BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning

in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 cts. FOR 6 MONTHSthe money, in all cases, to accompany the order for

Advertisements are placed under classified head-

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three

cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be

changed under arrangement made therefor with the The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior

ements to advertisers. Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

Extra.

Extra!!-An "Advance Extra" will be issued in a day or two. Letters received and crowded out of this issue, some local reports and other matter will appear in it.

Look Out!

Look out for desperate attempts at deception by Mr. Mitchell's friends between now and polling day!

The Americans and our Fisheries.

It is only such men as Mr. Mitchell, who have little political character to contempt for the intelligence of those (Cheers.) among whom they canvass, who would venture to assert that the Mackenzie Government is responsible for the manner in which the Americans are percredit of the Dominion, that the terms disposes of the tariff position of the the Americans were made by Sir John regarding it rather as an electioneering A. Macdonald himself as the Canadian Joint High Commissioner. So badly did he look after our interests in negotiating the Treaty that but for the prudent and energetic efforts made by years. the Mackenzie Government to obtain something like justice from the United States Government, our Fisheries would have indeed been given away through Sir John's blundering. Why does not Mr. Mitchell tell his hearers that Sir John, to justify his course in the Treaty matter, asserted in Parliament that our Fisheries were valueless, and that this declaration was often quoted by the American Press to show that Canada was not entitled to any compensation for her Fisheries? There can be no doubt that Sir John's imprudent statement has been the chief cause of delay

in settling the fishery question. It will reassure our readers to know that the Dominion Government has the subject of American abuses of our North Shore Fisheries under consideration and that such steps are being taken as will, no doubt, cause the destructive purse-seines to be kept at a respectful distance from our shores. It must be remembered that this particular abuse is one of which reports did not reach the Government, or even the Press, before the present season, so they could not have been reasonably expected to act

"Killed" by a Favor to his County.

In March last, when Mr. Mitchell was receiving a dressing down in the policy favoring a duty on flour, a duty House of Commons from Mr. Mckay of on salt, a duty on coal, a higher duty Cape Breton, for some of his unguarded on cotton and woolen goods and farmand wild utterances respecting Railway ing implements. This is Sir Sohn A. matters, the Premier reminded him that | Macdonald's policy. Mr. Mitchell notwithstanding his childish complaints, voted before, at his bidding, to tax flour there were nine miles of rails loaned by and he will have to do so again. Therethe Dominiom Government to a Rail- fore vote against Mr. Mitchell. way in Northumberland. Mr. Mackenzie alluded, of course, to the Chatham Branch. Mr. Mitchell replied (Hansard, p 93)

"Did I ask it? You gave them in auspices the Sun says :my County for the purpose of killing me if you could; I do not thank you

This is the kind of policy Mr. Mitchell has pursued in Ottawa for the last interfered in this election. five years. Whenever he thought the Mackenzie Government was disposed to When Mr. Adams accepted the office of do anything for Northumberland he Surveyor-General his action was the would prevent it if possible. We subject of a great deal of adverse critiwould like to know how it could pos- cism among those who had been his sibly "kill" Mr. Mitchell for the Gov- supporters as well as on the part of his ernment to loan rails to a road that is opponents. He will not deny that he of great service in carrying on the busi- | feared Opposition to his return. It is ness of the County? A man who enter- well known that such was the case and tains such notions is unfit to represent among the pledges he gave by which he the County, no matter what he may secured his re-election, unopposed, was have been at one time.

The Tea Question.

Some of the Electors appear not understand the tea question, the Protectionists having presented it in such a way as to leave the impression that the Mackenzie Government has not arranged the tariff on that article in such a way as to render the tax less than it was under the Macdonald Government. Mr. Burpee, Minister of Customs, made a very clear and truthful statement of the facts a few weeks

ago, which we herewith republish Mr. Tilley charges the present Government with having placed a duty 30 per cent on the poor man's tea, and of having imposed a duty on tea which | because it will mar the future political is unjust to the people of the Maritime Provinces, who mainly use black tea, as compared with Ontario, whose people mainly use green. Up to 1872, the self and the County. The undignified duty on tea imposed by the Govern- manner in which he has behaved when ment of Sir John was 31 cents per lb. for black tea and 15 per cent. ad valorem, and for green and Japan tea 7 cts per lb. and 15 cents ad valorem, equal on the average price of teas to a which has lost hundreds of friends by over Escuminac Plain. He knows that 113 for green. Under that tariff even the poorest quality of tea paid more duty than it pays now. The poor man's tea, which Mr. Tilley says cost 17 cents open hostility to that of the Dominion, law under which it could be done. per lb., would, by the operation of the by condemning the latter in unmeasured The Local Government has sole control old tariff, have its price raised to 23 cents and a fraction, while under the present tariff it would be but 22 cents. Tea of a medium quality which Mr. Tilley is not prepared to have its local adminsays would cost 25 cents per lb. would, by the operation of the old tariff, be raised in price to 321 cents, while by the present tariff its price would be but 30 cents. (Cheers.) The amount tion. It has been quite well known of duty collected on teas by the late for a good while that a large majority public expense, accompanied by their Government, under their tariff, was of the gentlemen who have composed friends, with provisions, liquors and

our imports of tea, from 1869 to 1877, and the amount of duty collected :-8,520,095 lbs. \$ 916,126 1870 10,959,278 1,140,648 11,429,350 1871 1,158,212

938.675 9,673,665 1873 24,379,865 none 1874 10,602,939 none 1875 10,772,199 379,689 14,557,857 526,160 13,482,657 534,890 1877 During the fiscal years of 1870, 1871. and 1872, the Government collected

duties on tea to the amount of \$3,237, 537 or an average of \$1,079,179, per year. During the past three years the present Government have collected \$1,440,737 or an average of \$480,245 per year, although 6,750,414 lbs. of tea were imported in the three latter years beyond the import of the three former years. Had the tariff of 1872 been applied to the import of 1876-7 the amount of duty paid would have been \$1,467,370 instead of \$534,890, gouche. the amount actually paid, leaving a difference \$932,480 in favor of the present Government, some portion of which would certainly have come out of the pockets of the working-men. (Cheers.) Had the tariff of 1872 been applied to the import of tea in 1875-76 or rich, instead of paying \$1,440,000 in tea duties, would have paid \$3,750,000, or \$2,310,000 more than they did pay, so that the present Government, in-

nearly two-thirds. (Cheers.) The point which Mr. Tilley tries to make with reference to black tea paying more than green, is equally faraverage duty 18½ per cent. The average price of the green tea imported inaverage duty is 18½ per cent. Therefore the duty on both teas is precisely the same. The effect of the imposition of specific duties on tea instead of

The Correct Tariff Doctrine.

Mr. John McDonald, now of Toronto but formerly of Miramichi, in his admitted to injure our Fisheries. It is a dress to the electors of Central Toronto, matter of history, and one not to the has made several good points. He on which our Fisheries were opened to Opposition in a very summary manner,

dodge than a matter of serious moment. "The question before the electors really is whether Sir John A. Macdonald or Mr. Mackenzie will be at the head of the Government for the next five

"Would it not be better to put the matter thus fairly before the electors, than to mystify it with that which is called the National Policy, and which appears to be understood so differently by those who attempt to explain it?

"The existing Revenue Tariff has this | for Mr. Snowball. advantage 'It can be understood.

"It provides the means needed to carry n the Government of the country. "It gives a protection of 20 per cent. to

"It places goods within the reach of our people at prices which none feel to be

While I do not on the one hand favor a reduction of the tariff, on the other I do not favor the imposition of additional burdens upon the people. "To speak of a policy which affords

manufacturers a protection of 20 per cent. as a Free Trade policy, is dishonest. To clamour for more is as unnecessary as it is unwise, despite all that has been said to "There is no country better off to day than Canada, nor are there people who have more abundant cause for thankful-

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Snowball hold the same views on the Tariff ques-

The Difference.

Mr. Snowball is an advocate of a policy favoring cheap bread, cheap salt, cheap fuel, cheap cotton and woolen goods and cheap farming implements. Therefore, vote for Mr. Snowball.

Mr. Mitchell is the advocate of

The Surveyor-General.

Referring, for the second time, to the meeting called under "Tooley Street"

"Hon. M. Adams gave a short and spirited address, in which he said that the opponents of Mitchell had threatened what they would do if he (Adams)

The position of the matter is this: one that contrary to his usual custom, he would not take the stump or otherwise actively canvass in favor of Mr.

treated him honorably, both personally for the statement, no change in that and politically, and the treatment they direction being contemplated. Of this have received in return from him, is unworthy of the large support he had from both sides of Dominion politics. He has been guilty of such a breach of faith as will cause men in this County to place little confidence in his promises hereafter. Hundreds of electors regret the mistake Mr. Adams has made; not so much, on account of any effect it may have on the pending contest, as prospects of one who might, had he so chosen, have done honor to both himaddressing meetings in different sections | he can make the people of that locality of the County is calculated to lower the | believe the Dominion Government has status of our Provincial Government, specific duty of 71 cents for black and the course the Surveyor-General has when he was in the Government he

pursued. When he took the responsi- never thought of expending a cent on bility of placing his Government in the road and that there is really no terms, he acted a most injudicious and of roads within the Province. unwarranted part, for New Brunswick istration so suddenly abandon the policy of neutrality in Dominion politics which has distinguished it since Confederamuch greater than that collected by the present Government, although the imports of tea were smaller. The fol-

those personal views in abeyance. They did so in the interest of the Province. They sunk strong personal al-

The Elections

Hon. T. W. Anglin was elected by acclamation in Gloucester, on Tuesday. Mr. Anglin is a Literal and opposed to the Protectionists! George Haddow, Esq.,—a Liberal, and opposed to the Protectionists, was also elected by acclamation on Tuesday, for Resti-

A Winning Battle.

A most careful scrutiny made of the entire electoral field, by different persons, and from various points of view, and '77 the population of Canada, poor | confirms previous reports as to the fact jority in the next House of Commons, and a very substantial one as well. In stead of imposing new burthens on the the western provinces, Quebec, Prince people have lessened the tea duties by Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the Government will have a small majority, making all possible allowances for the strength of the Conservatives. The balfetched and untenable. The average ance will be on the right side of the poprice of the black tea imported into litical ledger. In Ontario and New THE REIGN OF THE "TOOLEY STREET" Brunswick the smallest majority indicated by the comparison of reports made to Canada is 33 cents per lb., and the from different points is FORTY, but even Newcastle leads the County in if it were a few seats less, with or without the margin in their favor in the other provinces, the Government would ad-valorem duties is that people use have an ample assurance of a renewal of better qualities of tea than they did their lease of power. Both sides under- was held in the Masonic Hall, Newcastle. before. They now get a better grade stand this pretty well. It is felt on all of tea for the same price they had hands that while the Conservatives, led lose, and appear to have a thorough formerly to pay for an inferior grade. by Sir John, are leading a forlorn hope, the Liberals led by ALEXANDER MACKEN-

Put Down humbug by voting for Mr.

BREAK UP the "Tooley Street Combination" by voting for Mr. Snowball. DISCOURAGE self-importance engendered by public plunder. You can do it by voting for Mr. Snowball-

home talent and send Mr. Mitchell back home to Montreal by voting for Mr.

\$26,000 for his own land and gave only \$200 to the poor man for his, by voting

membered in Northumberland as the day on which Hon. Peter Mitchell was beaten by Mr. Snowball. REMEMBER that Mr. Mitchell person- | W. C. Anslow and others.

ally "strongly advised" Sir Albert J. Smith to prohibit gaspereaux seines altogether in Miramichi waters. THE MEANEST THING that Mr. Mitchell has done yet is to prostitute

charity for the purpose of obtaining votes. Shame upon such tactics. Those who do not wish to signify their approval of Mr. Mitchell having paid his private liquor bills with the people's money ought to vote for Mr.

EVERY ELECTOR of this County who desires to break up the ring that has ruled it for their own profit since confederation ought to vote for Mr. Snowball on Tuesday next.

EATING THE LEEK :- Mr. Mitchell said the other night that he never opposed the Chatham Branch Railway. He knows he did everything in his power to prevent it from being built.

By Voting for Mr. Snowball, teach Mr. Mitchell's Montreal friends, who send "money into this County to buy votes in order that he may be elected to serve their interests and ruin ours, that Northumberland understands her own interests.

Fun.—They have great fun on the Richibucto Road about the two Missionaries who went out that way giving select readings, on Friday last. Other Missionaries were also sent out in other districts but converts are scarce. What a noble way to get votes!

TELEGRAPH TO ESCUMINAC .-- If Mr Mitchell believed that the Dominion Government ought to build a telegraph line to Escuminac, why did he not do something in the matter when he was a member of the Government. The money which he took from the people in paying his private liquor bills would

A Lying Canvass has been started in Hardwicke to the effect that the Department of Fisheries is about to place Mitchell. He gave this pledge to many a tax of ten dollars on smelt nets. We electors and he cannot truthfully deny have the best of authority for stating it. The "opponents of Mr. Mitchell" that there is no foundation whatever the fishermen may be well assured.

Honest Men should vote against Mr. Mitchell because when he was in power he diverted public money into his own pocket-witness the sale of his property at Newcastle for Intercolonial Railway purposes, the renting of a part of Beaubear's Island as a piling ground, his reputed connection with Government contracts and general tendency to administer public matters so as to enrich

ESCUMINAC PLAIN. - Mr. Mitchell. when he goes to Escuminac, imagines something to do with improving a road

Costly!—Mr. Mitchell says "This Government is costing the country an 'enormous sum annually" If all the members of Government-thirteen in number—went about in steamers at lowing return which I will read shows and it is to their credit that, as Mitchell must imagine that people here-

an administration, they successfully kept | abouts are "daft" to be affected by his "extravagance" twaddle.

REMEMBER. - When marking their liances for the general good. That the ballots on Tuesday next let the fisherreconstructed Government has changed men of this County remember that Mr. all this is a matter of regret, for so im- Mitchell is bound, if elected, to keep portant a change of policy cannot but his Inspector, W. H. Venning, in a powork adversely to our interests as a sition to continue his meddling annovances. Venning is now obliged to keep quiet, but if Mr. Mitchell is elected for James McMahon, another five years he will teach Mirami- James Cady, chi fishermen a lesson that will make John Lynch, them remember him. The re-election Thomas Hall, of Mr. Mitchell would, therefore, be a triumph for the St. John Inspector and a calamity for the fishermen. ----

MOMINATION DAY IN NORTH-UMBERLAND. Snowball and Mitchell

Nominated. r. Mitchell endeavors to do all the speaking, but the Electors demand fair-play and enforce it.

that the Government will have a ma- Mr. Snowball Carries the Electors with him and Mr. Mitchell obliged to call in others to back up his silly Canvasses.

> Mossrs. R. P. Whitney, M. Adams, R. R. Call and others come to his aid and produce confusion

CLIQUE OVER.

the work of Reform.

On Tuesday of this week Nomination for

the Dominion Commons for this County. At 12 o'clock John Shirreff, Esq., proceeded to open his Court, and the reading George Sweezey, of the Writ was the first business presert. | Alex. McDonald, ZIE are fighting a winning battle. - Tele- | ed, and Mr. Shirreff stated that in accordance with the command contained therein public notice had been given. The usual oaths of the presiding Officer, and of his Election Clerk, M. S. Benson, Esq., were then read. After this followed numerous selections from the Dominion Election Laws of 1874 and 1878, after which the Presiding Officer declared his Court open to receive nominations. There were about one hundred persons present at this time. but the numbers gradually increased until ENCOURAGE home industries, and the Hall was crowded. The first nomination was that of Peter Mitchell, gentleman, Montreal, who was nominated by-Wm. Park, Jas Fish, M. M. Sargeant, Allan Ritchie, R. R. Call, Joseph Hays. GIVE A LESSON to the man who took Richard Davidson, Michael Adams, T. W. Crocker, Thos. F. Gillespie, L. J. Tweedie, Wm. Muirhead, Jr., Jas. Clowry, A. W. Patterson, Thos. F. Keary, Jas. W. Fraser Sam. McKnight, W. A. Hickson, Jas. THE 17TH, September will long be re- Fitzpatrick, R. P. Whitney, Thos. C. Newman, Henry Wyse, Sn., Wm. Muirhead, D. Morrison, Jno. Sinclair, W. Robinson, Thos. Vye, Patrick Donovan, George Staples, John Cassidy, Jas. Murphy,

Jabez Bunting Snowball was nominated by the following:-

Rich. Hutchison, Douglastown, Merchant James Kerr, Chatham, trader. John O'Brien, Nelson, merchant. Alex. A. Cowden, Nelson, surveyor. James Somers, Northesk, lumberman. Richard Carman, Chatham, Barrister-

Michael Searle, Chatham, merchant. Jas. Anderson, Burnt Church, merchant. C. C. Watt, Newcastle, merchant. Richard Hocken, Chatham, merchant. John Fotheringham, Chatham, merchant Alex. McDougall, Hardwicke, farmer. Roger Flanagan, Chatham, merchant. John Johnstone, Glenelg, farmer. George Burchill, Nelson, merchant. James Graham, Glenelg, lumbermen. A. G. Williston, Hardwicke, fish dealer. Allan A. M. Saunders, Nelson, farmer. David Petrie, Tabusintac, farmer. James Edgar, Chatham, blacksmith. James Robinson, Nelson, farmer. Asa Perley, Chatham, farmer. Barney Porrier, Neguac, farmer. John Brown, Chatham, merchant Michael, Gratton, Nelson, lumberer. James Hickey, Chatham, merchant. Allan A. Davidson, Newcastle, Barris-

ter-at-Law. Enoch Flett, Nelson, tanner. Wm. Murray, Chatham, merchant. Horatio J. Lee, Tabusintac, farmer. Thos. Flanagan, Chatham, merchant Neil Gordon, Northesk, farmer. James W. Troy, Newcastle, joiner. W. N. Harper, Chatham, watchmaker. A. K. McDougall, Oak Point, D. & L.

Henry Betts, Derby, farmer.

Hugh Parker, Derby, lumberer. Alex. Harper, Chatham, watchmaker. J. Ryan, Newcastle, farmer. G. S. Bartlett, Northesk, farmer. Thos. H. Fleiger, Chatham, trader. Wm. Murray, Newcastle, painter. James Parks, Northesk, surveyor. Hugh McDonald, Glenelg, farmer. J. W. Cassidy, Newcastle, carpenter. Joseph Parks, Northesk, farmer. Robert Bain, Chatham, merchant. C. H. Elliot, Newcastle, boot and shoe

B. Ronan, Northesk, farmer. David H. Sommers, Northesk, farmer. W. G. Creighton, Chatham, accountant. E. P. Williston, Newcastle, Barrister-

Robert Parks, Northesk, farmer. Wliliam Cullan, Newcastle, carpenter. Thos. Johnstone, Northesk, farmer. Patrick McGowan, Newcastle, ship-joiner Joseph White, Northesk, farmer, D. W. Davidson, Chatham, farmer. Jeremiah Sullivan, Northesk, farmer. B. N. T. Underhill, Blackville lumberer James Neilson, Chatham, engineer. Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, farmer. John Rice, Chatham, engineer. Robt. Wall, Bartibogue, blacksmith. William Jones, Northesk, farmer. James Crocker, Derby, surveyor. James Ivory, Neilson, farmer. Thomas Gaynor, Chatham, farmer. Daniel Sullivan, Blackville, farmer. Benjamin Sweezey, Glenelg, farmer. John Pallen, Chatham, doctor. James McLean, Hardwicke, farmer. Patrick Conway, Glenelg, farmer. James Buckley, Chatham, butcher. Michael O'Brier, Neilson, surveyer. Scott Fairley, Blackville, lumberer. Isaac Harris, Chatham, merchant. James Robinson, Derby, surveyor. Wm. Lawlor, Chatham, stone cutter. Joseph Bateman, Nelson, farmer. Andrew McLean, Tabusintac, farmer. James Fenety, Chatham, surveyer. Phineas Williston, Hardwicke, trader. W. S. Loggie, Chatham, merchant. Thos. Holmes, Blissfield, farmer, J. Nicol, Chatham, merchant. John Grant, Lower Newcastle, trader. George Robinson, Chatham, merchant. Henry Cunard, Chatham, farmer. Alex. Dick, Glenelg, farmer. F. J. Letson, Chatham, merchant. Thomas Ambrose, Nelson, farmer. Ephraim Strang, Chatham, merchant James Lynch, Newcastle, hotel keeper. James Allen, Chatham, merchant. John L. Murray, Blissfield, lumberman. Alex. Cormack, Chatham, carpenter. Alex. Loggie, Burnt Church, trader. James Gray, Chatham, tinsmith. John R. Nicholson, Newcastle, acc't.

John Flett, Nelson, mill owner.

George Brown, Newcastle, joiner.

William Hyland, Northesk, farmer.

William McLean, Eng. Set. farmer.

Thomas Mullens, Red Bank, farmer.

John Hosford,

John Matchet,

John Payne,

Thos. Norton,

John Holmes,

Jared Mathews,

Edward Chalmers,

Joseph Copp, David Mathews,

Jonathan Hosford,

farmer.

farmer.

tarmer

farmer.

Robert Taylor, James Mutch. John Nolin, Alex. Sutherland, Esq. Jonas Clarke Francis Burke, Patrick Doyle,

Michael Connell, Michael McMahon Thomas McMahon. Michael Connell, Jr James Connell, Andrew Carroll, Michael Lahey, Patrick Lahey, Andrew Touchey, Andrew McMahon Thomas Barry, James Nugent, Michael Lynch, William Lynch, Thomas Hays, Patrick Lynch. B. N. T. Underhill, Hudson Underhill James Duffy, Moses Harris, Jr., William Croford Henry Curtis, David Sullivan, Thomas Curtis, T. W. Underhill. John Sturgen, John A. Underhill James Underhill, Charles Welsh, W. A. Curtis, Daniel Sullivan, John T. Coughlan William Coughlan,

Elijah Mountain. Moses Harris., Sr. Patrick McLaughli James Vickors, John Tucker, James Warner, Benjamin Mountain, John Vickers, Thos. Vickers, Jr. Thomas Vickers, Sr. John McLaggan, John Curran, James Steves, James Cavennaugh. Danl, Mahony, Daniel Carroll, Hugh Murray, Thos. Johnson. Sr. Michael Murray, Denis Mahony, Michael Hannan, Michael Lougher, Edward Carroll, John O'Connell, John Hogan, Ben. McLoughlen, John Colford, Thos. Joyce, Sr. David Shinnock, James Porter, James Juster, Sr. Andrew Colford. James Titeston, Sr. Robert Juster, Cavin Brophy Matthew Dorthy, Patrick Juster, Jacob Layton, Edward Colford, William Colford. John McDonald, Florence Keenan,

Simon McLaggan, James Porter, Peter Grattan. Joseph McLean, Sr., Joseph McLean, Jr David Goodfellow Alex. Goodfellow, James Hannay, John McLean, Patrick Conway, Thomas Elkin, Malcolm Watling, John Johnston. John Dickson. Henry Mays, James Dickson, George McKnight, John Gillis, Alex. Gillis. Joseph Thompson, Thomas Jardine. Saml. T. McKnight, John Conroy, Benjamin Sweezev. Angus McDonald. John McDermaid Wm. Wilson,

Alexander Gillis, Jr. A number of lists in the hands of Mr Snowball's friends in Hardwicke and other sections of the County were not in hand in time for publication.

D. T. Johnstone, Esq., was advertised as Expenses Agent for Mr. Snowball, and W A. Park, Esq., for Mr. Mitchell.

With permission of the Returning Officer Mr. Mitchell addressed the Electors present and offered to waive the right he held by custom to speak first after the time of closing the Court had arrived, by giving way to Mr. Snowball who was a young candidate, etc.

Mr. Snowball thanked Mr. Mitchell, but said he did not wish to deprive him of any advantage. As his Committee had arranged with Mr. Mitchell's Committee for joint occupation of the Hall after the Court was closed, he proposed that Mr. Mitchell should speak first for two hours after which he (Mr. Snowball) should be allowed a similar time, Mr. M. to follow and he to speak again and so, on.

Mr. Mitchell said he would consent to no such arrangement. He would speak first and not stop until he had said all he

listen to Mr. Mitchell for two hours, or first, and as the offer was declined he two and a half hours, but if that gentleman attempted to talk against time, he speech. would, under advice of his Committee, address such Electors as might chose to for the respective candidates, and Mr. hear him in the Public Square.

Mr. Mitchell replied that Mr. S. could do as he pleased.

A poll was demanded by M. Adams, three cheers more for Mr. Mackenzie and Esq., and the business of the Court closed at two. A little after that hour there were eight or nine hundred persons, Protectionist's conversion pleased the an increase, but only a readjustment of principally electors, present. On motion of Mr. Mitchell the chair was

taken by Hon. Senator Muirhead. Mr. Mitchell, after a few general introhimself, at least, that he should state his views distinctly, both as to the past and the future. When he looked round and reflected that for the last 22 years he had served the people in one capacity or another as their representative, he felt proud and now he again came before them to give an account of his past record. He had endeavored to pursue a course in the true interests of the country at large. When he went to Ottawa he was disposed to give a fair support to Mackenzie, but his course both previous to Confederation, and on the Pacific Railway matter was unsatisfactory, and when that gentleman and his party remarks under the circumstances. came into power, he came to the conclusion that they were not the men calculated A. C. Atkinson, Newcastle, carriage to promote the best interests of the country. He might say that the policy which was necessary for the country now, was not so 10 years ago, and proceeded to read at length from the Sun, Gen. Sherman's writings, etc., the ideas of Protectionists

on the influences which caused the various commercial phases through which the United States had passed before and since the war. He claimed that the high protective tariff of the latter had secured great prosperity to the people, and he held up the American manufacturing towns and cities as centres which should attract our | me out, I tell you." population unless we, too, adopted a policy

At present this County had comparatively but one industry, viz., its lumber, and if the present policy of Canada was continued the trade of the country would go to ruin. He would advocate a policy which would keep the young men and women of the country at home, by finding retire. Before doing so, however, he said them employment, instead of obliging if the meeting would not hear him he them to seek it elsewhere.

He then contended that England did not adopt a Free Trade policy, until she was able to supply the markets of the world, and that a protective policy had been generally adopted by the nations of Europe with success. He said that while Canada had to compete against an American tariff of from 60 to 80 per cent with one of 17½ per cent, that was not the kind of Free Trade which would make the explanation of his absence from the meetcountry prosper. It was little conse- ing called a few evenings since by a Comquence what men they elected, to repred mittee of Mr. Mitchell's friends. The was the policy of the men in power. He very late the evening before. He was deprecated the policy of Mr. Mackenzie's absent from home, engaged in a personal Government as a "drift along" policy, but said another pilot would take the ship out of danger. The Protection party did ed. Besides, he had already spoken in not wish to increase the taxation of the Newcastle and was to do so again and Mr. country, but to provide labor for the Mitchell's views had also been presented laboring man all the year round. The in the same place, and were to be again, as country had never felt the depression till | they had been that day. now, because a few years ago the Intercolonial was building and other public works were going on, but they felt it now when the laboring man was unable to get even \$1 a day, all the year round. He wanted the people to remember that it was he who gave them the Intercolonial Railway and the money it brought to the County. Although he might be belittled for his efforts to get the rights of even Mrs. Murphy who lost her cow on the Intercolonial, his services would be remembered

and the electors would run up a handsome majority for Peter Mitchell. [Applause] Mr. Mitchell-Let the ADVANCE man make a note of that-"ADVANCE man"-Now tell us what you know about the "Northern Railway

Mr. Mitchell said he would attend to that and to Mr. Smith, also, by and by. Mr. Mackenzie was against Protection and when he was 1000 miles west, he had slandered him (Mr. Mitchell)but the mean hound dare not repeat his slanders to his (Mr. Mitchell's) face [Laughter] During Post Master. to the subject, but he was told he would but through buying their way to it. through Newcastle. Both Mr. Mackenzie salaries of \$5000 a year? No! it was

on flour and coal last session, such taxes ment in which Mr. Mitchell was:being proposed by Liberals, and he called for three cheers for Peter Mitchell as evi- (Private and Confidential.) dence that he had "nailed a lie."

The cheers were given, answered by still louder counter cheers for Mr. Snowball, followed by three more for Mr. Mit- pany shall advance for that purpose, shall be re-A voice - "Go back to 1867."

Mr. Mitchell said in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty the Government in 1867 had determined on carrying out a "National policy", as they Why here is the official copyfound when working for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty they were at a disadvantage and as soon as they found it did not work, they took off the tax. He claimed that his Government had taken \$1,000,000 off the old woman's tea, while the first year that Mackenzie was in office an additional burden of \$3,000,000 was imposed on the country.

He claimed that the six fast sailing schooners which Peter Mitchell had fitted out, had brought about the Washington Treaty, as this little fleet was the first that had ever taught American vessels to respect our rights, and the seizures made numbered 15. When England saw this it was necessary to bring matters to a point. His action with these schooners had brought about the Alabama and Washington Treaties, and settled the American Canadian boundary. He had prepared the case for the Fishery

Commission 6 months before he went out of office and lazy Sir Albert J. Smith was enjoying the fruits of that work of his. This person, who was now having a life and death struggle for his seat in his own some liquor bills of his which were charged to the Government on an occasion when of their incomes of \$5000 a year, and pay and start something amongst us we would Col. Bagot had asked him to take himself lighthouse system of the Dominion, and while on board the vessel, he had treated him as he would in his own house, and we should have seen how they intended and a resident among them, but if that yet this Sir Albert who was too lazy to pay it back. [Cheers]. That promise was so what did his nomination paper mean the most distant lighthouse stations, pay it back and the first thing they would while Sir A. J. Smith had never organized his Department, and had placed forty Statutes on the Statute book, and made a compendium of navigation lawsequal to those of Great Britain. Sir Albert did not shew his own accounts honestly, but drew \$1,100 and charged it to contin-

[At this point cheers for Mr. Snowball and Mr. Mitchell were successively called for and given.]

Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to compare the number of members and their salaries in the present Government, with those of Sir John A.'s, contending that on the increase of expendture on this head alone, they ought to be condemned. He referred to the St. Francis Locks

matter, and the alteration in Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway Policy, which, he claimed, made this work useless. He adverted to Mr. Mackenzie's opinions coalitions, when in and out of power, the way in which Mr. Cartwright had been condemned by the Globe and the scandal against Mr. Cauchron in connection with the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, reading an array of figures from the Sun and other Protectionist papers to disprove that the Mackenzie Government was an economical

END OF MR. MITCHELL'S REMARKS. The audience, which when Mr. Mitchell read figures at so great length, grew restive, now began to call generally for Mr. Snowball. Mr. Mitchell said he had of-Mr. Snowball said he was willing to fered that gentleman a chance to speak would not stop until he had delivered his

> Matthew Russel of the Newcastle Ferry, who has, all along, been a great Sir John man, cried out in stentorian tones for his Government, which were given with such a will that showed how so staunch a

Mr. Mitchell tried to continue his speech, but the cries and cheers for Snowball showed that Mr. Mitchell's threat ductory remarks, said it was desirable for that he "would speak until he was done," together with his tedious readings of figures, were addressed to electors not to be

Seeing the situation, Mr. Snowball came forward and, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, announced that Hon. Mr. Anglin was elected in Gloucester (immense cheering) and Mr. Haddow in Restigouche (cheers). He said it would be as well per- to tax flour. The American tax on wheat haps to let Mr. Mitchell go on a little fur- was 20c a bushel, and these people wish ther, and perhaps he would condense his

Mr. Mitchell proceeded with his speech, but continued his reading of figures, at which the audience peremptorily interfered. He then called for three cheers for ed for three more for Mackenzie and

Mr. Mitchell half an hour, but the latter said he would speak as long as he liked, and would not be put down, and shouted at the audience-"you'll not 'Snowball'

The Chairman here interposed and said perhaps Mr. Mitchell would close in half

The cries for Snowball, however, drowned Mr. Mitchell's readings from the pamphlet and Sun, and he was obliged to would have the speech he intended to de- raise it to 35 per cent., and it became a liver printed and circulated.

Mr. Snowball's Speech. Mr. Snowball, who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said it was with much pleasure he appeared before such a large audience, and before going further, he would make some sent them, what the people had to look to | telegraphic notice of it reached his office canvass of the County, and it was absolutely impossible for him to have attend-

> ing a Grit. He had always belonged to go into the Revenue of the country. the great Liberal party that had led all advocated the cause of the Liberals and ment on his back, and heaven forbid that he should take those of the Macdonald Mitchell) had been a member.

A GREAT POLITICAL CRIME. That Government had taken \$360,000 -money to be paid back out of the Mackenzie's visit here last year the laws Public Treasury. They had tried to keep of hospitality forbade him (Mr. M) to refer | themselves in power, not by honest votes, come again. He did come again, but he (Cheers.) With whose money did they only stopped a few minutes in passing propose to do this? Was it with their and Mr. Cartwright had admitted that with the \$360,000 which they got from Protection would be beneficial for a num- Sir Hugh Allan. His friend had read ber of years; then why not adopt it? here extracts from party newspapers and The object of the party to which he (Mr. Mitchell) belonged, was not to raise information. Now with reference to this Well, the road was built and the predicted they had only taxed the country, and yet they had only taxed the country \$200,000

more revenue, but to distribute the tariff \$360,000 the evidence was official and put prosperity in that line had not come, and over different articles, so as to build up before the world. He would read them the factories had not come, but they wantthe native industries. It was not to put a letter addressed by Sir Geo. E. Cartier, ed the people to tax themselves to build a tax on the poor man's food as had been to Sir Hugh Allan. When, on another up factories -not in Miramichi but in asserted and he was prepared to prove occasion, he had read that letter it had that Peter Mitchell had never voted for been said he was defaming the dead, but Mr. Mitchell spoken of? Up at Renous such a tax. He then proceeded to read that was a poor answer to so grave a from the Votes and Proceedings of Parlia- charge. He would read this letter from Paper Mill, and they were to use all their ment to shew that he had opposed taxes Sir George-a member of the Govern-Certified Copy of Letter.

MONTREAL, 30th July, 1872. Dear Sir Hugh,-The friends of the Government will expect to be assisted with funds in the pending elections, and any amount which you or your comcouped to you. A memorandum of immediate requirements is

Very truly yours, To SIR HUGH ALLAN. And, Sir, what is the memorandum? Sir John A. Macdonald - - 825,000 Hon, Mr. Langevin - - -Sir Geo. E. Cartier

10,000

Sir John A. (additional)

Hon, Mr. Langevin

Sir Geo. E. Cartier

A little time after, when Sir Hugh was away in Newfoundland, Sir George wrote to his agent, Mr. Abbott, saying :-In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan I shall h bliged by your supplying the central committee with a further sum of \$20,000 upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of 30th ultimo. And there was a postscript saying :-

Please also send Sir John A. Macdonald \$10,000 in him. [Cheers]. telegram from Toronto to the same Mr. Abbott, saying:-

I must have another ten thousand. ast time of calling; do not fail me.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. BOUND TO PAY IT BACK. Thus, in one letter, was \$110,000 asked County had been mean enough to unearth say, the money should be recouped to Sir things as we could find a market for. If and a number of gentlemen to inspect the tended to appropriate the public monies ball and others were doing all they could to move [Here Mr. Mitchell used some to pay the money back was binding on which said "Peter Mitchell of Montreal, language not fit for publication] would bring them now. Their note was not out of Canada." [Cheers.] up this paltry matter of \$211.50 on the eve | date! It would be binding on them for the elections. He himself had visited 6 years; they were bound for all time to do if they got into power would be the round to them at all. He (Mr. M.) had paying back of this \$360.000. (Cheers.)

> which Mr. Mitchell had dealt was the the extravagance of the present Governtariff. He had said he did not propose to ment he stated the Ministerial Salaries tax flour, and that he had been slandered through the County in that respect. Now, read this and other charges out of a bitter what was the position! A member who Mr. Mitchell said, was a Govt. supporter, moved in Parliament for a duty on flour. | the truth and representing the matter cor-The House divided, and 28 men in the whole Dominion Parliament of over 200 members voted for it, and his hon, friend who always liked to get on the strong side had of course voted with the majority. MR. MITCHELL TAXES FLOUR.

Cheers.] But what did they find years before, in 1867? In that year there was a bill brought before Parliament embracing the tariff, of 25c. per barrel on flour. His friend (Mr. Mitchell) was a member of the Government and the head of a department. and did they find him raising his voice against it? No! [Cheers.] Did he come forward and say it was an injustice to the country, and that if it were carried he must resign? No! he held on to his pay, and voted in the Senate for the 25c. a barrel. He (Mr. Snowball) had said Mr. Mitchell voted for the 25c. a barrel, and it was only the pressure that was brought to bear upon them from the Maritime Provinces the next year that was the reason the 25c. was taken off. [Cheers.] And now this same party came before the electors and say they want to tax them again. What were they doing now? Sir John A. Macdonald said he wanted to "readjust the tariff," and out in the West he said he wanted to protect the Farmers, and he was going to protect them by keeping the American wheat and flour out of this coun-Cheers and counter cheers were given try. This frightened our Maritime Protectionists, and Mr. Boyd of St. John rushes to the telegraph office and telegraphs to Sir John how it was being said proposed to raise the tariff to 35 per cent, and asking if he should contradict it. And the reply comes "It is an absurd falsehood. Neither in London, Ont., or tion in Parliament. I have never proposed

> That was what his friend Mr. Mitchell had said also, and they would try to choke it down the throats of the people that they did not want to increase the tariff. but an increase of the tariff was what they had in their minds and they intended to force it upon the people. (Cheers.)

THE "READJUSTMENT" HUMBUG. His honorable friend had said, and everybody knew, that we require about \$24,000,000 a year to carry on the Government and provide for all our services and liabilities; How were they going to get it? According to Mr. Mitchell's, or rather Sir John's, policy they were going to put 20c a bushel on American wheat coming into the Dominion.

Mr. Snowball asked the electors to give of that 26 years they would find he had a

and cries of "We won't do it."] Mr. Mitchell would protect the factories of the Dominion by a "readjustment" of the tariff. In boots and shoes, for instance, they would stop the importation from the States by increasing the tariff. The present rate was 17½ per cent. Let them prohibition, no boots and shoes came in at all. A man could go and buy a pair of boots now for \$3, but instead of that he would have to pay \$4.05, just the addi-

tional amount of this duty. The same would apply to the hats they put on their heads they could buy a hat to-day for \$1 but then they would have to pay \$1.35. And who got the 35 per cent? Did it go into the revenue? No the manufacturer got the additional 35 per cent and the country was not benefited, but the additional money would go into the pockets of the manufacturer, and nothing additional would go into the revenue. Taking this tariff right through they would put on a protective duty and keep out flour, boots, hats, woollens and elothing, cotton warps, and cotton goods. These were manufactures already in existence in Montreal, and all these goods would become enhanced in value by the amount of protection and for every yard In the first place he was accused of be- of cotton they paid for not one cent would

Now, the Revenue thus lost by the arthe Reforms they had had in this country | ticles mentioned now imported, but to and he was proud of belonging to that be shut out, was to be raised on the party; if that was being a Grit then he balance of what the people requiredwas a true Grit. (Cheers.) He had never on such food as we had to import, and deserted his colors. He had advocated things not generally made in the Dominion. the Liberal side of politics in the If the revenue required—this \$24,000,000 great question of Confederation, against | - was to be raised, on say one half of the many of his friends without flinching articles which formerly paid it, they would with Mr. Mackenzie-the "mean Mac- have to double the rate. Sir John A. Mackenzie,"as he was called-who had always donald's telegram was, in one sense, correct for he would raise no more Revenue but true reformers. But he did not want to under his policy the people would have to take the sins of the Mackenzie Govern- pay more than a hundred per cent on their present taxes. Were the people able to do that? [cries of, no, and cheers.] The Government either - the Administra- amount required being \$24,000,000, and tion of which his hon. friend (Mr. our population 4,000,000, the tariff tax was \$6 a head. The average family was five in number, and that made \$30 a year, the poor and rich together all alike were payg into the Dominion Treasury to-day, ut Mr. Mitchell came along with his readjustment and wanted to double that amount and make it \$60. Were they able to pay it. [Cries of no, no!]. Mr. Mitchell had, years ago, talked about the factories that were to be raised up when the Intercolonial Railway was built, and

Montreal. What kind of factories had River the other night he had spoken of a surplus straw which was to go into the paper, and they were never going to see another poor day. He (Mr. Snowball) had rather spoilt the fun however, when he told them that it would take the straw not only of Renous River, but of ten Renous rivers to supply such a mill, and he had asked them where the straw was to come from to make the paper. Did a man, when about to start a factory go into the wilderness to start it? He (Mr. Snow. ball) had asked them how much wheat they raised about there, and whether any farmer had any more wheat straw than barely supplied bedding for his cattle. It was a fact too that they used their oat straw for fodder. In the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the wheat as it stood and set fire to the straw to get rid of it, and would a man who was going to start a paper mill come to a country where there was not a ton of straw to spare, and leave a country where it was burnt off the fields and where there was no use made of it? When his friend, Mr. Mitchell, came and told such yarns as this he did not wonder that the people began to lose confidence

Then again, they were to have starch Then, two days after, Sir John sent a factories, but where were they going to get the potatoes? Where did the potatoes they used come from? Was it not from Prince Edward Island? And if a man were starting a starch factory would it not be in P.E.I. rather than the Miramichi? If they had the raw material it would be all very well, but they had not. The time would come, when we got to be an for, which was only the commencement of older people, when factories would be these fraudulent transactions. And they started, and we would manufacture such Hugh. Did they intend to take it out Mr. Mitchell would come down himself it back to Sir Hugh Allan? No, they in- believe in his sincerity, but while Snowfor the purpose and if they had continued in the County Mitchell did nothing. their hold of the purse of the Dominion [Cheers.] He had told them he was born

MR. MITCHELL AND SALARIES. Mr. Mitchell had told them a good deal about the administration during his term of office, and the salaries paid which were only \$5,000 and then he multiplied the 13 members of the Government by 5, and The only point of importance with said the total was \$65,000, and through amounted to so many thousands more. He party newspaper, and he (Mr. Snowball) believed they thought he was telling them rectly. But he would tell them what he knew about some of the Mitchell Government expenditures—the Government that had done so much for the country. They went into power in '67 and in their first year there was an expenditure of \$13, -486,000. Next year it was \$14,500,000 to \$15,000,000, and when they came down to '73-4 the expenditure was \$23,316,000. They went in with \$13,000,000, and in 6 years they come out with nearly \$24,000, 000, thus increasing the expenditure \$10-000,000 in six years. This very administration, of which his hon, friend had been a member, came down to Parliament and asked for an increase of pay, giving as a reason that living was getting expensive. They had lived during nearly the whole 6 years of the Administration on their salaries of \$5,000 and when the business of the country began to be depressed these very men came down to Parliament and asked for this increase of pay. They proposed, themselves, an increase of salary of \$2,000 to each member, in addition to the \$1,000 sessional fee, and Mr. Mitchell himseif drew pay for 8 months [the time was nearly 11 months. - ED.] at the advanced

It was true that Mr. Mackenzie voted against the increase, but it was forced through Parliament in spite of him, and after he did his best to prevent it and it was carried he submitted to the will of the majority. This administration just took the pay of Mr. Mitchell and his adminiselsewhere have I gone beyond my resolu. tration and they took no more. [Cheers.] It was said the present Government was increasing taxation and running the country into debt. What was the position of affairs now and when they were in power? They knew the revenue was raised on the imports into the country, and they knew that business was depressed and that goods were cheaper than before. This depreciated invoice value lessened the revenue. Much was said because this Government had put a tax of 5 cents on tea. During the larger portion of the late Administration's term of office they had taxed it 7 cents per pound. It was done because the expenses of the country were so much more than the decreased Revenue and it was absolutely necessary to pay interest on our debt and otherwise keep our credit up that the lesser tea tax was

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE.

In '73 and '74 the expenditure for which

rate. He and his late colleagues would

have done it until to-day had they not

been obliged by their own corruption to

leave office. - [Cheers.]

Mr. Mitchell's administration was responsible was, as before stated, \$23,316,000. ing to build up these | For the last year the expenditure of the factories. His friend had come down present administration was \$23,519.000, here from Montreal and talked through only \$203,000 more than it was in the last the country about starting something new year of their opponent's administration, Sir John which, being given, were answer- in the County. This was precisely the which in its six years of office increased same doctrine he had heard him preach 26 | the expenditures \$10,000,000. (Cheers.) years ago on the head of a puncheon. Mr. Mackenzie had been in power for five [Cheers and laughter] During the whole | years, and during that whole term, his expenditure had not averaged \$200,000 addipatent medicine constantly about him to tional. But where did that expenditure cure all diseases, and, like all quack medi- go? During the last days of the political cines, it would cure nothing (laughter) frauds of the late administration they gave and in fact he told them now that his pro- Prince Edward Island an annual subsidy fessions and prophecies of 26 years had of \$820,000, but when the revenue was come to naught and that he came to accounted for there was only a little over propound a new policy if, they would give \$400,000 collected, making an annual dehim another 5 years to try it on. [Cheers | ficiency of \$400,000 to be paid by the present Government, which the late Gov't never had to pay. That accounted at once for \$200,000 over the increase under the present Government. In addition to that they would find that in the last days of the late Administration there was much done for their faithful servants, and the electors knew how these were piled on the country sufficiently for the six years they were in power. But at the very time when Sir John, Mr. Mitchell and their colleagues had lost the confidence of the country, and had no right in honor to administer its affairs, they saddled upon their successors 629 new officers, and they were not satisfied with that, but they increased the pay of 1,381 more. The 629 new officers ost annually \$322,000, and the increase of pay to the 1,381 involved a yearly cost of \$152,000 more. These two sums, very nearly approaching half a million, they put on to this country for all time, and that when business had gone down so that they should have reduced rather than increased salaries. [Cheers.] Mr. Mitchell had told at some of his meetings about the Mackenzie Government sending a Lieut. Governor out West, and a cavalry force with him to protect him from the Indians, and had said it cost the country \$360,000. He (Mr. Snowball) was rather struck with the sum because it just corresponded with the amount obtained from Sir Hugh Allan, [Cheers.] But the amount was not quite so great; it was over \$200,000, but it was the administration of which Mr. Mitchell was a member that had created the mounted police force. He would not say it was wrong to do so, but it was wrong for Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues to pass an Act of Parliament establishing the force, and when it was carried out to perfection, turn round and blame their successors for it. They would probably not have increased the expenditure in this way if they had thought it was not to be handled by themselves. In these matters they had saddled annually a sum of \$3,000,000 upon Canada, and because Mr. Mackenzie was forced to pay it, they turned round and tried to

throw the odium of the whole thing upon him. (Cheers.) Let the people look at the further expenditure Mr. Mackenzie had to make that his opponents had not had to make, There was the Intercolonial Railway; which had been finished and millions paid out on it. The millions paid on construction were partly lent by British Capitalists under British Government guarantee and we were paying the interest and that was a tax the present administration had to meet that the old administration had never had to provide for. There had been of the abundance of labor and of how the whole country was to be full of factories. Mr. Mackenzie, and the interest came