of compelling me to resign a \$2500 and a lot of money in the hands of a \$500 I would have resigned. I would like to see Landry elected, and if elected myself, I hope, if I return four years hence, to show you such a character as shall sustain the reputation always maintained by my father and family among you.

E. A. WALSH, Esq.  
I have come of an old family; I am the son of an Irishman. You may not have been acquainted with my father, but I am going to make his son acquainted with you. I was busily engaged on my farm and building a house, when I was solicited to come forward; and though I can ill afford the time I am determined to allow the farming class and the parish of Botsford an opportunity of having a representative in the House. References have been made to the charges of extravagance against the old members, brought by me. I treat these men as public property; and I claim the right to canvass the facts. The contingencies last session amounted to \$2826. "Oh," says Mr. Botsford, "I got a road a letter from Mr. Botsford, and we all know the old saying of honor among thieves. Mr. Colburn says he carefully showed Mr. Botsford's instructions. If he did, do not Mr. Botsford deny it. I speak about five minutes, say you. Mr. Moore can prove it. I have a copy of the "Telegraph" containing your speech. It is very sensible. Let you blow hot and blow cold. Let you I am a good Anti-confederate; on this very ground fifteen years ago a gentleman told me that fact had been there that caused the place. That fact has since been killed, killed, dead; but confederation has again revived it. Over in Dover town Mr. McLane spent a month in repairing a bridge for Mr. Moore to ride over in electioneering. He was pledged he would be paid; but there is no money to pay him. Why—why is there no money?—lavender gloves and sent! We have heard of the golden age, and the age of brass; but this is an age of lavender gloves and sent! Tilley had his shoes and knee breeches, and Gov. Gordon had his cocked hat; but they never cost the country a cent. \$4.25 was the cost of the Speaker \$600, and \$84 travelling expenses and \$224 allowance, do you know what I would tell him if he came to me for what I would say. "Pay for your own hat." By the ghost that eat the grasshopper off Moses' head! I never want to see daylight again; if I don't expose them, Mr. Moore pledged himself to bring a bill to disqualify Mr. Hanington; did he not?—When Mr. Wetmore brought in a bill for that purpose, he moved an amendment. Gentlemen, as I have exposed the extravagance of the late members, and the faithless way in which their promises have been fulfilled, I shall never hesitate to expose to public view all iniquities in high places, and shall not fear bringing the culprit up before the great grand jury of this country, and when the time comes I will be the first to take them across the flat; I am a poor Irish boy, but those who know me acknowledge I have the mettle in me. I stand up and battle for your rights. I have met lawyers before to-day; I am not afraid to meet them again. If your suffrages should give me the opportunity, I will discharge my duties faithfully and honestly.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Fredericton, June 24.  
HON. MR. SPEAKER:  
You will see in the last Journal of the House of Assembly in the contingent-bills a number of amounts for gloves, neckties, &c., which is as stated below: S. A. Purdy, \$24.96; Thomas Logan, \$20.80; Dever Brothers, \$5.20; McPhee, \$2.30; T. G. O'Conner, \$5.60; Total, \$60.86. This amount is as follows: Hon. Mr. Speaker, \$38.57; Messengers, Doorkeeper, &c., \$16.72; C. P. Wetmore and J. Richards, \$5.57; Total, \$60.86. G. C. Hunt's bill is \$7.31; in this is a set of brushes and comb for the Speaker's room, also two other sets for other rooms, also one bottle cologne which was got for purifying rooms, water-closet, &c. This article has been used the three last sessions. All the above purchased by myself and for the use of the house, and have been ordered by contingent committees ever since I have been Sergeant-at-arms, and I believe for many years before. The bottle of "Lavender" reads in my bill "one pair of lavender gloves." As regards gold pencils, I say most positively that nothing of the kind has been got by me, either for Speaker or any one. As regards the contingencies of the last session, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to say that I have most carefully carried out your instructions, which was to be careful in the purchases and consult with the contingent committee, which I have done.

Yours respectfully,  
A. T. CORBUN,  
Sergeant-at-arms.

The lavender gloves I ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to procure because the white ones become so easily stained. Those gloves I wore a fortnight. The saving was something. This my economy has been twisted into a proof of my extravagance. Mr. Corbun's letter speaks for itself, and as for other items I got no benefit from them and know nothing of them. Gentlemen, this is a very paltry charge that I am called upon to explain. Fifteen years have I been in public life, and I might well consider this a happy day that my enemies can bring no more serious charge against me than that I was extravagant to the extent of \$100—a flimsy charge that I have torn into shreds. Mr. Hanington unfairly attacked me in my own meeting, and said he paid for his hat. In 1853 Mr. Hanington, as Speaker, got nine pounds in contingencies; in 1854 he got £4 19s. 6d. Mr. H. said he thought it was for a platform; but he is not such a fool as to give his hat is concerned, he is as deep in the mud as I am in the mire. The voice of myself and colleagues was not impotent in the House. Your influence exerted through me was sufficient to give me the Speakership. My voice

was raised for cutting down the salary of Receiver General from \$2400 to \$1600; for the emigration scheme, and for the Disqualification Bill. My opposition was never factious. And, gentlemen, if your confidence in me is unshaken, I shall not rest day or night until I root out every Dominion officer that fattens in our Legislature. They are the worms that canker at the vitals of this country. Let the Legislative Council be abolished at once, rather than our Local Legislature should be crippled and imposed upon by those under Dominion influence. I was offered a seat in the Executive, with the temptation of the Surveyor Generalship; but it was a corrupt Government, and thank God I had the manliness to refuse! (Mr. Botsford here gave statistics to show the extravagance of the Executive in 1868.) These are some of the expenses of that Government which I am charged with not supporting. That is the Government that tries to crush me because I accepted the Speaker's perquisite of a hat! When we asked them for money for roads and bridges injured by the Great Tidal Wave, they told us there was no money. Considering their extravagance, we could expect nothing else. Last session they paid Richards \$300 in excess of estimates, and \$200 to engraving clerks. For simply folding the journals of the House they paid \$2400. I raised my voice against that grant of \$2000 to Frye, \$1200 to Needham and \$32,000 to Woodstock R.R., because they were simply to buy three supporters to the Government. Could I support such a Government as that? To the grant of \$1000 to the Governor's Secretary and \$14,000 to Government House, I was opposed. In the canvass against me, my name has been linked with the family compact; that is most unfair. My own brother, and the Chandler's thrust me out. Now when the compact is broken and dead, am I to be linked with them? Gentlemen I trust your answer at the polls will be "No."

D. L. HANINGTON, Esq.  
I was late in speaking, and said he considered the old members had a right to speak first. This is the first time I have asked your suffrages. I did not offer before because there was a combination of two political parties against me. At the last election Mr. Moore soundly defeated the retrograde alarm; he would reduce expenses and put the money on roads and bridges. To-day it has been shown that a ruinously extravagant rate our Provincial Government has been carried on, and we have less money now than ever for our roads and bridges. It was made a canvass against me that I am a Confederate, and an answerable for the extravagance at Ottawa and Fredericton. The question of confederation is past and gone, and some of my strongest supporters are Anti-confederates. Gentlemen, you will not allow such a canvass as that to operate against me. What have the old members ever done? Did they check expenses any? Did they bring in any measure of retrenchment or reform? No. Mr. Botsford said in the parish of Botsford that I was one of those who taxed your flour. Was not that measure carried in the Senate by a majority of four only? Where was Senator Botsford then? Where was his brother-in-law, Senator Hazen? Where were they that their voices were not raised against it? I have been called an upstart. I am one of yourselves; and is there anything wrong in a young man seeking honorable avenues of promotion? There is a strong temptation to defeat me; I know you will not be influenced by such things. I ask you not to vote for me if you think I am not fit to represent you. I have listened to the charges against my father; I know he paid the expenses of his own contingencies. The Speaker has stated the charge for gloves was \$39; but if one pair of gloves lasted a fortnight, how was it he required so many? Tilley is charged with publishing the invoice, but it was brought before the contingent committee. Twelve hundred dollars for fifty-eight days? Should not the country know about it? We are going in debt year by year. They say the revenue is small. If you do not stop the small leaks in a mill-dam it will soon be destroyed. I think your money should be put on roads, bridges, and like interest. They say I am not in favor of the school law. Why cannot they express their opinions on it without seeking a personal quarrel with the Hamiltons. You will never find me unwilling to support a fair school bill. King's bill was too expensive and complicated. Believes with the present school money every child in the country could be educated. It costs now \$25000 a year for school. There are 9000 children fit for schooling, and \$200 each ought to educate them. Having worked on my father's farm, till I was 19 years old, I know as much what hard work is as any of

you, and I think you will find me well informed upon the agricultural wants and capabilities of this country. It is true, I will make a member, but I studied in an Attorney General's office and to politics I have been schooled since. I was in the cradle. I go for reducing or abolishing the Legislative Council, when the country says so. My father would support any such measure. The expenses of legislating are too great. The Speaker should pay his own expenses. My father, when Speaker, did so. The canvass in Botsford is I will hurt McQueen; in Dorchester that I will hurt Moore and Landry; and at Moncton that I will hurt Botsford. It cannot come to a tie between me and all the others. I think the French population should have a member, and I and my friends will support Landry. Was Moore right in saying a young member should not go? If so it affects Landry more than myself. It has been said we want to sell the oyster beds at Shediac. It is false. That matter has been satisfactorily explained at Shediac. (A voice: "It is not explained.") Mr. Hanington states that the party interrupting has a lot of good gains, he is taking 200 votes in Shediac. My family have lived side by side with the French, and I am willing to rest my position and even my life in their hands. I represent you. I shall try to obtain money for roads and bridges, for your wives and to stimulate your agriculture. It has been stated, but it is not true, that I am under Ottawa influence. I ask under Ottawa people—I have occupied an office among you for years—have I discharged my duties?—the duties of Trustee of Schools; overseer of poor, &c. I think Botsford need say anything about Ottawa influence, when so many of that family are dependent upon the Ottawa Government. I have a card in my pocket, at Ottawa; let us clear up our own dirt, and then we can reproach Ottawa. My ability and prudence has gained me a position among you, and I am satisfied I am of use to the House. Last session a bill was passed for the purpose of compelling me to resign a \$2500 and a lot of money in the hands of a \$500 I would have resigned. I would like to see Landry elected, and if elected myself, I hope, if I return four years hence, to show you such a character as shall sustain the reputation always maintained by my father and family among you.

E. A. WALSH, Esq.  
I have come of an old family; I am the son of an Irishman. You may not have been acquainted with my father, but I am going to make his son acquainted with you. I was busily engaged on my farm and building a house, when I was solicited to come forward; and though I can ill afford the time I am determined to allow the farming class and the parish of Botsford an opportunity of having a representative in the House. References have been made to the charges of extravagance against the old members, brought by me. I treat these men as public property; and I claim the right to canvass the facts. The contingencies last session amounted to \$2826. "Oh," says Mr. Botsford, "I got a road a letter from Mr. Botsford, and we all know the old saying of honor among thieves. Mr. Colburn says he carefully showed Mr. Botsford's instructions. If he did, do not Mr. Botsford deny it. I speak about five minutes, say you. Mr. Moore can prove it. I have a copy of the "Telegraph" containing your speech. It is very sensible. Let you blow hot and blow cold. Let you I am a good Anti-confederate; on this very ground fifteen years ago a gentleman told me that fact had been there that caused the place. That fact has since been killed, killed, dead; but confederation has again revived it. Over in Dover town Mr. McLane spent a month in repairing a bridge for Mr. Moore to ride over in electioneering. He was pledged he would be paid; but there is no money to pay him. Why—why is there no money?—lavender gloves and sent! We have heard of the golden age, and the age of brass; but this is an age of lavender gloves and sent! Tilley had his shoes and knee breeches, and Gov. Gordon had his cocked hat; but they never cost the country a cent. \$4.25 was the cost of the Speaker \$600, and \$84 travelling expenses and \$224 allowance, do you know what I would tell him if he came to me for what I would say. "Pay for your own hat." By the ghost that eat the grasshopper off Moses' head! I never want to see daylight again; if I don't expose them, Mr. Moore pledged himself to bring a bill to disqualify Mr. Hanington; did he not?—When Mr. Wetmore brought in a bill for that purpose, he moved an amendment. Gentlemen, as I have exposed the extravagance of the late members, and the faithless way in which their promises have been fulfilled, I shall never hesitate to expose to public view all iniquities in high places, and shall not fear bringing the culprit up before the great grand jury of this country, and when the time comes I will be the first to take them across the flat; I am a poor Irish boy, but those who know me acknowledge I have the mettle in me. I stand up and battle for your rights. I have met lawyers before to-day; I am not afraid to meet them again. If your suffrages should give me the opportunity, I will discharge my duties faithfully and honestly.

(Continued on fourth page.)

HATS!  
HATS!  
Received at WALES' HOUSE, VILLE, N. B.  
Supply of D FASHIONABLE HATS  
SUN HATS  
NATURE.  
CHAIRS, Rockers  
UGAR, FISH, &c.  
s and Shoes.  
Clothes' Dryer  
of Canada.  
27th May, 1870  
st Comple  
E OF ITS KIND  
to the Pa  
Every Household  
ITTLE OR NO SPACE  
e Reach of  
Y & VICKERY  
ville, N. B.  
for the Dominion of Ca  
communications must  
whom all parties de  
suits!  
50!  
il Sales of C  
EBRATED  
EED  
Machine  
E PAST SIX WEEKS,  
AVE BEEN  
undred and 70  
OF ST. JOHN ALONE!  
ult of convincing p  
eed is the only m  
MACHINE of  
city. We are con  
0.00 and \$35.00  
BLACK WALNUT T  
nt to Cash Purchas  
4 King Street, St. Joh  
erican Sew  
Company,  
S. CALHOUN,  
GENERAL AGENT  
NELSON ST.  
BROTHERS,  
King Street  
hn, N. B.  
DE TO SELL AT  
ed Price  
HIER STOCK OF  
SILVER WATCH  
Jewelry,  
PLATED WARE  
m Pipes, &c. &c.