

The Morning Chronicle

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.
Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, September 4, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
WHOLE No. 565.

W. & J. ANSLOW.
VOL. XI.—No. 45.

WAVELY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This 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.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This Hotel is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. P. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

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

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

KIRK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. M. K. K. 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, N. B.

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, 1878.

"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 Bathurst and Gloucester County Railway, it is well adapted for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The house is situated in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the International 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, 1878.

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 refurnished the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being one of the best hotels in the Province.

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 McMillan 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 Westport and the 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.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.

JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL 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.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.

THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
In preparation to fill orders from any part of the country. 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 full trial will prove the correctness of these statements.

All Kinds of Repairing Done.

References By Permission:—
HON. J. M. MURPHY, Chatham;
J. B. SWALL, Esq.,
D. J. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLEET, Nelson;
BAKER & Co., North Esk.

SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September 13, 1878.

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.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - N. B.

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

WILLET & QUIGLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

JOHN WILLET, RIC. D. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
March 24, 1878.

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, 1878.

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.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his 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, 1878.

Confectionery &c.
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.

CHATHAM—In Store lately acquired by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.

Constantly on hand, a great variety of Plain and Fancy Confectionery, (Pure and Unsulphurated).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large importation of Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c., &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, especially attended to.

AGENTS for the "Pioneer" Sewing Machine, and "Lazarus" & Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1872.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!
TRY IT.

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

HYPOSSOMUM
—OR—
Magic Cough Syrup,
a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities 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. BUCKLER, 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 ETNA INSURANCE COY.,
INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.

T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COY.,
INCORPORATED 1810.

Cash Capital and Assets over \$5,000,000.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1833.

Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contents thereof, 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, Dressings,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c., &c.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, and CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.

Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most

Latest FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's
Water Street, Chatham.
June 25th, 1878.

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.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having taken on 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 W. McCULLY,
Chatham, June 25th, 1878.

STEAM JOINERY WORKS
—AND—
FURNITURE FACTORY,
EEL RIVER, - - - RESTICOUCHE.

T. R. EDWARDS, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds 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 Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878.

SPECTACLES.
LAZARUS & MORRIS celebrated perfect spectacles and eye glasses, will not tire the eyes or injure the sight, nor sale by the Agent,
C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverly 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,
SHEDIAK, 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.

General Intelligence.

The Opposition Policy.

The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the commercial policy of the Opposition:—

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agriculture, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop our own resources, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the various interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

Fundamental Principles well Stated.

We have long admired the Presbyterian *Witness*, of Halifax, as a high-toned independent journal, free from party trammels, and brave enough to risk the misrepresentations of partisans on either side where duty demanded that its voice be raised. This admiration has been increased by its leading article of last week in the course of which it ably states and supports the fundamental principles for which the Opposition are now contending. Let every reader carefully read and consider the following extract:

Peace is right and precious; yet there are times when we must even give up present peace, and plunge into the horrors of war, in order to win permanent peace. So Free Trade is no doubt, scientifically and morally; yet there may be circumstances when it would be absolutely necessary to depart from it in order to secure the welfare of the community—just as necessary as it would be to depart from the rule of peace. You may be heartily opposed to Protection, yet be compelled by peculiar circumstances to practise it, just as, abominating war, you might still be so situated as to have no alternative but to go to war. When a foreign power by its trade policy assails the well-being of any of our communities and tries to ruin them, we are as much bound morally and patriotically to resist its policy as we are to repel a Fenian Raid or a Russian invasion. These are principles which are admitted by such economists as Gladstone and Goldsmith, and are not to be regarded as mere theories. Our aim is to state the question, in the abstract, and thus perhaps help our readers to come to wise practical conclusions. In ancient times cities and nations were at each other's throats, and the world would almost have been destroyed by the sword. The city or nation that did not successfully defend itself was sure to be ruined. In our time the sword is not the means used to secure the overthrow of a rival. Bounties, extravagant taxes, prohibitory tariffs, drawbacks, and we know not what other means are resorted to by the Government. Our aim is to state the question, in the abstract, and thus perhaps help our readers to come to wise practical conclusions. In ancient times cities and nations were at each other's throats, and the world would almost have been destroyed by the sword. The city or nation that did not successfully defend itself was sure to be ruined. In our time the sword is not the means used to secure the overthrow of a rival. 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To Prince William Street, thence North along the West side of Prince William Street, and the Chapel Island Road to its intersection with the Western boundary line of said Parish.—At the Court House.

Poling District No. 2.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Newcastle lying East of the East boundary line of District No. 1 above described, and West of the line running from Douglassdown Bridge Northwesterly to the County line dividing Upper and Lower Douglassdown.—At or near John Robertson's.

Poling District No. 3.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Newcastle lying East of the line dividing Upper and Lower Douglassdown.—At or near the School House at McDermid's.

Poling District No. 4.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Chatham lying East of the old St. Andrew's Church Road and the old Napan Road, and its continuation to Napan River at or near Peter Manderson's, Rock Heads.

Poling District No. 5.—Consisting of all that portion of the said Parish of Chatham lying West of the said St. Andrew's Church Road and old Napan Road and East of the Napan River, and East of the line running from Douglassdown Bridge Northwesterly to the County line dividing Upper and Lower Douglassdown.—At or near the School House at McDermid's.

Poling District No. 6.—Consisting of all that portion of the said Parish of Chatham lying West of the said St. Andrew's Church Road and old Napan Road and East of the Napan River, and East of the line running from Douglassdown Bridge Northwesterly to the County line dividing Upper and Lower Douglassdown.—At or near the School House at McDermid's.

Poling District No. 7.—Consisting of all that part of the said Parish of Chatham, lying West of St. John Street, from the Canada House to Napan River, and its continuation to Napan River at or near Peter Manderson's, Rock Heads.

Poling District No. 8.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Chatham lying West of St. John Street, from the Canada House to Napan River, and its continuation to Napan River at or near Peter Manderson's, Rock Heads.

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Poling District No. 11.—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Blackville lying between the Upper and Lower Douglassdown Bridges and the Southern side of Bartholomew's River, and West of the line running from Douglassdown Bridge Northwesterly to the County line dividing Upper and Lower Douglassdown.—At or near John A. Arbo's.

Poling District No. 12.—Consisting of the remaining portion of the said Parish of Blackville lying between the Upper and Lower Douglassdown Bridges and the Southern side of Bartholomew's River, and West of the line running from Douglassdown Bridge Northwesterly to the County line dividing Upper and Lower Douglassdown.—At or near John A. Arbo's.

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to stem the tide which has turned in favor of Mr. Snowball in Newcastle. This very amusing statement of the Manager we give in italics. It is like the general declarations of that person—simply untrue.

Now to the facts. On Monday of last week there was a very large gathering of electors at the usual meeting of Mr. Mitchell's friends in their Committee Rooms. During the evening some reference was made to the contumacious conduct of Mr. Snowball and his friends against Mr. Mitchell, and also to a statement made by one or more of Mr. Snowball's supporters in Newcastle, that Mr. S. was prepared to meet Mr. Mitchell at any time to discuss public questions. The electors present, numbering probably two hundred persons, thought it would be a good thing to hear the opinions of the champions of the two political parties, and accordingly a Committee of five persons was appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting. The names are—Messrs. R. Call, John Creighton, T. W. Crocker, John Malby, John Fish. The people of Newcastle are the best judges as to whether these gentlemen would do anything mean or contemptible to take advantage of Mr. Snowball or any other person. We know they would not, especially under the direction of so honorable a man as Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Snowball, R. R. Call, Esq., who, in concert with his colleagues, made every arrangement to secure for Mr. Snowball a fair hearing. It was first thought to call the meeting at a Tuesday evening, but as both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball were absent down river, Wednesday evening was fully expected to return before that time. On Tuesday between two and three p. m., the following despatch was sent to Chatham:—

Newcastle, Aug. 27, 1878.
To J. B. SNOWBALL, ESQ., CHATHAM.

At meeting of Mr. Mitchell's friends here last evening, resolution adopted to meet on Wednesday evening, August 28, at 8 o'clock, and invite you and Mitchell. Please attend to discuss public questions, and to state your views for or against the Government.

R. R. CALL
Chairman of Committee.
51 words paid 51 cents.

During the afternoon the following answer was returned:—

Chatham, Aug. 27, 1878.
To R. R. CALL, ESQ.

Mr. Snowball is from home. Uncertain when he will return.

ALEX. LEISHMAN.

Collect 11 cents.

But Mr. Snowball did return in time, reaching home either on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and received his invitation to attend the meeting some hours in advance of Mr. Mitchell, who did not reach Chatham until about mid-day. Mr. Mitchell replied that he would attend, but strange as Mr. Snowball has never been considered to reply, he only answer received by the Committee being the one from his clerk, which wound up with "Collect."

And the eleven cents were duly paid. Mr. Snowball was in town on Wednesday evening, a short time before the meeting, and after consulting with some of his friends, left for Derby, where it is reported he attended the Bazaar and Tea Meeting being held in aid of St. Peter's Church Rectory. It was certainly a more comfortable place for him than upon the platform face to face with the gentleman he has so maliciously slandered. As Mr. Snowball did not add the electors of Derby on Wednesday, and no arrangements to speak at Derby or elsewhere that evening, it is due to the electors of Newcastle that he shall explain why he failed to attend the public meeting, and also why he failed to reply to the telegram sent by the Committee appointed to them.

Various rumours, and, one being that he had been advised by his friends that he would not get a fair hearing, and this report has been pretty generally circulated by the Snowball party. Did he not get a fair hearing on Nomination Day?—He did. And it is a base slander on Newcastle, whose people have never been noted for their fair treatment of public men of all shades of politics, and who would have given Mr. Snowball as good a hearing on Wednesday evening as any public man, had he complied with their very reasonable request. But there is another reason why Mr. S. did not attend. Judging from the *Advance* he was "unprepared," as that newspaper insinuated that Mr. Mitchell knew all about the meeting, and had for some weeks been "preparing for the event." Well, the fact is known to all who attended the Committee meeting, that Mr. Mitchell had not then known anything of the meeting—it was not a secret affair—was not got up by half a dozen persons—and was not got up to injure Mr. Snowball, although the result of his cowardly conduct cannot but be prejudicial to his political interests in this locality, and we think in many other districts. If Mr. Snowball is not now prepared, with or without notice, to take the platform and discuss public matters with Mr. Mitchell or any other gentleman, he is certainly an unsuitable person to assume the duties of a representative. Of one thing he may rest assured, the course pursued by his organ in dealing with this matter is both unfair to the people of Newcastle and the public generally—and has awakened a storm of indignation which will not be abated until at the polls the people of this parish shall have given expression to their condemnation through the medium of the ballot.

Below we give an outline of the proceedings at the public meeting on Wednesday, which passed off very harmoniously. One person, a supporter of Mr. Snowball, an influential pettifogger, interrupted Mr. Mitchell, but after a light castigation took a back seat, and failed to ask any more questions, although invited to do so at the close of the address.

Meeting was called to order at 8.30, and Mr. Snowball, Esq., Esq., Q. C., was appointed Chairman.

The Chairman in a few remarks stated the object of the meeting, and read a copy of the invitation sent to Mr. Snowball and the reply thereto from his clerk stating that Mr. S. was from home. But as he was seen in Newcastle only a short time before the meeting he had been present, and he had chosen, but he no doubt considered "discretion the better part of valor" in his case. The Chairman then having read the documents, introduced Mr. Mitchell to the large number of electors who were eagerly waiting to hear him.

Mr. Mitchell, had much pleasure in addressing the people of Newcastle and vicinity for the first time during this canvass. It was always a pleasure to him to address the people of his native country. For twenty-two years he had occupied a representative position in connection with this country; as a member of one branch or other of the Legislature, a member of the Local Govt., a member of the Senate, or as a member of the House of Commons he had been always prepared to stand before them and give an account of his stewardship, and to answer any charges they might have against him. He could safely appeal to the people who had placed him in a position of honor. He very much regretted that he was not to meet his opponent on this occasion. He had been told he was in Newcastle during the evening, and if he had put it to the test he would have been well treated by the people of Newcastle, who always listened with attention to any speaker even when they differed in opinion from him.

It was a matter of small moment whether J. B. Snowball or Peter Mitchell were elected to represent the electors of Newcastle. The great question was whether the Govt. of Alexander Mackenzie should be sustained, or whether a different set of men, advocating different principles, should govern this country. He wished in this contest not to take any advantage of his past labors, but he would not shrink from the duty which should be his as a citizen for the next term of Parliament, and there were strong grounds why this consummation was to be desired.

The principle exclaimed against by the present Govt. when in opposition of No. 10, was broken by them when they took to the Government. The old blood-thirsty Tories of old Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald had selected Sir Francis Hincks as Finance Minister. When the Government was formed a fixed fact the Govt. was formed of six Conservatives and seven Liberals. The Toronto *Globe* had come down upon them for such conduct, and Mr. Mackenzie proclaimed the alliance to be an "unholy one." That the Govt. should be one of Party, and he appealed to the people of Ontario to vote against it.

WHAT DID THEY DO WHEN THEY CAME TO VOTE?—

The object of the leading men at the time of Confederation was to unite the British North American Provinces for a great national object, and for this they were commended instead of condemned.

Mr. Mackenzie testified that it was corrupt to have a Liberal sitting in a Govt. with a Conservative, but he then went on to power to get the means to strengthen his position. The first act, as before stated, was to take in Cartwright. The next act was to buy the support of the Liberal members, and this they did effectually, their price being a seat in the Cabinet for one of their number, and then they went on to solidify against those who had brought the issue into Confederation, and their first vote was to this effect. The next act was to offer two offices to two of the Nova Scotia members, if they would bring the Nova Scotia members to vote against the old Govt. In this Province Sir A. J. Smith, who had sat in the House of Commons, and in 1867 Sir A. J. Smith went out of the Govt. because he thought the country was going to be ruined by the building of railways. (Sir A. J. Smith) promised to be a Liberal, to support the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, and that Govt. had his consent, and he could not support the Mackenzie party. Mr. Barpee also, a mere schoolboy in politics, was purchased by a seat in the Govt., the Barpee faction opposing the right of Mr. Anglin to hold the office of Justice that gentleman to take a back seat, and Mr. Isaac Barpee was appointed Minister of Customs, and Mr. Anglin was subsequently appointed Speaker of the House of Commons. This economical Govt., after giving Mr. Laird, of P. E. Island a seat in the Govt., wanted to get rid of him, but he could not do so as he carried five votes with him, and they had to appoint him.

GOVERNOR OF KEWATIN, with a salary of \$8,000, where there was no one to govern—no white settlers, and no aid in fact, the settlement, it being 600 miles west of the farthest settlement. This Govt. is costing the country an enormous sum annually. The total cost of the settlement, the estimates for mounted Police for the protection of Governor Laird, and in that country, where the native Indians are hostile to the settlement, each year's end to the other, each horse of this mounted Police was charged to have eaten in one year

TEN TONS OF HAY at \$40.00 per ton, as well as a fabulous quantity of other supplies. Mr. Coffin was also to be got rid of, and they legislated him out of office, abolishing his office of Receiver General, and creating a new office of Deputy Minister of Justice. He had left it, but he had no duty to perform, and he was not to create an expensive and unnecessary office, which would probably cost \$20,000 a year, as the Minister of Justice was to be able to do all the work as Sir John A. Macdonald had done it before him, and he (Mr. Mitchell) had no reason to refer this Bill back, but this was vetoed by a majority of 41. Mr. Coffin was however not thus easily got rid of.

When the Bill came before the House, that body rejected it. Mr. Mackenzie also took in Mr. Catech, who had been so much abused by the *Globe*, and for this reason he was given his own supporters, and he had even been told to get rid of him, when they found the whole country against the appointment of him, and he was, in consequence of this feeling of opposition, the late Minister of Justice. He had left it, but he had no duty to perform, and he was not to create an expensive and unnecessary office, which would probably cost \$20,000 a year, as the Minister of Justice was to be able to do all the work as Sir John A. Macdonald had done it before him, and he (Mr. Mitchell) had no reason to refer this Bill back, but this was vetoed by a majority of 41. Mr. Coffin was however not thus easily got rid of.

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COPY.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., August 30, 1878.

J. M. TROV, Esq.,
Scribner's Fire Wards, Newcastle, N.B.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th inst.

addressed to our Agent, Mr. Denne, informing

us of the proceedings of the ratifiers at

a public meeting has been duly received.

It is not apparent to you that neither

ourselves or any other man, having

any business, if after contracts

have been entered into between ourselves

and the proper representatives of Municipalities,

those contracts could be annulled by

any action of the people, especially as in

this case it is notorious that the feeling and

prejudice which actuated your public

meeting was engendered by two members of your

Board who had determined to thwart the

action of the majority (if possible) irrespec-

tive of the merits of engines, because Mr.

Brown and our Agent, Mr. Denne, informing

us of the proceedings of the ratifiers at

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a public meeting has been duly received.

It is not apparent to you that neither

ourselves or any other man, having

any business, if after contracts

have been entered into between ourselves

and the proper representatives of Municipalities,

to deal with Canadian Municipalities only

the merits of the engines would decide

the question, and who would the steam

engine to secure their own selfish ends.

I am sorry I allowed myself to depart

from my usual rule in Newcastle, but I was

so often rewarded that I could not resist

the temptation to rule the town, and that

the matter would be settled on the basis of

the merits of the engines, and I continued

to remain until the latest investigation into

the matter, the Board awarded me the

contract.

I understand that your Company has

received nothing official from your Board

since the 1st of August. I feel that they

(the Sibley Company) take a proper view of

the matter and have a right to ask for a

sum of money that I as their agent spent

in the time and money that I as their agent

spent to secure the same. In view of the fact

(which is of far greater importance to them)

that their reputation has been attacked, and

this is the only course that I can see for them

to adopt to vindicate themselves. A reli-

quishment of the contract would in my

opinion, be a tacit acknowledgment of the

truth of the statements made by Brown and

Hamilton, and would be in reality a

confession of guilt. I can assure you that I

have no desire in any way to embarrass

yourself or your Company. I am sure you

will allude to the fact that I have no

business connection with the Sibley Com-

pany, and that I am not a shareholder in

it. I am sure you will allude to the fact

that when your people's minds are cleared

of the "Sibley" engine, and I feel sanguine

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Taberna, Aug. 30, 1878.

EDITOR ADVOCATE.—While I admit that

the electors of Taberna have the right to

diffuse as to which of the candidates now

before the electors of this County, are to

represent them in the Commons, yet I tell

the electors in the last "Advance" that when

again attempts to report proceedings of

meetings held on the north side of Taberna

to be more careful and state the truth,

which he has signally failed to do. To

account of the meeting at which the Hon.

Peter Mitchell addressed the electors of

Taberna, the writer must, and did know

that there were more than seventeen

present, and that nothing went wrong

on account of his absence from said meeting.

The writer is well known to the electors

of Taberna, and his presence at the meeting

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