

# The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, July 31, 1878.

W. & J. ANSLAW,  
VOL. XI.—No. 40.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 560.

**WAVERLY HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE, MICHIGI, 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,  
Proprietor.  
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE, MICHIGI, N. B.  
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and has recently been fitted up in the very CLASS STYLE, in close proximity to the C. 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,**  
NEWCASTLE, MICHIGI, N. B.  
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 and convenience of travellers. The 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 re-furnished, 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 River, it is one of the best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the "Continental" and proceed to the north. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel will be open to the public on 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, 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 renovated 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.  
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 Beauséjour 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.

**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 comfort or elegance 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,  
I am prepared 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 manufactures. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.  
22 Kinds of Repairing Done.  
References By Permission—  
Hon. Wm. MURPHY, Chatham;  
J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham;  
& J. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;  
E. FLETCHER, Nelson;  
BARKER & Co., North Edm.  
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.  
Sept. 15, 1876.

**TRUNK FACTORY,**  
ESTABLISHED 1822.  
MR. W. H. KYWILES  
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 26, over A. J. Lord'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.

**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, 1877.

**WILLET & QUICLEY,**  
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.  
**ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
JOHN WILLET, RIC. D. QUICLEY, LL. B.  
March 24, 1876.

**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  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Chatham, N. B.  
August 29, 1876.

**HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;  
RESIDENCE  
At Mr. Wm. Greenley's, opposite Office.  
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

**DENTISTRY.**  
Dr. Freeman,  
will attend to DENTISTRY in its various Branches, at 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 patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.  
Newcastle, April 18, 1876.

**Confectionery &c.**  
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,  
CONFECTIONER,  
CHATHAM—His Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.  
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.

**London House.**  
WHOLESALE.  
OUR SPRING STOCK  
IS—  
NOW OPEN,  
AND IS—  
EVERY DEPARTMENT,  
We are prepared to fill the Orders of friends, personally or by letter, in our  
**NEW WAREHOUSES**  
ON THE OLD SPOT,  
REBUILT WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR OUR  
General Wholesale Business.  
ENTRANCE TO BRICK BLOCK:  
3 Market Square,  
AND—  
Stone Warehouse,  
CHIPMAN'S HILL,  
Next to Bank British North America.  
DANIEL & BOYD,  
May 6, 1878.

**S. F. SMUTE,**  
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 "Famous" SWISS-MACHINE, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's" PERFECTED SPECTACLES.  
Remember the Place.  
S. F. SMUTE,  
Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.  
Dec. 22nd, 1872.

**TO THE TRADE.**  
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.  
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,  
NECK TIE FACTORY,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
SPRING AND SUMMER 1878.  
The Latest Novelties in  
MEN'S AND BOYS' NECK-WEAR NOW READY.  
Prices lower than the imported article—  
Terms favorable.  
Fredericton, May 6, 1878.

**D. B. DUNHAM,**  
ARCHITECT,  
OFFICE—MARSHALL'S BUILDING,  
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
REFERENCES—  
D. J. McLAUGHLIN, STEPHEN WITTAKER,  
JAS. E. WILFARDEL, S. R. FOSTER,  
G. V. NOWLIN, SIMON JONES,  
A. L. PALMER, JAS. A. TUTTS,  
JOHN Y. ELLIS, DR. TRAVIS,  
DR. MACLAREN, HENRY VAUGHAN,  
G. R. FITZGERALD, DR. HAMILTON,  
F. TUTTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
May 6, 1878.

**CARPETS & OILCLOTHS.**  
A full Stock of the above always on hand.  
A. O. SKINNER,  
68 KING STREET,  
St. John, N. B.  
May 6, 1878.

**Lamps, Oils, &c.**  
CHANDLERS,  
BRACKET,  
TABLE and HAND LAMPS,  
Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,  
AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
J. R. CAMERON,  
11 King Square,  
St. John, May 6, 1878.

**EDWARD B. ROWE,**  
BOSTON FORWARDING AGENT  
FOR—  
FULTON Fresh Fish MARKET,  
AND—  
COMMISSION FISH DEALER,  
47 Central Wharf,  
BOSTON, U. S.  
Consignments of Salmon  
carefully re-iced and placed in best hands at very low charges.  
All packages must be plainly marked care "E. B. ROWE, BOSTON."  
Lowest shipping rates obtained and information furnished upon application.  
May 6, 1878.

**TO LET.**  
THE commodious STORE lately occupied by Messrs. W. & W. C. Anslow, on Castle Street, Newcastle. This store is in a first rate stand for business.  
For particulars &c., apply at the "Advocate" Office.  
Newcastle, April 29, 1878.

**NOT BURNED OUT.**  
Leather and Shoe Finding.  
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to say to his customers and all others, that he is still able to supply at usual prices, any who may favor him with their patronage.  
J. J. CHRISTIE,  
68 King Street St. John, July 2, 77.

**CUSTOM TAILORING.**  
T. M. STEWART,  
(OF SCOTLAND.)  
late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding Districts, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where with all the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York Fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made abroad.  
APERFEIT FIT GUARANTEED.  
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

**Jas. R. Howie's**  
CUSTOM TAILORING  
AND  
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,  
MARBLE HALL,  
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.  
SPRING STOCK OF  
**NEW CLOTHS**  
of the Latest Styles just to hand, to which inspection is respectfully invited.  
Fancy Worsteds, Coatings, Trousers, Tweeds all makes, &c., &c.  
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED in every case.  
Orders from the country especially attended to.  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
AND  
Cents Furnishing Goods,  
of all Descriptions on hand.  
Inspection respectfully invited.  
JAMES R. HOWIE,  
Fredericton, May 2, 1877.

**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.  
ESTABLISHED 1853.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.  
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.  
**THE ETHA INSURANCE CO'Y,**  
INCORPORATED 1810.  
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.  
**T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,**  
INCORPORATED 1810.  
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.  
**BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ESTABLISHED 1853.

**ROBERT MARSHALL,**  
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.  
Jan. 9, 1878.  
**G. A. BLAIR,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
Always on hand a large and select assortment of  
**BROADCLOTHS, Doestings,**  
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.,  
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN FABRICS.  
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.  
**Gentlemen's 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 23rd, 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 Mulholland, near Nelson's Clocks, 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.  
Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.  
W. S. MORRIS,  
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

**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 M. McCULLY,  
Chatham, June 26th, 1878.

**STEAM JOINERY WORKS**  
AND—  
**FURNITURE FACTORY,**  
EEL RIVER, - - - RESTIGOUCHE.  
T. B. REID & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Joinery 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 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, for sale by the Agent,  
C. F. BOURNE,  
Next Door to "Waverly Hotel,"  
NEWCASTLE.

**SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,**  
SHELDON, 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.

**The Union Advocate.**  
NEWCASTLE, JULY 31, 1878.  
**The Opposition Policy.**  
The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the common 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 Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing, the Inter-provincial, and the Maritime 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 employment, and denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from becoming a mere "sacrifice market;" will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade and commerce; will secure to the Dominion a reciprocity of trade with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand; will secure to the Dominion a reciprocity of trade, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

**Memorial Windows.**  
The Amherst Gazette thus describes the five stained glass windows, recently placed in Christ Church at that place:—"The middle one, which consists of two lights is a memorial window to the late Hon. Judge Stewart, C. B., and is intended to illustrate the 14th and 15th verses of the third chapter of St. John. It has this inscription, 'And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up.' 'That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.' The second is in the memory of Cecil Wray Townsend, son of the Rev. Canon Townsend—and represents the Good Shepherd carrying the lambs in his arms, with the inscription, 'I am the Good Shepherd.' The remaining three are also memorial windows of the late Hon. Sir Matthew Stewart, and represent the following subjects: 'The first is an illustration of the second and third verses of St. Matthew with the inscription, 'Jesus said a little child unto him.' The second is intended to illustrate the raising of Jairus' daughter, with the inscription, 'She is not dead, but sleepeth.' St. Luke VII chap. 52nd verse. The third is intended to illustrate the inscription, 'Suffer the little children to come unto Me,' from St. Mark, x chap. 14th verse."

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

**Remember the Stand.**  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's Water Street, Chatham.  
June 23rd, 1878.

(Continued from 1st page.)

When the cheering for Mr. Adams had subsided there were repeated calls for Mr. Mitchell, who responded. He said he would make no remarks, only that he did not wish to intrude at any length upon the time of the electors. Neither did he desire to take advantage of the absence of the gentleman expected to oppose him at the coming election.

At that moment Mr. M. turned round, and was face to face with Mr. Snowball, who had just been elected. Mr. M. was speaking, as stated in the *Advocate*, he must have been near at hand when Mr. M. commenced speaking.—Ed. *Advocate*.

Mr. Mitchell said he had listened with much pleasure to the address of Mr. Adams, who had for the first time been elected a member of the Provincial Cabinet, and who had defended his position and the Gov't in so able a manner. He (Mr. M.) was proud to find that so many of our young men capable of filling such high and responsible public positions, with credit to themselves and their Country. He stated that Mr. Adams was not in harmony with all his colleagues. He could afford to overlook the fact that Mr. Adams was now in the position of having five hundred more votes than were before obtained by any single candidate in the County, but would not reserve his remarks on this head for a future occasion.

He had one thing to say. In the coming contest he was of opinion that all personal considerations should be left out of it. He would not ask the electors to vote for him on account of his position as a member of the Government. He would not ask them to vote for him on account of his position as a member of the Government. He would not ask them to vote for him on account of his position as a member of the Government.

Mr. Mitchell said it was not his intention to go largely into public matters. There would be an opportunity to do this in the coming contest. He should not take place, he should not send around circulars appealing to the electors, as his opponent had done. He had been in public life, and had been ready to address the electors on matters of public interest. He thought the scolding round which the servants was a strange kind of a way to conduct a canvass. He would never do it, but would follow the old custom of visiting every section and every home, and would personally ask the electors again to elect him. His name was associated with one of the greatest measures ever brought before the people, that of Confederation, by which had been linked together in one grand Dominion, the scattered Provinces extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, inhabited by a people who were proud to live under the British flag and to be members of the Confederation our people had obtained the Intercolonial Railway, and in this connection he would ask the country not to desert him in the coming contest, the construction of this great work.—Previous to the building of this line, this section country was isolated for many months out of the twelve; if our artisans and laborers could not obtain remunerative employment, they were in the habit of leaving the country to seek their fortune elsewhere. By means of the Intercolonial Railway, the provisions had been kept from the period previous to its construction. He asked what would have been the result of the last winter but for this road? Fodder had been brought in at a reasonable price, and the farmers had saved their stock. He was proud to find that he had been largely instrumental in securing the route adopted, and it was only a little fraction of the cost of the route. Peter Mitchell the credit in connection therewith, which was everywhere accorded to him, even by those who were most energetic in opposing the selection of the route. It had been said by those who wished to injure him that he had done nothing for the County, but he pointed to this road, the many light houses and beacons around the coast, and other public improvements, which were carried on under his administration, and asked what had he not done?

He referred to the state of things prior to 1853, and asked who it was that first introduced cash payments in the County, but Peter Mitchell—which he had kept up as long as he could until misfortunes came upon him, and he was obliged to endeavor to create a spirit of prosperity and independence in the County.

In the Local Legislature, the Legislative Council, the House of Commons, he had done all in his power to advance the interests of the country, and he could honestly say that he had never abused the trust reposed in him by the people.

Mr. M. then alluded briefly to the Confederation campaign, and said that in 1867, after the battle had been fought and won, the great question—the one in which the people of the North were so deeply interested—came for consideration. It was that of the route of the Intercolonial Railway. In the Cabinet that time, Mr. Snowball was the supporter of the Mackenzie Administration, and he had fought the battle almost single handed. It was only fair to an old friend, to state that he had received very able assistance from the late John M-Millan. The right conquered—the present route was adopted—but he maintained that the people of the North had not had a man to look after their interests as faithfully as he had done. The route would have gone by St. John instead of by the North Shore. This was admitted by all unprejudiced persons.

He was in the same position now as at the last general election—in opposition to the Gov't. And as his opponent on the hustings at that time read a telegram stating that the Mackenzie Administration had made good use of the power thus given him ever since that time, Mr. Snowball's position as the supporter of the Mackenzie Administration was also probably the same as then.

The question for the electors to consider was, whether the Gov't of some length into the matter, stating among other things that he took hold of the Branch when the Company was in difficulty, and that he had obtained the Mortgage from the Company as security for money advanced to equip the road. When the work came to a stand still he had asked the members of the Board to assist, and they declined. He felt that his reputation was at stake, and that the line should be finished. He considered it absolutely necessary in the interests of so important a town as Chatham that the line should be finished, and he had done it single handed.

He had been informed Mr. Mitchell had not intended that the line was to be carried on by the Government, but that it was to be carried on by the Company. He stated that neither Mr. Snowball nor anybody else could finish it.

Mr. Mitchell had emphatically denied that he had ever said anything of the kind, and he had always avoided reference to the subject on all occasions.—Ed. *Advocate*.

Mr. Snowball said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. said he had not used his influence against Mr. Miller in any way. These had also been a good deal said about the appointments of outsiders on the railway. He could only say he had nothing to do with the appointments of outsiders on the railway, and that the drivers came with them. He had also been a good deal said about the appointments of outsiders on the railway, and that the drivers came with them.

With respect to the late Gov't, five years ago it had tried, condemned, and turned out. Sir John Macdonald had taken large sums of public money for the purpose of influencing the elections, and the people had condemned the late Gov't.

With respect to what Mr. Mitchell had said about the extravagance or recklessness of the Gov't, the sum wasted on the late Gov't was not a large sum of public money, but the bribe to Foster & Co., he knew nothing, nor did he intend to hold himself responsible for what the Gov't had done.

Mr. Mitchell had alluded to the great loss on the purchase of steel rails. One of these purchases was made by Haws & Co. It was known that John Haws was related to Mr. Mitchell, and was also in partnership with him at one time. In this matter Mr. Mitchell had been in the Courts with Haws & Co., and had illegally pocketed more than the contract allowed, making about £2 per cent. For this late Gov't was responsible, and Mr. Mitchell also, because he was a member of the Gov't.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr. Snowball had said that he would join Mr. Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr. Snowball had said that he would join Mr. Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr. Snowball had said that he would join Mr. Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr. Snowball had said that he would join Mr. Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr. Snowball had said that he would join Mr. Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr. Snowball had said that he would join Mr. Mitchell in asking Mackenzie to come down and address the people.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell had referred to the dredging of the Bar. Some of the pilots had asserted that about all that could be done had been performed. Mr. Mitchell had credited to himself in the matter, but (Snowball) had got the pledge from the Premier at the public meeting at Chatham, that the dredge would be sent. There had been some unavoidable delay in the matter, but the dredge would be here this season.

Something had been said about sending round circulars. In these circulars the statement was made as to when the elections were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell could only say that no positive statement was made. He had merely conjectured that they would be held in the latter part of the year.

Mr. Mitchell took a good deal of credit to himself about the railway. He had said only to say that if the railway had been built through Newcastle, it would in all likelihood have gone further up the country through Boiestown, and that he had been having a branch merely from Chatham, we should have had a valley line through to Fredericton. He did not think that his hon. friend, Mr. Mitchell, was doing good in diverting the railway from its original course by the Major Robinson survey.

With reference to the condition of the country, he would ask what had Mr. Mackenzie to do with the state of trade, or with the loss of money, or with the fact that the country was in a state of depression, and the people did not want a tax of a dollar a barrel on flour, duty on coals, &c. He was not a manufacturer, and could not be made a manufacturing people.

He thanked the electors for the attention they had given to the Gov't. He had had a hope, and hoped they would vote for him when the election took place. Mr. S. replied that he had been cheered, though not very heartily, when he had concluded his address.

Mr. Mitchell replied. It had been stated by Mr. Snowball that he had been elected five years ago, and was now lying rusting all over the country. The statement that the country had been robbed of a large sum of money to influence elections was untrue. The money expended was private funds, and was used to counteract the influence of American Companies who were striving to manipulate matters with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in their own interests, and against the interests of the country. Mr. Snowball should read a little more before he makes such wide and dangerous statements.

Mr. Mitchell then entered into a brief outline of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have cost \$20,000,000. The Company building it to receive alternate blocks of 1000 shares each, the policy which it carried out would have been in the hands of the Government, which he was able to defend on any of the great sums of Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell said he had never tried to displace Mr. Miller. Mr. Mitchell said, "No, but you or your friends cut down his office until it was hardly worth keeping."

Mr. S. then went on to show the suicidal policy of the Gov't in neglecting to protect the Canadian and the sugar refineries of the United States together and that when they had a surplus over and above the quantity required for home consumption, they sent it to Canada or elsewhere, where it was sold at a low price, and the surplus should be sold in their own country, and the prices reduced thereby. In this they were protected by the Gov't, who allowed the refiners a drawback on all they exported. This operated against the sugar refiners in Canada, and the Gov't, instead of being equal to the emergency, allowed the surplus to be sent to Canada, to the detriment of the Canadian sugar industry. One establishment at the foot of the St. Lawrence, had been compelled to send to the United States, and some three or four hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were compelled to seek living in the States. This was one illustration of the suicidal policy of the Gov't, the party supported by its opponent.

He did not wonder at the anxiety of Mr. Snowball to cut himself clear of the Mackenzie Administration, and to come down and address the people. Mr. Mitchell said he was not his duty to do this, but he would do it, and he would bring his friends to come down, but he should be on the platform to discuss public matters. The electors, who had conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, then dispersed.

Mr. Mitchell repeated the charge, and said that Mr. Snowball had referred to the circumstances. Mr



METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by G. A. Blair, Esq.

Table with columns: DATE, Time, Height of Prev. Thermometer, Maximum Thermometer, Minimum Thermometer, Barometer.

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day. The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

The Farmer's Corner.

Hints on Working Butter.

Do not work too much nor too fast. Works slowly until all thoroughly. Every article must be thoroughly washed.

WASH FOR FENCES.

Good lime slacked with sour milk, and diluted with water till it is about the consistency of ordinary whitewash is recommended.

A French agricultural paper announces the discovery of an extremely simple and cheap means to protect houses from being struck by lightning.

Deferred Matter.

Lord Beaconsfield's Reception in the House of Lords.

Lord Beaconsfield, on entering the old palace yard on his way to the House of Lords, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by the great crowd which had assembled there to greet him.

Deferred Matter.

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE.

An English Firm, of good standing and long experience, exporting to all parts of the world ENGLISH and EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE, of every description, and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments of Birmingham Goods.

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, GLOBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Foreign Produce sold on Commission.

OILS!

14 & 16 CENTRAL STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

MACHINERY AND WOOL OILS.

WEST VIRGINIA, TALLOW, CYLINDER, ENGINE & LARD OILS.

RUBBER BELTING, &C.

The subscriber has taken STORE AT 31 KING SQUARE, AND WILL FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

STAMPED, JAPANESE WIRE GOODS.

Consisting in part of Cake Pans, plain and tubed; Pie Plates, Grocers' Scoops, and Spice Boxes.

THE "GOOD NEWS" RANGE.

A most complete and perfect cooking apparatus suitable for Boarding Houses and Hotels.

HALL SELLS SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

HALL SELLS—College and School Books, HALL SELLS—Bibles and Commentaries.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers have commenced business in the building adjoining the Methodist Church, and are prepared to make up Furniture in any style.

FURNITURE IN ANY STYLE.

Attention given to TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps made to order, and Pumps of all kinds Repaired.

Furniture Cleaned & Repaired.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

Customs Department.

Ottawa, April 18, 1878.

NO DISCOUNT to be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSTON, Newcastle, Dec. 4, 1877.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE International Steamship Company in connection with International Railway will carry Fresh Salmon, at the following through rates:

Table with columns: Destination, Rate.

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, GLOBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Foreign Produce sold on Commission.

OILS!

14 & 16 CENTRAL STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

MACHINERY AND WOOL OILS.

WEST VIRGINIA, TALLOW, CYLINDER, ENGINE & LARD OILS.

RUBBER BELTING, &C.

The subscriber has taken STORE AT 31 KING SQUARE, AND WILL FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

STAMPED, JAPANESE WIRE GOODS.

Consisting in part of Cake Pans, plain and tubed; Pie Plates, Grocers' Scoops, and Spice Boxes.

THE "GOOD NEWS" RANGE.

A most complete and perfect cooking apparatus suitable for Boarding Houses and Hotels.

HALL SELLS SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

HALL SELLS—College and School Books, HALL SELLS—Bibles and Commentaries.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers have commenced business in the building adjoining the Methodist Church, and are prepared to make up Furniture in any style.

FURNITURE IN ANY STYLE.

Attention given to TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps made to order, and Pumps of all kinds Repaired.

Furniture Cleaned & Repaired.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

Customs Department.

Ottawa, April 18, 1878.

NO DISCOUNT to be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSTON, Newcastle, Dec. 4, 1877.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial History of the World.

Embarrassing full and authentic accounts of every nation and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Great and Roman Empires.

Butter and Canned Goods.

50 tubs BUTTER, 200 boxes CANNED GOODS; 20 tubs DRIED APPLES; the growth of 10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FOR a nice CHRISTMAS PRESENT what can be better than a GOOD WALTHAM WATCH,



which is not excelled by any other in the market. A supply of these Watches, various grades, in Ladies' and Gents' sizes, in stock, or furnished to order.

TOBACCO, LARD, BUTTER.

We are receiving this day, 2nd March—

NO. 1 Crown 12 1/2 TOBACCO; Rich, Dark Mahogany 6's; Napoleon, Rich Dark 6's; Rough Prime and West India 6's; 100 tubs and pails XX LARD; 20 tubs BUTTER. Which we will sell low.

CUT NAILS! CUT NAILS!

SHOE NAILS!

On Saturday evenings the "New Era" will leave Newcastle at 4.30 p.m., instead of 5.30 p.m. as on other days.

STEAMER "NEW ERA"